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DELIVERABLE 6.7

PIM Toolkit 3: PJP Tool





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PIM Toolkit: PJP Tool

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PJP

Authors

Dorel Hiir, PJP
Prof. Caroline Davey, USAL
Andrew Wootton, USAL

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CONTRIBUTORS

NAME	ORGANISATION
PAUL VAN SOOMEREN	DSP

PEER REVIEWS

NAME	ORGANISATION
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1	24/02/2020	USAL	'NEXT STEPS' ADDED
2	26/02/20	USAL	MINOR EDITS

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1 Introduction

This document presents the PJP tool for Toolkit 3 on CP-UDP:

- PJP Toolkit Specification
- PJP PowerPoint presentation to the Advisory Board in January 2020

2 Current concept name

BuildingSaferCities

A training programme, policy guide and process protocol to enable the Estonian police to support the effective planning, design and development of safe urban environments.

3 Concept background (the problem)

Estonian interest in CPTED dates back to their participation in the CEN standardisation process in 2000. EU-funded CPTED training was delivered to the police and border guards, NGOs, local authorities and a national neighbourhood watch umbrella organisation. To help communicate with a wider audience of users (community police officers, local authorities and city design officials) a manual was produced: “CPTED manual: Crime prevention through urban design”.

There remains, however, no common understanding of the role of the Estonian police with other urban design stakeholders within an effective, integrated CP-UDP strategy for urban development. Furthermore, there is a lack of communication between such stakeholders.

While legislation does recommend that crime and security aspects be addressed in the planning process, it does not oblige planners to coordinate or consult with the police.

Consequently, urban design and planning does not currently take security aspects into account when assessing a design — with police officers being left to deal with the consequences of poor design.

Currently, if plans are submitted to the police for an opinion, the work process in the police tends to be chaotic and case based. To become an expert partner in the planning process, the Estonian police needs to adopt a more professional CP-UDP expert role. This requires clearer definition of this role within the police organisation, and how it can be delivered consistently over the longer term.

Unless CP-UDP is followed by all stakeholders in an urban development, it will have no effect. Currently, while the Estonian police support CPTED principles, this approach is not always endorsed by local planners, architects, designers or development businesses.

4 Concept description (the solution)

The toolkit consists of three elements:

A CP-UDP training programme — Bringing together police, planners, and developers to develop a common understanding of CP-UDP and their role in delivering it.

- Creation of a common understanding of security for all the stakeholders in urban planning
- Fostering of connections on CP-UDP with other stakeholders (i.e. local government; planners; architects; etc.)
- Fostering of connection with younger generation of key stakeholders (police, architects and planners)
- Clarifying the roles in CP-UDP of different stakeholders / training participants
- Discussion of real and evidence-based security problems
- Development of shared solutions — where possible, acceptable to all parties
- Providing a platform for building relationships and supporting exchange of knowledge

Policy guidance for Estonian police

- Definition of a role for the police in CP-UDP (i.e. who in the police organisation is responsible for CP-UDP matters?)
- Overview of plans for the future: where are we? Where do we want to be in the future? How do we get there—next steps?
- Identification of the main partners that the police will work with in CP-UDP

Estonian Police CP-UDP Protocol – Process and guidance for practical engagement in CP-UDP by Estonian police

Practical guidance on the process and practice of delivering CP-UDP and addressing crime prevention issues within the design of the urban environment.

The Protocol will include:

- How to communicate with appropriate partners on security problems
- How to provide evidence-based insight on security issues relating to existing developments and locations for proposed new developments
- How and when to give feedback on design development proposals to local government planners, architects, design professionals and other stakeholders

5 Focus of the toolkit concept

That the police can provide useful advice to support CP-UDP to urban designers (i.e. architects; developers) and decision-makers (i.e. local authorities; planners)

That architects will be willing to incorporate CP-UDP advice, given that it is provided in an appropriate manner and at an appropriate stage in the development process

