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

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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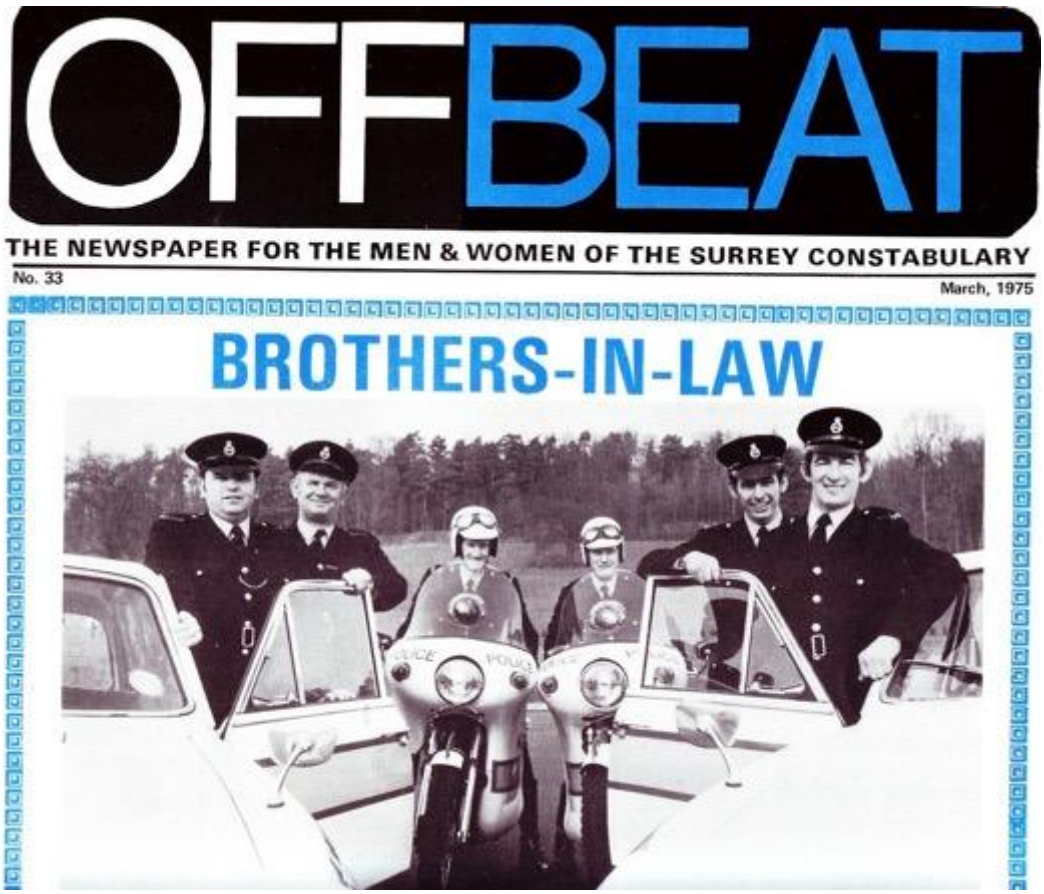
Surrey Constabulary History 99


OFFBEAT
THE NEWSPAPER FOR THE MEN & WOMEN OF THE SURREY CONSTABULARY
No. 33
March, 1975
BROTHERS-IN-LAW

Contents

Burpham Traffic 1975 Ian and Tony Parrot left, Peter and David Hills Derek and Bob Cooper rear right.

Police Constable 553 Elizabeth Joy Robinson
Surrey Constabulary
Died 5 Nov 1991

Joy, as she was known, was born on 12th January 1955 in Dudley, West Midlands as an only child. She moved south and married Paul and they lived in one of the semi-detached police houses on Frimley Road, Camberley which were sold off in the early 1980's.

She joined Surrey Constabulary, was posted to Camberley and became the community liaison officer and was responsible for numerous community themes including delivering a week-long school project called 'Language in Evidence' where the children turned their classroom into a police station and they completed various tasks such a taking fingerprints, making arrests and chasing 'bad people' who ran off from them. She covered the November Charlie division encompassing, Frimley, Camberley, Lightwater and Egham.

Other duties entailed giving presentations and lectures to older school children about respect for women including videos which showed a sexual assault and rape. This shows Surrey was ahead of its time delivering this type of content when you consider the current climate of under reporting and poor prosecutions for such offences.

Her off-duty passion was showing her pedigree Irish red setter dogs of which she had five at one point, her highlight was showing them at Crufts.


She died on 5th November 1991 whilst still in service and her funeral was held at Wokingham.


Richard Pheby and Joy Robinson

Surrey Constabulary Helmet plates and cap badges

Egham Magna Carta parade 1920s Special Constable Weller with local PC and sergeant

IRA December 1974 at Ward Street, Court, Guildford: Alan McArthur, David Harding, Taff Evans, John Hurst, PC?, PC?, Hidden by sergeant Nancy Faull?, Police Sergeant Ken Surridge, Chief Superintendent Bill Sutherland

1992 Self-defence training Assistant Chief Constable O'Connor

Sandgate Course 260 C2 September 1970 -December 1970
Richard Johnson, AP Desmond, Chris T Roberts, Nigel A Perry

MISS NORA NASH RETIRES

by Mrs. C. Napthine

Miss Nora Nash, known to most if not all members of the Force, retired from her post at Headquarters on the 15th December.

Miss Nash has for many years organised accommodation for police officers attending residential courses at Headquarters, and has made their stay as comfortable as possible. This does not just apply to Surrey men, but members of many other forces who have attended 'dog' courses, will also know Miss Nash.

Miss Nash first joined the civilian staff of the Force as a clerk in Traffic Department, just before Christmas 1946 when the Headquarters was at Woodbridge Road. Before joining the police service, she spent five years in the Army–administration work, and had worked as a cashier/book-keeper.

In 1948 Mr. Simpson, then the Chief Constable, enlarged the small canteen at Guildford to cover the Section House, and to open Mount Browne as a residential Police College. In July, 1948, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin took over at Mount Browne as Caretaker and Cook. Miss Nash remembers the new Headquarters being furnished with many items from second-hand shops and auctions–they were unable to purchase new because of rationing.

Miss Nash then turned her hand to the catering line and in September, 1949 Mount Browne was officially opened and together with other members of the kitchen staff she catered for 80 buffet teas!

Miss Nash remembers quite vividly the problems they used to have with the mobile canteen van. This was used at cricket matches, Lingfield Races and the rare 'major' incidents, to provide the officers on duty with refreshments. The van was unfortunately always breaking down–"Every big and little end broke and every tyre went flat!" recalls Miss Nash. She remembers particularly when a tyre burst going up Redstone Hill in Reigate on their way to the races at Lingfield. They 'limped' to the top and changed the wheel only to find a short distance later that the spare was also flat! On another occasion a big end went at Chilworth–they managed to get to Shere police office and phoned the garage (then at Ladymead in Guildford) only to find the H.M.I. was on a visit there. They were told to get a tow so the Godalming van turned out–one problem however was they did not have a tow rope. Sergeant (Razor) Lewis managed to borrow a rope from a local farm which broke twice. Jack Miles, the Godalming driver, said they would have to go across country because they wouldn't get up the notorious Redstone Hill. On reaching Reigate they turned into Bell Street. From there Miss Nash isn't quite sure where they went but Mr. Miles turned left again and promptly towed them across a ploughed field. He came out onto a road, turned right and they were once again on the road to Lingfield.

In the earlier days Miss Nash recalls making a few apple pie beds for the residents and sewing up a few pyjama legs to say nothing of the confetti that mysteriously ended up in the odd unlocked suitcase before the men left to go home. That, in some incidences, must have taken a bit of explaining but they all took it in good heart. Years ago at the end of each dog course they held a party–seemingly quite an uproarious affair on one occasion when the washer from a fire extinguisher was 'removed' and it took four days to get rid of all the foam which was to be found everywhere.

Miss Nash had a number of relatives serving in the Force. PC Pike was her uncle and was groom to Superintendent Simmons at Farnham for many years. His wife was Matron there. Frank Nash, another uncle, was a cricketer for the Surrey Constabulary. He tragically collapsed and died on duty at Chilworth Police Station. Other relatives in the Police Force include another uncle in Surrey and two uncles in the Metropolitan Force.

Miss Nash lives in Elstead. Having been so busy all her life I asked her what she was going to do with all her spare time: "I am still going to keep busy especially in the garden. You can always find something to do. I am going to join everything I possibly can including the Autumn Club, they run very reasonable outings; the British Legion to which I used to belong some years ago and probably even the W.I. I'm certainly not going to sit and mope. I can also take my dog Dinah out for walks which I enjoy very much."

I know everyone will join with me in wishing Miss Nash all the very best of luck in her retirement and to say a very big 'thank you' for all the hard work she has put into her job for members of the Force over the past years. We will all miss her.

Miss Nash with an 'old' resident of Mount Browne–'Fred' the squirrel.
–Photo by courtesy of Southern News Service.

Off Beat 1973 Miss Nora Nash – a legend in her own time!

Anyone at Guildford ever meet the Grey Lady?

Alan Bridgman

Many and varied are the tales told by policemen who worked at Guildford in the old nick at Woodbridge Road. I could tell a few myself, but discretion restrains me. One tale I can now tell is that of the Grey Lady of Guildford, who I met about 2.00am one morning in 1967 at the back of Cinderella's Nightclub. I was a brave young PC – in comparison with some of the other new recruits at Guildford, who appeared to be terrified of the dark, and incapable of leaving the police station yard without an illuminated torch in hand – so I would happily patrol the darkened streets of Guildford, relying on my own eyesight – which was much better then than now.

I was on North Street beat, so I was checking the back of the shop premises at the top of the street. I entered the service road which led behind the North Street shops, from Chertsey Street to North Street, coming out in front of the Horse and Groom pub. It was about 02.30 hours. The town was deserted then, as it always tended to be after midnight. I moved silently towards the back door of Cinderella's night club, which was in darkness, and shielded by several large cardboard boxes. There was absolutely no sound to be heard, but as I reached out my hand to the doorknob, I suddenly felt the hairs on the back of my neck stand up. I had read adventure stories which told of this sensation, but it had never happened to me before. Someone was behind me! I whirled round, ready to deal with anyone who was there – but all I saw was a figure in a grey hooded top moving smoothly and silently from Chertsey Street down the service road. This person appeared to be on rails since there was no impression of him walking. His head was inclined slightly down, and I could only see him from the waist up. I immediately shouted at him "Oi- you- stop!" He took no notice at all and carried on toward North Street. I of course ran after him, following him down towards the Horse and Groom, and determined to stop him, and find out who he was, and why he was dressed in such an odd manner, and how he managed to move about so silently. In the few seconds that I was behind him, I could see that he was wearing a full length grey hooded coat, and I couldn't see his feet. I shouted out again and broke into the full-scale sprint of which I was then capable. Just as the grey figure got level with the carpark gates to the right – he disappeared! I ran into North Street – it was absolutely deserted. Not a thing moved.

I checked the front of the Horse and Groom – it was all secure, and so was the Renault garage next to it. I shone my torch into the pitch-black car park beside the garage. Nothing moved – and I decided not to enter it on my own. I had just seen a grey-clad hooded figure move silently past me, ignore my shouts to stop – and disappear. Weird or what! Once back at the nick for meal break, I asked if anyone else had seen a grey-hooded figure in the town. No-one had. I never saw it again, but a couple of months later my younger brother proudly announced that he and his mates had decided to go "ghost-hunting", and he had bought a book on ghostly sightings in Surrey. I told him he was a pillock, since there were no such things as ghosts. "There's lots of them in Surrey. It says so in my book. There's one at Guildford, called the Grey Lady". The hair on the back of my neck went up again. "Show me that book!" He produced it, and I read the printed legend of the Grey Lady of Guildford. It said that a young lady of the town had been in love with her suitor, but her

father instructed that she marry a wealthy, but ugly and aged, local merchant. Being resistant to such a proposal, the young lady allegedly threw herself from the top of the quarry in Quarry Street and succeeded in killing herself. Since that time, about 300 years ago, her ghostly figure is reputed to be seen hurrying from the scene of her death towards the bottom of the town, where lived her true love. She wears a grey, hooded cape of Elizabethan design, and has become known as "The Grey Lady of Guildford".

Well, shiver my timbers! I had known nothing of this legend before I chased the grey, hooded figure down the service road – and it would certainly explain how my suspect managed to disappear without trace. But surely, I can't be the only Surrey bobby to have seen this apparition? Is there anyone out there who has had a similar experience? Or was I quietly nuts in 1967? I never ever saw anything similar in the next 27 years, though I had plenty to do with dead bodies – but they all laid still, and said nothing, so were much easier to deal with!

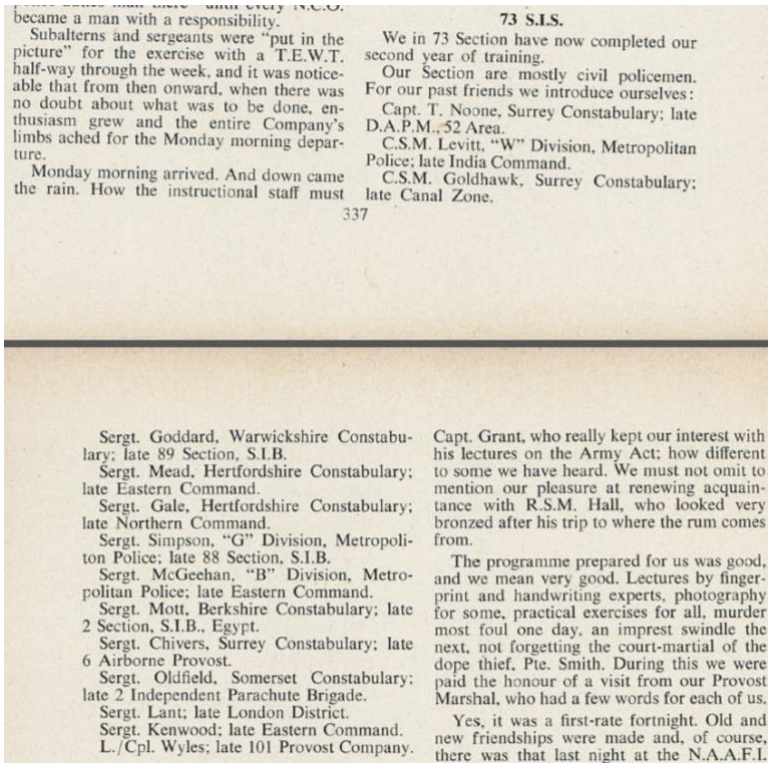
Royal Military Police

73 SIS 1953

Course Warburg Barracks close to Inkerman Barracks Woking

Whilst going through a back issue of the RMP Journal for 1953, I came across the notes for 246 (GHQ) Pro Coy – Army Emergency Reserve, I came across the attached info for 73 Special Investigation Section – as you can see there are some Surrey men in there.

Richard Callaghan BA (Hons) Curator Royal Military Police Museum



became a man with a responsibility.

Subalterns and sergeants were "put in the picture" for the exercise with a T.E.W.T. half-way through the week, and it was noticeable that from then onward, when there was no doubt about what was to be done, enthusiasm grew and the entire Company's limbs ached for the Monday morning departure.

Monday morning arrived. And down came the rain. How the instructional staff must

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73 S.I.S.

We in 73 Section have now completed our second year of training.

Our Section are mostly civil policemen. For our past friends we introduce ourselves:

Capt. T. Noone, Surrey Constabulary; late D.A.P.M., 52 Area.

C.S.M. Levitt, "W" Division, Metropolitan Police; late India Command.

C.S.M. Goldhawk, Surrey Constabulary; late Canal Zone.

Sergt. Goddard, Warwickshire Constabulary; late 89 Section, S.I.B.

Sergt. Mead, Hertfordshire Constabulary; late Eastern Command.

Sergt. Gale, Hertfordshire Constabulary; late Northern Command.

Sergt. Simpson, "G" Division, Metropolitan Police; late 88 Section, S.I.B.

Sergt. McGeehan, "B" Division, Metropolitan Police; late Eastern Command.

Sergt. Mott, Berkshire Constabulary; late 2 Section, S.I.B., Egypt.

Sergt. Chivers, Surrey Constabulary; late 6 Airborne Provost.

Sergt. Oldfield, Somerset Constabulary; late 2 Independent Parachute Brigade.

Sergt. Lant; late London District.

Sergt. Kenwood; late Eastern Command.

L./Cpl. Wyles; late 101 Provost Company.

Capt. Grant, who really kept our interest with his lectures on the Army Act; how different to some we have heard. We must not omit to mention our pleasure at renewing acquaintance with R.S.M. Hall, who looked very bronzed after his trip to where the rum comes from.

The programme prepared for us was good, and we mean very good. Lectures by finger-print and handwriting experts, photography for some, practical exercises for all, murder most foul one day, an imprest swindle the next, not forgetting the court-martial of the dope thief, Pte. Smith. During this we were paid the honour of a visit from our Provost Marshal, who had a few words for each of us.

Yes, it was a first-rate fortnight. Old and new friendships were made and, of course, there was that last night at the N.A.A.F.I.

Captain T Noone Surrey Constabulary late DAPM 52 Area. **Police Constable Thomas (Tommy) Noone** Reigate Borough Police, Second World War given permission by Chief Constable, Beacher, to enlist. Believed Captain T Noone, Surrey Constabulary late DAPM 52 Area, (Provost Marshal RMP TA 1953)

CSM Jim Goldhawk Surrey Constabulary late Canal Zone – 1958 Camberley Sgt 241 Jim Goldhawk.

Sergeant John Chivers late 6 Airborne Provost police sergeant Surrey Constabulary

1974 John Chivers

John retired in 1975 alongside Bill Hemment also a veteran and Don Trafford who served in the Royal Navy for seven years including Second World War

Warburg Barracks, Aldershot. Most of the buildings were demolished in 1959 and the Magistrates' Court and Police Station built on the site.

Inkerman Barracks: In the spring of 1947, when the Military Police Training School moved from Mychett to Inkerman Barracks at Knaphill, near Woking, Surrey, it was decided to include an Special Investigation Branch (SIB) training school, and the first course of 10 men completed their six weeks training just before Christmas 1947. The school was housed in a building at the side of the Officers Mess, just outside the main barracks and students were housed in the four rooms on the first floor.

