



ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF POLICE OFFICERS IN SCOTLAND

**A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY  
FOR SCOTLAND  
2006 - 2009**

Developing, enhancing and delivering policing practices to promote situational crime prevention and community safety in a modern Scotland

# **ACPOS 2006/2009**

## A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

### Contents

#### **Foreword**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Regeneration in Scotland**
- 3. The Challenge of Terrorism – Reducing Criminal Opportunity in the Built Environment**
- 4. The National Intelligence Model**
- 5. Key Aims**
- 6. ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee Structure**
  - 6.1 Business Model
- 7. Influencing the Design of the Built Environment**
  - 7.1 A Strategic National Approach – Successful Partnerships
  - 7.2 Service Delivery Capacity
  - 7.3 Providing Evidence of Adding Value
- 8. Protecting People and Communities from Criminal Opportunity**
  - 8.1 CCTV – Evolving Standard
  - 8.2 On-Line Safety
- 9. Building Knowledge and Expertise**
- 10. Public Reassurance – People Matter**
- 11. Future Challenges**
- 12. Summary of Actions**

# ACPOS 2006/2009

## A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

### Foreword

Chief Constable Colin McKerracher QPM LLB  
President ACPOS

#### Crime Prevention in Context

As a discipline, crime prevention is exceptionally challenging as it advocates numerous theoretical and practical approaches to dealing with criminal behaviours. This complexity is, however, wholly understandable as ultimately there are no universal laws that govern human behaviour or determine individual choice and setting definitive, effective crime prevention policies or actions can therefore never be an exact science.

While recognising these challenges, at a human level the consequences and negative impact of crime on individuals or communities are self-evident. Crime can be at its lowest level disruptive and inconvenient but all too often it can have devastating, long lasting impact on victims and their families, damage community cohesion and hinder economic prosperity. Where prevention is an option, it is evident that the police service must take any action open to it.

Reactive policing responses to criminal acts are legitimate and fundamental functions but the service also recognises the need to balance this with a need to invest in strategies that will make a long term sustainable difference by using its expertise, experience and resources to prevent opportunities for crime. The adoption of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and use of Problem Solving Policing strategies has emphasised the essential role that prevention has to make to reducing demands on reactive police resources and free officers to deliver the type of locally based, accessible service that is valued by communities.

The Scottish police service has a rich tradition of delivering crime prevention in a range of ways and working in partnership to promote community safety. Building strong partnerships will remain a fundamental element of our strategy. However, the NIM is challenging the police service to provide services that better meet the demands of a modern society and crime prevention has a significant role to play in how that is delivered. Coupled with the unprecedented levels of regeneration investment, unique opportunities are being presented to integrate the principles of Secured by Design and develop other aspects of situational prevention strategies in the built environment to make an enduring impact on crime and creating a safer legacy for future generations.

Our commitment through this strategy is to work to secure a safer Scotland by developing preventative actions that will make more efficient use of finite resources, which will deliver real, tangible benefits for people and communities.

### 1. Introduction

Preventing crime remains the key priority for the police service in Scotland through both a statutory responsibility placed within the Police (Scotland) Act 1967 and more importantly, by the very real expectations of our communities that police officers should act to prevent all forms of criminality and associated types of behaviour that impact on quality of life.

While reactive policing is capable of responding to community need and deals with crimes or incidents as and when they occur as part of mainstream activity, nationally it is recognised that this needs to be balanced by a proactive preventative approach that will help to reduce antisocial behaviour, crime, delinquency and violence whilst providing increased protection against the threat of international terrorism.

The Scottish Police service remains firmly committed to engaging fully with Community Planning and Community Safety Partnerships to jointly address the social and environmental factors that contribute to criminal behaviour, disadvantage and lack of prosperity. Policing will continue to fully support and influence the wide range of ongoing priorities that have been established in these partnerships.

While focused partnership working remains as an essential element of practical preventative local policing strategies, a number of external and internal drivers have provided the service with an opportunity to fully consider:

- ◆ How prevention is resourced;
- ◆ What training needs to be delivered for specialist officers;
- ◆ Identify the priorities that require to be developed on a national basis; and
- ◆ Devise how the preventative discipline can fully contribute to and enhance the National Intelligence Model (NIM).

