

Chapter 1 : Law enforcement in the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

The hostility directed at policemen by the community was often mirrored by the intense skepticism directed at them by officials. The gulf of class and education between the police and the London magistrates was a constant source of tension in the s and later.

At the time, the City of Glasgow police undertook more duties than modern police, including fire fighting. It served Glasgow right through until 1842. It was the start of a campaign to improve public law. Reform, however, was slow as there was distrust of the police at all levels. There were 17 divisions, which had 4 inspectors and constables each. The force headquarters was Scotland Yard, and it answered to the Home Secretary. Their only weapon was a truncheon although they also carried a rattle to raise an alarm. At first, the quality of officers was poor. Of the first 2,000 new policemen, only 200 eventually kept their jobs. The first Metropolitan policeman who was given the number 1, was sacked after only four hours, for drunkenness. Things eventually settled down. Policing the Counties and Boroughs Despite rising crime levels, most counties retained their Parish Constable. Many people were concerned about the idea of a uniformed force and feared that the police would be used to arrest opponents of the government, stop protests and destroy free speech. The Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, allowed Borough Councils to organise a police force but few of them seemed eager to implement the law. By 1836, only 93 out of 182 boroughs had organised a police force. The Rural Constabulary Act of 1839, allowed any of the 54 English Counties to raise and equip a paid police force. The Act permitted JPs to appoint Chief Constables, for the direction of the police in their areas and allowed for one policeman per 1,000 population. This was still optional but saw the development of the first constabularies. It also encouraged some boroughs to hastily form their own police forces, to avoid the high expense of being involved with county forces. In the 1840s, there was still a great disparity between different areas of the country with no single style of policing. By 1840, only 100 out of 182 boroughs had police forces. Then, in 1840, a new Parish Constables Act was passed in response to the political unrest associated with the chartist movement. The appointed parish constables were part time and poorly paid - sometimes unpaid, so posts attracted a low calibre of persons, who were not prepared to risk life and limb to arrest anyone. By 1840 there were still 22 boroughs that did not have a police force and, in 1840, only 36 counties that did. In 1840, there were still only 12,000 policemen in England and Wales. This was despite the fact that the police force in London was proving effective in reducing crime and increasing detection. Why Was Implementation So Slow? Besides being seen as a challenge to liberties, the legislation was slow to be implemented for several reasons: The new police were seen by some as a means of enforcing the new Poor Law, which was unpopular It was thought to be too expensive Lack of interest at local level and poor co-operation between the boroughs and the counties No provision for government inspection, audit or regulation, meant many just did not bother. The Development of Police Forces nationwide The Police Act 1842 saw a system for government inspection, audit and regulation for the first time. This County Borough Police Act now forced the whole of the country to set up police forces. Obligated the counties to organise police forces, subject to government control Devised a system of inspection already in use in factories, workhouses and education Made grants dependent on efficiency Shifted the emphasis from the prevention of crime to its detection. Similarly, the General Police Act Scotland required each Scottish county and burgh to set up a police force. In 1842, the National Criminal Record was set up, which made use of the new, rapid telegraph communications between forces and in 1842 the Criminal Investigations Department CID was formed with detectives; more were added in 1843.

Chapter 2 : Public Men: The Metropolitan Police - California Scholarship

Two men found responsible for murder of man who died over five years after attack Two men have been found responsible for killing a man who died five years after he was assaulted. On Thursday 3 December , Arshad Ali () was attacked by Neil Boyle () and Darren Atkinson ().

Beaumont Adams Revolver Webley "Bulldog" Revolver The lack of organisation and efficiency of early law enforcement was often a source of public controversy. Because of this, a parliamentary committee was appointed to investigate the current system of policing. Upon Sir Robert Peel being appointed as Home Secretary in , he established a second and more effective committee, and acted upon its findings. Robert Peel, believing that the way to standardise the police was to make it an official paid profession, to organise it in a civilian fashion, and to make it answerable to the public. After he presented his ideas to Parliament , they were approved and made official with the Metropolitan Police Act of . Due to this, Royal Assent was given to the Metropolitan Police Act on 19 June , [7] placing the policing arrangements for the capital directly under the control of Sir Robert Peel. To appear neutral, the uniform was deliberately manufactured in blue, rather than red which was then a military colour, along with the officers being armed only with a wooden truncheon and a rattle to signal the need for assistance. Along with this, police ranks did not include military titles, with the exception of Sergeant. Later, the obsolete flintlocks were decommissioned from service, superseded by early revolvers. At the time, burglary or "house breaking" as it was then called was a common problem for police. It was then also legal under the Bill of Rights for members of the public who were Protestants , as most were, to own and use firearms. The authorisation was issued on the condition that revolvers would only be issued if, in the opinion of the senior officer, the officer could be trusted to use it safely and with discretion. From then, officers could be armed. The practice lasted until , although the vast majority of the system was phased out by the end of the 19th century. During the s, the flintlock pistols that had been purchased in were decommissioned from service, being superseded by Beaumontâ€™s Adams revolvers firing the . On the night of 18 February PC Henry Owen became the first officer to fire a revolver while on duty, doing so after he was unable to alert the owners of premises on fire. In the Bulldogs were withdrawn from service and returned to stores. Lord Trenchard standardised the issue of pistols among divisions with the division size determining the number of firearms with thirty-two rounds per pistol issued: In the authorisation to carry revolvers on outer districts was revoked, and at the same time Canadian Ross rifles were purchased in the prelude to the Second World War. The original headquarters of the newly formed Metropolitan Police was near Government , at 4 Whitehall Place , [citation needed] with a back entrance on Great Scotland Yard. Scotland Yard soon became established as a name for the force itself. Working shifts lasted 12 hours, 6 days a week, with Sunday as a rest day. Until , Metropolitan Police officers did not receive a boot allowance. In the Home Secretary invited competition from many companies to invent a "police whistle" to replace the rattle. At the same time, a competition for the contract to supply the Metropolitan Police with new truncheons was under way. In , during a riot between warring working parties in Hyde Park , many truncheons were damaged or broken, samples were sent off to be tested by the Royal Army Clothing Department, at a cost of 16 shillings per day. In October , pounds worth of Lance and Cocuswood were purchased, to use in place of Lignum vitae that was deemed unsuitable after Army testing. However, because the two Commissioners did not agree on methods of running the force, since it was decided that only one Commissioner would run the force. Officers were physically assaulted, others impaled , blinded, and on one occasion held down while a vehicle was driven over them. One of the priorities of the Metropolitan Police from the beginning was "maintaining public order", which they were active in doing, against the major Chartist demonstrations â€™48 and the Bloody Sunday demonstration of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square in . However, the City of London Police , created in the same year was an independent force. In taking over a function formerly the responsibility of the Runners, a new investigative force was formed as the "Detective Branch". And first consisted of; two Inspectors , six Sergeants and a number of Constables. After going on the run they were tracked down by Detective Sergeants Thornton and Langley and publicly hanged outside Horsemonger Gaol in Southwark. In , officers were