Police Sergeant Frank James Hansford

Surrey Constabulary

Died 1990

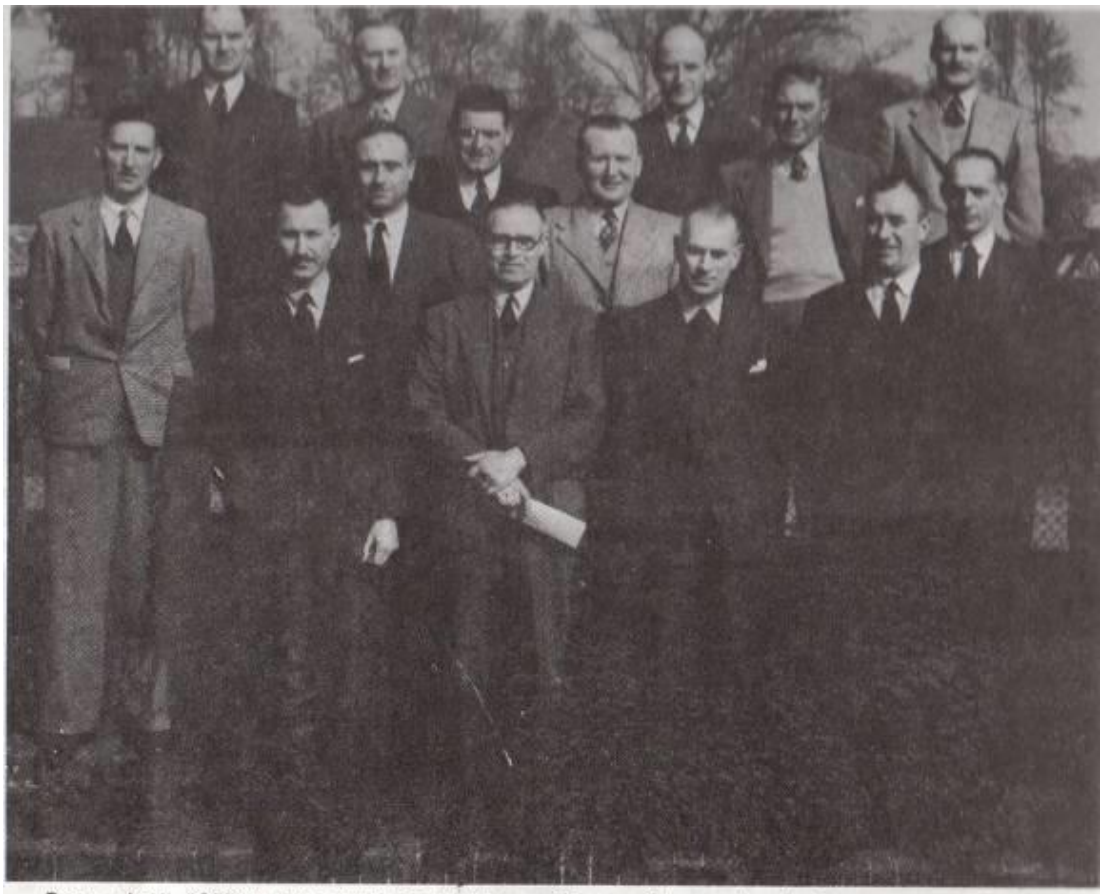
The death occurred on the 6 October 1990 of ex Sergeant Frank James Hansford at the age of 82.

Frank joined the Surrey Constabulary in April 1930 and served as a patrol officer at Woking, Ripley, Walton, Egham and Ottershaw before being promoted to sergeant in November 1943 for section sergeant duty at Buckland and finally Bramley. He was an excellent section sergeant in the best traditions of the service and retired in September 1960.

Following retirement, he worked as security officer at Brookwood Hospital for 17 years. He was an enthusiastic and loyal supporter of the Old Comrades' Association and the National Association of Retired Police Officers which acknowledged his faithful service by making him a life member and he was elected Vice President of the West Surrey Branch in 1989.

He is survived by his widow, Ella and daughters Frances and Sylvia and sons, James, Victor and Frank.

Off Beat 1990



Date – April, 1952, at Police H.Q. Mount Browne. Course of instruction for Sergeants.
1st Row: P.S. Sellwood, D.C.C. H. N. Back, P.S. Pentecost, P.S. Armstrong. 2nd Row: P.S. Staples, P.S. Covingdon, P.S. Austin, P.S. Pithers. 3rd Row: P.S. Hansford, P.S. Govey. P.S. Mousley, P.S. Meredith, P.S. Higgins, P.S. Parsons.
Photo submitted by ex-P.S. Harold Staples. Names from ex-Inspector John Lucas.

Police Sergeant Hansford first left, rear rank

PC Richard Pheby

Surrey Constabulary and Surrey Police

2 June 1986 to 1 June 2016

A full version of Richard's service can be found at Hot off the Press www.surrey-constabulary.com and under Volume 9 of the Biography profiles also on the website.

Richard Pheby

Nine join police

NINE young men and women have decided on a career in the Surrey Constabulary.

Having spent their first week as constables at police headquarters, Mount Browne, Guildford, the nine new recruits have now gone on to the Police Training Centre at Ashford in Kent, where they will undergo 14 weeks' intensive training to learn all aspects of police work.

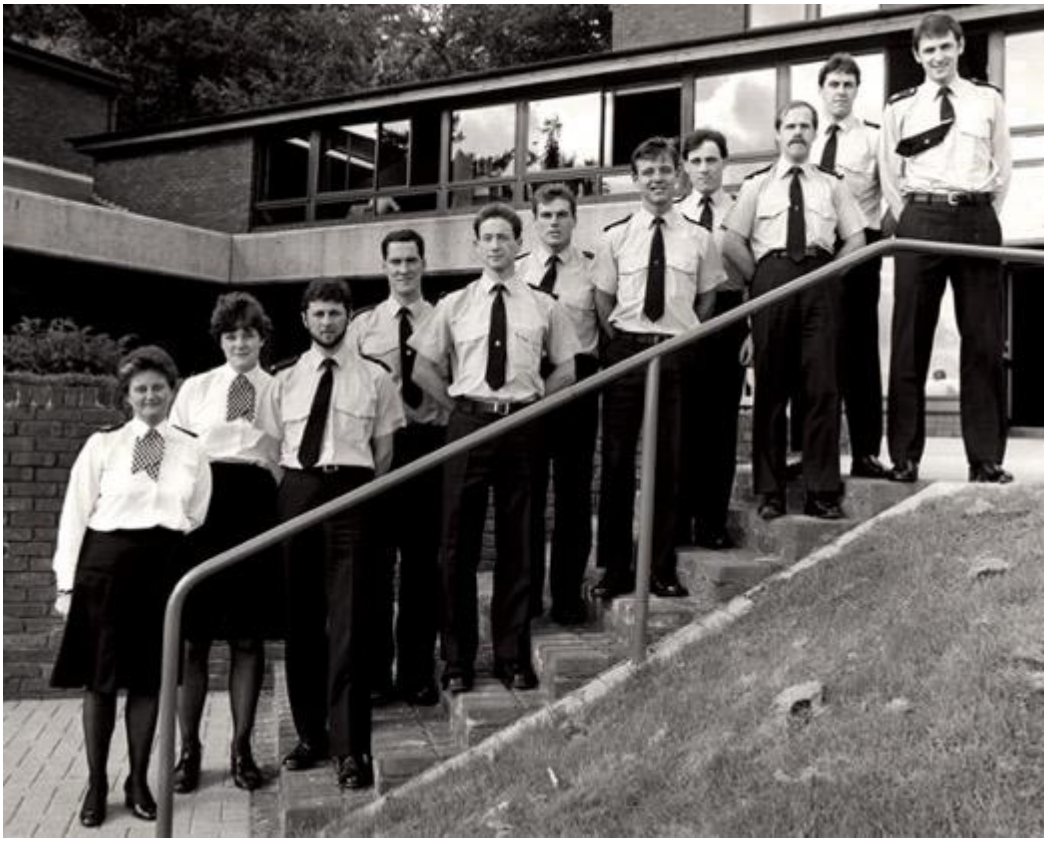
On their return to Surrey they will be posted to divisional police stations throughout the county.

One of the new recruits is Richard Pheby (23), a single man whose home is in Cranleigh where his parents live.

Before joining the regulars, Richard served in the Special Constabulary at Cranleigh.

Special Constable Richard Pheby and on appointment to Surrey Constabulary

PTC Ashford, Kent Initial Course 4/86 Class C
Back Row PC Pheby Surrey Constabulary 2nd left, middle row 4th WPC Murton Surrey Constabulary



Surrey Constabulary Class 6/86

Police Sergeant Debbie Bouitolt, Venessa Merton, Simon Law, Richard Pheby, Richard Miller, John Thompson, Dave Katryniak, Simon Mann, Paul Roberts, Phil Spencer, Police Sergeant Paul Wiltshire

Surrey Constabulary Class 6/86
Dave Katryniak, Police Sergeant Chris Chapman, Simon Law, Richard Miller, Paul Roberts, Vanessa Merton, Phil Spencer, Richard Pheby, Police Sergeant Neil Butcher, John Thompson
Postings and Training

1986 – 1991 Camberley beat officer covering the five electoral districts at various times. Yorktown/Watchetts, Old Dean/St Pauls and Town Centre. This saw the introduction of NPT (Neighbourhood Policing Teams)
1987 February 1 Declaration of service signed by Chief Constable Brian Hayes
1991 – 2004 Chertsey Traffic aka TN (Traffic Northern), MSD (Mobile Support Division), SRU (Strategic Roads Unit)
1992 Traffic legislation and related matters course at Essex HQ
1993 28 May advanced driver Class 1
1994 April Tactical Pursuit and Containment Course
1998 September 3 Vascar Operator course. VASCAR (Vehicle Average Speed Calculator and Recorder in-car speed detector) Radar speed gun
1999 Training Crime Information System: replacing card filing system maintain by the Local Intelligence Officer and the need to get offenders previous convictions on micro-fiche from New Scotland Yard
2004 Tracker vehicle locator system
2004 – 2006 Woking Casualty Reduction Officer
2004 June 21 completed a course in the setting up, testing and operating the LT1 20.20 Speedscope and Lastec recording system. (Laser speed enforcement camera)
2004 September 17 Police National Computer training

2005 17 March Risk Assessment Seminar and Workshop
2006- 2007 – Driving School
2006 June Advanced Instructor
2006 15 September National Tactical Pursuit and Containment Instructor's Course – Pursuit Management
2006 December Advanced Driving Skills NVQ equivalent to Advanced Professional Diploma level 7 also Police driving Instruction Advanced Diploma
2007 May 30 Police- First Person at Scene Emergency Aid Skills
2007 May 30 Emergency Life Support and Defibrillation Skills
2008 – Esher Targeted Patrol Team - patrols were directed to concentrate on crime hotspots but probably better known as response team
2008 – 2014 Staines CID/WFM (Work Force Modernisation) This saw a detective sergeant oversee three teams, each of which comprised a DC, PC, a civilian tasking co-ordinator and two civilian IO's (Investigating Officers) NICHE crime reporting system which was meant to be a linked national project and replaced CIS.
2008 23 June to 26 June 2008 Tier 2 interviewing witness and victim
2008 27 June to July 4, 2008, Tier 2 interviewing a suspect
2009 May, Accredited Level 1 PIP Professionalising Investigation Programme
2011 2 June Awarded Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
2013 14 February Initial Pursuit and Stinger Course
2014 -2015 Prisoner Investigation Unit (PIU) Created to alleviate paperwork for patrolling officers. The arresting officers completed booking into custody, basic crime reporting and arrest statements before handing over to the PIU to do the interviews, CCTV trawl and court file preparation. This supposedly allowed the officers to get back out onto the streets more quickly.
2015 October – First Aid
2016 – Finalisation and Verification Team ensuring submitted crime reports adhered to government guidelines
2016 1 June Certificate of Service 2 June 1986-1 June 2016
2016 June 1 Retirement Certificate PC 1175 Richard Pheby

Surrey Constabulary Sports Association Bowling Team about 1990

John Wright, Don Cooper, Brian Silver, Joe Lester, Graham Marshall, Chris Kearsey, Assistant Chief Constable Tony Grey, John Dobson, Jim Findlay, Richard Pheby, Arnie Lewis

Surrey Constabulary Sports Association Bowling Team about 1990
L-R Mick Tapp, Richard Pheby, Paul Fagan, John Wright, Chris Kersey, Joe Lester, Tony Grey, John Dobson, Barry Siviers, ?, Arnie Lewis

Four Counties Bowling Club Hatfield 26 August 1987
Don Cooper, Ray Alsop, Eric Coppard, Paul Fagan, Jim Findlay, Richard Pheby, John Gladwell, Arnie Lewis, Joe Lester

PC 1175 Richard Pheby joins Chertsey Traffic September 1991

Casualty Reduction Officers July 2005 PC's Richard Pheby, Mark Barry and Pete Dean

Surrey Driving School Instructor's Course May/June 2006
PC Pheby, PC Graham students, ?, Cas Trussler Admin, Police Sergeant Chris campion Smith, PC Phil Harley PC Mark Williams, Peter Hembury, Alan Bone, PC Graham Parker, Vince?, Sue?, Jim Vear, Superintendent Boon

Surrey Police National TPAC Instructor's Course 03/06 September 2006
Surrey officers Brent Ashworth, Richard Pheby, Geoff Roper, Phil Harley, Nigel Parker accompanied by PSNI officers.

PC 49 Edward Kiddy

Surrey Constabulary Appointment 11
Served 1851 to 1871 when dismissed

This is an updated and extended version of the original biography. Robert Bartlett with additional research by Jenny Tuffs and Robert Simonson of the Surrey History Centre.

Edward Kiddy from Essex was one of the originals of the Surrey Constabulary, number 11 on the appointment roll. He joined about the same time as Henry Sunerway who served in Essex for three years, George Sewers from Colchester who had not been a police officer, and Charles Everett who had been with Essex Constabulary for eleven years. Amongst the first recruits a dozen had served in Essex Constabulary.

What makes Kiddy different if not unique is the number of times he was disciplined; 10 times, keeping his job, not being fined though moving up and down the Class of constable. An additional rarity was his long-term posting, 20 years in Shalford. His drinking habits did not attract a posting as was so often the case. His behaviour did cause a comment from the chief constable added to Kiddy's discipline notes of 1864, if he offended by being drunk again, he would be dismissed. He was drunk again in 1871 an issue exacerbated by his making a false report about his sergeant, and as promised, he was dismissed!
This is the story of Edward Kiddy, a man from Essex village constable in Shalford near Guildford for twenty years, with a poor discipline record who seemed to avoid the wrath of the chief constable for much of his service. However, he could not avoid the demon drink and its consequences and was finally his downfall.

Kiddy's background was not unusual for a recruit to the police in 1851 when the Surrey Constabulary was formed. A working family man who had served briefly in the Essex Constabulary.
At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, the rural police committee appointed a chief constable Captain Hastings the adoption of the report was carried by a majority of two, the numbers being 20 and 18. That was a close-run thing for Hastings![1] Hastings was the Eton educated son of Colonel Hastings, aged 38 when appointed, was to serve as chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary from 1851-1899. A lieutenant working for the East India Trading Company in India, serving in the 55 Bengal Native Infantry[2] had to start from scratch to develop, recruit and organise a police force for the county of Surrey outside the Metropolitan Police District. [3]

Recruits were to be sought from men who had already served in a county police force, men from HM Forces and, parish and borough constables within the county. This proved to be an aspiration, the need to recruit meaning the net was spread more widely. The haste to recruit had consequences as vetting was poor, leading to the dismissal or resignation of a considerable number of the early recruits. Men had to be honest sober under 30, at least five feet seven inches tall. There was no minimum age with one recruit one appointed aged 14 and another 15. (Maybe because it was difficult to get clerks – early cadets!) Of the first seventy-five men appointed only FIVE were superannuated with twenty-nine dismissed before they served a year with others dismissed or resigned in a very short time. However, no dearth of recruits though the pay 17 shillings a week, was poor and conditions harsh working seven days a week with 12 days leave a year that had to be taken in the summer.

Interview

It is not known how potential recruits were selected and how they travelled to Guildford where the chief constable's office was in North Street until Woodbridge Road was built. Given the control over the organisation the chief exercised there is no doubt he would have interviewed all the recruits though it may have been someone else who weeded out those not seen as suitable.
It is very likely that the recruits presented themselves for interview by using the train. From Essex it would have been a simple trip to London then out on the Woking, Guildford line opened in 1845. Train travel was quite the norm by 1841 when the London and Brighton Railway through Redhill opened and use became the norm when distances were to be covered. In 1849 the train line Dorking to Guildford and Reading from Redhill was operational. By 1867 when Kiddy was working in the Surrey Constabulary outside Guildford the line London, Epsom, Leatherhead, Dorking was in use.

Family History

Edward Kiddy was baptised at Great Yeldham, Essex in 1822, September 8, his parents John, a turnpike keeper, and Sarah Kiddy. Little is known of his background until the 1841 Census for Great Yeldham, Essex which lists Edward Kiddy aged 19 years living with his parents and siblings. Edward Kiddy and Elizabeth Porter, whose father were married at St Michael the Archangel, Braintree on 18th April 1845.

[1] 1851 January 1, Morning Post, Wednesday
[2] 1851 January 13: The Times. Hastings kept the rank captain though the record indicates he was a lieutenant.
[3] 1851 January 1: Morning Post Wednesday

Edward and Elizabeth had a son baptised on 18th January 1846, Edward John Kiddy, at St Michael the Archangel. A further child was baptised at Braintree in 1849 on the 22 April Sarah Ann born 20 March 1849. Her father Edward was shown as a carpenter.

1849 September 14: Edward Kiddy joined Essex Police, collar number 76 and described as 27 years, 5ft 9in tall, born in Great Yeldham, a carpenter married with two children. In just over a year, in 1850 on the 30th of September he resigned due to ill health. His conduct whilst in the force was described as good. During his service he was posted to Witham.
A few months after Kiddy moved to Guildford, he and his wife had another daughter Eliza baptised. She was born 10 March 1851 and christened April 1851 at St Michael the Archangel, Braintree, Essex.[4]

Induction into the Police

Edward Kiddy had served for a year and was most probably seen by his seniors in his new force as trained and deployable to a range of tasks. No instruction appears to have been given other than drill. In 1853 an Instruction Book was provided a copy of which does not seem to have survived. However, given later versions there is little doubt that it was based on the Metropolitan Police Instruction Book. The first uniform style was that of the Metropolitan Police until in 1867 a new local style was adopted. However, strangely, the first clothing order was not issued until 16 April 1851 so what was worn in the early days of formation? The free uniform or work clothing was an advantage though it had to be worn most of the time with a duty band, some medical expenses would be met and eventually a small pension could be expected. Boots and shoes were issued but after several years officers would receive an allowance. GO133 16 January 1857 "Annual allowance of £1 in lieu of boots and shoes granted to each inspector and constable who shall have been in the force for the twelve months preceding 1 February in each year."

The military thought process of the new chief constable are evident in General Order 41 of 26 May 1851: The chief constable has observed with displeasure that certain members of the Force are in the habit of wearing plain clothes as if they were ashamed of their uniform. Such practice is extremely objectionable and altogether at variance with the regulations of any service in which uniform is provided. The chief constable therefore calls upon superintendents in particular, to set an example to their men under them in this, as well as in all other respects and trusts he will not be called upon again to notice such irregularities.[5] An example was on the first of April 1851; PC John Lawrence was severely reprimanded for being in plain clothes. [6] [7] Until mid 1860s officers were obliged to wear uniform on and off duty – in fact there does not appear to be any concept of "off duty."