### 2. Regeneration in Scotland

One of the most significant of these external drivers is the level of investment being made in the regeneration of communities across Scotland. The focus of the Scottish Executive on building vibrant, sustainable communities through the 'People and Places' strategy is one that is shared by the police service through its own aims to promote the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Secured by Design (SBD).

In common with 'People and Places' both these situational crime prevention approaches are intended to bring lasting positive changes to communities. They do so by creating safer environments through:

- ◆ Improved physical security;
- ◆ Improved natural informal surveillance;
- ◆ Encouraging designs that define private and public spaces which promote community ownership and discourage potential offenders; and
- ◆ Sustained maintenance of communities to help reduce criminal opportunity.

The levels of investment in 'People and Places' across Scotland provides the police with an unprecedented opportunity to contribute to the national regeneration ethos and through active engagement encourage and promote the use of CPTED and SBD within the built environment.

#### 3. The Challenge of Terrorism– Reducing Criminal Opportunity in the Built Environment

Another major factor now facing policing nationally and internationally is extremist criminal activity intending to induce mass casualties in vulnerable locations. The Government's long-term strategy for countering terrorism (CONTEST) emphasises the need to protect physical locations within the UK. While it is all too easy to raise undue concerns or encourage unrealistic responses to this subject it is imperative that any preventative work being undertaken by the police service is able to reflect in a balanced, rational, intelligence focused manner any possible threat and promote the adoption of appropriate safety measures designed to reduce risk.

The protection and safety of the public and physical infrastructure is a fundamental priority for policing in Scotland and therefore any preventative strategy must consider all reasonable possibilities for criminal opportunity and the likely consequences of new types of threat.

One of the most fundamentally effective ways in which built environments and public spaces can be protected is through sound design and applying the appropriate levels of security. It is crucial that policing activities in this area are coordinated in an effective strategy in order that law enforcement can seek to influence the design of the built environment to reduce criminal opportunity and support the other areas of police business that contribute to CONTEST.

#### 4. The National Intelligence Model (NIM)

All Scottish Forces have now adopted the NIM as a policing philosophy and it brings national compliance with a common set of minimum standards. While there is a well-established process for the formulation of the Scottish Strategic Assessment, the preventative elements of the Assessment have the potential to be developed by making more efficient use of the broad range of practitioner expertise that exists within Scottish forces.

Similarly, a mechanism or structure that allows preventative actions taking place at Levels 1 or 2 to inform national policing priorities, as well as allow partnership priorities to be considered and fed into the process has been to date largely undefined. In a desire to maximise the effectiveness of the NIM process and improve the quality of service delivered to the public this strategy also encompasses the creation of a national prevention structure by ACPOS. This structure is designed to enhance the NIM by establishing the most effective and efficient preventative actions that the police service can deliver and where appropriate, this includes creating linkages with external partners in the public and private sectors.

#### 6. ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee Structure

In September 2005, the ACPOS portfolio holder for community safety instructed that a review of committee business be carried out to ensure that the structure was efficient and fit for purpose. This review was to consider the role of the Committee within the context of the adoption of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) by Scottish Forces and to develop a national crime prevention strategy that would provide a framework in which to operate.

A number of recommendations were presented to the Sub-Committee and on 3 August 2006 members formally agreed a structure designed to be able to act in support of the National Control Strategy by progressing, at a national level, the preventative elements that it identifies. Rather than duplicating existing structures within the ACPOS NIM framework, this approach was considered to provide real opportunities to develop preventative actions by:

- ◆ Using the expertise of crime prevention practitioners in Scotland more innovatively;
- ◆ Where appropriate, coordinating resources in support of national preventative objectives;
- ◆ Developing additional supporting preventative actions to enhance the Control Strategy by also considering level 1 and 2 issues which warrant a preventative approach coordinated at national level;
- ◆ Providing a consistency of approach to crime prevention in Scotland; and
- ◆ Adding value to the efforts of the Scottish police service in combating criminality.

