



Devon &  
Cornwall Police

# Training Event



POLICE CRIME  
PREVENTION  
**ACADEMY**

# DAY 1



# Police Crime Prevention Initiatives (PCPI)



# Aim

The overall aim of the event is to provide an understanding of crime prevention and problem solving so as to enhance existing skills in order to make communities safe from crime and anti-social behaviour, and to reduce the fear of crime experienced by vulnerable groups and those who have already been victims of crime.

# Ground Rules

## We agree to:

- Be prompt and keep to times
- Respect the confidentiality of an individual situation
- Participate to the best of our ability
- Accept we all make mistakes

# Understanding the role of crime prevention in the community

# Why prevent crime?

“It should be understood, at the outset, that **the principal object to be attained is the prevention of crime.** To this great end every effort of the Police is to be directed.”

*The draft instructions on establishing the Metropolitan Police Service in 1829*

# Why prevent crime?

- National Policing Crime Prevention Strategy published in October 2015
- Endorsed by the 43 Chief Constables in England and Wales
- **Effective problem solving and crime prevention are core deliverables**



**So why do people  
commit crime?**

# The Six Key Drivers of Crime



- Opportunity
- Character
- Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System
- Profit
- Drugs
- Alcohol

Modern Crime Prevention Strategy,  
Home Office March 2016

# **Crime prevention, crime reduction and community safety**

## **How are they different ?**

# Crime Prevention

**“intervention in the causes of criminal events, to reduce the risk of their occurrence and potential seriousness.”**

*Ekblom 2004 A Partnership Approach to Crime Prevention*

# Levels and types of crime prevention interventions

- Primary crime prevention - focuses on reducing the opportunities for crime or insecurity

**This is situational crime prevention**

- Secondary crime prevention - focuses on specific "at-risk" communities or groups of individuals

**This is sociological crime prevention**

- Tertiary crime prevention - focuses on people who have already offended in an attempt to stop them re-offending, through rehabilitative means

*Brantingham and Faust (1976)*

# Crime Reduction

“action to reduce the frequency and seriousness of criminal events”

*Ekblom 2004 A Partnership Approach to Crime Prevention*

# Community Safety

“focuses less on individual criminal and disorderly events and more on the consequences of crime and disorder as a whole, hence the goal is harm reduction”

*Ekblom 2004 A Partnership Approach to Crime Prevention*

# Crime prevention is a huge subject

It's not just about burglary and vehicle crime anymore, and it's so much more than locks, bolts and bars.....

- Cyber crime
- Cuckooing
- Business crime
- Fraud and scams
- Hate crime
- Domestic abuse
- Counter Terrorism
- Child sexual exploitation
- Modern slavery
- County Lines
- Moped crime
- Knife crime

**Every crime has a preventive strand**



# Relevant legislation and policies

# National legislation

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (CDA 1998 and amendments)

Six Responsible Authorities from 1 April 2010

- Police
- Local authorities
- Fire & Rescue
- Health (PCTs/LHBs)
- Probation (NOMS)
- Invited partner – Police & Crime Commissioner

# Section 17 (CDA 1998)

Original wording/**current wording**:

“Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed upon it, it shall be the duty of each authority ... to exercise its functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent **and reduce** crime and disorder, **anti-social behaviour, behaviour adversely affecting the local environment, substance misuse and re-offending** in its area.”

*The Policing and Crime Act 2009*

# Section 115 (CDA 1998)

- Established the power to disclose information between crime and disorder partners or to persons acting on their behalf so long as such disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Act
- Reviewed and strengthened in January 2006

# Counter Terrorism legislation

Counter terrorism legislation includes:

- Engagement with the community
- Preventing radicalisation
- Making communities hostile towards terrorist activity by early reporting
- Restrictions on the sale of chemicals and knives – chemical precursors that can be used to make explosives and large knives have been used in recent attacks
- Handling stolen and/or counterfeit goods as this is a common method used by terrorist groups to raise funds

