



Key Stage 2 Digital Workshop Policing Over Time



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**Curriculum Links: Crime and Punishment,
Literacy and Design and Technology**



Key Stage 2

How to use this workshop

Introduction

This pack contains three sections: a history of the origins of policing, digital images of objects from our collection and a choice of ten activities for the class. On page 23 you will find a list of the digital images used together with more details to help with the activities.

Double click on the box below to watch a short video introducing the pack:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/4zoi2n1erlt08t/Ed%20video%201.%20policing%20over%20time%20w_s-2.mp4?dl=0



Section 1



victoriandetectives.wordpress.com

Image of Peelers in uniform as worn between 1829-1865

History of Policing: Peelers

How long have police been helping to keep us safe? Watchmen or Constables have had a role in protecting communities and catching criminal for many hundreds of years but the first professional police organisation was a small group of only six men established in London in the 1700s. They were called The Bow Street Runners and were assembled by the magistrate Henry Fielding.

In 1829 the first police force in England was set up in London by Home Secretary Robert Peel. The Home Secretary is a government position with the responsibility of keeping the country safe. The police officers were referred to as 'Peelers' or 'Bobbies' and they were the first force to be funded by the state through taxation.

Without Robert Peel, we might not have the police service we have today!

Key word extension:



1. What does professional mean?
2. What is taxation?
3. What is a magistrate?

Early police uniforms were designed to look like civilian clothes similar to everyone else but smarter. This was so that people did not fear the police and think they were

members of the military. This early uniform was worn until 1865 when the top hat was replaced by the famous helmet. A Peeler had to wear his uniform at all times, including when he was off-duty. He was allowed to take it off to go to bed though!

A Peeler also had to be male, at least 5'7 tall and fit and healthy. He would have also worked 7 days a week and would have been paid about the same as a farm worker (so not very well). Working as a Peeler in Georgian and Victorian London would have been hard work. You would have been out in all weathers, levels of crime were rising and you had little protection from harm except for a truncheon and tall hat to protect against a blow to the head.

Watch this short video about what how the police service began:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-827WQ00lw&list=RDCMUCQD8u6YFRiGwObqppq7JFA&start_radio=1&t=0

Question:

Police uniforms and equipment have changed over the years, but a few things have remained similar. Can you think what these might be? (notebooks, handcuffs, truncheons).

Let's look at some of our collection in section 2. Double click on the link below to view a brief video introduction:



