The Second SIPR Annual Conference
&
Annual Lecture

Policing Scotland in a European Context

2nd September 2008

Programme and Abstracts

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Administrator: Lyn Mitchell, SIPR, University of Dundee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome from the Director of SIPR

On behalf of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) I am delighted to welcome you to SIPR's second annual research conference. Building on the very positive feedback we received for the 2007 conference, we have kept a similar structure to last year's event, with a plenary session in the morning followed by more focused sessions in the afternoon organised by each of SIPR's three research networks. The theme for the morning plenary is 'Policing Scotland in a European Context' which reflects the growing importance Scotland places on greater engagement with Europe. There is, of course, a long history of close cooperation between Scotland and European states around policing matters, particularly in relation to international criminal investigations and police training programmes. With respect to other aspects of policing, however, and particularly research and policy, we have often looked across the Atlantic to the experiences of the United States for new ideas and thinking ('broken windows theory' and 'zero-tolerance policing' being recent influential examples). The distinguished contributors to the plenary session will show from different viewpoints how important it is to understand the significance of Europe for contemporary policing. Fergus Ewing MSP (Minister for Community Safety) will offer a view from government; Paddy Tomkins, (HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland), Ian Latimer (International Policing lead for ACPOS) and Dr Max Daniel (Police Commissioner in the Netherlands) will offer the insights of senior police practitioners; and Professors Otto Adang (Police Academy of the Netherlands) and Thomas Feltes (University of Bochum) will provide the critical reflections of experienced researchers. The European dimension will also underpin SIPR's second annual lecture, 'Changing challenges for homeland security in Germany and Europe' to de delivered this evening by Jurgen Storbeck, Director General for Homeland Security in the Ministry of Interior for the state of Brandenburg and former Director of Europol. This lecture also marks the opening of the European Society of Criminology Eight Annual Conference to be held here at Murrayfield and which will see several sessions devoted to different aspects of policing.

When we held our first annual conference in 2007, SIPR was less than a year old. As the copy of our August 2008 newsletter (which is in your delegate pack) shows, we have made significant progress over the last 12 months. New research projects are underway developed in collaboration with Scotland's police forces; new staff have been appointed increasing policing research capacity in Scotland; strong strategic relationship have been forged with the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, the Scottish Government and other academic, policy and practitioner groups within and outside Scotland; and an international Advisory Committee has been appointed comprising leading researchers and senior members of the policing and policy communities in the UK and Europe. Further details of these activities are available on our website (www.sipr.ac.uk).

The annual conference and annual lecture require considerable planning and organisation and I am particularly grateful to Tim Heilbronn and Lyn Mitchell of SIPR for their skill and hard work in bringing these events to fruition. SIPR is also very grateful for the financial support provided by ACPOS and the Scottish Funding Council, BT as the major conference sponsor, Alpha Translation and Interpreting Services Ltd as the major annual lecture sponsor, and ABM UK Ltd as session sponsor.

Nicholas Fyfe,
Director, Scottish Institute for Policing Research

BT – Sponsors of the Second SIPR Conference

BT is delighted to be once again sponsoring the Scottish Institute for Policing Research annual conference.

BT has set up a dedicated police and criminal justice team in Scotland to work with forces across the country to understand the issues and concerns they are facing today.

Policing in Scotland faces a number of challenges. Not just to deliver more, but to use existing resources more effectively, and to collaborate and share information within and between forces and other agencies.

BT firmly believes that information technology has a major role to play. Many officers are spending their valuable time on back room tasks – entering and re-entering the same information on a range of different applications.

Mobile working can provide part of the solution – delivering secure, accurate and timely information to patrolling officers at the point of need. BT believes that systems integration is also critical to success - bringing together the multiple software applications replicated in each force in Scotland, and enabling them to communicate with each other.

As the UK's number one IT partner to government and as the IT partners for Disclosure Scotland, the Metropolitan Police and the Department of Work and Pensions, BT could bring massive experience to this work.

BT is working closely with the Scottish Police Services Authority to deliver a world-class Storage Area Network and Wide Area Network– providing the platform for their ambitious IT integration plans. This opens up a future where officers on the beat can access and record information once and once only, freeing up valuable time for front-line tasks.

As an organisation, innovation is at the core of BT's business allowing us to develop technology solutions that deliver real operational benefit for our customers. BT harnesses a wide range of people and partnerships at different stages of the innovation process. We work with 36 of the world's leading universities and institutions. We draw on partnerships with other consortia, governmental organisations and NGOs. In addition, BT has a world-class team of researchers, scientists and developers, with 3,500 people at Adastral Park in the UK plus a team based at the Asian Research Centre in Malaysia. In keeping with this commitment to innovation and collaboration, BT is proud to be supporting SIPR and look forward to contributing to the future of policing in Scotland.

For more information on BT's work with Scottish police forces please contact:

Mervyn Gibb, Client Partner, Police & Justice Team, BT Public Sector – Scotland mervyn.gibb@bt.com Tel: 07860 55662

Major Conference Sponsor

PROGRAMME

PLENARY OPENING SESSION (VENUE: PRESIDENTS ROOM)
Chair: Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director SIPR

Plenary Session 1 Chair: Nicholas Fyfe, Director SIPR
10.00   Chair's welcome
10.10   Fergus Ewing MSP (Minister for Community Safety)
10.25   Paddy Tomkins (HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland)
10.40   Q & A Session
10.50   Coffee

Plenary Session 2
11.15   Dr Max Daniel (Police Commissioner, the Netherlands) **Diversity as a business issue**

11.40   Professor Otto Adang (Police Academy of the Netherlands) **The best police in the world: learning at all cost…**

12.05   Professor Thomas Feltes (University of Bochum, Germany) **Peacekeeping and police reform in the new Europe: lessons from Kosovo**

12.30   Chief Constable Ian Latimer (ACPOS) **Scottish policing and Europe: a developing relationship**

12.45   SPONSOR: Donald McCalman (BT) & Sandy Gilchrist (Director, Public Safety and Security, NICE Systems) **New technologies for policing Europe**

13.00   Lunch and Poster Session **(VENUE: THISTLE ROOM)**

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Modes of police performance management practice Steve Ritchie

HMICS Summary of work and findings during 2007 - 08

Promoting agile leadership as a management tool within the police service Robert Smith

The Scottish Police Probationer Training Programme - The Police are the Public and the Public are the Police Ron Fyffe & Frank Robertson

Workforce modernisation and mixed economy policing Gavin Buist

The behaviour of witnesses viewing VIPER Parades: evidence from a Scottish survey Catriona Havard et al.

Face recognition and description in people with mild learning disabilities Julie Gawrylowicz et al.

The smiling face bias can improve identification of facial composites Alex McIntyre & Peter Hancock

To CCTV or not to see TV: Performance in a vigilance task with multiple visual displays Kenneth Scott-Brown et al.

Usage of CCTV recordings during investigation Pawel Waszkiewicz

A new model for terrorist financing analysis Timothy Wittig

Post-incident management of occupational exposure to blood and body fluids in the police and prison services in Scotland Avril Taylor et al.

The Applications of IRMS: An Emerging Tool for the Discrimination of 'Ecstasy' Batches by Synthetic Route Hilary Buchanan et al.

Rationality, objectivity and uniqueness in fingerprint identification Isobel Hamilton & Jim Fraser

Integration of forensic science in volume crime investigation Anika Ludwig & Jim Fraser

Privacy-Preserving Investigations Zbigniew Kwecka et al.

Policing youth in the contemporary urban realm Donna Brown, SIPR Research Fellow, University of Dundee

The Police Service and Young People: Historical Perspectives Louise Jackson & Dr Angela Bartie

Policing the night-time economy in Scotland Neil Davidson

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research: a model for Knowledge Exchange T D Heilbronn et al.

THE FLEMISH CENTRE FOR POLICE STUDIES

Social Action Project 'Diversity in Diversity Marleen Easton

CPS Conference

CPS Publications

PARALLEL NETWORK SESSIONS

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS (VENUE: Smith & Wallace Rooms, 1925 SUITES)

UK and European Perspectives on Radicalization: a debate
'Has the official response to the terrorist threat created more problems than it has solved?'

14.00   Chair: James Matthews (Scotland Bureau Chief, Sky News)

         Contributors:

         Osman Mehmood (Active Life Club)
         Paul Castledine (SEMPER Scotland)
         Supt. George Denholm (Lothian & Borders Police)
         Nick Croft (Scottish Government)
         Dr Jeffrey Murer (Univ. of St Andrews)

(tea available c. 15.15)

16.30   Close of Conference

EVIDENCE & INVESTIGATION (VENUE: Nelson & Waddell Rooms, 1925 SUITES)

Technology and Policing

14.00   Chair: Professor Jim Fraser, University of Strathclyde

14.10   Richard Earland (Chief Information Officer, NPIA) **The coming of age of science and technology in policing**

14.45   Norrie Dixon (ACPOS National Mobile Data Project Manager) **Pressing keys and feeling collars**

15.10   Tea

15.25   Dr Derek Carson (Univ. of Abertay) **Technology related to facial identification**

15.50   Prof. Amina Memon (Univ. of Aberdeen) **How do child witnesses fare with video parades?**

16.15   Discussion

16.30   Close of Conference

POLICE ORGANIZATION (VENUE: Davies & Ireland Rooms, 1925 SUITES)

Sponsored by ABM UK Ltd

Scottish Policing, Global Perspectives

14.00   Chair: Dr Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

14.10   Gordon Meldrum (Director-General, SCDEA) **European cooperation in Serious Organised Crime**

14.35   Prof. David Alexander (RGU) **Terrorism: some lessons learned**

15.00   Tea

15.15   Dr Maria O'Neill (Univ. of Abertay)   **The EU legal framework of policing**

15.40   Supt. Russell Scott & Anne Lavery (ACPOS NIM Development Team) **The National Intelligence Model – European perspective**

16.05   Dr Peter Sproat (UWS) **Improving the recovery of the proceeds of crime in Scotland**

16.30   SPONSOR: Alastair Luff, ABM United Kingdom Limited.

16.40   Close of Conference

17.00   Drinks Reception with the European Society of Criminology

Sponsors of the Police Organization Session

ABM United Kingdom Limited as the leading supplier of Covert Intelligence and Information Management systems to the police service and law enforcement agencies worldwide, is proud to sponsor the SIPR Annual Conference & Lecture 2008. With over 15 years experience of delivering solutions to global law enforcement organisations, ABM has maintained a lead in the market in terms of its innovative solutions. ABM's customers include the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS), the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), the New York Police Department (NYPD), Western Australia Police (WAP) and 90% of UK law enforcement organisations and agencies. ABM is the leading global supplier of Covert Intelligence solutions through its abmpegasus™ suite of applications.