arrested for being intoxicated while on duty, [20] In there was a police strike, and during three high ranking detectives were tried for corruption at the Old Bailey. This was separated from the uniformed branch and its head had direct access to the Home Secretary, by-passing the Commissioner. Instead, they were issued with armbands which identified them as Special Constables, along with being issued a truncheon and a whistle. The threat of Irish terrorism was combated by the formation of the Special Irish Branch, in March The " Irish " sobriquet was dropped in as the department remit was extended to cover other threats, and became known simply as Special Branch. They also policed Rosyth Dockyard from until The last case of this was when the now defunct Buckinghamshire Constabulary called upon the MPS to help in the investigation of the Great Train Robbery. These included limiting membership of the Police Federation , introducing limited terms of employment [31] and the short-lived creation of separate career paths for the lower and higher ranks akin to the military system of officer and non-commissioned career streams. Due to the increased responsibilities of the police during war-time, three reserve groups were mobilised. The first consisted of 2, ex-police pensioners who were re-engaged, a second of 5, Special Constables serving on a full-time basis for the duration of the war, and the third being 18, War Reserve Constables employed on the same basis as the Special Constables. On the same day as the Battle of Dunkirk , Scotland Yard issued a memorandum detailing the police use of firearms in wartime. The memorandum detailed the planned training for all officers in the use of pistols and revolvers , as despite the police being a non-combatant force, while the war was in progress they would be responsible for providing armed protection at premises deemed at risk from enemy sabotage and would assist the British Armed Forces in the event of an invasion. Due to these added roles, on 1 June , 3, Canadian Ross Rifles and 72, rounds of. Thames Division were allocated the smallest amount of 61 rifles, and "S" Division the largest with After staying stable for decades, crime rates in London soared during and after the Second World War , posing a new challenge to police. The chaotic conditions of the City under aerial attack were followed by crime, such as looting, and theft of goods and foodstuffs for illicit sales as black market rationed goods. This also fuelled the activities of criminal gangs who continued and expanded their activities after the war. By , the number of recorded crimes in London had risen tenfold from the s, to more than , By they had reached , Bentley and Craig were spotted climbing up a drain pipe to gain access to the roof by a member of the public, who called the police. The first officer to arrive on scene was Detective Sergeant Frederick Fairfax ; by this time both Bentley and Craig had hidden behind the lift shaft. DS Fairfax gained entry to the roof and apprehended Bentley, but while doing so was shot in the shoulder by Craig. Upon armed uniformed officers arriving, Constable Sidney Miles was shot dead by Craig. During the s and s, London was subject to many protests by organisations. On more than one occasion, police clashed with violent protesters, making newspaper headlines. The need for a public order trained police unit was realised, and in the Special Patrol Group was formed. The Officers attached to the SPG received higher training in public order policing than divisional counterparts. The group often received controversy and accusations of police brutality. The best known of the police brutality cases was the killing of Blair Peach. In the late s Operation Countryman investigated allegations of endemic corruption in the s and s. It concluded that there had been corruption at many levels. Only 8 prosecutions were brought but several hundred officers retired or resigned as a result. In , a report issued by Lord Scarman stated that the Metropolitan Police were having problems regarding racial discrimination. Notable incidents[edit] Siege of Sidney Street: Massacre of Braybrook Street: Three police officers were murdered by Harry Roberts and two other occupants of a vehicle who had been stopped for questioning. Provisional IRA bombing campaign: Throughout the last quarter of the 20th century, a number of bombings were carried out by the Provisional Irish Republican Army. A list of bombings carried out within the Metropolitan Police District , and those planted in central London, can be found here. From 6 to 12 December , Provisional IRA members took a couple hostage in their home, while on the run from police. The Spaghetti House siege occurred on 18 September when alleged members of the Black Liberation Army attempted to commit an armed robbery at the Spaghetti House restaurant to gain publicity for their cause. However, the robbery was discovered by police, and the would-be robbers initiated a siege by taking hostages. A London Underground train failed to stop and crashed into the buffers at the end of a tunnel, resulting in the largest loss of life during peacetime on the Tube with 43 people killed. Notting Hill Carnival riot: After

