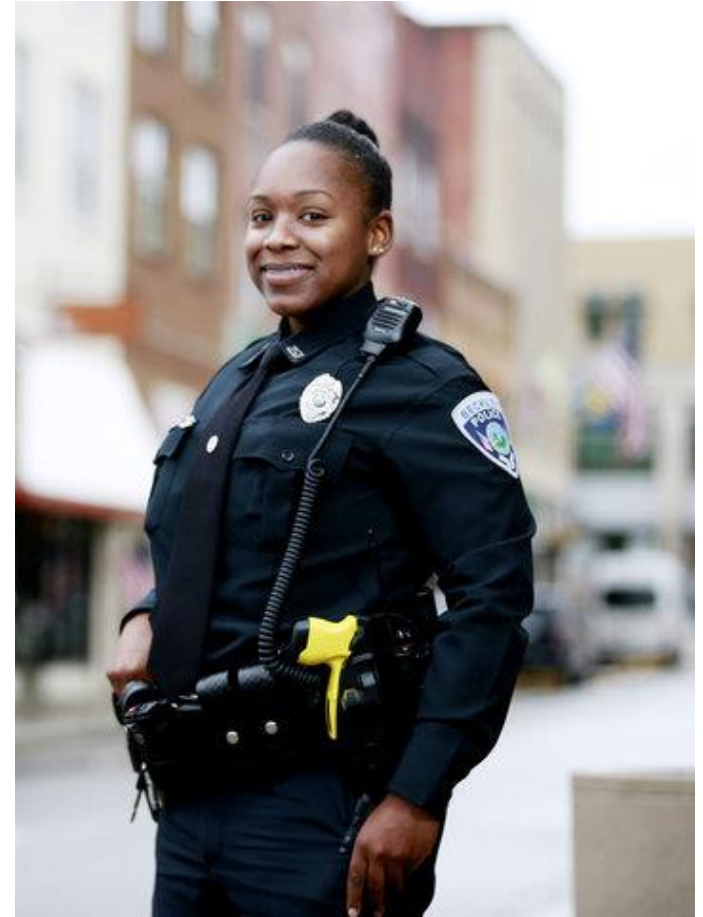


**On the scrap paper on your desk, draw a quick sketch of a police officer.**

**You only have 2 minutes!**

Which one looks most like the officer you drew?



What are some of the modern day criticisms of the police force?

Police The Observer

Daniel Boffey, policy editor

Sat 18 Jan 2014 20:13 GMT



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Police recruiting chief says force needs positive discrimination

College of Policing boss warns that law may need to change to put more minority officers on beat



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Police force brings in 'patronising and insulting' 'have a cry' space for menopausal female officers

- Nottinghamshire Police said menopausal staff should be given frequent...
The women are also 'risk-assessed' for jobs and are allowed to come in la...
A Tory MP said it was 'insulting' to officers who regularly face tough situa...

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What are some of the modern day criticisms of the police force?

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Jury Awards \$37 Million To Family Of Korryn Gaines, Woman Killed By Police In 2016

Baltimore police shot and killed Gaines, 23, during a six-hour standoff.

By Ryan Grenoble

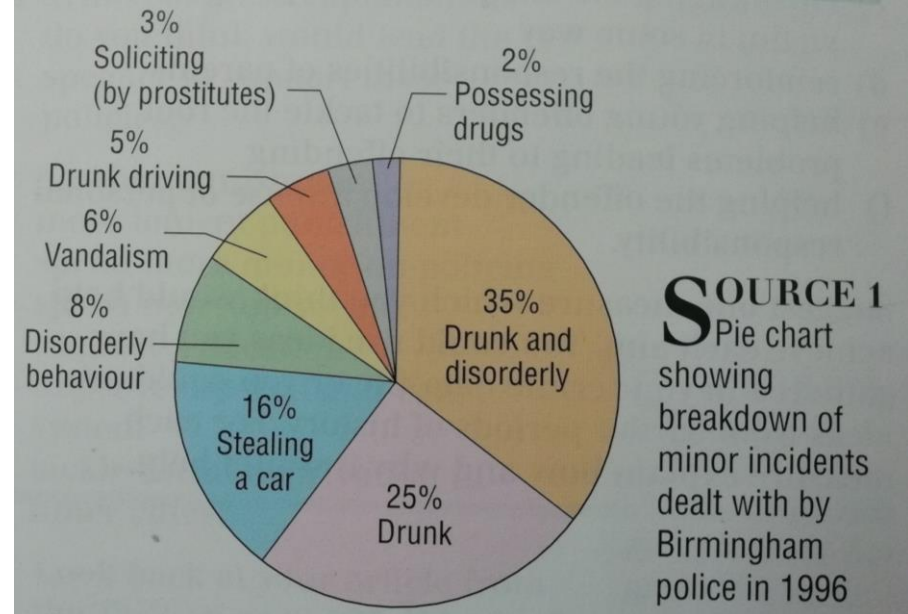
# What kind of police do we want in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?

