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This study evaluates the impact on street users of the shift towards enforcement measures aimed at those involved in begging, street drinking and other problematic street culture. Street homelessness has been a policy priority in England since the early s, with a substantial subsequent decline.

Beaumont Adams Revolver Webley "Bulldog" Revolver The lack of organisation and efficiency of early law enforcement was often a source of public controversy. Because of this, a parliamentary committee was appointed to investigate the current system of policing. Upon Sir Robert Peel being appointed as Home Secretary in , he established a second and more effective committee, and acted upon its findings. Robert Peel, believing that the way to standardise the police was to make it an official paid profession, to organise it in a civilian fashion, and to make it answerable to the public. After he presented his ideas to Parliament , they were approved and made official with the Metropolitan Police Act of . Due to this, Royal Assent was given to the Metropolitan Police Act on 19 June , [7] placing the policing arrangements for the capital directly under the control of Sir Robert Peel. To appear neutral, the uniform was deliberately manufactured in blue, rather than red which was then a military colour, along with the officers being armed only with a wooden truncheon and a rattle to signal the need for assistance. Along with this, police ranks did not include military titles, with the exception of Sergeant. Later, the obsolete flintlocks were decommissioned from service, superseded by early revolvers. At the time, burglary or "house breaking" as it was then called was a common problem for police. It was then also legal under the Bill of Rights for members of the public who were Protestants , as most were, to own and use firearms. The authorisation was issued on the condition that revolvers would only be issued if, in the opinion of the senior officer, the officer could be trusted to use it safely and with discretion. From then, officers could be armed. The practice lasted until , although the vast majority of the system was phased out by the end of the 19th century. During the s, the flintlock pistols that had been purchased in were decommissioned from service, being superseded by Beaumontâ€™s Adams revolvers firing the . On the night of 18 February PC Henry Owen became the first officer to fire a revolver while on duty, doing so after he was unable to alert the owners of premises on fire. In the Bulldogs were withdrawn from service and returned to stores. Lord Trenchard standardised the issue of pistols among divisions with the division size determining the number of firearms with thirty-two rounds per pistol issued: In the authorisation to carry revolvers on outer districts was revoked, and at the same time Canadian Ross rifles were purchased in the prelude to the Second World War. The original headquarters of the newly formed Metropolitan Police was near Government , at 4 Whitehall Place , [citation needed] with a back entrance on Great Scotland Yard. Scotland Yard soon became established as a name for the force itself. Working shifts lasted 12 hours, 6 days a week, with Sunday as a rest day. Until , Metropolitan Police officers did not receive a boot allowance. In the Home Secretary invited competition from many companies to invent a "police whistle" to replace the rattle. At the same time, a competition for the contract to supply the Metropolitan Police with new truncheons was under way. In , during a riot between warring working parties in Hyde Park , many truncheons were damaged or broken, samples were sent off to be tested by the Royal Army Clothing Department, at a cost of 16 shillings per day. In October , pounds worth of Lance and Cocuswood were purchased, to use in place of Lignum vitae that was deemed unsuitable after Army testing. However, because the two Commissioners did not agree on methods of running the force, since it was decided that only one Commissioner would run the force. Officers were physically assaulted, others impaled , blinded, and on one occasion held down while a vehicle was driven over them. One of the priorities of the Metropolitan Police from the beginning was "maintaining public order", which they were active in doing, against the major Chartist demonstrations â€™48 and the Bloody Sunday demonstration of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square in . However, the City of London Police , created in the same year was an independent force. In taking over a function formerly the responsibility of the Runners, a new investigative force was formed as the "Detective Branch". And first consisted of; two Inspectors , six Sergeants and a number of Constables. After going on the run they were tracked down by Detective Sergeants Thornton and Langley and publicly hanged outside Horsemonger Gaol in Southwark. In , officers were

arrested for being intoxicated while on duty, [20] In there was a police strike, and during three high ranking detectives were tried for corruption at the Old Bailey. This was separated from the uniformed branch and its head had direct access to the Home Secretary, by-passing the Commissioner. Instead, they were issued with armbands which identified them as Special Constables, along with being issued a truncheon and a whistle. The threat of Irish terrorism was combated by the formation of the Special Irish Branch, in March The " Irish " sobriquet was dropped in as the department remit was extended to cover other threats, and became known simply as Special Branch. They also policed Rosyth Dockyard from until The last case of this was when the now defunct Buckinghamshire Constabulary called upon the MPS to help in the investigation of the Great Train Robbery. These included limiting membership of the Police Federation , introducing limited terms of employment [31] and the short-lived creation of separate career paths for the lower and higher ranks akin to the military system of officer and non-commissioned career streams. Due to the increased responsibilities of the police during war-time, three reserve groups were mobilised. The first consisted of 2, ex-police pensioners who were re-engaged, a second of 5, Special Constables serving on a full-time basis for the duration of the war, and the third being 18, War Reserve Constables employed on the same basis as the Special Constables. On the same day as the Battle of Dunkirk , Scotland Yard issued a memorandum detailing the police use of firearms in wartime. The memorandum detailed the planned training for all officers in the use of pistols and revolvers , as despite the police being a non-combatant force, while the war was in progress they would be responsible for providing armed protection at premises deemed at risk from enemy sabotage and would assist the British Armed Forces in the event of an invasion. Due to these added roles, on 1 June , 3, Canadian Ross Rifles and 72, rounds of. Thames Division were allocated the smallest amount of 61 rifles, and "S" Division the largest with After staying stable for decades, crime rates in London soared during and after the Second World War , posing a new challenge to police. The chaotic conditions of the City under aerial attack were followed by crime, such as looting, and theft of goods and foodstuffs for illicit sales as black market rationed goods. This also fuelled the activities of criminal gangs who continued and expanded their activities after the war. By , the number of recorded crimes in London had risen tenfold from the s, to more than , By they had reached , Bentley and Craig were spotted climbing up a drain pipe to gain access to the roof by a member of the public, who called the police. The first officer to arrive on scene was Detective Sergeant Frederick Fairfax ; by this time both Bentley and Craig had hidden behind the lift shaft. DS Fairfax gained entry to the roof and apprehended Bentley, but while doing so was shot in the shoulder by Craig. Upon armed uniformed officers arriving, Constable Sidney Miles was shot dead by Craig. During the s and s, London was subject to many protests by organisations. On more than one occasion, police clashed with violent protesters, making newspaper headlines. The need for a public order trained police unit was realised, and in the Special Patrol Group was formed. The Officers attached to the SPG received higher training in public order policing than divisional counterparts. The group often received controversy and accusations of police brutality. The best known of the police brutality cases was the killing of Blair Peach. In the late s Operation Countryman investigated allegations of endemic corruption in the s and s. It concluded that there had been corruption at many levels. Only 8 prosecutions were brought but several hundred officers retired or resigned as a result. In , a report issued by Lord Scarman stated that the Metropolitan Police were having problems regarding racial discrimination. Notable incidents[edit] Siege of Sidney Street: Massacre of Braybrooke Street: Three police officers were murdered by Harry Roberts and two other occupants of a vehicle who had been stopped for questioning. Provisional IRA bombing campaign: Throughout the last quarter of the 20th century, a number of bombings were carried out by the Provisional Irish Republican Army. A list of bombings carried out within the Metropolitan Police District , and those planted in central London, can be found here. From 6 to 12 December , Provisional IRA members took a couple hostage in their home, while on the run from police. The Spaghetti House siege occurred on 18 September when alleged members of the Black Liberation Army attempted to commit an armed robbery at the Spaghetti House restaurant to gain publicity for their cause. However, the robbery was discovered by police, and the would-be robbers initiated a siege by taking hostages. A London Underground train failed to stop and crashed into the buffers at the end of a tunnel, resulting in the largest loss of life during peacetime on the Tube with 43 people killed. Notting Hill Carnival riot: After