Kiddy, on 9 January, joined the Surrey Constabulary, sworn in by the magistrates on 21 January 1851**.** Age 29 in September, he was 5 feet 10½ inches, (in Essex he was 5 feet 9ins) born Halsted, Essex. Appointed at 17s a week – previously employed by chief constable of Essex but left Essex Police due to illness. No occupation given between resigning from Essex to joining Surrey, chances are he was unwell.

[4] Braintree, Essex – email Jean Pelham 6 February 2023
[5] Surrey Constabulary General Orders 1 1851-
[6] Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 15
[7] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

Kiddy returned to the life where he needed permission to marry – live where he was told – move house when ordered - wife not work except as auxiliaries in the countryside when husband out – also acted as searchers of female prisoners, cooks and cleaners.

Rural class relationships dominated policing in Victorian England (and a lot else!). The village constable was in an uneasy position in the community for while he was notionally the equal protector of all citizens' rights and property; he was often seen as the representative of the gentry. George Sturt wrote about The Bourne, Farnham in Surrey: "There is probably no lonelier man in the parish than the constable. One hears him mentioned in the same accents of grudging caution which the villagers use in speaking of unfriendly property-owners, as though he belonged to that alien caste. The cottagers feel they themselves are the people whom he has stationed in the valley to watch." The conviction that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor was deeply ingrained. The village policeman rarely had to deal with serious crime although rape and murder were not unknown, they were more likely to have to cope with poachers, fowl stealing, a fight in the pub, neighbourly disputes, with the occasional petty theft. Ricks were fired by arsonists or by itinerants with a grudge and animal maiming was not uncommon. The Victorian version of anti-social behaviour was ever present with drunken louts letting animals from fields, the breaking of fences or even the pulling down of dry walls; "beer, that filthy beer is the root of the evil".[8]

The policeman the vicar and the doctor were the triumvirate that were important to the life of many in the rural area. The chief constable considered a very important part of a man's duty was to attend divine service on a Sunday[9]. Duties were arranged to allow for attendance at church with dissenters encouraged to go to church not chapel[10] The insistence upon police being close to the church meant that many a constable when told he was moving asked the vicar to intervene – also when he was disciplined. These letters became so frequent the chief constable became upset by them all.

Middle Class view of the police was that they were slow witted, dilatory, ex-farm labourer – the fool in blue – the servant of the landed and professional classes. Over time the police through a process of self-definition changed themselves from a collection of unimportant working-class men into the beginnings of a recognisably modern police force. [11]

The police felt comfortable comparing themselves with the skilled mechanic class - respectable working class – the artisan[12] "We are on a par with the working man except the policeman works seven days and the working man only about five and a half" the Head Constable of Birmingham wrote in 1874.[13]
How PC Kiddy and his contemporaries lived and work was driven by the conditions of service, handed down by the chief constable, that were more than a guide but a framework built around the life of a police officer and as a consequence his family. Set out below are the Conditions of Service published in 1862, for every member of the Surrey Constabulary. "Instructions for Guidance", were clearly

[8] "Victorian Village Life" Albion 1993 Neil Phillip page 112
[9] 1852 1 March GO: Divine Service
[10] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 119
[11] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 67
[12] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 114
[13] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 113

established to avoid misunderstanding and grievance. The conditions determined the parameters for the way of life of a constable in the new constabulary, built on the experience firstly of the Metropolitan Police and for the already established county, borough and city police forces. The chief constable wrote:

> "The conditions upon which each person is admitted into the Surrey Constabulary are stated here, that no complaint may be made hereafter upon their being enforced. The Chief Constable desires it to be understood, at the same time, that he reserves to himself the power to alter or annul any of these conditions, and also to make such new rules, from time to time, as may be found expedient."

(1) Each man shall devote the whole of his time to the service of the Surrey Constabulary, and conform to all the rules and regulations of the Service
(2) He shall serve and reside wherever he is directed, and not receive a lodger without the sanction of the Chief Constable; neither shall he, if living in a police station, or lock-up, keep any description of animal without permission.
(3) He shall promptly obey all orders, which he may receive from those in authority over him, and his demeanour must always be respectful towards them.
(4) He shall not, under any pretence whatever, receive to his own use, money from any person, without the express permission of the Chief Constable in writing
(5) He shall, on entering, furnish himself with two pairs of white gloves, two serviceable pairs of boots, and a decent suit of plain clothes; also, a notebook, which he must produce when required.
(6) His pay, at the rate of twenty-two shillings and nine pence per week, (1862 rate) shall commence from the day on which he is sworn in, in addition to which he will be supplied with the established articles of uniform clothing and appointments, which articles, however, are not at any time to be considered as belonging to him.
(7) He shall at all times appear in his proper uniform, unless when otherwise directed, and is always required to be clean and neat in his person and dress.
(8) He shall receive his pay monthly, or on such days as may be appointed, when a deduction of 2.5 per cent per annum will be made towards the Superannuation Fund
(9) If any member of the Surrey Constabulary shall be absent from his duty, in consequence of ill-health, or on leave, the Chief Constable will exercise his pleasure as to stopping any portion of his pay during such absence.
(10) Debts contracted by the Constabulary, and which the Chief Constable may direct to be paid, shall be paid forthwith, and the amount deducted from the pay and allowances due to the person in debt.
(11) A sum not exceeding ten shillings will be deducted from the pay due to each person on his quitting the Surrey Constabulary, for the purpose of having his uniform altered for his successor.
(12) No constable shall belong to any political or secret society and every member of the Force should carefully abstain from the expression of political or religious opinions, in any way calculated to give offence.
(13) He shall not, during his continuous in the Force, by word, message, writing or in any other manner, endeavour to persuade any Elector to give, or dissuade from giving, his vote, on pain of instant dismissal.
(14) He is not to carry on any trade, nor will his wife be allowed to keep a shop.

(15) He shall not quit the Surrey Constabulary without giving one calendar month's notice to the Chief Constable, in writing.
(16) Every man dismissed from the Surrey Constabulary, or who shall resign his situation, shall before he quits the service, deliver up in person, at the Chief Constable's office, every article of dress, and all appointments, which have been supplied, to him. If any of such articles have, in the opinion of the Chief Constable, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction from the pay or moneys due to him will be made, sufficient to make good the damage, or supply a new article, as the case may be.
(17) Each person in the Surrey Constabulary is liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence, or misconduct, independently of any other punishment to which he may, by law be subject; and such dismissal renders him ineligible for appointment in any other Constabulary. The Chief Constable may also, if he thinks fit, dismiss him without assigning any reason.
Any constable who has been allowed to resign his appointment will not receive a testimonial of character until he shall have discharged the whole of his debts, nor will a certificate of good conduct be granted by the Chief Constable to any person leaving the Force under the following circumstances: -

1st. If the constable shall have been dismissed the Service.
2nd. If the constable shall have been frequently guilty of misconduct, although of a light nature.
3rd. If the constable shall have been guilty of any misconduct of a serious nature
4th. If the constable shall have quitted the Service without having given due notice of his intention to do so.
5th. If the constable shall have served less than twelve months.
6th. If the certificate shall not be applied for within six months after the constable has left the Service.

The constable should, on his first arrival at a station, wait upon the magistrates residing within his district, and take every pain to inform himself of all bad characters residing in the neighbourhood.
When he goes on duty, he will take care to be at the appointed place, (if not before), precisely at the prescribed hour; and he will be held responsible for the security of life and property within his beat, for the preservation of the peace, and general good order during the time he is on duty.

He is to patrol every part of his detachment as often as practicable, unless it be necessary to observe the conduct of any suspected person, or for any other reason; in which case he will be required to satisfy his superior officer that there was a sufficient cause for such apparent irregularity. He will also attend at the appointed places and times of conference, and report to his superintendent everything requiring notice. He must not make known to any person the limits of his beat, or his points of conference. He will not be allowed to carry a stick, or an umbrella when on duty. He must declare himself before acting at night, and on all occasions when out of uniform, and be very cautious how he confides in persons representing themselves to be peace officers, without being thoroughly satisfied that such is the case.

He is never to appear out of uniform, except when on leave of absence, or by the direction of the chief constable, or superintendent, in cases where disguise may be considered necessary in the execution of a particular duty. He must not refuse to show his number or tell it when asked; should he do so he will be severely punished, as such refusal can only be caused by his having done something of which he is ashamed. He must be scrupulously exact, in the care of his clothing and appointments, and clean and

neat in his person; as independently of other considerations, a man who is negligent in these respects will be looked upon as careless and slovenly in the execution of his official duties and cannot be retained in the Service.

When walking along the streets, he must not shoulder past any person, but give way in a respectful manner. In towns, he should keep on the outward side of the footpath during the day and next to the houses at night.

He is strictly cautioned against idle conversation referring to the Service, more particularly with strangers, and when in public conveyances; and he must not whilst on duty, enter into conversation with anyone, except on matters solely relating to his duty. Persons making inquiries however are to be treated with civility and attention, the constable giving all the information in his power with as little delay as possible. Insolence or incivility will not be overlooked, and improper language is on no pretence to be used by the constable.

He is not to associate or hold any communication with men who have been dismissed the Service.
He is to treat every Magistrate with attention and respect and be civil to persons of every rank and class. As it is of the greatest importance that each man should be respected by the magistrates and people, he will be extremely cautious in his demeanour, and by sober, orderly, and regular habits, respectful attention to every person, and ready zeal to execute the lawful orders and commands of the magistrates, endeavour to obtain the approbation of all classes.

He must take care that persons giving information be duly protected, and strict secrecy observed with respect to them; and in all particular cases he is to take down in writing such information, requiring the informants to authenticate the same by their signature.

He will caution persons against assembling or loitering at the corners, or other places in the streets, to the inconvenience or annoyance of the public.

Children found wandering abroad, unable to give an account of their residence, are to be taken to the nearest station, and authority procured from the overseer of the parish, or relieving officer for their admittance into the workhouse. Publicity of the circumstances must be given, and a full report forwarded to the superintendent. In all cases of destitution, immediate notice is to be given to the parish officers of the district.

If the constable observes anything in the roads or streets likely to produce danger or public inconvenience, he must report it to his superintendent.

He will be particularly cautious not to interfere idly or unnecessarily: when required to act he will do so with decision and boldness, and on all occasions, he will be supported in the proper exercise of his authority.

He must remember that there is no qualification more indispensable in a constable than command of temper; if he does his duty in a quiet and determined manner, such conduct will induce well-disposed bystanders to assist him, should he require it.

He must when his usual hours of patrol are over, return to his own quarters, and unless called out to perform service (the nature of which must be reported by him), he is expected to be found there until the hour of his again going on duty arrives.

Whenever a constable resides in a police station, he must not leave it without permission of the officer in charge; and when allowed to do so, must always report his return.

He is on no account to absent himself from his detachment, on his own private affairs, without the permission of the chief constable, or superintendent: when desirous of obtaining leave to do so, application must be made in writing, specifying the day and hour of departure, as well as of return. Leave will not be granted to any constable who has served less than twelve months in the force, or during the winter months, viz: from November 1st to March 1st, except under urgent circumstances. Constables returning from leave of absence must always report themselves to the superintendent of the division. When the constable has occasion to visit Guildford, whether on public or private business, he must report himself to the chief constable's office immediately on arrival.

All superior officers, magistrates, and others entitled to such mark of respect, are to be saluted in the usual manner, but the hat is in no case to be removed from the head.

As far as practicable, the duties on Sundays and other days appointed for public worship will be arranged so as to enable every constable to attend divine service, and each member of the force is required to show a due respect for the observance of the Sabbath day.

When the constable is unable to perform his duty in consequence of sickness, a medical certificate must be forwarded to his superintendent with as little delay as possible, in which the nature of the illness is to be stated, and previous to his being permitted to return again to his duty, another certificate is to be given to the superintendent, certifying that the constable has sufficiently recovered from such illness, to be able to resume his ordinary police duty. Medical certificates should not be made out on less than a quarter of a sheet of foolscap paper.

Discipline

Kiddy had a poor disciplinary record over twenty years but suffered no significant long term consequences beyond a pay cut. Why he led such a charmed life compared to many contemporaries is not known.

1851 June: GO 50 and 51: Since the Force was formed seventeen men have been disciplined with drunkenness forming a significant number of the offences.[14] In the first five months **eight men were**

[14] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

dismissed mostly for **drunkenness.** Some examples of disciplinary offences: John Lawrence was severely reprimanded for signing a report without reading it, and again for wearing plain clothes on duty the following month. Richard Langridge allowed a prisoner to go into a public house whilst he waited outside. Henry Cook was dismissed for being drunk and enlisting. John Smith was fined ten shillings and reduced from first to second class for fraudulently claiming exemption from the toll and not being on duty. In large type in the discipline record on 6th November 1852 William Earl was dismissed for insolence to the chief constable. From May 1852 to December 1853, 23 officers were dismissed and 17 disciplined those men having already accumulated 24 disciplinary offences.

In addition to dismissals from June to December 1852, 12 men were disciplined with 12 previous discipline reports against these men. From January to December 1853 17 men were disciplined including PC Allen Mason who was to be badly beaten and die of his injuries. These men had 12 previous discipline reports against them.[15]

During 1854 seven men were dismissed and 23 disciplined, these men having a total of 10 previous discipline reports against them.[16]

1855 saw seven dismissals including Superintendent Fletcher, and 10 discipline cases where the men had a total of nine previous reports. [17]

From the 1 January 1856 to February 17, 1858, there were 33 dismissals of which 22 were drunkenness or frequenting public houses when on duty. One of those dismissed in 1856 was Superintendent Everett.[18]

In under seven years, 91 men were dismissed to be replaced by a range of recruits some with experience others straight off the farmer's field!

1851 Census Edward Kiddy age 28 years, a policeman and married is living alone in Guildford.

1851 Census for Braintree lists Elizabeth Kiddy, head of house, married and living with her children Edward and Eliza who was aged 2 weeks. Her other child, Sarah Ann aged 2 years was at the home of her grandparents John and Sarah Kiddy in Great Yeldham.
It is likely that Edward was living apart from his family as he settled into his new career as a police officer. However, he could have returned home with his family for the christening. Eliza Kiddy daughter of Edward born 10 March 1851 christened 4 April 1851 at St Michael the Archangel, Braintree, Essex.

1851 April 28: GO 32 PC Kiddy promoted to second class constable – his experience in Essex and obvious good work has led to an early increase in status and pay.

[15] GO 106 December 31, 1853
[16] GO177 January 1, 1855
[17] GO126 January 1, 1856
[18] GO 137 March 1, 1858

1851 Detection rate: There was not a great deal of crime but those prosecuted had an excellent chance of acquittal, in fact an even chance, possibly because of poor investigation and case preparation by untrained and inexperienced police officers**.** This is further evidenced by the large number of arrests in proportion to the recorded crime. It seems as if the constables locked people up to take them to the superintendent for further investigation.

1852 January 1 GO 68 promoted second to first Class constable – as there were no sergeants this Class moved straight to inspector.

1852 1 May: GO 78: Between 1 June 1851 and 30 April 1852 thirty-one **men were punished** mostly for drunkenness and neglect of duty.[19]
An early clash with the chief constable was in **1852 June 9** (GO 106) for a breach of discipline when he was reprimanded. Later in the year on **November 22**, for drunkenness, was severely reprimanded by the chief constable. Reprimanded then severely reprimanded but at no financial cost or a move!

1852 December 9 GO 88: The chief constable has observed with much dissatisfaction the evident inclination on the part of superintendents and inspectors to deprive constables under one specious plea or another of cases which have rightly belonged to them. Several instances of this have recently occurred and the chief constable desires superintendents and inspectors to bear in mind that it is their duty to bring forward and encourage as much as possible all young constables instead of dampening their zeal and hindering their advancement by keeping them in the background. In order to put a stop to this the chief constable has determined in future not to allow any expenses to those who have mixed themselves up in a case in which they had no business and which the constable could perfectly well have conducted himself.

1852 December 22: Frederick Kiddy was **baptised** at St Mary the Virgin, Shalford, his parents were Edward, a policeman and Elizabeth Kiddy of Shalford. Nine weeks later February 6 Frederick Kiddy aged 9 weeks was buried at St Mary's Shalford. There is nothing in the record that indicates the loss of the child was linked to drinking related discipline.

1853 December 31 GO 105: Between 1 May 1852 and 31 December 1853 twenty-three men were dismissed with drunkenness the predominant offence.[20]

The first recorded in a newspaper case dealt with by Kiddy was in 1854 on the 21st March in the Sussex Advertiser, Guildford County Bench March 18th. Most court cases were reported but it is unlikely that over three years Kiddy had no offences before the court. This theft was not in his home village, but Merrow was probably a part of the rural section around the Guildford Borough Police area. Harriet Loveland and Ann Mason were charged with having on 11th March last in the parish of Merrow, unlawfully stolen turnip greens to the value of 2d. PC Kiddy said he saw the women on Saturday 11th about five o'clock in the afternoon go into a field of turnips belonging to Mr. Smallpiece, and pick a quantity of greens, he went up to them and asked if they had leave and they said they had not, he then

[19] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-
[20] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

told them to put them down directly. The defendants said they went in the field because they had seen some men gathering turnip greens and thought they might do the same. The Chairman informed them that the expenses incurred amounted to 15s which must be paid between them and they would be allowed a fortnight to pay the money.

1854 17 November Inspector Edward Wilson **dismissed for frequenting a public house** and acting as landlord therein. Even the inspector was vulnerable to discipline and Kiddy came into the frame again after about two years in 1855, August 26, for disobedience of orders and was severely reprimanded by the chief constable. In 1856, April 28, for frequenting a public house when on duty, reduced from 1st Class to Second Class. (Modern equivalent from sergeant to constable with loss of pay.)

1856 GO 127: March: Drill instructions and general training started in the force in March 1856. "It being highly essential that the constables in the different divisions should have an opportunity afforded them from time to time of being instructed in their drill, which the chief constable is aware that many were extremely deficient, he therefore considers it desirable that superintendents should send two men each rotation to headquarters for the purpose of being drilled and otherwise instructed in their duties." [21] In addition to foot drill officers were taught the use of a sabre.

Bristol 1877

Kiddy was attacked and injured but took on two assailants in Shalford, detained them then walked them to Guildford Police station which was a couple of miles away. He was a strong man! 1856 August 5: Sussex Advertiser; Guildford County Police Business on Friday 1st August: **Savage attack upon a Constable**: James Clark and John Thomas Smith, privates belonging to 38th Regiment of Foot were charged with deserting from the corps. It appears that the prisoners were met by PC Kiddy at Shalford about 10 o'clock the previous evening, who suspecting they were deserters requested them to produce their passes, this the prisoners promised to do, and they retired under a lamp for that purpose when Clark suddenly struck the officer across the face with his belt, inflicting a severe injury just below the eye. The other prisoner afterwards struck him, and both resisted very violently before they were secured by the

[21] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

constable who ultimately marched them to Guildford. The Magistrates ordered the prisoners to be committed to the County Police Station to await an escort.