SIPR ANNUAL LECTURE - (VENUE: PRESIDENTS ROOM)

Sponsored by ALPHA Translating & Interpreting Services Ltd.

Chair: Professor Peter Wilson (former Chief Constable, Fife Constabulary)

18.00   Introduction: Professor Nicholas Fyfe (SIPR)

18.10   Jürgen Storbeck (Director General for Homeland Security in the Ministry of Interior of the State of Brandenburg), **"Changing challenges for homeland security in Germany and Europe"**

c. 18.50   Q & A Session and Vote of Thanks. Professor John Graham (Police Foundation)

c.19.05   SPONSOR: ALPHA Translating & Interpreting Services Ltd.

Selma Rahman, Business Manager (Public Sector)

c.19.15   Depart

The Annual Lecture, held in partnership with the Police Foundation, and given by Mr Jürgen Storbeck, continues a reference common to both the Conference and Lecture, that of challenges and changes.

By examining the plenary and network sessions from the day conference, there is the potential to identify and thread both challenges and changes throughout the whole event, and to see these as including the challenges and changes associated with 'communications'.

Alpha has witnessed the need for and the subsequent changes throughout our 11 year history of engagement in Scotland, as lead translating and interpreting service provider in Scotland, specialising in provision to the criminal justice sector/cjs.

The main drivers for change to date in the UK and Scotland were linked to two seminal events, both infamous murder cases, in 1993 and 1998. Scotland saw the emergence of 'The Lord Advocate's Guidelines, creating the first recognised framework in relation to linguistic provision: a cornerstone set down in May 2001. In October 2001, two reports were laid before the Scottish Parliament, with seven specific recommendations, identifying and addressing pertinent issues with long lasting and continuing outcomes for the cjs.

Alpha's service provision to the all clients: cjs. public, private and ngo sectors operates within a (basic) three way relationship: the client, Alpha as the service provider, and linguists.

Since career development and prospects are two major factors that are important to individuals considering their career path, we continue to see both changes and challenges in the talent pool and availability of linguists.

There remains the urgent need for the establishment of a sustainable career path for professional linguists that is accompanied by the appropriate tools to set standards, support, promote and validate these professionals, in the same regulated manner as benefits other professions.

But, whatever the challenges and changes, the rights and responsibilities of individuals, communities, groups, and states must be engaged with and communicated.

There lies a prime role for linguistics: facilitating communication to ensure a just, fair and inclusive society.

Alpha would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the conference & lecture organisers and to continue to offer our support to the criminal justice sector.

The SIPR Annual Lecture

JÜRGEN STORBECK

Jürgen Storbeck is the Director General for Homeland Security in the Ministry of Interior of State of Brandenburg, with responsibility for the Police and the Fire Brigades. Prior to this, he served as the Federal Interior Minister's Coordinator for Law Enforcement and Security Co-operation with the States of the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf region. Mr. Storbeck has held the position of Director General of Europol and Head/Coordinator of Europol Drugs Unit (forerunner of Europol) in The Hague, Netherlands. He was also the Head of the European Union Project Team tasked to establish Europol. Before coming to Europol, Mr. Storbeck held different senior management functions in German Federal Criminal Police Office and the German Ministry of Interior and acted as the German Liaison Officer in the General Secretariat of ICPO-Interpol in St. Cloud. He majored in law studies at the Universities of Bonn, Tübingen and Munich

Changing Challenges for Homeland Security in Germany and Europe

Globalisation of trade and life, a greater part of Europe without border controls, Internet and IT, asymmetric threats by terrorism and the growing menace of Organised Crime result in a new understanding of security. Governments, law enforcement and security agencies, private business, but also the citizens realise the vulnerability of society, economy and infrastructures. Therefore, increasing attention is paid to elaborating and adjusting relevant safety and security strategies. Key issues are cooperation and interoperability of various actors at a national and international level in order to create synergy effects and allow for an effective and efficient use of the available resources. In summary, a tendency to create integrated or coordinated structures embracing different actors, including police, fire departments, civil defence, and natural disaster response - and sometimes military, security services and others - can be observed.

Practical examples for this development are found at European and national level. The relevance of Europol, Eurojust, Frontex and OLAF - not only as information exchange agencies and coordination bodies but also as regards the involvement in investigations – is growing. The recent initiative of the Kingdom of Sweden on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of EU member states, in particular as regards serious offences including terrorist acts, has the potential to alter the existing centralised mechanisms in international cooperation to more decentralised procedures and networks, thus facilitating in a final stage direct contacts between member states' law enforcement authorities at all hierarchical levels.

In Germany currently a review of the "Programme for Homeland Security" which came into force in 1994 is under way. With regard to the federal police and security structures in Germany, this undertaking launched by the Federal State of Brandenburg aims at updating the existing Programme with the aim to develop a comprehensive and overarching (national) security strategy. The new Programme shall evaluate and react on the risks of new open borders to the states of Middle and Eastern Europe, the threats by Islamic terrorism, Organised Crime and forms of criminality in the virtual world of the Internet.

A similar EU-wide security programme is a "Must"; it may draw upon existing but not yet really implemented strategies for fighting crime and terrorism. A key question will be how to integrate the national approaches of EU member states in an overarching European Security Programme.

BIOGRAPHIES AND ABSTRACTS

These Biographies and Abstracts are presented in the order shown in the above Programme

PLENARY SESSION

NICHOLAS FYFE Session Chair

Nicholas Fyfe is the founding Director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and Professor of Human Geography in the School of Social Sciences at the University of Dundee. Over the last twenty years his research on policing has included studies of police-community consultation in London, the design of police user surveys in Scotland, the use of CCTV surveillance, and the policing of wildlife crime. Much of his most recent research has focused on witness protection and he conducted the first ever independent evaluation of a police witness protection programme, funded by the Scottish Government. He has also undertaken an international review of measures to facilitate witness co-operation in organised crime investigations for the Home Office and acted as an adviser to the Canadian Government on witness protection arrangements in Canada. He recently acted as the adviser to the Scottish Parliament's Justice Committee inquiries into the effective use of police resource and community policing.

FERGUS EWING MSP

Fergus Ewing is the Minister for Community Safety. He was first elected in 1999 as the MSP for Inverness East Nairn and Lochaber. He was re-elected in 2003 and again in the 2007 elections. Prior to being elected he ran his own law practice and developed SNP policy on small business as well as serving on the national executive of the SNP.

He is the son of Winnie, formerly the MSP for Highlands and Islands and MEP for Scotland, and brother of Annabelle, formerly MP for Perth. His constituency is the second largest in Scotland.

MAX DANIEL

Max Daniel has been a police officer since 1976; his current rank is Police Commissioner. His previous work experience includes being head of criminal investigation Schiphol Airport, project leader at frequent offenders' police of Amsterdam, district commander of the city of Arnhem, head of organised crime of the region of Gelderland-Midden, interim director of the Dutch Expertise Centre Diversity and the chairman of the Dutch expert group of narcotics.

Max Daniel has a Master's degree in Public Management and a doctoral degree in Public Administration. His post doctorate studies were focused on cultural diversity and organisational effectiveness.

Diversity as a business issue

Western Europe is becoming more and more a multicultural society. The Dutch police underline the need of recruiting police officers out minority groups. Getting them inside the service is not the problem. How to keep them inside is the issue. For too long diversity use to be a social issue. Without their "brain power" on all levels (Operational/tactical/strategic) we will have a hard time dealing with crime, terrorism and the legitimacy of the police. The first step is accepting diversity as a business issue.

OTTO ADANG

Professor Otto M.J. Adang, has held the Chair in public order management at the Police Academy of the Netherlands, since 2004 and is interested in the way in which individuals regulate conflicts and social tensions in interaction with one another, and more specifically in aggression, reconciliation, collective behaviour and processes of social control. Systematic and structured observation in the field is his preferred research method. He greatly favours comparative research and actively pursues cooperation with academics from other disciplines (specifically from social psychology, criminology and public administration) and from other countries. Since 1998 he has been in charge of the Research Programme "Managing Dangerous Situations", which he initiated. The programme focuses on interactions between police officers and citizens in a variety of (potentially) conflictual or dangerous situations.

Linked to his research interests, he has a strong interest in developing practically useful applications for his research findings and to establish criteria for 'good practices'. So far, his activities have led to a number of innovations in police education and police practice. He developed the concept of "evaluation teams" to stimulate organisational learning with regard to public order management and developed the "Doel-aanpak analyse" (goal approach analysis), which has become a standard in Dutch police training for managing dangerous situations. He has acted as a consultant for police forces in Argentina, Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom (e.g. Northern Ireland), South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland. He is in charge of a three-year project (2007- 2009) for knowledge development in the field of special police tactics for public order policing for the Swedish National Police Board., and both in the Netherlands and abroad is considered an expert on public order management, police use-of-force and football hooliganism.

He is a Visiting professor at University of Liverpool and the Swedish National Police Academy, and was a Visiting fellow at Ruhr-Universität Bochum, 2005 – 2006.

The best police in the world: learning at all cost….

There are at least 15 police forces that are the best in the world. At least, that is what they themselves think. An Internet search led to some 15, partly self-appointed, candidates for the title "the best police in the world", including the "bobbies" of Scotland Yard, the "finest police in the world" from New York and the American FBI. In this presentation I will argue that the best police force in the world is the force that knows what it is doing, because it uses well researched and well founded good practices, the force that wants to learn and to keep on learning at all costs. These days, more and more police forces around the world claim they want to be learning organisations. On the other hand, the American police scientist William Geller talks about the police as an organisation with a learning disability. He once summarised what it would entail if police would really do what is necessary to be or to become a learning organisation. Central in his summing up is the need to analyse the situations and problems one is dealing with and to study what works and what doesn't, instead of hopping from one tactic to another project. To overcome obstacles to learning, Geller suggests that one should show convincing examples of research that was practically useful to police organisations and police officers. In this presentation, that is what I intend to do.

