

Police education matters...

As part of its wider commitment to facilitate knowledge exchange and developing evidence-based policing, SIPR plays an increasingly significant role in police education, continuing professional development, and training in Scotland. Working closely with the Scottish Police College, police forces and international partners, the range of educational activities to which members of SIPR now contributes includes:

A Postgraduate Diploma in Policing Studies: A partnership between Scotland's universities and the Scottish Police College has created the country's first postgraduate programme in policing aimed at members of the police service and those involved with policing from other backgrounds. Delivered via distance-learning by leading researchers from Scotland's universities, this postgraduate programme in policing will equip those working in and with police organisations with advanced level knowledge, analytical and research skills that can be applied to the strategic and tactical aspects of policing policy and practice. Supported by development funding from the Scottish Police Services Authority and the Scottish Funding Council, the programme begins in March 2011. It addresses key topics including theories and concepts of policing, understanding and managing crime, leadership in police organisations, anxiety, threat and security in communities, and research methods. Successful completion of the diploma will allow students to go on to do an MSc by undertaking a dissertation on a policing topic. For more details of the course, see: www.sipr.ac.uk/courses/postgraduate_diploma.php



Continuing Professional Development Programme (CPDP): The development of the 2010/11 CPDP by the Scottish Police College has involved an innovative partnership between the College and SIPR, creating opportunities for research-based inputs to the Programme on topics ranging from child

protection, geographical information systems and understanding trauma and stress among police officers. Building on the success of this approach, the 2011/12 CPDP will also draw extensively on policing research expertise within Scotland's universities to ensure that the Programme is informed by up-to-date research findings. In addition the College and SIPR have also collaborated on the creation of an Associates Database of researchers with relevant expertise to contribute to the training programmes run at Tulliallan.

Practitioner Fellowship Programme: The number of Practitioner Fellows researching crime and policing projects with supervisory assistance from academics within SIPR continues to grow. Additional fellowships have also been supported by Economic & Social Research Council funding as part of a wider project on 'Building Safer Communities in Scotland.' Topics covered by current police and community safety Practitioner Fellows include missing persons, hostage negotiation, human trafficking, 'no-cold-calling zones', digital communication for policing the night-time economy, implementing partnership working in community safety initiatives, domestic abuse, Safer Neighbourhood Teams, and tackling housebreaking.

International educational opportunities and activities: SIPR plays an active role in supporting the Fulbright Police Awards scheme by providing advice to candidates developing their project proposals and offering assistance in identifying relevant researchers in US universities with whom projects can be carried out. In 2010 two members of the Scottish police service successfully applied to Fulbright: Lisa Buchanan (Northern Constabulary) and Steve Ritchie (Grampian Police). In addition SIPR is taking its model of knowledge exchange activity to an international audience of senior police practitioners by running a 2-day seminar at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. Organised by Peter Wilson (Dundee), and supported by investment from the FBI National Academy of Associates, the event will allow police officers from across Europe to hear of the latest research evidence, and to exchange operational experience in relation to the policing of major football matches, international police leadership, and the motivation behind violent protest.

Quantitative Methods Training for Police Analysts: SIPR is working with colleagues from the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) to provide training in quantitative methods for police analysts. This will be piloted with Fife Constabulary next year with the intention of making this available on a Scottish-wide basis in the future.

Research: Understanding crime and policing in rural Scotland

Rural policing: understanding police knowledge and practice in rural communities

Contact: Professor Tara Fenwick (tara.fenwick@stir.ac.uk) University of Stirling

A new project, funded by SIPR, the Stirling Institute of Education, and the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland in partnership with the Northern Constabulary, is being led by Professor Tara Fenwick and Dr Richard Dockrell

This project aims to identify the unique demands that are encountered by the police service in different rural contexts in Scotland as well as looking at the unique approaches to policing that have been developed for these rural areas. It will also look at what unique contributions to rural community well-being can be made by the police service.

Policing practice in Scotland and elsewhere varies tremendously according to particular contexts. Rural communities present special challenges to police professionals including large territorial distances, isolation from colleagues, limited access to resources for support, unique community expectations, role conflicts experienced by police officers in the social dynamics of rural neighbourhoods, and even different forms of criminality. Unfortunately, evidence-based practice for policing tends to be based on models derived from urban contexts which have little in common with the demands of rural areas. Only a very limited research literature

is available that documents or analyses the unique approaches and challenges of rural policing.

