

SAFER SCOTLAND 06/07

**ANTI VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN 06/07
FINAL REPORT**



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FOREWORD



Violence is an issue that blights our society. We see its effects daily in our hospitals, our court rooms, our jails. Yet violence does not have to be an inevitable fact of life.

However, there is no quick-fix solution to violence. It will take generations to achieve the changes in attitudes that are necessary before we can say we have reached our goals. Yet whilst long-term strategies are developed and programmes are put in place to address the root causes of the problem, we cannot sit back and accept the levels of violence that are all too prevalent on our streets and in our homes today.

The Safer Scotland campaign set out with the objective to contain and manage the existing problem and I believe we have achieved this through our activities over the past year. Through a series of co-ordinated, nationwide enforcement initiatives on knives, warrants and alcohol, the campaign has highlighted the violence problem and secured the support of our communities. By maintaining

efforts over a prolonged period we have given out a clear message: violence will not be tolerated in 21st century Scotland.

The Safer Scotland campaign has gone a long way towards combating the problem of violence in Scottish society. It has demonstrated the commitment by all Scottish Forces and their partner agencies to facing the issue head on and taking positive steps towards making our country a safer place in which to live. Most importantly, we now have in place a solid foundation on which we can build as we strive to reduce violence in our communities and work towards a Safer Scotland. By working together we can make a difference.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I present the 2006/7 Safer Scotland Campaign report.

**Ian J. Latimer, Chief Constable
ACPO(S) President**

PARTICIPATING FORCES AND LEAD OFFICERS



Supt R Mellis



Ch Insp R Hutchison



Ch Insp I Marshall



Supt M Birrell



Supt B Gordon



Supt D Wheldon
(Later replaced by Supt S Harvey)



Sgt G Smart



Ch Insp I Arnott



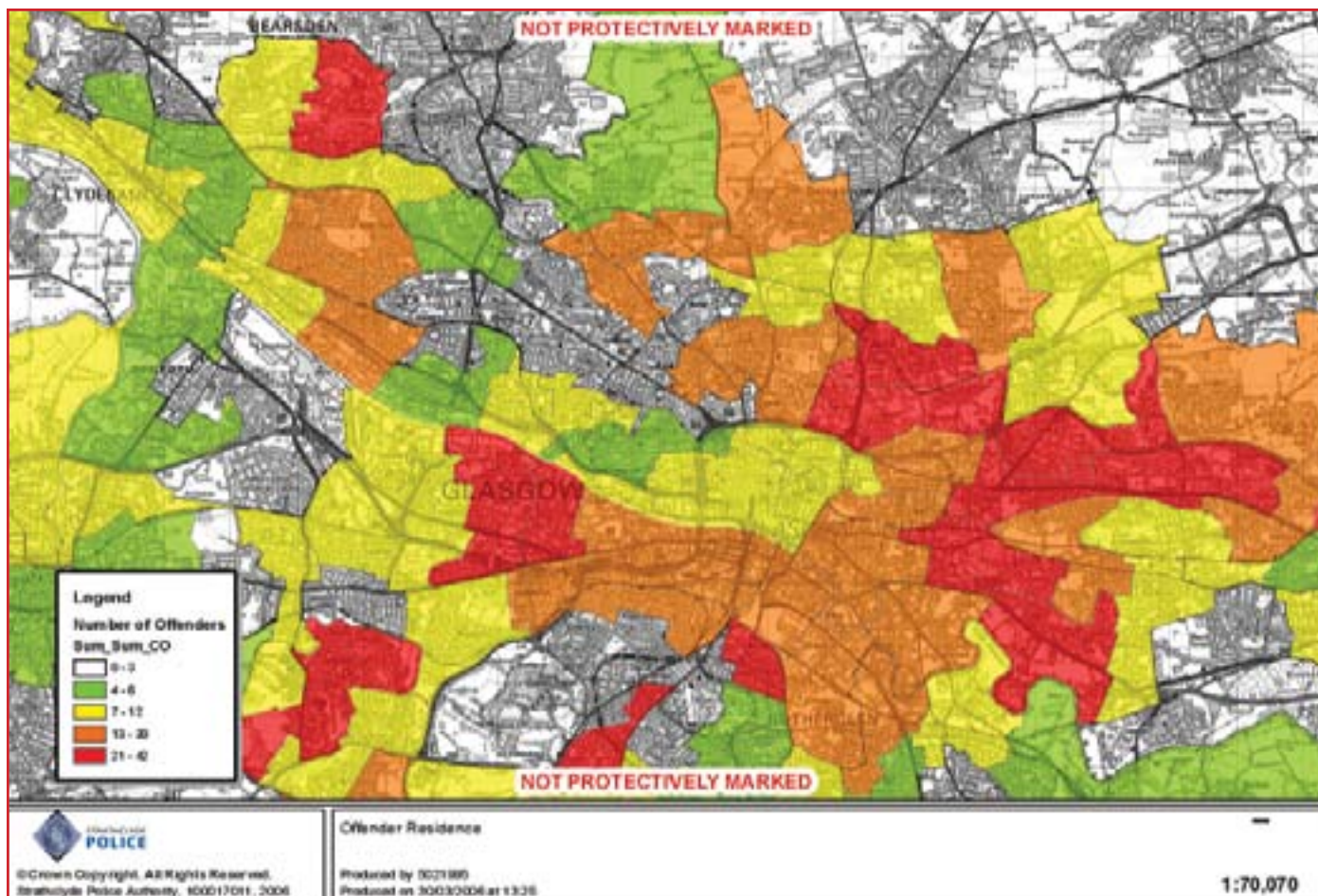
Supt G Cairns



Det Supt J Cameron

ESTABLISHING THE CAMPAIGN

In 2004 Strathclyde Police carried out a research programme that led to the development of the Violence Reduction Strategy. As a consequence and as part of the ACPOS response to the continuing problem of violence throughout Scotland, the Violence Reduction Unit was established. Initially, the unit's principle focus was within the Strathclyde Police area and in particular in the city of Glasgow. However, in April 2006, this was extended to include all of Scotland. At a strategic level, the unit sought to highlight the continuing problem of violence throughout Scotland in order to attract as broad a coalition of partner agencies as possible to mitigate against violent behaviour. The unit also developed practical tactics that can be deployed at a sub divisional level to impact upon levels of violence locally.



Above: All forces supplied data on violence, allowing hot spot maps to be created.

The Safer Scotland Anti-Violence Campaign started on 3 April 2006. The aim of the campaign was to utilise collective and protracted efforts by forces to contain and manage existing problems and to promote a safer Scotland by tackling in particular the following issues: violence, alcohol misuse, knives and gangs. The unit comprised Chief Inspector Alex McGuire from British Transport Police, Inspector Glenn Milne from Lothian and Borders Police and Sergeant Derek Simpson from Central Scotland Police and was housed alongside the Violence Reduction Unit at Pegasus House, Glasgow.

The Safer Scotland Anti-Violence Campaign was supported by the Scottish Executive and delivered throughout Scotland by ACPOS and the Violence Reduction Unit. The strategic aim of the campaign was to build appropriate local alliances to respond to the respective levels of violence. The campaign's main theme was to find sustainable, innovative solutions to violence problems through a series of targeted and locally focused campaigns, with particular emphasis on:

- tackling the highest instances of violent offending behaviour in our hardest hit communities
- educating violent and aggressive young men to become less violent
- reducing possession of and access to weapons, particularly knives
- reducing youth access to alcohol
- diverting young people away from street gang membership.

The www.actiononviolence.com website was launched on 27 March 2006 to provide a communication network for all partners to impart and exchange information during the campaign.



Detective Chief Superintendent John Carmochan, Head of the Violence Reduction Unit.

FORCE REPRESENTATIVES' MEETINGS

All eight Scottish territorial forces, the British Transport Police and the Ministry of Defence Police participated in the campaign.

A steering group comprising of force lead officers was established and quarterly meetings were held. The campaign – whilst firmly focusing on knife carrying, violence, alcohol and gangs – retained flexibility for forces to achieve their respective local and force objectives. The objective was not to be prescriptive on how forces/divisions would achieve objectives, but to allow them the freedom to develop new tactics through which to implement the campaign at a local level, whilst encouraging them to adopt innovative approaches.



Safer Scotland force representatives.

Meetings of the group were held at the Scottish Police College at Tulliallan.

The first meeting laid the basis for the way forward and addressed concerns from forces around previous Safer Scotland campaigns, such as lack of relevancy for forces, lack of communication, direction etc.

It was agreed that the respective force media officers would form part of the meeting process. A communication strategy for the Knife Amnesty was formulated and distributed.

The unit requested that forces supply their operational planning diaries in order to compile a Safer Scotland operational planning diary. This was collated and published to force representatives providing a framework and time scale around which forces would be expected to support the Safer Scotland campaign.

Regular contact was maintained with all force representatives through a weekly e-mail, which was used to communicate up-to-date information and requests for assistance, views etc. There were appropriate levels of force participation, which ensured that decision-makers were at the meetings.

Recommendation

Forces should form their own steering groups to address how they would progress the campaign at a local and force level. This is considered best practice and should continue for future campaigns. There should be regular contact from the Safer Scotland team on a weekly basis, with each force representative providing a free flow of information to officers within their force, as well as feeding information back to the Safer Scotland team.

This enables any potential problems to be dealt with at a very early stage. Force representatives should have in place an identified individual who can deputise for them during periods of annual leave, sickness, courses etc. All forces should provide names and contact details of those individuals at divisional level who provide statistical returns to the campaign.

Consideration should be given to assistance for force lead officers in relation to the responsibilities and workload allocated to them. Whilst most, if not all, lead officers led the campaign within force, they still had a daily function to perform.

The additional function of Safer Scotland increased this workload.

For future Safer Scotland campaigns, meetings should be held at fixed two monthly intervals set at the start of the campaign.

A representative from the Force Crime Registrars Group should be included in the make-up of future meetings to facilitate requests for statistical information.

SUMMARY OF SAFER SCOTLAND CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Warrants Enforcement Initiative April 2006 and January 2007

A nationwide warrants initiative ran during the month of April 2006. This initiative focused on the prioritisation of outstanding arrest warrants for murder, attempted murder, serious assault, petty assault and all knife related crimes with the intention of putting them back into the criminal justice system. During this phase, forces also took the opportunity to review their existing warrants processes and amend them where necessary.

It was therefore particularly pleasing that 54% of all warrants relating to the above crimes and offences that were in existence on 1st April 2006 were executed during the period of this initiative. A similar initiative took place in January 2007 with 61% of all relevant warrants in existence at the start of that period being executed. It should be noted that warrants continue to be issued to forces on a daily basis.

Continuous Professional Development Programme

A one-day seminar was held at the Scottish Police College on Wednesday, 5th April 2006. This seminar addressed the Violence Reduction Strategy and speakers from the Violence Reduction Unit and the Safer Scotland team gave an overview of the functions of the unit, the knife amnesty, media strategy and the role of a campus officer. The seminar gave the background to the events that led to the formation of the Violence Reduction Strategy, the creation of the Violence Reduction Unit, the creation of the Scottish Executive Safer Scotland campaign, and the work and results so far. The seminar was presented to senior police officers, senior police analysts and local authority liaison officers.

Strategy Document

A strategy document was produced by the Safer Scotland team in April, indicating the way ahead. This was distributed to forces through their force representatives. The chief constable of Northern Constabulary, Mr Ian Latimer, ACPOS president, provided the foreword for this document, which was distributed to forces via force representatives.



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Scottish Intelligence Database (SID)

At the start of the Safer Scotland campaign, a request was made to create force by force identifiers on the SID database. During the course of the various enforcement campaigns, as part of the required statistical returns made by forces, a record was supplied of all Safer Scotland intelligence entries created which related to violence (generic), gangs (generic), alcohol (street drinking: off and on-sales) or weapons (knife, sword, other).

Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (T&CG)

The Safer Scotland team visited all forces in May and June 2006 and provided a presentation to respective force and/or divisional Tasking and Co-ordinating Group meetings. It was requested that violence reduction became a standing item on Force and Divisional Tasking and Co-ordinating Group meeting agendas. Violence reduction has also been established on the Scottish Forces Tactical and Tasking agenda and on the National Strategic Threat Assessment.

Feedback from the Tasking and Co-ordinating Group meetings suggested that this was the first time that a Safer Scotland Unit had carried out presentations to individual forces and/or divisions and practitioners. It clarified the purpose and objectives of the campaign for them and was warmly welcomed. It was decided that, to sustain interest in the year-long campaign, a follow-up presentation would be made six months later. These presentations were carried out between November 2006 and January 2007. This provided another opportunity to update divisional Tasking and Co-ordinating Groups on what had been achieved so far operationally, the results of enforcement, and what had been done for frontline operational officers, as well as to gain support for future plans. The opportunity was also taken to update the groups on subsequent enforcement tactics, deal with any issues that might arise, thank them for their sustained and continued efforts and support, and to re-energise enthusiasm for the year-long campaign.

Criminal Justice Seminar

On Monday, 22nd May 2006 at The Hub in Edinburgh, Chief Inspector McGuire from the Safer Scotland Co-ordination Unit provided an input to the Criminal Justice Seminar on the role and function of the year-long Safer Scotland campaign. This was the first of three seminars promoted by the Violence Reduction Unit. The seminar was opened by the Lord Advocate Colin Boyd QC, who announced future legislative changes and changes to current working practices in relation to individuals being held in custody for offences involving knives and knife carrying.



Former Lord Advocate Colin Boyd QC and Assistant Chief Constable Maureen Brown of Central Scotland Police.

A series of personal visits from the Safer Scotland co-ordinator to force representatives took place in August and September. The objectives were to:

- encourage support for and participation in the Safer Scotland campaign
- address any issues and answer any questions on any aspect of the campaign
- provide an update on the campaign and deal with any perceived issues in the forthcoming periods of enforcement
- build good relationships and seek and disseminate good practice across Scotland.

The visits were particularly useful in addressing issues that may not have been considered by the co-ordinating unit, but were important to the respective force representatives.

The unit embarked on a series of visits to force lead officers after the January meeting to gather feedback on the year's campaign. The visits followed a pre-arranged format designed to gather information and evaluation for the final report.

To back up the personal visits, a questionnaire was distributed to each of 24 individuals identified as being force or divisional representatives. In addition, 200 copies of an abbreviated questionnaire were sent out to a cross-section of inspectors, sergeants and constables in each force. Of these 200 questionnaires, 127 (64%) were returned. The questionnaire sought to elicit responses regarding awareness, appropriateness and efficiency of all aspects of the campaign as well as views on the future of Safer Scotland.

To coincide with the end of the Knife Amnesty and the start of the initial enforcement phase, the Safer Scotland Unit produced 16,000 copies of a handy sized guidance notes booklet that was issued to all operational officers throughout Scotland. The booklet was designed to fit in a pocket so that it was suitable for use by operational officers whilst on patrol. The booklet covered, in the main, legislation which was likely to be used by frontline officers participating in Safer Scotland initiatives.

A foreword for the booklet was provided by Northern Constabulary Chief Constable Ian Latimer, who took over as president of ACPOS on the date the booklet was published.

Recent changes to legislation regarding weapons carrying were included, along with sections on the Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act 2005 and changes to family protection law. As well as commonly encountered crimes and offences, a mini-guide to licensing offences was provided.

The guidance notes booklet is a convenient, quick-reference guide which makes it easy for officers on the street to read up on relevant legislation before dealing with a situation or to check their knowledge at critical times. This publication provides the reference the officers need at the time they need it most.

Safer Scotland Unit staff did, however, point out that the booklet was a quick reference guide and not a full statement of the legislation. It is designed for use on the street and, as a one-off publication, will in time go out of date. It was stressed that the PINS system should remain the main

source of information on current legislation. Numerous requests were made by forces for additional copies to be made available for their special constables and new recruits.

An updated version of the booklet in electronic format was forwarded to forces in March 2007 to produce as necessary and for them to consolidate into force booklets as they saw fit. This booklet was warmly received by the forces and by frontline officers. Some junior officers commented on the confidence that having an aide-memoir with them at all times gave them.

Recommendation

This booklet should be subject to a six-monthly/yearly review and updated as and when new legislation, or changes to legislation, are enacted. Where forces have included local information or procedures, these should be updated as and when appropriate. Forces may wish to amend this booklet to include other aspects, such as minimum standards of investigation/major incident duties/local operating practices and responsibilities etc.



An important part of any campaign is the communication of the objectives and updates as to results. Traditionally, in debriefs from incidents and exercises, communications failure features quite high on the list of complaints. In order to address this situation a monthly newsletter was produced by the Safer Scotland team. Newsletters were distributed to all force representatives for publication within forces and appeared on the www.actiononviolence.com website. Copies were also distributed by the Scottish Business Crime Centre to their entire database of contacts and posted on the www.communitysafetyscotland.org website.

Feedback showed this was warmly welcomed by frontline officers and formed part of shift briefings at many locations. The format of the newsletter was capable of being posted on force Intranet sites, printed for briefings or posted onto notice boards. Some forces e-mailed a copy to each officer and support staff member.



Safer Scotland newsletter

It proved a useful medium for keeping officers and support staff informed about the progress of the campaign. The newsletter provided information on force initiatives, results of enforcement phases, newsworthy items from across Scotland, items of good practice and court disposals of violence related issues.

To address a training issue with the distribution of hand-held metal detectors, an additional newsletter and DVD were produced as teaching aids.

Recommendation

The newsletter should continue and be developed to include distribution to those individuals who are members of the Violence Reduction Alliance, as well as other partners, such as Community Safety Partnerships and Multi-Agency Public Protection Authorities. It is an excellent means of communicating relevant information to operational and support staff. It is vitally important that such publications are disseminated as widely as possible within forces to ensure maximum awareness of the campaign and the role that frontline officers have to play in its success.

The Safer Scotland campaign linked in with the national Secured by Design Week that ran from 10th to 14th July 2006, raising awareness of the Secured by Design initiative and promoting measures being taken to reduce violence and other crimes in new designs and refurbishment projects across Scotland.

Force architectural liaison officers supplied details of projects being dealt with and the benefits of 'designing out crime'. These were collated and issued to the national media, together with links to the website www.securedbydesign.com and details of force contacts.

The media took on board a number of initiatives, including the waterfront projects in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and regeneration works in Aberdeen and Inverness. This part of the campaign was designed to reflect ongoing work to reduce violence in the longer term across Scotland.

Staff Suggestion Scheme

In October 2006, the team launched a Safer Scotland suggestion scheme, open to all Scottish officers and support staff. This was publicised via the newsletter and through the www.actiononviolence.com website. The reasoning behind the scheme was simply to make it as easy as possible for police officers and staff who might have an idea appropriate to Safer Scotland to put that idea forward.

It was recognised as being important to get feedback from forces regarding how Safer Scotland was being managed and that the unit needed to listen not only to senior officers, but also to frontline officers and those involved in putting ideas into practice.

This scheme was designed to be as simple and flexible as possible. It was not designed to replace any other force suggestion schemes. Instead, it was an attempt to generate new ideas and find out about small initiatives which might develop into items of best practice across Scotland.

Results and Recommendation

The results were disappointing. Despite repeated requests for representatives to distribute the mailbox address to all officers, no suggestions were received. The existing suggestion schemes should be retained with an option provided to respond via the www.actiononviolence.com website or by e-mail to the generic violence.reduction@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk e-mail address. This should be promoted through the newsletter.

Youth Diversionary Activities Directory

The provision of quality services and diversionary activities for young people plays an essential part of the strategy to tackle antisocial behaviour and reduce levels of violence. Across the country, there are a sizeable number of effective and efficient activities taking place. However, it became obvious that this was not being collated and shared across the country as best practice.

Forces across Scotland were therefore asked to submit a comprehensive list of youth diversionary activities in a standardised format, including contact details, evaluation of initiatives and any costs in their returns. The directory clearly shows that, throughout Scotland, the police are working effectively with partner agencies to ensure that organised activities are available to provide alternatives to violent behaviour, under-age drinking in public spaces, vandalism, disorderly conduct and antisocial behaviour, as well as to assist young people in acquiring skills that will benefit them in later life.

The directory was published on 22 January 2007 and copies forwarded to ACPOS representatives, Community Safety departments, the Scottish Executive and Scotland's commissioner for children and young people.

The directory was published in booklet and CD form and posted on the www.actiononviolence.com website where it can be viewed and downloaded.

Recommendation

It is recommended that all those who use the Youth Diversionary Activities Directory adopt good practices from other areas to supplement activities in their own area and improve working practices. These activities, along with education and enforcement, are the basis from which we must work to make our communities safer and provide young people with the opportunities they deserve. Forces should also provide details of new initiatives and those that have been withdrawn. On making these submissions, they should also indicate how much evaluation was carried out on projects. This should become a dynamic document, available online, reflecting changes and expanded to include activities run by partner agencies.



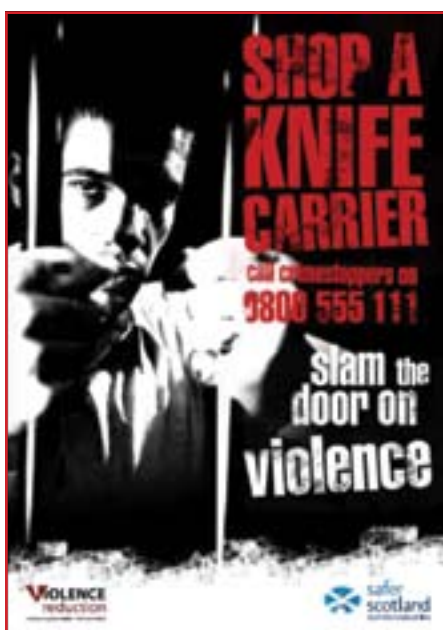
Youngsters take part in a bike race at Drumry.

Crimestoppers 'Shop a Knife Carrier' Campaign

Prior to the initial enforcement phase, Crimestoppers and the Safer Scotland Unit launched the 'Shop a Knife Carrier' campaign at Atlantic Quay in Glasgow on 27 June 2006. This was part of an intelligence-gathering phase to precede the enforcement phase. It aimed to encourage members of the public to make that all-important call and potentially save a life. Whilst there was an increase in calls made to Crimestoppers regarding weapons carrying in the following two weeks, indications from Crimestoppers were that those calling disliked the word 'shop' in the campaign. Feedback from Crimestoppers staff indicated that, whilst the numbers for this type of call more than doubled, the number could have been even higher if the word 'shop' had not been used.

Recommendation

The wording of future Crimestoppers knife campaigns needs to be carefully considered. There should be regular contact with Crimestoppers to facilitate exchanges of information.



Hand-Held Metal Detectors

Justice Minister Cathy Jamieson MSP attended St Leonard's Police Office in Edinburgh on Monday 22 May to officially launch the hand-held metal detectors for which the Scottish Executive had provided finance.

One thousand of the detectors were distributed across Scotland, with areas in greatest need receiving additional equipment. A training DVD was organised by the Safer Scotland team and distributed to forces for the enforcement phase, which followed the knife amnesty.

Some forces managed to get the DVD incorporated into their force Intranet systems for viewing. The detectors were well received by frontline officers as an effective and efficient method of searching individuals suspected of carrying knives or weapons. They will continue to be used in the future. Some forces have purchased additional detectors and issued them to door staff at pubs and clubs in their area to reinforce the message that carrying knives is not acceptable in Scotland.

Recommendation

Hand-held metal detectors should be readily available for operational officers' use. Officers should be encouraged to use these during both proactive operations and their normal daily duties to ensure they are familiar and confident with the equipment.