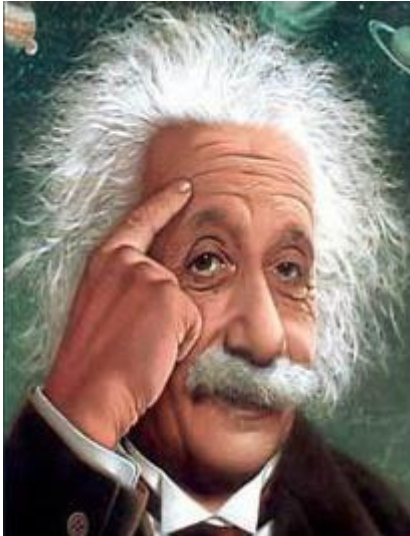
# Workplace legislation

- Health and Safety
- Equality and Diversity
- Ethics

**How is this workplace legislation relevant to working in crime prevention?**

# Problem Solving and the Ten Principles of Crime Prevention

# Why take a problem-solving approach?



- We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them
- To avoid doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results
- “If I had an hour to solve a problem, I would spend 55 minutes defining the problem and then 5 minutes thinking about solutions.”

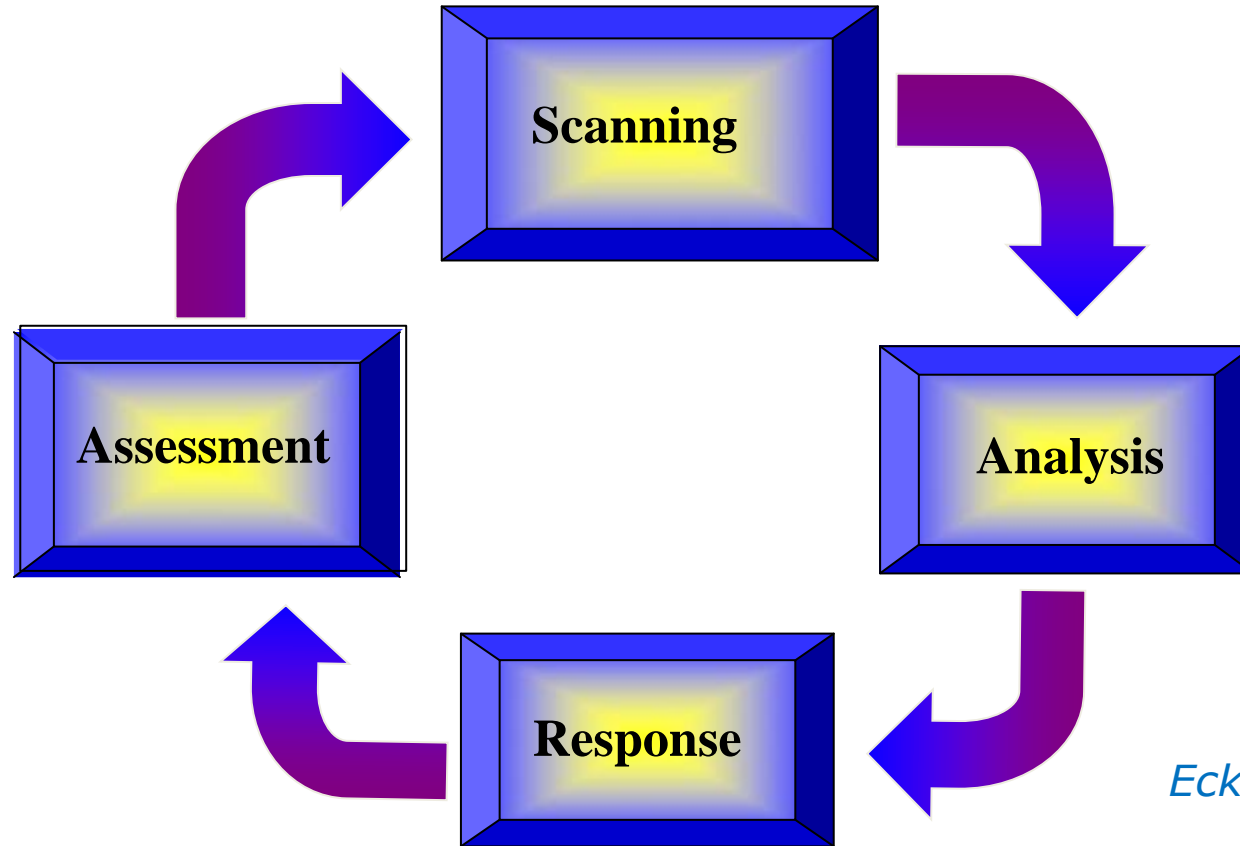
*Albert Einstein*



# Why take a problem-solving approach?

- Addressing problems effectively means more than just quick fixes it means dealing with the conditions that create the problems
- It will require working with the community and partner agencies to support sustainable solutions

