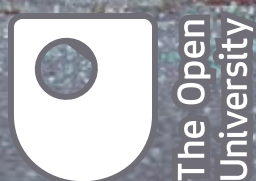


# THE MET

ONE OF THE 45 UK FORCES CONNECTING THE PIECES OF THE POLICING PUZZLE

**?** DID YOU KNOW: THERE IS NO DEFINITIVE ANSWER TO WHY THE POLICE WERE TERMED 'OLD BILL'. ONE OF THE EARLIEST EXPLANATIONS IS THAT THEY WERE NAMED AFTER KING WILLIAM IV, WHO CAME TO THE THRONE IN 1830, A YEAR AFTER THE POLICE WERE FIRST FORMED, AS OFFICERS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE MONARCH.



BBC

## Riot crowds

There is a long history of public disorder and rioting in Britain. Often rioters were protesting about perceived social inequalities and injustice with no other means of being heard. Before the creation of the Metropolitan Police, such disorder was dealt with by the military, often with high loss of life. The Gordon Riots of 1780, were one of the catalysts that set in motion the creation of a police force. Riots continue to the present day and although the catalyst for each event varies, the prevalent feelings of inequality and social injustice are present, with the police representing a coercive force.



## Parade crowds

The first Gay Pride march in London took place on 1 July 1972, the closest Saturday to the original Stonewall demonstrations. Around 700 marchers took part and the police presence was described as heavy handed and aggressive. Members of the police service started to attend Gay Pride marches during the 1990s, but in 2007 the Metropolitan Police allowed officers to wear uniforms on the parade, which has since been followed by other United Kingdom police forces. LGBT Prides have evolved to become a carnival celebrating diversity and are policed in a way that reflects this.



## Police and firearms

Prior to the formation of the Metropolitan Police in 1829 the provision of firearms to officers across the country was adhoc and not subject to any form of general rules. The Metropolitan Police force was to be unarmed, but records show that a quantity of firearms were purchased. In 1831 the then Commissioner of Police, Sir Richard Mayne ordered that firearms were not to be issued without his authority. Although the police use of firearms has increased through the years, the underlying principle remains that it is an unarmed organisation.



## Women in the police

Women worked as volunteer constables during the First World War, but it was not until 1918 that women were employed as officers. Women were drafted in, with limited powers, to take the place of men at war. Following the end of the war women were employed as constables, but did not receive the power to arrest until 1923. Until 1946, only single women could be constables and were required to resign if they married. The women's police department was effectively a separate department until 1973 when women officers were incorporated into the service in anticipation of the equal opportunities legislation.



**?** DID YOU KNOW: IN 1905 PC WILLIAM HALLETT RETIRED AFTER 26 YEARS' SERVICE AS A MOUNTED OFFICER. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT HE HAD RIDDEN THE EQUIVALENT OF FIVE TIMES AROUND THE WORLD DURING HIS SERVICE - NOT ON THE SAME HORSE.



## Animals in action

Police dogs are widely used in all police forces across the United Kingdom. Their main role has been in combating crime and use in controlling crowds. The most common breed used is the German shepherd, but in more recent years, other breeds such as spaniels and Labradors have been used primarily for their enhanced ability to smell out items such as drugs and explosives. A smaller number of police forces use horses. These undertake patrols and are used on ceremonial occasions, but they are also used to control crowds and demonstrations.



## Police transport

In 1829 officers patrolled on foot or by horse. Coaches were slow and ponderous, so they were not widely used. However horse-drawn prison wagons, Black Marias, were commonly used to transport thieves and vagabonds as a secure means of transport to the police cells. Police forces were slow to adopt cars as a means of transport and they weren't widely used until the early 20th century to tackle more mobile criminals. Cars have continued to be the main form of transport for police forces, but more recently helicopters have been adopted by most forces.



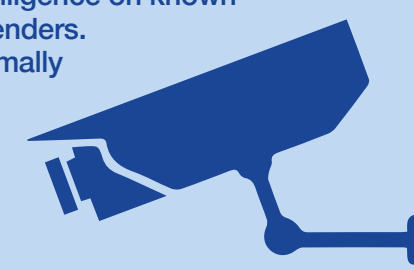
## Economic and Specialist Crime Unit

With increased economic crime, the Metropolitan Police set up the Fraud Squad in conjunction with the City of London police in 1946. The aim was to combine the City of London Police department's financial skills in tackling business and stock market fraud, with the investigative experience of the Metropolitan Police. In 2000, the unit was renamed the Economic and Specialist Crime Unit covering a wide variety of financial crime and is also an umbrella term covering a wide range of specialist investigation teams, such as the Arts and Antiquities Team and Money Laundering Team.