Scottish Youth Parliament

The Scottish Youth Parliament met in June 2006. In advance of this meeting and to involve our parliamentarians of the future, a number of questions were posed at the various discussion forums. Only 51% thought the recent knife amnesty was a good way of tackling knife crime and violence in Scotland. When asked, "Have ASBOs worked?" 81% of those who responded said 'No'. Of the people questioned, 89% said the police moving young people on was a waste of time. 90% said they either disagreed or strongly disagreed that young people needed to carry a knife for their own safety.

Holiday Knives Initiative

On 12 July 2006 a Holiday Knives initiative was launched at Glasgow Airport. Simultaneous launches were also held at Prestwick, Aberdeen, Inverness and Edinburgh Airports. This was a joint initiative between HM Revenue & Customs, the British Airports Authority and local forces as part of a Safer Scotland campaign to reduce violent behaviour by:

- reducing the number of knives and other weapons being brought into Scotland via airports
- educating the general public of the potential dangers of bringing home 'souvenir knives' or other weapons from abroad
- raising awareness of the Safer Scotland campaign and the aims of the Violence Reduction Unit
- improving relations between police and HM Revenue & Customs
- putting in place procedures under which both agencies will deal with persons attempting to bring weapons into Scotland through airports.

The objective was to discourage individuals returning from foreign holidays with ornamental and dangerous knives and weapons.

Strathclyde Police, who agreed to the procedure being distributed amongst the other Scottish forces where airports are located, created an initial standard operating procedure (SOP). This was also copied to colleagues in Dumfries and Galloway and Fife Constabularies, who, despite not having airports in their areas, nevertheless have ferry terminals and ports. As a result of the initiative, the relations between police and customs officers in airports have been formalised and HM Revenue & Customs officers should now submit an entry on the Scottish Intelligence Database for every individual found in possession of a knife or other prohibited weapon. After three months, the process was reviewed and an updated SOP was implemented.

Shortly after the launch, feedback was received that holiday company representatives in resorts were incorrectly advising holidaymakers in relation to bringing knives and weapons back into the country. This was immediately addressed by writing to the Association of British Travel Agents requesting their assistance in advising holiday representatives. This situation has now been resolved.

Carrier Bags

Over 300,000 plastic carrier bags were distributed to forces across Scotland. The intention was to address issues around alcohol related violence in domestic premises in the lead up to the Christmas and New Year period. The bags were pre-printed with a safety message and were specifically targeted at areas that experienced high levels of violence. Local community safety officers who distributed the bags to off-sales premises also used this opportunity to reinforce the safety message around alcohol sales.



Actiononviolence.com

The www.actiononviolence.com website was launched on 27 March 2006 to provide a communication network for all partners to impart and exchange information during the campaign. Throughout the whole of the year-long Safer Scotland campaign, the Safer Scotland team promoted the use of this website as a means of sharing good practice across Scotland.



NATIONAL KNIFE AMNESTY

Background

In December 2005, the Justice Minister announced a range of measures aimed at tackling the cultural acceptance of violent behaviour in our communities. As part of this programme, Safer Scotland organised a Knife Amnesty that began on 24 May 2006 and lasted until 30 June 2006. A communications strategy for the period of the knife amnesty was created and publicised across forces under the recognised Safer Scotland banner.

The national knife amnesty was formally announced by the Lord Advocate Colin Boyd QC at the Violence Reduction Unit's Criminal Justice Seminar at The Hub, Edinburgh, in May 2006.

The objectives of the amnesty were to:

- reduce the number of domestic and non-domestic knives in circulation by encouraging their owners, or those with access to the knives, to surrender them
- provide a legitimate route for members of the public to dispose of any unwanted knives or other weapons
- reinforce the message that illegal possession and use of knives is unacceptable and likely to lead to serious consequences for the individual.

Distribution of Bins

Specially adapted red wheelie type bins were sourced from Viridor, a waste disposal company, and distributed to all forces across Scotland in advance of the amnesty. Bins were located at over 200 police offices across Scotland. Where the knife bins were located was left to each force's discretion. All bins were displayed in front reception areas of police offices where the general public has access. Full risk assessments were carried out in advance of the bins being displayed. The bins were in place throughout the five-week amnesty phase. Viridor collected the bins at the end of the amnesty and arranged for the knives to be shredded and melted down.

A poster with the message 'Bin a Knife – Save a Life' was used during the five-week knife amnesty.

An operational order and guidance was created for the knife amnesty and circulated amongst the eight Scottish forces, the British Transport Police and the MOD Police.

It was decided that Viridor would forward a cheque in respect of the money recovered from the scrap metal from the knives. Viridor subsequently forwarded a cheque for £300, representing three tonnes of scrap metal recovered during the amnesty in the form of knives and weapons. This was presented to Victim Support Scotland.



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Results

12,645 knives and weapons were handed in to the police during the five-week amnesty. 7,400 domestic knives, 2,982 non-domestic knives and 474 swords were recovered. 1,786 other weapons were also deposited in knife bins. Some interesting items were handed in for disposal, including a 5ft 'Klinton' fighting sword, hunting knives, letter openers, ornamental swords and domestic knives.

The knife amnesty showed that law-abiding individuals were concerned about the availability of knives as well as their own possession of such items. A collector of metal letter openers took the opportunity to dispose of his collection, fearful that they would fall into the wrong hands. An elderly woman, afraid of someone breaking into her house and stealing an ornamental sword that had been in her family for generations, contacted police to collect the item for disposal.

A breakdown of the quantities of knives and weapons recovered by forces during the amnesty phase is included at Appendix 1.



Recommendations

Consideration should be given to supplying bins to the following organisations/locations for any future knife amnesty:

- hospital A&E departments
- fire stations
- prisons.

During the campaign, the Scottish Prison Service requested a number of bins to be allocated to them for insertion in prisons and secure establishments. The Prison Officers Association stated that there was an anomaly whereby carrying a knife in a prison is not an offence under Section 49 of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 (offence of having

a bladed or sharply pointed article in a public place) since prisons are not public places. Possession of a knife in prison is, however, a breach of prison discipline rules and may affect eligibility for Home Detention Curfew.

Further to this being brought to the attention of the Justice Department at the Scottish Executive the anomaly is soon to be rectified by the creation of an offence in the forthcoming Custodial Sentences and Weapons (Scotland) Bill.

There was a view that bins should be placed in high footfall areas where they would be a constant reminder both to those intent on carrying knives and weapons to dispose of them and to the community who wish to consider calling Crimestoppers. This decision would have to be made by local authorities.

Whilst there is a security and safety issue around the type of bin to be used, this is not insurmountable. There would also be an issue around public perceptions of bins in our main thoroughfares in towns and cities. Consideration should also be given to the use of bins in an environmentally friendly way post-campaign.

Local authorities should provide a permanent facility for the public to dispose of knives, blades, sharps and bladed weapons at their civic amenity sites across Scotland.

Whilst media south of the border reported that knife amnesties were ineffective, the knife amnesty in Scotland was part of an ongoing process and was followed by co-ordinated enforcement periods and education. From this, it is apparent that any future knife amnesty should not be arranged independently of other initiatives to combat knife carrying.



ENFORCEMENT PHASES

The immediate, visible impact of the Safer Scotland campaign was achieved through a series of co-ordinated enforcement campaigns. The first of these was timed to coincide with the end of the Knife Amnesty and ran throughout July and into the first week in August. July is traditionally a busy period for operational policing, combining the start of the school holiday period, annual leave periods, various fetes and fairs, and the start of the ‘marching’ season, affecting the west of Scotland in particular. As a result, some planned Safer Scotland operational activities had to be curtailed, as additional demands were placed on forces by a visit of the Israeli cricket team to Scotland and significant events such as the ‘T in the Park’ pop concert and televised World Cup football matches. Despite these additional pressures, excellent results were achieved and the profile of efforts to combat violence was raised amongst the general public.



This is my wee brother. He looks like me.
Except I've got a scar.

Our mum says she can't turn her back
for a second because he's into everything,
just like I was.

But I won't let him get into knives.

He's got a better chance than I had.
They've taken a load of knives off the
street and the police have got more
metal detectors now. They can lock you
up for longer too.

When he's older I'll make sure my wee
brother never carries a knife.

I don't want him to look like me when
he's seventeen.

Knives.
Let's not scar another generation.



Knife amnesties. More searches. Tougher sentences. Local action.
Together, we'll get knives off the street.

infoScotland.com/violencereduction



A range of tactics were recommended for the enforcement phases, including visits to shops and off-sales and the creation of bulletins detailing known knife carriers, highlighting offenders and showing photographs as a means of improving officer safety. Items of good practice – such as the use of overt cameras capturing those individuals drinking in public and engaging in antisocial behaviour – were highlighted to encourage the adoption of new methods. A poster was launched to further increase the impact of the enforcement campaign.

The second enforcement phase ran throughout November in conjunction with the Scottish Executive's anti-knife communication campaign. All forces again focused on weapons carrying, alcohol, violence and gangs. During this four-week enforcement period, the Scottish Executive display truck visited Scotland's hardest pressed

areas to raise community awareness of the problems associated with knife carrying. The purpose of the campaign was to reassure the public that action was being taken. It sought to engage with the public and encourage them to play their part by actively reporting knife and weapons carriers. A concerted media campaign took place at this time using the slogan 'Let's Not Scar Another Generation'. Posters and advertisements featuring babies and incorporating messages from parents, brothers and sisters appeared in local and national press, and a series of radio adverts were aired throughout the period.

In addition to the main aims of the campaign, forces were tasked with working alongside other emergency workers in the lead up to and on 5 November (Guy Fawkes Night) when, in some areas, fire crews have historically experienced a significant

increase in assaults. As part of this joint working, 'spit kits' were introduced for fire-fighters. These kits – containing sterile swabs, latex gloves and evidence collection bags – are now kept on all fire engines in Glasgow and issued to all fire-fighters working alone.

The third enforcement period was planned to cover the December festive period. Whilst it was recognised that this coincided with the ACPOS road safety campaign, the festive period brings its own set of problems. Many revellers place themselves in vulnerable situations, often through the excessive consumption of alcohol, thus increasing opportunities for violent offenders. Co-ordinated enforcement therefore ran from 4 December, taking in the main office party season through to 31 December in an attempt to reduce these opportunities.

British Transport Police

The final enforcement phase, using tactics developed in the earlier phases, ran from 19 February to 18 March 2007. This phase facilitated forces dealing with open-space disorder whilst encompassing all of the strands of the previous enforcement periods.

In all phases, each force, whilst working in a co-ordinated manner, was allowed the freedom to tackle the aspects of violence that they considered most affected them and to take into account local circumstances. This led to a wide range of initiatives, a synopsis of which is given below.



During July, airport style metal detectors were used at Largs, Greenock and Balloch railway stations in a joint operation with Strathclyde Police. Over 240 people were scanned on the first day. BTP joined forces with Strathclyde Police to run Operation Vine in the Glasgow area and on a joint initiative at Springburn, addressing gang related violence. In November, officers continued with Operation Safe Journey with a particular focus on knife crime and alcohol related offences. BTP deployed officers on high profile duties on specific routes across the railway network. Officers were also deployed to assist Lothian and Borders Police in Galashiels where 687 persons passed through the airport style metal detectors. Metal detectors were also deployed at Glasgow Central Station over the weekend of the 24 and 25 November.

Operation Safe Journey continued during the December phase with officers deployed on scheduled service trains both in plain clothes and uniform, thus providing police patrols that can detect offenders and provide a high profile policing presence that reassures passengers and staff. Officers also provided a highly visible policing presence at main line stations in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Officers travelled on late and last services to deter and detect disorder.

During the final enforcement phase, specific railway stations and routes were targeted to ensure maximum effect. Officers were again deployed on scheduled service trains, in both plain clothes and uniform. The operation was supported by mobile line of route patrols that provided additional resources where necessary, giving the ability to respond quickly to reported incidents.

Central Scotland Police

Central Scotland commenced their enforcement campaign in July with Operation Passkey, which ran initially in the Falkirk area and was later repeated in other areas of the force. This targeted locations which communities identified as suffering from high levels of youth disorder. Maximum use was made of hand-held metal detectors and intelligence on knife carrying was actively gathered. This indicated there was not an ingrained culture of knife carrying amongst youths in the Falkirk area. Walk-through metal detectors were also used to screen patrons of local nightspots in an effort to raise the profile of the anti-violence campaign and ensure the safety of pub and club-goers.