<https://www.dropbox.com/s/curdta0abav759q/Ed%20video%202.mp4?dl=0>

Section 2

© Old Police Cells Museum

1. POLICE RATTLE



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2. POLICE WHISTLE



© Old Police Cells Museum

3. HANDCUFFS



© Old Police Cells Museum

4. HANDCUFFS



© Old Police Cells Museum

5. EARLY POLICE RADIO



© Old Police Cells Museum

6. FEMALE WOOL CAPE



© Old Police Cells Museum

7. MALE TRAFFIC OFFICER MOTORCYCLE JACKET



© Old Police Cells Museum

8. MALE OFFICER TUNIC WITH SERGEANT STRIPES



© Old Police Cells Museum

9. POLICE CYCLE HELMET



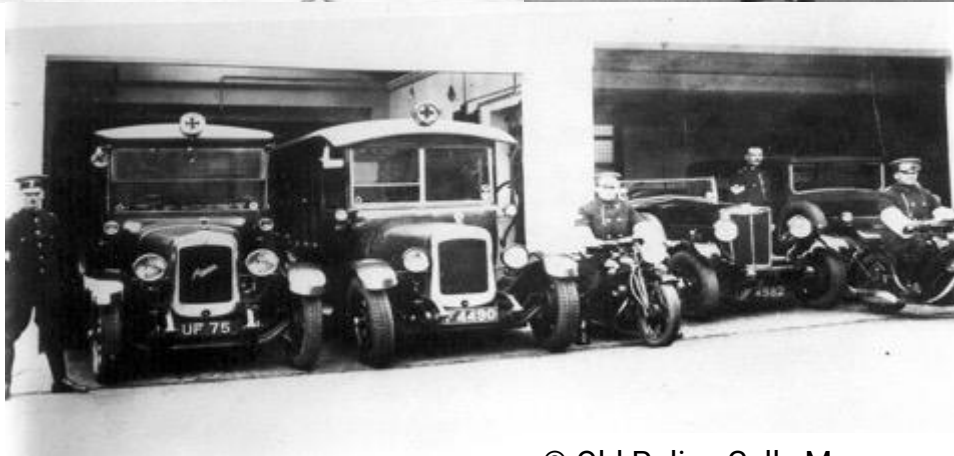
© Old Police Cells Museum

10. FEMALE POLICE OFFICER HAT



© Old Police Cells
Museum

11. EARLY WOODEN TRUNCHEON



© Old Police Cells Museum

12. POLICE VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS



© Old Police Cells Museum

13. POLICE OFFICERS ON 'HEN AND CHICKEN' CYCLES



© Old Police Cells Museum

14. POLICE OFFICER MAKING AN ARREST



Section 3

Key Stage 2 activities

Activity one

Then and now - Print digital images in the pack and create two tables 'then and now'.

The teacher holds up cards of the object/ photograph and pupils could stand up to choose 'then' or 'now'. The teacher puts the image on the right table or up on the board in the category chosen.

Rather than print the images, the class could write short descriptions of the objects/images and these could be used instead.

Are there some things which have changed very little over time?

Activity two

A day in the life – Using the information you have about Peelers, imagine you have just completed your first day as a constable. Questions to consider are:

1. What was it like?
2. What did you do?
3. What did it feel like to walk around in the uniform?
4. How did people respond to you?

Activity three

Uniform Design - If you were designing a uniform for Victorian policing, what would it look like? Use the body templates on page 26 to design your own.

You might want to think about being visible, protection and keeping warm.

Activity four

Arresting People – Imagine you have been chasing a suspected criminal to arrest them, which of the objects would you need and why?

Activity five

Communication Over Time - Compare communication as a Peeler and communication equipment you would have as an officer now. Look at the old methods of communicating from the images. How effective do you think they were?

If you had to call for help making noise with just items around the classroom or at home, what could you use?

Activity six

Memory Game - For a quick game show the class the digital images a few times and the class write down as many as they can remember. Who could remember the most?

Memory plays a key part in police investigations when witnesses to a crime are called to remember what they saw.

How easy is it to remember things you have just seen? Do you think it would be difficult to remember things you have seen weeks after the event?

Try this photofit game to see how good you are at remembering what someone looked like: [PhotoFit Me - OpenLearn - Open University](#)

Activity seven

Women in Policing Booklet - Women were not allowed to be Peelers and it was a long time before women were accepted into the profession and even longer before they were given the same pay as men.

As a group think of the things which might have stopped women from joining in the past.

We have a booklet in our collection which is titled: *The Police as a Career for Women, 1967*. If you were writing a booklet trying to encourage women into the police in the 1960s what would it include? Have a go at designing one with your group.

*This activity could be done as individuals rather than in groups to minimise children mixing.

You could find out more about being a woman in the police and how things have changed through some of the stories on our website, including Carol Pople's story: <https://www.oldpolicecellsmuseum.com/content/carol-pople>

Activity eight

Transport Over Time - Peelers would have walked around London when on patrol but the police have used many vehicles and even horses to get around over the years.

Look at the photographs and choose one method of transport shown.

What would it be good for? What would it be like to ride or drive? Can you think of any police vehicles that aren't shown here and list or draw them?

Activity nine

Create a Training Manual for your new Peeler recruits. Think about what you would need to tell them, warn them about, what rules will they need to follow.

Can you create a short drama piece where a few in the group are the trainers and the rest are new recruits to the police service.

*For a more Covid-19 safe activity pupils could focus instead on designing a training booklet

Activity ten

Police Notebook Entry - Look at image number 14, the photograph of the arrest, what do you think this person has done?