Other strengths of the Sub-Committee were considered to be the links that existed to address a range of business related crime issues and concerns through the membership of the Scottish Business Crime Centre. Also, the involvement of the Scottish Police College has allowed crime prevention training to remain alert to emerging issues and provides sufficient flexibility to ensure that practitioners training remains current to emerging trends and the crime prevention actions being progressed by the Community Safety Sub-Committee.

Significantly, the Committee also includes representation from the Scottish Executive and the review process identified the benefits of this link to create and enhance affiliations with the national community safety partnership structure. Particularly in terms of developing a platform where strategic issues could be communicated between agencies and help to identify common agendas under the NIM framework.

The resources that exist within the broader community safety networks in Scotland are also of significant value. The liaison arrangements between community wardens and other such schemes falling under the broad remit of Community Planning Partnership and Community Safety Partnerships are well established but given the range of threats that exist from crime and in particular the strategic theme of CONTEST this is an area that offers opportunities to take collaborative action with these partnerships to create safer communities.

Given this potential, the ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will consider further how to develop and explore this relationship to identify the opportunities for improving national partnership working between the police and Scottish local authorities in the promotion of community safety, CONTEST and crime prevention.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will engage with the Scottish Executive to explore joint opportunities for greater coordination between the police and Scottish local authority community safety partnerships at a national level in pursuit of preventing crime threats, community safety and CONTEST.

#### 6.1 Business Model ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee Structure

Figure 1. Indicates the constituent elements of the agreed business structure

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will have representation from all Scottish forces, the Scottish Crime and Drugs Enforcement Agency, British Transport Police, The Scottish Executive, Scottish Business Crime Centre, the NIM Implementation Team, Secured by Design Development Officer and the Scottish Police College. It will provide the strategic direction for prevention, be responsible for ensuring the delivery of actions identified through the NIM Prevention Strategy Group (PSG) and monitor progress towards achieving identified outcomes.

The PSG will be chaired by the Assistant Chief Constable (Community Safety) Strathclyde Police and members will include the police, SCDEA, and NIM Implementation Team along with analytical support provided by the SPC. The role of PSG will be to identify actions linked to the National Control Strategy that can be progressed more effectively at a national level. It will therefore drive the work of the Sub-Committee as well as identify gaps in service delivery and prevent duplication of effort. Its role will also be as a mechanism to look across NIM levels 1, 2 and 3 from a prevention perspective and to inform the Scottish Strategic Assessment. Through its links to the Scottish Executive, national community safety partnership priorities can be considered as part of the process and form a specific preventative NIM intelligence product.

The PSG requires be formally commissioned and developed so that it operates in conjunction with the NIM business planning cycles.

Theme groups will be established to support identified prevention priorities. These are the Safer Communities Group and through the Scottish Business Crime Centre. The Safer Communities Group will encompass police specialists in the field of crime prevention including Architectural Liaison Officers and CCTV practitioners. This will rationalise and make more effective use of

resources. The SBCC will progress the agreed Business Plan and develop stronger linkages with the police service. Both these structures will take responsibility for progressing actions as considered necessary by the Community Safety Sub-Committee.

In terms of CONTEST, the role of the SBCC has been successfully used to engage with a range of private sector partners at a national level and develop measures designed to keep the business community informed of threat levels, to provide information on risk mitigation and develop robust business continuity planning structures. The SBCC will retain this function and use its influence and expertise in this area to reduce opportunities for terrorist threats, support business partnership activity and business continuity.