At the same time a young man named Henry Holden was charged with stealing some clothes the property of John Taylor. Prosecutor deposed: I live at Aldershot in the county of Southampton and am in the employ of Joseph Harnett, a brickmaker, the prisoner also worked at the same place and lodged in the same house with me and others. About five o 'clock this morning I missed from my lodgings a pair of black cloth trousers, satin vest, cotton shirt and a silk neckerchief. On making enquiries I found that the prisoner had left the house near two hours before. I set out in pursuit of him and went to Guildford and got the assistance of the county police. I was present when the prisoner was apprehended, he had on the articles I have mentioned, they are now produced. PC E Kiddy proved taking the man into custody.
The prisoner was then charged with stealing a cloth coat, a pair of wellington boots and a cotton handkerchief value £3 10s the property of William Harnett, the brother of Joseph Harnett for whom he worked. The prosecutor proved that the clothes were stolen at the same time as the former and that he accompanied Taylor to Guildford, the prisoner was wearing the boots when apprehended, the other articles being in a bundle, as were also the clothes the prisoner had now got on. The prisoner said he had nothing to say and was under a recent Act of Parliament committed to trial at Winchester quarter sessions on both charges. The prisoner was then given over to the custody of the Superintendent of the Borough Police to be conveyed to Winchester Goal, and the witnesses bound over to appear and prosecute.
On the 1 August he was badly beaten which may have led to the discipline of 1856, September 1, drinking with disreputable characters. Reduced from second to third class constable which was another pay cut but he kept his job. Later in 1856 on October 15 he was charged with drunkenness and severely reprimanded by the chief constable. It is hard to understand why he escaped being dismissed as were so many officers. It is possible to speculate but there are no firm grounds or direction upon which to base any speculation.

1856 November 1 Guildford County Bench October 25th; Elizabeth Loveland, a middle-aged female was charged by PC Kiddy with **stealing turnips** from a field belonging to Mr Aylwin, in the parish of Shalford on 21st October last. Ordered to pay 5s (investigation (?) expenses) by the following Monday morning or in default be committed to prison.

1856 November 11 Sussex Advertiser: County Police Office Guildford November 5th: Juvean Pierre, a Frenchman was brought up, charged by PC Kiddy with having been **found in a shed** on the premises of Mr J Davis of Shalford at quarter past one o'clock the same morning and having no visible means of subsistence. The prisoner, who could not speak a word of English was questioned by Mr. Haydon in the French language and described himself as having served in the French army, the 8th Imperial Regiment of Foot, from which he had been discharged at the commencement of the present year. He had been in this country about nine months and was now destitute.

Mr. Haydon regretted there was no consul in Guildford through whose instrumentality the prisoner could be sent back to his native country. He should have to send him to Wandsworth prison for 14 days and he hoped that during that time some opportunity might occur whereby he would have a chance if returning to France.

Kiddy was disciplined again for drunkenness in 1856 the record is undated and was reprimanded but it is shown that if in the future an offence of a similar nature is found against him, he was to be dismissed.

1857 January 31: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench: January 24th: Martin Finny and Mary his wife were both charged with hawking spirits without a license. It appeared the prisoners offered PC Kiddy some liquor which they stated to be brandy that had been smuggled, but the Excise Officer had examined it and found it to be coloured gin. The prisoners were discharged on promising to leave the town.

1857 February 21: West Surrey Times: Guildford Borough Bench: James Dallen was charged with having stolen some turnip greens on 7th February last from a field in the occupation of Mr John Chennell. The case was proved by PC Kiddy of the County Constabulary. The defendant admitted the offence but said Mr. Chennell had told him he did not wish to press the charge against him. The Magistrates said as Mr. Chennell had made the charge and was not in attendance to withdraw it, they had no alternative but to fine him in the expenses, 11s and damages of 2d or in default to be committed for seven days. They would allow him a week for payment.

Not Kiddy but PC Carpenter 1857 a contemporary

1857 February 28: West Surrey Times, Special County Bench, William Taylor was brought up charged with having on 15th stolen some coal value 1d, the property of Mr William Smallpiece of the Warren Farm. PC Kiddy deposed: On Sunday morning, the 15th about a quarter past eleven o'clock, I met the prisoner in Mr Chennell's field, near the Telegraph, I saw he had something under his frock, I asked him what he had got, he said nothing but what belonged to him. I searched him and found he had got a piece of coal weighing eleven and half pounds, which he said he had taken from a field where Mr Smallpiece was having some wheat thrashed by a steam thrashing machine. I took him to Mr Smallpiece's house, but found he had gone to church, I then took him to the station house. Mr Smallpiece deposed. The prisoner was in my employ until the 14th inst. He had been working at the steam thrashing machine;

there was about a bushel and a half of coals left in the cart, I do not know how the coals came there. The prisoner elected to have the case disposed of by the magistrates and pleaded guilty. Mr Smallpiece strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy and the bench after severely reprimanding, discharged him.

1857 March 25: West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench March 14th: James Dallen of Guildford was charged with having on 3rd March in the parish of Shalford stolen a quantity of turnip greens the property of Mr Thomas Baker. PC Kiddy deposed that about a quarter before 10 on the night of 3rd March he was passing through Mr Baker's field and saw Dallen gathering some greens. When the defendant saw him, he took hold of the sack and shook them all on the ground. The Chairman said that as the defendant had only been convicted of a similar offence shortly before and had not yet paid the fine, the bench should order him to pay costs of 14s in the present case forthwith or in default he would be committed to the House of Correction for 21 days with hard labour - Committed in default.

1857 June 27: West Surrey Times: County Bench Guildford June 20th; John Duncan was brought on remand charged with **stealing a quantity of copper wire** from the grounds of D D Hopkins Esq at St Catherine's Hill. George William Jackman deposed: I am the gardener in the employ of Mr Hopkins of Waycliff House, on the 14th inst., I missed some copper wire which was fixed to some posts and trees in the garden. I took a piece of that which was left to the police, the wire produced is the same as that I missed, it was worth 3s. PC Kiddy, 49, County Constabulary deposed: From information I had received I inquired of Mr Apted if he had bought any wire and from what he told me, took the prisoner into custody, and told him the charge to which he made no reply. The prisoner elected to have his case disposed of by the bench and pleaded guilty- sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.
1857 July 17: GO 135: Kiddy was advanced from the third to second class constable.

The extent of the drink problem is clear by this general order and may be the reason men were not being dismissed. Just too many would be lost to the Force and the Surrey Constabulary would be unable to operate. **1858 March 1: GO 137:** Between 1 January 1856 and 1 March 1858 thirty-three men were disciplined with drunkenness prominent.

A constable leaving the force had to do it by the book or he could end up in prison. **1858 10 April: GO 138**: Reigate Magistrate's Court a constable was sentenced to fourteen days in prison with hard labour at Wandsworth for leaving the Surrey Constabulary without giving proper notice.[22]

1858 May 4 Sussex Advertiser: Surrey County Sessions May 1st: Thomas Liberty was charged with stealing a quantity of potatoes belonging to his employers, Messrs Ellis of Shalford. Mr Edwin Ellis stated the prisoner was in the employ of his brother and himself. On the previous (Friday) morning he missed a quantity of potatoes and suspecting the prisoner went to the stable where he saw his basket standing. He opened it and found it contained potatoes of the same sort as those missing. He left the basket there until night and when the prisoner went home followed him and asked what he had in his basket; upon his opening it saw the same potatoes that he had found that morning. The prisoner was given into the custody of PC Kiddy at Shalford. The prisoner said the potatoes had been put into his

[22] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

basket by a lodger at his house and were some dug from his garden. This was manifestly untrue as they were of a different sort.

PC Kiddy corroborated the latter part of the evidence and further deposed to finding potatoes in the prisoner's pockets. The prisoner admitted having the potatoes in his basket, but he did not steal them. A 'chap' that lodged in his house had told him he had dug them up and placed them in his basket. Thomas Cooper, the 'chap' alluded to, was the sworn and said he knew nothing about the potatoes. He had never told Liberty he had dug them up or placed them in his basket. The magistrates convicted the defendant and sentenced him to two months hard labour in the House of Correction.

1858 May 8: West Surrey Times Guilford County Bench- Wood stealing at Shalford- William Edwards was charged with stealing wood at Shalford. George Carter, a workman in the employ of Mr Hull said on Thursday 29th April, he missed from his master's premises a quantity of wood, he accompanied the constable to the house of the prisoner and there found the missing wood, part of which he produced, the wood being marked with Mr Hull's initials.

PC Kiddy corroborated and said they found the wood concealed behind some sawdust in the prisoner's shed. The prisoner said he took it from the wharf, and afterwards said he bought it off Currier at the wharf. The witness sent for Currier who said in the presence of the prisoner, that he had not sold him any wood. James Currier was called and said he was wharfinger of Stonebridge Wharf and he never sold any wood to the prisoner. The prisoner was committed for trial. **1858 May 25: Surrey Adjourned Sessions:** William Edwards charged with **stealing at Shalford** a quantity of wood pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.[23]

1858 June 26: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench Monday: **Drunkenness**: Robert Richmond, a cattle salesman of Dorchester was charged by PC Kiddy with being drunk and disorderly at Shalford on Sunday and was fined the usual amount with costs, which was paid.

1858 July 10: West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench July 3rd- Charge of **burglary:** Sidney Atfield, an old offender was brought up with being concerned in two burglaries. The following evidence was taken. Sarah King, a young woman keeping a baker's shop at Albury said on the night of 1st May, previous to retiring to bed she saw the doors properly locked up and during the night heard a little thumping noise but thinking it might have been a cat took no notice of it. On the following morning she found that she had been robbed of tobacco, a piece of cooked beef, a small basket, a cannister which had contained sweetmeats which were lying on the counter and a little money from the till, consisting of 4 penny and 2 halfpenny pieces and coppers but she did not know how much. George Woods a baker in the employ of the last witness said he got up about 5 o'clock and found the parlour window open and testified to having lost some wearing apparel and domestic utensils. PC Kiddy deposed to apprehending the prisoner at Shalford on the 26th when he found the coat and can produced in his possession. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes. Another charge was preferred against the same prisoner for breaking into the house of John Newman of Albury Heath on 21st ult. He was committed on this charge.

[23] 1858 May 25 The Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette

1858 July 24: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Police: Monday 19th: Hawking goods without a license: Nicholas Baker, a hawker was charged with the above offence. PC Edward Kiddy deposed to having seen the prisoner hawking his goods from house to house that morning in the parish of Shalford. The prisoner promised not to offend again and was discharged.

1858 24th July West Surrey Times: Tuesday 20th – Charles Musgrove was charged by PC Kiddy with being a deserter from 16th Regiment of Foot and was ordered to be sent back to the camp.

1858 September 7: Shalford: On Sunday evening last at about 6 o'clock some mischievous persons threw two stones into the front window of Clifford House on Shalford Common. Two large panes of glass were broken. The Blackheath Prosecuting Society has publicly offered a reward of £5 for such evidence that may lead to the conviction of the perpetrators. [24]

1859 March 15 Sussex Advertiser: Guildford: **Juvenile Housebreakers**: William Bridger aged 9 years and John Bridger aged 12 years were charged with breaking into a dwelling house at Shalford and committing a felony therein. Mary Boxall, housekeeper to Mr George Watson stated that on Saturday afternoon last about three o'clock she left the house and upon returning at four, found the shutters had been opened and afterwards missed a sovereign and 10s 6d and 4s and 6d in silver from a chest of drawers which had been opened. PC Kiddy stated that he went to the house and found that a pane of glass had been taken from the back window and outside he saw some boy's footprints. In consequence of something he had heard he apprehended the prisoners who live with their mother at Shalford. He took the shoes the elder prisoner was wearing and on the Sunday morning compared them with the tracks in the prosecutor's garden, and found them exactly to correspond. Having received information that the eldest boy had been to Guildford about purchasing a gun, he proceeded to Mr Adsett's and ascertained that the boy had paid £1 10s for a pistol and given the name of Wood. The younger boy had told him the pistol was buried near the house and he found the pistol concealed with a box, both of which he then produced. They were concealed in a ditch.

By the Chairman: I did not caution the boy before he gave me the information. He took me to the place where these things were concealed. He told me that his elder brother and he had taken the money from Mr Watson's house.

Witness examination continued: Had afterward shewn the box to the prisoner and he told me he had taken it from Mary Boxall's house. The Chairman addressing the mother of the prisoner remarked it was a very distressing case for the bench to deal with. The magistrates had heard a very bad account of the elder boy and intended to remand him to the following Saturday in order that the police might make further enquiries respecting him. As for the younger prisoner they should send him that night to the police station and order that he be whipped on the following morning and sent home.

[24] 1858 November 23 Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette

1859 September 24: West Surrey Times: Official examination of the local schools and institutions in the art of drawing – Results for national schools lists Edward Kiddy (jnr.) of Shalford with a 'fair' or honourable mention.

1861 Census for Shalford lists Edward Kiddy, a police constable living with his wife Elizabeth and three children.

1861 July 27: Sussex Agricultural Express Guildford County Magistrates 22nd July: Caught in the Act: Benjamin Bullen was charged with stealing a duck, the property of James Grant of Shalford. It appeared that PC Edward Kiddy caught Bullen in the very act of running away with the duck. A remand to Saturday's bench was given.

For rural officers the **1862 Poaching Prevention Act** was to have a most significant on the way the worked and relationships they had with many of their "locals." This was one of the most resented Acts amongst country people as it gave the police powers to stop and search anyone on suspicion. It was not unusual for the police to find some minor larceny as a result and prosecutions followed – stealing a turnip or a piece of wood. Part of the pressure for the implementation of rural police forces was the extent of poaching and the pressure brought by the landowners. The duties of the gamekeeper and the policeman overlapped, and in many areas and probably Surrey was one, gamekeepers outnumbered the police. In Norfolk and Suffolk there were two or three times as many gamekeepers detaining poachers making work for the policeman. In Norfolk between 1863 and 1871 two thousand poachers were fined or imprisoned and although Surrey might not have so many prosecutions (there may have been) there is little doubt that on night patrols this was a major part of beat work.

Most men poached because of poverty, but class resentment and pitting oneself against the "system" and establishment may well have been a powerful motivating force. In the main policemen were drawn from the very class of the poacher; from one parish in Norfolk for example, "thirty-one sons of the soil have been enrolled as London policemen in thirty years – the very pick of the parish."[25]

PC Kiddy would never be far from poachers and poaching with a firm part of his role to prevent game being killed. An example of enforcing the Act is established with this conviction in 1862 in Headley on the North Downs near Dorking. Ambrose Edwards 29 described as a labourer was indicted for unlawfully entering land at Headley armed with a gun for the purpose of taking and destroying game by night, and assaulting with the gun, Henry Watson being a person lawfully authorised to seize and apprehend him. Watson had his right arm broken when employed as a watcher when he and another heard the sound of a gun shot from a coppice. They went there and saw the prisoner beating up for game with a gun on his shoulder. He went up to arrest him when the prisoner struck him with the butt end of the gun breaking one of the small bones in his arm. Watson called his man to give assistance and as soon as he arrived, he was also struck by the prisoner who then ran off. The prisoner tried to provide an alibi but failed. The jury found him guilty and PC63 Surrey Constabulary proved that he had a previous conviction for poaching and assaulting the police and was sentenced to twelve months hard labour. **[26]**

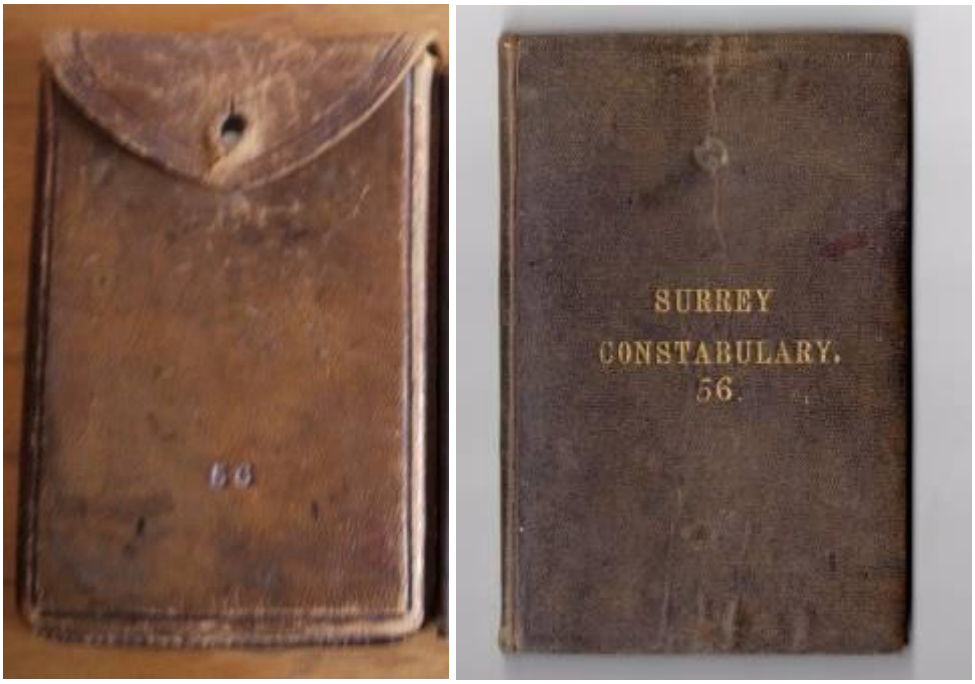
[25] "Victorian Village Life" Albion 1993 Neil Phillip page 112
[26] The Standard (London, England), Tuesday, January 21, 1862

Possibly the first detailed book of guidance for the Surrey Constabulary though a mention was found of a book of guidance issued soon after formation However this book of guidance cannot be traced. **1862 Instructions for the Guidance to the Surrey Constabulary: Extract:** Before this date there were conditions of service but in 1862 these were laid down by the Home Office. The Book also included guidance on dealing with crime; the wording below is identical to that set out in the next issue of this work in 1889. The term robbery still used as a catch all phrase for criminal activity.

