

LEVEL 6 ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

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Essay one:

How effective is Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) as a means of reducing crime? Your answer must be based on academic research, but you may refer to relevant case studies.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a method of reducing crime in which was originally developed by Oscar Newman in the 1960s which was then known as "Defensible Space" before then being further developed by C. Ray Jeffery in 1971 into what is now known CPTED (Jeffery, 1971).

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design is deeply rooted in two policing theories and models. These are Problem Oriented Policing, and Broken Windows Theory.

Broken Windows Theory was developed by Wilson and Kelling in 1982. The core belief of the theory is that "just a broken window in a building left unattended is a sign that nobody cares and invites more broken windows, disorder left unattended is a sign that nobody cares and leads to fear of crime" (Wortley et al., 2017, P. 334). Not only does the theory suggest that the circumstances might invite crime but with the idea of the area being abandoned and without care, the elements discussed in the theory would also drive away respectable members of the public which would only supplement the negative impacts further increasing the likelihood of crime (Davies et al., 2015, P. 170).

Problem Orientated Policing (POP) initially introduced by Herman Goldstein in 1979 is a information gathering model for policing. The model, in relation to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, is able to be used in order to prioritise tackling specific crimes which continue to be a persistent issue for areas such as commercial burglaries and theft, and offences relating to anti-social behaviour (Goldstein, cited in University of Portsmouth, 2013).

The College of Policing (2023) describes CPTED as a manipulation of the physical environment. Deutsch (2019) states there are four principles to CPTED, but there are only two which are applicable to both Broken Windows theory and Problem Oriented Policing, these are Natural Surveillance and Natural Access Control.

Natural Surveillance is a method in which the physical environment is manipulated in such a way that if a person was to commit a crime, they would be more likely to be seen, identified, and recognised. Natural Surveillance should therefore act as a deterrent for committing crime. Deutsch (ibid.) identifies three main areas in which this method can be executed, these are:

- The use of proper lighting: one example is lighting in building entrances which facilitates clear line of sight of persons entering and leaving from both inside and outside.
- Elimination of hiding spots: by proper maintenance of greenery and the well considered use and positioning of fences and other man-made items that could create blind spots, there are less opportunities for crimes to take place or criminals to hide.
- Use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV): this can be used to assist in viewing areas which do not have a natural line of sight. It's also suggested that the use of monitors in view of the public allows people to know that CCTV is in use which can further deter potential crime.

Natural Access Control is a method in which the physical environment is manipulated in such a way that a persons decision to commit a crime is effected by their ability to enter and exit a specific area and the route that they would have to take. Deutsch (ibid.) identifies two main areas in which this method can be executed, these are:

- The use of maze entrances: cutting off straight-line access and exit can be a deterrent to a criminals. This can be done through having the entry and exits in separate locations or through the use of barriers that would need to be either navigated or jumped.
- The use of curbing and landscaping: proper use can ensure directing both foot and motor traffic through controlled areas.

A review of 16 academic studies which were conducted to test the effectiveness of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design was complete by Carri Casteel and Corrine Peek-Asa (2000). It found

that overall CPTED had no significant impact on crime however there were some suggestions that there was a decrease in commercial burglaries.

The College of Policing (2023) have since further reviewed these studies and findings and found that there were many inconsistencies, bias and overall poor design meaning that the data and results that were collected are weak. The primary weakness is that all studies were complete prior to 2000 and the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design methods were still being properly developed and implemented.

The proper use of Broken Windows Theory and through a multi-agency approach to Problem Oriented Policing, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design can be an extremely useful tool in the reduction of crime. There is also the possibility of improved criminal identification post incident which can then further the reduction of crime through positive criminal proceedings outcomes.

A review of the use of CCTV specifically shows that Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design can be very effective in reducing crimes such as burglaries, car theft, car crime, and crimes relating to anti-social behaviour (Safe Site Security Solutions, N.D.). When looking specifically at vehicle crimes in car parks, statistics suggest an average 51% decrease in those that implement CCTV.