Metropolitan Police officers attempted to arrest an alleged pickpocket at the Notting Hill Carnival on 30 August, a riot ensued leading to over officers being admitted to hospital. Serial killer Dennis Nilsen murdered at least 15 men and boys over a period of five years. He was known for retaining corpses for sex acts, and disposing of body parts by burning them or dumping them in drains. Some remains were found in his home at Muswell Hill when Met officers apprehended him. Death of Blair Peach: Teacher Peach was fatally injured in April during a demonstration in Southall by the Anti-Nazi League against a National Front election meeting taking place in the town hall. He was knocked unconscious and died the next day in hospital. Five separatists and one hostage died. During the early s the Met began Operation Swamp which was implemented to cut street crime by the use of the Sus law which legally allowed officers to stop people on the suspicion of wrongdoing. Tensions rose within the black community after a black youth was stabbed, leading to severe rioting on 11 April John Duffy and David Mulcahy committed 18 rapes of women and young girls at or near railway stations in London and South East England, murdering three of their victims. Metropolitan Police officers and the British Transport Police worked with neighbouring forces to solve the crimes. Duffy was convicted in, but Mulcahy was not brought to justice until almost ten years later. He was not there at the time, and Groce was part-paralysed by the bullet. A week after the Brixton riot, while tensions among the black community were still high, riots broke out in Tottenham, north London, after the mother of a black man whose house was being searched died of a heart attack during the operation. During the riot, PC Keith Blakelock was murdered. Kenneth Erskine carried out a series of attacks in Stockwell on elderly men and women, breaking into their homes and strangling them to death. Most were sexually assaulted before being murdered. Murder of Daniel Morgan: Daniel Morgan was a private investigator who was murdered in Sydenham south east London, in March

2: The impact of enforcement on street users in England - CORE

users were less likely to benefit from enforcement if, for example, they had a long history of street living and/or substance misuse, had inadequately treated mental health problems, already had an extensive criminal record, or considered themselves to be 'hopeless cases'.

Drugs The use of illegal drugs, particularly Class A, impacts on the social and economic well being of the country, including its reputation overseas. Drug smuggling by organised criminals is a major threat. Class A drugs, specifically heroin, cocaine, crack cocaine and ecstasy, are widely available throughout the UK. Organised crime involvement in drug trafficking The UK illegal drugs market remains extremely attractive to organised criminals. The prices charged at street level are some of the highest in Europe, and are sufficient to repay the costs of smuggling the drugs into the UK. The traditional distinction between international importers and the UK-based wholesalers is becoming more blurred, with some regional wholesalers travelling to the continent to arrange their own imports. British organised criminals are active at all levels of the UK drugs trade, from importing to street-level distribution. A large number of foreign nationals are also heavily involved in the illegal drugs trade in the UK. Some have cultural and familial ties to the countries the drugs come from or travel through – this makes it easier for them to take major roles in the trade. Drug supply to the UK Heroin trafficking The amount of heroin estimated to be imported annually into the UK is between tonnes. The vast majority of this is derived from Afghan opium. Pakistan is a major transit country for Afghan opiates with well established ethnic and familial links to the UK. Heroin trafficked via Pakistan to the UK is likely to have either been sent directly by parcel, air courier or maritime container; or been trafficked by sea onto eastern or southern Africa for onward movement. Iran is another important gateway for Afghan opiates, which are trafficked west from Afghanistan, often en route to Turkey and western Europe. In Europe, the Balkans is an important transport nexus with crime groups utilising long-established trafficking routes, while the Netherlands plays a strategically important role for organising the importation of heroin into the UK market. Traditionally, most of the cocaine destined for Europe, including the UK, has crossed the Atlantic by ship and entered via Spain. The most significant method currently used to smuggle bulk amounts is in maritime container ships arriving in European hub ports, such as Antwerp and Rotterdam, before being moved into the UK. The use of other maritime methods, such as yachts, general cargo vessels, air couriers and cargo are also significant. Traffickers use varied routings with many shipments passing through South American countries, such as Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela, as well as the Caribbean and West Africa while en route to Europe. However, this name is in itself misleading as frequently these substances contain controlled drugs. This has led to associated health problems among users. The marketing and sale continues to take place on the internet presenting challenges for law enforcement to control their sale and distribution. Most of this is herbal skunk cannabis. Despite increasing domestic cultivation most cannabis in the UK is still imported via all modes of transport. Afghanistan and Morocco are source countries for cannabis resin. There is no evidence to suggest the UK exports commercial quantities of cannabis. UK distribution Once the drugs have been successfully brought into the UK, they have traditionally been transported to major cities such as London, Liverpool and Birmingham before being distributed. Many other cities and large towns act as secondary distribution points, with drugs moved in bulk before being sold on to local dealers. Drugs destined for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are mostly routed via England, reflecting the extensive use of the Channel ports. Generally, adulterants used are chosen because they match the appearance of the drug being cut, mimic its effects or alter it in a sought-after way. Cutting can happen at any point in the chain and often takes place several times before the drugs reach the end user. Cutting agents now integrally feature within the UK drugs trade and suppliers have developed stronger links with organised drugs traffickers. Cutting agents are bought from businesses outside the UK, primarily in China and India. Criminals have adapted their importation methodology to avoid detection at UK and other European borders by mis-describing loads. There has been an increase in the importation of cutting agents for heroin. Levels of heroin adulteration were higher in than during and the most common type of cutting agents were caffeine and paracetamol.

