

Centenary celebrations

2019 marks a milestone year for the Police Federation of England and Wales (PFEW) as it reaches its centenary.

The Federation was established by an Act of Parliament in 1919, and since then has worked to support and represent the interests of rank and file officers across England and Wales.

John Apter, national Federation chair, said: "This is a big year for us as we turn 100. It's important that we recognise the brilliant work that goes on locally and nationally to help make our members' lives that little bit better, much of which goes on unseen every day.

"I accept we don't always get it right and have had our difficulties but we shouldn't

ignore the organisation's achievements – whether that be lobbying for better equipment, changing legislation to effect stronger sentences when it comes to police assaults or campaigning for better protection for emergency response drivers, we do make a difference."

He continued: "We have had our difficulties, we have had our challenges, but throughout all that, I see the brilliant work that local reps, that people at the national office do on a daily basis to make the lives of our members that little bit easier.

"On a local level, I've seen colleagues whose lives have been made better, in some cases lives have been saved by the work of our reps. I became a Fed rep because I was

treated really badly by my force, I wanted to make sure others didn't suffer the same as I did and I think I've made a difference locally in my force of Hampshire when I first became a rep and that's replicated right across England and Wales.

"We've got some brilliant people doing some brilliant stuff and that's been happening for 100 years, and who knows where we'll be in the next 100 years. As part of the centenary the Federation will focus on the significant difference it has made to members' lives, both serving and retired – not only on a day-to-day basis, but also during key events in police history, covering issues like mutual aid, equality and how policing has changed.

"It aims to showcase the human side of policing and how the Federation network has been there in times of need. A lot of this work falls under the radar, but the dedication and support shown by Federation reps throughout the country has saved lives, careers and relationships.

"Through members' and past members' voices it hopes to demonstrate how far it has come, while looking to the future ahead."

John concluded: "This year is about recognising how far we have come - learning from the difficulties we have had and moving forward, and more important than anything keeping our members at the heart of everything we do.

"Be proud of what we've achieved. We don't always get it right but as long as we learn from that and move forward, we will be a stronger and better organisation, making sure that we put our members at the heart of everything we do."

NORTH WALES POLICE FEDERATION

Office moves

Pre-1982/3 - Mold

1982/3 - Denbigh (very short stay)

1983 - 1993 - Church Annexe, Rhiw Road, Colwyn Bay

October 1993 - Relocation to Federation Office, 311 Abergele Road, Old Colwyn

Our secretaries

1972 - 1974 Edward P. Griffith

1974 - 1983 D. M. Cumming

1983 - 1983 Berwyn Jones

1983 - 1988 W. E. Davies

1988 - Garry Kelly

1992 - 2002 Philip Rees Edwards

2002 - 2018 Richard Eccles

2018 - present Mark Jones

Our chairs

1972 - 1975 Insp R. Marshall (retired due to ill health)

1975 - 1979 Insp S. R. Baker

1979 - 1983 Berwyn Jones

1983 - Insp Peter Williams

1987 - 1993 R. H. Hughes

1993 - 1997 Derek Frost

1997 - 1999 Raymond Howard Hughes

1999 - 1999 Derek Frost

1999 - 2002 John McMahon

2002 - 2005 Samantha Roberts

2005 - 2006 Stephen Williams

2005 - 2007 Tom Rodger

2007 - 2009 Andy Abbott

2009 - 2011 Rod Llewellyn-Jones

2011 - 2013 Brian Robinson

2013 - 2013 Keith Jones

2013 - present Simon Newport

History of the Federation

The Police Federation was founded in 1919, 90 years after the Police Act 1829 brought the Metropolitan Police into being. In that period, police officers were denied the right to form any kind of association to protect their interests. Until 1890, the police had no statutory right to a pension.

The Government and the police authorities did their utmost to ensure that police forces remained immune from the growing trade union movement, which was seen as a major threat to the establishment.

1918

The Police Union, which was affiliated to the Labour party and the TUC, calls a strike.

1920

The Police Council draws up the first Police Regulations, setting out standard conditions of service.

1927

The Police Appeals Act gives officers a right to appeal to the Home Secretary against serious disciplinary punishments.

1931

PC Albert Goodsall becomes the first full secretary of the Federation's Joint Central Committee.

1948

The Police College is established, which is fully supported by the Police Federation. Ten years later it moves to Bramshill.

1950

Part 2 of the Oaksey report deals with representative organisations and negotiating machinery. It allows the Federation to raise funds by voluntary contributions from its members.

The report says that either the Federation agrees to represent women police, or they should have their own organisation. The report calls for new negotiating machinery, with access to arbitration.