**The SBCC will support businesses and the wider private sector in the pursuit of CONTEST by encouraging partnership activities to create hostile environments to potential offenders and by promoting business continuity.**

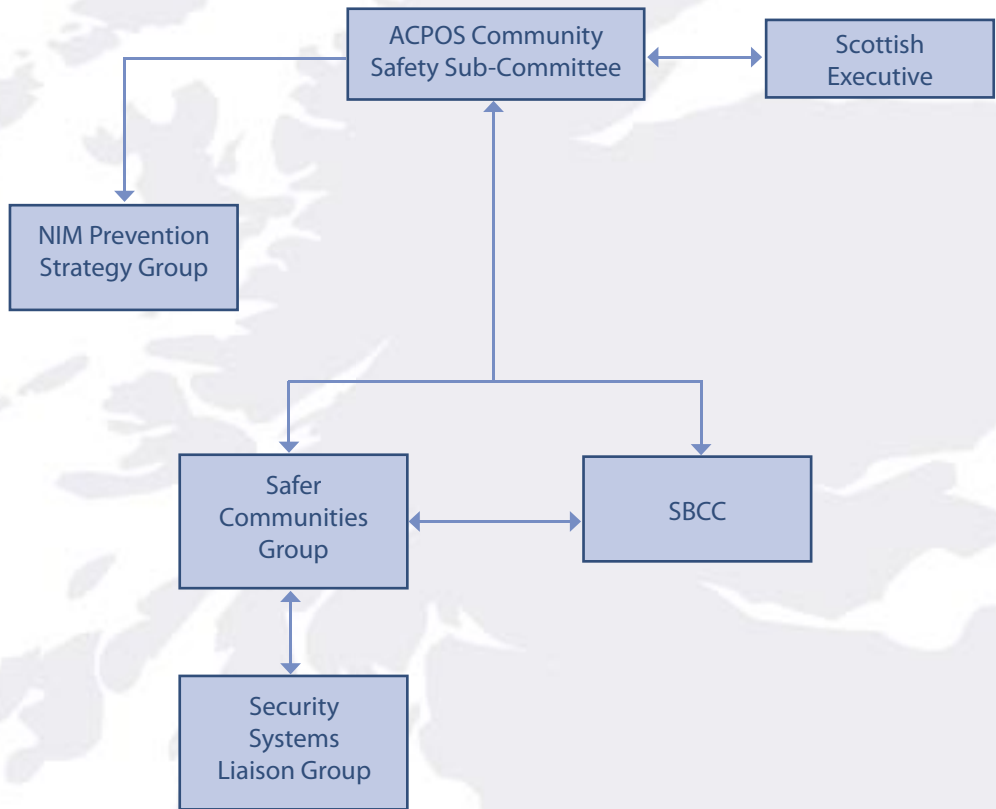
Under the existing ACPOS structure, the Security Systems Policy is managed by the Community Safety Sub-Committee, which has created a strong and robust partnership with the security industry under the auspices of the Security Systems Liaison Group. This Group will remain under the direction of the community safety structure because of its strong natural links to the physical crime prevention discipline.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will establish a NIM Prevention Group to develop a national prevention action plan in support of the Scottish Control Strategy.**

Actions identified through this Group should be measurable with suitable performance measures identified focused on outcomes

**ACPOS 2006/2009**  
A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

ACPOS BUSINESS CRIME AREA



Theme Groups may also be established by the Community Safety Sub-Committee to pursue discrete pieces of work as considered necessary.

## ACPOS 2006/2009

### A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

## 7. Influencing the Design of the Built Environment

### 7.1 A STRATEGIC NATIONAL APPROACH – SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIPS

The regeneration of Scotland, particularly the investment committed to improving deprived and marginalised communities presents both challenges and opportunities to the police service. With over £2.4 billion being spent in Scotland over the period 2005 – 2008, the degree of change is such that the quality of life enjoyed by current and future generations will be significantly influenced by the physical infrastructure and public space environments being created by this level of investment. It is imperative that from a policing and public safety perspective, that some debate is stimulated, at a strategic level, within the range of partner agencies involved in the delivery of change around issues such as the security standards being applied to buildings, the safety of public spaces and how suitable protection is provided to vulnerable locations to make sure that designing out crime is a key objective and that by design, communities will be safer and have the opportunity to develop to their full potential.

From a practical policing perspective the consequences of poorly designed environments is self evident in the daily routine of operational demands. Demands to deal with housebreaking caused by poorly maintained or inadequate security measures, the design of buildings or public places which do little to discourage vandalism or prevent the use of space for antisocial behaviour, areas which people are reluctant to use because of poor lighting and which act as facilitators for criminal behaviour are all examples. All of these factors emphasise that to prevent and minimise these types of issues in the future the level of investment in Scotland today provide an unprecedented opportunity to design safer places for future generations.