The College of Policing (2023) also found CCTV to greatly reduce crime and believed the following factors to cause the impact:

- increasing offenders' perception of the risk of getting caught
- increasing the actual risk of getting caught
- encouraging the public use of an area and affecting the criminals' perceptions of risk
- improving citizen awareness to take additional precautions
- signalling improvements in the area to the public and encouraging community pride
- supporting the effective deployment of security staff to incidents
- reducing the number of criminal opportunities

These are all factors that can be targeted through the use of Broken Windows Theory and Problem Oriented Policing which would suggest that a modern day review of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design would in fact demonstrate its positive impacts.

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Essay two:

Counter-terrorism policing – critically evaluate the effectiveness of the relationship between the police and MI5 in relation to terrorism.

Police forces in the United Kingdom have a collaboration known as Counter Terrorism Policing which links all British police forces and allows for an easy collaboration with the United Kingdom Intelligence Community (Counter Terrorism Policing, 2022). Counter Terrorism Policing has four primary roles:

- Prevent: this is a government-led multi-agency approach in protecting vulnerable persons from being drawn to extremism. The police's role in this is through community engagement, ensuring as with all other forms of policing that the communities being served have trust, and confidence in their police. As part of this, in 2017 Counter Terrorism Policing formed the Counter Terrorism Advisory Network which consists of faith leaders, terrorism survivors, academic researchers and other members of the community. This network was created to assist those affected by terrorism both directly and indirectly and further build on relations between the police and the local communities (Counter Terrorism Policing, 2022).
- Pursue: through the use of specialist officers and staff, Counter Terrorism Policing works closely with the Intelligence Community to develop further information and intelligence through the means of surveillance, forensics, and digital and financial investigation. Close work is also completed with the Crown Prosecution Service in order to ensure compelling evidence is put before the courts (Counter Terrorism Policing, 2022).
- Protect: there are three main pathways to this role. The first is through the multi-emergency services approach to strengthen security and public safety particularly in more crowded and popular locations. The second is having specialist officers and staff based overseas who are able to ensure the United Kingdom's interests and also protect any British citizens who are travelling or working abroad. Lastly Counter Terrorism Policing border officers who are considered the front line of national security against terrorism threats incoming through the borders and ports (Counter Terrorism Policing, 2022).
- Prepare: in the case of a terrorism attack occurring, the police alongside other emergency services and the government have to be prepared to respond efficiently and effectively. This is done through both planning and completing exercises for both larger and smaller scale attacks (Counter Terrorism Policing, 2022).

The role of the MI5 as a Security Service has the principal function of the protection of national security (MI5, N.D.). This is done through identifying and investigating threats to both national and economic security. The MI5 gather, assess and develop intelligence until the information becomes actionable. However the service has no executive powers meaning as a service, it relies on the police and Crown Prosecution Service to take the responsibility for executing the arrests and progressing prosecution of anyone involved in terrorist activity.

The Security Service and police work very closely together and in many aspects have very similar core elements to their functions. This was furthered by the police with the development of special branches which includes a Terrorism special branch.

Gardner (2015) states that the government's counter-terrorism strategy is failing due to the large number of people absconding to Syria in order to join the Islamic State. In the article it states how the failure of the strategy can be in part blamed on the concentration of the Muslim communities and Islamist-related terrorism.

Scott-Cracknell (2021) found that the strategy encouraged institutionalised Islamophobia. A review of Home Office figures in 2016 showed that 65% of referrals were for Islamic extremism. The criticism and controversy resulting from the institutionalised Islamophobia led to an independent review however the review lead is a person who had been previously scrutinised for Islamophobic comment. Due to this Muslim communities boycotted the review and will not believe in the strategy until deep rooted changes are made.