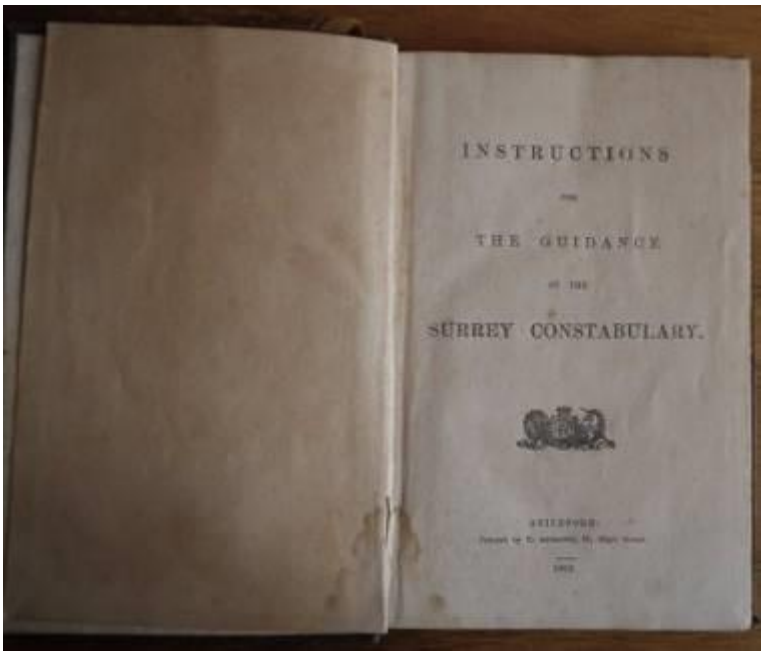
(**Ed:** The writer of the Guidance was aware of the early instructions to the Metropolitan Police.)

The following instructions for the Surrey Constabulary, are not to be understood as containing rules of conduct applicable to every variety of circumstances that may occur in the performance of their duty; **much must necessarily be left to the intelligence and discretion of individuals,**
Every constable must readily and punctually obey the orders of his superiors; if they appear to him improper, he may complain to the chief constable, through his superintendent,

1862 Instructions for the Guidance to the Surrey Constabulary Extract



The case within which the 1862 instruction book was carried by the officer when on duty.


INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

THE GUIDANCE

OF THE

SURREY CONSTABULARY.

It should be understood at the outset, that the principal object to be attained is *the prevention of crime.* To this end, every effort of the constabulary is to be directed. The security of persons and property, the preservation of the public tranquillity, and all the other objects of a well regulated police force will thus be better effected, than by the detection and punishment of the offender after he has succeeded in committing the crime. This should be constantly kept in mind by every member of the force, as a guide for his own conduct. Constables should endeavour to distinguish themselves by such vigilance, and activity, as may render it extremely difficult for anyone to commit a crime within that portion of the district under their charge.

The constable should, on his first arrival at a station, wait upon the magistrates residing within his district, and take every pain to inform himself of all bad characters residing in the neighbourhood.
He will be held responsible for the security of life and property within his beat, for the preservation of the peace, and general good order during the time he is on duty.

He is to patrol every part of his detachment as often as practicable**,** unless it be necessary to observe the conduct of any suspected person,

He will also attend at the appointed places and times of conference, and report to his superintendent everything requiring notice.

He must not make known to any person the limits of his beat, or his points of conference. He will not be allowed to carry a stick, or an umbrella when on duty.

He must declare himself before acting at night, and on all occasions when out of uniform, and be very cautious how he confides in persons representing themselves to be peace officers, without being thoroughly satisfied that such is the case.

He is never to appear out of uniform, except when on leave of absence, or by the direction of the chief constable, or superintendent, in cases where disguise may be considered necessary in the execution of a particular duty.

He must not refuse to show his number or tell it when asked; should he do so he will be severely punished, as such refusal can only be caused by his having done something of which he is ashamed.

He must be scrupulously exact, in the care of his clothing and appointments, and clean and neat in his person; as independently of other considerations, a man who is negligent in these respects will be looked upon as careless and slovenly in the execution of his official duties and cannot be retained in the Service.

In towns, he should keep on the outward side of the footpath during the day and next to the houses at night.

He is strictly cautioned against idle conversation referring to the Service, more particularly with strangers, and when in public conveyances.

He must not whilst on duty, enter into conversation with anyone, except on matters solely relating to his duty. Persons making inquiries however are to be treated with civility and attention, the constable giving all the information in his power with as little delay as possible.

Insolence or incivility will not be overlooked, and improper language is on no pretence to be used by the constable.

He is not to associate or hold any communication with men who have been dismissed the Service.

He is to treat every Magistrate with attention and respect and be civil to persons of every rank and class.

By sober, orderly, and regular habits, respectful attention to every person, and ready zeal to execute the lawful orders and commands of the magistrates, endeavour to obtain the approbation of all classes.

He must take care that persons giving information be duly protected, and strict secrecy observed with respect to them; and in all particular cases he is to take down in writing such information, requiring the informants to authenticate the same by their signature.

He will caution persons against assembling or loitering at the corners, or other places in the streets, to the inconvenience or annoyance of the public.

Children found wandering abroad, unable to give an account of their residence, are to be taken to the nearest station, and authority procured from the overseer of the parish, or relieving officer for their admittance into the workhouse. Publicity of the circumstances must be given, and a full report forwarded to the superintendent.

In all cases of destitution, immediate notice is to be given to the parish officers of the district.
If the constable observes anything in the roads or streets likely to produce danger or public inconvenience, he must report it to his superintendent.

He will be particularly cautious not to interfere idly or unnecessarily: when required to act he will do so with decision and boldness, and on all occasions, he will be supported in the proper exercise of his authority.

He must remember that there is no qualification more indispensable in a constable than command of temper; if he does his duty in a quiet and determined manner, such conduct will induce well-disposed bystanders to assist him, should he require it.

He must when his usual hours of patrol are over, return to his own quarters, and unless called out to perform service (the nature of which must be reported by him), he is expected to be found there until the hour of his again going on duty arrives.

Whenever a constable resides in a police station, he must not leave it without permission of the officer in charge; and when allowed to do so, must always report his return.

He is on no account to absent himself from his detachment, on his own private affairs, without the permission of the chief constable, or superintendent: when desirous of obtaining leave to do so, application must be made in writing, specifying the day and hour of departure, as well as of return.
L
eave will not be granted to any constable who has served less than twelve months in the force, or during the winter months, viz: from November 1st to March 1st, except under urgent circumstances. Constables returning from leave of absence must always report themselves to the superintendent of the division.

When the constable has occasion to visit Guildford, whether on public or private business, he must report himself to the chief constable's office immediately on arrival.

All superior officers, magistrates, and others entitled to such mark of respect, are to be saluted in the usual manner, but the hat is in no case to be removed from the head.

As far as practicable, the duties on Sundays and other days appointed for public worship will be arranged so as to enable every constable to attend divine service, and each member of the force is required to show a due respect for the observance of the Sabbath day.

When the constable is unable to perform his duty in consequence of sickness**,** a medical certificate must be forwarded to his superintendent with as little delay as possible, in which the nature of the illness is to be stated, and previous to his being permitted to return again to his duty, another certificate is to be given to the superintendent, certifying that the constable has sufficiently recovered from such illness, to be

able to resume his ordinary police duty. Medical certificates should not be made out on less than a quarter of a sheet of foolscap paper.

When a house has been robbed he will judge from the manner in which it has been effected whether the thief appears to have been acquainted with the premises, by observing if the robbery had been effected by an inmate or by someone from without and in the latter case if an entrance had been effected at once, or if ineffectual attempts have in the first instance, been made to force doors or windows; he must closely examine the ground under the windows and around the house for footmarks and such after being measured and examined must be securely covered with boards in order to preserve them. In comparing footmarks he is not to place the boot or shoe over the footmark which has been discovered as he may thereby injure or efface the mark, but by the side of it. This should be done with the boots or shoes of both feet and when practicable in the presence of a witness. A mere similarity in a boot or shoe with the footmark is of little or no value in evidence; the loss of a nail however or anything that is peculiar and which may tend to identify the footmarks with the boots or shoes compared with them, may be of considerable importance. Examination must be made in the fields and lanes around the place with the view of ascertaining the direction taken by the thieves both in coming to and going from the house. The constable will then inquire at all the public and beer houses in the neighbourhood as to what persons have called or have been lodging there; and having made a note of all these particulars he will send a messenger to inform his superior officer thereof whilst he himself continues his enquiries on the spot. In cases where, from recent information, there is a likelihood of overtaking the person suspected the constable is justified in hiring a horse or other conveyance and proceeding in pursuit; but in nine robberies out of ten the thieves reside in the neighbourhood.

When fowls or sheep have been stolen much attention must be given to discover any footmarks in the surrounding fields and gaps; this description of property is in the first instance frequently secreted within a short distance and not finally removed for a night or two. In cases where a sheep has been slaughtered in the field, and the carcase skinned and carried off, the thieves almost invariably reside near at hand; the constable will therefore set a watch on the houses of the suspected persons in order to detect any attempt to bring home the meat at night.

Page 20: Upon an arrest being made the constable must always state the charge and if in plain clothes, say he is a police constable.

Page 33: How to act in cases of larceny: When the report of a robbery reaches a constable, he must forthwith proceed to the spot indicated and there make every inquiry into the circumstances taking a description of the articles stolen and endeavouring to ascertain upon whom suspicion rests and whether any strangers have recently been seen in the neighbourhood.

The messenger who may be dispatched to the superintendent with the information of a robbery should be directed to inform all constables stationed on the road, as it is desirable that the intelligence should be spread as widely and as speedily as possible.

In case of a fire taking place the constable give immediate alarm and as soon as possible send information to his superintendent; he is to exert himself in any way in which he can be useful and endeavour to keep the space near the fire clear. Special attention must be directed at such times to the thieves and pickpockets who are usually in the crowd.

1862 the Home Office laid down advice on how to obtain promotion: Every constable may hope to **rise** by activity, intelligence and good conduct to a superior rank. --- diligent discharge of duties - strict obedience to the commands of his superiors – must have a thorough knowledge of his duties and powers those who cannot write an official report no matter how exemplary his conduct cannot be promoted – devote what time he can from his duty to reading and writing and to general improvement of his mind; he should frequently and carefully read his Instruction Book

Before a constable can be promoted Inspector undergo an exam at the Chief Constable office – criminal law, write neatly and correctly from dictation and understand the first four rules of arithmetic (simple and compound).

1862 May 10: West Surrey Times: County Bench May 3rd: William Baigent and James Stone were charged with stealing eleven pieces of rawhide the property of Mr Ellis, tanner of Shalford. Edward Kiddy, one of the County Constabulary deposed that that morning he was watching Mrs Weaver's house at Chinthurst, in the parish of Shalford. He saw Baigent get out of a van and go on to the premises. He saw Stone who worked on the premises join him and shortly afterwards Baigent drove off. The witness asked what he had done with the pieces of skin, he denied having them but afterwards admitted he had stolen them, and said he hoped Mr Ellis would forgive him.
Mr Ellis deposed that for some time past he found parts of the hides gone when they arrived at his premises. From information he received he thought it right to watch Mrs Weaver's premises, and he heard Stone sat to the other prisoner that there was a good lot for him today. He gave this information to the police. He matched the pieces produced with some skins and one of them matched. The value of the pieces was about 1d. The Station Master at Shalford stated that 95 hides came down by South Eastern Railway and they were sent by the prisoner Baigent to Mr Ellis's premises. Stone was discharged, on his own recognisances on promising to appear on Saturday next and Baigent was committed for one month.

1863 January 31: West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench January 24th: Robbery by a lunatic: John Attwood, a quiet abstracted looking man who described himself as a coke dealer of Birmingham was charged on remand with stealing a goose, property of Mr Chalcraft of Shalford. PC Kiddy deposed: On the 21st inst., from information received I overtook the prisoner near Shalford. He was carrying a bundle and upon examining it found that it contained a goose., which had apparently just been killed. I afterwards found that Mr Chalcraft of Shalford had lost a goose. William Chalcraft: I lost a goose on Thursday. The policeman brought a goose to me and it was my property, as it was marked on the foot. The goose was worth quite 10s to me as it was in a good laying condition. The defendant's wife appeared and said that she had come up from Birmingham this morning in consequence of a telegraphic message she had received. Her husband had left home on Sunday last, and she had not since seen him until the

morning nor did she know when he left home where he was going. The defendant who it appears is a lunatic was ordered to be sent back to Birmingham.

1863 October 24: West Surrey Times: Guildford Magistrates Clerk's Office October 19th -Vagrancy- Elijah Hugett was charged by PC Kiddy with sleeping in a straw rick the property of Mr Davis in Shalford, at a quarter before two on the morning of the preceding day- Discharged.

1863 November 14: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Magistrates Office November 9th **Drunkenness** at Shalford: John Vickers was charged with the following offence. PC Kiddy stated that about half past one o'clock on that morning he found the prisoner sitting on the step of the toll bar gate house in the parish of Shalford. He was very drunk, and his head was cut and bleeding very much. He took him to Mr Taylor, surgeon and had his head dressed, and afterwards conveyed him to the station. Ordered to pay 5s on Saturday next.

1864 August 6: Explosion at Powder Mill at Albury: An explosion was heard in every part of Guildford and a mounted messenger arrived in Guildford to summon help. The fire bell was sounded and five minutes later the recently formed fire brigade were on their way. There was severe local damage to buildings, the serious wounding of residents and two workmen "blown to atoms" their trunks found two hundred yards from the mill, with an indentation of four to five inches in the hard ground where they landed. Haystacks on an adjoining farm were set on fire. The massive explosion was caused when thirty hundredweight of powder went up, killed two men in the press house and resulted in all work at the mill being suspended for three months whilst repairs and equipment replacements were carried out.[27]

Transporting the powder was no less dangerous. In the same year a **powder barge exploded** on the Godalming Navigation as it was being hauled from Stonebridge at Shalford to Guildford, instantly killing the two men on board. Over the next fifteen years a further four men died, with the last accident recorded being a particularly extreme one. The press house contained a hydraulic press and a breaking-down machine, both powered by a water turbine. One thousand eight hundred pounds of gunpowder ignited in a single shattering explosion instantly killing the two men working inside and hurling their bodies one hundred and thirty into an adjacent field. The press house's heavy machinery was scattered in all directions and debris was strewn for over two hundred yards.[28]

1865 April 1: Sussex Advertiser Surrey Lent Assizes: Charge of Highway Robbery: James Harrington, 27, weaver and Charles Russell, 34, mat maker were charged with feloniously assaulting George Thompson and stealing from him one boot and the sum of 4s at Shalford. The prosecutor lives in Wonersh near Guildford. Between 12 and one o'clock on the night of 12th September, he had a basket and a bundle and was going home when at Shalford he met Harrington who knocked him down and pulled his shoe out of his bundle and stole 4s out of his pocket. He struggled very much, and a man came by. The witness said to Harrington 'You've got my boots' and he said, 'You are a liar' and kicked him on the hip. The other man said something but the witness being confused could not recollect what.

[27] 1864 6 August: The Times
[28] http://www.weyriver.co.uk/theriver/industry_5_gunpowder.htm

Harrington got away and the other prisoner did not attempt to stop him. Cross examined he said he had been employed at the same place as Harrington. He had called at two public houses on his way home and was drinking with him in the 'Jolly Farmer', Guildford. He was quite sure he brought the boots out with him; Harrington was not sober. He struck the witness before he took the boots, witness did not know whether he flung them into a field or not. He had about seven pints of ale altogether but was not drunk.

A witness named Moore stated that he was on the road near Guildford about half past twelve and heard a noise like as of someone being throttled, he saw the prisoner Harrington on top of the prosecutor and pulled him off, the prisoner Russell was also on him. Harrington had in his hand two boots; Russell stood I the road. Witness seized Harrington telling him he as a policeman, the prisoner asked him to let go and threw the boots away. Russell stopped in the road all the time they were struggling together. Harrington drew a knife, but Russell said, 'None of that; throw it away'. Witness gave PC Kiddy the boots in the presence of the prisoners. PC Edward Kiddy deposed that on the night in question he was on duty on the road near Guildford when the last witness said Harrington had been robbing Thompson, witness handcuffed him and on telling him the charge he made no reply. Russell followed by their side. On searching the prisoners witness found 2s 2d on Harrington and 4s 2d on Russell. After a few words from the Judge the jury found a verdict of not guilty against both prisoners and they were acquitted.

1865 September 16: Surrey Advertiser: Guildford Special County Bench: Who stole the duck? Joseph Clarke, a discharged soldier from Bramley and Oswald Ellis, shoemaker of Spital Street were charged with stealing one live duck from Shalford Common, the property of Mr Farmer, butcher of Bramley. PC Kiddy deposed: One-night last week I was on duty at Shalford Common. I heard a noise of someone driving ducks and five minutes afterwards saw the two prisoners. I saw Clarke with something in front of him and found a duck with him. I attempted to take him into custody. **He resisted for twenty minutes** and was abetted by the other prisoner Ellis. The porter at S E Railway came to help me. Clarke wanted to compromise the matter. Mr Farmer of Bramley identified the duck as his property. On Thursday evening he counted the ducks and on Friday morning he missed two.

Ellis said the prisoner had the duck and he knew nothing at all about it. He was never charged before with any dishonesty and it resulted simply from having fallen into Clarke's company that he found himself in his present unpleasant position. Clarke said he had no statement to make. The Bench after cautioning Ellis about the evil of getting into bad company, discharged him and sentenced Clarke to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

1865 December 9 Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: Before the County Bench on Saturday last, Henry Arthur Harfield, an intelligent looking boy aged about 14 was charged with stealing a sack. Police Constable Kiddy deposed that he met the prisoner near Shalford and suspecting he had come dishonestly by a sack which he carried, stopped him. The prisoner afterwards acknowledged that he stole it. John Mills, foreman to Mr Chitty, miller, identified the sack as the property of the latter. The prisoner's aunt, a respectable looking woman from London said she had kept the boy up until two months ago when he was sent down to his uncle in Shalford who took every care of him. She stated she had got him several

places in London, but he was an idle boy and would not do his errands properly. It appeared that having left his uncle's at Shalford he went to a low lodging house in Quarry Street and supported himself by selling water cresses, often only obtaining one penny with which to buy bread for himself. The boy's mother and father were dead. The boy's uncle said he had bought him new clothes, but he later pawned or sold them all and then ran away from his house. The Chairman said it was a very sad thing to see a boy so young and so respectably reared in such a position. He must go to the House of Correction for one month.

1866 July 23: Special County Bench: Another caution to drivers: William Tugwell a carter was on the evidence of Deputy Chief Constable Mr Parr found guilty of being asleep while being the driver of a waggon on the high road at Shalford on the evening 2 July. He was ordered to pay 10s expenses without a fine. [29]

1866 November 3: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: Sad End: **An inquest** on the body of Thomas Worsfold, aged 73 years was held at the Queen Victoria Inn. A boy named George Shefford, aged 10 years, said he was walking along the riverbank about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning when he saw a man lying in the water with his feet on the riverbank. He fetched PC Kiddy and saw him, and three others take the dead body out of the water. He knew it to be the body of Thomas Worsfold. Thomas Worsfold, nephew of the deceased said: I live at St Catherine's and on Thursday evening last, about 5 o'clock on my return from wok I received a message from my uncle that he wished to speak to me at the "Ship Inn" St Catherine's. I went there and had several glasses of beer with him, he paid for it out of the purse now produced. I saw him leave about a quarter past six in the evening and he walked slowly over the hill leading to Godalming. He was not drunk but a little 'freshified' I thought he was quite capable of taking care of himself although he was very short sighted. The watch produced was his.