1919

The Government-appointed Committee of Inquiry under Lord Desborough examines the police service. It announces the police would be allowed an internal representative body, but the Police Union would never be recognised and police who belonged to it would have to resign their membership.

It also recommends the Home Secretary should become responsible to Parliament for the entire police service.

The Police Act 1919 establishes the Police Federation and awards the entire police service a substantial increase in pay.

The Police Union calls a strike to oppose the Police Act and demands recognition of the Police Union. The strike was defeated and all officers who took part in the strike were dismissed.

1940

The police get their first pay increase since Desborough.

1949

The Oaksey Committee's report on police pay and conditions of service is published.



The PFEW board showing all the chairs during its 100-year history.

1952

The Police Council's proposed constitution for a new negotiating body is published. The Police Council for Great Britain will cover Scotland as well as England and Wales. There will be a Police Arbitration Tribunal, but the Home Secretary will have the right to veto its award.

1954

The Police Arbitration Tribunal makes its first pay award.

1957

The first Federation journal - The Newsletter - begins publication.

1960

The interim report of the Royal Commission is published.

1964

The Police Act 1964 embodies most of the proposals of the Royal Commission and sets the pattern of police organisation and control for the rest of the century.

The Government introduces the first scheme to compensate victims of crime out of public funds.

Capital punishment is abolished.

1953

The Federation's Voluntary Funds begin. The Joint Central Committee (JCC) appoints James Callaghan MP as its first consultant and adviser.

1955

The Police Council agrees on changes to rent allowance.

1959

The appointment of a Royal Commission.

1962

The Second Report of the Royal Commission. Also, the first 'Special Course' takes place at the Police College.

1966

In response to Federation criticisms of bad management and lack of modern equipment, the Home Secretary establishes an inquiry by the Police Advisory Board (PAB) into manpower, equipment and efficiency.

Compulsory force mergers reduce the number of forces from 126 to 49.