# The SARA problem solving model



*Eck and Spelman 1987*

# S = Scanning



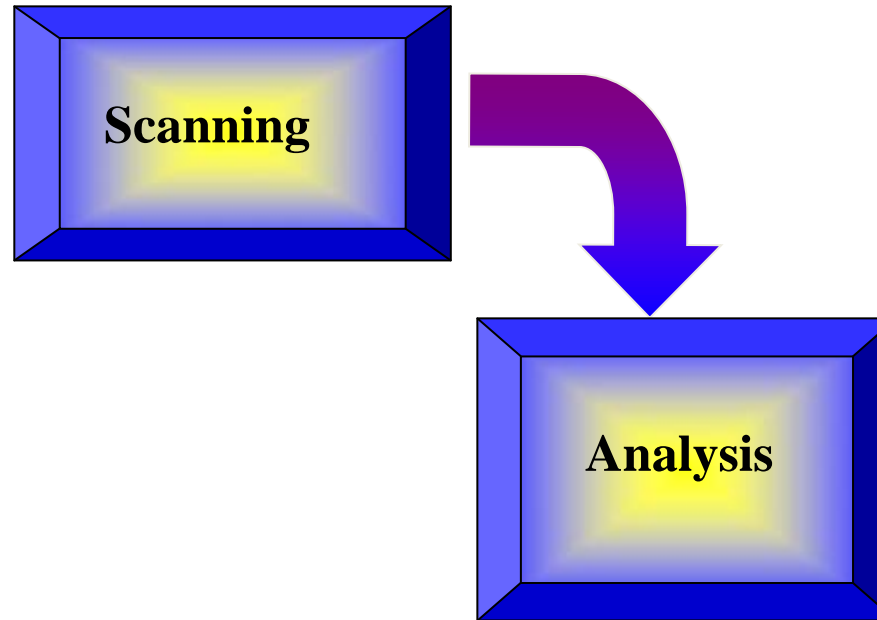
- Identifying vulnerabilities
- Prioritising the problems
- Developing broad goals
- Confirming that the problems exist
- Determining how often the problem occurs and how long it has been a concern
- Selecting problems for closer examination

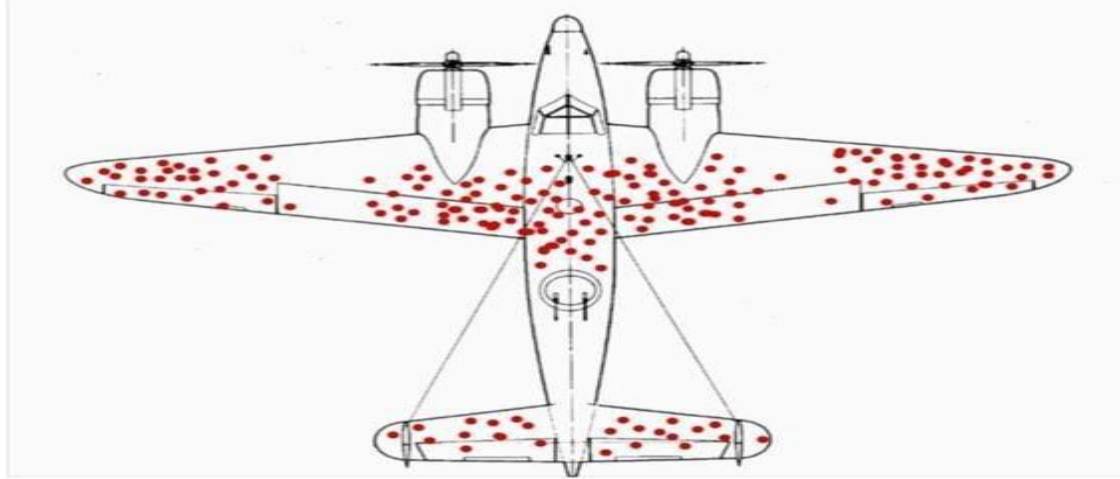
# So take time to ask questions about the current, emerging and future crime and ASB problems

- What?
- When?
- Why?
- Where?
- Who?
- How?