Thomas Gibbs, landlord of the 'Ship Inn' deposed: The deceased came into my house about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon and had several pints of beer, he did not drink it all himself but gave several glasses away. I saw him look at the watch, produced, which was then going, and he said the correct time was a quarter past four. He left soon after six o'clock. He was not drunk. Mr Parsons, surgeon of Godalming deposed: I have examined the body of the deceased externally and I find no marks of violence. There are a few scratches about the face occasioned no doubt by his falling. The body had the appearance of bodies usually found drowned. PC Kiddy said there were no signs of any struggling in or near the place where the body was found. The jury then returned a verdict of 'Found Drowned'.

1866 November 17: Surrey Advertiser: Guildford: Drunkenness: William Haynes was fined 5s at the magistrate's clerk's office for having been drunk and violent on the previous night in the Shalford Road. PC Kiddy proved the case.

1867 February 23: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: At the Magistrates' Clerk's Office Guildford: Peter Emery was charged with sleeping in an outhouse. PC Kiddy deposed that he found the prisoner sleeping in a hay loft at Shalford, the property of Mr G Davis. The prisoner had no visible means of subsistence and did not give a good account of himself. The prisoner was discharged with a caution.

[29] 1866 July 23 Surrey Advertiser

1867 April 13 Guildford**:** The Bank Note Case: Thomas Simmonds of Shalford the **little boy** who has been several times before the Bench on the charge of stealing two half £5 notes was again brought up. PC Stent deposed: On Monday night 25 March at 7pm under the direction of Superintendent Law I went to the Red Lion and found the prisoner there in possession of two half £5 notes. He said a girl had given him the notes before he was arrested on suspicion of stealing them. The notes were sent in an envelope by post to The Bear, but they were stolen after they arrived on the premises before the landlord received them. The lad had stayed there at the time of the loss. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions[30]

1867 July 6: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: A new feature in the shape of a **public picnic** was organized by Shalford Institute and Cricket Club. It took place at Shalford Park. Mr Kiddy, the village constable, and PC Upfold from Bramley were on the ground but so thoroughly was order maintained that what might have been an onerous duty must have been to them one of enjoyment.

1867 October 5: Elizabeth Kiddy aged 49 years was buried at St Mary's Shalford

1869 December11: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: **Fall of a tree:** On Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a fir tree which had long stood near the turnpike gate, fell with a loud crash across the high road. The Rev H B Power and a young gentleman (the latter on a bicycle) had passed by not a minute before the tree fell. PC Kiddy and a man named Moore quickly removed the obstruction.

1870 January: Shalford Station Suicide: Edward Ellsley's decapitated body was found on the train tracks near Shalford Station. The lad was the porter at Shalford station, and it is being treated as a premeditated suicide. The body, apart from head missing, was also limbless. This all stems from a young lady who broke his heart. He started seeing a lovely young girl who was a domestic servant at Shalford rectory, and everything was going well when she decided to move to Basingstoke. He became love-sick and thought that she was seeing another man in Basingstoke, so he took a trip down there. He saw her and then he returned to Shalford and someone heard him utter the words "I wish a train would run over me." That same night his mutilated remains were found on the line near to the station.[31]

1870 August 20: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: A drunken and foolish frolic: At the County Bench on Saturday, Alfred Cummings a respectable looking young man was charged with stealing a pair of boots at Shalford on 11th inst. George Whitburn, living in Shalford deposed that on Thursday night, the 11th inst., he was sitting in the Sea Horse when prisoner and another man came in. They had a pint of beer and afterwards ordered a pot of beer. Mrs White the landlady refused to draw more as she wanted to close the house. Mrs White went out into the back kitchen and closed the parlour door. As soon as she was gone the prisoner went to this door and rapped and said he wanted a quart of beer which he had paid her for. Mrs White did not come to the door and he saw the prisoner take something off a box almost opposite the bar door and put it into his pocket. When he came out, he was in a hurry to go. He noticed a projection in his trousers and pointed it out to the other young man. The prisoner went out the front door and he followed him. He took out what he had in his pocket and put it in a seat under the window. The prisoner went back in and he went to see what it was and found a pair of boots.

[30] 1867 April 13: Surrey Advertiser
[31] http://deathonmydoorstep.com/index.php/2018/03/04/surrey/

Donald Fraser Reynolds, a young gentleman who was staying at the Sea Horse Shalford identified the boots as his property. PC Kidy,49, deposed that he took the prisoner into custody. He was not sober. It appeared the prisoner came from London and was a witness in a Nisi Prius case at the Assizes. He elected to be summarily dealt with and made a long statement in which he denied stealing the boots. The landlady questioned him about them but said she thought it was all a drunken frolic. The Chairman said the Bench would give the prisoner the benefit of the supposition that the case gad arisen out of a drunken frolic and he would be discharged.

1870 28 September GO 220: There have been some instances where superintendents on receiving information of a robbery in their division have not always given prompt personal attention which the public and more importantly the sufferer has a right to expect. Superintendents on receiving information of a robbery on their division will immediately proceed to the place themselves and not rest satisfied in deputising an inspector or any other subordinate officer to make those enquiries which is imperative of the superintendent to do himself.[32]

1870 December 10: West Surrey Times/Surrey Advertiser: Shalford. Discovery of a body of an infant: Considerable excitement was created in this parish on Monday by the report, unhappily too well founded that the dead body of a child had been discovered that morning in Chinthurst Lane. It appears two men named Etherington and Raggett were at work in the lane when they noticed small bundle in a holly bush which excited their curiosity and they took it out of the bush with a shovel, when they found it contained the remains of an infant, in such an advanced state of decomposition as to lead to the conjecture that the child must have been dead for a long time. PC Kiddy's attention was immediately called to the spot and he removed the bundle to the Queen Victoria Inn where an inquest was held on Wednesday morning.
At the inquest after the evidence of James Etherington as to the discovery of the body Mr William Parson, surgeon of Godalming deposed: I yesterday examined a bundle shown to me by PC Kidddy and found a variety of bones. I had the principal portion of them washed, there was no flesh on them, and they were covered in maggots. I took them home and examined them ad found I could identify the greater portion of the head, ribs, the lower half of the jawbone, blade bone, one collar bone and some of the bones which form the thigh, leg and arm. I could not possibly tell whether they belonged to a male or female but could tell it was a child by the bones of the skull. The bones were covered in filth and the child must have been dead for months. I cannot say whether it had arrived at maturity, my impression is that it had not.

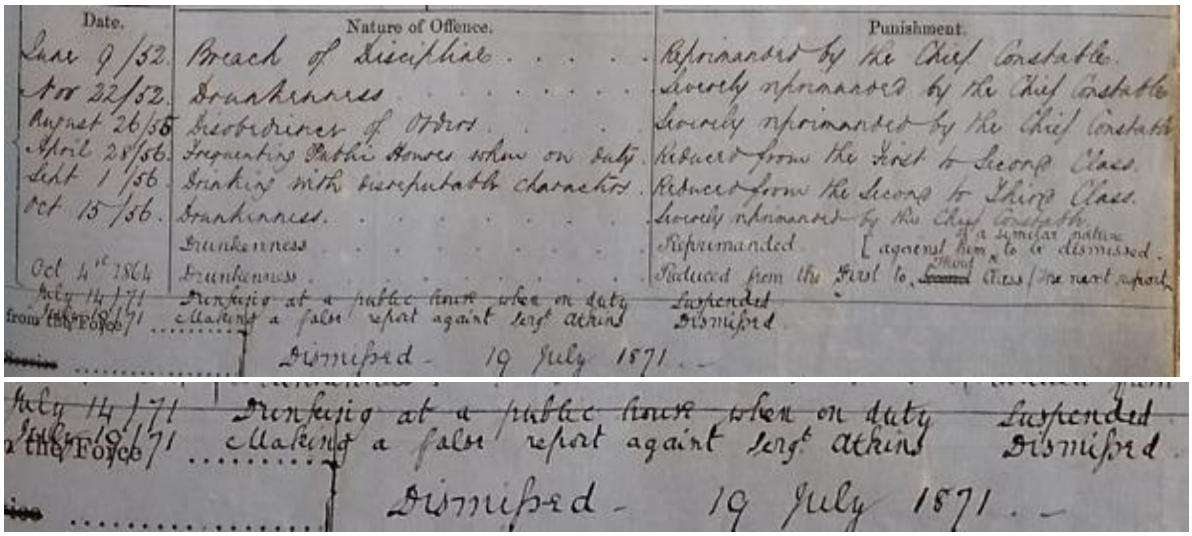
PC Edward Kiddy deposed. On Monday morning at eleven o'clock I received information which caused me to proceed to Chinthust Lane where I received a bundle from James Etherington. I searched it and thought the contents were the remains of a child. It was wrapped in an old bit of cloth or apron which was in such a rotten condition that I could not distinguish any mark whatever. The jury at once returned an open verdict, the entire proceedings not lasting more than half an hour.

1871 Census for Shalford lists Edward Kiddy, a police constable, widower living with his daughter Eliza.

[32] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

1871 March 7: GO 226: Smallpox outbreak – all police officers to be re-vaccinated [33]

1871 July 14 Dismissed with ten previous discipline offences. On October 4, 1864, it had been decided should there be a further report of drunkenness he would be dismissed. There was on July 14, 1871, and he was suspended for drunkenness at a public house when on duty and dismissed for making a false report against Police Sergeant Atkins



1871 July 22: West Surrey Times: Shalford: **Dismissal of an old Police Officer**: After a servitude of 20 years in this parish, PC Kiddy has been summarily dismissed from the force, on we believe a charge of intoxication. His dismissal took place on Wednesday and on Thursday morning he removed his goods and went, no one knows where. After so long a service it is to be regretted the officer was not more cautious in his conduct. He would soon have been entitled to a pension.

1874 September 6 Edward Kiddy, whose father was John Kiddy a toll collector and Sarah Elizabeth Anderson whose father was John William Brasier were **married** at All Saints West Ham Essex. Sarah had previously been married firstly to John Augusta Wildy at Rotherhithe in 1845, John died in 1847 and then to John Anderson in December 1854 at Stepney.

1878 September 28 at Christ Church Rotherhithe Sarah Ann Kiddy **married** William Henry Hewitt Cox and Eliza Kiddy married Edgar Scillitoe, their father was Edward Kiddy, a carpenter.

1881 Census for Cable Street, Shadwell, London lists Edward Kiddy, a carpenter aged 58 years living with his wife Sarah aged 50 years and stepson Alexander Anderson aged 13years.

1891 Census Grafton Road, West Ham, Essex lists Edward Kiddy, a carpenter aged 68years living with his wife Sarah aged 52 years.

1893 April/May quarter Edward Kiddy aged 71years died in West Ham, Essex, registration district.

[33] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

1903 January/ March quarter Sarah Kiddy Aged 74 years, born about 1829 died in West Ham, Essex registration district.

Reigate Borough Police

Continued Robert Bartlett

25 August 1937

1937: During the past year the Borough of Reigate has made great advancement in the National Air Raid Precautions Movement. [34]

Special Constabulary, probably from 1938

[34] 1937Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/4

1863

BOROUGH OF REIGATE
SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

Annual Dinner

held at

LAKER'S HOTEL, REDHILL,

on

MARCH 30th, 1938

CAPT. C. J. SUTTON
in the Chair

MENU

CRÈME OF TOMATO

FRIED FILLETS OF FISH
AND TARTARE SAUCE

ROAST LAMB
MINT SAUCE
PEAS MASHED POTATOES

APPLE TART CREAM

CHEESE BISCUITS
BUTTER ROLLS

There will be Musical Interlude during the evening

TOAST LIST

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

THE BOROUGH SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

Proposer : His Worship the Mayor
(Ald. H. J. Hamblen, M.A., J.P.)

Reply by : Capt. C. J. Sutton
(Chief Special Constable)

THE REGULAR POLICE

Proposer : Inspector M. D. Stacey

Reply by : W. H. Beacher, Esq.
(Chief Constable, Reigate Borough Police)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
and THE BOROUGH COUNCIL

Proposer : Inspector J. F. E. Goad

Reply by : His Worship the Mayor

Above is a dinner card from March 1938 for the annual Special Constabulary dinner at the Lakers Hotel, Redhill. In attendance was the Mayor of Reigate, Alderman H.J. Hamblen, and Captain H, J.

Sutton representing the Borough Special Police. Present for the Regular Police were Inspector H.B. Stacy and Chief Constable W. Beacher. Also present was Inspector J.F.E. Goad. [35]

1938 anti gas course included three Chief Constables of Reigate, Guildford and County taken at Woodbridge Road Police Station in Guildford

1938 May 6: Surrey Mirror: Police Physical training – The physical training squads of Reigate Borough Police have completed their annual fortnightly training under the Chief Constable and Divisional Inspectors at the grounds of the Reigate County School where they have been mustering before breakfast each morning. The competition for the "Felix" and "Beacher" trophies will be held at Whitsun.

1938 June 24: Surrey Mirror: Police Cricket- In a "Deacon" Cup match at Windsor on Wednesday Reigate Borough Police defeated Windsor Borough Police the scores being - Windsor 67 (PC Dean 5-36, PC Nicholls 5-18), Reigate 83-3 declared (PC Dean 60 not out and PC Capelin 19 not out).

1938 June 30: Western Morning News: Tug-of-War: Dorset Annual Police Sports – Police 13 stone competition open to all Police forces in the United Kingdom was won by Reigate Police who beat Dorchester Police.

1938 July 8: Surrey Mirror: Police Success – Competing in the 104 stone **tug-of -war** at the Dorset Police Sports at Dorchester last week, the Reigate Borough Police won the cup by defeating Aldershot, Poole, Monmouth and in the final Dorset.

1838 July 1: Surrey Mirror: Reigate – A coveted Trophy – By beating Monmouthshire at Luton on Saturday, Reigate Borough Police won a much coveted **tug-of-war** trophy previously held by the defeated finalists. The competition was for police teams of 104 stone.

1938 July 14: West Sussex Gazette: East Sussex Police Sports- Reigate Police lost the cup for the **tug-of -war** open to "B" Division Metropolitan Police.

[35] Card courtesy Dave Vigar a retired police officer

1938 July 28: West Sussex Gazette: West Sussex Police Sports at Worthing- In the open **tug-of-war** event open to all Police Forces in Great Britain, the holders Reigate Borough Police were out in the first round to the Aldershot Division of Hampshire Police.

1938 July 28: West Sussex Gazette: Brighton Police Sports- Open **tug-of -war.** Reigate Borough Police beat Brighton Police by two pulls to nil and in the final met the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Service Police who they beat two pulls to nil, thus winning the "In Deo Fidemus Cup" and individual prizes. Their coach being Mr W H Beacher, the Chief Constable.

1938 August 5: Surrey Mirror: Oxted Bank Holiday Sports- Unfortunately, Reigate Borough Police, who won the open **tug-of -war** last year arrived a man short and were unable to compete. However, in the tug-of -war local catchweight competition for the challenge cup Reigate Police beat Roosters in the final.

1938 August 5: South Wales Gazette: Monmouthshire Police Sports- Open **tug-of war** final **Monmouthshire Police beat Reigate Borough Police 2-1**

1938 August 5: Hendon and Finchley Times: Finchley Football Club Fete- The area in front of the stand was devoted to the sports, the **tug-of -war** competition being entered by 11 clubs including 10 police teams. In a thrilling semi-final Reigate Police beat the powerful Chelsea Police team and went on to beat the London Brick Co in the final thus winning the Finchley Football Club Challenge cup for the first time.

1938 August 12: Surrey Mirror: Police at tug-of-war - The Borough Police tug-of-war team report an exceptionally successful season. In thirteen competitions they were six times the winners and five times runners up. At Finchley recently they won a competition in which seventeen teams participated beating "B" Division Metropolitan Police (runners up in the country police championships) in the final. Members of the team and the Chief Constable, their coach, are still looking forward to the championship of the police service for which they have, for some time, been aiming.

1938 August 26: Surrey Mirror: Cricket: The Police at Play – Regular Police v Special Constables – The Special Constables snatched a narrow victory from the Reigate Borough Police on Wednesday afternoon at St David's Reigate. The "Specials" had first knock and largely due to the batting of Messrs H F Dean and L W West who contributed 52 and 80 respectively put 201 runs on the board before the police succeeded in bringing about their dismissal. The Police started well, and chances of a victory seemed good when they passed the 100 mark with only one wicket down. However, such was not to be and they were all out for 188, in spite of the efforts of PC's Gaze (70), and Dean (32) and Sgt Beedell (30).

1938 August 30: Mid Sussex Times: Hurstpierpoint Carnival-**Tug -of -war** tournament – Six teams took part in the first round Reigate Borough police beat 3rd Battalion of the Royal Tank Corps "A"

by two straight pulls. Cranleigh British Legion had a terrific struggle with Reigate Borough Police in the semi-final but managed to come through two pulls to nil.

1938 September 2: Surrey Mirror: Police Golfers Success - PC Atkinson of the Reigate Borough Force is to be congratulated on winning the South- Eastern Police Golfing Championship at Brighton. There were over 100 competitors. PC Atkinson received a silver cup presented by the Mayor of Brighton.