3: Publications - www.enganchecubano.com

There has been a significant shift towards enforcement interventions aimed at the 'street users' involved in these www.enganchecubano.com report evaluates the impact of these enforcement interventions on the welfare of street users in England.

Glossary Responses to the Problem of Street Prostitution Your analysis of your local problem should give you a better understanding of the factors that are contributing to it. Once you have analyzed your local problem and established a baseline for measuring effectiveness, you should consider possible responses to address the problem. The following response strategies provide a foundation of ideas for addressing your particular problem. These strategies are drawn from a variety of research studies and police reports. It is critical that you tailor responses to local circumstances, and that you can justify each response based on reliable analysis. In most cases, an effective strategy will involve implementing several different responses. Law enforcement responses alone are seldom effective in reducing or solving the problem. Do not limit yourself to considering what police can do to better address the problem: The responsibility of responding, in some cases, may need to be shifted toward those who have the capacity to implement more effective responses. For more detailed information on shifting and sharing responsibility, see Response Guide No. General Principles for an Effective Strategy You should consider a few general principles when developing your response strategy. Which particular responses you adopt should depend on what you learn from a careful analysis of your local problem. The responses selected should be carefully focused on the angle of the problem that you are trying to resolve. Strategies seeking to reduce the harms caused by and experienced by prostitutes are more likely to work than those seeking to eliminate prostitution altogether. Strategies focused exclusively on arresting prostitutes are unlikely to be effective. An effective strategy not only must force prostitutes off the streets and get them to stop their offensive behavior, but also must give them viable alternatives: This usually requires greater cooperation between the police and various service organizations. Police must work closely with service providers to ensure the various enforcement- and treatment-based responses are well-coordinated. Specific Responses to Address Street Prostitution Detering Prostitutes and Clients Enforcing laws prohibiting soliciting, patronizing, and loitering for the purposes of prostitution. The main strategy police use to control street prostitution is enforcing laws prohibiting soliciting, patronizing, and loitering for the purposes of prostitution. Enforcement strategies are expensive; each arrest costs thousands of dollars to process. By themselves, they are ineffective at either controlling street prostitution or protecting prostitutes from harm. While the severity of the penalties against prostitutes does appear to affect the volume of prostitution, modest fines against prostitutes may actually force them to commit more prostitution to pay the fines. Prostitutes who are prosecuted are usually convicted, but many of them fail to show up for court hearings. Most prostitutes consider the costs of being arrested as a business expense and an inconvenience, and not as a significant deterrent. However, street prostitutes can provide valuable information to police about other crimes, and the threat of enforcement gives the police leverage for information. In some jurisdictions, controlling street prostitution is left to the vice squad. Historically, the police have arrested far more prostitutes than clients, although many police agencies have shifted toward a more balanced enforcement strategy, targeting clients as well as prostitutes. To promote a consistent response and improve the chances for successful prosecutions, police agencies should prepare written guidelines governing how and under what circumstances they will enforce prostitution laws. Enforcing laws prohibiting prostitution and the solicitation thereof. Enforcing laws prohibiting prostitution usually requires undercover police officers to pose as clients to gather the necessary evidence, which can be difficult to get from street-savvy prostitutes. Some police agencies still do not have enough female officers to conduct effective solicitation enforcement campaigns, and these assignments are typically not popular among officers. United Kingdom police do not use this strategy because neither prostitution itself nor proposing the exchange of sex for money is illegal. The city of St. Many jurisdictions have enacted laws that prohibit conduct associated with prostitution and the solicitation thereof, such as