THOMAS FELTES

Thomas F. Feltes (1951) is University Professor in Criminology, Criminal Police and Police Science at the Law Faculty, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany. He teaches law students (capacity of the law faculty: 3,500 students) and since 2005 has had responsibility for a blended learning advanced Masters Program in Criminology and Police Science with 70 students each year. Since 2007 he has been corporate professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences. From 1992 until 2002 he served as the Head (Rector) of the University of Applied Police Science in Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany, with 1,300 police students and a faculty of 54 full-time professors. (www.thomasfeltes.de)

Peacekeeping and Police Reform in the new Europe: Lessons from Kosovo

Police Reform in countries in transition is closely connected to peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Successes and failures, and the role of police in these activities, are discussed, using Kosovo as an example. For obvious reasons we need to know whether strategies, structures, and methods of military and police interventions are working, and the reform of administration, police und judiciary in the aftermath of an international intervention are sustainable. As peace and justice go together, the role of police reform in the context of the reform of the judiciary is discussed. There is an open clash between the mainstream international understanding of what a "just society" or a society, functioning under the "rule of law" is or should be on one side, and the local understanding of the members of a society, who survived different kinds of suppression over centuries by building up their own informal structures and their own rules of living together. Nine years of a UN international protectorate has achieved remarkably little, why Kosovo is called "UNMIKISTAN" and quotes like "We came, saw and failed" might be true. One reason for that is, that neither the military (KFOR), nor the international police force (UNMIK CIVPOL) or the UN-administration have been prepared in a proper way for their "mission", resulting in disadvantages, failures and many "bad examples" for the locals. The organization of the administration, as the organization of the reform of public institutions in Kosovo was lacking basic social and ethnographic knowledge of the country and the Kosovo society, resulting in at least partly practising "peacekeeping as tourism" and spending more money for international experts and administration than for supporting the country. The legal system has broken down and the country is in a disastrous social and economic situation. Huge, ineffective reconstruction programs and a body of neo-colonial administrators become the focus of local resentment. In Kosovo, 47 separate national police units are practising their own brand of law and order while at the same time preaching the gospel of universal standards. Police officers or civil workers, who went to Kosovo with very best intentions very often, got frustrated by the burden of UN- or OSCE-administration. Others came to Kosovo as "mission addicts", spending more time in "networking" and organizing their next mission than taking care of their official and well paid task. Missing cooperation within the international organizations and between these organizations and NGO´s resulted in mismanagement and structures of keeping the own organization running while paying no attention to others work. To reform public institutions demands more than flying in internationals and imposing new laws.

IAN LATIMER

Chief Constable Ian Latimer joined Northern Constabulary in September 2001, having served as a police officer since 1981 in Devon and Cornwall Constabulary and Merseyside Police after an initial career in the banking and finance industry.

Mr Latimer plays an important role in Policing in Scotland, and in the development of strategic response on both diversity and crime issues. In addition to his responsibilities within the Highlands and Islands, he has taken the lead nationally on crime issues and a continuing role in the development of the strategic response on diversity issues. He was awarded the Queen's Police Medal in Her Majesty's 80th Birthday Honours in June 2006 and assumed the role of President of the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland on the 1st July 2006 which lasted for a year.

He currently is the ACPOS lead on European issues.

Scottish Policing and Europe: A Developing Relationship

It is the intention within this short presentation to outline the vision, objectives and key elements which are being pursued between 2008 and 2011 to provide greater visibility, coherence and structure to the engagement and involvement of the Scottish Police service within Europe and beyond.

This limited, realistic but pro-active approach is predicated on the belief that the diversity and quality of policing in Scotland is worthy of articulation to the European Policing community.

Whilst recognising the strong professional links which we retain within the United Kingdom, the delivery of policing and our legal system are distinctive to Scotland with much that can be gained by both Scottish Policing and Europe both operationally and in policy development by the creation of opportunities for greater engagement, knowledge transfer and information exchange.

A brief outline will be given on what we are seeking to achieve through involvement within the existing European union co-operation structures, the developing role of the UK International assistance Policing Board on which Scotland is now represented and the importance of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and the Scottish Police College in engaging with the European Policing and academic communities.

Both SIPR and the College are having an important role in demonstrating and evidencing to colleagues in Europe the unique and distinctive policing style within Scotland which has an increasing capacity and capability to deal with the strategic threats and vulnerabilities presented by terrorism and organised crime but which continues to be underpinned by visible, localised, partnership focussed community oriented policing.

SANDY GILCHRIST

Sandy Gilchrist, Director of Public Safety and Security for NICE, is leading complex requirements to integrate the growing mountain of multimedia such as CCTV, voice and other unstructured data sources with sophisticated analytics in an increasingly joined-up world between industry, police and security agencies. He took up the post 3 years ago, previously holding Director positions in Government (HMRC and PITO), after a career as Principle Consultant in EMEA for Northrop Grumman and IBM.

As the world has progressed from 'traditional' ICT, Sandy has pioneered the move towards interoperable intelligence-led security to leverage technologies in doing more with less, focusing on the real perpetrators, and freeing up valuable resources in a budget-strapped world. Sandy separates myth from reality with current deployed examples and sets out a roadmap based on need, ROI and continuous improvement.

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

UK and European Perspectives on Radicalization: a debate

'Has the official response to the terrorist threat created more problems than it has solved?'

JAMES MATTHEWS Session Chair

James Matthews is Sky News' Scotland Bureau Chief, based in the Edinburgh bureau. James joined Sky News in 1994 and since then has reported from around the United Kingdom and abroad.

His assignments have included reporting from HMS Invincible (during heightened tensions in the Gulf), from NATO in Brussels during the Kosovo conflict, and from France, where he covered the Scottish football team's 1998 World Cup campaign.

During the war in Afghanistan he reported from the US Aircraft Carrier, USS Theodore Roosevelt as it launched attacks on enemy positions. He has twice conducted exclusive interviews with the Libyan leader Colonel Gaddaffi, once on the eve of the Lockerbie Trial.

OSMAN MEHMOOD

Osman Mehmood is a 19 year old Glasgow University student, living in the Southside of Glasgow. He is Vice-Chair of the Active Life Club, an organisation set up to empower young people through sports and other personal development measures. In this capacity, Osman is involved in organising activities for young people and organising events in the local area to foster stronger community links. This includes Eid in the Park and the phenomenally successful Twenty:20 annual cricket match against Strathclyde Police. These events have strengthened community relations between different minority groups and, most noticeably, the relationship between young people and The Police. He looks forward to developing these events further and planning new programmes and events to help young people.Osman is also active in Politics. He is currently working with Bashir Ahmad, the first Minority Ethnic MSP.

'Has the official response to the terrorist threat created more problems that it has solved?'

I will look at this topic from a youth perspective and through my own experiences as a young Muslim.

I will argue that laws like the 42 day detention and stop and search powers cause young Muslims to feel alienated from mainstream society and this allows extremists to target these youngsters and use this feeling of isolation to brainwash them.

I will also draw on the work done by local community groups like the Active Life Club in showing youngsters that they have a meaningful part to play in society and to try and reintegrate them back into mainstream society.

I will argue against the top-down approach used by government and instead advocate the use of a grassroots model to deal with issues at a local level. Each community has its own issues and a one-size-fits-all approach simply doesn't work.

I will also put forward some steps that I feel are a good starting point to tackling the homegrown terrorist threat, including engaging young people at an earlier age through schools and community groups to counter the feelings of alienation they feel.

PAUL CASTLEDINE

Paul Castledine is the Chair of SEMPERscotland, which exists to promote race equality and to support and empower minority ethnic employees within the Scottish police service. The organisation's objectives include improving links with the minority ethnic communities throughout Scotland.

Paul, an officer with Fife Constabulary for over 19 years, has been involved with SEMPERscotland from its inception in 2003.

'Has the official response to the terrorist threat created more problems that it has solved?'

Points for discussion:

- Since the London bombings there has been a diminution in the value attached to multiculturalism and its core principles of acceptance and cultural understanding.

- The official national and international response has inhibited the trust and tolerance on which constructive inter-faith relationships are built; consequently, community relations in Scotland are in danger of fragmentation.

- It has become clear that many in the Muslim community feel isolated, anxious, and misunderstood within wider society as a result of the current situation. Both anecdotal and statistical evidence suggest that in recent years stop and search powers have been employed disproportionately against Muslims throughout the UK. These and other confrontational methods are likely to prove counter-productive, as they risk increasing radicalisation of young Muslims.

- Media reporting frequently seems to reinforce prejudices and stereotypes. Phrases like 'Islamic terrorism' encourage the misrepresentations. While comment is often shaped by unsympathetic portrayals of all Muslims as unreasonable, violent or 'fundamentalist'. I believe the government need to speak with care and sensitivity on these matters.

- Other visible minorities have felt exposed and vulnerable because of their appearance. They have been abused as accomplices of, or sympathisers of Al-Queda. Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and others from minority ethnic backgrounds have all experienced increased levels of hostility and suspicion.

- The impression is given that Muslims are being arrested and convicted of terrorism in large numbers, whereas the truth is quite opposite. Unfortunately, this only serves to increase public fear and prejudice.

- National legislation on counter-terrorism measures is systematically undermining international human rights law.

GEORGE DENHOLM and NICK CROFT

Superintendent George Denholm has 25 years police service with Lothian and Borders police and has worked in a variety of uniform operational roles. He was the head of the force's diversity unit for three years and held the ACPOS LGBT portfolio. In 2007 he was seconded to HMICS and was tasked by the Scottish Government's Equalities Unit with reviewing the Scottish public sector's response to CONTEST 'Prevent', the UK national counter terrorism strategy. This review was carried out in partnership with Nick Croft. He followed that work with HMICS own thematic inspection of the same issue but in a specific policing context. He is currently a staff officer within HMICS.

Nick Croft has worked in a variety of statutory and on statutory settings over the last 20 years covering youth and community work, social work, mental health research, drugs prevention and residential day care. Over the last 7 years he has been working in Scotland on equalities, diversity and human rights issues in a local authority context and is current equalities manager at City of Edinburgh Council.

Since December 2007 he has been on part time secondment with the Scottish Government to lead on CONTEST Prevent in partnership with ACPOS and the CTIU Scotland. This has involved developing a communications strategy and communications guidance on Prevent, improving awareness of, analysis and understanding of Prevent matters across the statutory and on statutory public sector and identifying resources and lead agencies for Prevent project interventions in Scotland.