- To know the developments of the police force in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.
- To understand how public attitudes towards the police have changed in 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries.
- To be able to evaluate public expectations of the police.

# Comparing 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century crime

**SOURCE 1** Alexander Hennessey was a member of the Metropolitan Police. This is his log of arrests in sixteen years between 1857 and 1873

<b>Reasons for arrests</b>	<b>Number of arrests</b>
<i>Petty theft</i>	24
<i>Burglary</i>	4
<i>Drunkenness</i>	27
<i>Drunk in charge of a vehicle</i>	20
<i>Cab driver holding up traffic</i>	18
<i>Assault</i>	5
<i>Begging</i>	3



What are the similarities and differences?

What new crimes will police have to deal with?  
(Think back to last lesson)

# Policing by 1900

- Police officers were badly paid and poorly trained. They were expected to learn on the job and the only training was some military drill.
- Most of the police officer's time was spent on the beat (walking around the local area) – up to 20 miles a day.
- All police officers were men.
- A policeman operated on his own, on foot, with just a whistle to call for help.
- Every separate area of Britain had its own police force. There were more than 200 local police forces, but they were not centralised and each had their own rules and way of working.
- Local record keeping was poor and there were no centralised records of criminals. It was unusual and difficult for neighbouring forces to work together.

How is this progress from what we saw in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?  
What similarities and differences are there with today?

# Policing by 2018

Imagine you are a police officer today, in 2018.

Read through the different scenarios. How would you prevent or solve the crime in each case? You can use any technologies or methods available to the police today.

# Scenarios:

A local community in Moseley, Birmingham, is complaining that people are constantly racing cars up and down their road. The speed limit is 20mph but the racers are consistently reaching 50mph+.

A serial killer is on the loose in central Birmingham. Three women have been murdered in our around the Bull Ring.

A woman has contacted the police to complain of a stalker.

A local school has been in contact with the police over cases of students cyberbullying each other.



# Policing developments in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: the big ideas

- Technological developments enable more efficient policing (e.g. advances to transport and communication).
- Increasing specialisation of police roles since 1900.
- Improved organisation and centralisation of policing.

**Task:** Look at the developments to policing on the next 2 slides. Tick the relevant boxes to show what each new development is helping with.

**Grade 9 challenge:** How would you organise this information into a 12-mark question asking you to explain the developments of policing in the 20<sup>th</sup> C? Create a plan.

Development	Helps police catch criminals	Helps improve public confidence in police	Helps speed up policing jobs	Helps prevent crime	Helps police forces to cooperate
1901, National Fingerprint System keeps a record of fingerprints from everyone arrested.					
1901, different blood types discovered. Blood samples from crime scenes can be used to identify criminals.					
1900s, improved microscopes make it possible to find smaller quantities of blood at crime scenes.					
1920s, women first recruited to join the police force. At first, they were mostly given roles of working with child or female criminals or victims of crime.					
1930s, police cars now common. Two-way radios installed in cars for better communication between officers.					
1930s, 999 emergency number introduced.					
1946, first specialist Fraud Squad set up in London to tackle crime in business and the stock market. This evolved to tackle high-value crimes like art theft as well and used police officers with expert knowledge of finance and business.					
1947, Police Training College set up to train new recruits.					
1960s, Metropolitan Police first uses computers to process payroll and pensions.					
1980, Police National Computer is launched, capable of holding the records of 25 million individuals.					
1988, first murder convictions based on DNA samples from the victims and the accused. DNA can be identified in tiny quantities of hair, skin or body fluids.					
1995, National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System and National DNA Database set up to share information which can be used to identify criminals.					
Every police force has its own Special Branch to tackle threats to national security and terrorism.; They work with MI5, the security service, to detect and prevent terrorists.					