loitering for the purposes of prostitution, loitering in search of a prostitute, and curb-crawling. These laws are designed to let the police charge prostitutes and clients without having to prove there was a proposed or actual exchange of money for sex. Charges of loitering for the purposes of prostitution are difficult to prove in some jurisdictions, so even if arrest rates are high, prosecutions may not be. In addition to routinely enforcing prostitution laws, the police often conduct intensive arrest campaigns against prostitutes, clients, or both. These campaigns significantly increase the risks of arrest, at least temporarily, bringing large numbers of prostitutes and clients into the formal justice system. When combined with media coverage, the campaigns are intended to deter those arrested from re-offending, and to deter potential clients. In high-volume arrest campaigns, the chances that police will arrest innocent people increase, unless they take special precautions. Without some follow-up court intervention or measures to change the environment, intensive enforcement campaigns only temporarily interrupt street prostitution, or move it elsewhere: Intensive arrest campaigns may inadvertently increase the risk of harm street prostitutes face. The clientele in these areas may be unfamiliar, and yet the prostitutes may not take their usual safety precautions. As a result of increased competition for fewer clients, some prostitutes lower their prices, and thus must work in these conditions for longer periods to earn the same amount of money. Establishing a highly visible police presence. A highly visible police presence, typically with extra uniformed officers, is intended to discourage area street prostitution. Extra police presence is expensive, of course, and is effective only if the police follow it up with more permanent strategies. Alternative methods to establish a police presence are to open a police station e. Private security forces might also be deployed to supplement a police presence. Whether changes in enforcement levels against indoor prostitution e. The conventional wisdom is that there is little movement between them, mostly due to the high proportion of street prostitutes who are heavy drug users and thus not likely to be hired by indoor venues. The laws related to indoor prostitution are likely to affect the degree of mobility it is legal in the United Kingdom, and illegal in the United States. Indoor prostitutes seem more easily able to work on the streets when they have to than street prostitutes can move indoors. Some communities have enhanced penalties for prostitution-related offenses committed within specific areas. These penalty enhancements are intended to move the street prostitution market to other locations so the target area can be redeveloped. You should be careful that the problem is not displaced to areas where the impact will be even worse. Banning prostitutes or clients from certain areas. Many courts order prostitutes and clients to stay out of specifically defined areas where street prostitution is prevalent, as a condition of either bail or probation. Enforcing the orders requires that police have good physical descriptions of the offenders and know the specific parameters of the orders. In addition, forbidding their entry into certain areas may sever ties to the only social support networks they may have. Instead of traditional criminal justice sanctions, prostitutes and clients can be required to appear before community justice panels that focus on restoring the harms the community suffers. Men charged with soliciting in Indianapolis, Indiana, are required to return to the community in which the offense occurred to publicly face area residents and to perform community service work there American Prosecutors Research Institute Enlisting community members to provide surveillance or to publicly protest against prostitutes or clients. Direct community activism in the form of organized marches, rallies, or confrontations of prostitutes and clients has proved effective in disrupting and moving street prostitution markets. In addition to the risk of vigilantism, police should recognize that some community protests do not necessarily reflect the attitudes of the entire community, but instead represent the preferences of those who participate. Local street patrols conducted by community members can also provide valuable information to police. Effective patrols are difficult to establish and maintain without a highly committed leader to recruit, organize, and mobilize members. Educating and warning high-risk prostitute and client populations. Working with other institutions, you can target education and warning messages to groups especially likely to become involved in prostitution, as either prostitutes or clients. Certain groups are especially vulnerable to being recruited or drawn to street prostitution, among them juvenile offenders, juvenile runaways, and juveniles in group homes residential custody. Young people at high risk for being recruited into prostitution usually have multiple critical social and psychological problems that require attention if they are to be kept out of prostitution. Addressing them requires that police develop effective partnerships with schools, the juvenile

justice system, and child welfare systems. Among the high-risk client groups are male conventioners, male soldiers, and previously arrested clients. The education and warning information can be conveyed through letters, lectures, video presentations, billboards, warning signs, or media outlets. A growing number of jurisdictions have established court-ordered education programs for convicted clients. Many programs have led to positive changes in attitude among participants and enjoy substantial support from participants, stakeholders, and the public. The program fees charged to clients are often used to support services designed to help prostitutes to leave the trade. A small percentage of prostitutes and pimps may be responsible for most of the complaints in a prostitution area. If you can establish this, you might more productively target your efforts at those few, rather than at the larger population of offenders. In several jurisdictions, the police have coordinated with merchants whose business is negatively affected by street prostitution to obtain restraining orders against prostitutes, prohibiting them from engaging in specific behavior within a specific area. Violations of the restraining orders result in jail time and fines that exceed the usual penalties. The specific prohibitions mentioned in the San Bernardino restraining order are: You should consult with legal counsel about the requirements for obtaining restraining orders. It may also take a lot of time and effort to obtain the documentation necessary for a restraining order. Mediating conflicts between prostitutes and the community. While negotiating with offenders is not common for the police, street prostitutes have responded positively in several communities where the police and community have requested that they stay away from certain areas or reduce their nuisance behavior in exchange for some tolerance. Imposing curfews on prostitutes. Curfews can be imposed on prostitutes as a condition of either bail or probation. The purpose is to deny prostitutes the opportunity to work during peak hours. To be effective, police or corrections officials must monitor and enforce the curfews. Helping prostitutes to quit. Enforcement strategies will not be successful without an array of social services to help prostitutes leave the streets. It is particularly important to break the connection between drug use and sex work. Moving toward and finally leaving the streets is a long and complex process, and services must be provided at the right time and in the proper sequence. The program was specifically designed by and for women involved in prostitution who were deterred from using other non-prostitution-specific services Rabinovitz and Strega Key services include the following: Drug and alcohol treatment. Outreach on the street is essential to funneling prostitutes into needed services.

4: Police: History | www.enganchecubano.com

The full report, [The impact of enforcement on street users in England](#) by Sarah Johnsen and Suzanne Fitzpatrick, is published for the Foundation by The Policy Press (ISBN 1 5 price Â£).