Metropolitan Police officers attempted to arrest an alleged pickpocket at the Notting Hill Carnival on 30 August, a riot ensued leading to over officers being admitted to hospital. Serial killer Dennis Nilsen murdered at least 15 men and boys over a period of five years. He was known for retaining corpses for sex acts, and disposing of body parts by burning them or dumping them in drains. Some remains were found in his home at Muswell Hill when Met officers apprehended him. Death of Blair Peach: Teacher Peach was fatally injured in April during a demonstration in Southall by the Anti-Nazi League against a National Front election meeting taking place in the town hall. He was knocked unconscious and died the next day in hospital. Five separatists and one hostage died. During the early s the Met began Operation Swamp which was implemented to cut street crime by the use of the Sus law which legally allowed officers to stop people on the suspicion of wrongdoing. Tensions rose within the black community after a black youth was stabbed, leading to severe rioting on 11 April John Duffy and David Mulcahy committed 18 rapes of women and young girls at or near railway stations in London and South East England, murdering three of their victims. Metropolitan Police officers and the British Transport Police worked with neighbouring forces to solve the crimes. Duffy was convicted in, but Mulcahy was not brought to justice until almost ten years later. He was not there at the time, and Groce was part-paralysed by the bullet. A week after the Brixton riot, while tensions among the black community were still high, riots broke out in Tottenham, north London, after the mother of a black man whose house was being searched died of a heart attack during the operation. During the riot, PC Keith Blakelock was murdered. Kenneth Erskine carried out a series of attacks in Stockwell on elderly men and women, breaking into their homes and strangling them to death. Most were sexually assaulted before being murdered. Murder of Daniel Morgan: Daniel Morgan was a private investigator who was murdered in Sydenham south east London, in March

Chapter 3 : Norwell Roberts: First Black Constable in London Metropolitan Police - OpsLens

Before the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act , law enforcement among the general population in England was carried out by unpaid parish constables who were elected, and later appointed by the local justice of the peace.

Law enforcement in Australia Police motorcycles are commonly used for patrols and escorts, as seen here in Australia In Australia the first police force having centralised command as well as jurisdiction over an entire colony was the South Australia Police , formed in under Henry Inman. However, whilst the New South Wales Police Force was established in , it was made up from a large number of policing and military units operating within the then Colony of New South Wales and traces its links back to the Royal Marines. The passing of the Police Regulation Act of essentially tightly regulated and centralised all of the police forces operating throughout the Colony of New South Wales. The New South Wales Police Force remains the largest police force in Australia in terms of personnel and physical resources. It is also the only police force that requires its recruits to undertake university studies at the recruit level and has the recruit pay for their own education. By the 17th century, most captaincies already had local units with law enforcement functions. On July 9, a Cavalry Regiment was created in the state of Minas Gerais for maintaining law and order. In , the Portuguese royal family relocated to Brazil, because of the French invasion of Portugal. In , after independence, each province started organizing its local " military police ", with order maintenance tasks. Law enforcement in Canada In Canada , the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary was founded in , making it the first police force in present-day Canada. It was followed in by the Toronto Police , and in by police forces in Montreal and Quebec City. A national force, the Dominion Police , was founded in Initially the Dominion Police provided security for parliament, but its responsibilities quickly grew. The famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police was founded in The merger of these two police forces in formed the world-famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Lebanon In Lebanon , modern police were established in , with creation of the Gendarmerie. Law enforcement in the United States In British North America , policing was initially provided by local elected officials. In the colonial period, policing was provided by elected sheriffs and local militias. In the U. Marshals Service was established, followed by other federal services such as the U. Parks Police [37] and U. Secret Service was founded in and was for some time the main investigative body for the federal government. Marshal covers his fellow officers with an M4 carbine during a " knock-and-announce " procedure In the American Old West , policing was often of very poor quality. These districts may be known as neighborhood improvement districts, crime prevention districts, or security districts. Thus, its functions largely overreached simple law enforcement activities and included public health concerns, urban planning which was important because of the miasma theory of disease ; thus, cemeteries were moved out of town, etc. The concept of preventive policing, or policing to deter crime from taking place, gained influence in the late 18th century. Bentham espoused the guiding principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number: It is better to prevent crimes than to punish them. This is the chief aim of every good system of legislation, which is the art of leading men to the greatest possible happiness or to the least possible misery, according to calculation of all the goods and evils of life. The reason, argued Chadwick, was that "A preventive police would act more immediately by placing difficulties in obtaining the objects of temptation. In the second draft of his Police Act, the "object" of the new Metropolitan Police, was changed by Robert Peel to the "principal object," which was the "prevention of crime. By contrast, the Peelian principles argue that "the power of the police Personnel and organization Police forces include both preventive uniformed police and detectives. Terminology varies from country to country. Police functions include protecting life and property, enforcing criminal law , criminal investigations, regulating traffic, crowd control, and other public safety duties. Regardless of size, police forces are generally organized as a hierarchy with multiple ranks. The exact structures and the names of rank vary considerably by country. Uniformed police Brazilian Federal Highway Police at work. Their main duty is to respond to calls to the emergency telephone number. When not responding to these call-outs, they will do work aimed at preventing crime, such as patrols. In Australia and the United Kingdom, patrol personnel are also known as "general duties" officers. Most commonly this means intervening to stop a crime

