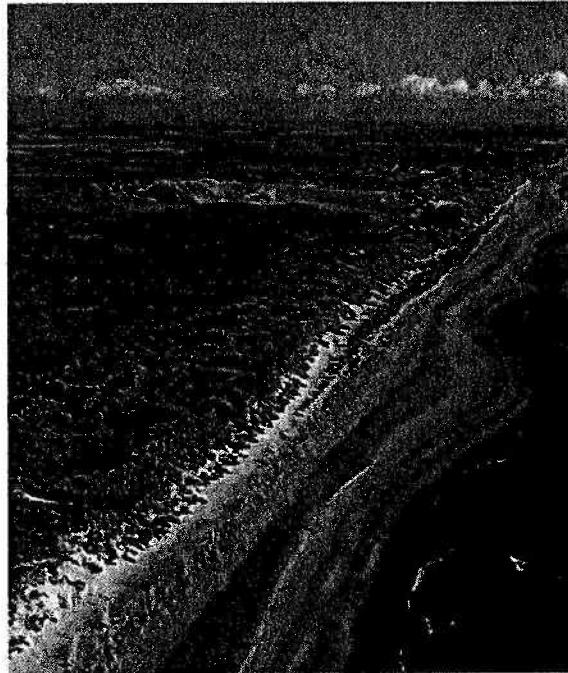




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Keeping our communities safe

**CRIME REDUCTION UNIT
ABERDEENSHIRE DIVISION**



**TRUMP INTERNATIONAL GOLF LINKS,
SCOTLAND
MENIE ESTATE
BALMEDIE**

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to examine the existing physical security measures within the Menie Estate, Balmedie, Aberdeenshire (incorporating Trump International Golf Links Scotland) and protocols currently in place with a view to providing security recommendations and advice from a crime prevention perspective.

Given that the initial development of the site has only recently started the advice is inherently generic in relation to agricultural and building sites but will also highlight issues in relation to personal safety, demarcation and information security.

The cooperation of management and staff was invaluable in compiling this report and was greatly appreciated.

It should be noted that the implementation of the above recommendations might not prevent the determined criminal attacking the premises. They will however make it more difficult and greatly increase the chances of detection with the resultant decrease in any financial loss.

It should also be noted that the advice is based on information provided at the site and current crime trends in the area. The advice given is done so without the intention of creating a contract and no legal responsibility is taken for any of the advice given.

Should you have any queries please feel free to contact the Crime Reduction Unit on 0845 600 5 700 or by email at Malcolm.Grant@grampian.pnn.police.uk

2. The Principles of Crime Reduction

The Ten Principles are:

1. Target Hardening

Making targets more resistant to attack or more difficult to remove or damage.

2. Target Removal

Permanent or temporary removal of vulnerable persons or property. The target is what the potential criminal would want to steal or damage.

3. Remove the means to commit crime.

Making sure that material capable of being used to help an offender commit a crime is not accessible.

4. Reduce the payoff

Reducing the gain for the criminal if a crime is committed.

5. Access control

Restricting access to sites, buildings or parts of sites and buildings.

6. Visibility/Surveillance

Making sure that offenders would be visible if they carried out a crime.

7. Environmental design

Changing the environment of a building, a site, an estate or a town to reduce opportunities for committing crime.

8. Rule setting

The introduction of legislation, by-laws and codes of conduct, which set out what is acceptable behaviour.

9. Increase the chance of being caught

Anything that slows down offenders or increases their risk of being caught.

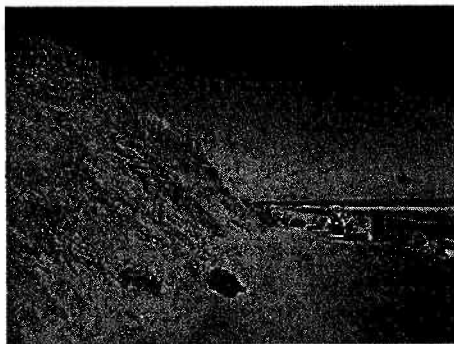
10. Deflecting offenders

Diverting the offenders and potential offenders from committing crime.

3. Trump International Golf Links Scotland – Risk Assessment

The Trump International Golf Links Scotland (TIGLS) has been a high profile project and at times has attracted worldwide attention and coverage. This report will focus on the risks in relation to the estate as a whole but will not refer to any current intelligence or similar information as this will be assessed when appropriate or when an incident occurs.

This section will endeavour to highlight the possible areas of vulnerability and the type of crime that may occur at the site.



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Menie Estate is approximately 200 acres in size with various access points from the main A90 Aberdeen to Peterhead road with other access roads being present to the north and south. None of the access points, whether vehicular or pedestrian have any restrictions in place although a security patrol does operate within the estate itself.