Drawing on evidence from five in-depth case studies, it provides the first research-based exploration of: There has been a significant shift towards enforcement measures aimed at street users involved in such activities. This study evaluated the impact of these measures on the welfare of street users in five different areas in England. When integrated with intensive supportive interventions, ASBOs could also contribute to beneficial outcomes for some street users, causing them to desist from anti-social behaviour and engage with drug treatment and other services. However, ASBOs and other forms of enforcement led to the geographical displacement of street activity and also sometimes to the displacement of activity e. The researchers conclude that it is impossible to predict with certainty the outcomes of enforcement measures for any individual street user. The impacts are potentially very negative for some street users, such as diversion into more dangerous activities or spaces and the possibility of lengthy prison sentences. Enforcement is therefore a high-risk strategy, only to be used as a last resort, and never with very vulnerable street users such as those with severe mental health problems. Background Street homelessness has been a policy priority in England since the early s, with a substantial subsequent decline in levels of rough sleeping. There has been a significant shift towards enforcement interventions aimed at the street users involved in such activities. Enforcement and coercive measures taken against street users include: The key objectives were to: Providers of support, enforcement agents and members of the local community, as well as former and current street users, participated in the research. The study confirmed the findings of previous research that those involved in street activities are highly vulnerable. Almost all street users encountered were homeless or had a history of homelessness - i. In all cases, local residents and businesses perceived street activities - especially begging, and drinking in large groups - to have had a very negative impact on particular areas. The square was taken over by street drinkers â€ It became very unpleasant to live around here, effectively â€ They were totally anti-social. Resident, Brighton The concerns of members of the local community were usually founded on fear of threat or danger rather than personal experience of verbal or physical abuse from street users. Police representative, Southwark However, a small number of people had been direct recipients of aggressive or threatening behaviour by street users. Members of the public and enforcement agents were generally sympathetic to the vulnerability of street users. So while their top priority was reducing the negative impact of street culture on the daily life of the local community, they were keenest on strategies that deterred individuals from anti-social street activities while also incorporating substantial supportive interventions. They generally felt that local enforcement strategies had been successful in sharply reducing problematic street activity in the targeted areas. It undid 25 years of agency malaise about a situation and location. They can just change something overnight. That and putting sloping bricks on the wall where they [street users] used to sit, simple. The degree to which supportive interventions accompanied these measures varied greatly across the case-study areas. In some areas, carefully co-ordinated support packages were integral to enforcement strategies; in others, enforcement and supportive interventions were virtually independent of one another. Harder forms of enforcement - particularly ASBOs - were key to the reduction of problematic street activities in the targeted areas, given their powerful direct and indirect deterrent effect. While far fewer ASBOs had actually been issued to street users than commonly supposed, it was clear that even the threat of an ASBO could bring about substantial changes in street behaviour because of the possibility of a long prison sentence for breach of the ASBO conditions. Moreover, when preceded by warning stages such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts or Acceptable Behaviour Agreements , and integrated with intensive supportive interventions, harder measures such as ASBOs could bring about positive benefits for some street users. These measures caused them to desist from anti-social behaviour and engage with drug treatment and other services. However, such measures rarely provided any discernible benefits for street users. Both hard and soft forms of enforcement clearly led to geographical displacement - i. But if everybody did it, where do the rough sleepers go? Frontline worker, Westminster

There was also consistent evidence of displacement of activity. Street user, Leeds The impact on street users As indicated, softer forms of enforcement rarely if ever had discernible positive impacts on the lives of street users. Harder measures such as ASBOs were far more powerful. For a minority of the street users encountered, ASBOs appeared to have contributed to significant positive life changes. Positive responses by street users to enforcement action i. Also crucial were the personal circumstances of individual street users. Street user, Brighton Despite these general patterns, enforcement agents and support workers often found it difficult to account for divergent responses in individual cases. There were people who had ASBOs who we thought were set up to fail and we were wrong because they have changed their behaviour. Support provider, Southwark This unpredictability of outcome, and the potential for very negative impacts for some street users e. But given the very desperate and indeed life-threatening circumstances of some of the most vulnerable street users, many support providers and frontline workers took the view that the use of enforcement was a risk worth taking as a last resort. This is not only to increase the likelihood of successful resettlement and the treatment of drug or alcohol addictions, but also to improve the incentive for street users to move away from lifestyles that are damaging to themselves and, sometimes, to the local community. While access to drug treatment has improved significantly in many areas in recent years, provision of alcohol treatment services remains inadequate, and the availability of appropriate treatment for mental health problems is frequently poor. It is impossible to predict with certainty the outcomes of enforcement actions for a given individual or group, but the impact depends to a significant degree on the local policy and practice context. It is also necessary to take into account the specific actions and personal circumstances of street users in making considered judgements on whether enforcement action is both necessary and likely to be effective in each particular case. Blanket enforcement policies are inappropriate. Harder enforcement measures such as ASBOs ought only to be used as a last resort, after appropriate warning stages. They ought never to be used with extremely vulnerable street users, such as those with serious mental health problems who are unable to comprehend or respond constructively to enforcement action. For enforcement to have a reasonable prospect of prompting a positive response from a street user, it always needs to: About the study The research comprised an in-depth evaluation of the impact of enforcement interventions in five case-study areas across England: Westminster, Southwark, Birmingham, Leeds and Brighton. These areas were selected to represent different geographical contexts where street-culture activities were viewed as a significant problem, and where diverse enforcement approaches were being pursued. Across these areas, a total of 66 former or current street users participated in the research: In addition, 82 support providers and enforcement agents were interviewed, along with 27 local residents and business proprietors. Downloads Findings The impact of enforcement on street users in England Uniquely, we also run a housing association and care provider, the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust.

5: Decriminalised parking enforcement - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! The impact of enforcement on street users in England. [Sarah Johnsen; Suzanne Fitzpatrick] -- "Concerns have mounted in recent years about the 'problematic street culture' that is sometimes associated with rough sleeping, especially begging and street drinking.