# A = Analysis

Why is the crime or ASB problem happening?





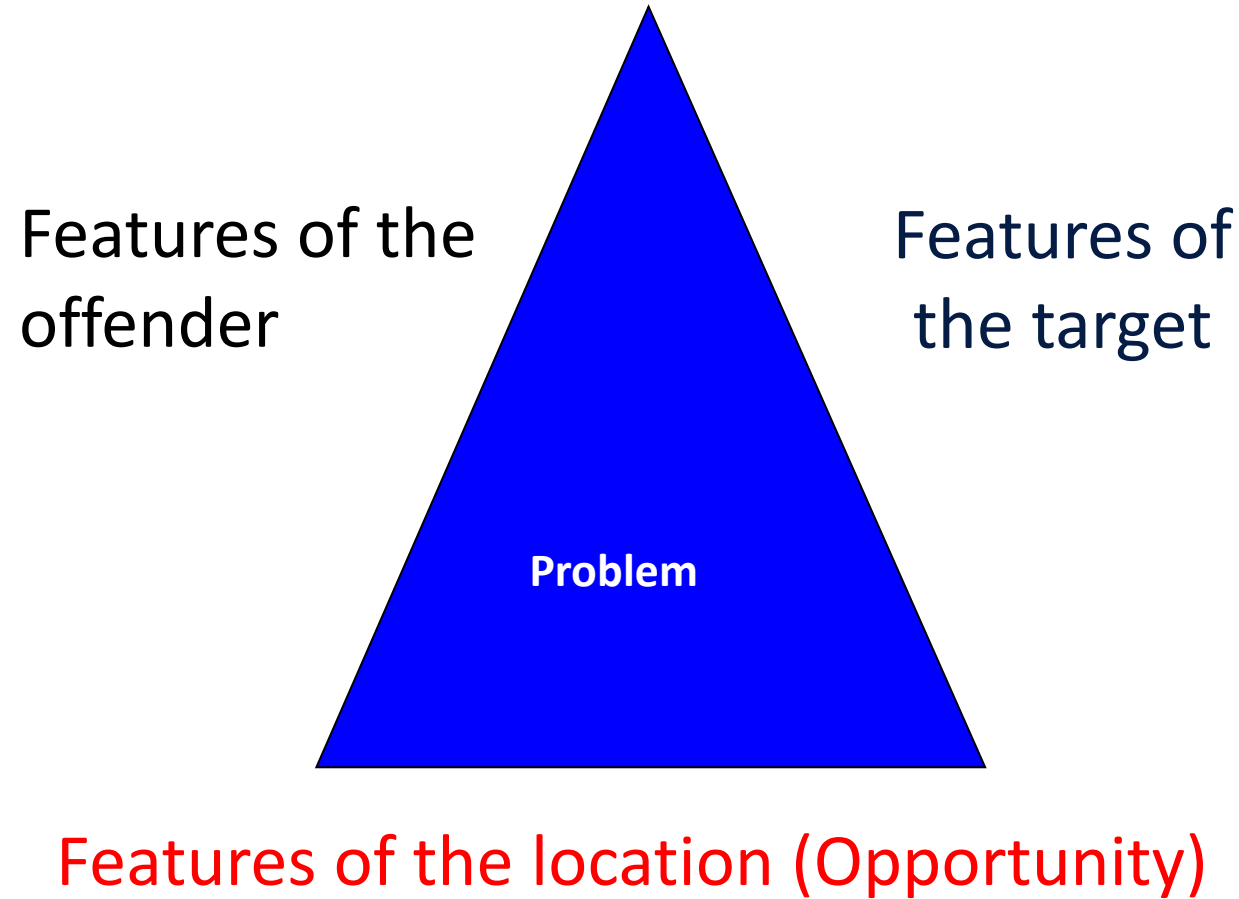
During WWII, the Navy tried to determine where they needed to armor their aircraft to ensure they came back home. They ran an analysis of where planes had been shot up, and came up with this.