This research seeks to address this gap by gathering evidence of distinct dimensions of rural policing practice and knowledge in Scotland's Highlands and Islands, e.g. those dimensions that require particular skills, resources and infrastructure that are not commonly recognized or supported.

Focusing on Northern Constabulary, the project will use a combination of in-depth focus groups and personal interviews with police personnel representing diverse locations and professional experience in rural policing.

It is hoped that this study will form the first phase of a larger research project on rural policing that will involve other countries in Europe and globally that are concerned with understanding and supporting rural policing.

Rural Racism in southeast Scotland

Contact: CS Brian Plastow (brian.plastow@fife.pnn.police.uk) Fife Constabulary

Supported by the award of a Bramshill Fellowship by NPIA, Chief Superintendent Brian Plastow has completed a PhD examining rural racism in SE Scotland from a policing perspective.

The problem of racism in the United Kingdom has traditionally been conceived through an urban frame of reference. However, in recent years a growing body of academic research has identified the problem of 'rural racism' as a distinct social and political phenomenon. Despite this, the phenomenon is largely unknown outside of academia and therefore those charged with a 'General Duty' to promote effective race relations in rural areas are in essence 'blind' to the problem. At the heart of the problem is the social and cultural conflation of notions of rural areas as a problem-free, traditional 'white landscape' and the exercise of power and prejudice over those constructed as 'other'.

Whilst the Scottish Government has recognised the problem of racism, the paucity of research in Scotland means that little is known about the exact 'nature', 'extent' and 'impact' of the problem within specific rural localities. Accordingly, this PhD research explores those key variables within five distinct rural areas of southeast Scotland and reveals how the process of 'othering' works to exclude and marginalise visible ethnic

minorities by actively suppressing their diversity.

The research methodology involved both qualitative and quantitative aspects and included a public attitudes survey questionnaire and focus groups with white residents, analysis of racial incidents reported to the police, a quality of life survey questionnaire, analysis of local agency service provision and interviews with visible ethnic minorities who had been victims of racism.

The research findings reveal a disturbing, complex and multi-dimensional landscape of endemic racism within rural southeast Scotland that has a profound impact on victims. In doing so, it also reveals and challenges the shifting lens of 'agency' and 'state' as the advocacy of multiculturalism so embraced after Macpherson has now come to be seen as 'Yesterdays News' through new post 7/7 state ideologies which reconstitute certain ethnic minority communities as a 'problem' that now requires to be 'controlled'.

Research: Investigating custody

An evaluation of Independent Custody Visiting in Scotland

Contact: Professor Nick Fyfe (n.n.fyfe@dundee.ac.uk), University of Dundee

SIPR was commissioned by the Independent Custody Visiting Association (ICVA) in March 2010 to complete an evaluation of independent custody visiting in Scotland. Independent custody visiting (ICV) involves appointed members of the public (custody visitors) making random visits to police detention facilities in order to establish that detainees are treated humanely and that the detention environment is adequate. ICV also provides an opportunity to scrutinise police practice and procedures

in custody facilities and therefore provides a mechanism of accountability and reassurance to the public. The study included a review of the infrastructure for supporting ICV in Scotland; audited the current operation of ICV and identified differences of approach between police force areas, and carried out a case study analysis of the operation of ICV in one police force area. The Report has been submitted to ICVA, and a summary will be made available on the SIPR website shortly.

Healthcare services in police custody settings (Tayside)

Contact: Dr Martin Elvins (m.b.elvins@dundee.ac.uk), University of Dundee

This 2-year research study is being funded by the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS). The study involves Dr Martin Elvins (Politics), and Dr John Hurley and Dr Martyn Jones (both Nursing & Midwifery) with the support of research assistant Dr Chuan Gao. The study combines research expertise in both policing and healthcare to evaluate a 3-year pilot of a partnership between Tayside Police and NHS Tayside that began on 12 January 2009. The service has three elements: nurse-led custody health care, forensic medical services, and training and development.