Development	Helps police catch criminals	Helps improve public confidence in police	Helps speed up policing jobs	Helps prevent crime	Helps police forces to cooperate
1967, breathalysers introduced to enable traffic police to test drivers' blood alcohol level at the road side.					
1992, speed cameras introduced.					
Tablets and smartphones are now used to record and share information directly at the crime scene.					
Closed circuit television (CCTV) used in public places.					
Computer software allows private companies to analyse large amounts of footage and forecast acts of terrorism and other crimes.					
Biometric screening uses unique body characteristics, like fingerprints or eye patterns, to restrict access to data, places and buildings.					
New software can rapidly analyse video data to identify criminals. This would have taken far longer when a police officer had to watch the video in real time.					
1971, the Metropolitan Bomb Squad was set up at a time when there was an increasing number of terrorist attacks by the IRA and other groups.					
2001, the National Hi-tech Crime Unit was set up to tackle online crimes including hacking, card fraud and virus attacks.					
1971, Misuse of Drugs Act was passed, making the use of various substances (including heroin, cocaine and cannabis) illegal. Special operations units were set u to tackle drug crime by disrupting criminal activity and organisations, monitoring known drug users and preventing further spread of drug use.					
2013, National Crime Agency is set up to tackle drug trafficking into the UK. It uses intelligence and data on known criminals to predict and stop drug hauls.					
The first specially trained police dogs were Labradors used in south London in 1938. A specialist dog section was established by Met police in 1946. By 1950s, most police forces have dog units. Today, dogs are trained to sniff out drugs, find explosives, tack and catch criminals, search for missing persons + strengthen police presence at major events.					

# What do the police actually do?

The public still see the police as 'thief catchers', but dealing with crime is only one part of police work. A 1993 survey revealed that only **18% of calls made to the police were crime related**. The rest concerned items such as lost property, noisy neighbours, keeping order at football matches, defusing arguments between landlords and tenants, and picking up drunks.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, police forces have increasingly focused on **preventing crime**. This can involve working with schools to educate young people about avoiding risks which can lead to them becoming victims of crime, giving people advice on how to make their homes more secure, and involvement with neighbourhood watch schemes.

**Police Community Support Officers** have a particular focus on crime prevention. They can confiscate alcohol and remove abandoned vehicles which can lead to, for example, anti-social behaviour.



# Case Study: Neighbourhood Watch



- First set up in the UK in 1982. A modern example of ***community involvement in law enforcement***
- In the early 1980s, the number of local Neighbourhood Watches rose from 1,000 to 29,000.
- Some estimates say 3.8 million households are involved.
- During the 1980s, Thatcher watched to increased the role and responsibility of the individual and reduce the role of the state.
- NW was imported as an idea from the US, originally set up in Chicago.
- Britain in the early 1980s saw a dramatic increase in crimes and society was keen to see the implementation of new ways to reduce it.
- Different to hue and cry as it is voluntary.

## Aims:

- Helping police prevent crime by encouraging local vigilance.
- Reducing fear of crime by increasing community involvement.
- Reporting crime trends to the police.