in progress and securing the scene of a crime that has already happened. Detectives New South Wales Police Force officers search the vehicle of a suspected drug smuggler at a border crossing. Wentworth, New South Wales , Australia Police detectives are responsible for investigations and detective work. In some cases, police are assigned to work " undercover ", where they conceal their police identity to investigate crimes, such as organized crime or narcotics crime, that are unsolvable by other means. In some cases this type of policing shares aspects with espionage. The relationship between detective and uniformed branches varies by country. In the United States, there is high variation within the country itself. Many US police departments require detectives to spend some time on temporary assignments in the patrol division. A common compromise in English-speaking countries is that most detectives are recruited from the uniformed branch, but once qualified they tend to spend the rest of their careers in the detective branch. Another point of variation is whether detectives have extra status. In some forces, such as the New York Police Department and Philadelphia Police Department , a regular detective holds a higher rank than a regular police officer. In others, such as British police forces and Canadian police forces , a regular detective has equal status with regular uniformed officers. Officers still have to take exams to move to the detective branch, but the move is regarded as being a specialization, rather than a promotion. Volunteers and auxiliary police services often include part-time or volunteer officers, some of whom have other jobs outside policing. These may be paid positions or entirely volunteer. These are known by a variety of names, such as reserves, auxiliary police or special constables. Other volunteer organizations work with the police and perform some of their duties. Groups in the U. Specialized units After the Mumbai attacks , the Mumbai Police created specialized, quick response teams to deal with terror threats. Specialized preventive and detective groups, or Specialist Investigation Departments exist within many law enforcement organizations either for dealing with particular types of crime, such as traffic law enforcement and crash investigation, homicide , or fraud ; or for situations requiring specialized skills, such as underwater search , aviation , explosive device disposal " bomb squad " , and computer crime. Most larger jurisdictions also employ specially selected and trained quasi- military units armed with military-grade weapons for the purposes of dealing with particularly violent situations beyond the capability of a patrol officer response, including high-risk warrant service and barricaded suspects. In counterinsurgency -type campaigns, select and specially trained units of police armed and equipped as light infantry have been designated as police field forces who perform paramilitary -type patrols and ambushes whilst retaining their police powers in areas that were highly dangerous. Administrative duties Police may have administrative duties that are not directly related to enforcing the law, such as issuing firearms licenses. The extent that police have these functions varies among countries, with police in France , Germany , and other continental European countries handling such tasks to a greater extent than British counterparts. The high walls are to protect against mortar bomb attacks. Military police may refer to: Some Islamic societies have religious police , who enforce the application of Islamic Sharia law. Their authority may include the power to arrest unrelated men and women caught socializing, anyone engaged in homosexual behavior or prostitution; to enforce Islamic dress codes, and store closures during Islamic prayer time. Interpol does not conduct investigations or arrests by itself, but only serves as a central point for information on crime, suspects and criminals. Political crimes are excluded from its competencies. This includes a variety of practices, but international police cooperation, criminal intelligence exchange between police agencies working in different nation-states, and police development-aid to weak, failed or failing states are the three types that have received the most scholarly attention. Historical studies reveal that policing agents have undertaken a variety of cross-border police missions for many years Deflem, A notable example of this was the occasional surveillance by Prussian police of Karl Marx during the years he remained resident in London. The interests of public police agencies in cross-border co-operation in the control of political radicalism and ordinary law crime were primarily initiated in Europe, which eventually led to the establishment of Interpol before the Second World War. There are also many interesting examples of cross-border policing under private auspices and by municipal police forces that date back to the 19th century Nadelmann, It is also generally agreed that in the post- Cold War era this type of practice became more significant and frequent Sheptycki, The study showed that transnational police information sharing was routinized in the cross-Channel region from on the basis of agreements directly

between the police agencies and without any formal agreement between the countries concerned. By , with the signing of the Schengen Treaty , which formalized aspects of police information exchange across the territory of the European Union , there were worries that much, if not all, of this intelligence sharing was opaque, raising questions about the efficacy of the accountability mechanisms governing police information sharing in Europe Joubert and Bevers,

Chapter 4 : Salisbury poisonings: police name two Russian suspects | UK news | The Guardian

Photograph: Metropolitan Police/PA I became unwell with depression because of homophobia and racism in the police.

Except for a brief period in he continued in the post until the Tories lost power in Peel had experience of creating police institutions; when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland he had established the Peace Preservation Force. From the beginning of his time as Home Secretary he made it clear that he wanted to reorganise policing in London. The question is “why? Traditional police historians saw the answer as simple. There were serious problems of crime and public order and the existing system of police was useless, full of drunks, decrepit old men or others who were corrupt or could not care, or both. But as we have seen, the inefficiencies of the old police have been over-emphasised. In parliament while supporting his bill for the Metropolitan Police, Peel argued that there was a serious increase in crime. But the statistics were ambiguous, and Peel probably knew this. There are several other reasons why he might have pressed for reform, though none can be singled out and isolated as the all-important reason. He wanted a single, unified force under central control that could be used to maintain order without having to call for the aid of the army. Soldiers were trained to use lethal weapons. A police institution could be trained to restore order without guns and sabres. A uniform system of police for the entire metropolis would mean that provision was not so dependent upon the wealth of a parish. Wealthy parishes could afford more watchmen, better watchmen, and pay them better than the poorer ones. Recently historians have begun to recognise and understand a new desire for order and tidiness on the streets of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century cities. A new, centrally-directed police made it possible to enforce such a policy across the metropolis. The new Metropolitan Police was not to have jurisdiction over the square mile of the wealthy and powerful City of London. Even at the beginning of the 21st century the City of London still has its own, independent police. But the first constables did not take to the streets until the end of the following September. The new force was commanded by two commissioners who were answerable to the Home Secretary. Mayne was also appointed a Justice of the Peace, as was common practice at that time. A receiver was also appointed to take control of financial matters. The first receiver, originally conceived as another commissioner, was John Wray , who served in this post until The Metropolitan Police was conceived as a hierarchical body. Rowan and Mayne drew up a plan for this which was agreed to by Peel.

Chapter 5 : The Metropolitan Police - Jack the Ripper

The London Metropolitan Police Department added their first black police constable when they hired Norwell Roberts in March Days later, Roberts started the Metropolitan Police Academy on April 3, and would go on to tabulate a year police constable career as one of Metro's finest.