Centenary timeline continues overleaf

<p>1967 The report by the PAB makes proposals to improve working conditions and stresses that police should not be employed on tasks that do not require their powers or expertise. Powers and duties of traffic wardens extended and proposals for a larger role for special constables. The Federation supports the introduction of a graduate entry scheme.</p>	<p>1969 The Federation buys a new HQ building in Surbiton. The Police Council agrees a new system of rent allowances. The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) is brought within the remit of the Police Council. The Police Federation's constitution is altered to provide for elections to central committees by regions. A report by the PAB calls for staff appraisals to be introduced to the police service.</p>	<p>1971 The Pensions (Increase) Act 1971 gives public service pensioners, including police, a guarantee that their pension will be index-linked to take account of inflation.</p>	<p>1972 In North Wales Police Federation (NWPF) elections, 25 men and three women representatives are elected. 'Woman Inspector' M. Williams was secretary of the Inspectors' Branch Board - based at Bangor, she was the Force's first female inspector.</p>	<p>June 1975 North Wales Joint Branch Board (JBB) chair Insp S. R. Baker is new in post. Members are urged to use all facilities available to them - legal advice has increased by 30 per cent, and Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA) claims by 70 per cent - "that reflects to some degree the increasing violence encountered by police officers".</p>
<p>1968 POLICE magazine begins publication.</p>	<p>1970 The Equal Pay Act gives equal pay to women police officers.</p>	<p>1972 Commutation rights are extended to officers retiring with less than 25 years' service.</p>	<p>1974 The six provincial metropolitan police forces are established. The number of separate forces reduced to 43.</p>	<p>29 July 1975 The NWPF secretary attends the funeral of PC David Green of Birmingham, who had been stabbed. "Many expressed the fear that such occasions were becoming all too frequent and that something radical would have to be done if respect for rule of law in our community was to prevail," the Force magazine reports.</p>
<p>21 August 1975 A PFEW statement says: "In 1974 over 9,000 men and women were convicted of assaults upon the police; this does not take into account the more serious assaults which were dealt with at Crown Courts. Last year one in 10 police officers were assaulted and this trend is increasing. It was felt that the judiciary and magistracy should be encouraged to impose more adequate punishment - even if this required some changes in certain laws to give authority the requisite power."</p>	<p>1977 The Government concedes to an independent inquiry led by Lord Justice Edmund Davies to examine police pay and whether the police should be allowed to affiliate to the TUC, or have the right to strike.</p>	<p>1980 Riots take place in Bristol and Brixton. Annual duty rosters and compensation for cancelled rest days.</p> 	<p>25 January 1983 The newly appointed NWPF branch secretary Berwyn Jones, dies suddenly. Berwyn, who had previously been the branch chair, died within two weeks of taking office as secretary.</p>	<p>Summer 1983 Arfon Jones (now the Police and Crime Commissioner) joins the NWPF JBB for the first time.</p> <p>1990 The Federation's constitution is changed to provide for women to be represented on all committees and branch boards of the Federation.</p>
<p>1976 The Federation walks out of the Police Council and demands direct negotiation with the Government. Branch boards hold ballots as to whether the police should have the right to strike. Conference carries a motion with the right to strike. There is huge anger in the police service.</p>	<p>1978 Edmund Davies reports on police pay. The Government accepts the report. He rejects affiliation to the TUC and the right to strike. The Police Council is replaced by the Police Negotiation Board (PNB).</p>	<p>1981 More riots in Brixton. Lord Justice Scarman inquiry blames "insensitive policing".</p>	<p>1984 The Police and Criminal Evidence Act comes into effect and the miners' strike causes unrest. The Police Complaints Board is replaced by the Police Complaints Authority.</p>	<p>1989 Following the Hillsborough disaster, the Government appoints Lord Justice Taylor to conduct a public inquiry.</p>
<p>1991 The Federation demands a Royal Commission on policing.</p>	<p>1994 Police and Magistrates' Court Bill on police reform (police authorities and discipline etc) is tabled.</p>	<p>1997 The Home Secretary introduces new discipline regulations.</p>	<p>1999 The Macpherson Inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence says that the police suffer from "institutional racism".</p>	<p>2012 Winsor Part 2 is announced. Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC's) and College of Policing (CoP) introduced. More than 30,000 officers march in London over police reform and cuts to budgets and pay.</p>
<p>1993 The Sheehy Report into police responsibilities and rewards is published and substantial parts are rejected. Housing allowance is to be abolished for new entrants, and will no longer be updated for serving officers.</p>	<p>1995 The Police Bravery Awards are launched.</p>	<p>1998 The Federation proposes radical changes to police training through "Project Forward". The PNB reaches agreement on conditions governing part-time working and job sharing.</p>	<p>2002 Jan Berry, a chief inspector in Kent, becomes the first woman to lead the Police Federation, taking over from Fred Boughton. The Police Reform Act becomes law. Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) are introduced.</p> 	<p>2011 The Winsor Part 1 review of police pay and conditions is announced. Lord Hutton's Independent Public Service Pensions Commission Final Report is published. There are riots in England.</p> 
<p>2013 Paul McKeever, former chair of the Police Federation, dies shortly before retiring. North Wales officer Steve Williams becomes chair of the Federation.</p> 	<p>2015 Home Secretary Theresa May tells officers at the annual Police Federation conference to stop scaremongering and crying wolf over the effects of budget cuts.</p>	<p>2017 Calum Macleod is elected as national Federation chair. The Independent Office of Police Conduct (IOPC) replaces the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC).</p> 	<p>2018 Elections are held across England and Wales for new workplace representatives and officials as part of a new process. John Apter, formerly chair of Hampshire Police Federation, is elected as the new national chair of the Federation. Those who attack police, paramedics, nurses and other blue light workers face tougher sentences as The Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act comes into law following a campaign led by the Police Federation.</p> 	<p>March 2019 Two cyber-attacks hit the Police Federation, causing major disruption to branches and day to day Federation business.</p>
<p>2014 A report is published following an independent review of the Police Federation. It calls for fundamental reform of the Federation. At conference in May, all 36 recommendations are backed by delegates. Steve Williams and Ian Rennie stand down as chair and general secretary of the Police Federation. Steve White succeeds Steve Williams while Andy Fittes becomes general secretary.</p>	<p>2016 The Police Federation's annual national conference moves to Birmingham and is reduced to two days in line with the recommendations of the Federation's independent review.</p>	<p>2018 Elections are held across England and Wales for new workplace representatives and officials as part of a new process. John Apter, formerly chair of Hampshire Police Federation, is elected as the new national chair of the Federation. Those who attack police, paramedics, nurses and other blue light workers face tougher sentences as The Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act comes into law following a campaign led by the Police Federation.</p>	<p>2018 Elections are held across England and Wales for new workplace representatives and officials as part of a new process. John Apter, formerly chair of Hampshire Police Federation, is elected as the new national chair of the Federation. Those who attack police, paramedics, nurses and other blue light workers face tougher sentences as The Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act comes into law following a campaign led by the Police Federation.</p>	<p>April 2019 The Federation announces it has been forced to cancel the annual national conference due to the fall-out from the cyber-attacks.</p>