**What do you think the following groups thought of NW...  
Government? Police? Public?**

# Opinions on Neighbourhood Watch

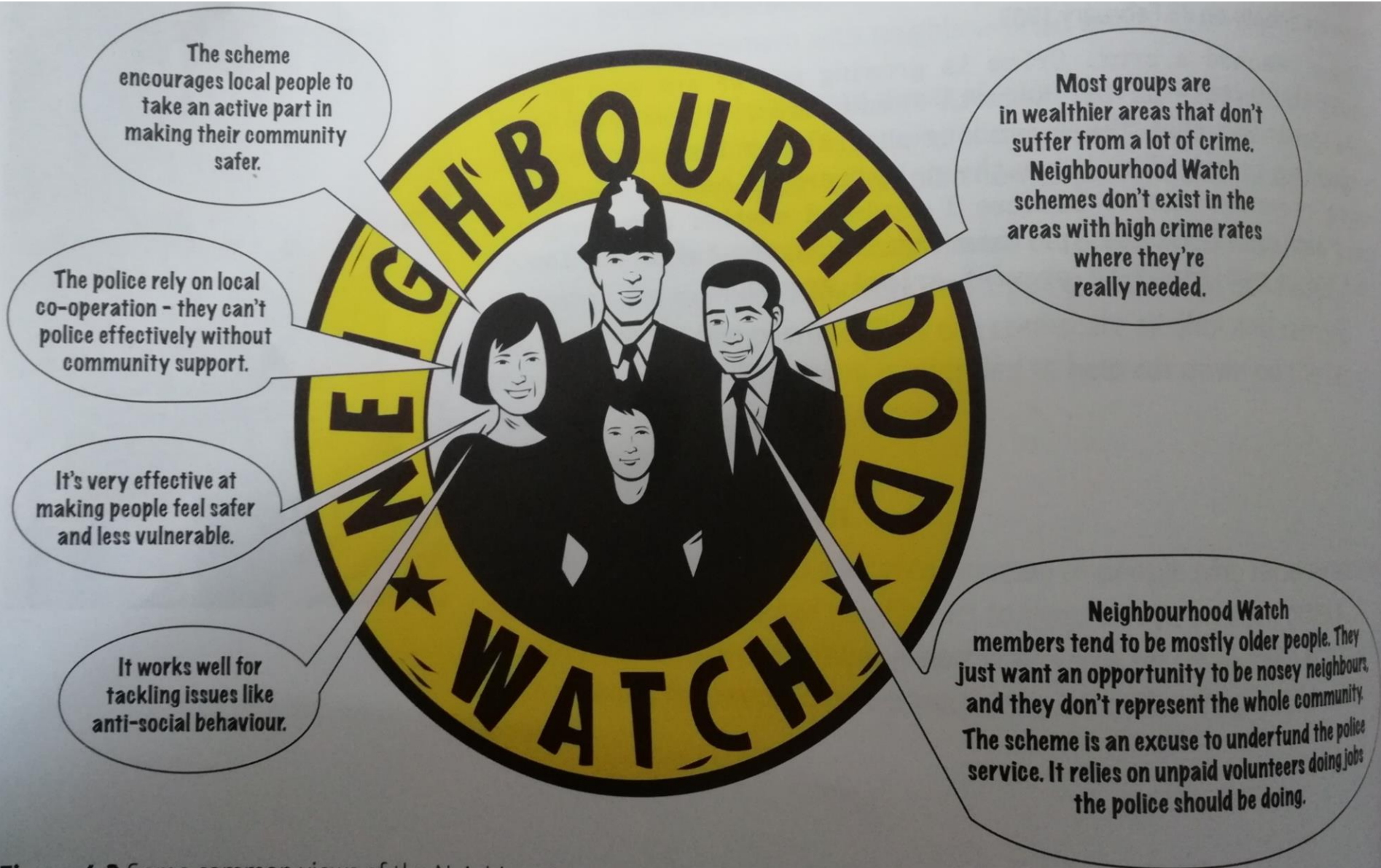


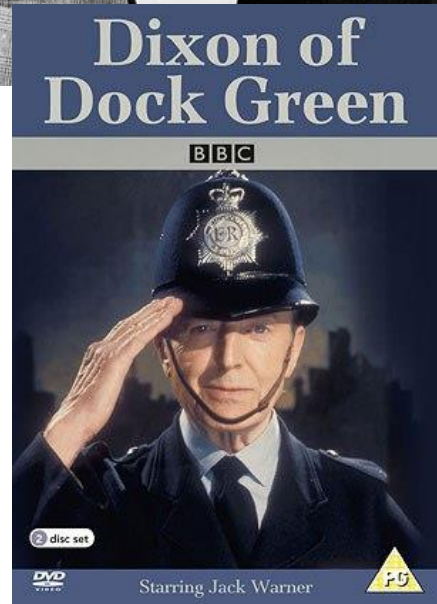
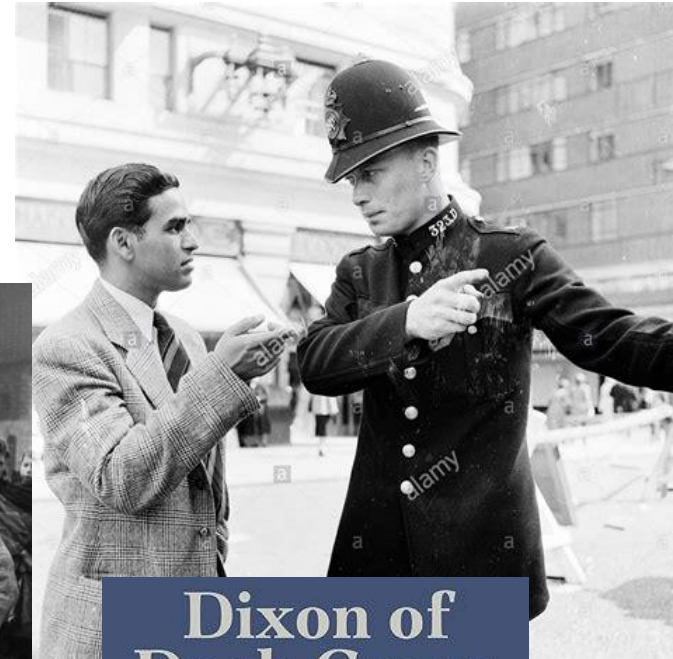
Figure 4.2 Some common views of the Neighbourhood Watch scheme in the 1980s.