In 2009, Frank Foley conducted a review comparing the effectiveness of the MI5 and their partnership with the police against that of the main French intelligence agency and their policing counterparts. Chosen due the similarities of perception of Islamist terrorism in France as it is in the United Kingdom, Foley focused his analysis on each countries development to counter the issues. The results of this research showed that the United Kingdom had fallen behind in the development of their systems and their approach to counter terrorism, Foley stated that the findings showed the main French intelligence agency had pushed deeply in to the realms of policing expanding their role relating to accountability, legal systems, and conceptions of the state. Based on the analysis, Foley stated that the MI5 are likely to continue with their more conservative approach in relation to expanding in to policing in comparison to their French counterparts.

Basu (2021) conducted a review of terrorist events within the United Kingdom between 2017 and 2020 and what lessons can be learned for the progression of counter terrorism. The findings of the review found that the framework in place at the time was insufficient to the Protect Duty framework being conceptualised. Basu concluded that the current rate of adaptation of the counter terrorism approach in the United Kingdom was not in keeping with the changing nature of terrorism. The review highlighted two primary areas of concern to approach with future strategies which were the threats from online harm and the targeting of younger persons for recruitment of terrorist activities.

Despite being conducted in 2009 prior to some of the previously discussed academia, Antony Field conducted a review of problems with sharing information and intelligence within the organisations which front the counter terrorism approach that encapsulates all of the above. The review was conducted after the United Kingdom developed a 'robust counter terrorism network' which was designed to improve the communication and sharing of information between organisations such as the MI5 and Counter Terrorism Policing. The analysis of information conducted by Filed showed that despite the new network, there were still fundamental aspects that weren't addressed such as cultural, institutional and technological issues were have since been again raised in the reviews conducted by Gardner, Scott-Cracknell, Foley, and Basu.

Whilst the strategy in place and being continuously developed means well in concept, there are flaws which need to be altered in order to ensure a more effective approach to counter terrorism. The current approach is not building on public confidence and trust in the police and Security Service and the wide range of analysis across over a decade demonstrates that statistically the system is not effective enough.

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Essay three:

Critically evaluate the role of specialists in analysing and evaluating intelligence. Your answer must be based on academic research.

Specialists in analysing and evaluating intelligence play a significant role in policing, however to properly understand their role, the importance of intelligence gathering and the processes behind it must first be understood. In comparison to the use of information as a reactive policing style, intelligence allows for a proactive approach to policing.

The defining factors of intelligence in relation to policing purposes are that the information isn't commonly known and would usually require further development through researching the information through means which aren't typically in the public domain and further analysis to establish whether the intelligence has any significance (Stark, 2016). The police are able to use this intelligence to implement relevant policing strategies, one example of this being Intelligence Led Policing.

Originally developed in the 90's, Intelligence Led Policing was created as a proactive policing method which aimed to reduce crime statistics by preventing crime through the developed intelligence as opposed to responding to crime in a reactive manner. Intelligence Led Policing didn't initially gather momentum until post the terrorist attacks of 9/11 which led to a reform in how information and intelligence is used (Freilich, 2014). Intelligence Led Policing was the beginning of the push towards positive approaches to reducing crime with the use of tactical units applying the development of criminal intelligence analysis in order to direct their operations (Ratcliffe, 2016). Typically used in order to tackle larger and more severe types of crimes, Intelligence Led Policing is a structure developed for officers to formulate counter crime measures through the gathering of information and the analysis of data. Despite the benefits of this structure, it is however problematic due to untrustworthy information which has been gathered leading to the potential of policing resources being unnecessarily deployed (ibid.).

As part of the development of the Intelligence Led Policing structure and approach, the National Intelligence Model was designed and is likened to a more business-like approach to deterring and reducing crime (Maguire, et al., 2006). The National Intelligence Model is a method in which supervisors within the police are able to structure plans for strategic direction, make appropriate resourcing decisions, create tactical plans, and manage the associated risks (ibid.). The National Intelligence Model isn't exclusively used in tackling crime but can also be used across the organisation to assist in many decision-making situations within the police. The structure increases the consistency of the policing organisations across the United Kingdom allowing for a more cohesive approach to crime reduction and prevention in addition to improving organisational approaches with partner agencies.