The Night Watch Early modern householders were required to serve by rotation or appointment on the night watch, patrolling specified streets between 9 or 10 pm and sunrise. They were expected to examine all suspicious characters and to apprehend offenders and bring them to the watchhouse. In the City, they were appointed by the common council of each ward. In Westminster, watchmen fell under the joint control of the Court of Burgesses and the parish vestry, while in Middlesex they were appointed by the parish. The nightly work of watchmen was supervised by constables. The duties of the watch were onerous and unpaid, and householders had to carry them out alongside their normal employment. Armed only with a staff, they were no match for violent criminals or drunken gentlemen wielding swords. It is not surprising, therefore, that from the seventeenth century increasing numbers chose to hire deputies to serve in their place. In fact, by the late seventeenth century this practice was so common in wealthier parts of London that the watch had essentially become a fully paid force. The difficulties of supervising a force of deputies, each hired separately by a householder, and concerns about the rising tide of crime led parishes to obtain Watch Acts from Parliament, which authorised a parish to tax its residents in order to hire a salaried force of watchmen. Not surprisingly, the first two parishes to obtain such an act, in , were the wealthy Westminster parishes of St James, Piccadilly and St George, Hanover Square. Over the remainder of the century, however, virtually every metropolitan parish acquired a Watch Act, so that by the vast majority of watchmen in London were paid a salary. St Clement Danes did not obtain an act until The City of London obtained its own act in , which gave the City the power to specify the number of watchmen in each ward and gave the wards the power to levy rates to pay for them. Further innovations occurred towards the end of the century. In the Westminster Watch Act set minimum standards in terms of the number of watchmen, their pay, and their basic duties, while still allowing the individual parishes control over their own watch. In , in response to social anxieties sparked by the Gordon Riots and a post-war crime wave, the City created a City-wide Patrole with the responsibility to arrest vagrants and disorderly men and women and suppress minor disorders. Armed with a staff and a cutlass, and given a uniform of a blue coat and hat, the City Patrole anticipated many characteristics of the Metropolitan Police. In many places groups of private citizens or organisations formed their own watch schemes to supplement those provided by the parish and other units of local government. Wealthy residents of some streets and squares banded together to form their own watch, such as in "the Great Square" in St Giles in the Fields in , while Societies for the Prosecution of Felons sometimes hired watchmen to patrol their areas. The trusts which built and ran turnpikes often provided patrols to ensure the safety of those who travelled on their roads in addition, in the Treasury secretly paid for armed patrols on some of the roads leading into London and Westminster. Finally, in response to persistent pilfering and following the example of the special constables appointed by the Excise Office from , the merchants who owned warehouses along the docks hired private watchmen to protect their goods. In the office was given statutory footing and it was staffed with three magistrates and a large cohort of officers, funded by the government. Parochial vestry minutes MV provide evidence of the regulation of the watch by parish officials, setting the number of watchmen, their hours, the location of their stands and their pay. Introductory Reading Impact of the Watch Most of the changes to the watch in the eighteenth century were driven by the desire to combat property crime, particularly violent robbery. Together, they constitute a significant extension of police powers, anticipating many of the developments embodied in the Metropolitan Police in Like the Metropolitan Police, their efforts were primarily directed at the prevention of crime, not detection for which see the Bow Street Runners below. When suspicious or disorderly persons were arrested, watchmen typically brought them to the parish watchhouse, where they were kept until morning when they could be examined by a Justice of the Peace and either discharged or sent to prison. The Costume of Great Britain. It is impossible to determine how effective the watch was. Although improvements to the

watch cannot be correlated with increasing levels of prosecutions in the criminal courts, there is some evidence in the Old Bailey Proceedings that over the course of the century watchmen increasingly witnessed crimes and arrested offenders, and that victims of crime were increasingly likely to summon help from the watch. Certainly watchmen often testified in criminal trials. But as suggested by the presence of watchmen in the records of Bridewell and individual parishes, the watch were involved in more than just apprehending serious property offenders. They were also an important and not always welcome presence in the lives of the poor. As indicated by the Minutes of the Court of Governors MG of Bridewell, the watch were often responsible for committing poor offenders accused of prostitution and "loose, idle and disorderly" conduct to Bridewell Prison. Introductory Reading Constables The watch was supervised by constables, who also had the responsibility for executing warrants issued by Justices of the Peace, and for arresting anyone guilty of a crime, whether petty or serious, including vagrants and the "idle and disorderly". These powers were codified and extended by the Vagrancy Act, which gave constables the power to arrest anyone offending against a wide range of loosely defined categories of behaviour, and further empowered Justices of the Peace both to reward constables and punish petty offenders on their own authority. They were also given orders to report to the Justices the names of people who committed various offences such as permitting excessive drinking in alehouses, profane swearers and cursers, those who worked on the sabbath, and a range of nuisance and regulatory offences. In the City, constables were chosen by householders in the individual ward precincts, but due to the "custom of London", they had the power to act throughout the City, and had the power, unlike in the counties, to commit persons for suspicious behaviour on their own initiative, without a warrant from a Justice of the Peace. In Westminster, constables were appointed by the Court of Burgesses from lists of names provided by overseers of the poor, but since constables were frequently given orders and sometimes removed by Justices of the Peace, there was potential for conflict. In the rest of Middlesex constables were traditionally appointed by the manorial court leet, but as these courts had fallen into disuse in most parts of the metropolis these powers were largely taken over by Justices of the Peace. In both Westminster and Middlesex, constables were supervised by high constables, appointed by the Court of Burgesses in Westminster and by Sessions in Middlesex, where there was one high constable for each hundred. A particular responsibility of the high constables was to oversee the passing of rogues and vagrants back to their parishes of settlement. Just like watchmen, and for many of the same reasons, many householders chosen for the office of constable preferred not to serve, and instead paid a fine or hired substitutes. Although they were already present in the late seventeenth century, the practice of hiring substitutes, or deputies, became more common in the first half of the eighteenth century. By 1750, four out of every ten constables in the City of London were hired, many of whom engaged in repeated service, often holding the post for years, effectively become professional policemen. Those for St Dionis Backchurch document the meetings where constables were appointed, while those for St Botolph Aldgate list fines paid by men who preferred to pay a fine rather than serve, and those for St Clement Danes document decisions taken to approve substitutes to act in the place of the men nominated. The different bodies constables were answerable to opened them up to conflicting orders, but perhaps this also gave constables some independence and room for manoeuvre. After the potential for conflict increased when a new group of constables was appointed, salaried officers attached to the Public Offices created by the Middlesex Justices Act. In addition to parish constables, a number of special constables were appointed to maintain order in various contexts in London. In the porters of the London Workhouse were appointed as constables. In the early 1750s members of Society for the Reformation of Manners were sworn in by the City of London as extra constables for the prosecution of vice; these could act anywhere in the City. Their number expanded dramatically during the 1760s, following the Gordon Riots and the move of public executions to in front of Newgate Prison, and after 1790, owing to fears of insurrection prompted by the trials of members of the reform societies for high treason. The most important role of these constables, however, appears not to have been in preventing riot and disorder, but in arresting pickpockets and vagrants. As inhabitants of the very neighbourhoods they policed, and with the everpresent threat of violence or being subject to vexatious prosecutions from those they arrested, discretion was often the better part of valour. The Well Fed English Constable. This is almost certainly a depiction of William Payne, as it is similar to known satires of him.