Obviously the places that needed to be up-armored are the wingtips, the central body, and the elevators. That's where the planes were all getting shot up.

Abraham Wald, a statistician, disagreed. He thought they should better armor the nose area, engines, and mid-body. Which was crazy, of course. That's not where the planes were getting shot.

Except Mr. Wald realized what the others didn't. The planes were getting shot there too, but they weren't making it home. What the Navy thought it had done was analyze where aircraft were suffering the most damage. What they had actually done was analyze where aircraft could suffer the most damage without catastrophic failure. All of the places that weren't hit? Those planes had been shot there and crashed. They weren't looking at the whole sample set, only the survivors.

# Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT)



# Now set your objectives

- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**chievable
- **R**elevant
- **T**imebound

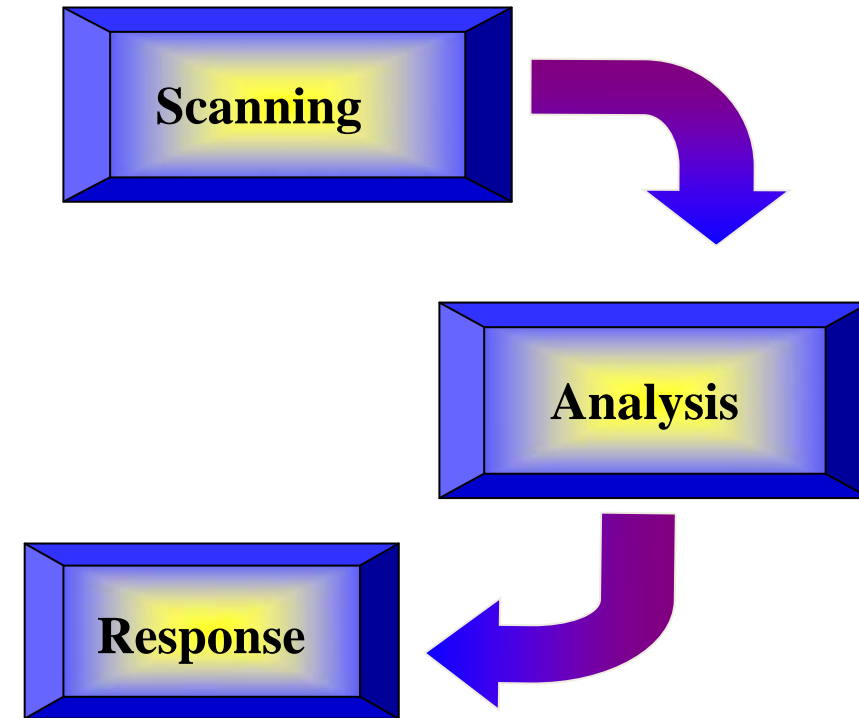
For example:

To reduce domestic burglary of vulnerable people in Douglas by 3% between February and June 2020