The safety of the physical environment is also an integral part of creating cohesive, inclusive communities where opportunities for sustainable economic regeneration can prosper. It is the contention of the Scottish Police service, therefore,

that safety and crime prevention through the application of the principles of Secured by Design have a unique opportunity to contribute to the regeneration agenda, create strong local communities that generate employment opportunities by encouraging investment by the business sector as well as being safe places to live and work. Issues that are considered to be at the core of this debate centre on:

- ◆ Physical security;
- ◆ Appropriate levels of surveillance;
- ◆ Access and egress to buildings and public space areas;
- ◆ Territorialism; and
- ◆ Management and maintenance.

This complements the national approach to regeneration and the Scottish Executives Policy of Architecture for Scotland in its aim to raise awareness of the value of good building design and improve the quality of the built environment.

Past discussions with Communities Scotland successfully introduced a requirement for the principles of Secured by Design to be applied as a prerequisite for the funding of projects. However, it is now considered an opportune time to reconsider the current level of guidance and enter into discussions with Communities Scotland to assess whether the principles of SBD, including the safer car parks scheme, and CPTED can be incorporated more extensively.

This is also imperative if modern Scotland is to be able to resist criminal opportunities at a local and national level but will also help create an infrastructure that is better placed to deter and prevent criminal threats that take no account of national borders.

## ACPOS 2006/2009

### A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will encourage the strategic application of the principles of SBD, and CPTED as a shared objective with the Scottish Executive and Communities Scotland, as well as other partner agencies, to create sustainable communities where the risk of criminal opportunity is minimised.**

The specification and standards of the built environment have a major influence on preventing and minimising criminal extremist acts. The principles of CPTED and SBD are fundamental elements of creating safer communities from traditional forms of crime but are also precursors to establishing a design platform that reduces the opportunity from extremist attack. As a contemporary issue the Scottish police service will seek to encourage designers to consider the issue of terrorism in order to develop innovative creative approaches to the ensuring the safety of the built environment across a range of locations.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will seek opportunities to engage with designers, planners and architects to encourage the consideration of crime prevention and in particular, anti-terrorism measures in the design of the built environment.**

## 7.2 Service Delivery Capacity

The police Architectural Liaison Officers (ALO's) in each of the Scottish Forces have a significant role to play in promoting Secured by Design (SBD) and the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) at a local and individual partnership level. Community Planning and Community Safety Partnerships are key means of delivering services through local strategies and action plans.

There is a strong tradition of delivering and developing ALO advice and guidance within the public and private sectors in Scotland. Although it is considered that due to a nationally delivered training programme, service standards

are professionally competent, opportunities for continuous improvement should be carefully considered. Developing the capacity to meet any rise in demand as a consequence of pursuing a national strategy linked to regeneration and inward investment is a key issue for the police. Monitoring demand more effectively will allow consideration to be given to the degree of resourcing required and a national system of recording ALO requests should be considered.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will consider developing a national recording framework to monitor the use of ALO resources.**

This would also assist in creating a baseline of demand that could then be used to develop a monitoring and evaluation performance framework for the effectiveness of the ALO function based on empirical evidence. Given the long-term nature of some elements of situational crime prevention, it is essential that a research base of effective applications can be established to prevent the adoption of poorly thought out initiatives in the future.

Many of the professionals in the architecture and design disciplines from the private sector do not recognise Force boundaries and deal with projects on a national level. It is therefore considered advantageous if ALO's were able to deliver a standardised product to ensure a consistency of approach nationally which meets the overall needs of the customer base of architects and local planners. Any standardised report should still be flexible to meet local needs and reflect individual Force policies but the core information should be presented consistently in a standard format to make it readily identifiable and relevant to the customer.

As well as improving customer focus, a standard report should also consider the strategic links between ALO's and Force Counter Terrorist Security Advisers (CTSA's) to allow key protective security issues to be identified and contemplated along with the fundamental physical security elements of projects.