In order for Intelligence Led Policing to be an effective approach to the prevention and reduction of crime, there are specialist roles in which the intelligence is analysed before use. The primary roles are as follows:

- Researcher, responsible for the synthesising of intelligence, establishing facts and compiling reports to present the findings.
- Intelligence manager, responsible for providing intelligence support for ongoing investigations and develop intelligence to inform decision making.
- Analyst, responsible for identifying problems, completing analysis and providing support to multiple areas of the policing front line.
- Financial investigator, responsible for gathering and developing intelligence for suspicious activity reports and providing support to ongoing incidents and investigations.

Cope (2004) conducted a review on the effectiveness and importance of Intelligence Led Policing in preventing and reducing crime in which the results were predominately positive. The review did however highlight issues in both police officers and analysts. It was found that there was a lack of understanding in each other's roles which prevented the policing method from being as efficient and effective as it

could possibly be. The review concluded that further training was required to develop both police officers and analysts in order to create a productive working relationship.

Cope conducted this review across only two police forces within a specific time frame, this suggests that the data presented is unlikely to provide a suitable overview of the Intelligence Led Policing approach and the effectiveness of analysts in their specialist roles.

However the hypothesis concluded by Cope is further clarified in 2 alternative reviews of Intelligence Led Policing. In 2018, Burcher and Whelan identified a series of themes of which prevented the successful implementation of Intelligence Led Policing. The review also supported the findings of Cope stating that further attention was required to improve the structure and operations of the police in order to better understand and implement the Intelligence Led Policing practices. Belur and Johnson (2016) conducted research on the use of analysis in policing in which initially the findings corroborated those of Cope, and Burcher and Whelan in which Intelligence Led Policing was productive in tackling certain elements of crime through its use in specific police departments however a further analysis of their results suggests that this is due to the approach being weakly integrated in to the policing system and only being used as a form of tick-box exercise meaning that it is being highly underutilised as a method for guiding police responses to reducing crime and strategy to preventing it.

Whilst the mechanism of using intelligence with specialists in analytic roles should be very beneficial to the police for reducing and preventing crime through such approaches as Intelligence Led Policing, it is apparent that it is yet to be properly accepted and implemented as the standard of practice in the police force at this time. The most overwhelming factors for this being the case appears to be as a result of a lack of understanding between police officers and the analysts in which they do not comprehend each other's roles and how conducting their own duties properly could then be beneficial to the other. Intelligence Led Policing and the National Intelligence model were both introduced and developed in the late 90's and early 2000's, however the studies and reviews conducted at their inception in comparison to those being conducted in recent years demonstrate a lack of advancement in their uses. With this in mind, it is unclear if it is truly the fault of the intelligence specialists and police officers for the lack of success or whether the system itself is faulty and needs to be re-invented.

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Essay four:

Why is it necessary to challenge the negative aspects of organisational culture within policing?
Your answer must be based on academic research rather than personal experience.

Defining the standards of behaviour within policing, the College of Policing created the Code of Ethics in 2014 (College of Policing, 2023). As the professional body of policing, the College of Policing created the Code of Ethics in order for it to be embedded in to all policy, procedure, decision and action within policing.

The Code of Ethics is split into two sections, these are as follows (College of Policing, 2014):

- Policing Principles. These include: accountability, fairness, honesty, integrity, leadership, objectivity, openness, respect, selflessness.
- Standards of Professional Behaviour. These include: honesty and integrity, authority, respect and courtesy, equality and diversity, use of force, orders and instructions, duties and responsibilities, confidentiality, fitness for work, conduct, challenging and reporting improper conduct.

These allow for a day-to-day guide of guidance for ethical behaviour and decision making and a consistency of professional standards throughout the police to include all staff and officers no matter rank. "Those who wield institutional power ought to be held accountable for how it is exercised" this was said by Lister and Rowe (2015).

There are many aspects of behaviour in which the police are criticised for. One constant negative aspect of the police organisational culture is the institutionalised racism believed to be in the organisation, it is this aspect in which this essay will orientate.