'Has the official response to the terrorist threat created more problems that it has solved?'

Definitional clarity:

The "Official Response" is defined as primarily the UK Government based response with input from Police (ACPO) and the Security Services (MI5 and MI6).

Yes:

- Initial (and to a lesser extent recent) messaging and communications from the UK Government around Islamist, Islamic Terrorist, Jihadi, Muslim Radicals was unhelpful and alienated key community partners.
- The original Prevent Strategy blurred the distinction between broader race and faith equality policy objectives and the need to focus on tackling specific push and pull factors which cause people to support, or become, violent extremists or terrorists.
- The initial reticence to share details of the local threat assessment amongst local delivery partners created an "air of conspiracy" amongst those partners.
- Recent CT Bill proposals on DNA fingerprint retention, pre charge detention and glorification offences are causing significant concern in key community partners.
- Current CT legislative Section 44 powers have led to a palpable sense of grievance in communities, especially with those passing through ports and airports.

No:

- Recent iterations of the refreshed Prevent Strategy are evidence based, targeted and express clearly the role and importance of community involvement. They provide a clear focus on tackling the specific sociological and psychological factors that contribute to violent extremism and terrorism. There is a clear distinction between Prevent and broader race and faith equality policy objectives.
- OSCT - RICU research on communications and messaging has led to a step change in the approach to official communications which has improved engagement by community partners.
- The Prevent Strategy has forced pursue and prevent related functions to work more closely together to explore a "vulnerability" approach in respect of areas, institutions and individuals.
- CONTEST has led to a broader concept of resilience that acknowledges the importance of community involvement and re assurance.
- The Prevent Strategy has led to a greater understanding of the nature of British Muslim communities and Islam within government. This has "spin off" benefits in other policy areas.
- The recent coverage of far right violent extremism (e.g. NCTT) has given the Prevent agenda an improved sense of balance.
- The CONTEST Strategy has led to a step change in the organisational culture, public pronouncements and partnership approach between the Security Services / local Police Force Special Branch functions and the wider public sector / community stakeholders.

Summary response to the question:

- Initially yes, but as the Prevent Strategy has evolved post the refresh, a definitive no.

JEFFREY MURER

Dr Jeffrey Murer is based in the School of International Relations, University of St Andrews. His research explores processes of collective identity formation and their relationship to enactments of violence. He is particularly interested in the interplay among communities and between communities and the state as a social representation of the classic security dilemma, whereby efforts to make one community more secure are interpreted by other communities as threatening. Murer's research is an effort to understand patterns of reactions and the motivations for "radical" political action, and to encourage modes of engagement that minimise misunderstandings between communities and promote greater societal security.

'Has the official response to the terrorist threat created more problems that it has solved?'

Yes. Examining the many repercussions of the official responses to the threat of terrorism I conclude that more problems have been created than solved. In particular I would argue that overall societal security in the UK has decreased in part because of policy decisions and the courses of policy implementation following the attacks on the United States in 2001 and on the London Transport System in 2005. This pattern has continued through the 2008 debates regarding the length of detention for terrorist suspects. However, there are signs that elements within the security and investigative services, particular among the policing services, are listening to public constituencies and social and community activists calling for different approaches.

One of the most important and deleterious effects of the collective actions of the government has been an overall erosion of public trust, particularly within marginalized communities. Regardless of the rhetoric of inclusion and the appreciation of diversity, many within the Afro-Caribbean, South Asian, North African communities express a sense of alienation and exclusion. Even as the CONTEST Strategy PREVENT strand places a large emphasis on "community" it feels to many outside of the white, Anglo-Saxon community that there is no recognition of the complexity and diversity within Britain. While policy papers present the concept of community, many security policies include actions that those within targeted communities experience as demonstrations of official suspicion. This tension between what is said and what is done further erodes public trust. Both individuals and collectivities faced with a sense of ontological insecurity, that is an identity crisis or a sense that their identity is under threat, will seek out more stable identity constellations. Identity constellations and attachments shift in a dualist and dialogical process of self ascription and group ascription. Ironically, it often the case in the UK that actions performed in the name of enhancing security actually create or increase a sense of ontological insecurity. Addressing identity security, which in turn strengthens societal community, requires far different approaches than those implemented in the past 8 years, or those that focus primarily on physical security.

I believe understanding the fluid and dialogical nature of identity, as opposed to a fixed or essentialised conception, offers new avenues of social interaction between various communities, including that of representatives of the state. These routes will only open through a thoughtful and engaged process of listening. I believe the more the policing services understand the processes of identity formation, and the roles of language and action within them, the more likely it is to slow the erosion of trust and to build stronger more stable communities. Addressing anxiety and social insecurity will yield far better and longer lasting result than searching for the "threat among us." The former approach focuses on intersubjective engagement while the later often divides a society into those who constitute a potential "threat" and those who constitute an "us." The greatest threat to societal security is a divided society.

EVIDENCE & INVESTIGATION

JIM FRASER Session Chair

Jim Fraser is Professor of forensic science and Director of the University of Strathclyde's Centre for Forensic Science. He is Chair of the European Academy of Forensic Science, Associate Director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and a past President of the Forensic Science Society. He has extensive experience as an expert witness in criminal courts in the UK and has been involved in many high profile cases e.g. Robert Black, Stephen Downing, Michael Stone, Damilola Taylor.

Professor Fraser has significant experience in strategic and policy matters in relation to forensic science in the UK and internationally. He has advised a range of agencies on forensic, scientific and investigative matters, including the Association of Chief Police Officers, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, the Home Office and the Scottish and Westminster Parliaments.

His main areas of Teaching and research focus on the relationship between science and law and the contribution of science to policing and criminal justice. He is a member of the editorial board of Problems in Forensic Science, the Royal Statistical Society Working Group on Statistics and the Law and the EPSRC Peer Review College.

RICHARD EARLAND

Richard Earland was appointed as the first Chief Information Officer for the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) in October 2006. In this role he has responsibility for the development of Forensic Science and Identification services, as well as national programmes delivering Digital secure National communication services, and the Information Systems Strategy for the Police Service. He has carried out a fundamental review of Police ICT and is now working with the APA, ACPO and Police Service to change the way IT is delivered across UK Policing. To facilitate this work he has developed a CIO Council within policing. Richard has extensive experience of delivering major ICT programmes, most recently as Group Director for Information Programmes with the Metropolitan Police Service (New Scotland Yard – London).

Before joining the NPIA, in addition to his experience in the MPS London, he was Kent Police IT Director for eight years. Working for the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in the period 2001-2003, he was the director of the Valiant Programme. Valiant involved working in partnership with other IT directors and police figures around the country to develop the IT strategy for the Police Service. This work provided the basis for the Information Systems Strategy for the Police Service (ISS4PS).

Richard is a voluntary Police Officer (Special Constable) with the British Transport Police and undertakes operational front line duties in London, typically on Friday and Saturday evenings. This gives a unique insight into the environment where ICT and science "hits the streets".

The coming of age of science and technology in policing

In contrast to the bulk of previous research which positioned police practitioners as the subject, this presentation will encourage them to see themselves as practical scientists. It explores two important and overlooked dimensions concerning science in policing; those of 'utility', the ways that new science enabled capabilities are introduced into policing, and 'organisational maturity', the way organisations are led and developed. It is argued that these dimensions need to be combined and a maturity model reflecting this combination is proposed. It is suggested that the basic tenants of applying a scientific approach appear to be accepted at policy and operational level. However, further development and adoption of the type of maturity model described presents an opportunity for police practitioners to apply scientific rigour to the way we lead and develop our organisations whilst exploiting the utility of science. This combined approach would allow science to become truly embedded in policing.

NORRIE DIXON, MBE

Temporary Chief Inspector Norman Dixon has 30 years service with Lothian and Borders Police and is currently seconded to the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS) as the ACPOS National Mobile Data Project Manager. He has a breadth of uniform and CID operational and managerial experience. He was the first Police Officer to be trained in 'Systems Thinking' within the Lothian and Borders Process Improvement team and for over 8 years has been involved in working with users to create more efficient and effective police business processes. This work led him into the world of Police Mobile Data.

As the Lothian and Borders Police Mobile Data Project Manager and working with partners he understood the information requirements within core police business processes and successfully designed, developed and deployed a fully functional off line PDA police e-notebook.

He is now the ACPOS National Mobile Data Project Manager with a responsibility to manage the introduction of a national on line PDA e-notebook for the Scottish Police Service. This Project is within the overall ACPOS Business Change Programme of work to deliver significant ICT enabled Business Change throughout the Scottish police Forces.

In the Queens Birthday Honours list June 2008 Norman Dixon was awarded the M.B.E. for services to the Police Service

Pressing keys and feeling collars

The ACPOS National Mobile Data Project, led by Deputy Chief Constable Garry Sutherland, believes that the use of Mobile Data within the Police Service is, in reality, an enabler of better information management and the introduction of mobile devices for police officers is more complex than just issuing them with small computers. It provides an opportunity to examine core police business processes in detail to determine exact information requirements and re-design them in a more efficient and effective manner, reducing duplication of effort and increasing data quality.

Mobile Data work in Scotland has already developed a PDA e-notebook as a complete replacement for paper and pen that has become enhanced with the ability to remotely access national police computer systems. This provides police officers with a very powerful tool that enhances the quality of information they gather, the quality of information that is made available to them and overall allows them to make better informed decisions when dealing with members of the public.

The presentation will explain the path the ACPOS National Mobile Data Project has taken to get into this position, its expected delivery outcomes in relation to the overall ACPOS ICT enabled Business Change, and explain the operational and business benefits already being experienced.

DEREK CARSON

Dr Derek Carson is a Reader in Psychology at the University of Abertay, Dundee. Part of his research investigates the way people identify faces and he has published papers investigating the efficacy of the facial composite systems currently used by the UK police forces. He sits on the SIPR Evidence and Investigation Steering Committee and is currently supervising a SIPR funded PhD investigating the ability of witnesses with a learning disability to engage in face identification tasks.