The centrepiece custody health care service is 'nurse led' and operates on a 24/7 basis. Nurses provide cover for all three custody facilities in Tayside, at Dundee, Arbroath, and Perth, operating from a full-time base in the custody suite at Dundee's Bell Street police station. Between 0800 and 1800 hours the duty nurse service is complemented by a Force Medical Examiner (FME), largely drawn from the University of Dundee Department of Forensic Medicine and supported by other FMEs who are experienced in Child Protection cases. The pilot recognises that people in police custody often have complex health care needs that may be connected with their offending and that the delivery of NHS health care in a custody setting offers a greater possibility of engaging with what is traditionally a hard to reach group in

this respect. Prior to the pilot the practice in Tayside Police – in common with other Scottish forces – had a remit that was based purely on delivering duty of care and/or the need to gather evidence. As well as evaluating health care outcomes the study seeks to examine the extent to which the pilot impacts upon police practice, particularly in terms of time saving (e.g. need to transfer detainees from custody to Accident & Emergency) and risk management (with the ultimate aim of preventing potential deaths in custody).

The research project began in November 2009 and involves both qualitative and quantitative methods. To date all full-time Tayside Police Custody Sergeants and a representative sample of civilian Custody Care Assistants and detectives working in child protection have been interviewed to ascertain their perspective on the service and their views on its predecessors where applicable. Similarly, all custody nurses and a sample of FMEs have been interviewed and in summer 2010 a questionnaire was distributed to both nursing and police staff to evaluate the collaborative outcomes from the pilot service. Ethical approval has also been granted to interview detainees who consent to discuss their health care experience under the pilot.

It is anticipated that key findings of this study will be disseminated through the auspices of SIPR in due course.

New Publications

Criminal Justice in Scotland, edited by Hazel Croall (Glasgow Caledonian University), Gerry Mooney (The Open University) and Mary Munro (CJScotland). This book aims to fill a gap for a text that offers a critically informed analysis and understanding of crime and criminal justice in contemporary Scotland. It considers key areas of criminal justice policy making in Scotland, and in particular the book seeks to consider the extent to which criminal justice in Scotland is increasingly divergent from other UK jurisdictions as well as pressures that may lead to convergences in particular areas, for instance, in relation to trends in youth justice and penal policy.

Willan Publishing, £24.99 (Paperback) <http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/cgi-bin/indexer?product=9781843927853>

Policing Scotland – Second Edition, edited by Daniel Donnelly and Kenneth Scott (University of the West of Scotland). This fully updated and expanded new version builds upon the success of the first edition and aim to provide an up-to-date and authoritative account of recent developments in policing in Scotland, with an updated description of the basic factual information about Scottish policing as it stands in.

Willan Publishing, £24.99 (Paperback) <http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/cgi-bin/indexer?product=9781843929734>

Research: New approaches and perspectives on criminal investigation

Central Scotland Police mainstreams civilianised crime investigation

Contact: Chief Superintendent Gavin Buist (gavin.buist@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

Like all police forces, Central Scotland Police had used a traditional business model for delivering front line policing. This had been flexible enough to keep pace with evolving technologies and public demand, but the Force had recognised its limitations. Front line police officers were, increasingly, required to undertake a range of sometimes conflicting tasks, ranging from fast response to emergency calls to the more time-consuming and methodical investigation of crime. There was a need to rationalise the workloads of front line officers, to make them more visible in communities and more able to tackle local problems. In addition, the Force wanted to sustain its high crime detection rates, while improving the quality of service delivered to victims.

The proposal was radical – to civilianise a sizeable proportion of volume crime investigation, creating professional experts (Investigative Assistants) to investigate most aspects of crime, and back this up with a management structure which would significantly increase the workload which these staff could carry. This, in turn would free up police officer time which could be recycled into community problem-solving.

The project attracted pump-priming funding from the Scottish Government and the new model – the Priority Crime Unit – was introduced on a pilot basis in Falkirk in April 2008. Continued funding was dependent upon a favourable assessment after the first twelve months and, seeking an independent and credible evaluation, the Force turned to SIPR. The initial evaluation, carried out on behalf of SIPR by Ken Scott and Peter Sproat from the University of the West of Scotland, was very positive, noting that the new model had been fully absorbed into the broader structure of the Force and that several projected business benefits were beginning to become apparent.

This evaluation carried sufficient weight with the Scottish Government to attract partial funding into the business year 2009/2010. During this period, the mixed economy concept became fully consolidated, building upon the SIPR evaluation and recommendations, and realising the business benefits which had been originally predicted. Volume crime detections in the pilot area rose by almost 5%, public satisfaction increased significantly in several key areas and officers were indeed released to perform high-visibility duties, providing a greater level of public reassurance than hitherto. Superintendent Robbie McGregor said: "The addition of the Priority Crime Unit within Falkirk has been a real asset in our efforts to make communities safe, investigate crime effectively and connect in a very positive way with members of the public. It made a significant contribution to the success in my Area Command during 2009/2010."