Racism is a form of prejudice which in terms of policing would mean the actions and decisions of an officer being complete based on their own biases against a persons ethnic background as opposed to maintaining to the guided police powers and policies (Winter Park Police Department, 2018). Speaking in October 2018, Chief Constable Gareth Wilson stated that he was of the belief that whilst the police organisation was still institutionally racist and had many areas to improve, there has already been significant improvements in equality and diversity (Dearden, 2018).

A primary example of the institutionalised racism within police is the case of Stephen Lawrence. Murdered during a racially motivated attack in 1993, many questions were asked of the police and their investigation leading to a case inquiry in 1997. The findings revealed that attending officers actions were incompetent and critical mistakes were made (BBC, 2018).

The inquisition led to the conclusion that extreme change was required, with the inclusion of 70 changes being required, 67 of which were to be actioned within two years of its release. The changes were suggested in order to aide the police in creating more opportunities for people who were of an ethnic minority and also to ensure the police were to be held to a higher level of accountability through the creation of the Independent Police Complaints Commission (Travis, 2013).

In 2016 a review of statistics was complete in relation to the ethnic ratios of people involved in stop searches and people who were incarcerated at the time. The review revealed that in comparison of young white males, black males of the same age were four times more likely to be the subject of a stop search. The statistics also showed an unbalanced percentage of black people in prison in which they represented 10% of the prison population whilst comparatively only representing 3.5% of the British population (McVeigh, 2016). These statistics seem to corroborate the earlier statement of Chief Constable Gareth Wilson in which the police, as well as the prosecution service are institutionally racist, despite the changes brought in by the Macpherson report.

Having public confidence in the police is something that has always been considered important to the organisation, this is in part due to the principle of policing by consent. This principle is driven by the public having trust and confidence in the police to carry out their duties with legitimacy and not through imposing sheer force (College of Policing, 2023).

The Professional Standards Department are in part responsible for maintaining and building this trust and confidence by concentrating on the following areas (ibid.): counter corruption, vetting, complaints and misconduct, and governance.

The level above this is the Independent Office of Police Conduct. Formed in 2018, replacing the Independent Police Complaints Commission formed as a result of the Macpherson report, the Independent Office of Police Conduct deals with the most serious matters including setting the standards in which the Professional Standards Departments of constabularies should deal with complaints (IOPC, 2020).

A review by Mynenko and Ditcham in 2022 was conducted of the current state of public trust and confidence in the police organisation. It found that in recent years there has been a steady decline in public trust and confidence in part due to large systemic issues such as institutionalised racism, but also due to the wrongdoings of individual police officers.

The review not only not only looked at the criticisms that police due to their institutionalised racism, but also due to aspects such as institutionalised homophobia and institutionalised misogyny. It is believed that despite efforts, with some being successful, that there is still a very much deep rooted toxic culture in the police which then further embeds the lack of confidence and trust the public have in the police.

The seventh Peelian Principle of Policing is as follows: "To maintain at all times a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police, the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence" (Friedersdorf, 2014).

With this in mind, although the police should be held to a higher standard due to their role in society, could it be argued that the negative aspects of organisational culture within policing are simply a reflection of the society that is policed?

It is certain that more needs to be done to challenge the negative aspects of police culture and behaviour, however how this can be improved is currently unknown with efforts at present not being successful.

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Essay five:

How effective is MAPPA as a means of protecting vulnerable people from harm?

Your answer must be based on academic research, but you may make reference to relevant case studies.

The College of Policing (2021) approach the recognition of vulnerability related risk with the following guidelines and definition "...based on the concept that vulnerabilities are features of individuals, and that harm – or the risk of harm – occurs when relevant vulnerabilities interact with the individual's situation."

Guidelines were created by the College of Policing in order to provide officers and staff with practical operational advice to assist with gathering information for any potential investigation and any potential safeguarding that is required. These guidelines should allow for a greater understanding of vulnerabilities in the hope of a wider picture being taken in to consideration in relation to risk. The police are an important element of a wider system which encompasses protecting any vulnerable persons (Tucker, 2021).