Technology Related to Facial Identification

Although not yet at the level depicted in some popular police TV shows, technology does play an increasingly central role in modern day policing. One area where technology has had a significant impact is facial identification. In the 1980's early manual facial composite systems such as Photofit were replaced by computer based systems such E-fit. With this change to an electronic format came changes to the role of the operator and to the skills required to perform the task. Recent advances in the new generation 'evolving composite systems' such as Evo-fit and Efit-V are demanding changes of their own. In a similar fashion the introduction by many forces of video based electronic line-ups - VIPER is radically changing the way witnesses are asked to identify suspects. In this presentation I will argue that training of operators and the wider roll out of new technologies is just as important as the

development of the technologies themselves. Human beings interact with the technologies in many ways, for example, as operators and users (witnesses), therefore, the empirical testing of these technologies must include investigations into these human- system interactions. I will argue that this is especially true of the emerging biometric based systems where the promise of automatic facial identification can at times seem tantalisingly close.

AMINA MEMON

Dr Amina Memon is a professor of Psychology at the University of Aberdeen. She has a first class degree in Psychology and a PhD in Psychology. She is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society. Professor Memon's main expertise is in Social and Cognitive psychology. Her research is international with collaborations in Australia, Brazil, New Zealand, North America, Holland, Germany and Sweden. She has received awards to support her research from the Economic and Social Research Council, the National Science Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the Leverhulme Trust, British Academy and the Royal Society. Dr Memon has published widely on topics such as investigative interviewing of child witnesses, police interviews, face recognition, eyewitness identification, the performance of elderly witnesses, false memories and jury decision-making. Her most recent project (Nuffield funded) focused on the role of psychological science in enhancing the effectiveness of video-parades. The research has already been disseminated widely.   Dr Memon has over 60 publications on applied aspects of memory and social cognition, and has produced two texts, one on interviewing and one text on psychology and the law. In 2002-2003 she was asked by the Scottish Executive to develop national guidelines for interviewing children in Scotland and in 2004 and in 2007 the guidance on therapy for children and adults. Dr Memon works closely with professionals involved in the interviewing of witnesses and has contributed to training programmes all over the world.

Obtaining evidence from child witnesses using video parades
Amina Memon, Catriona Havard, Brian Clifford, University of Aberdeen & Fiona Gabbert, University of Abertay, Dundee.

Following the implementation of the Vulnerable Witness Act, an increasing number of children in Scotland are being asked to give evidence as witnesses in criminal cases and view VIPER parades. To date, there is little research on how well children perform using this type of identification procedure. Two recent studies will be presented. In the first, children aged 6-8 and 13-14 years witnessed a staged event where an unfamiliar man (target) interrupted a class. Following a delay of several days the children were presented with a video parade or photographic lineup. In a second study, we examined the effects of a change in the target's appearance (hairstyle) on the identification ability of the younger children. The practical implications of the results are discussed.

POLICE ORGANIZATION

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KENNETH SCOTT Session Chair

Dr Kenneth Scott is Director of the Centre for Criminal Justice and Police Studies at the University of the West of Scotland (Hamilton Campus) as well as being Associate Director of Network 3 (Police Organization) at SIPR. He was co-editor and contributor to the book Policing Scotland (2005), and has researched and published in a range of topics relating to the police in Scotland, including governance, accountability and training.

GORDON MELDRUM

Mr Gordon Meldrum was appointed Deputy Chief Constable, Director General of the SCDEA on 1 January 2008 and is now in his 24th year as a police officer, having joined Strathclyde Police in 1985. During his service, he has worked in Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire and East Dunbartonshire - spending time in uniform, the CID and Special Branch.

In 1997, he was appointed Head of the Scottish Office of the National Criminal Intelligence Service, a post that he held for three years, before being seconded as Project Team Leader for the Scottish Drug Enforcement Agency in 2000, where he remained for a further two years as Deputy Head of Intelligence.

In 2003/2004, Mr Meldrum undertook a 12 month Fellowship Programme with the Leadership Development Institute of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Although based primarily at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, Mr Meldrum also spent time in many other States in America, as well as 2 months with the Australian Institute of Police Management in New South Wales. Mr Meldrum has also served as Co-ordinator of the Scottish Police Information and Co-ordination Centre (SPICC) on two separate occasions; in 2003, for the Military Campaign in Iraq, then again in May 2005, to support the Scottish Police Service operation for the G8 Summit at Gleneagles.

European cooperation in Serious Organised Crime

The presentation will broadly be in two parts, the first covering SCDEA liaison with Interpol, Europol, SOCA and the architecture of same. Mr Meldrum will thereafter comment specifically on the SCDEA officer seconded to the UK Liaison Bureaux. This will be followed by practical examples of European cooperation and how this has assisted with operational law enforcement.

DAVID ALEXANDER

Professor David Alexander is a graduate of the Universities of St Andrews and Dundee, and has undergone specialist postgraduate training at the Universities of Aberdeen and Birmingham, and at the FBI Academy, USA.

He is consultant in charge of the Traumatic Stress Clinic, Royal Cornhill Hospital, Aberdeen, and Director of the Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research, at The Robert Gordon University. He was leader of the psychiatric team which first responded to the Piper Alpha disaster in 1988. Since then, he has been involved in a number of major incidents, including the Estonia ferry disaster, an air crash in Antarctica, the Balkans War, the Ural's train disaster in Russia, and the Chinook and Sikorsky helicopter crashes. Following the Nairobi terrorist bombing, he was appointed by the Royal College of Psychiatrists to be the specialist adviser to the Kenya Medical Association. Following the invasion of Iraq, he conducted a review of the Iraq psychiatric services on behalf of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, and conducted a similar exercise in Sri Lanka following the tsunami disaster. Most recently, he was invited out to Pakistan as a clinical adviser following the earthquake.

He is a Visiting Lecturer at the Scottish Police College on the management of trauma and hostage negotiation, and was a member of the Expert Advisory Group to the Metropolitan Police. He has been a Guest Lecturer at the FBI Academy and the Russian School of Militia. He has been a Visiting Professor at Universities in Russia, the West Indies, Spain, Croatia, the USA and the Republic of South Africa (where he was also invited in 2001 as the "Distinguished Trauma Visitor"). He is also a Fellow of the British Psychological Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

The challenges, realities and myths of terrorism

The use of terror is not new in either the military or civilian domains. However, in the contemporary global community, terrorism has, for the authorities, certainly laid down a number of serious challenges; has created several dilemmas of major political, economic and psychosocial significance, and it has fertilised a crop of myths which has the potential not only to compromise a rational, systemic response but to advance inadvertently the very causes of the various terrorist organisations.

It is easy to denounce terrorism; much harder is it to understand what lies behind it, but it is that understanding which offers us the most potent strategy to combat its effects.

This presentation will highlight these issues, and maintain an emphasis on the resilience of those exposed to extreme terrorist activities.

MARIA O'NEILL

Dr. Maria O'Neill is a Lecturer in Law at the University of Abertay Dundee. She has an established research output in EU and International law, particularly in the area of commercial law. Having taught EU Justice and Home Affairs law for a number of years, she has recently undertaken research in the area of EU Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters. She hopes to develop her research activity in this area, having recently published in the journal "Terrorism and Political Violence". Dr. O'Neill has also been active in the SIPR Police Organization Network

The EU legal framework of policing

Leaving aside the thorny legal problems which exist within the EU policy area of Police & Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters (PJCCM), of which there are many, and the proposals for reform, of which there are a few, this presentation will focus on the operational capacities which the EU legal framework on policing brings to transnational police operations. The well known organisation of Europol,[1] with what is now considered to be a "slightly old fashioned legal framework",[2] has been joined by Eurojust,[3] a network of investigating and prosecuting magistrates, which also has provisions to involve senior investigating police officers,[4] the European Anti-Fraud Office, OLAF,[5] protecting the EU's own financial interests, the border guard organisation, Frontex,[6] and the counter-terrorism organisation SitCen, which operates within the EU military framework.[7] These structures are complemented by the ongoing use of the Schengen/ SIRENE information systems.[8] In addition to the organisations and information exchange systems put in place by the EU, the EU has also provided the Europol Analysis Work Files,[9] for the processing of intelligence, using different security classifications, supported by the Europol Security Manual and supporting structures.[10] Police, and other law enforcement officials can also avail of [11] Joint Investigation Team provisions,[12] cross border observations,[13] hot pursuit provisions [14] across land borders, (though not into the UK), cross border covert investigations, involving the assumption of covert identity,[15] and cross border telephone and telecommunication intercepts.[16] The continuing development of Europol's extra- EU law enforcement contacts also merits examination.

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[1] http://www.europol.europa.eu/

[2] "Future of Europol: Options Paper", Reflecting the outcome of the discussion on the future of Europol held during the Austrian Presidency, May 2006, at page 3. (Council of the European Union, Brussels, 19 May 2006, 9184/1/06, Europol 40).

[3] http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/index.htm

[4] Article 2.1 of Council Decision 2002/187/JHA setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime, OJ L 63 of 6.3.2002, as amended by Decision 2003/659/JHA, OJ L 245 of 29.9.2003. "Eurojust shall be composed of one national member seconded by each Member State in accordance with its legal system being a prosecutor, judge or police officer of equivalent competence."

[5] http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/index_en.html

[6] http://www.frontex.europa.eu/

[7] http://www.consilium.europa.eu/cms3_applications/applications/solana/index.asp?lang=EN&cmsid=246

[8] Articles 92 to 119 Schengen Convention 1990, to which the UK initially opted out of, and then partially opted back into pursuant to Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis*, OJ L 131, 01/06/2000 p. 43.

[9] Article 10 Europol Convention 1995 as amended by the "Danish" Protocol (Council Act of 27 November 2003 drawing up, on the basis of Article 43(1) of the Convention on the Establishment of a European Police Office (Europol convention), a Protocol amending that Convention, 2004, OJ C 2/1).

[10] Council Act of 3 November 1998 adopting rules on the confidentiality of Europol information 1999, OJ C 26/10, 27/11/1995, p. 1.

[11] In the Republic of Ireland the only foreign police officers permitted to operate are those who have been officially posted to the country.

[12] Article 13 of the EU Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 2000.

[13] Article 40 Schengen, opted into by the UK by Article 1(a)(i) of Council Decision 2000/365/EC, OJ L 131, 01/06/2000 p. 43.

[14] Article 41 Schengen, not applicable in the UK.

[15] Article 14 of the EU Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 2000.

[16] Articles 17 to 22 of the EU Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 2000.

