

Title 1: Analyse why key incidents/events have had a damaging effect on the willingness of communities to engage with the police. Evaluate the role of community policing in fostering and maintaining community cohesion and understand and apply key principles of effective community engagement

To date, there is no exact definition for 'Community Cohesion' however; it quickly became a favoured reference point by Politicians in the United Kingdom in the summer of 2001 following a number of riots that erupted in the northern towns in England, UK. During 2001, there were a number of riots, which were described as a 'direct result of racial tension between the area's Asian and white communities, the underlying factor being social division and poverty' – (Casciani, 2006). These riots took place in the towns of Oldham, Burnley and Bradford. These riots lead to the Government, local authorities and the Police calling on better training to be provided on the realities of diverse societies and how they could serve citizens within their communities equally. Within this answer I will discuss racial events in the UK such as the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement 2020, and the damaging effect the events have had on the willingness of certain communities engaging with the Police.

The relationship between black communities and the Police in the UK have always been difficult due to historic events such as the Stephen Lawrence murder, the Brixton Riots and most recently the death of George Floyd, which sparked the BLM movement. These historic events have led to a mistrust in the Police and the breakdown of engagement between the Police and members of black minority ethnic groups. These incidents have had a damaging effect on the willingness of communities to engage with the Police due to the negative portrayal of the Police by the media. As seen in history, the Police have always been scrutinised by the press for their wrongdoings or mistakes. In turn, whenever there is a negative story published against a Police officer it can lead to damaging stereotyping of the Police as a whole. 'Racism and sexism rife in macho Police culture' – (The Herald, 2020), 'Racism across the ranks let Lawrence killers walk free' – (Daily Mail, 1998) & 'Judge accuses Racist Police' – (Daily Mail, 1999) are amongst the few media outputs over the years which have been used to stereotype Police.

The Black Lives Matter movement protests began on the 26th of May 2020. These protests were fuelled by the wrongdoing of four Minneapolis Police officers who arrested a black male by the name of George Floyd outside a convenience store for purchasing goods with a counterfeit bill. Despite his non-violent nature towards the officers Floyd was pinned to the ground where he continuously informed the officers he could not breathe, Floyd lost consciousness and showed no signs of life, resulting in his death. Following this incident, there was a global event lead by the BLM movement and protests took place against the Police and the mistreatment of black persons. By June, 2020, Alex Smith had created an online map showing 'the many cities worldwide standing up for racial justice' – (WBUR, 2020). The map shows over 4000 cities and towns globally in which the protests took place.

From these historic and recent incidents, the Police needed to adopt new working strategies and working partnerships with other agencies within the community in order to rebuild community cohesion. Community Engagement is defined as "The process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special

interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well-being of those people” – (*Centres for Disease Control and Prevention*, 1997). In order to increase confidence and trust in the Police, UK Police forces utilised strategies to rebuild relationships within these communities. This involved engaging with the communities in a positive way and mainstreaming their work.

Due to forever growing demand for Police presence at both criminal and non-criminal incidents, over the years, the term ‘Bobby on the beat’ has lost its meaning. Police officers are no longer spending time patrolling the streets on foot and engaging with the public on a daily basis. This was due to the fact that Police officers were provided with more Police vehicles in order to attend more calls covering a larger geographical area. The introduction of the Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) in 2003 played a significant role in rebuilding relationship and engaging with the communities, as they became the face of the Police and also a community figure. When PCSO’s were introduced as part of the Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT), these specially appointed officers we’re assigned to particular parts of the community. Their role involved engaging with members of the public and dealing with low-level crimes and anti-social behaviour. ‘PCSOs are meant to help reduce crime and anti-social behaviour’ – (BBC, 2012).