On 1 June 2010, Central Scotland Police expanded and mainstreamed the concept of mixed economy policing to encompass the entire Force area – the first to do so in the UK. A key focus of the Unit remains the delivery of high standards of service to victims of crime. The expansion has included much closer liaison with Victim Support Scotland, which means that the most vulnerable and distressed victims of crime have access to specialised support as early as possible.

Chief Superintendent Gordon Samson, Head of Communities Policing, says: "The Falkirk experience has been very positive, and as we move forward as an organisation in our use of innovative ways of delivering quality policing to communities, I am confident the benefits will soon be realised by both the public and police officers alike throughout the Force."

How can we improve methods of interviewing youngsters?

Contact: Dr David La Rooy (d.larooy@abertay.ac.uk)

On 16 July, The Scotsman revealed that a devastating sheriff's judgement had laid bare concerns among the legal profession and child protection experts about the way child witnesses and children involved in suspected child abuse cases were interviewed. SIPR lecturer, David La Rooy, describes how child interviewing can be improved in Scotland and outlines some work already being done. For a full article on this subject, see: <http://news.scotsman.com/scotland/Law-and-Legal-Affairs-How.6438995.jp>

The situation for investigative interviewers in Scotland is not dissimilar to that which is encountered in other jurisdictions. Police officers and social workers receive one week of 'general concept training' that involves familiarisation with the Scottish Executive (2003) guidelines, information about children's communication issues, developmental issues, memory and suggestibility, as well as wider issues about the legal system. During these training sessions police officers and social

workers will usually conduct about two interviews with trained actors to provide an approximation of what it is like to do a real interview: research shows that this type of 'general concept training' is ineffective.

So what does work? First, the only system for training interviews that has been proven to result in ongoing and continued good practice begins with the use of a

structured interview protocol as tested by Dr Michael Lamb and his collaborators at the National Institutes of Health (the largest biomedical research facility in the world, run by the US Government) which is freely available. The Scottish Executive (2003) guidelines do have a structured interview protocol that if used, would, in theory, produce good quality interviews, but it is located in the Appendix of the guidelines which many interviewers are not aware of.

In collaboration with Tayside Police, we have developed a training system that 20 police officers are currently participating in. The training embodies enquiry-based learning as well as reflective practice, which the University of Abertay Dundee is at the forefront of. Interviewers taking the course painstakingly conduct line-by-line analyses of forensic interviews and learn to provide objective quality assessments in line with methods used by researchers.

The interviewees receive course credit for conducting the same analysis of their own interviews, and sometimes their colleague's interviews. They learn to identify good questioning practices, point out what should be done better, and suggest areas for improvement. They receive feedback from me about the quality of their interviews too.

When the course is completed the interviewers are expected to continue to regularly evaluate the quality of their interviews with peers and managers using the system they have learnt. Then the quality of interview will be there for all to see and interviewers can get direct feedback about how they are going as well as give feedback to their colleagues. I am optimistic that this approach, if embraced, will work because it is based on solid scientific research.

EvoFIT facial composite system

Contact: Peter Hancock (Peter Hancock, pjbh1@stir.ac.uk) University of Stirling

Facial composites are traditionally made by witnesses and victims describing and selecting parts of criminals' faces, but this method is hard to do and has been shown to be generally ineffective. We have been working on an alternative system. It is called EvoFIT and is the result of 12 years of intensive research, development and field trials (from different police forces). The work was carried out mainly at the University of Stirling and at the University of Central Lancashire, but also in collaboration with ABM Ltd. Both the research and the police field trials to date support a success rate in the region of 25%, which evidence suggests is about 5x higher than traditional methods of building a 2-day old memory of the face (the normal minimum). With EvoFIT, witnesses and victims select from screens of complete faces and a composite is 'evolved' over time. The system does not require eyewitnesses to have good recall of an offender's face, unlike traditional 'feature' systems, just to have seen a clear front-view of it. This allows a composite to be constructed in many more cases than was possible in the past.