British Museum, BM Satires Some constables, however, motivated by financial greed or religious zeal, adopted a more proactive approach and arrested hundreds of offenders for predominantly victimless offences. These men, such as William Payne, whose activities have recently been documented by Joanna Innes, 7 often also acted as informers, and were supporters of a reformation of manners campaign. Although often reviled by those they prosecuted, such men could receive support from established householders concerned to maintain the respectability of their neighbourhoods. Some of the fines they received for convicting persons for working on the sabbath can be found in Vestry Minutes MV. Their arrests of persons accused of petty thefts, "loose, idle and disorderly conduct", prostitution, and other petty offences in the City of London can be found in the Minutes of the Bridewell Court of Governors MG. Their arrests of suspected felons are documented in many of the depositions and informations contained in the manuscript Sessions Papers PS and in the printed Old Bailey Proceedings. Introductory Reading City Marshal The City of London possessed additional law enforcement officers in the position of the City Marshal, a paid, uniformed officer who served under the Lord Mayor and had the responsibility to carry out the orders of City officials, supervise the night watch, and take up vagrants and other suspected criminals. The Marshal had an undermarshal and six men. He was given an enhanced role in the s and leadership of the day patrol in , by which point there were 10 men.

Chapter 6 : Origins of the Metropolitan Police: Formation of the Metropolitan Police

In Peel's Metropolitan Police Act was passed by Wellington's government as a political compromise, the Act applying only to London. The jurisdiction of the legislation was limited to the Metropolitan London area, excluding the City of London and provinces.

If you already know the date of a particular event these might give you more information. The covering dates are for dates of service. These personal files are subject to closure for at least 75 years. Transport police staff records Comprehensive transport police records are not held at The National Archives. Generally, records from before have the departmental reference RAIL and those from after have the reference AN. Find details to do with: The Irish Constabulary Ireland Act created a single, unified police force responsible for the whole of Ireland, except Dublin. In it was renamed the Royal Irish Constabulary. This was disbanded in What records can I find in other archives and organisations? Women police officers Locate names and records of service of women police officers from to at the Metropolitan Women Police Association. Women police patrols Consult records of service and photographs of the women police patrols employed from at the Metropolitan Historical Collection. Colonial police forces Records of the forces may well have been deposited in the archives of the country to which they relate. British Transport Police Contact the British Transport Police ; the organisation holds several thousand staff record cards dating back to the s. They are held by the Corporation of London Record Office. Local police forces Contact the relevant police force for records other than those of the Metropolitan Police or the Royal Irish Constabulary. For contact details use Find an archive. Overseas railway police The Control Office for Germany and Austria and the Control Commission for Germany British Element were responsible for transport in the occupied territories after the war. They were part of the Foreign Office and their records have the department code FO. What other resources will help me find information? Browse the National Police Officers Roll of Honour for details of 4, UK police officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty. This guide was published in and some information will be out of date. See the British Transport Police website for further details and an email address for enquiries on this material. Look at British Transport Police website which contains information on historical resource. The Metropolitan Police has a collection of personnel records including records of service and a name database. Name indexes An incomplete name index of officers, largely drawn from the Metropolitan Police records listed above, is available in the paper version of MEPO 3 series list at The National Archives for consultation.

Chapter 7 : History of the Metropolitan Police Service - Wikipedia

The latest Tweets from Metropolitan Police (@metpoliceuk). London's Metropolitan Police Service. Please do not report crime here, call , tweet @MetCC or visit our website.