Further to the initial enforcement phase, Central Scotland Police introduced Operation Impact as an ongoing initiative which would operate for the remainder of the Safer Scotland year and beyond. The remit of Operation Impact was to tackle 'open space' disorder and address repeated complaints of antisocial behaviour in specified areas. In addition to routine patrols and addressing disorder issues in a conventional manner, Operation Impact supervisors were given the opportunity to expand different options and approaches. These included:

- visits and monitoring in respect of off-sales premises
- notifying activity in relation to the sale of alcohol to and for those underage and drinking alcohol in public places
- early visits to those subject to curfew bail conditions

- use of video cameras to record individuals and groups who might later become involved in violence or anti-social behaviour
- use of community officers on pedal cycles and use of plain clothes spotters to identify areas of potential work
- use of level 2 surveillance operatives
- targeting ringleaders
- establishing telephone contact with complainants in the area of policing activity
- contact with local elected representatives
- use of media to highlight and promote activity, both internally and externally
- involvement of relevant partner agencies, such as youth services/ alcohol and health promotions
- early and repeated confiscation of alcohol
- photographing arrested persons, particularly repeat offenders.

Operation Impact continued through November and December. However, in the approach to Christmas the focus changed to concentrate more on town centre areas in order that reassurance could be provided to Christmas revellers. In the final enforcement phase, Operation Impact was further developed to encompass various tactics used in earlier phases, targeted according to intelligence contained in problem profile documents which were compiled immediately prior to operations to ensure they were as up to date as possible.

Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary

A proactive operation entitled Operation Seesit ran over three weekends in July, targeting groups of youths who abuse alcohol and consequently become either the perpetrators or victims of violence. This was an intelligence-led operation, concentrating on areas where there was evidence of antisocial and violent behaviour. Both uniformed and plain clothes officers were utilised to provide reassurance to the public and detect offences. Having been developed in the July enforcement phase, this was continued into November with further positive results.



Operation Seesit

During December, Operation Festive Spirit ran in Stranraer, with officers providing high profile prevention of crime patrols, deterring retail and personal crime, shoplifting and antisocial behaviour. Traffic wardens and special constables were utilised to provide an additional reassuring impact. Meanwhile, in Dumfries, Operation Safeguard was in operation to provide reassurance and deter shoplifting in the town centre.

Fife Constabulary

In the final enforcement period, additional high-visibility patrols targeted hot spots identified through the divisional Tasking and Co-ordinating processes.

The aims were to:

- discourage and prevent instances of antisocial behaviour, violence and associated alcohol and tobacco misuse by young people
- interact with local youths and educate them in relation to the impact of their behaviour on the local community
- gain intelligence from which positive actions could be generated
- liaise with partner agencies in an effort to address any underlying causes of the offending behaviour
- inform parents of those involved in antisocial behaviour
- conduct searches for offensive weapons
- provide public reassurance
- detect and report offenders.

Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary also supplemented existing resources by providing additional patrols using community officers. They also gave talks and briefing sessions at local secondary schools, highlighting the dangers of substance misuse and knife crime, utilising the 'Knife City' and 'Get Real' DVDs to reinforce the message.

During patrols, officers engaged with local youths to raise awareness of the various youth diversion projects that are available in the local area in conjunction with community learning and development workers.

For the first three enforcement phases, Fife Constabulary concentrated efforts on their programme of Test Purchasing of Alcohol, which aimed to educate licensees and reduce the availability of alcohol to under-age persons. In addition, every weekend throughout July, proactive operations targeted persons carrying knives or other weapons and crimes involving knives. High-risk groups were identified and targeted with stop-searches.



During November, Fife Constabulary concentrated on reducing the availability of alcohol to persons under the age of 18 who were likely to become victims or perpetrators of violence. Officers educated youths on the dangers of abusing alcohol and binge drinking and provided reassurance to communities that felt intimidated by the antisocial behaviour of groups of youths in possession of alcohol. Efforts were made to raise awareness of agent purchase and to work with off-sales staff regarding the consequences of selling alcohol to under-age youths.

In the lead up to the final weekend before Christmas, resources were increased to provide high visibility policing. To assist, many non-operational police officers based at headquarters were deployed to assist divisional staff on frontline operational duties.

Throughout the enforcement phases, Fife Constabulary made good use of their Blue Light Discos to reach the younger age group, reinforcing their education message. In the final phase, officers continued to educate youths on the dangers of abusing alcohol and binge drinking. Dunfermline also saw the first use of mounted officers in an effort to combat violence and antisocial behaviour around the night-time economy.

Football related violence was the theme of Grampian's first proactive operation of the July enforcement phase. This concentrated on Aberdeen city centre and licensed premises where football related violence had been experienced in the past around the times of key World Cup matches.

In Moray division, the 'Knives and Bars Don't Mix' campaign ran with various licensed premises being supplied with hand-held metal detectors to ensure no knives were taken into the premises. This campaign continued after the conclusion of the first enforcement phase.

During the month of November, Aberdeen South Division carried out Operation Lauder in Huntly, focusing on gang related youth disorder. Operation Hardie also looked at antisocial behaviour in Alford. In the Aberdeen city division, Operation Oak looked at antisocial behaviour, alcohol, serious and violent crime, street begging, carrying of knives and irresponsible drinking.

A Pubwatch scheme ran in the Moray area during December. The objective was to crack down on violence and drugs within licensed premises. Operation Avon looked at youth and alcohol related disturbances during the month in the area. The primary aim was to educate young people and their parents about the dangers of binge drinking whilst making it more difficult for them to get their hands on alcohol. Off-licence staff and managers were reminded of their subscription to the Bottle Marking initiative and their responsibility not to sell alcohol to under-age drinkers. They were also encouraged to be vigilant with regard to adults acting as agents for under-

age drinkers and purchasing alcohol on their behalf.

Officers patrolled targeted areas where youths were known to congregate and consume alcohol. High visibility uniformed patrols were carried out in one key town on each of the first three weekends of the final phase. On the final weekend (16 – 18 March 2007), all areas deployed high visibility patrols. These patrols focused on the areas known to suffer from under-age drinking, vandalism and reported violence. Officers took all opportunities to carry out stop-searches for weapons, drugs and alcohol.



A Division

For July, Operation Adhere focused on youth discos, providing an opportunity to search a large number of youths who were potential knife carriers. In addition, the Alcohol Disorder Unit worked with staff of licensed premises to search customers for weapons on entering nightclubs.

During November, the City Division embarked on a series of high visibility policing weekends. These set out to increase the numbers of stop-searches carried out by officers and looked at knife and weapons seizures. Initiatives were put in place to work with transport providers to tackle violence on public transport and violence involving youths in the city centre where under 18s' discos take place.

E Division

In Midlothian, a series of high visibility policing weekends were carried out in support of Safer Scotland and the force goals of reducing crimes of violence. Intelligence analysts provided information on where and when weapons were likely to be used, and these areas and times were targeted each weekend.

F Division

In the initial enforcement phase, the divisional support team took a lead role throughout West Lothian. The November campaign saw a continuation of this and the development of Operation Frazzle, which was undertaken by officers in Livingston and other areas in respect of continuing youth disorder/carrying of weapons in the Knightsridge and Ladywell areas.

In view of intelligence and past incidents concerning the Livingston 'Nitespot' club, a proactive operation to target violent, drunken behaviour and the carrying of knives and other offensive weapons was carried out, with patrons being scanned using hand-held metal detectors. Random checks were made of areas within the premises for under-age drinkers, with a high profile presence for closing time. A hand-held video was used to record incidents.

In the final enforcement phase, visits were carried out to known hot spots in the Winchburgh, Whitburn, Armadale and Linlithgow areas, focusing on open ground disorder and drinking.

Officers were directed to conduct stop-searches in recognised hot-spot areas. Stop-searches were also carried out at nightclubs and public houses. Officers monitored club dispersals and carried out checks for under-age drinkers at pubs and clubs in the division. Visits were made to off-licences, reinforcing the safety message. Officers conducted searches at Linlithgow Custody Court, and the division carried out warrant enforcement duties.

G Division

Throughout the Borders, local festivals were used during July to raise awareness of the anti-violence

message, both through education and stop-search procedures. In Hawick and Galashiels, resources were concentrated on the main town centre streets to reduce opportunities for violence, especially around nightclubs. Hand-held metal detectors were used in these efforts.

In November, Operation Grenadine took place over various weekends, focusing on under-age drinkers in the towns of Galashiels and Selkirk. Youths caught offending were taken to the police office where they were spoken to, in the presence of their parent or guardian, by a Reiver project worker. The Reiver project involves providing support to young people



between the ages of 11 and 16 years of age who have problems with alcohol, drugs or volatile substance misuse. Operation Outcast was also implemented throughout the period. This involved officers on high visibility foot patrol in hot-spot areas using hand-held metal detectors.

Licensing officers conducted a number of ServeWise courses with licensees, training them in licensing regulations and how to deal with potential illegal purchasers. Blue Light Discos were held in Galashiels and in the Berwickshire area.

Operation Grapnel was carried out at a nightclub in Hawick, utilising the Ferroguard poles, and subsequently at a similar nightclub in Galashiels, both of which predominantly attract a younger clientele.

Blue Light Discos continued in December. A teenage dance was held in Duns and Operation Glitter ran in the Selkirk/ Galashiels areas. A host of activities were carried out in response to 'Mad Friday' (the last Friday shopping day/office party day before Christmas). A Berwickshire Festive Safety Campaign tied in the ACPOS annual 'Drink Driving' campaign with knife crime and youth consumption of alcohol in the area.

Further Operation Grenadine initiatives took place during March. This operation focused on under-age drinking within the towns of Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose and the surrounding smaller towns and villages. This was a joint/multi-agency operation involving section personnel, licensing officers, safer community and local initiative team (LIT) officers along with staff from the Reiver Project and community wardens. This operation had the full support and co-operation of all the off-sales premises in the section.

conducted, backed up by intelligence-led stop-searches and high visibility patrols. Northern worked with the local NHS trust, the procurator fiscal (PF) and the Alcohol and Drug Action Team (ADAT) to maximise results, with great success. Support from the PF regarding violent offences was forthcoming with bail curfews being imposed and strongly enforced.

For the December enforcement phase, Northern Constabulary and its partners joined together to remind the public 'Don't Push It' over the festive period. Their focus was regarding on-sales premises, using early intervention to minimise the opportunity for violence and

reassuring the public whilst detecting crimes and offences. Visits were made to licensed premises by uniformed and plain clothes officers. The force also produced a leaflet, 'Alcohol and the Law' – A Simple Guide for Licensed Trade Employees. This was forwarded by the Safer Scotland Unit to other forces for consideration.

In the final enforcement phase, Northern Constabulary carried out an initiative to reduce crimes of violence by prioritising the arrest and reporting of offenders for significant crimes of assault, breach of the peace, thefts or robbery committed under the influence or in pursuit of alcohol, or crimes committed within licensed premises. Throughout the period, Northern Constabulary engaged with the media with the emphasis being on public reassurance.

There was also a focus on detecting breaches of licensing laws, alcohol bye-laws and the seizure of alcohol. Activities were directed by intelligence-led briefings and incorporated licensed premises visits, increased visibility in public places and intelligence-led searches for knives and offensive weapons (with consideration being given to the use of hand-held metal detectors).



Throughout the Safer Scotland campaign, Strathclyde Police had a heavy commitment to policing Faslane 365. However, a whole raft of policing operations was carried out across the force area. For the initial enforcement phase in July, Operation Vine was the main activity for Strathclyde's 'A', 'C', 'E' and 'G' Divisions. This operation was a high profile initiative, targeted at knife carrying and violent behaviour on the transport network into Glasgow city centre. It involved partnership working between Strathclyde Police, BTP, First Scotrail and First Bus. Substantial numbers of stop-searches were conducted by uniformed officers on buses, in stations and other locations on the main transport corridors.