The system was developed in collaboration with the ACPO(S) working group for facial id. It has recently been trialed by two police forces in England, but we would welcome a field trial in one of the Scottish constabularies. The result of the recent police evaluations indicate that EvoFIT is promoting an arrest in about 25% of cases. Some example likenesses are shown (with permission from the relevant constabularies), and a technical paper detailing this audit is available from Peter Hancock. As part of a new field trial in the Scottish region, we would be interested in developing the system further, to fit best the needs of the relevant force.

EvoFIT has a good range of hairstyles, hats, caps and hoods. There are tools available to improve the likeness on demand, such as the ability to change the perceived age, weight, masculinity and other global properties of the face (the 'holistic'

tools). EvoFIT can also be used in conjunction with PRO-fit composite software, for applying artwork changes, or with a dedicated artwork program (Adobe Photoshop, Micrographix Publisher; GIMP). Other techniques can be used to help trigger recognition: e.g. animated and morphed composites. Ten databases are available and others are planned.

Please see www.EvoFIT.co.uk for further background information. For information about conducting a field trial, please contact Peter Hancock at the address above, or Charlie Frowd at cfrowd@uclan.ac.uk.



EvoFITs that have helped in investigations (to locate the person convicted on the right)

Missing people: processes, experiences, responses

Contact: Dr Hester Parr (hparr@ges.gla.ac.uk) University of Glasgow

This 3-year project, funded by the Economic & Social Research Council and due to commence in January 2011, seeks to understand the realities involved in 'going missing', and will do so from multiple perspectives; using the voices and opinions of the police, families and returned missing people themselves. This data can shed light on a significant social (and spatial) problem and help us understand more about the nature of missing experiences.

In particular, the project will examine how the police and other agencies involved in searching for missing people mobilise their

different knowledges, skills and resources. It will investigate the strategies employed by the police and families to track missing people at local, national and international levels. The insights gained will be of value in the development of coordinated and effective responses to missing people.

The research team comprises Dr Parr (University of Glasgow), Dr Penny Woolnough (Grampian Police) and Professor Nick Fyfe (University of Dundee).

For further information, see: http://www.siprac.uk/networks/missing_persons.php

SIPR Small Research Grant Scheme

In 2009, SIPR launched a scheme providing funding of up to £3000 for new projects proposed by members of the Scottish police service and academics. A second round of the scheme was held in 2010, resulting in funding for 6 topics: Evaluation of a dispersal zone in the east end of Glasgow; Community policing and the development of Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Lothian and Borders; Validation of a method for the detection of Mephedrone; Assessing the quality of interviews with children alleging sexual abuse in Scotland; A public health approach to the evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence; Tell us what happened? An analysis of Grampian Police missing person 'closure-interview' forms. Further details of these projects can be found at <http://www.sipr.ac.uk/research/index.php>.

Professor David Alexander, Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research, Robert Gordon University, reports on one of the five projects funded in 2009.

Hostage and crisis incidents

Contact: Professor David Alexander (d.a.alexander@rgu.ac.uk)

Professor David Alexander and Dr Susan Klein (of the Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research, Robert Gordon University), and Inspector Craig Menzies (of Grampian Police) were awarded a small SIPR grant to conduct the first "epidemiological" survey of hostage-related and other crises in Scotland to which police negotiators were deployed (as opposed to merely being "activated").

The survey period was 2005-2008 inclusive. Their initial efforts yielded 315 Negotiating Incident Debrief Reports from which they culled their data. Inspector Menzies fashioned these data subsequently into a dissertation which he submitted to the University of Leicester in part fulfilment for the degree of MSc in Emergency Planning Management; a degree he has just been awarded.

Such databases are extremely rare. The most noteworthy are the Hostage and Barricade Database System (HOBAS - maintained by the FBI); the International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events (ITERATE - held by the Yale University), and the Hostage Event Analytic Database (HEAD - initiated by the New York Police Department). These provide the investigators with opportunities for comparative research.

The analysed data, with the funded contribution of research assistants Ms Midj Falconer and Ms Rona Craig, have ensured three significant outcomes. First, the "epidemiological" data represent a dataset which will determine that the future training of police negotiators at the Scottish Police College will be hereafter evidence-based. Second, the investigators have identified in what ways the future recording of such incidents might be improved. Third, this databank will inspire further research such as that about to be conducted by Chief Inspector Andrew Brown (Northern Constabulary; currently Deputy Head, Leadership & Professional Development Division, Scottish Police College, and a SIPR Practitioner Fellow). Under the supervision of Professor David Alexander, he will investigate the perceived effectiveness of police negotiators in the successful resolution of incidents of deliberate self harm. His early enquiries have engaged him with law enforcement agencies in the USA, Australia, South Africa and Norway.