RUSSELL SCOTT AND ANNE LAVERY

Russell Scott joined the Metropolitan Police in London in 1981 where he served in both uniform and detective duties in the West End and Kings Cross areas. In 1988 he returned to Scotland joining Fife Constabulary where he again performed uniform and CID duties in Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes. Following promotion to Detective Inspector in 1997 he was transferred to the Force Drugs Squad overseeing surveillance and enforcement teams. In October 2002 he was seconded to the SDEA East Group as Branch Commander during which time he managed a number of covert policing operations targeting serious and organised crime groups throughout Scotland.

During his time at the Agency he worked closely with Europol to target Scottish Crime Groups who were active in Holland, Spain, Greece and Germany. This resulted in joint prosecution of the accused in Spain and the UK resulting in lengthy prison sentences for the main principals of the Operation.

He took up his current post as Project Manager for the ACPOS NIM Development Team based at the Scottish Police College in January 2005. He is represented on a number of national committees including the ACPO NIM Working Group and the Scottish Strategic and Tactical Tasking groups

He also led the recent review of Serious and Organised Crime in Scotland and the review of the Scottish Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group resulting in him becoming the actions manager.

Superintendent Scott is now also responsible for the submission of the updates to the Scottish Government Serious Organised Crime Taskforce with regard to the Scottish Police Service's response to tackling Serious and Organised Crime Groups. He is also represented on the Serious Organised Crime Mapping Project Board.

Anne Lavery studied at Strathclyde University, qualifying in 1997 with a BA (Hons) Economics. She worked as an analyst for 6 years within both the public and private sector before joining Strathclyde Police in 2003 as the Analyst Co-ordinator in 'E' Division covering the East End of Glasgow.

During her time in the East end of Glasgow, Anne worked on a number of major inquiries and was instrumental in the development of the Youth Gang Strategy, designed to tackle the high levels of youth disorder and violence in the area. This was subsequently rolled out across the Strathclyde Police Force area.

In May 2006 Anne was seconded to Strathclyde Police HQ as the Deputy Principal Analyst. In this role she has responsibility for project management of the Force Strategic Assessment 2007 and in August of that year she was seconded to the Scottish Police College as Project Manager to lead production of the Scottish Strategic Assessment. On returning to Strathclyde Anne applied for and was successful in gaining the permanent post of Deputy Principal Analyst. In her role she was responsible for all recruitment, personnel and training for analysts across the force.

In July this year Anne was successful in obtaining her current post as the Scottish Policing Model Principal Analyst. Anne now leads on the production of both the Scottish Strategic and Tactical Assessments. She sits on a number of ACPOS Groups and will now also be one of the Scottish Reps on the Europol Analyst Workfile Group.

National Intelligence Model – European perspective

This presentation will concentrate on the setting of policing priorities at a Scottish level using threat and risk assessments and more importantly how we implemented our strategy at both Strategic and Tactical levels.

We also highlight how we took cognisance of both UK and Europol priorities to set the Scottish picture. Key to our success is the collaborative working between the police and analysts and the joint presentation highlights this. The analytical input will explain the connectivity between Local, Regional, National and International Intelligence products.

The Scottish Control Strategy contains the Operational Policing priorities. The Control Strategy outlines the Prevention, Intelligence and Enforcement responses to targeting the very high threats. In addition

an intelligence requirement is set which highlights those areas that require robust tasking to obtain the required intelligence to fill the gaps identified.

The Tasking and Coordinating of resources at all levels ensures that measures are in place to tackle the risk. Ultimately the success of implementing the strategy relies on delivery and therefore performance. Did we achieve what we set out to do?

PETER SPROAT

Dr Peter A. Sproat is a lecturer in policing at the Hamilton Campus of the University of West of Scotland. He has research expertise in terrorism and counter-terrorist finance, money laundering and asset recovery reflect to a large extent the work he was engaged upon as Programme Leader of the MA in Fraud Management at the University of Teesside. He has published peer-reviewed articles on terrorism, genocide, the right to self-determination in international law in The Journal of Genocide Studies and Terrorism and Political Violence. More recently he has examined the social impact of counter-terrorist finance legislation in the United Kingdom and attempted a financial cost-benefit analysis and an evaluation of the impact of the money laundering and asset recovery regime in the United Kingdom.

Improving the recovery of the proceeds of crime in Scotland: an opinion

Since the Council of Europe's Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime in 1990, if not before, the European context has helped shape the anti-money laundering and asset recovery laws in the various parts of the United Kingdom including Scotland. Of the most direct effect has been the three European Union Directives that were enshrined into our domestic legislation as the Money Laundering Regulations for they impose legal duties such as 'know your customer' on the gatekeepers of the financial system and provide much of the regulatory framework within which the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 functions. However, despite official claims that the police and Crown Office have had "significant success" in seizing assets from drug traffickers and serious criminals in Scotland, both politicians and the police in Scotland have suggested further legislative changes in order to maximize the recovery of the proceeds of crime in Scotland. These include: extending the range of offences that would allow the confiscation of the assets which criminals have acquired in the last six years; enabling the seizure of cash when its value is less than the current threshold of £1000 and reinvesting a proportion of the money that is recovered in experts in financial recovery work to enable the recovery of even more assets. Such suggestions and this paper come at an apt time, for later this year Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland will once again consider asset recovery by the police. The author questions many of the assumptions and suggested legislative improvements within the official discourse before contributing his own opinion as to how to improve recovery of the proceeds of crime in Scotland.

ALASTAIR LUFF

Alastair Luff, a graduate of the University of Nottingham, has 15 years experience in the delivery of IT and Information Management solutions within organisations and across the public sector. Alastair is currently Managing Director of ABM, a global provider of Covert and Overt information management solutions to law enforcement and agencies in the UK, Europe, US and Australia. Alastair has been instrumental in delivering a number of high profile change programmes, including the implementation of the Scottish Intelligence Database (SID), a national information sharing database for the management of intelligence across all of Scotland. Alastair is an advocate of information management and sharing within the law enforcement community and the benefits that sharing can produce across organisations and their partners. Alastair is a member of the Institute of Engineering Technology, Institute of Directors and the British Computer Society.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

STEVE RITCHIE

Modes of police performance management practice
Author: Steve Ritchie, Grampian Police / RGU
Contact: Steve.Ritchie@grampian.pnn.police.uk

Based on early results from a series of case studies of Forces in Scotland and England, this poster presents some findings regarding the spectrum and modes of performance management practice. These can be summarised as 'organisational training' and 'organisational learning'.

Organisational Training (OT) can be viewed as driven by stakeholders (public, government, governance, inspecting bodies), is centralised in nature, and can dominate where relative performance is low and reputational risk is high. That is, the organisation is being trained through the use of rewards and punishments to achieve the goals of stakeholders. OT has a tendency to create quick improvement in apparent performance but can drive inappropriate competitive or 'perverse' behaviour to achieve results.

Organisational Learning (OL) can be viewed as driven by Forces themselves, devolved in nature, and is needed to create sustainable improvement in actual performance. That is the organisation is creating knowledge from performance information (a form of intelligence) to drive the achievement of organisational goals. Whilst a model of OL is provided, further analysis is needed to develop the OT model.

The implications for the future of PM practice within Forces are:
- The need to demonstrate acceptable levels of performance to stakeholders and thus reduce the impact of risk from performance
- Increase the OL to balance the influence of OT
- Increase focus on quality and customer satisfaction
- Develop sustainable performance through effective creation, retention and distribution of organisational (and inter-organisational) knowledge
- Develop more sophisticated models of policing in a partnership environment in order to support the development of these process with appropriate metrics
- The introduction of a national performance platform will increase pressure to focus on simple metrics until maturity develops
- By providing a light touch on relative performance, the SPPF can promote stakeholder confidence and allow the development of 'learning' based approaches.

Case studies are continuing and will be completed soon. Analysis of the pilot case study is complete and analysis of the remaining case studies is ongoing.

HM INSPECTORATE OF CONSTABULARY FOR SCOTLAND

Summary of work and findings during 2007 - 08
Contact: Kevin.Quinn@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

The role and responsibilities of HMICS are presented, along with brief details of inspection activity undertaken during 2007–08 and the broad findings from this. Overall, we found inconsistencies in policy, structure and approach in a number of areas, with some common themes appearing. These include areas for improvement around:

Service standards
Resource capacity and capability
Training
Availability and use of Information

Consultation with service users
Governance and accountability

Information around current and planned activity is also provided.

ROBERT SMITH

Promoting agile leadership as a management tool within the police service
Author: Robert Smith, Aberdeen Business School, RGU
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The Scottish Police Service is undergoing a period of rapid change, both in organisational terms and in terms of how to adopt new transformational leadership styles and principles. This change is also affecting police in England and Wales as appreciated by Sir Ronnie Flannigan in his review of the service and his plea for more "entrepreneurial and innovative solutions from the leaders of the police service at all levels". Research into police leadership styles tends to throw up certain heroic stereotypical representations of Police Leaders including the Bureaucratic, the Autocratic and Charismatic. Whilst these styles of leadership have served the police well and will continue to do so in an organisational context police officers of all ranks are being increasingly called upon to work in teams in projects and initiatives in which they form part of a multi agency or departmental focus. Quite often little consideration is given to how such teams are managed and led outside existing managerial comfort zones. This exciting leadership methodology circumvents Bureaucratic mentalities.

This Poster illustrates the process of agile leadership and gives some examples of the benefits.

RON FYFFE and FRANK ROBERTSON

The Scottish Police Probationer Training Programme - The Police are the Public and the Public are the Police
Authors: Ron Fyffe and Frank Robertson, Senior Lecturers and Academic Advisors, Scottish Police College.
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The Scottish Police Service is unique in the UK for many reasons not least of which is the centralised training aspect of its officers who are all trained at the Scottish Police College, Tulliallan, from the start of their service until the end. This centralised approach has enabled Scotland to develop a common system of policing throughout the country from the Solway to the tip of Shetland. In order to prepare officers for the 21st Century a new pedagogical methodology was adapted in 2003 which incorporated good practice from Europe and North America. Purely didactic forms of presentation were replaced with facilitated group learning incorporating Vygotskian principles of social development. The 'scaffolding' metaphor for supported learning was incorporated into the course allowing students to learn through tutor and peer support. The social method of learning allows officers to become familiar with the principles of team working from the outset so encouraging shared problem solving at operational level. Individual learning is assessed through a system of written and oral examinations plus role playing scenarios where positive behavioural change is measured. Having won a National Training Award in 2007 the programme will nonetheless undertake evaluation and review in 2008 - 2009 to ensure it still meets the need of the Scottish people.