## ACPOS 2006/2009

### A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will consider and promote the use of a standard ALO toolkit across Scotland.**

#### 7.3 Providing Evidence of Added Value

There is a considerable body of work in existence concerning the relationship between situational factors and crime, however, there is little by the way of substantial academically valid evidence of the benefits of application of SBD and CPTED specifically for Scotland. While some analytical evidence can be provided by the service, it is essential that if the police are to promote the use of the situational measures to prevent criminality that there is a foundation of evidence available that considers not only what can be provided internally but is underpinned by a detailed knowledge of the scientific principles of this approach.

Informed, critical commentary that considers the application of situational crime prevention measures, from a policing perspective, will provide evidence of what measures are most effective and critically, help to refine this approach in Scotland in order to reduce the harm caused by crime. Providing evidence of value is critical to the success of this approach, particularly in a partnership arena where there are competing demands for resources and the Scottish police service recognises the need to engage in focused academic research that will examine the application of SBD and other situational crime prevention measures.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will develop the evidence base for the application of SBD and situational crime prevention measures through the commission of academic research.**

## 8. Protecting People and Communities from Criminal Opportunity

The police service is held responsible for addressing a wide range of issues that affect public safety. It is not the intention of this document to attempt to deal with the entire range of broad social conditions that can contribute to individual choice or personal circumstances that motivate criminal action. Community Planning Partnerships in Scotland are well aware of the underlying causes of crime and inequality and the police service is playing an active part in these structures to reduce criminality and make long term lasting improvements.

While this commitment remains valid, this strategy sets out additional areas that would benefit from a more co-ordinated national approach by the police service in order to maximise use of resources and deliver more effective products to individuals and communities. Areas of continuing focus for policing identified by the NIM process, including violent crime, retail based crime, vandalism, hate crimes, victims, child protection, doorstep crime and transport safety. But two main areas for development in terms of this strategy relate to the use of CCTV and the emerging threats from e-crime.

### 8.1 CCTV – Evolving Standards

The use of CCTV in Scotland to provide public reassurance, prevent crime, address disorder and detect offenders is well established. As an effective prevention measure and as part of integrated solutions to creating safer communities the police service values the contribution that properly installed, operated and managed systems can make both in the public and private realms. As with any technologically based medium the various standards of manufacture, quality of equipment and installation requirement is consistently evolving.

## ACPOS 2006/2009

### A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

In real terms, the continuing introduction of digital CCTV technology is beginning to impact on existing systems and processes within the police service and criminal justice system. This is particularly noticeable for policing in terms of the retrieval of evidence from digital CCTV systems due to the large number of differing and diverse standards within the industry. This became a particular issue after the attacks on London during July 2005 also highlighted a number of strategic issues for the police service in relation to the interoperability of systems, deployment of CCTV systems, recording, storage, retrieval and the analysis of digital images. CONTEST also acknowledges this environment in which policing operates.

ACPOS recognises that this is an area that is challenging the police service nationally and that ACPO and The Home Office Scientific Development Branch (HOSDB) are also involved in the debate around this issue. The security industry through the British Security Industry Association (BSIA) has also recognised this issue and published a code of practice for the installers of digital CCTV systems.

As this work develops it is essential that the Scottish dimension is also considered by the organisations involved. Any adopted standards or recommendations being made that will have national implications must reflect the operational needs of the Scottish police service and demonstrate a positive contribution to CONTEST.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will consider the framework, and standards for presenting digital evidence to the police through liaison with other police and external partners in pursuit of agreed common specifications, interoperability and system effectiveness.**

CCTV has proven itself as an invaluable tool in the prevention and detection of crimes ranging from theft, violence, disorder, antisocial behaviour and as demonstrated in London after the events of 7 July 2005, in the investigation of co-ordinated criminal attacks on the transport network involving the large-scale loss of human life.