**How have attitudes to  
policing changed?**

# Policing in the 1950s



Impressions?



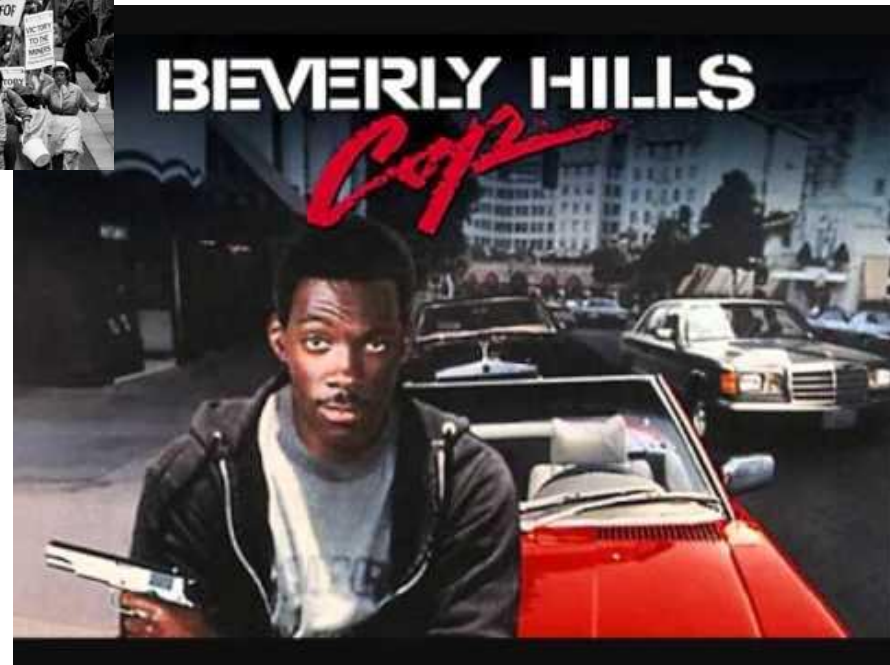


# Policing in the 1950s

- Highest point for public image of police.
- Symbolic of the law-abiding British nation.
- Popular image of the police officer, seen on films/TV and widely held by ordinary people, was of a trusted figure who prevented crime by quick thinking and wise words.
- Seen as fair-minded uncles to young troublemakers but tough on real villains.
- Likely to cuff a young male offender around the ear and send him back to his parents for punishment.
- Favourite nickname for the police was 'the bobby'.

# Policing in the 1980s

Impressions?



**BEVERLY HILLS**  
*Cop*

# Policing in the 1980s

- Rising crime put police work under the spotlight and methods were called into question.
- Series of scandals involving fake evidence, forced confessions and alleged racism eroded public confidence in the police.
- Rapid response teams in screaming panda cars were the symbol of 1980s policing.
- Withdrawal of police from local communities to work with technology as crime rose.
- 1980s TV police officer presented as tough and sometimes violent, likely to cut corners in order to meet targets or get ahead.
- Favourite nickname for the police was 'pigs'.

# In the 1990s...

- Efforts were taken to help police rebuild links with communities, e.g. by visiting schools and setting up Neighbourhood Watches.
- Research had shown that crime could be reduced simply by introducing neighbours to one another!
- Community policing aims to make police more responsive to the local community.
- Many forces have reinstated the 'bobby on the beat' by popular demand, because having policemen on the streets is reassuring to the public even if they're unlikely to make any arrests.

Police  
The Observer

Daniel Boffey, *policy editor*  
Sat 18 Jan 2014 20:13 GMT



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What about modern day attitudes towards the police?

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## Police force brings in 'patronising and insulting' 'have a cry' space for menopausal female officers

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Baltimore police shot and killed Gaines, 23, during a six-hour standoff.

By Ryan Greenoble

What do you think?



## At home... consolidation task:

Create a timeline of policing from the establishment of Peel's police force to the modern day. Highlight turning points and key developments.

## At home... exam questions:

**Explain one way that the system of community law enforcement in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was different from community law enforcement in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (4)**

1 paragraph, focus on change

**Explain one way in which policing was similar in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (4)**

1 paragraph, focus on continuity

**Explain why attitudes towards the police changed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (12)**

3 paragraphs, each focused on a different reason

**'Attitudes in society were the most important factor influencing how criminal activity was dealt with in the period c.1500 – c.2000' How far do you agree? Explain your answer (16+4)**

Intro, 4 main paragraphs, conclusion