## Specialist police units

The first and perhaps the most famous specialist police department was the Flying Squad. It was originally formed in 1919 to provide a mobile response to increasing concerns in the growth of organised robbers and pickpockets. They were issued with horse-drawn carriages, enabling them to gather intelligence on known and suspected offenders. The squad was formally recognised in 1920 when it had authority to work anywhere within the Metropolitan Police District and this gave rise to the name. In the late 1970s, with the increase of serious and organised robberies the Flying Squad was renamed the Central Robbery Squad.



**?** DID YOU KNOW: WHEN NEW SCOTLAND YARD WAS BEING BUILT IN 1890 THE BODY OF AN UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN MURDERED WAS FOUND ON THE SITE. THE MURDER WAS NEVER SOLVED.

## Communications

Originally police officers were issued with rattles to summon help. They were cumbersome, inefficient and officers were assaulted with them. Following a competition in 1883 the police whistle was designed, by Joseph Hudson, and issued to officers. Its main function was to summon assistance, but patrolling officers were still unable to contact police stations. The first police boxes in the United Kingdom were in Glasgow in the late 19th century, but the famous blue box didn't appear until 1929. Patrol cars were fitted with two way radios in the 1950s, but the police box remained the primary means of communication for officers on foot until the 1970s when personal radios were issued.



## Fingerprints

Fingerprints were first used as a means of identification in 1858 in India, as a means to identify soldiers entitled to receive a pension. In 1880 Dr Henry Faulds suggested, in the journal 'Nature', they could be used as a means of identification in criminal investigation, but it was not until 1892 that Sir Francis Galton calculated it was improbable that two people would have identical fingerprints, reinforcing the potential use in criminal investigation. In the same year the first recorded case of finger print evidence was in Argentina, where it was used to solve a murder.







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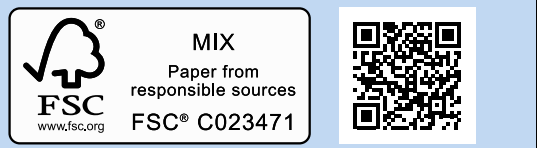
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## 1798 **FACT** Marine police

In 1798 the Marine River Force was established in London to tackle theft from ships docked at London. It operated as a separate organisation until 1839 when it was incorporated into the Metropolitan Police. Initially patrols were undertaken using rowing boats, collision of two ships which resulted in the death of 600 people, a subsequent inquest recommended that the force be equipped with steam launches.



## 1896 **CASE** Traffic department

With the advent of the motor car the first death in the United Kingdom attributed to a traffic accident was in 1896 when Bridget Driscoll was struck by a car in Crystal Palace, London. Concern about the dangers posed by motor vehicles led to a Royal Commission on Traffic in 1904. However the first recorded specialist traffic unit was not formed until 1919. The development of the motor vehicle also allowed criminals to travel further, which meant that the police had to become mobile in order to tackle the threats of crime. Although primarily responsible for enforcing traffic regulations and reducing accidents and deaths, the traffic department also maintains a role in tackling crime.

**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** The first recorded arrest of someone involving the police use of a motor car occurred in August 1900 when a constable commandeered a car to arrest a horse rider who was drunk and causing havoc.

## 1842 **CASE** Detective Branch

The Metropolitan Police Detective Branch was formed in 1842, after the notorious murder of Jane Jones by her common-law husband Daniel Good. Another infamous case of 1842, now a well-known book by Kate Summerscale, 'Suspicions of Mr Whicher', involved Inspector Jonathan Whicher. The Inspector was one of the original eight members of the Detective Branch. The Inspector investigated the Wiltshire murder of Saville Kent, aged 4, found dumped in an outside privy. He suspected Constance, Saville's older stepsister, but pressure from local magistrates led to the case being dropped and the Inspector retired from the police. The case raised concerns about political interference in police investigations.

**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** Constance later admitted to the crime and was sentenced to death, which was reduced to imprisonment. After release she moved to Australia, where she reached the grand age of 100.

## 1901 **FACT** Fingerprints



**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** The first finger print bureau in the United Kingdom was opened in 1901 at Scotland Yard. The ridge characteristics of finger prints are called 'Galton details' after Sir Francis Galton.