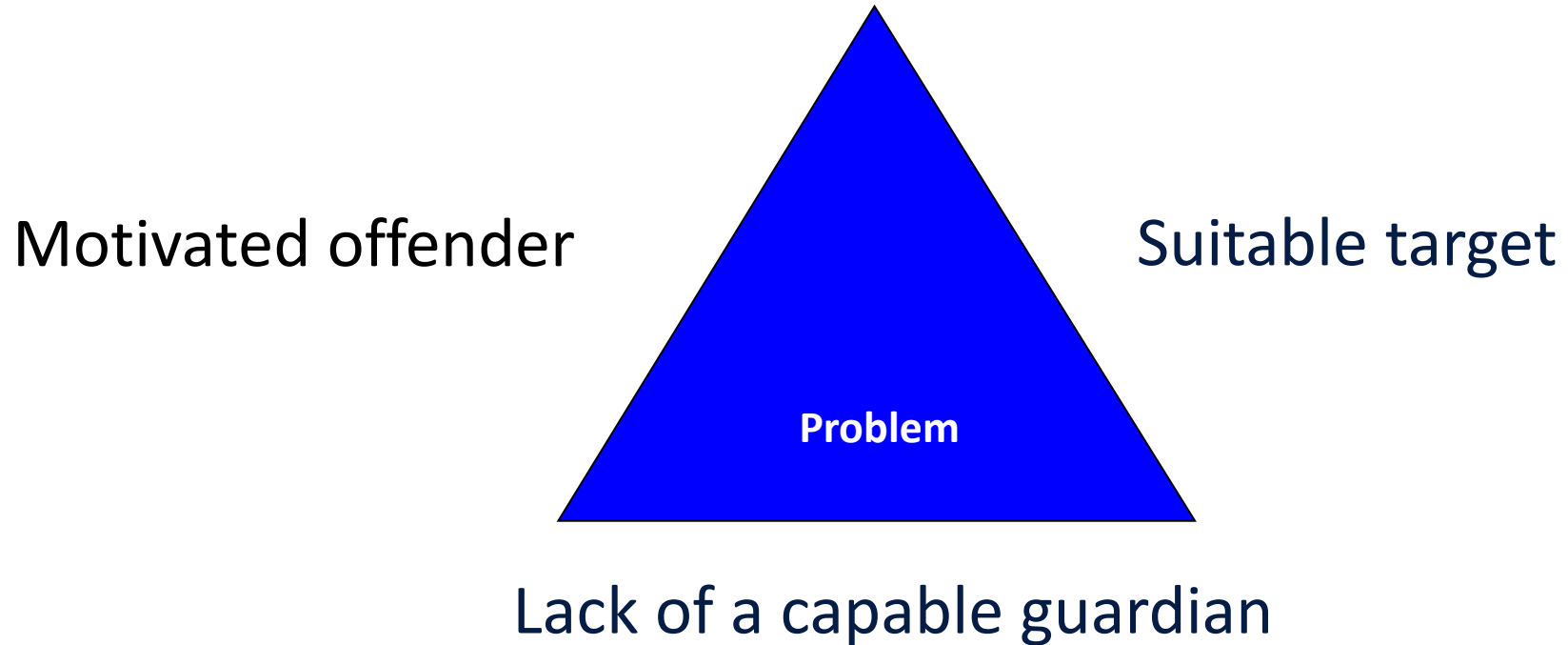


# R = Response

- Identifying appropriate local interventions
- Researching what other communities with similar problems have done
- Choosing among the alternative interventions
- Agreeing a response plan and identifying responsible parties
- Stating the specific objectives for the response plan
- Carrying out the planned activities



# Routine Activity Theory (RAT)



*Cohen and Felson 1979*

# What makes a target suitable?

A target can be a person, a place or a property

- **V**ALUE
- **I**NERTIA
- **V**ISIBILITY
- **A**CCESSIBILITY
- **C**ONCEALABLE
- **R**EMOVABLE
- **A**AILABLE
- **V**ALUABLE
- **E**NJOYABLE
- **D**ISPOSABLE

**You then apply**

# **The Ten Principles of Crime Prevention**

# Target Hardening (Physical Security)



# Target Removal





# Remove the Means to Commit Crime



# Reduce the Payoff

**Bluetooth + FM + Removable Panel**



**Anti-Theft Function**





# Access Control



# Natural surveillance



Large windows promote casual supervision of sidewalk.

Porches and sidewalk encourage interaction between neighbors.

Paving and architectural treatments define public and private zones.

Good pedestrian-scaled lighting on street.

Low landscaping and fences define property lines without creating hiding places.

# Informal surveillance



# Formal surveillance





# Environmental Design



# Rule Setting



# Increase the chances of being caught



# Deflecting Offenders

- Joint initiatives with Youth Justice Agency
- Youth service provision
- Detached youth work
- Joint initiatives with Probation Service
- Adult Education programs
- **UK PREVENT programme**
- Safeguarding