A Division

In addition to increasing stop-searches during all phases and an involvement in Operation Vine, in December Glasgow city centre became the focus for festive shoppers and visitors from all parts of Scotland and beyond.

The daytime and evening population was swollen by up to 50%, which brought with it its own set of problems. The division ran its Festive Hard Target initiative, providing the opportunity to promote a positive public image through high visibility policing, public interaction, searches and thorough policing of the retail and commercial sectors.

Officers were deployed using Ferroguard metal detecting poles within the city centre to detect and deter knife and weapons carriers.

The Nite Zone scheme was developed in Glasgow city centre as

a collaborative initiative incorporating, amongst others, the police, city council and transport company First Group. The aim of the initiative was to ensure that people visiting the city centre were able to travel home quickly and safely at the end of their night out, thus reducing violence and antisocial behaviour.

E Division

Within 'E' Division, a youth disorder initiative aimed at tackling the cultural acceptance of violence within the Provanhall, Easterhouse, Swinton, Easthall and Cranhill areas was carried out. Officers carried out stop-searches, seized alcohol and weapons, reported street drinking offences, made visits to licensed premises, enforced curfew visits and enforced warrants. A large focus was placed upon high visibility patrols throughout the area.

At London Road Police Office, an action plan was initiated, aimed at tackling the cultural acceptance of violent behaviour. The aim was to reduce reported incidents of gang

fighting, violence, associated disorder and other antisocial behaviour whilst maintaining public reassurance and improving the quality of life for residents within the community.

This was done by:

- stop-searches
- reporting street drinking offences
- seizing alcohol/weapons
- submitting contact cards
- enforcing curfew orders
- executing warrants for persistent offenders
- identifying any core individuals for SID submissions and prosecution.

Officers were also tasked with utilising hand-held metal detectors when conducting any searches of persons. Curfews and bail conditions were considered in respect of persons reported for gang related violence.

'G' Division also carried out Operation TaG. This recognised the contribution to violent crime and general disorder caused by gangs. Known offenders were targeted and stop-searches conducted at every possible



opportunity. The Procurator Fiscal Service and reporter to the children's panel were consulted to ensure offenders were dealt with and, where appropriate, restorative justice procedures were utilised to attempt to reduce re-offending.

K Division

In Inverclyde, partnership working with other statutory bodies, agencies, groups and voluntary organisations was progressed to increase awareness of and encourage involvement in the Safer Scotland initiative. Methods used were:

- pre-planned high-profile stop-search operations across the division
- detecting and arresting offenders in possession of knives and detaining them in custody
- plain clothes and uniform patrols targeting individuals identified through intelligence
- high visibility presence in hot-spot areas
- increasing proactive use of the media and distribution of publicity material
- prioritising of warrants and execution of those where a weapon has been used in committing a crime
- educating young people on the dangers of carrying knives through presentations and contact on the street.

In Paisley, the key Safer Scotland reassurance weekends were used to impact on town centre disorder and antisocial behaviour in line with the Paisley Vision. Additional patrols were deployed where officers encouraged and advised the public to use the readily available taxi rank in order to

clear the town promptly, prior to any disorder and antisocial behaviour developing. Combined visits by police and fire service personnel were made to licensed premises.

The overriding goal in Greenock was to impact on violence, the carrying of knives/weapons and persons engaged in general antisocial behaviour. This was done by reassuring the public and providing education and alternatives to young people, targeting alcohol and its source and targeting individuals and organised groups or gangs at the centre of such conduct.

L Division

In Dumbarton, an operation was put in place targeting patrons entering nightclubs who may have been in possession of weapons or drugs. This was carried out by high visibility officers, augmented by a drugs dog and handler.

In the Dumbarton area, the policing of licensed premises was a priority, particularly where there had been previous incidents of disorder and violence. Officers also carried out stop searches and strictly enforced licensing legislation.

In Clydebank, the division secured agreement from Bar Buddha to host an under-18s, alcohol-free disco to take place every Saturday for a period of six weeks, beginning on Saturday 24th February. Taxi marshals were also introduced for the period of the final enforcement campaign.

Q Division

In December, an anti-disorder Festival Policing Plan was in operation within

East Kilbride and Hamilton. High visibility foot patrols were carried out and regular visits to licensed premises were conducted to deter and detect offences. The objective was to reduce youth disorder by tackling the sale and supply of alcohol to youths.

For the final phase, the tactic used was to stop under-18s obtaining alcohol in the early evening, thus impacting on related incidents of disorder later in the evening caused by such persons as a result of their consumption of alcohol. Those found in possession or under the influence of alcohol were interviewed in the presence of their parents in order to identify the source and method of obtaining alcohol.

In Rutherglen, the focus was on youth gang activity and youth disorder. Disruption techniques, curfew checks and warrant enquiries were used along with stop and search powers and licensed premises visits. A joint approach with 'G' Division was taken to ensure co-ordinated working and inform their approach to disruption of gang activity.

U Division

For the initial enforcement phase, 'U' Division undertook activities in conjunction with the Safe Ayr Shore initiative. In addition to ongoing initiatives to target cruisers in the area of Ayr Esplanade, plain clothes and uniformed officers were deployed to conduct consensual and legislative stop searches to deter and detect instances of knife carrying. These activities took place each Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening throughout July.

Tayside Police

Tayside Police Western Division launched Operation Home Safe on 13 July. The operation aimed to reduce levels of violent crime and disorder in Perth city centre and increase levels of detection for crimes of violence. The operation ran each Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening and extended beyond the end of the enforcement phase. High profile patrols, licensed premises visits and metal detector searches were used. Those arrested for violent offences appeared from custody and, where possible, bail conditions preventing them from entering Perth city centre were requested. Operation Home Safe recommenced for the December phase to ensure Christmas revellers returned home without becoming victims of violence.

Through extra funding obtained to tackle violent crime and disorder, additional resources were allocated to Dundee city centre on Friday and Saturday evenings. This initiative started in the second week of December 2006 and ran until March 2007. Tayside Police report that feedback from members of the public was extremely positive, with comment made in particular regarding the high visibility presence and the perceptions of feeling safer and more secure while out in the city centre. Staff within licensed premises also welcomed the extra attention given to their respective premises by these additional officers.

Results

Results from the four enforcement phases showed impressive levels of activity from all Scottish forces. During 17 weeks of enforcement activity, over 74,000 searches and scans were conducted nationally. Some 1,380 knife crimes were detected with 1,375 knives and 1,165 other weapons seized from offenders.



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ALCOHOL PHASE

The alcohol phase of Safer Scotland ran from Monday 4 September to Sunday 1 October 2006.

The objectives of this part of the campaign were to:

- reduce violent behaviour by reducing the availability of alcohol to persons under 18 who are likely to become either perpetrators or victims of violence
- provide reassurance to communities intimidated by the antisocial behaviour of groups of youths in possession of or under the influence of alcohol
- raise awareness of ‘agent purchase’ of alcohol on behalf of youths and stress the unacceptability of such action
- raise awareness of the Safer Scotland campaign and the aims of the Violence Reduction Unit
- encourage the training of staff working in off-sales regarding their legal responsibilities and the consequences of alcohol misuse
- educate youths on the dangers of alcohol misuse.



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A menu of tactical options, compiled by the Safer Scotland Unit, was disseminated to forces for consideration and to provide assistance to practitioners during their planning. Forces and divisions were free to decide what tactics they used to meet local needs and at what times, to ensure that local solutions could be applied to local problems.

Attempts were made to ensure co-ordination of activities across Scotland to allow positive media opportunities, as well as having a noticeable impact. Force and

divisional action plans and activities were aimed at the targets identified below at the appropriate times. During the period Monday 4 September to Sunday 17 September, the focus was on 'youths using alcohol and street drinkers'. In the second period, from Monday 18 September to Sunday 1 October, the plan was to utilise the intelligence gained in the first period to target 'persons acting as agents and licensees/staff'.

Through Alcohol Focus Scotland, the British Institute of Innkeeping (BII), the Portman Group and NHS Scotland, a

range of materials was made available to forces to ensure that the key messages were transmitted effectively. To assist in this, a poster entitled 'Buying Booze for Under 18s – The Party's Over' was commissioned and distributed, warning potential agent purchasers of the crime they would be committing.

Results

All forces participated in the enforcement part of the campaign with 2,159 individuals dealt with for illegally drinking in public. Of that figure, 744 (34%) were under 18 years of age. Forces were also asked to look at agent purchases of alcohol and, as a result, 44 persons were charged with acting as an agent in the purchase of alcohol for under-18s. This figure was lower than expected; however, feedback suggests officers found the offence difficult to detect unless directed surveillance was used. Similarly, the offence of persons under 18 purchasing or attempting to purchase alcohol saw only 24 persons reported during the initiative. A total of 55 offences in relation to off-sales and 93 offences in relation to on-sales were detected, although these did not all relate to under-age sales.

In total, 5,225 litres of alcohol were confiscated from illegal drinkers across Scotland. This reinforced the message that this type of behaviour was no longer acceptable nor would it be tolerated.

The press were made aware of the alcohol enforcement campaign prior to its commencement and a press event was held at Livingston Police Office on 5 October 2006 to announce the results. This resulted in significant coverage on BBC and STV news programmes, several radio stations and a number of prominent articles appeared in national and local newspapers. The media event was supported by Lothian and Borders Assistant Chief Constable Neil Richardson, Jack Law, chief executive of Alcohol Focus Scotland, and Trish Gallagher of the Scottish Ambulance Service.

A full statistical report on activities during the alcohol phase is included at Appendix 8.

Alco-dips

2,000 Alco-dip Test Kits were sourced with funding from the Scottish Executive to assist frontline officers in dealing with youth alcohol and street drinkers. The strips were used to detect the presence of alcohol in any liquid, giving either a positive or negative result by means of a colour change on the strip. These kits have been used successfully by police licensing and crime reduction units across the UK since early 2006. The strips are supplied with small plastic cups into which the liquid can be decanted before testing, avoiding drink contamination claims. The product was not bio-contaminated after dipping in drinks; therefore, the strips had no special disposal needs and could enter normal refuse systems.

These were distributed around all Scottish forces. Strathclyde Police piloted the Alco-dips in two divisions. From feedback across the Scottish forces, these have been hailed as a huge success with numerous requests being made for additional kits. Forces were provided with the details of the supplier and costs for the strips and suggestions were made to source finance from community safety partnerships and crime reduction panels. Several divisions have now sourced further quantities for ongoing use.



Alco-dips.

During the alcohol phase, Strathclyde Police produced a Youth Alcohol Strategy. This was subject to a report to ACPOS by the Safer Scotland team to adopt as best practice across Scotland. The report is now being progressed by ACPOS.

Geographical maps and copies of all Scottish local authority bye-laws concerning the consumption of alcohol in public places were collated by the unit. In most local authority areas, operational officers have to see individuals actually taking a drink of alcohol in places where bye-laws are in existence before an offence is complete.

The Safer Scotland Unit submitted a paper to ACPOS with recommendations for the prioritisation of key alcohol offences in a bid to tackle not only levels of violence, but also antisocial behaviour in our communities. This was submitted in tandem with the proposed Youth Alcohol Strategy referred to above.

Sergeant Simpson from the Safer Scotland team gave a brief presentation to MSPs at a cross-party working group on alcohol related issues.

Recommendation

Consideration should be given to having a concerted campaign run across Scotland to deal with the prosecution of all alcohol related offences over a pre-set period. It is recommended by the unit that, upon the expiry of existing local authority bye-laws, the appropriate application(s) should be made to adopt the wording of the new Scottish Executive bye-law model, which states:

“Any person who consumes alcohol in a designated place or is found to be in possession of an open container containing alcoholic liquor in circumstances whereby it is reasonable to infer that that person

intended to drink from it whilst in a designated place shall be guilty of an offence.”

This would undoubtedly assist operational officers in making a difference in enforcement.

SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT PHASES

During the five enforcement phases, including the alcohol phase in September, the following statistical information was recorded by forces across Scotland:

- Over 3,300 young people under the age of 18 were reported for consuming alcohol in public.
- Over 6,000 adults were reported for consuming alcohol in public.
- 19,000 visits were made by police officers to licensed premises.
- 634 offences were detected in relation to on and off-sales premises.
- Almost 17,500 litres of alcohol were seized across Scotland.
- 74,000 searches and scans were carried out in the search for knives and weapons, resulting in 1,375 knives and 1,165 other weapons being removed from individuals in our cities and on our streets.

The phases also offered an opportunity to trial new equipment, such as hand-held metal detectors; airport style, walk-through metal detectors; Kevlar metal-detecting gloves; and Ferroguard poles. The Ferroguard poles system – a portable, walk-through metal detector – was hailed a success, whilst the Kevlar gloves were not felt to be particularly suitable for operational policing.

Full statistical returns from each of the enforcement phases are included at Appendices 3 – 7, including aggregate figures for all phases.

EDUCATION PHASE

The formal launch of the education phase took place at Kilwinning Academy in Ayrshire, with the launch being conducted by the then Justice Minister Cathy Jamieson MSP. The minister was present when pupils were shown the ‘Knife City’ DVD. The pupils then received an input from Inspector Tom Halbert of the Violence Reduction Unit about the dangers of carrying knives and other weapons.

Knife City

The key message to the media was that this was only the start in a long-term process of changing attitudes. Education is not just about schools. Everyone has a part to play – parents, communities and early years learning. Schools are a focal point in the community and are the best way of reaching young people.

To mark the start of the new school term, the Safer Scotland Unit distributed education packs to police officers, which included a 'Knife City' DVD and a lesson plan. Copies of the DVD were supplied to the media to be used in news programmes.

Another part of the education phase is a hard-hitting poster campaign, aimed at trying to change attitudes towards carrying weapons. The poster 'Save Face, Walk Away' was aimed at young men in particular who carry, or who may carry, knives and other weapons in the future. It was hoped the posters would raise awareness of the dangers of knives and make a start in trying to change attitudes towards the culture of violence which blights many of our communities.

The education phase was designed to be an ongoing project where inputs using the 'Knife City' package will continue throughout the school year and beyond.

The 'Knife City' DVD was produced by the Metropolitan Police. Permission was granted to use this in schools across Scotland. Over 1,900 copies were distributed to schools and groups nationwide. On behalf of Safer Scotland, Ms Audrey Fairgrieve, an Edinburgh schoolteacher on secondment to Lothian and Borders Police, created a secondary school teaching pack to be used in conjunction with the DVD. This was adopted for use throughout Scotland and a primary school teaching pack was also produced. Prior to being used in schools, the 'Knife City' package was evaluated with the general comment that it was an excellent production, mixing computer animated graphics with real action. This DVD was the main focus across Scotland for the education phase. The production, teaching notes and DVD were put onto the www.actiononviolence.com website and can also be viewed at www.itsnotagame.org

In an effort to raise the levels of confidence amongst officers presenting the 'Knife City' package to schools, the Safer Scotland team attended forces and provided an input to their schools and community officers around the DVD and associated teaching packages.

The Young Scot organisation agreed to use the 'Knife City' DVD as a teaching aid when its 'boogie bus' was operational. They also agreed that they would target the top ten hardest hit areas across Scotland unless otherwise deployed/directed.

'Knife City' is being advertised through cinema magazines in selected key areas.



National Mouse Mat competition

The 'design a mouse mat' competition formed part of the education phase. The aim of the competition was to find a mouse mat design that could be used by the Safer Scotland Unit to promote the unacceptability of violent behaviour. The mouse mat competition objective was to:

- provide a mouse mat design that could be used to brand anti-violence work, offer a contemporary image that reflects that 'Violence is Preventable, Not Inevitable' and one which the public recognise and associate with tackling violence
- generate interest in the Executive's Safer Scotland agenda in the final five months of the year-long campaign
- assist stakeholder engagement and generate a positive focal point that highlights the enthusiasm young people have for combating this subject
- raise awareness amongst youth groups and others of issues concerning violence.

The design could be used with any of the initiatives that the Executive and police are taking forward to tackle violence. It could be used to give a common theme to promotional items, leaflets, booklets etc. It would be up to individual policy officials whether or not to use the design in the anti-violence initiatives that they are taking forward, and it is appreciated that there might be occasions when it is felt inappropriate. However, it is anticipated that policy leads would appreciate the benefits of branding work to tackle violence in this way.

It was thought that the best way to get some interesting entries was to run the competition through primary

schools. One category was created for the competition aimed at children in primary 7 classes.

These children were asked to design a mouse mat around one of the key themes of the year-long Safer Scotland campaign – namely, violence, alcohol misuse, knives and gangs. It was run with the assistance of the Education Department of the Scottish Executive. The winner was Jessica Hunter from Campie Primary School in East Lothian. Runners-up were from Inverclyde and North Ayrshire. The winner received an engraved iPod and a framed and signed certificate as well as 400 mouse mats of their winning design for the school. The winning school also received a cheque for £500. Runners-up also received an engraved iPod, framed certificate and mouse mats for their school. Their schools received a cheque for £300 and £200 respectively for them to use as they saw fit.

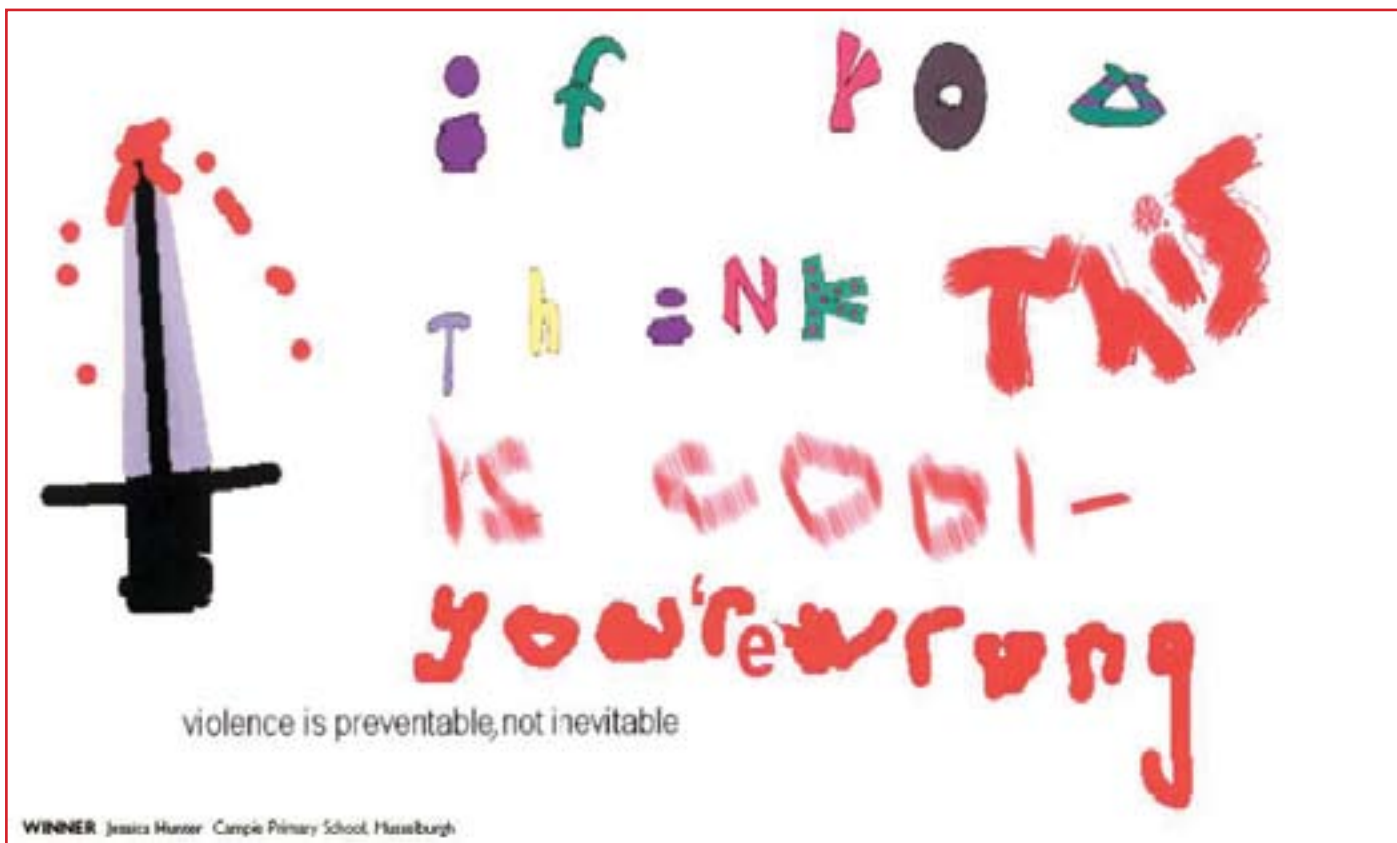
The judging was carried out by Scotland's Commissioner for children and young people, Ms Kathleen Marshall, and Mr Harry Griffiths from HG Design, who produced the mouse mats and framed certificates. A winner and runner-up from each local authority area that responded to the competition were also selected. Each local authority winner and runner-up received an iPod Shuffle.



Above: designs by runners up Andrew McHardie (top) and Taylor McCormick.



The winner and runners up in the Safer Scotland mousemat competition with (left to right) former Justice Minister Cathy Jamieson, Scotland's Commissioner for Children and Young People Kathleen Marshall, Det. Ch. Supt John Carnochan - head of the VRU and Harry Griffiths of HG Design.



Jessica Hunter's winning design.

DEBRIEF MEETINGS

A series of meetings were arranged in February and March where the Safer Scotland team visited force representatives with a view to a full debrief of the Safer Scotland anti-violence campaign. The meetings focused on the following headings: meeting schedule, effective communications, knife amnesty, enforcement phases, equipment provided, good points and learning points. The following is a synopsis of the comments and suggestions made by the force lead officers.

Meetings Schedule

Dates of future meetings need to be set at the first meeting to allow dates to be programmed for the period of the campaign in respective representatives' diaries.

- Scheduled meetings should be every two months.
- The meetings were well run with good exchanges of information.
- There was a good level of consistency in attendees over the whole year.
- The informal meetings with force representatives were particularly useful, allowing a good flow of information and bringing to light examples of best practice.

Effective Communication

- Members of the team visiting forces and giving presentations to tactical and tasking meetings was greatly appreciated.
- The presentations raised the profile of the campaign.
- The T&CG presentations were well valued at divisions.
- Safer Scotland staff had never done presentations at force level before and this added credibility to the campaign.
- The visits by Chief Insp McGuire to force reps were welcomed and reinforced the enthusiasm for the campaign.
- Weekly e-mails were in the right format and could easily be forwarded within the force. One representative described them as "spot-on".
- Newsletters were welcomed across forces; they are an excellent medium for passing on relevant information.
- Newsletters were always balanced, including something from most forces in each issue.
- The Safer Scotland team set out their intention that communication would not be an issue during this campaign and this was indeed the case.
- A dedicated person providing briefings at each division would facilitate a better flow of information to frontline officers.
- A video or DVD briefing designed for frontline officers would assist in motivating operational officers.

Knife Amnesty

- There were some concerns around raising the fear of crime.
- A further amnesty may be beneficial in approximately three years' time.
- Distribution and collection of bins was very good.
- The location of bins for any future campaign needs to be addressed.
- Local authorities need to become more involved in providing suitable disposal facilities on an ongoing basis.

Enforcement Phases

- There were too many: perhaps there should be no more than two or three per year.
- Need to be co-ordinated with other partners so that there is no conflict with dates/focus.
- There was a high level of awareness of the enforcement phases, assisted by effective internal and external marketing, and this should continue into the future.
- Forces are now well aware of what is required during enforcement periods and this should be sustained as the benefits are evident.
- Requirements for statistical returns were clearly defined and sent out as a package. This was essential to ensure consistency.
- The same template was used for all enforcement periods. This was good and those required to make the return knew exactly what was expected of them.
- It is imperative that enforcement periods do not conflict with others, e.g. Drug Dealers Don't Care/ ACPOS Drink Driving Campaign.