While the police, the Scottish Executive and local authorities have all made significant commitments to developing and investing in systems, there has been no national debate as to:

- ◆ The contribution CCTV can make to CONTEST to protect communities;
- ◆ The interoperability of CCTV systems;
- ◆ The long-term future of CCTV;
- ◆ The quality of images that it will need to deliver;
- ◆ The use of new technology in the CCTV field;
- ◆ Levels of evidence required in order to site cameras efficiently;
- ◆ Post incident retrieval of images
- ◆ Intelligence based use of CCTV linked to NIM;
- ◆ Information sharing;
- ◆ Mobile deployments; and
- ◆ Use of CCTV in public places for community wellbeing.

The need for a debate on CCTV is evident so as to ensure the sustainability and legitimacy of systems in the future and retain the confidence of the public that this technology has a continuing role in protecting communities and places.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee should encourage national debate around the future strategic direction of CCTV and promote the development of a national forum under the auspices of a Scottish CCTV Strategy.**

## 8.2 Online Security

With the wide scale use of internet technology in Scottish households as well as the adoption of a range of hi-tech devices by society brings a host of opportunities for personal development, new forms of on-line commerce and a revolution in communications. Unfortunately as in any other type of environment, there are criminals who seek to exploit these virtual environments. The police service has traditionally been well placed to provide security and personal safety advice to the public in traditional areas. However, this changing technological landscape presents new challenges and policing needs to adapt. In order to police this environment effectively the service needs to be in a position to provide crime prevention guidance specifically aimed at protecting property, personal information, identity theft and personal safety specifically tailored to new technology.

Online protection and prevention guidance is an area that requires to be developed in order to ensure that straight forward advice can be given in respect of a host of issues such as the threats from computer virus, spyware, firewalls, encryption, phishing, Trojans and worms as well as others. Remaining alert to emerging threats and identifying best practice is a key part of this agenda and will be a significant challenge to crime prevention professionals within the service.

The Scottish police service is currently working alongside a range of industry partners in a Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) project to develop an internet safety qualification. This qualification is designed to equip people on how to identify threats on the internet, what safety precautions should be taken and the legal constraints under which they should operate. This work will provide a range of benefits and the material it generates will provide a baseline of information on which to build sound preventative guidance to protect communities.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will develop the capacity of the police service to protect communities from the criminal exploitation of new technologies.**

## 9 Building Knowledge and Expertise

If the police service is to be able to deliver a modern and efficient system of creating effective preventative actions within the NIM framework it must ensure that the personnel it has at hand have the knowledge, skills and commitment required to deal with the demands that it creates. The Community Safety training at the Scottish Police College has recently undergone a comprehensive review and this has resulted in the creation of a SQA accredited Professional Development Award (PDA) of a Diploma in Community Safety.

This PDA is designed to equip community safety officers or others involved in community safety work, with the knowledge and skills, through both practical and theoretical approaches, required to carry out the specialism of their role in the areas of physical crime prevention, social crime prevention, presentation skills and media skills. The adoption of this PDA is considered to be a major step forward in this area.

While this provides Scotland with a framework for training personnel the complexities of creating safer communities will continue to present challenges given the complex, rapidly changing environment and issues that are being faced.

It is recognised that training is critical to the success of any strategy and while a core training package has been established there are other areas that require to be developed. These relate particularly to the current levels of training provided to Architectural Liaison Officers and how they retain an up to date knowledge of current architectural and planning issues as well as organisational processes and professional demands that will have implications for their role including joint training and partnership working.

The continuing professional development (CPD) of the discipline of crime prevention will remain a focus of the Community Safety Sub-Committee. One area under examination is the development of a programme for CPD by the police through the Centre for the Built Environment (a body jointly funded by Strathclyde and Caledonian Universities to develop and deliver professional training to postgraduates in architecture, design and planning) designed to meet the needs of the police.