- That local authority planners will support implementation of recommendations implicit within legislation that crime and security aspects be addressed in the planning process
- That a training programme and police policy guidance to support implementation of practical guidelines material increases the chance of CP-UDP being implemented effectively
- That effective CP-UDP requires a partnership approach and that key partners (including the police) can be supported to better work together
- That the role of the police in CP-UDP is not well understood (by the police or other stakeholders)
- That practical advice based on real case studies will encourage adoption of / engagement in CD-UDP

6 Who is the toolkit for?

The main users of this Toolkit will be:

- Police officers (e.g. community police officers; heads of units; etc.)
- Architects / urban designers
- Planners (local authority planning departments)
- Building developers
- In addition, the toolkit will engage the 'next generation' of professionals involved in CP-UDP. These may include students of policing, architecture and urban planning

7 What are the components/elements that make up your toolkit?

The toolkit consists of four elements:

A CP-UDP training programme (2–3 days) pack

- Curriculum description
- Presentation materials
- Activity workbooks / worksheets
- Plans for site visits / walkabouts
- Design materials for intervention development

Policy guidance for Estonian police

- A published policy documents
- Policy presentation (or animation?)

Estonian Police CP-UDP Protocol – Process and guidance for practical engagement in CP-UDP by Estonian police

- Process map and guidance
- Role description(s)
- Task / job description(s)

- Training materials (e.g. presentation; learning support materials; etc.)
- Case examples to inform practice

Virtual environment exercise (proposal)

- Potential to explore the use of VE technology to support training
- Security issue displayed and 'solved' by participants in virtual environment

8 How is the toolkit used?

CP-UDP training programme

- Programme is designed to coordinate with existing police training programme
- Programme is designed and marketed to attract attendance of all stakeholders
- Police and stakeholders in CP-UDP undertake training
- Used annually (in the Police Academy) to train police officers on CP-UDP matters, together with relevant stakeholders
- Establish training programme as a Continuing Professional Development (CPD) event for professional stakeholders (i.e. architects; planners; urban designers; etc.)

Policy guidance for Estonian police

- Used by police senior managers to inform the development of roles / procedures of relevant police officers to enable effective engagement in CP-UDP activities

Estonian Police CP-UDP Protocol

- Used to guide the process of delivering CP-UDP by police and interaction with other stakeholders

9 What change will the toolkit create?

- Police officers will be better able to deliver CP-UDP
- Police officers will be better able to work with stakeholders involved in the design, planning and management of the built environment
- Security issues related to new developments will more likely be considered and addressed
- Opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour will be reduced

10 What is needed to enable this concept to work?

- Senior police management endorsement of change
- Pro-active attitude of community police officers, who are currently the main implementers of the CP-UDP
- Support from the Police Academy
- Funding commitment for long-term training / CPD programme
- Experts / practitioners to deliver training programme
- Understanding of relevant stakeholders' training needs, to create attractive training programmes
- Support and encouragement from the senior management of the police organisation

11 Feedback from Advisory Board

- This is an ambitious project — how will it be implemented?
- The approach requires that: a) police officers are motivated to provide advice on safety and security issues; and b) the local authority planners, architects and developers perceived that such advice will be of value and should be acted upon. However, community police officers may not be motivated to deliver CP-UDP—police officers often place greater value on traditional policing activities (e.g. catching criminals). PJP needs to consider how it will sell CP-UDP to the different stakeholders
- To what extent are community police officers—i.e. non-designers— able to advise design professionals and planners effectively? In the Netherlands, police officers gave advice in relation to Police Label Secure Housing:
“police officers must remember that they are not architects—their role is to explain the security risks, as well as refer architects and planners to appropriate guidance”.
- How will PJP ensure that CP-UDP is sustained over the longer term? The Advisory Board suggested that CP-UDP needs to be made fashionable. It might be integrated within management strategies such as: evidence-based policing approach; crime prevention; sustainable development goals, etc.