On Thursday 3 December , Arshad Ali The court heard how all men had a problem with alcohol and members of staff were aware of difficulties between Boyle, Atkinson and Ali on the afternoon of the assault. Mr Ali had complained to a member of staff that Boyle and Atkinson had threatened him with a knife and that he was frightened. Later that evening Atkinson came up to a member of staff and said: The staff member ran upstairs and found Mr Ali lying on a corridor floor with his eyes closed and face disfigured. Mr Ali had been the victim of a sustained attack, which involved him being kicked and stamped on. When police arrived at the hostel at Boyle was at the hostel and officers asked him for his account. He came at me with a knife. On arrival at the hospital, tests revealed that Mr Ali was in a deep coma that suggested severe disability. Scans revealed internal brain haemorrhages, which required emergency treatment including the removal of a part of his skull. Mr Ali survived to live for another five-and-a-half years but, as a result of the brain injury sustained during the attack, he was left permanently disabled. In May , at Blackfriars Crown Court both both men were found guilty of GBH with intent; Atkinson was sentenced to a six-year indeterminate sentence and Boyle was sentenced to a six-year determinate sentence. Mr Ali was never able to have an independent life after the assault and continued to suffer from his injuries. He was left severely disabled, he had to be fed by a tube and suffered from post-traumatic epilepsy. On the 19 June , Mr Ali was admitted to hospital where he died. A post-mortem was carried out and the medical opinion was that the head injuries, which Mr Ali sustained in the assault, contributed significantly towards his death. Although Boyle was deemed fit to stand at the GBH trial, expert psychiatric evidence was put before the judge at this trial who ruled that Boyle was no longer fit to plead or stand trial. Therefore the jury was only asked to decide whether Boyle did the act of murder. Atkinson will be sentenced on Friday, 9 November. The consequences of that attack stayed with him for the rest of his lifetime and those consequences have now caught up with Atkinson and Boyle. They have displayed unwavering care and compassion to a fellow human being, who they helped at the time of the attack and now during this murder trial.

Chapter 8 : The Metropolitan Police

The first professional policemen, in England, known as 'Peelers' or 'Bobbies', were set up in London in by Robert Peel, the then Home Secretary, after 'The Metropolitan Police Act' of It was the start of a campaign to improve public law.

History of law enforcement in the United Kingdom A police officer on lunchbreak In the 18th century law enforcement and policing was organised by local communities based on watchmen and constables; the government was not directly involved in policing. The City of Glasgow Police , the first professional police, was established following an Act of Parliament in The Peelian Principles describe the philosophy that Sir Robert Peel developed to define an ethical police force. The principles traditionally ascribed to Peel state that: Every police officer should be issued an identification number , to assure accountability for his actions. Whether the police are effective is not measured on the number of arrests, but on the lack of crime. Above all else, an effective authority figure knows trust and accountability are paramount. However, the Home Office has suggested this list was more likely authored by Charles Rowan and Richard Mayne, the first and joint Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police. Hull and Southampton were two of the first to employ women police, although Grantham was the first town to have a warranted policewoman. Jurisdictions and territories[edit] Crime in England and Wales from the Crime Survey in s of crimes. In England and Wales, the vast majority of attested constables enjoy full powers of arrest and search as granted by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act For the purposes of this legislation, "constables" is defined to mean all police officers, irrespective of rank. Although police officers have wide-ranging powers, they are still subject to the same laws as members of the public. However, there are certain additional legal restrictions on police officers such as the illegality of taking industrial action and the ban on taking part in active politics. Types of law enforcement agency[edit] Main article: List of law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom There are three general types of law enforcement agency in the United Kingdom, the first is mostly concerned with policing the general public and their activities and the others are concerned with policing of more specific matters: Territorial police services, which carry out the majority of policing. There are 45 territorial police services as of [update] that cover a police area a particular region and have an independent police authority England and Wales or local authority or joint police board Scotland. The Police Act , the Police Scotland Act and the Police Northern Ireland Act , prescribe a number of issues such as appointment of a chief constable , jurisdiction and responsibilities for police forces in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively. Since the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners in November the police services in England and Wales no longer have a police authority and this work is done by the police and crime prevention commissioners who are elected every four years. Certain territorial police services have units within them which have a national role, such the Specialist Operations directorate of the Metropolitan Police. The National Crime Agency operates across the United Kingdom but in Scotland or Northern Ireland requires the agreement of the domestic prosecuting authority to do so against organised crime and acts as the UK point of contact for foreign agencies. There are also non-police law enforcement agencies whose officers, while not police constables, enforce laws such as the Serious Fraud Office and HM Revenue and Customs. Miscellaneous police services, mostly having their foundations in older legislation or common law. These have a responsibility to police specific local areas or activities, such as ports and parks and before the passing of recent legislation such as the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act were often referred to as "special police services"; care must therefore be taken in interpreting historical use of that phrase. These constabularies are not within the scope of the legislation applicable to the previously mentioned organisations but can still be the subject of statutes applicable to, for example, docks, harbours or railways. A fifth power of cross jurisdictional arrest is to be introduced by section of the Policing and Crime Act which fills a loop hole in arrest powers in certain situations. This new power will allow a constable from one jurisdiction to arrest without warrant a person suspected of an offence in another jurisdiction whilst in their home jurisdiction. This power will be in relation to more serious offences as listed in the act. Below is a summary of these five powers with a practical example due to the complicated nature of this area of law. Arrest with warrant[edit] Certain warrants can be executed