Over the years, the Police have begun fostering new approaches in order to maintain community cohesion and understand what communities are expecting from them. South Wales Police (SWP) adopted the ‘Representative Workforce’ to ‘encourage individuals from under-represented groups and communities to engage with our recruitment and progression opportunities’ – (SWP, 2016). Another Unit within SWP is the Community Safety Partnership team (CSP). The CSP are a small but effective team based out of the majority of Police stations. These teams are made up of Police officers, uniformed Police staff and council staff who work alongside each other when dealing with issues within the community. How the Police and council staff play such a significant role in modern day Policing is the methods they use to link in with members of the community. This partnership working can be done by means of attending community events such as Neighbourhood Watch, Community Cohesion Groups and meetings whereby they liaise with members of the public, community leaders and different faith groups regarding issues that need addressing. This in turn enables community figures to address any issues they are experiencing, and for the Police to dispel any myths and misconceptions that are inhibiting the Police to actively engage with their community.

In conclusion, the Police will always have a vital role in managing community cohesion. Engaging in the community allows for positive action to be taken to address any concerns and problems in the community. As a result, positive relationships are formed which rebuild the trust and confidence in the Police. A new found trust and confidence promotes active communication between community members that enables the sharing of local community tensions which the Police can positively respond to. Finally, it also allows the Police to be educated regarding different minority ethnic groups and their beliefs and culture.

(1062 Words)

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Title 2: Assess the strengths and weakness of different policing models in relation to crime/victimisation and the public and explore crime prevention theories initiatives and strategies. Explain and employ analytical products provided by intelligence specialists during an investigation

Policing Models within the United Kingdom have developed continuously over time for a number of reasons. The purpose of policing models is to benefit the Police, and support both victims and the public when subjected to crime or anti-social behaviour. Within this answer I will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of two different types of Policing Models, The Broken Windows theory and Crime Pattern theory. I will also discuss how they both can be used for different types of policing incidents. Within the answer I'll also refer to the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and how despite different types of Policing models being used to address issues, information and intelligence will always form a vital part of the investigation.

It is known nationally that the Police are now 'under higher pressure than ever before and are expected to carry out more work with fewer resources' – (Oswald, Grace, Urwin & Barnes, 2018). Police forces now look to address incidents more effectively by utilising their resources as efficiently as possible. In 2018, the Department of Law at the University of Winchester, UK published an article using Durham Constabulary's Harm Assessment Risk Tool (HART), as a case study to understand how the Constabulary used an Algorithmic model to deploy resources to incidents. Schemes such as Clare's Law, relating to domestic violence and Sarah's Law. Relating to child sexual abuse are two methods which the Police use to disclose a person(s) history to those who may be at risk from such violence and abuse. Following a domestic abuse campaign run by Northumbria Police in March, 2019, statistics showed that the number of applications made to the force asking about 'their partners previous convictions increased by 45 percent' – (Northumbria Police, 2019).

Following on from algorithmic tools, there are a number of other models Police forces utilise for tension monitoring and crime targeting. 'Broken Window Theory' was developed from a 'zero tolerance' article posted in 'Atlantic Monthly' in March, 1982. Within this article JQ Wilson and George Kelling hypothesised 'that serious crime could be reduced by clamping down on minor incivilities and disorder' - (Wilson and Kelling, 1982). Despite this being based on any theory, Wilson & Kelling based their thesis on the fact, 'if a window was broken and no one fixed it, another window will be broken and so on' – (Wilson and Kelling, 1982). This alludes to the idea that if an individual's behaviour is not addressed in the first instance it could lead to further crime and disorder.

In support of the Broken Window Theory, during the 1990's The Mayor of New York, Rudolph Giuliani and Police Commissioner William Bratton placed a 'zero tolerance style method of policing in New York City' – (Dixon, 2018). This meant for residents living in the city, that any misdemeanour such as minor public order offences were dealt with by summons for those with identification and arrest for those without identification. Despite Giuliani and Bratton taking credit for the 'New York miracle' – (Dixon, 2018), which saw a significant fall in recorded crimes, re-convictions and the number of murders, the number of civilian complaints being made to the review board continuously increased. Although there

was a decrease in figures of crime, there was increase in lawsuits filed by citizens against officers due to misconduct and their abuse of force. Despite being a short term solution, there was no convincing evidence to support it being beneficial in the long term. The results of the zero tolerance approach by Police actually suggested that residents in the city became too concerned to call the authorities out of concern of repercussions towards themselves.