12 Next steps

- Identify key skills / knowledge required of PJP community police officers delivering CP-UDP
 - How will this role fit into the current Community Police Officer role?
- Develop links with relevant professional organisations (planners; architects; etc.) in order to gain endorsement of training programme and for them to publicise course to their members
- Work with partner professional organisations to create outline content of training course that meets these requirements, and identify who will deliver such content
- Prototype test course content with appropriate persons
- Identify when and where final course will be held
- Design and publish course content / materials
- Publicise / promote course
- Demonstration of the training programme — in September 2020

12.1 Issues

- Does PJP have meaningful buy-in to develop such a course?
- Who from PJP will support the design, development and delivery of the training programme?
- If the purpose is to give PJP a formal role in CP-UDP, then:
 - Create a process map of how exactly this role and associated interaction will work in relation to the design and planning process
 - What resources will community officers require in order to deliver this role? (e.g. a template for reporting safety and security issues regarding a development proposal)
 - Issues to note: There may be resourcing issues with any new role. How will this be implemented?

12.2 Support from DSP

USAL suggests DSP might support PJP with 'Next steps' 1, 3 and 4 (and possibly 2).

12.3 Key actions and dates

The following actions are planned to develop the training program, policy guidance and protocol, as well as address of the issues identified.

February

- Meetings held with key stakeholders relevant to the design and delivery of the training programme (including Estonian Academy, Tallinn University, Tallinn University of Technology urban designers, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior)
- Working group established

March

- Meeting planned to specify the training content (including agendas, lectures, etc.), as well as ensure the sustainability of the programme through links to continuing education
- Workshop on 5 March to discuss A) most important components of the policy guidance; B) developing policy guidance and process protocol; and C) roles and vision for the future. The workshop is involving community police officers, head of police units, ministry officials, architects, planners, etc
- Discussions with DSP and USAL about delivering the policy guidance and process protocol, including additional training sessions/seminars to introduce CP-UDP to community police officers
- Discussions with DSP and USAL about support for development of process map showing community police officer involvement in CP-UDP

April

- Obtain feedback on proposed training programme from key stakeholders
- Discuss with DSP and USAL their involvement in a face-to-face meeting in Estonia
- Plan demonstration (e.g. September 2020)



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13 Appendix



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TRAINING PROGRAMME,
POLICY GUIDE AND
PROCESS PROTOCOL



Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

— Training programme, policy guide and process protocol

Dorel Hiir
Project manager

Background

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CEN standardisation process in 2000



Police and
Border Guard

NGOs

Local authorities

National neighbourhood
watch umbrella
organisation

CPTED manual: Crime prevention through urban design

To help communicate with a wider audience of users (community police officers, local authorities and city design officials)



Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

The problem

1

No common understanding of the role of the Estonian police with other urban design stakeholders within an effective, integrated CP-UDP strategy for urban development

2

Lack of communication between such stakeholders

3

While legislation does recommend that crime and security aspects be addressed in the planning process, it does not oblige planners to coordinate or consult with the police

CONSEQUENTLY

Urban design and planning does not currently take security aspects into account when assessing a design — with police officers being let to deal with the consequences of poor design



The problem

1

Currently, if plans are submitted to the police for an opinion, the work process in the police tends to be *ad hoc* and case-based

To become an expert partner in the planning process, the Estonian police needs to adopt a more professional CP-UDP expert role.

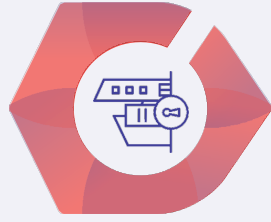
This requires clearer definition of this role within the police organisation, and how it can be delivered consistently over the longer term

2

While the Estonian police support CPTED principles, this approach is not always endorsed by local planners, architects, designers or development businesses

Unless CP-UDP is followed by all stakeholders in urban development, it will have no effect

The solution



BUILDING SAFER CITIES

TRAINING PROGRAMME,
POLICY GUIDE AND
PROCESS PROTOCOL



A **Training Programme, Policy Guide** and **Process Protocol** that enables the Estonian Police to support the effective planning, design and development of safe urban environments

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Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

Key Ideas



That the police can provide useful advice to support CP-UDP to urban designers (i.e. architects; developers; etc.) and decision-makers (i.e. local authorities; planners; etc.)