Professor Alexander, Chief Inspector Brown and Inspector Menzies are in discussion with the Pakistan military about the possibility of their providing modular training in negotiating techniques for Pakistan authorities, as they are currently almost exclusively reliant on the use of force to end sieges and hostage incidents.

Research In Brief

Airports as Sites of Fear

Contact: Leda Blackwood (lmb11@st-andrews.ac.uk)
SIPR Research Fellow, University of St Andrews

Airports are a site of particularly high levels of frustration, anxiety, and in some cases even fear for many Muslims in Scotland. This is tied to people's personal experiences with airport authorities throughout the UK and abroad, and also to the stories that circulate within the Muslim community and through the media. In the last year we have interviewed more than 50 Muslims in Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow about their experiences with airport authorities. In our interviews people describe an experience of humiliation: of having their sense of self-worth as members of the community and their expectations of being treated fairly and with dignity violated. Although all those we interviewed expressed a deep commitment to Britain and to its security, even those who reported relatively benign experiences at airports held doubts about the safety of interacting with authorities—particularly in high security contexts.

There are several dimensions to people's accounts of experiencing humiliation which we think are important, and which are the focus of our current analysis and future research. The very public way in which people are often pulled aside and questioned in front of other passengers is often referred to as a particular source of distress. Also, the sense of powerlessness in the face of petty discourtesies such as not being given information about the process, being kept waiting for prolonged periods of time; and thoughtlessness about waiting family. Finally, the questions themselves are perceived as ill-conceived for identifying security threats, as well as being ill-informed and disrespectful of Islam.

For an extended version of this article, please see:
www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Muslims.pdf

Dialogue Policing in Edinburgh?

Contact: Dr Hugo Gorringe (H.Gorringe@ed.ac.uk),
University of Edinburgh.

The key aims of the research by Dr Hugo Gorringe and Dr Michael Rosie, University of Edinburgh and Professor David Waddington from Sheffield Hallam University were to study police-protestor dynamics surrounding the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in Edinburgh, November 2009. This was one of the most significant political events in the UK after the tragic death of Ian Tomlinson at the G20 summit in April and the reports on protest policing that it led to. The project aimed to analyse protest policing and media coverage of the event and feed into current debates about public order policing in the UK. Innovative police tactics, including the deployment of negotiators at protest demonstrations, were trialled here and the researchers are in on-going discussions with Lothian and Borders police about these developments. The Research was funded by the School of Social and Political Studies, University of Edinburgh.

EPIC meeting in Edinburgh The last newsletter reported on SIPR's membership of the North Sea Collaboration, a small group of research institutes that work in partnership with police organisations in their respective countries. Now known as EPIC (European Police research Institutes Collaboration) and with a membership that has expanded to include Finland and Sweden, the second annual meeting of the group was held in Edinburgh in June 2010. Two specific initiatives have already emerged from EPIC. The first, led by the Norwegian Police University College, is a longitudinal, comparative study of police recruitment and careers, in which Scotland is participating along with seven other European countries. The second initiative, coordinated by Jeffrey Murer (SIPR Lecturer, St Andrews), focuses on police-community engagement in multi-cultural societies and has brought together researchers and police practitioners from across northern Europe in an innovative writing project which seeks to understand better the policing of ethnically diverse neighbourhoods.

Stockholm Criminology Symposium SIPR was invited to showcase its research at the prestigious 2010 Stockholm Criminology Symposium. Organised by the Swedish Council for Crime Prevention, this international meeting focused on approaches to developing evidence-based policing. SIPR had the opportunity to talk about the model of police-research collaboration developed in Scotland (Nick Fyfe) and then illustrate this through three projects: the evaluation of Central Scotland's Priority Crime Unit (Ken Scott); partnership working between community wardens and community police officers in Dundee (Donna Brown) and the policing of youth in Western Scotland (Liz Frondigoun). Nick Fyfe was also invited to participate in the symposium's opening panel discussion with the Swedish Justice Minister on the role of research in improving police effectiveness.