Understanding that multiple models are developed for various reasons, it is clear from researching the Broken Window Theory that 'one shoe doesn't fit all', and the approach may work in one situation could fail in another. An alternative model to consider is the Crime Pattern Theory. This model highlights and explains why person(s) commit crimes in certain areas. Certain crimes are not random, they are premeditated by persons of optimism and greed. These types of crime fall within the 'PAT' or 'EPAT' triangle as in order for a crime to take place, there must be a victim, offender and place. Incidents such as bar fights happen more often on a Friday or Saturday night rather than in the middle of the week. In contrast, shoplifting occurs more frequently during designated hours of the day where a shopping centres are busier and the chances of success are far greater.

This model assists Police in both crime reduction and in crime prevention. Understanding that night time economy surrounding bars and pubs can involve violent disorder, Police can utilise specialist units such as Public Support Units (PSU) or Basic Demand Units (BDU) to patrol the streets and act as both a visible presence and deterrent. For shoplifters and other similar offences, Police can utilise CCTV cameras to monitor areas of concern. Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT) can be deployed to those areas for public reassurance, and general target hardening can be put in to place such as visual posters regarding prosecution, or CCTV can be placed within the area for person(s) information.

In conclusion, although there are various Policing models and theories in which the Police can use to assist them in the prevention of crime, analytical products provided by intelligence specialists will always be needed when investigating matters. By adopting alternative intelligence methods such as the National Intelligence Model (NIM), specialist Police units can process information such as subject profile, problem profile and tactical/strategy assessments. This is the most effective way for the information to be shared with relevant units in order to assist them in the future. Alternatively, analysing other forms of intelligence such as subject, market, criminal business and demographic and social trend can assist the Police in determining what resources are required from a strategic level. NIM provides a structured process consisting of three levels. These levels are based on the relevancy of the information from a local level, to force wide or international level. Using this model, specialist units can evaluate the risk from the information and place relevant procedures in place which could assist in the reduction of threat, risk and harm posed on the public.

(1037 Words)

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Title 3: Critically review key issues relating to the complexity and challenges of operational policing, review examples of critical and major incidents and analyse the role of the police within a joint emergency services operation to establish 'best practice'.

Each year, Police forces in the UK face complex and challenging issues which may come under other agencies' remit. Assistant Chief Constable Malcolm Graham from Scotland Police stated, 'About 80% of incidents attended by police officers do not involve a crime' – (Graham, 2017). Despite the vast amount of incidents Police attend which are crime related, Police are also expected to assist agencies such as Ambulance, Fire Service, Bailiffs, Council and others when there is mention of a potential threat. Within this answer I will address how the Police are now being utilised as resources for incidents more suited for other agencies, and how these new demands are having a negative impact on officers. I will also discuss the failings of the Police when dealing with critical incidents, and the benefits of a multi-agency approach at major incidents.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Service (HMICFRS) conduct an annual assessment of Police forces in England and Wales to assess their effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy (PEEL) when dealing with vulnerable person(s) and victims. During 2017, the HMICFRS decided to assess the effectiveness of the Police response to those suffering with mental health issues. A report published by HMICFRS following this assessment highlighted that the 'Police cannot fix a broken mental health system' – (HMICFRS, 2018). Despite Police officers being able to section a person they believe is suffering from a mental crisis and is in need of care and control, officers may be required to use force to restrain and detain the person. Under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983, the person will need to be taken to a place of safety for a mental health assessment. As highlighted by a HM Inspector, Zoe Billingham "People in crisis with mental health problems need expert support, support that can't be carried out in the back of a police car or by locking them in a police cell." – (Billingham, 2018). Due to the increasing demand for Police presence at Mental Health calls, Police officers who are not mental health professionals are now expected to act on behalf of support agencies in making split second decisions when dealing with person(s) in crisis.