Equipment

- Hand-held metal detectors are extremely useful and simple to use.
- For the first time in a Safer Scotland campaign, something was done for the frontline officers to assist them in making Scotland safer.
- "Alcodips, what a success story. The troops love them. Can we have more, please?"
- The guidance booklet was warmly received by officers. It provides up-to-date guidance on the relevant legislation at a time when officers need it most.
- Ferroguard poles should be available at every division across Scotland.

Good Points

- Helped officers look at the bigger issues rather than constantly fire-fighting.
- Violence profiles done across Scotland helped to identify problem locations.
- www.actiononviolence.com website is a good resource, although it could be easier to access.
- The seminars arranged by the VRU during the campaign were excellent and should continue into the future.
- The momentum of the campaign was sustained throughout the year due to the enthusiasm of the Safer Scotland team.
- The overall campaign was relevant, sustained and yet flexible.
- Equipment introduced and practices adopted leave a legacy for the future.
- Structures have now been put in place within forces to sustain this type of campaign.
- All strands fitted core business, "It's what we are already doing, but not nationally at the same time!"
- The campaign had a really positive image throughout.
- No negative publicity was encountered.
- Despite being a year long, it was a smooth operation.
- Aspects of the campaign have been embedded into the future.
- New partnerships have been created and developed as a result of the campaign.
- Good practice has been shared across Scotland's forces.

Learning Points

- Funding for future Safer Scotland campaigns should address forces' capacity to resource initiatives.
- Too many enforcement periods, a maximum of two or three month-long periods at most over the year.
- Supervisors report difficulty in forward planning whilst frontline officers are constantly forced into fire-fighting.
- Performance management figures need to be addressed nationally to remove the pressure on staff who are required to retrieve figures from diverse systems.
- It is imperative that future campaigns retain the flexibility for forces to adopt to allow local solutions to local problems.

DEBRIEF QUESTIONNAIRES

To assist with evaluating the Safer Scotland campaign, questionnaires were distributed to each force representative and each individual identified as having responsibility for Safer Scotland at a divisional level. In addition, 200 questionnaires were distributed to frontline officers across the country to obtain their opinions and perceptions of the campaign. 107 (54%) of these questionnaires were returned completed. The tables below provide a statistical analysis of the main findings from these questionnaires.

Table 1 – Awareness/Effectiveness/Appropriateness

	Force Reps			Other Police Officers			Total		
Question	Positive Response	Negative Response	Unaware/ Declined Comment	Positive Response	Negative Response	Unaware/ Declined Comment	Positive Response	Negative Response	Unaware/ Declined Comment
How aware are you of the campaign?	75%	9%	16%	60%	34%	6%	62%	8%	30%
How effective do you believe the campaign was?	73%	5%	23%	44%	13%	43%	47%	12%	41%
How appropriate do you feel the different phases etc were?	82%	5%	13%	56%	4%	40%	60%	4%	36%
Do you feel the quality of phases and the resources provided was sufficient?	92%	1%	7%						

Table 2 – Demand on Resources for Safer Scotland Initiatives

	Too Demanding	About Right	Not Demanding	No Allocation
Force Rep	75%	9%	16%	60%
Other Police	73%	5%	23%	44%
Total	82%	5%	13%	56%

Table 3 – The Future of Safer Scotland

What would you like to see as part of any future Anti-Violence Safer Scotland Campaign	Percent
Test Purchasing of Alcohol	69%
Knife Amnesty	55%
Alcohol Phase	54%
Test Purchasing of Knives	49%
Warrants Enforcement	47%
Inputs to officers at divisional/force level	40%
Enforcement Phases	39%
National Media Campaigns	38%
Aide-memoirs/Booklets for use by front-line officers	38%
Domestic Violence Phase	38%
Educational Packages on Gangs	37%
Posters to accompany targeted phases	34%
Educational Packages on Violence in General	34%
Educational packages on Knives	31%
Educational packages on Alcohol	29%
Inputs to Tactical & Tasking Meetings	12%
Don't want a future anti-violence campaign	0%

Table 4 – Priorities in Relation To Safer Scotland Activities

Which of the key strands of Violence Reduction did you consider important in your area when planning Safer Scotland activities?				
	Very Important	Important	No Opinion	Unimportant
Violence	65%	33%	1%	1%
Gangs	55%	30%	9%	6%
Knives	56%	34%	5%	6%
Alcohol	70%	28%	2%	1%

The following provides some of the additional comments received from officers.

Effective communication determines the success of Safer Scotland campaigns. Please provide comments on how you feel communications could be improved.

- Perhaps a DVD or electronic briefing that could be shown to all officers at the start of the campaign and periodically during the campaign, reinforcing the message and providing a fresh impetus.
- Feedback of results needs to be clearer.
- Lead officers to be more visible/involved at local level briefing teams. This will ensure a buy-in from frontline officers.
- Too much information coming to divisions without any obvious force co-ordination. It was then up to divisional reps to take the info supplied, summarise it and disseminate to the division.
- Provide individual officers with a direct e-mail on Safer Scotland initiatives. I believe this would highlight the campaign more to officers.
- Simpler communication. Initiatives can be lost amongst the amount of information that is required to be read almost daily.
- A short presentation on video, less than five minutes.
- Regular updates to divisional intelligence managers, who can cascade to electronic briefing.
- Communications were good. Not too oppressive from the centre, which was good.

Please provide details of any issues experienced in your division/force which may have limited the success of Safer Scotland locally.

- Lack of resources.
- What were the objectives? These were never communicated to frontline officers.
- Too many local initiatives running at the same time. Please retain Safer Scotland, but convince senior officers to run the operation alone.
- The old story of limited staffing for operations is always going to be an issue.
- Having constant enforcing phases is diluting the impact and, with increasing demands, it is increasingly difficult to resource.

Please provide any additional comments on how you believe Safer Scotland could be improved in the future.

- No improvement required; sound working model.
- Test purchase operation for alcohol.
- Use of specials and office based staff.
- Dedicated targeting teams within divisions and forces.
- Substantial Scottish Executive funding to forces to enable increased proactivity.
- Should give flexibility to address local issues.
- Less formal returns would save time.

This was the first year-long Safer Scotland Campaign. How long do you think subsequent campaigns should last for?

- Should be continuous.
- Momentum should be continued.
- A year was right.
- Shorter phases.
- Pick the right times of the year when there are resources available to enforce.
- Multi-agency approach should have lasting effect rather than the figures going up again in three months' time.
- Short sharp periods where requests are not conflicting.
- Six months maximum.
- One monthly period per quarter.
- More flexibility required for local enforcement.

CAMPAIGN SUMMARY

In the strategy document compiled at the start of the first year-long Safer Scotland campaign, an undertaking was given to use short-term initiatives, focused on specific elements of violence, to contain and manage the problem of violence as it exists in our communities today. In his foreword, the president of ACPOS, Ian Latimer, gave a commitment on behalf of the Scottish police service to work in real partnership with everyone to bring about the changes in attitude and society that will reduce violence for good, that will reduce the numbers of victims, that will increase communities' well-being and that will make Scotland a safer place for everyone.

It was with that in mind that the members of the Safer Scotland Co-ordination Unit and the force representatives who made up the Safer Scotland team planned the campaign that is the subject of this report. The four main strands of the campaign were agreed as being:

- violence
- knives
- gangs
- alcohol

The campaign began in April 2006 with a national warrants enforcement campaign. This provided an opportunity for forces to revisit and update their processes for dealing with warrants and send a signal to violent offenders that they were now a priority target for police forces across Scotland. The unit then organised and co-ordinated the National Knife Amnesty, immediately followed by a high profile enforcement phase in July/August 2006. Further enforcement campaigns were carried out in November and December 2006 and February into March 2007. A specific enforcement period was carried out in September 2006, focusing on alcohol related issues, and the warrants enforcement campaign was repeated in January 2007.

Early in the campaign, presentations were given to forces' Tasking and Co-ordinating meetings. These were followed up six months later by a second round of presentations. To help communicate the message to operational officers and provide them with practical assistance, guidance notes booklets were issued to all operational police officers across Scotland. The unit created the first national Youth Diversionary Activities Directory, clearly showing the protracted efforts of forces in engaging with young people to divert them away from crime, alcohol, knife carrying and antisocial behaviour.

Through Scottish Executive funding, 1,000 hand-held metal detectors were distributed across Scotland. The unit facilitated the introduction of a standard operating procedure to address the issue of knives being brought back into the country through airports by holidaymakers. Throughout the year, the unit sought out good practice from across the Scottish forces and ensured that this was highlighted on the www.actiononviolence.com website. They also submitted a report to ACPO(S) requesting consideration of a policy for the prosecution of alcohol related offences across Scotland. Another report looking at a national football policing type operation was submitted to the chair of the ACPO(S) football sub-committee.

Through the use of both questionnaires and structured feedback meetings with key individuals, the level of feedback obtained regarding the running of the campaign is unprecedented. This should allow future Safer Scotland campaigns to plan for the future with a better understanding of what are considered priorities by forces not only at a strategic level, but also at a tactical level. Levels of support for different tactical options have been gauged and, with a comprehensive database of best practice now in place, a range of proven options are now open to practitioners.

In addition, a number of legacies have been left by the campaign. These include materials such as hand-held metal detectors and Ferroguard poles, which forces should continue to make use of. Guidance notes booklets will continue to be used by frontline officers beyond the end of the campaign and the template is now in a format that can provide the basis for updates in the future. The Youth Directory of Diversionary Activities has been distributed around

a wide audience and has the potential to become an increasingly valuable resource as schemes by youth outreach workers, social workers and voluntary organisations are added.

Furthermore, new procedures and practices have been introduced, and public awareness of violence and activities to tackle the problem has been improved. In conclusion, it can be said that the Safer Scotland campaign, as well as containing and managing the current problem, has made a positive contribution to the process of influencing attitudinal change and reinforcing the message that...

**“Violence is Preventable,
Not Inevitable.”**

APPENDICES


Appendix 1

Weapons Surrendered During National Knife Amnesty - 26th May – 30th June 2006

Force	Domestic	Non domestic	Swords	Other	Total
British Transport Police	26	66	2	2	96
Central Scotland	329	166	35	39	569
Dumfries & Galloway	283	120	17	26	446
Fife	395	204	23	36	658
Grampian	584	210	29	23	846
Lothian & Borders	1192	434	61	153	1840
M.O.D. Police	0	8	0	0	8
Northern	229	190	31	60	510
Strathclyde	3725	1358	242	1379	6704
Tayside	640	226	34	68	968
Totals	7403	2982	474	1786	12645

Appendix 2

Warrants Enforcement Summary - Phase 1 (1st April – 30th April 2006)



Forms to be emailed to violence.reduction@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk by noon each Tuesday.


Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07 Warrant Enforcement Phase 1

	Apr 1st-9th	Apr 10th-16th	Apr 17th-23rd	Apr 24th-30th	Campaign Totals
Warrant Return Master Sheet					
All Forces					
Warrants Held on 1st April re.					
Murder & Attempted Murder	13				
Serious Assaults (All)	141				
Minor Assaults (All)	970				
Possession of Weapons (All including knives)	307				
	1431				
Warrants Executed re.					
Murder & Attempted Murder	1	1	2	2	6
Serious Assaults (All)	21	22	15	33	91
Minor Assaults (All)	132	137	143	143	555
Possession of Weapons (All inc knives)	34	44	30	25	133
	188	204	190	203	785
					%age
					46%
					63%
					57%
					43%
					Total
					%age
					55%

NEWSWORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority

Appendix 2 (cont)

Warrants Enforcement Summary - Phase 2 (8th January – 4th February 2007)



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Forms to be emailed to violence.reduction@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk by noon each Tuesday.

Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07 Warrant Enforcement Phase 2

	Jan 8th-14th	Jan 15th-21st	Jan 22nd-28th	Jan/Feb 29th - 4th		
Warrant Return Master Sheet						
All Forces						
Warrants Held on 8th January re.					Campaign Totals	
Murder	5					
Attempted Murder	15					
Serious Assaults (All)	184					
Minor Assaults (All)	1110					
Possession of Weapons (All including knives)	324					
	1638					
Warrants Executed re.						
Murder	1	0	1	0	2	%age 40%
Attempted Murder	4	4	0	1	9	60%
Serious Assaults (All)	27	48	30	28	133	72%
Minor Assaults (All)	200	158	173	146	677	61%
Possession of Weapons (All inc knives)	44	48	37	38	167	52%
	276	258	241	213	Total	%age
					988	60%

NEWSWORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority

Appendix 3

Enforcement Campaign Totals

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SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

Forms to be emailed to violence.reductions@nctryes.pnn.police.uk by noon each Tuesday.

Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07 - All Phases


ALL FORCES	Jul/Aug 1st - 6th	Sept/Oct 4th - 1st	Nov/Dec 6th - 3th	Dec 4th - 31st	Feb/Mar 19th - 18th				Campaign Total
Violent Crime									
Total Number of Murders Reported	11		6	6	5				28
Total Number of Attempt Murders Reported	76		52	35	42				205
Total Number of Serious Assaults Reported	646		353	332	360				1691
Total Number of Petty Assaults (excl. Police)	6217		4124	3941	4285				18567
Total Number of Murders where knife used	5		3	3	2				13
Total number of At. Murders where knife used	34		21	15	22				92
Total Number of Ser. Ass. where knife used	140		94	79	77				390
Total Number of Petty Assaults where knife used	188		126	120	97				531
Alcohol									
Total Numbers of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males Under 18 Years of Age	707	628	480	388	528				2731
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females Under 18 Years of Age	155	116	161	84	115				631
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males 18 Years of Age and Over	1781	1274	713	791	894				5453
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females 18 Years of Age and Over	200	141	73	75	78				567
Total Number of Visits to Off Sales Premises	3216	4268	3662	4635	3282				19063
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of Off Sales Premises	68	55	31	46	45				245
Quantity of Alcohol Seized (Litres)	3713.21	5225.11	2663.9	2901.79	2947.11				17451.12
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of On Sales Premises	90	93	77	79	50				389
Knife Crime									
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Reported	580		342	292	344				1558
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Detected	517		303	282	298				1390
Total Number of Intelligence Led / Initiative Driven Stop / Searches / Seizures Carried Out	25568		19386	18528	10727				74209
Total Number of Knives Seized	575		299	236	265				1375
Total Number of Other Weapons Seized	492		244	182	247				1165
Total Number of Intelligence Entries Created in Relation to Knives	678		444	473	403				1998

* Sect 47 & 49 Related

NEWSPWORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority

Appendix 4

July Enforcement Figures



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Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07

Master Sheet	July 1st -9th	July 10th -16th	July 17th - 23rd	July 24th- 30th	July/ Aug 31st- 6th				Campaign Total
Violent Crime									
Total Number of Murders Reported	0	4	2	4	1			0	11
Total Number of Attempted Murders Reported	16	17	11	13	17			0	76
Total Number of Serious Assaults Reported	176	103	113	117	137			0	646
Total Number of Petty Assaults (excl. Police)	1447	1098	1115	1112	1445			0	6217
Total Number of murders where knife was used	0	3	0	2	0			0	5
Total Number of att murders where knife used	6	13	2	6	7			0	34
Total Number of Ser.Ass. where knife was used	35	28	35	25	17			0	140
Total Number of Petty Assaults where knife used	47	21	33	56	31			0	188
Alcohol									
Total Numbers of 'Drinking in Public Offences' detected by Males Under 18 Years of Age	136	172	169	119	111			0	707
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' detected by Females Under 18 Years of Age	42	40	14	34	25			0	155
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males 18 Years of Age and Over	411	372	383	322	293			0	1781
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females 18 Years of Age and Over	41	44	41	46	28			0	200
Total Number of Visits to Off Sales Premises	747	762	627	602	478			0	3216
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of Off Sales Premises	15	11	15	15	12			0	68
Quantity of Alcohol Seized (Litres)	778.8	778.36	811.3	787.14	557.61			0	3713.21
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of On Sales Premises	17	13	18	19	23			0	90
Knife Crime									
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Reported*	143	100	101	118	118			0	580
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Detected*	127	95	95	90	110			0	517
Total Number of Intelligence Led / Initiative Driven Stop / Searches/ Scans carried out	4038	4708	4669	5153	7000			0	25568
Total Number of Knives Seized	122	110	90	114	139			0	575
Total Number of Other Weapons Seized	116	113	89	93	81			0	492
Total Number of Intelligence Entries Created in Relation to Knives	126	134	110	135	173			0	678

NEWSWORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority

Appendix 5

November Enforcement Figures

 safer scotland SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE		Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07								
Master Sheet		Nov 6th-12th	Nov 13th-19th	Nov 20th-26th	Nov/Dec 27th-3rd					Campaign Total
November Enforcement		Returns to be supplied no later than noon the following Tuesday via e-mail to violence.reduction@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk								
Violent Crime										
Total Number of Murders Reported		2	0	2	2					6
Total Number of Attempted Murders Reported		11	18	12	11					52
Total Number of Serious Assaults Reported		89	85	86	93					353
Total Number of Petty Assaults (excl. Police)		1019	1007	1088	1010					4124
Total Number of murders where knife was used		2	0	0	1					3
Total Number of att murders where knife used		4	7	6	4					21
Total Number of Ser.Ass. where knife was used		36	20	20	18					94
Total Number of Petty Assaults where knife used		32	24	50	20					126
Alcohol										
Total Numbers of 'Drinking in Public Offences' detected by Males Under 18 Years of Age		147	147	110	76					480
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' detected by Females Under 18 Years of Age		51	61	25	24					161
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males 18 Years of Age and Over		174	176	177	186					713
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females 18 Years of Age and Over		15	15	19	24					73
Total Number of Visits to Off Sales Premises In Respect of Off Sales Premises		916	768	1005	973					3662
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of Off Sales Premises		8	6	12	5					31
Quantity of Alcohol Seized (Litres)		594.15	692.8	710.85	666.1					2663.9
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of On Sales Premises		26	16	23	12					77
Knife Crime										
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Reported*		75	95	85	87					342
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Detected*		61	86	80	75					303
Total Number of Intelligence Led / Initiative Driven Stop / Searches/ Scans carried out		3279	5125	4635	6347					19386
Total Number of Knives Seized		68	76	87	68					299
Total Number of Other Weapons Seized		56	70	51	67					244
Total Number of Intelligence Entries Created in Relation to Knives		88	106	128	122					444
NEWSWORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority										


Appendix 6

December Enforcement Figures

safer scotland SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE		Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07								
Master Sheet		Dec 4th - 10th	Dec 11th - 17th	Dec 18th - 24th	Dec 25th - 31st					Campaign Total
December Enforcement		Returns to be supplied no later than noon the following Tuesday via e-mail to violence.reduction@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk								
Violent Crime										
Total Number of Murders Reported	2	2	1	1						6
Total Number of Attempted Murders Reported	13	6	8	8						35
Total Number of Serious Assaults Reported	73	60	104	95						332
Total Number of Petty Assaults (excl. Police)	1036	958	950	997						3941
Total Number of murders where knife was used	1	1	1	0						3
Total Number of att murders where knife used	4	3	4	4						15
Total Number of Ser. Ass. where knife was used	17	18	19	25						79
Total Number of Petty Assaults where knife used	33	26	31	30						120
Alcohol										
Total Numbers of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males Under 18 Years of Age	106	98	71	113						388
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females Under 18 Years of Age	25	22	14	23						84
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males 18 Years of Age and Over	198	202	138	253						791
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females 18 Years of Age and Over	16	19	24	16						75
Total Number of Visits to Off Sales Premises	1067	1173	1139	1266						4635
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of Off Sales Premises	4	13	17	12						46
Quantity of Alcohol Seized (Litres)	724	677.18	834.8	685.81						2901.79
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of On Sales Premises	24	18	23	14						79
Knife Crime										
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Reported	97	67	49	79						292
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Detected	92	62	45	63						262
Total Number of Intelligence Led / Initiative Driven Stop / Searches / Scans carried out	4894	4807	4791	4036						18528
Total Number of Knives Seized	65	66	43	62						236
Total Number of Other Weapons Seized	39	43	39	61						182
Total Number of Intelligence Entries Created in Relation to Knives	140	128	117	88						473
NEWSWORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority										

Appendix 7

February / March Enforcement Figures



**safer
scotland**
SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07


Feb. 19th-25th	Feb/Mar 26th-4th	March 5th-11th	March 12th-18th					Campaign Total
Returns to be supplied no later than noon the following Tuesday via e-mail to violence.reduction@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk								

Master Sheet								
Final Enforcement								
Violent Crime								
Total Number of Murders Reported	2	1	2	0				5
Total Number of Attempted Murders Reported	10	13	10	9				42
Total Number of Serious Assaults Reported	91	93	100	76				360
Total Number of Petty Assaults (excl. Police)	1103	1042	1038	1102				4285
Total Number of murders where knife was used	0	0	2	0				2
Total Number of att murders where knife used	3	7	8	4				22
Total Number of Ser. Ass. where knife was used	24	17	18	16				77
Total Number of Petty Assaults where knife used	22	32	19	24				97
Alcohol								
Total Numbers of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males Under 18 Years of Age	161	124	157	86				528
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females Under 18 Years of Age	24	29	32	30				115
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males 18 Years of Age and Over	270	193	246	185				894
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females 18 Years of Age and Over	7	21	17	33				78
Total Number of Visits to Off Sales Premises	916	702	817	847				3282
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of Off Sales Premises	5	8	9	23				45
Quantity of Alcohol Seized (Litres)	762.31	664.95	755.8	764.05				2947.11
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of On Sales Premises	13	12	9	16				50
Knife Crime								
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Reported	98	89	87	70				344
Total Number of 'Knife Crimes' Detected	91	72	71	64				298
Total Number of Intelligence Led / Initiative Driven Stop / Searches/ Seizures carried out	3119	2044	2784	2780				10727
Total Number of Knives Seized	84	44	74	63				265
Total Number of Other Weapons Seized	81	57	57	52				247
Total Number of Intelligence Entries Created in Relation to Knives	133	85	100	76				493

NEWSPORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority

Appendix 8

Alcohol Phase Figures



MASTER SHEET

Alcohol Phase

Forms to be emailed to violence.reduction@strathclyde.pnn.police.uk by noon each Tuesday.

Safer Scotland Anti Violence Campaign 2006/07

	Sept 4th-10th	Sept 11th-17th	Sept 18th-24th	Sept 25th- 1st					Campaign Total
Alcohol									
Total Numbers of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males Under 18 Years of Age	164	169	146	149					628
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females Under 18 Years of Age	20	45	25	26					116
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Males 18 Years of Age and Over	304	301	379	290					1274
Total Number of 'Drinking in Public Offences' Committed by Females 18 Years of Age and Over	34	36	48	23					141
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of Persons Under 18 Purchasing or Attempting to Purchase Alcohol	3	9	5	7					24
Total Number of Offences Detected In Relation to Agent Purchases of Alcohol	6	18	10	10					44
Total Number of Visits to Off Sales Premises	891	1329	1164	884					4268
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of Off Sales Premises	17	10	18	10					55
Quantity of Alcohol Seized (Litres)	1326.62	1442.39	1241.06	1216.04					5225.11
Total Number of Offences Detected In Respect of On Sales Premises	22	26	22	24					93

NEWSWORTHY ITEMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR MEDIA / MARKETING PURPOSES - Please remember all items relating to campaign themes involving Police Officers / Partner Agencies should be passed to the Safer Scotland Unit as a priority

Notes

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of dotted lines.

Notes

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.