GAVIN BUIST

Workforce modernisation and mixed economy policing
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Central Scotland Police recognised the need to increase capacity to frontline policing and to review time consuming investigative tasks that did not require the exercise of police powers. Building on emerging practice in England and Wales, the Force envisaged a mixed economy policing model which would increase front line capacity, improve pro-activity in local communities, sustain volume crime performance, and deliver high standards of service to victims of crime.

A detailed business case attracted £300,000 of Scottish Government funding and a Priority Crime Unit was established within Falkirk Area Command in April 2008. The Unit has a blend of experienced police officers and police staff Investigative Assistants, and is focused upon volume Group 3 and 4 crimes.

Police officers retain ownership of the investigations and carry out detentions, arrests and interviews of suspects, while police staff interview witnesses, review CCTV, complete door to door enquiries and manage productions. This disaggregation of investigations has so far proved highly efficient, and has removed considerable work from front line officers.

By the end of August 2008, non-overtime pro-active policing in the Falkirk Area rose from an average of 100 hours per month to 3000 hours per month. The Force aims to deliver 30,000 hours over the financial year 2008/09 in Falkirk Area Command, with much of this attributed to the shift of investigative workload to the Priority Crime Unit. A broad range of business benefits have been developed which focus upon crime investigation, quality of service and potential Criminal Justice efficiencies. The evaluation being conducted in association with SIPR will assess the impact of mixed economy policing in these areas.

The Force is now formally affiliated to the national NPIA Work Force Management Programme, and will seek to exploit the opportunities for networking and identification of best practice this will provide.

CATRIONA HAVARD

The behaviour of witnesses viewing VIPER Parades: evidence from a Scottish survey
Authors: Catriona Havard, Fraz Chaudhry and Amina Memon, University of Aberdeen
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At the beginning of the year, a questionnaire for Video Identification Procedure Electronic Recording (VIPER) operators was distributed to all the Scottish Police Forces. This is the first archival analysis to be undertaken on VIPER parades and the results from the survey will provide officers with valuable information on the usefulness of VIPER for obtaining evidence from witnesses. The survey is nearly half way through and over one thousand completed questionnaires have been collected so far. The questionnaire focused on the demographics of the witnesses, suspects and also the behaviour of the witnesses' whilst viewing VIPER parades. The questionnaires obtained so far have revealed that half of witnesses were male and the majority were under the age of 35, with over a third being vulnerable witnesses. When it came to suspects, the majority were male and also under the age of 35. The crimes that appeared to be the most common for suspects in the VIPER parades were crimes of violence. When viewing the VIPER lineups the majority of witnesses made a positive identification, that is picking out the suspect. In the analysis of witnesses behaviour whilst viewing the parade, the majority of witnesses appeared calm before viewing the parade, during the viewing and afterwards. The results obtained so far appear to show that the VIPER parades are a good medium for allowing witnesses to identify a suspect without the emotional stress of facing an accused in a live setting.

JULIE GAWRYLOWICZ

Face recognition and description in people with mild learning disabilities
Authors: Julie Gawrylowicz, Dr. Derek Carson, Dr. Fiona Gabbert, Prof. Bill Lindsay & Dr. Peter Hancock
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During the present study, the ability of participants with mild learning disabilities (LD) to recognize and describe faces was compared to that of non-LD participants. The research comprised three old/new face-recognition tasks and two face-description tasks. LD participants also completed the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI). Face-recognition data revealed that participants with LD performed significantly less accurately on the old/new recognition tasks than their non-LD counterparts. Furthermore, during the description tasks participants with LD mentioned significantly less facial information than participants without LD. No correlations were obtained between the performance and IQ for participants with LD. The implications of these findings are discussed with reference to people with LD acting as witnesses in a legal setting.

ALEX MCINTYRE and PETER HANCOCK

The smiling face bias can improve identification of facial composites

Authors: Alex McIntyre* & Peter J.B. Hancock, University of Stirling.
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Smiling expressions bias familiarity and identification judgements. The evidence indicates that this bias manifests in conditions of doubt, influencing decision making. Facial composites are produced by witnesses to crime and unavoidably contain inaccuracy. This makes them difficult to identify and viewers often report a sense of familiarity although they may be reluctant to offer a name. We tested whether a smiling bias could increase perceived familiarity and overcome such reluctance. Facial composites were enhanced with a morphing procedure to increase positive affect. Results confirm the positive expression bias with positively enhanced composites being identified significantly more often than veridical composites. The results suggest the manipulation influences the decision to offer a name while the subtlety of the alteration indicates it is not explicit expression but affective quality that mediates the effect.

KENNETH SCOTT- BROWN et al.

To CCTV or not to see TV: Performance in a vigilance task with multiple visual displays

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To what extent does the complexity of multi-scene displays impair vigilance performance in a screen-based observation tasks? We present an assessment of the perceptual capacity of observers to detect changes in single or multiple presentations of high-street scenes as they flicker on an LCD monitor. Previous research has found that such displays can trigger 'change blindness' (Rensink et al., 1997), where large changes in the visual environment can go unnoticed to the observer (much to their surprise when the changes are highlighted later). The potential for change blindness to undermine the public's confidence in CCTV systems has previously been identified as a risk to their ongoing success (Scott-Brown and Cronin, 2007).

Sixteen non-expert participants performed a vigilance task based on Rensink et al's (1997) 'Flicker Paradigm'. Change detection performance was measured by the number of alternations before a change in a scene was detected. Participant's confidence levels were measured pre and post-experiment by means of a 10-point likert scale.

There was a significant effect of number of visual displays upon vigilance performance with changes in a single scene being easiest to detect. As the number of simultaneous scenes presented increased, change blindness increased substantially. Furthermore, the confidence ratings showed that participants made the 'metacognitive error' of significantly underestimating the difficulty of the task ('change-blindness' blindness).

The change detection task effectively quantifies the performance of observers in a clearly defined well understood cognitive vigilance task. The results demonstrate the need for scene presentation systems to align their displays with the natural (evolved) abilities of observers to minimise the potential for change blindness. The paradigm used here also shows that the publics' perception of the complexity of vigilance tasks would benefit from exposure to vigilance tasks; naïve observers tend to underestimate the difficulty of monitoring multiple scenes.

Rensink, R.A., O'Regan, J.K. & Clark, J.J. (1997) 'To See or Not to See: The Need for Attention to Perceive Changes in Scenes' *Psychological Science* 8: 368–73.

Scott-Brown, K.C. & Cronin, P.D. (2007) An instinct for detection: Psychological perspectives on CCTV surveillance. The Police Journal. 4, pp. 287-305.

PAWEL WASZKIEWICZ

Usage of CCTV recordings during investigation

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There is no doubt that the number of closed circuit television (CCTV) systems is increasing all over the world. Not only in the UK, which has already become a symbol of the so called "Big Brother State", but also in other countries all over the world, including Mid-Europe.
CCTV is often considered as a "perfect solution" for criminality problems and fear of crime. Although more and more cameras follow pedestrians in most of the public places (especially in major cities), there is still a lack of independent scientific surveys which prove CCTV to be an effective tool in fighting against crime (prevention, investigation and litigation).

This poster presents results of a survey, which has being conducted in Warsaw, describing interviews among public prosecutors and judges on how they use CCTV recordings during investigation and litigation.

TIMOTHY WITTIG

A new model for terrorist financing analysis

Author: Timothy Wittig, University of St Andrews
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This poster presents a new model for analyzing terrorist finance. It is based on a combination of field interviews with those involved in financing terrorist groups in the Chechnya-Georgia border region (al Qaeda and Chechen Separatists), Northern Ireland (IRA), and Spain (UDA/Loyalists), as well as theoretical-level considerations. The method consists of two components. The first is a series of assumptions, including that (a) terrorist financing is better analyzed on the level of individual exchanges (rather than as a financial 'network' or 'infrastructure');(b)these transactions involve the exchange of all forms of value rather than simply money or material goods; (c) "What to look for" regarding suspected terrorist financing depends entirely on one's analytic objectives; and (d) data relating to how specifically finance impacts terrorist capabilities and relationships is much more important than simple descriptions of the methods used. The second component is a new 'typology,' which divides terrorist financing activity into two types: supply chain activities, and socio-political support activities. This typology is the core of the model and enables analysts to identify trends in terrorist financing over time and across locations, measure terrorist financing related threats, and assess their specific impact/significance. I argue that by providing more specificity and accuracy to the complex problem of terrorist finance, employment of this new model would enable governments to more effectively exploit financial intelligence and also more efficiently allocate scarce intelligence/investigative resources.

AVRIL TAYLOR et al.

Post-incident management of occupational exposure to blood and body fluids in the police and prison services in Scotland

Authors: Taylor A, Dunleavy K & Gow J, (University of the West of Scotland), Cullen B & Roy K (NHS)
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In the course of their work, police and prison service staff are at risk of occupational exposure to blood and body fluids, and thus potentially at risk of blood borne virus infection.
The University of the West of Scotland and Health Protection Scotland are carrying out an evaluation of the post-incident management of police and prison service staff in Scotland who are occupationally exposed to blood and/or body fluids. The aim of the study, which is funded by the Scottish Government, is to describe and evaluate current services for preventing psychological and physical harm, thereby enabling any gaps and inequities to be identified.

Data collection is on-going and is due to finish in September 2008. Data are being collected via Occupational Health (OH) departments on the number of police and prison staff notifying their OH department about an exposure to blood and/or body fluids and on the post-incident care provided by all

those involved. Exposed staffs' views and experiences about the care they received are also being collected via an anonymous questionnaire.

Over the period August 2007 to April 2008, 59 occupational exposures were reported to OH departments. The commonest modes of exposure were splashes (n=15), bites (n=13) and spits (n=12). Three needle stick injuries have been reported. Approximately half of all 59 incidents were deliberate acts by someone else (n=28). In just over half of the incidents the staff attended Accident &Emergency as their first point of medical contact (n=34) whilst 19 attended OH. The views and experiences of 39 staff have been returned via anonymous questionnaires. The majority of these respondents were either satisfied (22/38) or very satisfied (11/38) with the service they received from OH.