Another challenge Police forces in the UK are now facing is the lack of resources they have when answering calls. Despite limited Police resources to answer the volume and complexity of calls which are crime related, officers are also expected to act as social workers, medics and mental health professionals. The vast increase in calls and high expectations of officers to manage demanding workloads, is having a negative impact on officer's work ethic. Officers are also more vulnerable to feeling stressed, anxious and to suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). In 2019, 'Mind' a registered charity in England and Wales that provide support and advice to persons experiencing mental health published research regarding mental health issues within the Police. The research highlights that, 'Almost 8 in 10 (79 per cent) of officers say they have felt feelings of stress and anxiety within the previous 12 months' – (Mind, 2019). Blue Light programme Manager Mahbu Rahman stated 'It's worrying but not surprising to see such high levels of poor mental health among police officers' – (Rahman, 2019). This comment was made after he highlighted that the 'unique pressures and frequent exposure to difficult incidents, actually puts officers at a greater risk of poor mental health' – (Rahman, 2019). This suggests that officers are now at a higher risk of suffering from mental health issues and will require support and counselling at some point during their career. Another challenge Police face is the lack of effective communication between partner agencies and organisations. Failure to communicate can result in actions not being completed and issues not being addressed.

An example of a critical incident whereby the challenges of operational policing had a direct impact on a victim is the death of Fiona Pilkington and her disabled daughter in 2007. A critical incident is defined as 'Any incident where the effectiveness of the police response is likely to have a significant impact on the confidence of the victim, their family and/or the community' – (Gloucestershire Police, 2017). Between 1997-2007 Fiona Pilkington and her family were continuously subjected to torment and abuse from local youths resulting in 33 incidents being recorded by Leicestershire Police. The Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) now known as the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC), is an independent body that 'investigates serious complaints and allegations of misconduct against the police' – (IOPC, no date). In 2011, the IPCC published a case review in relation to the failings of Leicestershire Police in identifying the family as a vulnerable collective. The review highlighted how 'An inquest jury criticised Leicestershire Police for failing to respond to Pilkington's complaints and also the local councils responsible for tackling antisocial behaviour where the family lived' – (IPCC, 2011). A recommendation provided to Leicestershire Police and local council following the IPCC report was the need for a Multi-Agency response to these types of incidents or those of a similar nature.

Although not directly linked, an example of a well-structured Multi-Agency approach is the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP). JESIP is a developed model emergency services use when dealing with major incidents. A major incident is defined as 'An event or situation with a range of serious consequences which requires special arrangements to be implemented by one or more emergency responder agency' – (Northumbria Police, 2017). During any incident whereby multiple emergency services are required, it is down to each service's discretion whether or not they believe the incident to be considered 'major'. A good example of JESIP being utilised is the Manchester Arena attack in 2017. Within the 'Kerslake Report', JESIP was outlined as 'fundamental to the principle of Shared Situational Awareness' – (Kerslake, 2017).

METHANE is an acronym used as part of JESIP training and used to assist emergency services with basic and vital information when at scene. Information passed to the control room will include the METHANE acronym being, a major incident being declared, the exact location, type of incident, hazards present, access routes, number of casualties and emergency services required. By having a well-structured joint approach to incidents and utilizing JESIP style skills, can prove crucial for first responders at scene when liaising with one another. Following any major incident, force commanders will attend a debrief whereby they can share information, positive and negative notes from the incident, skills learnt and areas they may be able to develop. By carrying out these debriefs, Police will be able to establish areas to develop in order to achieve best practice.

(1098 Words)

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Title 4: Analyse the potential links between terrorism and other forms of criminality and discuss how policing the roads assist in counter terrorism investigation

The current terror threat level in the United Kingdom is at 'Substantial', meaning that an attack is likely. Counter Terrorism Policing (CTP) is a UK based agency that investigates and disrupts extremism, suggest the 'best defence against the terrorist threat is a collective community effort' – (CTP, 2020). The CTP are advising the public, businesses and other organisations to remain vigilant, report anything suspicious and work together in order to 'minimise the chance of attack' – (CTP, 2020). Within this answer, I will discuss the links between Terrorist groups and Organised Crime Groups (OCGs). I will also discuss how both forms of criminality financially support each other, and how roads policing assists in the prevention of terrorism.