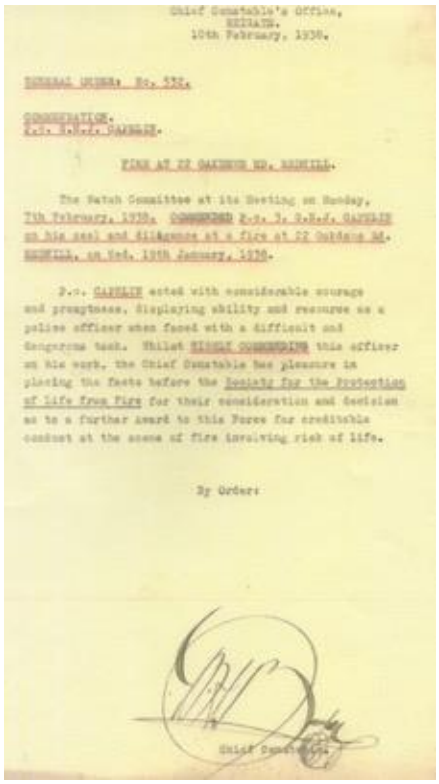
1938: Crimes in the Borough 193**.** There was a detective sergeant and three detective constables supported by a junior civilian clerk. The chief constable's report list a great deal of detail on the reported crime, most of it considered as routine for any town of the size of Reigate. [36]

1938 Annual report: Mr Beacher commented: "The national crisis of September 1938 involved the police in many important and grave public duties. We trust we shall never again be faced with such a grave issue." [37]

1939: Crimes 414 with 198 detected 47.82%, £2281 stolen and £990 recovered. The number of crimes increased over 1938 by 84 (330) a 25% increase. In 1938 47% were detected and in 1939 with more crime, 58%. The crimes included a car stolen and recovered in Oxford when a man was arrested; an arrest for housebreaking where the accused received three years at Borstal. There were several more cases of housebreaking due mainly to two local men who when taken before the court received sentences of 4 years and the other 21 months hard labour. Two meat porters evacuated to the meat market Wray Park Garages, were convicted of larceny from shops at night-time. They stole 74lbs of pork and sold it. A great deal of the reported crime that was detected was committed by juveniles. [38]
1939: The strength of the force which cost **£18369 10s 3d** going into the War was a chief constable, 2 inspectors, 11 sergeants, and 47 constables; First Police Reserve seven, of whom six were retired Reigate Borough officers and one from East Sussex. There was a War Reserve of nine, one a special constable. The authorised establishment became a chief constable, chief inspector, two inspectors, 11 sergeants and 45 constables. However, ordered to the Colours were Constables Williams, Crowhurst, Barker, Sweeney and Noon with Keen and Harris given permission by the Chief Constable to enlist. The Special Constabulary had a chief, 1 chief inspector, 5 inspectors, 21 sergeants and 125 constables. [39]

1939: Ambulance calls 373 of which 228 were to accidents. [40]

[36] 1938 Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/4
[37] 1938 Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/4
[38] 1939Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/4
[39] 1939Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/4
[40] 1939Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/4



Chief Constable's Office,
REIGATE.
10th February, 1938.

GENERAL ORDER No. 572.

COMMENDATION.
P.C. 9 Capelin, Surrey.

FIRE AT 22 OAKHURST RD., REIGATE.

The Watch Committee at its Meeting on Monday, 7th February, 1938, COMMENDED P.C. 9, Capelin, Surrey on his zeal and diligence at a fire at 22 Oakhurst Rd. REIGATE, on 2nd. 13th January, 1938.

P.C. CAPELIN acted with considerable courage and promptness, displaying ability and resource as a police officer when faced with a difficult and dangerous task. Whilst HIGHLY COMMENDING this officer on his work, the Chief Constable has pleasure in placing the facts before the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire for their consideration and decision as to a further award to this Force for creditable conduct at the scene of fire involving risk of life.

By Order,

Chief Constable.

Commendation PC Capelin

Chief Constable watches the 2nd Battalion: The Queens Royal (West Surrey) Regiment march through Reigate[41]

[41] A Pictorial History of the Surrey Constabulary Gerry Middleton Stewart

Special Constable 186 William Flower Symonds

William Flower Symonds: With the outbreak of the Second World War, Symonds was approaching 50 years of age and was told that he was far too old to re-enlist in the Army on active service. Instead, Symonds joined the Reigate Borough Constabulary as a Special Constable, and served in that capacity throughout the war. Formerly in the army – a Lieutenant in the Dorset Regiment - he was in the Mesopotamia theatre of war during World War One. He was a member of the Reigate Special Constabulary during World War Two and lived in Reigate for many years. [42]

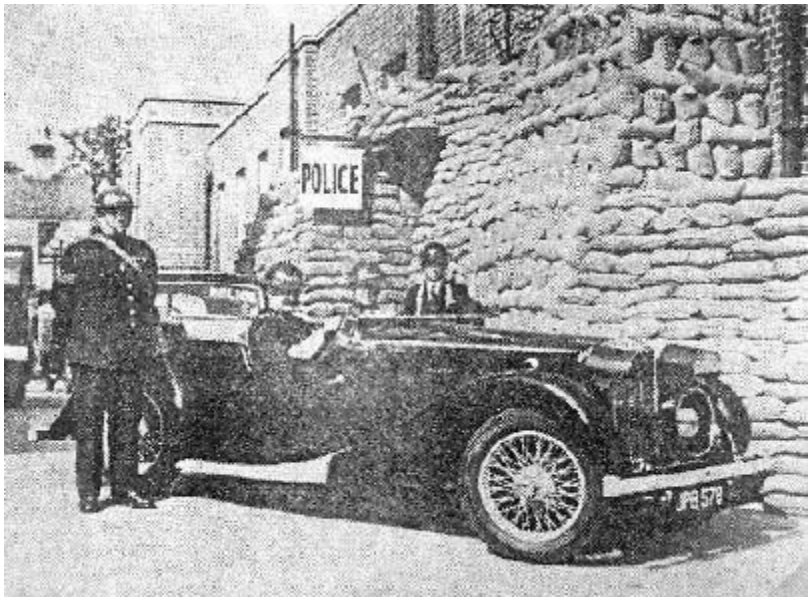
William Flower Symonds, collar number SC186, pictured in 1940 Reigate[43]

William Flower Symonds, collar number SC186, pictured in 1940[44]

During World War Two police officers wearing helmets alongside the Redhill station's heavily sandbagged entrance. The car was equipped with a loudspeaker and was used to tour the area issuing

[42] Photos courtesy Richard Symond and taken from Allen Moore's borough history site
[43] http://www.redhill-reigate-history.co.uk/bridger.htm
[44] http://www.redhill-reigate-history.co.uk/bridger.htm

information. This included the warning of impending air raids when the siren on the Co-op roof froze in winter. (Picture Alan Moore)



1939 June 3: Reading Mercury: Berkshire Police Sports-**Tug-of -war** (open) first round Reigate Borough Police beat Luton Borough Police by two pulls to nil and in the semi-final Metropolitan

1939 June 17: Surrey Advertiser: Surrey County Amateur Athletics Association meeting at Walton- In the semi -final of the **tug-of-war** championship for the Innes challenge cup West Park Sports Club beat Reigate Borough Police two pulls to nil.

1939 June 24: Surrey Advertiser: Police at Play- Guildford Borough Police beat Reigate Borough Police in a pleasant game of **cricket** at Merstham by nine runs, after declaring at 115 for five wickets. For Guildford A J Whyman took five wickets for 30 and J Pearce five for 42 runs.

1939 June 30: Surrey Mirror: Reigate - His many friends and the local golfing fraternity will no doubt join in offering congratulations to P C Atkinson of the Reigate Borough Police Force who at Southport last week was runner up in the **Golf Championship** of the Police Athletic Association - an event open to entrants from all the Police Forces in the Kingdom. With their congratulations will go wishes that next year he may go one better and bag the championship.

1939 July 6: West Sussex Gazette: Competitors from all over Britain took part in the National Police Athletic Championship meeting at Preston Park Brighton. In the **tug-of -war** catchweight competition Royal Ulster Constabulary (the holders) beat Reigate in the final 2-0. The Royal Ulster Constabulary also defeated them in the first round of the 104 stone competition. The Chief Constable of Reigate Borough Police, Mr W H Beacher was chief steward at this meeting.

1939 July 8 Bexhill-on -Sea Observer: East Sussex Police Sports at Lewes. In the **tug-of -war** cup (Given by Messrs James Walker of East Grinstead) "B" Division Metropolitan Police beat Reigate Police by two pulls to nil.

1939 July 20: West Sussex Gazette: West Sussex Constabulary Sports at Horsham- The Metropolitan Police retained their hold on the open **tug-of -war** but were given a hard fight in the final by Reigate Police, ably coached by their Chief Constable, Mr W H Beacher, formerly Superintendent of Police of the Horsham Division.

1939 July 21: Herford Mercury and Reformer: 21st July- Hertfordshire Police Annual Spots and Athletics Meeting at Hertford. In the final of the **tug-of-war**, open competition "B" Division Metropolitan Police beat Reigate Borough Police.

1939 August 11: South Wales Gazette: At the Monmouthshire Constabulary Annual Sports Reigate Borough Police were beaten in the final of the open **tug-of-war** competition by Monmouthshire Police by two straight pulls. Taunton and Swindon Police had to withdraw from the competition because H.M. Inspector of Police was carrying out an inspection in their divisions meaning that only, Monmouthshire, Reigate and Ebbw Vale Warblers took part.

1939 August 11: Hendon and Finchley Times: Finchley Football Club Fete- Reigate Police who won the Finchley F.C. Challenge cup for **tug-of -war** cup last year were unable to send a team this time owing to A.R.P. and other duties claiming priority.
1939 October 6: Surrey Mirror: Football - Army defeat Police at the Sports Ground- Army 8 Police 0. A match played between an Army team and Reigate Police resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Army eleven. The game was played in the best of spirit and with no lack of energy. Though on the whole little skill was evident. Some of the Army players, especially the forwards were really versatile with the result the Police were outplayed, having only one scoring opportunity - a penalty kick which they failed to convert.

1940 May Secretary for War, Anthony Eden, set up the Home Guard with radio broadcasts to the nation at 6pm and 9pm, although at this early stage it was known as the Local Volunteer Force (LDV), an unpaid body that was to be a uniformed part of the Armed Forces of the country. All a man had to do to join, as long as he was aged between 17 and 65, was to volunteer at his local police station. All Head Constables had been forewarned by telegram on the morning of the broadcast. The Government hoped for half a million men to answer the call but by the end of June had almost three times that figure nationally. Eight hundred registered in Redhill and Reigate within the first twenty-four hours and fifteen hundred within forty-eight hours. [45]

Diary of Rev WAR Ball vicar of St Johns[46]

1940 August 18 bomb Shaws Corner
1940 21 September bombs dropped Cronks Hill no casualties
1940 5 September aerial torpedo Hawthorns grounds – school damaged and closed the next day.

[45] http://www.redhill-reigate-history.co.uk/homeguard.htm
[46] http://www.stjohnsredhill.org.uk/pdfs/wardiary1940.pdf

1940 27 September bombs dropped in Clarence Walk and Hardwick Road Meadvale no loss of life but houses damaged and demolished.
1940 6 October 1940 – machine gunning overhead and bombing – time bomb dropped on Ridgeway Road and bombs in Garlands Road where houses were wrecked.
1940 8 October bombs dropped 2030 Upper Bridge Road, Hooley Lane, Victoria Road and Brook Street – a few minor casualties but houses wrecked.
1940 17/18 October bombs dropped on Meadvale – incendiary bombs in Meadvale Gardens and High explosive in the gardens of Rose Mount causing damage to the house. A further bomb landed in the garden of Sand Dene. A time bomb was dropped near High Trees Road wrecking the garden. People were evacuated.
1940 20 October bombs dropped on Meadvale in a garden.
1940 22 October two bombs dropped on Emlyn Road at 0200 and four houses razed to the ground and two others uninhabitable – 6 killed and 47 injured.

1940 August: Shaw's Corner 1st or 2nd Sunday in August, approximately 1pm a bomb fell outside The Foresters Pub (now called The Hatch) possibly killing four men. A second bomb fell in St. Mary's Cemetery. Holmesdale Road Cottages which backed onto the Railway Line near Reigate Station were demolished during a night raid as was Mr Holmes, the vet's house in Warren Road. St. Albans Road cul-de-sac. A time bomb was dug up by the Royal Engineers. West Street near the junction with London Road a time bomb was removed by the Royal Engineers. [47]

St. Albans Road cul de sac - a time bomb was dug up by the Royal Engineers. [48]

1940 August 15: 125 bombs fell on the Borough of **Reigate** causing injury to three cyclists thrown from their machines by the blast. A German Dornier was shot down, the crew bailing out and the British aircraft undertaking a victory roll. The bombing left 18 craters and many houses damaged including Salford school.[49]

1940 August 30: Shortly before noon a British aircraft collided with a Heinkel over **Reigate,** the RAF pilot landing by parachute in **Dorking** breaking a leg the plane landing at Lodge Farm, **South Holmwood** and exploded. The Heinkel with a crew of five plummeted to the earth at Swires Farm, **Capel**; three were killed one badly wounded and the fifth captured. The captured aircrew was detained by the Teasdale brothers, local grocers, and handed to PC Cooper who was hurrying from his home to the scene of the crash.[50]

1940 September 4: A British plane crashed at **Banstead** and the pilot a Canadian was killed[51]

1940 October: A loan raider bombed **Charlwood the Bakers** at approximately 11.30am in October 1940 or 41. Clifton's Lane, a bomb fell in the grounds of Fairhall a (large house).

[47] http://www.reigatehistory.co.uk/bombs.htm
[48] http://www.reigatehistory.co.uk/bombs.htm
[49] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated
[50] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated
[51] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated

1940 October: Dorothy Fraser wrote on 25 September 2003[52] In October 1940, I lived with my mother and one evacuee in a flat in a rather large house in Redhill, and as my sister's husband was away in the army, she came to stay with her daughter. One night my mother was doing her voluntary work at the services canteen, and we were in the house, when the dreaded sound of the siren went - we called it Big Bertha. An AckAck gun that was run on the railway lines (I believe between Salford and Horley) went into action when we heard this bomb whistling through the air and land just outside the house. I had gone downstairs to get the cat in and was blown down a few steps. My niece and the evacuee who shared a bedroom, managed to jump out of bed just as a large wardrobe fell across their beds. Fortunately, no one was hurt, but we had to leave the house straight away, never to return. We spent that night in a neighbour's house, and after that a very grand lady and her daughter took us in, until we found another flat. The bomb weighted over 500lbs - big for those days and it went down 50ft and 22ft across.

1941 October 3: Surrey Mirror: Football - Police and A.F.S. Reigate Borough Police (Regulars and Specials) played their first match of the season on Redhill Sports Ground against a team of local A.F.S. men who won by 3 goals to 2.

1940 October 27: A 1000lb bomb fell on 16 Emlyn Road, **Earlswood, Reigate** demolishing 5 houses and damaging 110. Six people were killed and 24 had to be rescued[53]

1940 October 30: A Beaughfighter based at **Redhill** crashed near Balcombe Place and the crew of two killed.[54]

1941 October 31: Surrey Mirror: **Golf** - Borough Police Section's Auspicious Start- The Reigate Borough Police Golf Section made its **debut** on Thursday of last week when it played Tunbridge Wells Police on the Nevill Course, Tunbridge Wells. Four four-ball foursomes were played in the morning and afternoon and the net result was a win for Reigate by one match.

1940 November: Reigate Hill - Barncote Hotel was hit by 1,000 lb bomb in November 1940 a bird sanctuary on Colley Hill was hit the same night.

1940 November 7: A succession of raids on **Reigate.** On the 7th a 1000lb bomb exploded at the rear of Barncote a small hotel on Reigate Hill. Later the same evening a bomb fell inside the bird sanctuary on Colleyhill.[55]

1940 November 8: 0230 a bomb made a direct hit on a house, Culvers, St Albans Road, **Reigate.** Two of the three occupants were trapped but were not seriously hurt.[56]

[52] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/56/a1304056.shtml
[53] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated
[54] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated
[55] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated
[56] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated

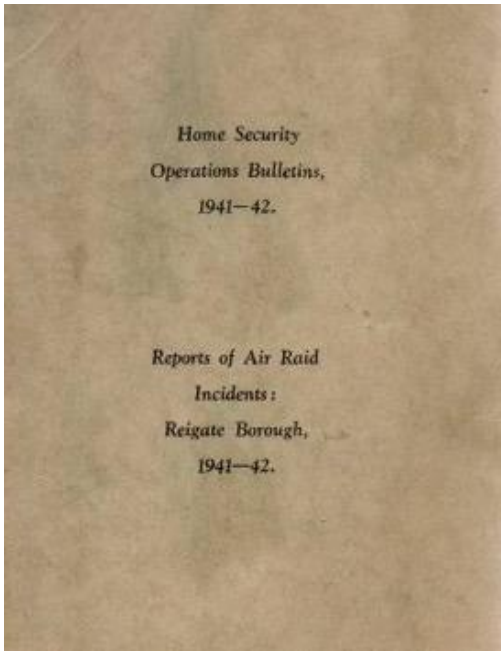
1941: Merstham, **Easter,** Wells Nursery and South Merstham Church were destroyed during a night raid. Reigate Hill a bomb fell in allotments on the west side of Reigate Hill above Brokes Road during a night raid. Evesham Road, a small bomb fell on the junction between Evesham Road and West Street during a night raid. A large number of incendiary bombs fell in the Colley Lane area between the A25 and North Downs during the Blitz. An unexploded AA shell fell in the Market Square (outside Old Town Hall) killing Doug Jordan who was waiting for a bus by La Trobes shop during the evening.

Reports of Air Raid Incidents - Reigate Borough 1941-1942 Reigate Borough Police[57]

These reports handed to the author from a private collection in March 2012 are contained at the back of a bound volume headed "Home Security Operations Bulletins" which concentrates on weekly reports of air attacks on the UK. The documents are marked "Confidential" and were circulated to Air Raid Precautions Controllers and Chief Constables with the compliments of the Chief of the Operations Staff.

The reports marked "Secret" at the back of the volume were prepared by the Reigate Borough Police and start with "Air Raid 55" dated 13 January 1941 and shown as from the Chief Constable's office. Each report is in a format which includes times of the air raid warnings, an account of the raid, damage to property including a very detailed sketch, road closures, casualties, incendiary bombs with damage caused and any special features of the raid including "Objects dropped from the air" as directed by Home Office Circular F700/359/46 12.12.40 and situation report 218. Attached is a report listing damage to property "consequent upon air attack" from the Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Reigate.

The reports and detailed sketches were written up in about 48 hours of the event and it is quite remarkable the level of detail obtained and collated in such a short time.



[57] The volume was handed to the author in March 2012 by Ian Ewens

CONFIDENTIAL.

Issued for the confidential information of the A.R.P. Controllers and Chief Constable, with the compliments of the Chief of the Operational Staff.

HOME SECURITY OPERATIONS BULLETIN No. 27
FOR THE PERIOD 0600 HOURS 1st JANUARY TO
0600 HOURS 8th JANUARY, 1941.

I. GENERAL.

(a) By Day.

Daylight raiding was negligible on the first three days of the new year, and limited in extent on the fourth; but on the last three days of this week the weather has enabled the enemy to resume his harassing tactics with single aircraft, who have dropped bombs in a number of Eastern and Home County areas, and have also penetrated to London.

On January 5th there were minor incidents in East Anglia, and the central district of Ramsgate was attacked, a number of buildings were damaged, and four people were killed. Next day, there were a number of incidents in the Home Counties and the West, and one in London.

Weather conditions on 6th January made it possible for a number of enemy aircraft to penetrate to London, where the most serious incidents occurred at East and West Ham. Barrage balloons were shot down in St Pancras Tottenham and Hackney.

On this day there were reports of bombing from many East Anglian and Home County districts, and damage and casualties were caused in Norfolk and Hertfordshire, and there was damage to houses in Essex.