The findings will support the development of policies to ensure that the future management of occupational exposure to blood and body fluid is of a consistent and high standard.

HILARY BUCHANAN et al.

The Applications of IRMS: An Emerging Tool for the Discrimination of 'Ecstasy' Batches by Synthetic Route

Authors: H. A. S. Buchanan[1], N. Nic Daeid[1], W. J. Kerr[1], W. Meier-Augenstein[2], H. F. Kemp[2], M. Middleditch[1]
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Isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) is an analytical technique which has recently been applied to the field of forensic science. Researchers have shown IRMS to be applicable to a wide range of areas, such as human identification, similarity of paints and wooden matches, and drug profiling, to name a few. Recently published works have shown that IRMS is able to accurately discriminate among heroin and cocaine samples based on geographic origin of the plant products from which the substances are manufactured. For synthetic drugs, such as MDMA ('ecstasy'), the ability to identify the 'recipe' used for manufacture is useful for the assessment of similarity between two samples and, ultimately, the identification of drug trafficking networks.

In this study, the power of IRMS to discriminate among MDMA samples based on the 'recipe' used for production was assessed. Eighteen batches of MDMA were synthesized in-house by three methods commonly used in clandestine laboratories. The MDMA was analysed by IRMS for carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen isotope ratios. Subjecting the hydrogen isotope data to a simple clustering algorithm allowed the MDMA samples to be accurately grouped according to the recipe used for manufacture.

ISOBEL HAMILTON and JIM FRASER

Current Scientific Issues in the Field of Fingerprints

Authors: Isobel Hamilton, SPSA and Jim Fraser, University of Strathclyde
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For over 100 years fingerprints has been a highly regarded method of identification, and one relied upon by criminal justice. However, as science has advanced and other methods of identification have become more scientifically based, discussions have arisen concerning the scientific basis of fingerprints and their reliability and validity. This has become a particular issue in the USA where legal efforts to define science, and to 'gatekeep' scientific evidence, have resulted in fingerprint evidence being thrown out in some cases. Our aim is to assess the validity of these arguments in light of an objective appraisal of available evidence. This poster presentation outlines the main areas of our research which include: the nature and relevance of science to fingerprints, the assertions of infallibility in relation to fingerprint examination, categoric (fingerprints) and probabilistic evaluation of identifications, error rates, the issue of uniqueness, and the implications of bias and subjectivity in fingerprint examination.

ANIKA LUDWIG and JIM FRASER

Integration of forensic science in volume crime investigation
Authors: Anika Ludwig and Jim Fraser, University of Strathclyde
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The contribution of forensic science to criminal investigations has grown significantly due to the recent advancements in science and technology. In order to achieve effective outcomes, the integration of personnel involved in a such investigations (e.g. police officers, scientists, intelligence analysts, SOCOs) requires effective management, communication, reciprocal knowledge of roles and a shared desire to cooperate. Understanding how to deploy these resources optimally, skills and knowledge presents a growing challenge to all parties involved in investigating crime (serious and volume). This poster describes research which aims to explore how forensic science is utilised by Scottish police organisations taking into account local and national needs. No research on this topic is currently available for Scotland. The recent introduction of the Scottish Police Services Authority (SPSA), in addition to the creation of a national forensic service, has necessarily resulted in a user-provider relationship between the investigators and forensic specialists. The aims of this research are therefore particularly timely.

By focusing on the investigation of volume crime, and with the cooperation of the SPSA, Strathclyde Police and Lothian & Borders Police, the proposed project aims to establish a baseline for the current position within Scotland and support development of future policies and training practices for the SPSA and the Scottish Police College.

ZBIGNIEW KWECKA et al.

Privacy-Preserving Investigations
Authors: Zbigniew Kwecka, Prof. William J. Buchanan, Duncan Spiers, Centre for Distributed Computing & Security, School of Computing, Napier University

Issues of terrorism and cyber-crime are the reason for many governments allowing their public authorities a wider access to private data stored in third-party databases. Some countries have already ruled in favour of direct police access to data stored by communication service providers and other data-holders. This is a controversial solution which clearly breaches privacy of the individuals whose data is being stored in such systems. Currently the UK has processes for investigative data retrieval that often require investigators to prepare a notice to the data-holder providing the identity of the suspect and the nature of the investigation. This can jeopardise an investigation, but also could be considered as a breach of the suspect's privacy. The research undertaken provides an alternative to both of the systems mentioned above. The initial evaluation of the privacy preserving investigative system shows that it may be successfully used to access private data from a third-party database without breaching the privacy of the suspect, or of other subjects whose data is stored in the database. Additional benefits of the system include a faster access to the investigative data as well as full encryption of data throughout the communication process. The system uses 1-out-of-n oblivious transfer algorithm, and has the working title OTAPPI (Oblivious Transfer Access for Privacy-Preserving Investigations).

DONNA BROWN

Policing youth in the contemporary urban realm
Author: Donna Brown, SIPR Research Fellow, University of Dundee
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This 2-year research project examines the mechanisms and practices through which the 'right to the city' for youths is circumscribed and/or enabled through the actions of the multiple stakeholders involved in the formal and informal policing of the contemporary urban realm. It directly responds to the need for more evidence-based research into understanding and improving everyday police-community relations and the associated impacts upon the lives of marginal citizens.

By working in close collaboration with police and community stakeholders, this research aims to produce policy relevant research that can influence community-policing policy and procedure. A qualitative, multi-method research methodology has been selected and includes: a review of academic and policy documents to identify crucial themes and policy concerns; archival research to gain a deeper understanding of the chosen case study sites; semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders – including Community Wardens, Police Officers, Police Community Support Officers, youth group leaders, Councillors, City Centre Managers, Security Operatives, youths and 'public users' – to identify the formal and informal ways in which spaces are policed; and ethnographic participant observation in each site in order to develop an understanding of the various practices through which the spaces are encoded and (re)created.

To date, the Dundee component of the research is almost complete. Early and tentative findings suggest a mismatch between pathological discourses of youth as the 'ASBO-generation' that continue to circulate within contemporary society, and the positive encounters that many youths have with people and places within their community. The distinctive roles of Community Wardens and Police Community Officers within Dundee, also provides an illuminating example of alternative, yet complimentary, approaches to community policing.

LOUISE JACKSON and ANGELA BARTIE

The Police Service and Young People: Historical Perspectives
Authors: Dr Louise Jackson and Dr Angela Bartie, Economic and Social History, School of History, Classics and Archaeology, University of Edinburgh
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This poster presentation is linked to the ESRC-funded research project 'Policing Post-War Youth: a Comparative Study of England and Scotland c. 1945-1971'.

The poster itself will offer a broad overview of the historical contexts that have shaped police work with young people since c. 1880; this will include brief coverage of child protection legislation, the involvement of police officers in youth clubs and other welfare projects (from the early 1900s), concerns about increases in juvenile offending (particularly during and after the Second World War), and the introduction of Juvenile Liaison Schemes from 1949 onwards (alongside other multi-agency approaches). Statistical profiles for juvenile offending in England/Wales and Scotland will be displayed to demonstrate that, across time, minor offences against property have constituted the vast majority of recorded juvenile offences although youth violence has often been at the forefront of debate. Nevertheless changes are apparent in these profiles, reflecting broader socio-economic transformations in leisure, recreation and retail practices as well as the impact of technological change. The poster will, finally, offer a brief summary of the aims of the current project.

NEIL DAVIDSON

Policing the night-time economy in Scotland
Author: Neil Davidson, University of Dundee
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The development of a night-time economy has emerged as a key urban regeneration strategy for town and cities across Scotland. The mix of bars, clubs, restaurants and other places of entertainment that form the infrastructure of such a strategy, however, raise important resourcing issues for the police and other agencies given the potential problems of crime and disorder associated with these developments. In particular, concerns about the relationship between alcohol, health and public disorder have already been the focus of attention as a result of the Nicholson Committee's recent review of aspects of liquor licensing law and practice. Drawing on a combination of interviews, participant observation work with police officers, and an analysis of relevant documentary sources, an examination of these issues is being made in the context of three Scottish towns and cities by looking at the changing nature of policing the night-time economy and assessing the impact of different approaches and strategies for tackling night-time disorder.

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research: a model for Knowledge Exchange

Authors: T D Heilbronn[1], N R Fyfe[1] and P M Wilson[2]

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[2] Former Chief Constable, Fife Constabulary

The establishment of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) was the product of a remarkable collaborative effort involving the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland, the Scottish Funding Council and Scotland's universities. This collaboration has resulted in a unique institute. There is no other policing research centre in the world that can boast of such a wide ranging partnership between the police and the university research community. SIPR brings together researchers from 12 universities working in at least 15 different disciplines - from forensic science to psychology, computing to international relations, criminology to human geography - all committed to working with the police to undertake high quality, relevant research and to ensuring that such research provides a robust evidence base to inform policing policy and practice.

This presentation shows how SIPR is engaged in a wide range of knowledge exchange activities in order to strengthen the evidence base on which policing policy and practice are developed.   In particular it focuses on the role of its website, its relationships with different police forces and organizations in Scotland, and the opportunities it offers those in the police service, including its Practitioner Fellowship programme.

By providing a single focus for policing research in Scotland, SIPR also helps the development of national and international links with other researchers, policy makers and practitioners involved in policing research.

THE FLEMISH CENTRE FOR POLICE STUDIES

The Centre for Police Studies is the result of the collaboration of the Flemish academic training programs at universities and colleges, active in the field of criminology and the various training centres for members of the police force. The organised activities are established by intensive collaboration between the Flemish-speaking police services and the Flemish-speaking universities and colleges.

Social Action Project 'Diversity in Diversity

Author: Professor Marleen Easton

This project is an attempt to meet the concerns of police officers in practice who have some questions concerning 'community-oriented police', as described in the Act on the integrated police as a new and innovative framework for the police reform. In real terms a lot of questions are asked about the nature of these communities and the way in which they have to be approached. After all, there is no such thing as THE community. In other words, there are some doubts about the way community-oriented policing can be applied in relation to the different target groups. The goal of this project is to organise a round-table conference in every Belgian province during which, people (from the police and adjacent sectors) with a working knowledge are offered a forum during which they can ask questions and express their concerns and reflections on this matter.

Posters will also be displayed giving details of upcoming conferences and publications. For further information contact: Nathalie.roegiers@ugent.be.