Geographic Target Some crackdowns are concentrated in small geographic areas—perhaps a couple of square blocks or a housing complex. Others extend to larger areas—whole neighborhoods or police districts. Others cover an entire jurisdiction—a city, a county, even a state. Types of Offenses Targeted Some crackdowns focus on particular illegal conduct—robbery, burglary, drunken driving, speeding, drug dealing, gun-related crimes, etc. Others are more broadly aimed at deterring a range of illegal and problematic behavior—all crimes, all serious crimes, all calls for police service, etc. Basic Elements of Crackdowns Crackdowns have three basic elements, not all of which are always fully operating during any particular crackdown. They are heightened police presence, publicity. For example, if police make full-blown custodial arrests of all offenders, they risk reducing the police presence in the target area when they leave it to book prisoners. Or publicity about a crackdown in a target area might cause offenders simply to avoid that area and commit crimes elsewhere. Several researchers have asserted that the best way to maximize the benefits of crackdowns is to conduct them briefly and intensively, rotate them among several target areas, and resume them either at unpredictable times in the future or when target offenses return to certain predetermined levels. Marginal increases in routine police activity are unlikely to produce significant effects. Follow-up crackdowns to reinforce an initial crackdown typically do not need to be as intense. One of the keys to effective deterrence in the Boston Gun Violence Project was how officials personally and persuasively told high-risk offenders about the new consequences for violent acts Kennedy et al. Heavily populated with seasoned and hard-core drug users, the street remained an entrenched drug market, stabilized by word-of-mouth marketing. Applying basic marketing principles to both the illegal drug market and the legitimate retail merchandise market, police convinced drug users that University Avenue was the last place they wanted to be, and helped businesses convince residents that it was a convenient and safe place to shop. They divided their response into three stages: Officers established the area as a high-intensity zone and warned drug users that they would arrest them for any and all crimes committed there. Squads of officers began to systematically arrest drug users who loitered on University Avenue and who facilitated the drug market. Police identified three types of crack users: The bingers and partyers depended on the habitual users for drugs. Police reasoned that if that group disappeared, the bingers and partyers would have to look elsewhere. Officers told arrestees they would focus enforcement on them as long as they stayed in the target area, and gave them fliers designating University Avenue as off-limits to crack users. At first, the users did not believe officers, but it did not take long before the habitual ones began offering information to avoid arrest; officers arrested them anyway. One user walked into jail and was handed a flier, and as the arresting officers left, they heard the prisoner reading the flier to other inmates. Police also posted fliers on storefronts, on electrical boxes, on planters, on windows, at bus stops, and in places identified as drug-dealing sites. Police told each person contacted to tell his or her friends that University Avenue was too hot to hang out. Officers used an undercover, reverse-sting operation, arresting buyers for solicitation. Buyers became leery of fresh faces selling on University Avenue. Officers used informants to spread the word that the operation was continuing. They also casually leaked information to users about pending drug sweeps—some of which occurred, and some of which did not. They spread the word that dealers were ripping off buyers. During field interviews, they asked users for information concerning drug rip-offs and robberies, or for information on phantom suspects. The resulting confusion made buying inconvenient and risky. Officers also referred people to a newly formed drug court. Those who applied and were eligible were put on drug court probation. As a result of the initiative, merchants reported that business had increased, they felt safer on University Avenue, and they were seeing more families and shoppers on the street. They reported that crack was harder to find. Some users left the area altogether. And complaints about drug dealing all but ceased. Adapted from San Diego Police Department Some people are

deterred by crackdowns only when they get caught and punished; they are then less likely to repeat the offense. To some extent, the perception of risk is more important than the actual risk. Probably to a lesser degree, crackdowns can also be effective by taking high-rate offenders out of circulation. Increasing the likelihood that they are caught and jailed will help reduce the crime rate. But this is more incidental to crackdowns than it is purposeful: It is possible, though, to focus crackdown efforts on high-rate offenders or high-risk places. Ideally, crackdowns, especially on certain kinds of drug markets, will have a snowball effect. As initial enforcement reduces the number of offenders in circulation, the remaining offenders are at even greater risk because police can focus their resources on them. Eventually, the drug market will collapse for lack of buyers and sellers. Clearly, this snowball effect will not apply to every problem against which crackdowns are directed. Crackdowns might also be effective by reducing the numbers of potential offenders and victims coming into contact with one another. Drug enforcement crackdowns that reduce overall drug use will also reduce the need for cash to buy drugs, and thereby provide the added benefit of reducing some of the need to commit crimes to get cash. They offer the promise of firm, immediate action and quick, decisive results. They appeal to demands that order be restored when crime and disorder seem out of control. Research and practice have demonstrated that crackdowns can be effective—“at least in the short term”—at reducing crime and disorder in targeted areas, and can do so without necessarily displacing the problem. Crackdowns appear to be most effective when used with other responses that address the underlying conditions that contribute to the particular problem. Often, crackdowns help reduce problems to more manageable levels, which gives longer-term responses a better chance to take hold. Since the primary police objectives are to reduce crime and disorder, and the fear they generate, the effectiveness issue is more important than the measurement issue.

Potential Criticisms and Negative Consequences of Crackdowns

Even when a crackdown would likely be effective, it might not necessarily be the best approach to use. There are a number of possible pitfalls to crackdowns, as discussed below. Most crackdown studies have found that any positive impact they have in reducing crime and disorder tends to disappear or decay rather quickly, and occasionally even before the crackdown ends. While crackdowns do not inevitably lead to displacement of crime and disorder, it does occur in some cases. The same rationality that police count on to deter some offenders causes others to adapt to police tactics and continue offending at the same rate. Displacement, where and when it does occur, seldom occurs at percent. That is, the problem usually decreases in some way, even as it shifts. The key is to be aware of the various possibilities for displacement, develop intelligence systems that inform you how the problem is shifting, and counteract it if possible.

Impact on police-community relations.