Jeffrey Robinson suggests 'The operating structure of terrorists and organised criminal groups are acknowledged as being strikingly similar' – (Robinson, 2003). The similarities are the threat the two organisations impose to the public, the shared goal to cause disruption, their profit-driven nature and both human and weapon trafficking. In 2015 and 2016, two major cities in Europe were subjected to terrorist attacks killing over 160 people in total. 'Europol', a European Union law enforcement agency that investigate terrorism and serious and organised crime, carried out a joint investigation in result of the attacks in Paris, 2015 and Brussels, 2016. The investigation in to the attackers 'uncovered the involvement of some of the perpetrators in different types of serious and organised crime' – (Europol, 2016). These types of crime included trafficking of drugs, firearms and migrants. Although the investigation by Europol suggests that terrorist groups utilise OCG's as a 'migrant smuggling network' – (Europol, 2016), it does not support the fact that the two organisations maintain engagement once the migrants are smuggled in to the country. In a 2007 case study regarding Terrorist groups and OCG's, 'Terrorism's reliance on organised crime for finance' – (Roth, et al, 2007), was highlighted.

Many of the migrants who are smuggled in by OCG's are vulnerable individuals who may have been coerced or forced to leave their countries. According to Northumbria Police (2017) 'A person is vulnerable if, as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation'. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) outline that migrants are nearly always offered a 'better life, work or escaping from poverty, natural disasters, violence, armed conflict or persecution' – (UNODC, no date). These promises are almost always far from the truth, and the realistic outcome for these persons is that they become 'involved at a low level in organised crime and do not fill major roles within organised crime networks' – (Europol, 2016).

In order to investigate and disrupt terrorism and OCG's within the UK, there are a number of agencies and organisations that work together and share relevant information and intelligence. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an alliance made up of 30 countries from Europe and North America who collectively work together to manage global crisis and fight terrorism. The UK being one of the alliances in NATO have their own security service known as Military Intelligence, Section 5 (MI5). The purpose of MI5 involves 'the protection of national security and in particular its protection against threats such as

terrorism, espionage and sabotage' – (MI5, 1989). Although there are a number of other agencies and organisations within the UK who investigate and disrupt terrorism and OCG such as Interpol, the National Crime Agency and Military Intelligence, Section 6 (MI6), basic information and intelligence is collected by officers on the ground serving within the Police.

One unit within the Police who 'can significantly contribute to counter-terrorism surveillance' – (Corbett, 2007) is the Road Policing Unit (RPU). 'The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and General Direction 2002 exempts emergency vehicles from the observance of speed limits' – (Metropolitan Police, 2018). In November, 2020, Suffolk Constabulary (SC) launched their 'Commercial Vehicle Unit' (CVU). The unit will be made up of officers within RPU and 'dedicated to policing commercial vehicle use across the county, particularly in respect of the strategic road network' – (SC, 2020). Commercial vehicles is a term 'used to identify a vehicle which main purpose is to transport goods or materials rather than passengers' – (Car Keys, 2017). Section 163 of the Road Traffic Act 1986 provides Police officers with the power to stop vehicles. This power will be utilised by units such as RPU and CVU and will provide them with 'opportunities to disrupt Organised Crime Groups and serious offences committed by those using commercial vehicles, such as drug trafficking and human trafficking' – (SC, 2020).

As well as Organised Crime, RPU play a significant role in tackling the threat of terrorism and disrupting the movement of drugs, weapons and human transportation. 'In the run-up to the London Olympics in 2012, the involvement of roads traffic police in counter-terrorist operations and monitoring will take on an increasingly crucial role' – (Corbett, 2007). This quote by Corbett suggests that due to terrorist organisations and organised crime groups using the roads 'to get to and flee from their crime destinations' – (Corbett, 2007), RPU units will play a significant role in the prevention of terrorists utilising the roads.

In conclusion, from the research above it is evident that there are a number of direct links between Terrorism and Organised Crime. Although a number of different reports suggest that Terrorist groups and OCG's utilise each other for reasons such as drug, weapon and human trafficking, there is minimal evidence to suggest that these groups have any other relationship than the need to financially aid one another. From researching this topic and discussing the information above, it is reassuring to read the reports and guidance that evidence the work different agencies and organisations within the UK are carrying out to disrupt terrorism. Investigating terrorism and OCGs by using intelligence is proving beneficial for specialist units such as RPU, as the units are being utilised in effective and efficient ways to reduce the movement of drugs, weapons and humans throughout the country.

(1001 Words)

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