That architects will be willing to incorporate CP-UDP advice, given that it is provided in an appropriate manner and at an appropriate stage in the development process



That local authority planners will support implementation of recommendations implicit within legislation that crime and security aspects be addressed in the planning process



That a training programme and police policy guidance to support implementation of practical guidelines material increases the chance of CP-UDP being implemented effectively



That effective CP-UDP requires a partnership approach and that key partners (including the police) can be supported to better work together



That the role of the police in CP-UDP is not well understood (by the police or other stakeholders)



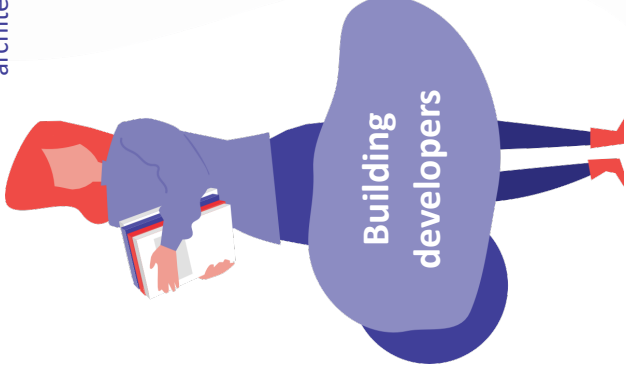
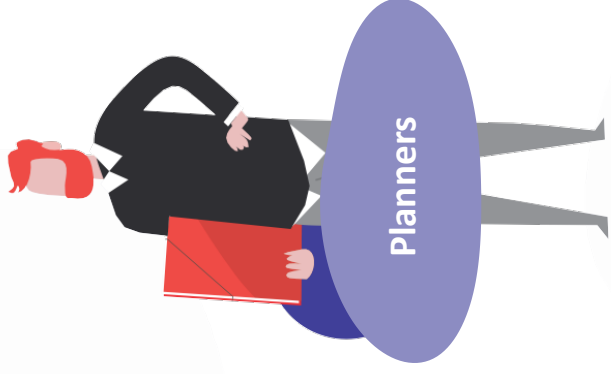
That practical advice based on real case studies will encourage adoption of / engagement in CD-UDP



Who is the toolkit for?

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In addition, the toolkit will engage the next generation of professionals involved in CP-UDP. These may include students of policing, architecture and urban planning.



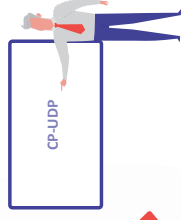
Toolkit components

Estonian Police CP-UDP Protocol – Process and guidance

- Process map and guidance
- Role description(s)
- Task / job description(s)
- Training materials (e.g. presentation; learning support materials; etc.)
- Case examples to inform practice



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TRAINING PROGRAMME
POLICY GUIDE AND
PROCESS PROTOCOL

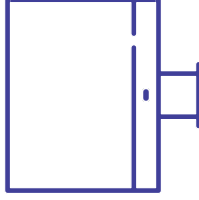


CP-UDP training programme (2–3 days)

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Virtual environment exercise

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Policy guidance for Estonian police

- A published policy document
- Policy presentation (incl. animation)



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How is the toolkit used?

1

CP-UDP training programme

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- Establish training programme as a Continuing Professional Development (CPD) event for professional stakeholders (i.e. architects; planners; urban designers; etc.)

2

Policy guidance for Estonian police

- Used by police senior managers to inform the development of roles / procedures of relevant police officers to enable effective engagement in CP-UDP activities

3

Estonian Police CP-UDP Protocol

- Used to guide the process of delivering CP-UDP by police and interaction with other stakeholders



What changes will it create?

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Police officers will be better able to deliver CP-UDP



Police officers will be better able to work with stakeholders involved in the design, planning and management of the built environment



Security issues related to new developments will more likely be considered and addressed



Opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour will be reduced



Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

What is needed to work?

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Senior police management endorsement of change



Pro-active attitude of community police officers, who are currently the main implementers of the CP-UDP



Support from the Police Academy



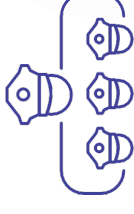
Funding commitment for long-term training / CPD programme



Experts / practitioners to deliver training programme



Understanding of relevant stakeholders' training needs, to create attractive training programme



Support and encouragement from the senior management of the police organisation



Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

THANK YOU



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TRAINING PROGRAMME,
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