Write an entry for your police notebook with the details of what happened.

Make sure you include the date and times, any witnesses to the crime and any comments made by the suspect.

If you have any further questions for the team at The Old Police Cells Museum please email them to education@oldpolicecellsmuseum.org.uk and we will get back to you!

We would love to see photographs of your work, so if you are happy to share them with us you can send the images to the address above.

For Teachers- Object Information Sheet

1. **Rattle.** A Victorian wooden police rattle used to call for assistance and even sometimes for self-defence. These were used by the police until the 1880s when the whistle was widely adopted. They were initially carried in pockets in an officer's tailcoat. Some were designed with folding handles to make them easier to put into the pocket.
2. **Whistle.** A 19th century metal air whistle designed to raise the alarm. These were used until the 1970s when the widespread use of the police radio took its place. Whistles were adopted by the Metropolitan Police in London in 1884, after tests showed they could be heard over a much longer distance than a rattle. Other police forces soon followed their example. This particular whistle was made for East Sussex Constabulary and can be dated to 1885 and records show they first ordered whistles in October of that year.
3. **Handcuffs.** c.1920, metal handcuffs used to restrain a suspect to prevent them harming others or themselves. This model is a fixed size. These handcuffs are usually called "Darbies" or "D" cuffs. A key is screwed into them to undo them. This design was used from the mid 19th century until the 1970s. This particular pair were used by East Sussex Constabulary and are marked with a sergeant's ID or collar number.
4. **Handcuffs.** Mid 20th century, 1960 model, Hiatt metal ratchet handcuffs adjustable to different wrist sizes. These are known as swinging arm handcuffs and were the first successful British design of the modern handcuff. They were the first personal issue handcuff used across Sussex Constabulary in the 1970s and were in use until the mid 1990's. Handcuffs are still used today, are mainly made of steel and lock automatically.
5. **Police radio.** A one-way radio first used by Brighton Police in the 1933.

Brighton police force were pioneers in using this technology. It could receive calls, but you couldn't call back and because the signal could be picked up by other radios. Messages were sent using a basic code, sometimes directing officers to go to a police box and call the station.

6. **Uniform cape.** A female officer wool cape c.1960, this was made to look like the earlier Victorian police uniform capes. Male officers were also issued with capes as you can see from image 14. These were not always popular with officers because of the danger they could be assaulted whilst the cape was used to hold their arms at their side.
7. **Male officer leather motorcycle jacket.** Traffic officer, late 20th century c.1990
8. **Male sergeant uniform tunic** c.1980. The rank of Sergeant is the first supervisory rank and is signified by three chevron stripes on the arms or epaulettes. The number would be the officers warrant number, in this case showing their surname began with an A. Different forces did things differently and in London the number on the uniform is not the warrant number, but a divisional number. Despite being issued until the late 1990s tunics were not used daily in Sussex and from the mid to late 1980s usually only worn for court appearances or ceremonial occasions.
9. **Bike helmet.** Police officer's plastic cycle helmet, c.2005. Bikes were once officers only means of transport. Their use declined when cars and motor bikes became the preferred modes of transport, but they became popular again in Sussex with the growth of neighbourhood teams and use of PCSOs (Police and Community Support Officers) in the 2000s when this helmet dates from.
10. **Female officer bowler hat.** Late 20th century. Female equivalent of the helmet, it was reinforced to give some protection. This style dates from the 1980s and is still used in Sussex. The badge shows it as early 1990s.

11. **Truncheon**- Early wooden truncheon from the 19th century. Truncheons were used for defence. They were painted with crown and royal cypher or arms because in the days before warrant cards they were the officers warrant for carrying out their duty. Painted truncheons were phased out from the 1870s and 1880s.

12. **Photographs of a selection of police vehicles** from the late 19th Century to the 21st Century from the Sussex Police Archives

13. **Photograph of police officers on 'hen and chicken' cycles.** 1880, Sussex Police Archives

14. **Photograph of an officer making an arrest c.1950.** Sussex Police Archives