The last day of the period, 7th January, saw the most extensive daylight raiding that we have had for some weeks, and incidents were reported from many places in East Anglia and the Home Counties, more particularly from Essex. Fifteen London districts were bombed in a raid which went on intermittently for about 3½ hours, and 39 fires were started which were put out without delay. Two H.E. were also dropped in the district of Coventry, where four people were killed.

BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

SECRET.

AIR RAID No.55.

Chief Constable's Office,
REIGATE,
13th JANUARY, 1941.

REPORT OF AIR RAID DAMAGE: SAT.11th JAN.1941.

(1)... RECEIPT OF AIR RAID WARNINGS.

Air Raid Message "Yellow" received..... 18. 07.hrs..
Air Raid Message "Purple" received..... 18. 15.hrs.
Air Raid Message "Red" received..... 18. 18.hrs.
Air Raid Message "White" received..... 21. 47.hrs.

BOMBS FELL AT BRIGHTON RD. EARLSWOOD..... 20. 03 hrs.
INCENDIARY BOMBS FELL AT GATTON ..... 20. 33 hrs.

(2)... ACCOUNT OF RAID.

At 20.03 hrs on Saturday, 11th January, 1941, 26 H.E. bombs of small calibre were dropped in a line across Earlswood Common, commencing at a point on the railway embankment - London to Brighton main line- opposite the Corporation Disposal Works and ending at a point about 25 yards south-west of the Surrey County Hospital. Six of these are U.X.B's one of which fell in the main London - Brighton Road.

(3)... DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Water and Gas Mains damaged, slight damage to iron fence of Corporation Disposal Works.

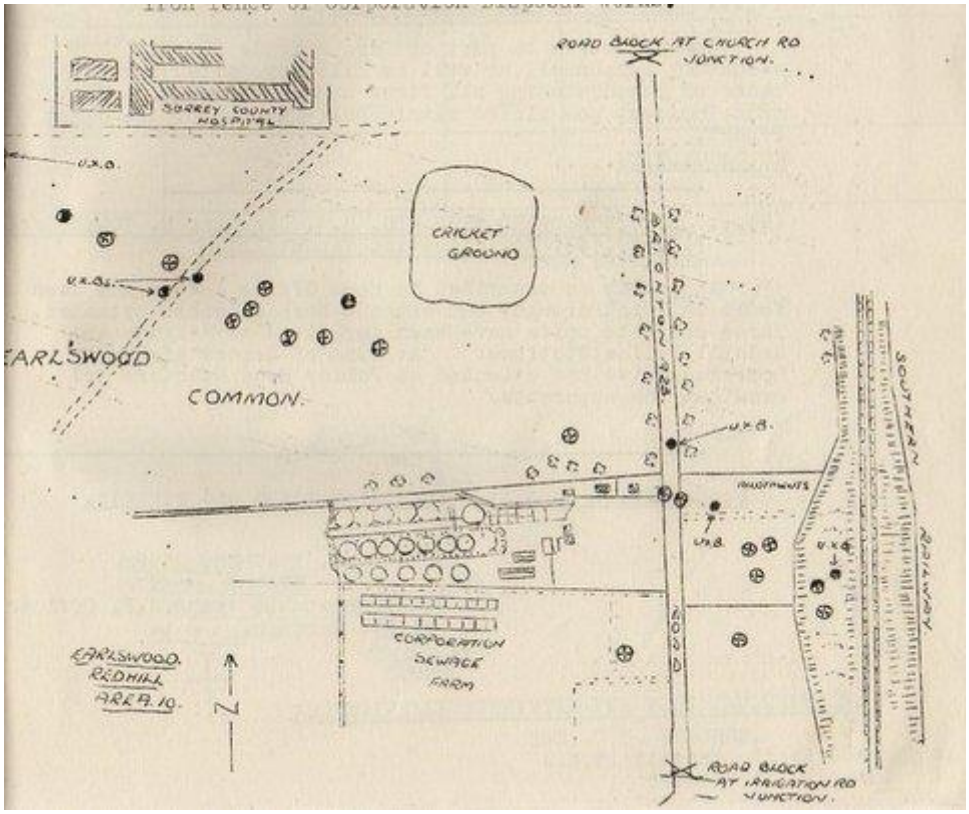
1941 11 January: Air Raid no 55 [58]

Air Raid Message Yellow received 1807
Air Raid Message Purple received 1815
Air Raid Message Red received 1818
Bombs fell at Brighton Road Earlswood 2003
Incendiary bombs fell at Gatton 2033
Air Raid Message White received 2147

At 2003 on Saturday 11 January 1941 26 HE bombs of small calibre were dropped in a line across Earlswood Common commencing at a point on the railway embankment – London to Brighton main line – opposite the Corporation Disposal Works and ending at a point about 25 yards southwest of the Surrey County Hospital. Six of these are UXBs one of which fell in the main London to Brighton Road.

Water and gas mains damaged, slight damage to iron fence of Corporation Disposal Works

The main Brighton Road (A23) was damaged by HEs and there is one UXB. Traffic diversion was necessary at Salfords School Road junction for north bound traffic, but road stopped and barriers erected at junction of Irrigation Road with main Brighton Road. At the northern end of the closed section traffic is diverted via Church Road (St Johns) and Pendleton Road. Road barriers are erected at this intersection.There were no casualties.



[58] Reports of Air Raid Incidents - Reigate Borough 1941-1942 Reigate Borough Police

2033: A large number of IBs[59] probably 200 were dropped on Upper Gatton, Reigate over a large area stretching from south of Tower Cottage, a portion of Chalmers Lane, over Crossways Farm to the borough boundary at Chipstead.

Damage was caused to a rearing house and hen coops at Henshaw Road, Upper Gatton. An IB went through Old Laundry, Upper Gatton, roof, rafters, ceiling and furniture burnt. Potting shed also damaged.

Speedy action by the Fire Brigade and all voluntary personnel as well as military units were the means of extinguishing all fires caused by IBs and this incident was closed within half an hour of the first report. No casualties were caused by the IBs.

Objects dropped from the air: Apparatus as described in the Home Office letter has been found in this Borough but without bombs or cable attached. Three complete unitshave been deposited at Reigate and Redhill Police Stations. At the time of this report Admiralty representative has attended at Police HQ and examined the apparatus.

W. H. Beacher Chief Constable and ARP Officer, Reigate Borough

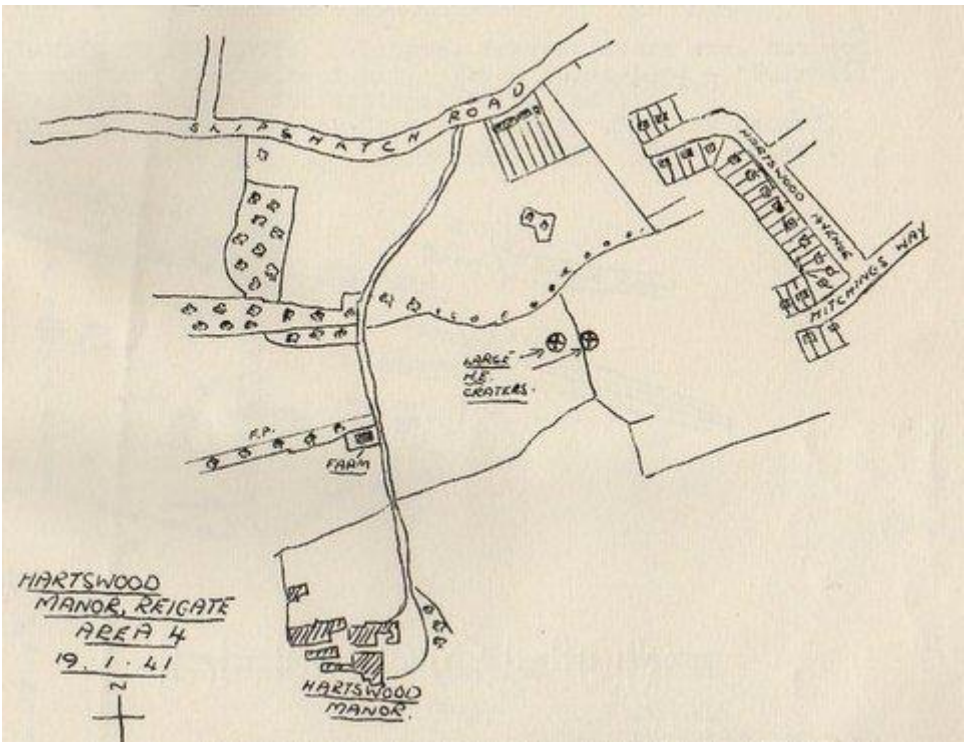
1941 19 January: Air Raid No 56 Sunday[60]

Air Raid Message Yellow Received 1904
Air Raid Message Purple Received 1910
Air Raid Message Red Received 1923
Bombs fell at 1928
Air Raid Message White Received 0020 (20th)

Two HE[61] **bombs of heavy calibre** fell a few minutes after the "Alert" had been given for the second time on the evening of Sunday 19 January 1941. Both exploded in a field at Hartswood Manor some 300/250 yards northeast of the manor. It is though that these bombs were dropped by a solitary raider which was being harassed by night fighters as machine gun fire was heard; craters 40ft x 8 ft deep. No damage and no casualties.

The central siren at Redhill failed to operate owing to weather conditions. Police car immediately took up position and sounded car siren as substitute. Adjustments were made to the air raid warning siren, and it was again in operation to sound "Raiders Passed" at 0020 on the 20th.

[59] Incendiary bombs
[60] Reports of Air Raid Incidents - Reigate Borough 1941-1942 Reigate Borough Police
[61] High explosive



W. H. Beacher Chief Constable and ARP Officer, Reigate Borough

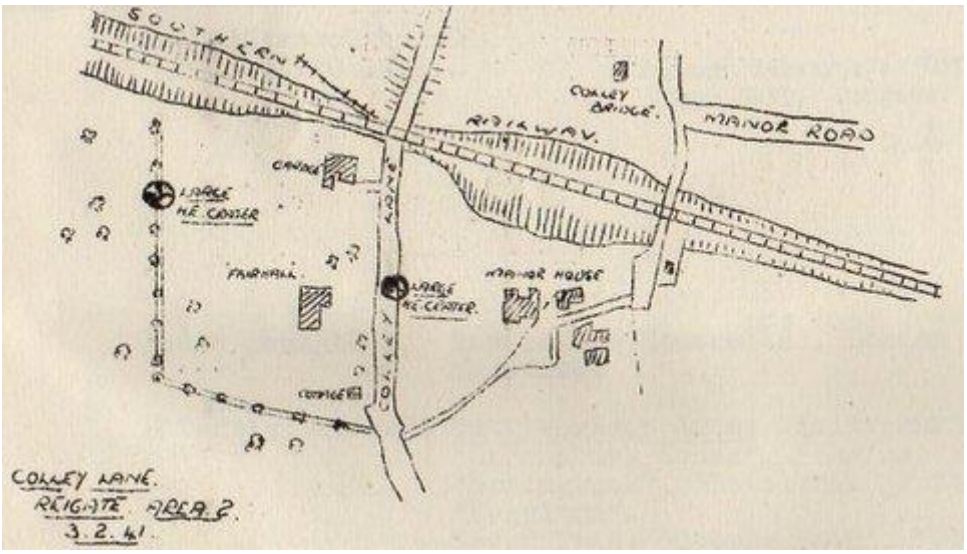
1941 3 February: Air Raid No 57 Monday[62]

Air Raid Message Yellow Received 1123
Bombs fell at 1125
Air Raid Message White Received 1242

No air raid warning Red was received before the raid consequently sirens not sounded. Many people hear the plane and thought it was one of ours, only those in receipt of air raid message Yellow were aware that enemy aircraft were in the vicinity

At 1125 on Monday 3 February 1941 a solitary plane was heard to pass over Reigate from North east to the South West and two HEs were dropped
In field NW of Fairhall House – 250 kilo no casualties
Colley Lane 100 yards south of Railway Bridge. Gas main fractured and slight damage to electrical sub-station. Damage to property occupied by military.

[62] Reports of Air Raid Incidents - Reigate Borough 1941-1942 Reigate Borough Police



One fatal casualty John M Rofe aged 11, evacuated St Dunstan school boy temporary address 9, The Clears, Reigate

Four injured:

Miss Vera Keener 36 years Park House Cottage, Park Lane east, Reigate cuts to the knee

Stanley A Purkess 41 years 36 Heston Road, Heston Middlesex cuts on the head

Pioneer John Turner 28 years at Pioneer Corps, manor House, Reigate badly cut head

Pioneer Cecil Field same address 30 years slight cuts on head.

There was damage to property, window frames, and doors etc but not structural from a direct hit. Black Horse Lane – Fairhall, fairhall Garage, The Cottage, Pine End, Cliftons Lane, Colley Corner, Vinery, Colley Manor Coppice Lane, Manor House

W. H. Beacher Chief Constable and ARP Officer, Reigate Borough

1941 February 4 Air Raid No 58 Redhill/Merstham[63]

Air Raid Message Purple Received 0421

Bombs fell at 0430

Air Raid Message White Received 0449

No air raid warning Red was received before the raid consequently sirens not sounded.

At about 0430 incendiary bombs fell in the Borough:

1 at the rear of Cashell, London Road, Redhill

1 at Gatton Point Cottage, Redhill

1 at The Copse, Mark Edge, Merstham

With the possibility of further IBs having fallen at Merstham; all were extinguished, and no damage caused.

A total of one house had to be evacuated, 22 slightly damaged and 27 with broken windows only. Four other buildings damaged

W. H. Beacher Chief Constable and ARP Officer, Reigate Borough

[63] Reports of Air Raid Incidents - Reigate Borough 1941-1942 Reigate Borough Police

There is NO number 59 incident (reported at the top of report 60)[64]

1941 March: A parachute bomb destroyed All Saints' Church in Merstham in March 1941. 10 people living between Battlebridge Lane and Nutfield Road were killed and over 12 were injured. [65]

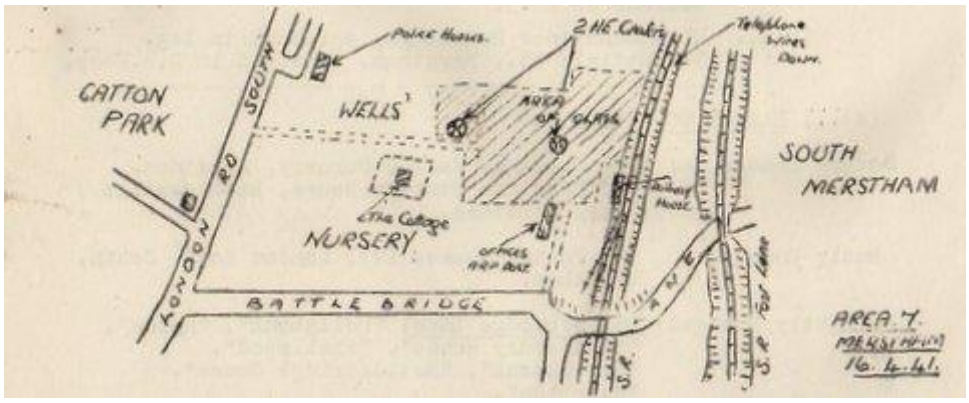
1941 16 April: Air Raid No 60 [66]

Air Raid Message Yellow Received 1257
Air Raid Message Purple Received 2100
Air Raid Message Red Received 2106
Bombs fell at 2202
Air Raid Message White Received 0459

At 2202 on the 16 April 1941 after having dropped a line of flares close to the north of Merstham boundary of Reigate Borough **2 HE bombs of 500lbs** calibre were dropped and exploded
At Wells Nursery at a point 100 yards west of the main "slow" London/Brighton railway line about 5/8 mile southwest of Merstham railway station
At a point 150 yards due west of No 1 bomb (also in the nursery)

Casualties – injured:

Mr Steadman shock, The Cottage, Wells Nursery, Merstham
Mrs Steadman slight cut on hand and shock – same address
Mr Waghorne, 2 cuts on head and shock, Old Merstham Station House, Battlebridge Lane
Miss Ruby Waghorne, cut on head and shock – same address as 3
Miss Constance Hutchings – shrapnel in leg, 50 Nutfield Road, Merstham – detained in E S Hospital



Severe damage: The Cottage, Wells Nursery, Merstham; Old Merstham Station House, Battlebridge Lane, Merstham
Badly damaged: The Police Houses (2) London Road, South Merstham
Slightly damaged: Battlebridge Lane: Hollybank, Mazoe, Shrewsbury House, Shellwood, Springbank, Battlebridge House, and Hazleton
Devon Road: Coombe Lawn, Denray, Elmdene, Harwell, and St Cyr

[64] Reports of Air Raid Incidents - Reigate Borough 1941-1942 Reigate Borough Police
[65] http://www.reigatehistory.co.uk/bombs.htm
[66] Reports of Air Raid Incidents - Reigate Borough 1941-1942 Reigate Borough Police

South Garden Close: Comberton
London Road South: Oak Tree Cottage, Ardene, Waveney, En-ephers (sic), Athalmere, Laleham and Maytrees
The Crossways: Oakwood, Lynton, Royston, Burwood, Bankside, Woodford House, Kingston, Holmlyn, Raymond, Willowbank, Rockwood, Sunneybank, Galloway, Genister, Brentfield, Langham, Dorern, East View, Maisonette, Wander, Bagshot, Marylee, Kia Ora, Mowbray, The Corner, Birkenhead, Harcourt, Waverley, Mr Sargeant's Garage (spraying shed)
Nutfield Road: Shops: F Lilley, J Mitchell, The Bob Bon, JE Jones, Warr and Sons, Mildred House (2), H Chopping, Mainwood, Houses Rutland, Kerry, Ingleside numbers 53, 51,49,47,45.
Other houses in South Merstham: Glass damage only including Police Sergeant FW Stoneman's house, 18 Manor Road.
High Street Merstham: Shops: Uridges, Underwoods, Barwells, Clarke's, The Electricity Shop
Damage to Police Houses (in detail):
PC Erwin's house, London Road, Merstham- tiles off roof, back door off, inside door off, floorboards in kitchenette raised, ceiling down in scullery and windows broken
PC Godsmark's house London Road, Merstham (next door) tiles off, walls damaged, doors off and windows broken
Sergeant Stoneman's house 18, Manor Road, - windows broken and some internal damage of a minor nature.
Damage to Wells Nursery and ARP Warden's Post:
Four acres of glass greenhouses and garden lights destroyed. The offices which included the ARP Warden's Post were badly damaged and the car of Chief ARP Warden Mr T Hamer destroyed by (almost) a direct hit. One other car slightly damaged.
Evacuation: All dis-housed persons accommodated at other houses nearby including police officers.
Special Note: Police and wardens message scheme brought into operation
Total damage: Two houses to be demolished, three seriously damaged but can be repaired, 103 slightly damaged, 112 with broken windows only. Three business premises one seriously damaged and two with windows broken, and four public buildings with windows broken
W. H. Beacher Chief Constable and ARP Officer, Reigate Borough