by constables even though they are outside their jurisdiction: For example, constables from Cumbria Police investigating an offence of assault that occurred in their police area they could travel over the border into Scotland and arrest the suspect without warrant found in Gretna. If a constable suspects that a person has committed or attempted to commit an offence in his legal jurisdiction, and that person is now in another jurisdiction, he may arrest and in the case of a constable from Scotland, detain them in that other jurisdiction. A person detained under the above powers: Detention under these powers, which in Scotland normally lasts for twelve hours, can be extended for up to twenty four hours. As a practical example, if constables from Police Scotland are over the border in Cumbria on enquiries and come across a burglary in progress they can arrest the suspect on suspicion of burglary using the same arrest powers as a constable of England or Wales. A constable from one legal jurisdiction has, in the other jurisdictions, the same powers of arrest as a constable of that jurisdiction would have. However, the section of the act relating to this power awaits a statutory instrument to bring the power into active law. This has yet to happen as of January In urgent and serious cases this potentially causes several issues around delay and suspects evading capture. This new power will allow a constable of one jurisdiction to arrest without warrant a person suspected of an offence in another jurisdiction whilst in their home jurisdiction. The suspect immediately travels south over the border into England and is found by constables of Cumbria Policer in Carlisle. These constables would have a power of arrest in relation to the homicide that occurred in Scotland without the need to have a warrant. Other situations including Mutual Aid [edit] Police forces often support each other with large-scale operations, such as those that require specialist skills or expertise and those that require policing levels that the host-forces cannot provide. Referred to as mutual aid, constables loaned from one force to another have the powers and privileges of a constable of the host force. A person must make a declaration before taking up office as a constable and having any powers; although this is sometimes still known as the police oath , and the process sometimes referred to as "swearing in", it now takes the form of an "attestation" in England and Wales and Northern Ireland or a "declaration" in Scotland. The process is carried out in the presence of a magistrate, and is usually followed by the issue of a warrant card. This grants the officer all the powers and privileges, duties and responsibilities of a constable in one of the three distinct legal systems - either England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, and the territorial waters of that country. The limited circumstances where their powers extend across the border are described in the section above. Other constables[edit] There are many constables who are not members of territorial police forces. The most notable are members of the three forces referred to as special police forces: Such officers have the "powers and privileges of a constable" in matters relating to their work. Many acts allow companies or councils to employ constables for a specific purpose. There are 10 [46] companies whose employees are sworn in as constables under section 79 of the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act As a result, they have the full powers of a constable on land owned by the harbour, dock, or port and at any place within one mile of any owned land. Parks Constables[edit] Under Article 18 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Provisional Order Confirmation Greater London Parks and Open Spaces Act , London Borough Councils are allowed to swear in council officers as constables for "securing the observance of the provisions of all enactments relating to open spaces under their control or management and of bye-laws and regulations made thereunder". Local Authority Parks Constables have all the powers of a constable in relation byelaws regulations and all enactments relating to open spaces, Article 19 of the Act was repealed by section 26 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act Local Acts and the power of arrest for Parks Constables is now contained in Section 24 of P. E , further amendments to Article 19 covering coming to the aid and assistance of such a constable or officer were repealed by SOCPA , as this provision is already covered in P. E Legal Counsel , No enforcement agency with a power of arrest or detention can operate outside of the provisions of P. E ; therefore all local powers of arrest and detention were brought into line under section 26 1 P. Police staff[edit] Police forces employ staff who perform many functions to assist officers and support the smooth running of their police force. They do not hold the office of constable.

Chapter 9 : Sorry, this content is not available in your region.

Two men have been arrested following an armed stop in Lambeth, during which a non-police firearm was discharged. At 11.15 hrs on Monday, 5 November, armed officers working with the Met's Trident and Area Crime Command carried out an armed stop in Montford Place, Kennington Green.

From the thin slip of notched silk, which some highest-bred housewife. How much has been defended, how much concealed in Aprons! The Maintenance of Law and Order before Authorities had few resources to cope with riot, crime and disorder. Country parishes and smaller market towns had constables and the local watch and ward. This was the old Tudor system. In London, the Bow Street Runners were set up in Troops were used to keep order. Local militias were used for local problems. Spies were used to track down those who were suspected of disaffection. The industrial revolution put new pressures on society, leading to violence. Collective living led to collective organisation, which helped to create social disorder on a larger scale. The Penal Code was severe with almost two hundred capital offences and other punishments including transportation. This actually encouraged more serious crime as evidenced by the idiom, "I might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb". As Home Secretary, he undertook an overhaul of the prisons and also a large-scale reform of the penal code. Eventually prisons did improve although much of the pioneering work was done by people such as Sir Samuel Romily and Elizabeth Fry. Debate about the creation of a standing police force in England raged during the early part of the 19th century. Confronted with political objections and fears of potential abuse Robert Peel later Sir Robert Peel sponsored the first successful bill creating a bureaucratic police force in England. The jurisdiction of the legislation was limited to the Metropolitan London area, excluding the City of London and provinces. Recruits were carefully selected and trained by the Commissioners. Funds came from a special Parish Rate levied by the overseers of the poor. Police were responsible only for the detection and prevention of crime. Crime and disorder were to be controlled by preventive patrols and no stipends were permitted for successful solutions of crimes or the recovery of stolen property. Crime prevention was not the only business of the new police force: Most citizens viewed constables as an infringement on English social and political life, and people often jeered the police. The preventive tactics of the early Metropolitan police were successful, and crime and disorder declined. Their pitched battles with and ultimate street victory over the Chartists in Birmingham and London proved the ability of the police to deal with major disorders and street riots. Despite the early successes of the Metropolitan police, the expansion of police forces to rural areas was gradual. The Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 ordered all incorporated boroughs to set up police forces under the control of a watch committee, but it was not until that Parliament mandated that provinces establish police forces. The Metropolitan Police Act established the principles that shaped modern English policing. First, the primary means of policing was conspicuous patrolling by uniformed police officers. Second, command and control were to be maintained through a centralised, pseudo-military organisational structure. They insisted that the prevention of crime was the first object of the police force. Third, police were to be patient, impersonal, and professional. Finally, the authority of the English constable derived from three official sources-the crown, the law, and the consent and co-operation of the citizenry. The number of offences did seem to increase in areas of London where the police were not allowed to go: Wandsworth became known as "black" Wandsworth because of the number of criminals who lived there. As the Royal Commission pointed out: Criminals migrate from town to town, and from the towns where they harbour, and where there are distinct houses maintained for their accommodation, they issue forth and commit depredations upon the surrounding rural districts; the metropolis being the chief centre from which they migrate The Municipal Corporations Act helped older boroughs to sort out their administrative structure and allowed new towns to become incorporated. Towns which were incorporated were obliged to set up their own police force but few of them seemed eager to implement the law: Municipal forces were about half the size of London, proportionate to population. Most boroughs were slow to take advantage of the Act and remained grossly inadequate until after