## ACPOS 2006/2009

### A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will engage with relevant academic partners to develop the expertise of the service to promote the necessary knowledge, information and skills culture to deliver effective preventative strategies and actions.**

Internally to the service, the flexibility and opportunities to link emerging trends and crime prevention actions being progressed by the Community Safety Sub-Committee with the national training agenda through representation on the Committee by the Scottish Police College is a valuable asset. This link will be an essential part of evolving training to meet service demands and provide an agenda for the delivery of community safety and crime prevention training at a national level.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will engage with and assist the Scottish Police College to evolve professional knowledge and training products in the crime prevention discipline.**

#### 10. Public Reassurance – People Matter

This strategy document considers as its main theme the opportunities to promote situational crime prevention within the environment and as means by which the Scottish police service can demonstrate its role in contributing to a safer, more prosperous society. This will be delivered through the unique and valuable contribution that policing can offer through ALO's, the principles of SBD and CPTED and also by working in partnership with other agencies to deliver common objectives within the built environment in pursuit of preventing crime and CONTEST.

While the importance of building and designing safer communities is set out in this document, the ACPOS Public Reassurance Strategy develops the need for the police service to engage effectively with people and communities to provide services that address local concerns and deliver sustainable solutions. The National Intelligence Model is a common element to both strategies and will

provide the framework to build public confidence, reduce crime and create communities that are hostile to terrorism.

The Crime Prevention Strategy and Public Reassurance Strategy seek to achieve common ends but do so by pursuing separate but interlinked approaches, highlighting the importance of people and places in effectively combating crime and antisocial behaviour. Neither approach can exist independently and for maximum impact to be achieved, effective leadership is crucial to success. The coordination of activity in these two strategic approaches areas will be delivered on a national basis through the ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee to ensure that there is clear leadership and activities are integrated with the NIM process.

**The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will be responsible for the delivery of the Crime Prevention and Public Reassurance Strategies on behalf of the Scottish police service.**

#### 11. Future Challenges

Crime prevention as a discipline combines risk management, criminology, terrorism and management together with a range of external drivers including social policy, infrastructure investment and broader inclusion agendas. While it is possible to identify a range of infinite threats given the nature of this context, the future of crime prevention in Scotland remains embedded in the developing National Intelligence Model (NIM). The focus of prevention therefore will be driven through a process of community consultation, analysis of crime patterns and the broader threats to cohesion as identified by in the NIM framework which will focus police resources into areas which will make a real difference to communities. This strategy is aimed at stimulating and laying the foundations for future actions, encourage innovation, make best use of resources and expand the prevention discipline. The challenge for the service in Scotland is to now build upon the level of current action and evolve more effective collaborative working for the benefit of local communities in the future.

## ACPOS 2006/2009

### A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

## 12. Summary of Actions

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will engage with the Scottish Executive to explore joint opportunities for greater coordination between the police and Scottish local authority community safety partnerships at a national level in pursuit of preventing crime threats, community safety and CONTEST.

The SBCC will support businesses and the wider private sector in the pursuit of CONTEST by encouraging partnership activities to create hostile environments to potential offenders and by promoting business continuity.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will establish a NIM Prevention Group to develop a national prevention action plan in support of the Scottish Control Strategy.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will encourage the strategic application of the principles of SBD, and CPTED as a shared objective with the Scottish Executive and Communities Scotland, as well as other partner agencies, to create sustainable communities where the risk of criminal opportunity is minimised.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will seek opportunities to engage with designers, planners and architects to encourage the consideration of crime prevention and in particular, anti-terrorism measures in the design of the built environment.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will consider developing a national recording framework to monitor the use of ALO resources.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will consider and promote the use of a standard ALO toolkit across Scotland.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will develop the evidence base for the application of SBD and situational crime prevention measures through the commission of academic research.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will consider the framework, and standards for presenting digital evidence to the police through liaison with other police and external partners in pursuit of agreed common specifications, interoperability and system effectiveness.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee should encourage national debate around the future strategic direction of CCTV and promote the development of a national forum under the auspices of a Scottish CCTV Strategy.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will develop the capacity of the police service to protect communities from the criminal exploitation of new technologies.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will engage with relevant academic partners to develop the expertise of the service to promote the necessary knowledge, information and skills culture to deliver effective preventative strategies and actions.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will engage with and assist the Scottish Police College to evolve professional knowledge and training products in the crime prevention discipline.

The ACPOS Community Safety Sub-Committee will be responsible for the delivery of the Crime Prevention and Public Reassurance Strategies on behalf of the Scottish police service.