Improperly conducted, crackdowns can worsen police-community relations and thereby undermine police legitimacy. Moreover, when police use highly aggressive tactics in crackdowns—such as using military strategies, weapons, and attire for relatively routine enforcement and patrol activities—they risk heightening fear among offenders and casual observers. Said police scholar Herman Goldstein: Several studies have shown that when police explain the purpose and scope of crackdowns to the public ahead of time, as well as to the people they stop during crackdowns, they can gain public support, support that continues while the crackdown is in effect. Without proper planning and supervision, crackdowns hold the potential for abuse of police authority. If officers are excessively pressured to make arrests and seize contraband, some might be tempted to take shortcuts that can compromise due process. When officers conduct a crackdown in a target area they are not normally assigned to, there is a heightened risk that they will not be able to distinguish the truly suspicious from the ordinary as effectively as locally assigned officers. Crackdowns are usually expensive. In addition to officer wages, crackdowns generate higher costs for booking prisoners, processing arrest files, and processing cases through the legal system, and may incur new equipment and training costs. Substantial increases in police presence in an area are usually hard to sustain for long periods due to the costs. A cost-effectiveness analysis is recommended. In addition to the financial costs crackdowns create for prosecutors, courts, and jails, they create pressure on those operations to adapt to the new workload by forcing other cases and prisoners out of the system. Or worse, prosecutors may choose not to prosecute the cases at all. At a minimum, police should coordinate crackdowns with other agencies the increased workload will affect. Obviously, for police to devote a larger share of resources to one particular area or problem, they must divert resources from other areas and

problems. Using Crackdowns to Address Specific Problems This section briefly summarizes the effects research has shown crackdowns to have on specific crime and disorder problems. Obviously, police have used crackdowns against other problems, as well, but those cited here are the most prominent in the research literature. You should use this information cautiously. Responses other than just crackdowns are often recommended. You should consult the guide covering the specific problem you are trying to address.

Serious Crime Problems

Robbery Police have commonly used crackdowns to try to control robbery problems. Several studies have concluded that in jurisdictions where police aggressively enforce the law, the robbery rates are lower. Large increases in police patrol in a subway system also appear to have been effective in reducing robbery.

Burglary Crackdowns designed to reduce burglary are typically of two types: Directly focusing on known burglars has proved successful in at least one carefully planned initiative in the United Kingdom. When they succeeded in taking the majority of burglars out of circulation, the burglary rate dropped significantly. Crackdowns that focus on behavior that might be connected to burglary can help reduce burglary rates along with other crime rates. Intensive field interview initiatives have been shown to help reduce burglary, 41 as have aggressive patrol, 42 traffic enforcement, 43 drunken-driving enforcement, 44 and street-level drug enforcement. In a gun crackdown in Indianapolis, police used two different tactics—one was to make a lot of short traffic stops of limited intrusiveness, and another was to target known offenders in high-crime areas and make longer stops with more aggressive follow-up investigation. The tactic targeting known offenders with more aggressive investigation proved more effective.

Gang-Related Crime Truancy and curfew crackdowns have been shown to reduce gang-related violence, 51 and there are some reports of successful efforts to control gang-related crime through intensive enforcement, prosecution, incarceration, and probation supervision of gang members.

Traffic Problems

Traffic Crashes Traffic enforcement crackdowns have had mixed results in reducing traffic crashes. Several studies have failed to show that aggressive enforcement had any significant impact on the number of crashes.

The impact of enforcement on street users in England. Concerns have mounted in recent years about the 'problematic street culture' sometimes associated with rough sleeping, especially begging and street drinking.

Richard Lundman has suggested that the development of formal policing resulted from a process of three developmental stages. The first stage involves informal policing, where all members of a society share equally in the responsibility for providing protection and keeping order. The second stage, transitional policing, occurs when police functions are informally assigned to particular members of the society. This stage serves as a transition into formal policing, where specific members of the community assume formal responsibility for protection and social control. Lundman suggests that the history of police involved a shift from informal to formal policing. Indeed, as societies have evolved from mechanical members share similar beliefs and values but meet their basic needs independently to organic members are dependent upon one another as a result of specialization societies, social control became more complex. Whereas there was little need for formal, specialized policing in mechanical societies, organic societies require more specialization to ensure public order. Over time, organic societies developed into states and governments. A state is defined as "a political creation that has the recognized authority to use and maintain a monopoly on the use of force within a clearly defined jurisdiction," while a government is a "political institution of the state that uses organization, bureaucracy, and formality to regulate social interactions" Gaines et al. The origins of formal policing began with the organization of societies into states and governments. The form of government heavily influences the structure of police organizations. As Lang-worthy and Travis have argued, "since all police systems rely on state authority, the source of state power ultimately represents the basis of police authority as well" p. Different forms of government have established different types of police forces. Shelley suggests that there are four different models of policing i. The present author suggests that the communist model of policing obtains legitimacy through the communist political party , is organized as a centralized, armed militarized force, and performs the functions of crime control and enforcement of state ideology. The continental and colonial models have similar organizational structures and functions as the communist model, however the continental model obtains its legitimacy through the central government while the colonial model establishes legitimacy through the colonial authority. In comparison, the Anglo-Saxon model obtains legitimacy through local governments and is based in law. This model is organized as a decentralized force that is armed in some countries United States and not in others England. Finally, police functions in this model include crime control, order maintenance, and welfare and administrative responsibilities. In this entry, a historical description of the Anglo-Saxon model of policing is presented. The changes in the mission, strategies, and organizational structures of policing through different time periods are examined. A particular emphasis is placed on the historical roots of policing in England and their influence on modern policing in America. This entry will also detail the changes of American police forces since their establishment in the s as organizations of social control. Current debate about recent changes in the mission, strategies, and organizational structures of police will be described and the future of police organizations will be examined. Early policing in England Until the mids, law enforcement in England was a local responsibility of citizens. From invasion and conquering of England by William Duke of Normandy to the s, police services were provided through the frankpledge system. Under this system, citizens were appointed with the responsibility of maintaining order and controlling crime. Men were formed into groups of ten, called a tything. Ten tythings were grouped into a hundred and were supervised by a constable. Groups of ten hundreds created a shire, controlled by reeves. The word shire-reeve is the derivative of our current term sheriff Uchida. In , King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta , a document that guaranteed basic civil rights to citizens. The rights guaranteed under the Magna Carta limited the power of the throne and their appointees, and greatly contributed to many of the liberties citizens of England and America enjoy today. During the s, England increased its participation in world trade and through the s more citizens moved into the cities and crime began to rise. Although England had one of the harshest criminal justice systems of its time, including death sentences for minor crimes, crime and