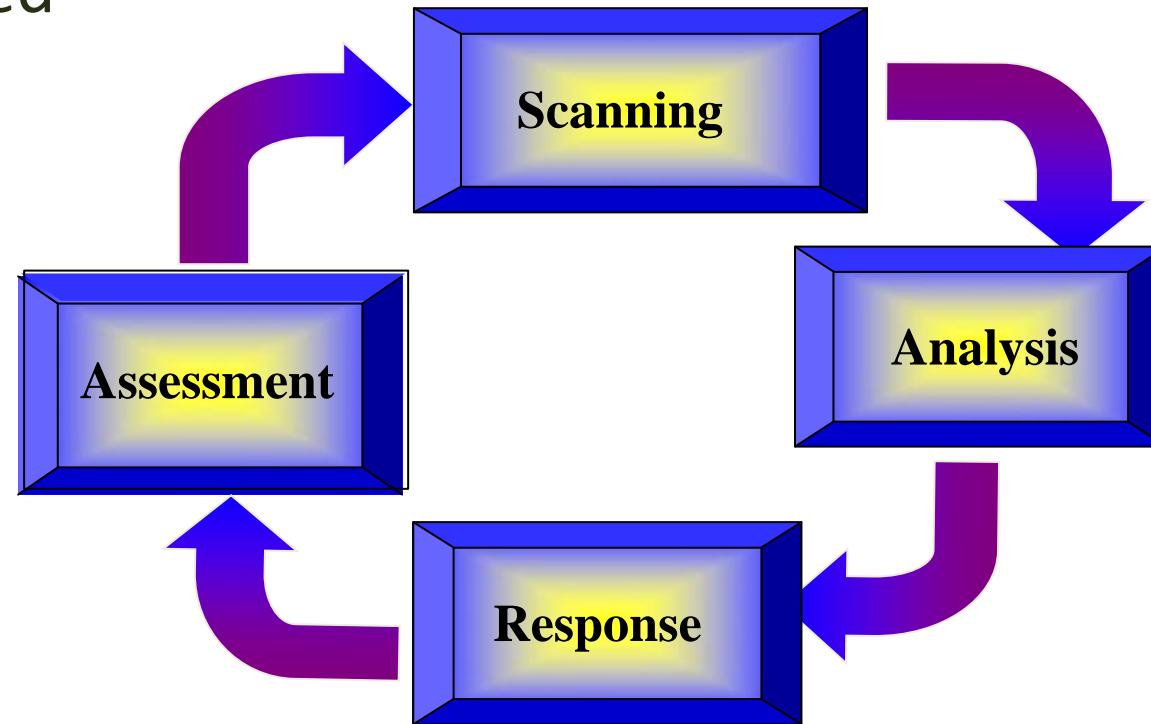


# All potential preventive solutions should be

- **A**ppropriate
- **R**ealistic
- **C**ost effective

# A = Assessment

- Assessment is used to measure the impact of the responses on the identified problem
- It's the stage in the problem-solving model that's often missed



# Assessment asks questions.....

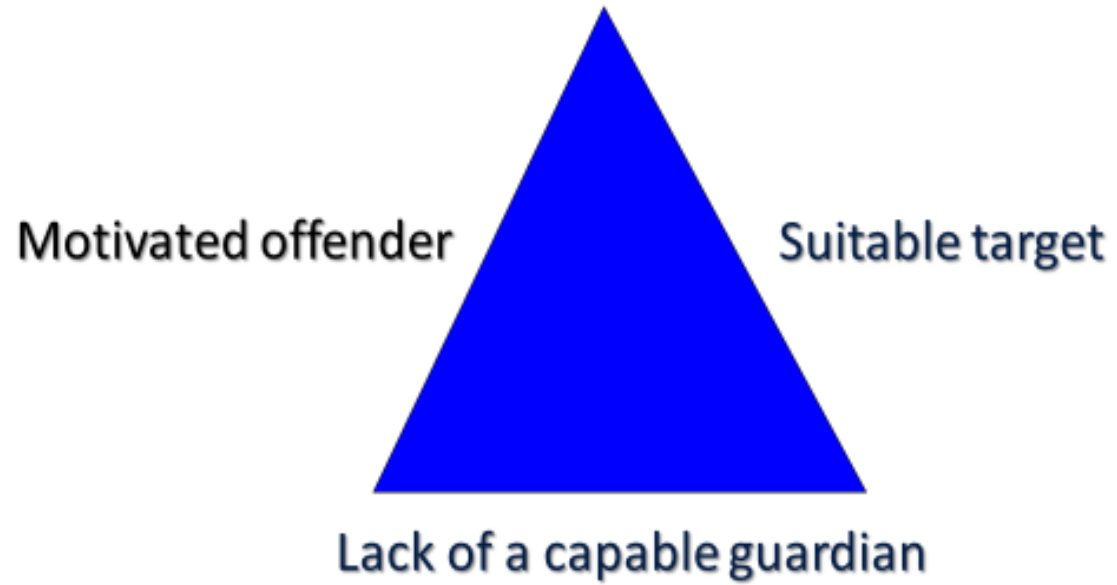
- How are the responses progressing?
- What were the outcomes for police and for any partners (*including the community*)?
- How can you evidence that the responses were best value for money for your organisation and for the partners?
- What worked and why; what didn't work and why; and what would you have differently?
- Would this work anywhere else?