## 1850 **FACT** Black Maria



**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** The origin of the term Black Maria is not fully known, but tradition suggests it comes from an African American woman called Maria Lee, who was a Boston, USA, boarding house owner who helped the police in arresting any lodger that became unruly.

## 1910 **CASE** Dr Crippen

Hawley Harvey Crippen, an American homeopath, was tried and convicted for the murder of his second wife Corrine (Cora). The case is famous because it was the first time that radio telegraph had been used in a police investigation. When his wife disappeared in January 1910, he was interviewed by the police and subsequently fled on the SS Montrose to Canada, accompanied by his mistress Ethel 'Le Neve' Neave. The police then searched the house and found the body of his wife buried in the cellar. Crippen was arrested having landed in Canada, after the captain of the ship had been telegraphed about Crippen's presence.

**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** Although Crippen was known as 'Doctor', he actually qualified as a homeopath from the Michigan School of Homeopathic Medicine and this was not recognised in England, so he was not allowed to practice.

## 1883 **FACT** Police whistle



**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** The original 'General Service Whistle' has an audible range of a mile in open land. Although not used for communications, it is still carried by officers on formal and ceremonial occasions.

## 1911 **CASE** Siege of Sidney Street

After a robbery in London and the deaths of three police officers, two gang members barricaded themselves in a house in Sidney Street. With various weapons they kept the poorly armed police at bay. Scots Guards were brought in and after six hours of heavy fighting, both robbers were killed. As a result, changes were made to the provision of police firearms and training. The then Home Secretary Winston Churchill attended the scene and took operational charge, the only time this has happened.



## 1888 **CASE** Jack the Ripper

Perhaps the most infamous of all serial killers, the events occurred between August and November 1888, when five women, who worked as prostitutes, were murdered and mutilated in the Whitechapel area of London. Their throats were cut prior to the removal of their internal organs, leading to speculation the killer possessed surgical knowledge. The murders, by the unidentified serial killer, provoked international notoriety and were reported the world over. This added to the pressure to solve them, as well as increased public outcry. Despite the resources and identification of a number of suspects the murders were never solved and stopped as abruptly as they began.

**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** 'Jack the Ripper' came from a letter received by the Central News Agency in September 1888. The letter was signed Jack the Ripper, but questions still remain whether it was actually written by the murderer.

## 1923 **FACT** Police horses



**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** The most famous police horse is perhaps 'Billy', the white horse who, with his rider, managed to control the crowd at the first Wembley Cup Final. The footbridge leading to the new Wembley Stadium was named White Horse Bridge in honour of Billy.

## 1890 **FACT** New Scotland Yard

The original Metropolitan Police Headquarters were based in Whitehall Place. It is believed that the name Scotland Yard was given to the building, as it backed onto a court called 'Great Scotland Yard'. In 1890 the headquarters moved to the Victoria Embankment and became known as New Scotland Yard. The current headquarters with its famous revolving sign was opened in 1967. Plans are now in place to relocate to smaller premises on the Embankment.



## 1967 **FACT** Norwell Roberts

Norwell Roberts was the first black police officer in the Metropolitan Police, joining in 1967. He recalls his early experiences were miserable and marred by racist abuse from colleagues. Despite the prejudice he faced, he served for thirty years, retiring as a Detective Sergeant. On retirement he was awarded the Queen's Police Medal for distinguished service. John Kent was the first black officer in 1837 and Mike Fuller became the first black Chief Constable in 2003.



## 1968 **CASE** The Kray twins

The Kray twins represented an underworld in 1950s and 1960s where gangland violence was a problem in London and other large cities. Although knowledge of their crimes is well known today, at the time police met a wall of silence, which meant that gathering evidence was almost impossible. In 1968 the twins and the main gang members were arrested, resulting in witnesses coming forward. The Krays were finally convicted and imprisoned.



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**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** William Dunlop was the first to be convicted having previously been found not guilty. Acquitted of murdering Julie Hogg in 1991, he later confessed, but could not be retried for murder. He pleaded guilty to murder in 2006 following the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

## 1981 **CASE** The Brixton riots

During the 1981 UK recession, Brixton, with its high numbers of black and ethnic minorities, was suffering high unemployment, poor housing and high crime rates. In April a local youth was attacked by other youths sparking a weekend of rioting. The Lord Scarman Report that followed found evidence of the police stopping and searching black people disproportionately. The enquiry led to the introduction of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, addressing concerns about stop and search tactics.



