

# **Key Stage 2 Digital Workshop**

# **Local Events and Policing**



Old Faithful and PC. Photo: J.Blake.

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



# **Key Stage 2**How to use this workshop

#### Introduction

This pack contains 4 digital images from our collection. These can be used to explore the history of policing in our local community. There are questions and activities for the class related to each image and links to further resources if you would like to find out more!

There is also a short video introducing the pack which you can download here: <a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/2y4dboxja6lob7i/EducationVideo.mp4?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/2y4dboxja6lob7i/EducationVideo.mp4?dl=0</a>

# **Learning outcomes**

- To have an increased understanding of how important local events have been policed and investigated.
- To gain knowledge about how local policing has changed over time.
- To have an increased understanding of how policing in Brighton and Sussex may have its own challenges due to its location and culture.

# Images from our collection and related activities



# 1. THE GRAND HOTEL BRIGHTON MODEL (1986)



# 1. The Grand Hotel Brighton Model (1986)

### **Object**

Grand Hotel Model by PC Andrew Jones,
Sussex Police

### **Description**

1:50 scale model (in paper and card) of the Grand Hotel Brighton showing the damage caused by the IRA bomb in 1984.

### **Glossary**

IRA (Irish Republican Army):
Is the name used by
organisations in Ireland in the
20th and the 21st centuries
who are known to use
violence and terrorism to try
to force changes to how
Ireland is governed.

**Perpetrator:** A person who perpetrates, or commits, an illegal or criminal act.

#### **Resources**

Investigation images click here

#### **Information**

On 12<sup>th</sup> October 1984 the Grand Hotel in Brighton was badly damaged by a bomb planted by the IRA. Their aim was to cause harm to members of the government who were there for a conference. Brighton has long been a popular place for political parties to hold these large meetings. Patrick Magee was found guilty of the bombing and sentenced to life in prison. This model was used in court at his trial. In his trial, fingerprint evidence was submitted which helped secure his conviction.

#### Key questions and activities

- Remarkably, a partial fingerprint from Patrick
   Magee was discovered in the debris. What new
   ways to track down perpetrators do we have now
   that we might not have had in the 1980s?
- 2. Have you ever tried to make a model from paper and card? Have a go with paper or card due to be recycled. Start with a simple box and see if you can make windows and doors. Can you make a roof? Can you make it look like a building you like in Brighton?
- 3. Why do you think this model of damaged Grand Hotel was helpful in explaining the circumstances of the bombing in the court case?

# **Key Stage 2 activity Draw your favourite building in Brighton**



2. DAVE THE ROCKER, GRAFFITI (1964), MALE CELLS, OLD POLICE CELLS MUSEUM



# **Object**

#### Cell Wall Graffiti

### **Description**

On a cell wall in the museum this message was carved as a reminder of Dave the Rocker's detention there in 1964. This detention was a result of violent clashes between two groups of young people, the Mods and the Rockers, on Brighton seafront.

### **Glossary**

Graffiti: writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed without permission on a wall or other surface in a public place

#### Resources

BBC news resources click here

Hear how police at the time prepared for this event:

<a href="https://www.oldpolicecellsm">https://www.oldpolicecellsm</a>
<a href="mailto:useum.com/posts/alan-probyn">useum.com/posts/alan-probyn</a>

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# 2. Dave the Rocker, Cell Graffiti (1964)

#### **Information**

This graffiti was carved after up to 60 individuals were taken to the police cells after clashes between two groups, the Mods and the Rockers, on Brighton beach. Footage from the day shows them fighting and causing damage to property. The large numbers involved made it difficult for the police to control. The groups represented opposing aspects of youth culture and wore different clothes and had different hairstyles. Their style choices were influenced by the bands and music they listened to.

### **Key questions and activities**

- 1. What is Graffiti? Can you get into trouble for using graffiti? Why?
- 2. How do you feel about people fighting, throwing deckchairs, breaking things and causing damage? Should they have been punished? If so, what punishment do you think would be suitable?
- 3. The Mods and Rockers liked different music and dressed in very different ways. Can you think of how music stars and famous people influence the way young people dress today? Can you find examples from magazines or from online profiles?

# **Key Stage 2 Activity**

Imagine you have been put into a small cell with 30 other people for many hours.

What do you think you might have graffitied on the wall to let people know about the cramped conditions?

Have a go at designing your own graffiti wall with comments and signatures from others in your cell.



3. DANTE, SUSSEX POLICE DOG PHOTOGRAPH, (1967)



# **Object**

Photograph of Dante the Police Dog

# **Description**

A black and white photograph of Dante the Sussex Police dog with his many cups and awards for the great work he did for the police.

# **Glossary**

Handler: Police officer specially trained to work with police dogs.

#### Resources

Listen to this audio file from to find out about another local police dog who tracked some chocolate thieves!

#### Click here

Scroll down to the audio titled tracking and trailing.

# 3. Dante the police dog (1967)

#### **Information**

Dante was a famous Sussex police dog who received accolades for his bravery and assistance catching criminals and won many cups at the police dog championships. One of his cups was awarded for being voted police dog of the year. When he died in 1971 his picture was in the newspaper together with a farewell message. Dante even featured in a cartoon as part of a warning poster campaign for children. His handler was Sergeant Bill Champion.

Police dogs are trained to find people, explosives, firearms, drugs and blood. They also help the police in other situations like control of big crowds and making arrests.

# **Key questions and activities**

- How do you think the work of police dogs changed over the years? Look at the list above of the jobs they do above to help you.
- Make an identity card for the police dog you are training. You might want to include a photograph or drawing, the breed of the dog, what they have been trained to do, a bit about their character, and any distinguishing features they have.
- 3. Horses are another animal used by the police and one is pictured on the front of this pack on patrol in Brighton. In what kind of situations do you think horses are helpful to the police? Have you ever seen a police

baras? If as where?

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# **Key Stage 2 Activity**

Imagine you are a police dog handler and your dog has just helped you with an investigation. You think he deserves a reward for his bravery.

Write a persuasive argument about what happened and why you think your dog should be commended.



4. White Police Helmet, Brighton Police (c1952-1968)



# **Object**

A Brighton police officer's white helmet c1952-68

# **Description**

This white helmet would have been worn by Brighton officers in the summer months. The white helmet was also used by the Eastbourne force.

# **Glossary**

Beat: This was the route or area assigned to an officer to look patrol and look after.



Sussex Police Archives

Old Police Cells Museum

# 4. White helmet

#### **Information**

The famous white helmets were introduced for daytime summer wear in 1933. During the second world war they were they were taken out of the uniform but then reintroduced between 1952 and 1968. When the Sussex Force was created in 1968 the white helmets were no longer used.

# Key questions and activities

- 1. Why do you think this helmet was white and only worn during the summer in seaside towns such as Brighton and Eastbourne?
- 2. Can you think of any problems with part of the uniform being white? Can you think why they were taken out of use during World War Two?
- 3. What would be like to be on the beat along Brighton seafront in the summer?

You have been given the job of helping to reduce crime in Brighton. Common offences might range from dropping litter, causing a disturbance to stealing. Decide which of the following would be the most and the least effective by numbering them 1-6.

Make sure there are lots of police around the town	
and beach	
Have posters around the Brighton asking people	
to look after city their	
Provide more help to those who are homeless or	
are struggling to afford meals	
Arrest more people as a deterrent instead of just	
giving warnings	
Make sure young people have a lot of safe places	
to go after school for sport and recreation like	
youth centres	
Fine people more money for committing offences	

# What colour would you use to represent you and why? Colour the helmet below in your colour