Policing G2014 A two and half year study focused on security planning for the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow is to be carried out jointly by members of SIPR and the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research in partnership with Strathclyde Police. Funded by the European Commission, the research will draw together research evidence from the policing of sporting 'mega events', including the 2010 World Cup and Delhi Commonwealth Games and the 2012 Olympics and European football championship to help inform the processes of risk assessment and security governance for G2014. This will create an additional legacy from the Games in the form of resources which can be used in the training of security personnel for future large scale sporting events. Contact: Michele Burman (m.burman@lss.gla.ac.uk) or Nick Fyfe (n.r.fyfe@dundee.ac.uk)

Knowledge Exchange

Over the past 12 months the Institute has organised 15 events involving the academic, practitioner and policy communities, some of which are highlighted below. For details of all past events and details of future events, see: <http://www.sipr.ac.uk/events/index.php>

The Third SIPR Conference, “Communities and Policing: evidence and innovation in Scotland”, was held at the West Park Conference Centre, Dundee. Much of the focus was on the Scottish experience but also included a Keynote address by David Kennedy (New York’s John Jay College of Criminal Justice and SIPR Visiting Professor) on ‘Common ground: crime, race and community.’

The Third SIPR Annual Lecture, sponsored by Alpha Translating and Interpreting Services Ltd and hosted at the Scottish Police College, was presented by Professor Larry Sherman, University of Cambridge, who spoke on ‘Evidence based policing: what we know, and how we know it.’

Policing by consent - policing governance and accountability in the 21st Century was held at the University of the West of Scotland Hamilton Campus, and included a Keynote presentation by SIPR Visiting Professor, Philip Stenning (Keele University) on ‘Governing Policing in a Democracy.’

Feedback surveys for performance measurement and quality improvement: experiences from policing and health care This was the second in a series of events organised and jointly sponsored by SIPR and the Social Dimensions of Health Institute, and included a presentation by Hayley Kelly (Grampian Police Research Unit).

Databases, surveillance and crime control was held in collaboration with the Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, and critically examined the use of DNA, financial records and passenger information in the fight against crime.

Mixed economy policing and workforce modernisation was organised in collaboration with the Central Scotland Police Force and held at the University of Stirling. The seminar included a presentation on the results of an evaluation of the Priority Crimes Unit by SIPR. (See page 4)

Public Order Policing in Comparative Perspective This workshop, co-sponsored by SIPR, The Public Policy Network and The University of Edinburgh, was co-organised locally by Hugo Gorrington and Michael Rosie at the University of Edinburgh. It included presentations by Carsten Alven on dialogue policing in Sweden, and ACC Fiona Taylor, Strathclyde Police, who gave an officer’s eye view of how the fallout from the G20 affects policing in Scotland.

Crime and Policing: Past and Present The seminar was the first in a series of events to be co-sponsored by SIPR and the Department of History at the University of Dundee to provide an opportunity for contemporary crime and policing issues to be considered from a historical perspective. The Seminar focused on women in policing, public order policing, and domestic violence and police intervention.

Understanding the science and provenance of human identification This seminar was held in collaboration with SOCA, the Home Office, and the UK Borders Agency. Contributors to the seminar included Senior Investigating Officers, and forensic scientists who have provided support to investigators who are interested in the identity and nationality of individuals using the analysis of stable isotopes and the assessment of ancestral DNA.

Additional articles on-line

We couldn’t fit everything that we would have liked to include in this Newsletter. Additional articles on the following can be read at: www.sipr.ac.uk/publications/

- Police Research Bulletin: abstracts compiled by UWS Centre for Criminal Justice and Police Studies
- Encouraging Police Officers to write about their experiences of policing (Liz Frondigoun & Rob Smith)
- Communication disability and crime – “Talking Mats” (Joan Murphy & Lois Cameron, University of Stirling)
- Teeth as a source of information for Forensic Science (Stephen Hendry & Calum Morrison, UWS)
- Observation Affects Reality (Zbigniew Kwecka, Edinburgh Napier University)
- The “Phantom of Heilbronn” – limits of traces (Thomas Feltes, Ruhr-University, Bochum)

SIPR Contact details

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research
School of Social & Environmental Science
University of Dundee
Dundee DD1 4HN
Scotland

t: 01 382 384425 / 384205
f: 01 382 388588

www.sipr.ac.uk