**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** Despite a six year operation and a cost of over £4 million, Operation Countryman recommended that some officers should face criminal charges. However, no officer was ever charged with a criminal offence as a result of the investigation.

## 1982 **CASE** Operation Countryman

This was the largest investigation ever carried out into alleged police misconduct. It was commissioned by the then Police Commissioner, Sir Robert Mark, following an allegation by an informant that members of specialist units had colluded with criminals, taking bribes for passing information about investigations into cases. As the enquiry progressed it resulted in concerns that corruption was endemic and not limited to a small group of officers. Allegations of interference from officers were widespread and although it led to eight police officers being prosecuted none were convicted. However it led to a change in working practices across the police service.

**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** During the 1950s Anna Anderson claimed to be the Grand Duchess Anastasia, and claimed to have survived the killing of Tsar Nicholas and his family during the Russian revolution. After she died, DNA profiling proved that she was not related to the Imperial family.

## 2002 **CASE** Soham murders

In August 2002 two young girls, Holly Wells and Jessica Chapman were murdered by Ian Huntley in the village of Soham, Cambridgeshire. Following the trial, the then Home Secretary, David Blunkett, set up an enquiry chaired by Sir Michael Bichard. The outcome of the enquiry criticised the police for failing to share and maintain records on individuals working with young or vulnerable people as part of the vetting process.



## 1988 **FACT** DNA profiling in investigations

The first case that used DNA resulted in the conviction of Colin Pitchfork for the rape and murder of two young girls in Leicestershire in 1988. The crimes took place a few years earlier, but police used newly developed DNA profiling as part of a mass screening programme. As a result Pitchfork's DNA was found to match samples left at the scene by the killer. When confronted by this evidence, he pleaded guilty to the crimes and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The chances of two unrelated people having the same DNA profile is one in one billion.

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## 2005 **FACT** London bombings

On the morning of Thursday, 7 July 2005, three bombs were detonated aboard London Underground trains across central London and later, a fourth was detonated on a London double-decker bus. This was the country's first ever suicide attack and including the four bombers, 52 people were killed and over 700 were injured. It led to the largest mobilisation of the emergency services seen in London since the Second World War.



## 1991 **CASE** Rape within marriage

In 1736 Chief Justice Hale ruled 'The husband cannot be guilty of rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife'. The case of Regina V 'R' (1991) found that rape could be committed within marriage. The House of Lords held there was no place for the principle of 'implied consent' and spousal rape was incorporated into legislation. This had a profound effect on the way the police investigated rape allegations giving everyone the right to say 'no', regardless of whether consent had been given in the past.



## 2011 **CASE** Riots

Between Saturday 6 August and Thursday 11 August 2011, thousands of people rioted in several London boroughs and in cities and towns across England. Disturbances began on 6 August after a protest in Tottenham, north London, following the death of Mark Duggan, who was shot dead following a police operation on 4 August in Tottenham, north London. The riots have been referred to as the "BlackBerry riots" due to the use of mobile devices and social media to organise and coordinate outbreaks and as a result the riots quickly spread across London and then to other cities across England, including Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester.

**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** The cost to the Metropolitan Police of policing the disorder and disturbances in London are expected to exceed £34 million and around 450 officers were assigned to the subsequent investigation.

## 1993 **CASE** Stephen Lawrence

Stephen Lawrence's murder is one of the most pivotal events influencing policing in the UK. Stephen, a young black male, and Dwayne Brooks were set upon and stabbed by white youths on 22 April 1993. The subsequent investigation failed to lead to a conviction and was subject to a report by Lord McPherson, who concluded that the original police investigation had been incompetent and full of errors. The report found the Metropolitan Police was institutionally racist.



## Future **FACT** Looking at the future

The world is getting smaller and increasingly the UK police are dealing with increases in international crime – from people trafficking, drug and gun smuggling, child exploitation to cyber crime, often committed by organised gangs, working across countries and international borders. In response, the government formed the National Crime Agency in 2013 with the aim of tackling serious and organised crimes across England and Wales. Also working closely with international police organisations to combat transnational crime and has been called the UK's answer to the FBI. In 2014 the NCA was asked to undertake an investigation into child exploitation in South Yorkshire following the allegations of child exploitation in Rotherham.

**?** **DID YOU KNOW:** The Home Office estimates that the cost to the UK economy of serious and organised crime is more than £24 billion pounds annually. With drugs supply attributing £10.7 billion and organised fraud £8.9 billion.