# DAY 2

# Preparing to survey – the site security survey

**What needs to be in place in  
order for a crime to occur?**

# Routine Activity Theory (RAT)



*Cohen and Felson 1979*

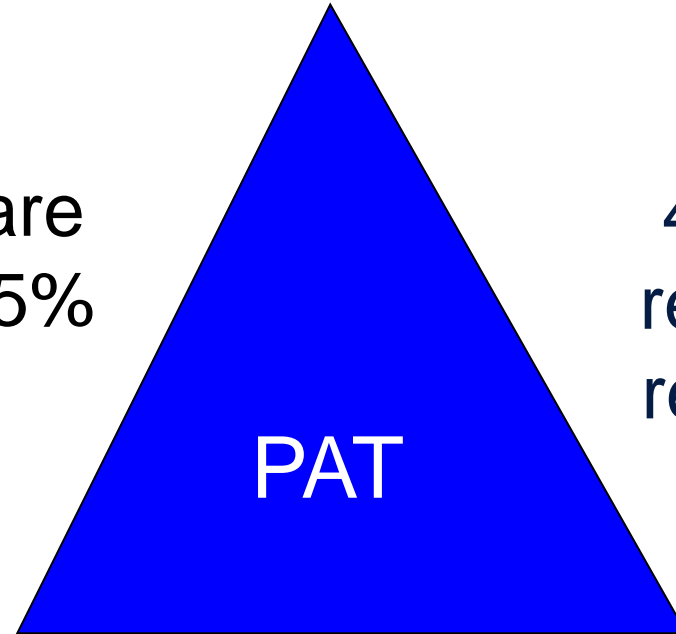
# Reasons to survey

- To prevent crime from occurring
- To reduce the likelihood of further crime of a similar nature occurring
- The property being surveyed has already been subjected to crime – **repeat victimisation**
- To address concerns regarding the personal safety of the occupants



# Repeat Victimization (RV)

3% of offenders are responsible for 25% of the crime



4% of victims represent 44% reported crime

10% of addresses generate 60% of calls

# The Onion Peeling Principle

- Environment
- Perimeter
- Void areas
- Shell
- Interior

The aim is to:

- Deter
- Delay
- Detect

**The '3D effect'**



# Pre-survey preparation

- Location of the survey site
- Crime profile for the area
- Previous crimes/incidents
- Social issues
- Make up of the community
- Reason for the survey
- Has crime prevention advice been given previously?

# Research on the area

- Crime levels
- Types of crime, anti-social behavior, etc.
- Social issues including the make-up of the community
- The built environment

# Legislative Requirements

- The Occupiers Liability Act 1984
- Health and Safety
- Building Regulations
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998

# Health and Safety

## Risk assessment

- Identify the hazards
- Decide who might be harmed and how
- Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions (preventive measures)
- Record your findings and implement them
- Review your assessment and update if necessary

# The Occupiers Liability Act 1984

- It concerns the duty of care owed by the occupier of a property to people who visit **or who trespass**
- It deals with liability that may arise from accidents
- The occupier has to prove that any action that he/she took was reasonable









# Proper Signage





# Advice to householder/business owner

- Cover any **L**egislation which might apply
- Meet any **I**nsurance requirements
- Avoid **M**isleading or ambiguous advice
- Never **E**ndorse any products
- Always **R**ecord & keep details of surveys

# Preventive Solutions

All potential preventive solutions should be:

- **A**ppropriate
- **R**ealistic
- **C**ost Effective