disorder continued to rise. Many began to hire their own private police, and the king began a system of night watch for the large cities. In , the first formal taxation system for the purpose of law enforcement was introduced. City councils were allowed to levy taxes to pay for a night watch system Gaines et al. Despite these efforts, crime continued to rise and the need for a different system of policing was evident. The beginning of "modern" policing in England Three names are generally associated with the development of the first modern police forces in England— Henry Fielding , Patrick Colquhoun , and Sir Robert Peel. Henry Fielding was a playwright and novelist who accepted a position as magistrate deputy of Bow Street Court in . He is credited with two major contributions to the field of policing Gaines et al. First, Fielding advocated change and spread awareness about social and criminal problems through his writings. Second, he organized a group of paid nonuniformed citizens who were responsible for investigating crimes and prosecuting offenders. This group, called the Bow Street Runners, was the first group paid through public funds that emphasized crime prevention in addition to crime investigation and apprehension of criminals. While citizens responsible for social control used to simply react to crimes, the Bow Street Runners added the responsibility of preventing crime through preventive patrol, changing the system of policing considerably. Their opposition was based on two related factors: To reconcile these issues with the development of a police force, a Scottish magistrate, Patrick Colquhoun , developed the science of policing in the late s Langworthy and Travis. Colquhoun suggested that police functions must include detection of crime, apprehension of offenders, and prevention of crime through their presence in public. The function of crime prevention was supported by other influential scholars at the time. In his essay *On Crimes and Punishment*, Italian theorist Cesare Beccaria proposed that "it is better to prevent crimes than to punish them" p. Colquhoun also argued that highly regulated police forces should form their own separate unit within the government. Furthermore, he argued that judicial officers could provide oversight and control police powers if they were organized as a separate unit within the government, in effect proposing the separation of powers controlled through a system of checks and balances Langworthy and Travis. Political philosophers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries particularly John Locke , Thomas Hobbes , and Jean-Jacques Rousseau speculated about the relationship between societies, states, and governments. The theory of the social contract suggests that individual members of a society enter into a contract with their government where governments are responsible for providing protection and maintaining social order. In exchange for this protection, members of the society agree to relinquish some of their rights, including the right to protect their own interests through the use of force. Democratic societies are structured systems based on the balance between individual rights and the collective needs of those societies. In modern societies, the police are the agents responsible for maintaining that balance. Despite the virtues of the science of policing, issues regarding the English tradition of local governmental control remained. This issue was addressed by Sir Robert Peel. Peel is credited for establishing the first modern police force in England under the Metropolitan Police Act, a bill passed in Parliament in . This act created a single authority responsible for policing within the city limits of London. The force began with one thousand officers divided into six divisions, headquartered at Scotland Yard. These officers known as "Bobbies" for their founder were uniformed and introduced new elements into policing that became the basis for modern police. The County Police Act of allowed for the creation of similar police forces in other localities, where responsibility and costs for the agencies were shared by the central and local governments Walker and Richards. Walker described three new elements of the English police forces as particularly important for modern policing. First, borrowing from the Bow Street Runners, their mission was crime prevention and control. The philosophy that it was better to prevent crime than simply respond to it greatly influenced the role of modern police officers. Second, their strategy was to maintain a visible presence through preventive patrol. Finally, the third element was that of a quasi-military organizational structure. As described by Walker, "Peel borrowed the organizational structure of the London police from the military, including uniforms, rank designations, and the authoritarian system of command and discipline" , p. These three elements of policing developed in the early s in the London police department had a significant impact on modern policing. Early policing in colonial America The development of law enforcement in colonial America was similar to that of England during the same time period. Law enforcement in colonial America was

considered a local responsibility. As in England, the colonies established a system of night watch to guard cities against fire, crime, and disorder. In addition to night watch systems, there were sheriffs appointed by the governor and constables elected by the people. These individuals were responsible for maintaining order and providing other services. Nalla and Newman have described the following as problems plaguing colonial cities that were considered the responsibility of police: While night watch groups were established in the northern colonies, groups of white men organized into slave patrols in the southern colonies. These slave patrols were responsible for controlling, returning, and punishing runaway slaves. The slave patrols helped to maintain the economic order in the southern colonies. These slave patrols are generally considered to be the first "modern" police organizations in this country. In , Charleston, South Carolina , had a slave patrol with over one hundred officers, which was far larger than any northern city police force at that time Walker, Policing on the western frontier varied widely. According to Langworthy and Travis, settlers originally from northern colonies created marshals and police forces similar to those in northern colonies, while settlers from southern colonies developed systems with sheriffs and posses. In many western settlements, however, there was no formal organized law enforcement. In these areas, groups of vigilantes were formed by volunteer citizens to combat any threat to the order of the settlements. These groups of self-appointed law enforcers had a significant influence on collective social norms, including the lack of respect for the law, which had been haphazardly enforced primarily through vigilante violence. In the s, changes in American society forced changes in law enforcement. Specifically, the processes of industrialization, urbanization, and immigration changed this country from a primarily homogenous, agrarian society to a heterogeneous, urban one. Citizens left rural areas and flocked to the cities in search of employment. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants came to reside in America. Unsanitary living conditions and poverty characterized American cities. The poor, predominantly immigrant urban areas were plagued with increases in crime and disorder. As a direct result, a series of riots occurred throughout the s in numerous American cities. Many of these riots were the result of poor living conditions, poverty, and conflicts between ethnic groups. These riots directly illustrated the need for larger and better organized law enforcement. Both the watch systems in the north and the slave patrols in the south began to evolve into modern police organizations that were heavily influenced by modern departments developing in England during the same time Walker, In particular, American law enforcement agencies adopted the mission of crime prevention and control, the strategy of preventive patrol, and the quasi-military organizational design of the first modern police department established in London.

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