For policing purposes, the College of Policing (2021) uses the THRIVE approach to defining vulnerability. This is as follows: Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability, and Engagement. Using this approach and definition, a person is to be considered as vulnerable if as a direct consequence of their situation or personal circumstances, they are at risk of being exploited and taken advantage of by others or are unable to protect themselves from harm. To apply this approach there are four necessary steps:

1. Identify an individual's vulnerability or vulnerabilities.
2. Understand how these vulnerabilities interact with the situation to create harm or risk of harm.
3. Assess the level of harm or risk of harm.
4. Take appropriate and proportionate action if required, involving partners where they have the relevant skills and resources.

In 2018 the College of Policing alongside the National Police Chiefs' Council announced a National Vulnerability Action Plan. The plan was created through identifying seven key themes which have specific roles in order to support police forces in their roles dealing with vulnerability.

1. Early intervention and prevention
2. Protecting, supporting, safeguarding and managing risk
3. Information, intelligence, data collection and management information
4. Effective investigation and outcomes
5. Leadership
6. Learning and development
7. Communications

The Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) is the requirement of criminal justice agencies to work together in partnership in order to properly manage offenders (College of Policing, 2021). It was designed in order to keep all members of the public, both those who have and haven't been victims of crime protected from serious harm by dangerous offenders such as sexual or violent offenders.

The responsible authorities for the management of the dangerous offenders are the police service, and the prison and probation service. The duties of the responsible authority are to risk assess and appropriately manage the offender. The management is including the involvement of information sharing with the appropriate authorities in order to properly identify risk (ibid.).

The first review of available data in relation to the effectiveness of MAPPA was conducted by the Home Office (Peck, 2011). Whilst they self-admit in their methodology that their findings could not be used as an outright evaluation of the impact the implementation of MAPPA has had on reoffending, the results were positive. Analysis of the data between 2001 and 2004 show a decrease of reconviction rates of

dangerous offenders in comparison to the statistics for the time period of 1998 and 2000. Whilst there are many factors that could be considered to have caused an impact on this reduction, it does coincide with the introduction of MAPPA.

Research conducted on the most dangerous offenders by Maguire and Kemshall (2004) found that the MAPPA approach and structure has allowed for a framework to be developed that is carefully thought out and able to successfully tackle most obstacles involved with the management of dangerous offenders. They concluded that due to the systems in place along with the use of specialist roles, an increase in consistency across the United Kingdom has been developed and offenders are being efficiently and effectively managed.

“A Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors, probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors” (Safe Lives, 2014). The police will usually take lead in the conference due to the involved persons more often than not coming to the attention of services through an incident which is reported to police. This in domestic violence cases will result in a Public Protection Notification being submitted by attending officers in order to begin safeguarding procedures once any concerns are identified (South Wales Police, 2021). The Public Protection Notification is consistent of the incident details which brought the victim to police attention and what either the attending officer or the victim believe would be beneficial as a result of the referral. When a domestic abuse related Public Protection Notification is submitted, there is also the inclusion of the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based violence risk identification questionnaire which is required to be complete by the victim.

A Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference is complete in order to ensure that the approach to safeguarding a victim of domestic abuse, who due to their personal circumstances is vulnerable as per the THRIVE assessment, is full and comprehensive due to no one agency involved in the conference having the required ability to appropriately provide the necessary support and services from all aspects. A review of the relevant statistics demonstrates that the conference is effective at tackling domestic abuse with up to 60% of victims reporting no further violence after the provided safeguarding (ibid.).

The findings relating to the use of both MAPPA as well as MARAC suggests that when properly implemented, the approaches of the responsible agencies and the assisting multi agency approach is effective in reducing the rate of reoffending from dangerous offenders, and reducing either the number of people who are vulnerable or the amount a person is vulnerable. It should be noted however the majority of analysis and research relating to the topic has been conducted or supported by the government or relevant organisations which may create a bias in the released results and may correlate to the lack of academia demonstrating the downfalls of the structures.

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