Since the initial application for the redevelopment of the site there have been a number of minor incidents within the estate with a slight increase in vandalism since the first stage of agricultural work began in late 2007. There have been incidents at other locations such as Aberdeen Airport where reference has been made to TIGLS.

It can be reasonably anticipated that as the legal challenges to the development reduce then the interest from those parties will also decline but the concern would remain that any "hardcore" individual or group that will either want to communicate a genuine displeasure at the development or is seeking publicity for his/her/their cause will continue to pose a threat.

Constable Milne, Grampian Police Counter Terrorism Security Advisor has provided TIGLS with information in relation to Lawful Protest and Inspector Derek Hiley is the specific point of contact and any dissemination of intelligence or current threat would be conveyed to TIGLS by him or another supervisory officer. A number of local Police Officers and area supervisors have been provided with briefings/visits in relation to the site so that a consistent and appropriate response to any incident is provided.

Due to the nature of Menie Estate the crime reduction approach is to apply the "Onion Peeling Principle". This involves examining the site from its perimeter to its centre and applying the crime reduction principles to enhance and improve the current arrangements. Due to the size of the estate and the fact that in its current form it is predominantly agricultural land, the simplest approach is to view it as exactly that and not a championship golf course or leisure development. As the site grows and the nature of the estate changes then the risk can be re-evaluated.

At the time of this report the work within the estate is about to progress to the actual construction of the golf course with the work since November 2009 consisting of dune stabilisation and maram grass planting. Some initial crime reduction work has been carried out in relation to Leyton Farm and the storage of the specialist fencing along with site security advice for Moray Landscapes.

The advice contained in this report will address the main areas that may be at risk during the construction of the golf course.

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4. Bodymapping

The process of "Bodymapping" is well known within retail crime circles but can be applied in other areas of crime reduction.

When dealing with individuals it can often be difficult to note down sufficient details to assist Police Officers when making their enquiries but the use of a bodymap allows staff to carry a small intelligence gathering document with them and note down the details as an incident occurs or develops.

From our early discussions with TIGLS and SOL Golf the subject of photographing "individuals" who enter the site or its surrounds was raised. Based on the current position it would be advisable to refrain from using photography due to the risk of misunderstanding, negative publicity and possible aggression from those who are being photographed.

As the site develops, the use of high quality and well positioned CCTV will provide security and evidential quality images that can be used in any court proceedings.

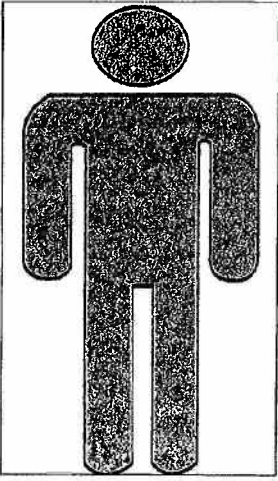
In the interim the use of bodymap pads may be a useful tool in determining who is entering the site on a consistent basis. The retention of these maps allows the users to develop their own intelligence base that can be used to assist the Police in identifying individuals or vehicles.

5. Visitor logs and Identification

Until the project is completed the only persons who should be within working areas of the estate are authorised personnel from TIGLS, Sol Golf or any associated contractors. Members of the public will have access to the dunes via directed routes but the area that are subject to construction or development should not have a public presence. It also stands that certain contractors may only have a need to access certain areas of the site and will have no requirement or need to attend any place other than the ones that relate to their role.

All staff members should have clear identification identifying their role and ideally should have a photograph attached. Identification cards can be colour coded to indicate where that individual has access to. All visitors should be directed to a central reception point where their details can be checked and an appropriate visitors card issued. Depending on the development of the project and latterly the finite details, the use of identification cards as an access control tool should be considered for buildings or secured areas. There are numerous options available that provide information such as access times, individual records and will even extend to CCTV coverage.

SHOPWATCH BODY MAPPING FORM

HAIR		MALE or FEMALE
UPPER CLOTHING		HEIGHT
		BUILD
		COLOUR
		AGE
		COMPLEXION
GLOVES		NATIONALITY
LOWER CLOTHING		ACCENT
		SCARS
		TATTOOS
FOOTWEAR	FACIAL HAIR	
	JEWELLERY	
WITNESS NAME	PREMISES	
DATE & TIME		
ITEMS TAKEN & VALUE		
DETAILS OF OTHER SUSPECTS (consider using separate form)		
ANY OTHER INFORMATION		

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A daily log of visitors should be retained along with any vehicle they are using and depending on the nature of the individual sites a log in system should also be used to record who has accessed that site.

The use of demarcation signs will be discussed later in this report but signs can include a message warning of the need for identification and highlighting that random checks may be carried out.

When not in use any identification cards should be retained in a secure location and a clear policy should be in place in relation to the loss/theft of such a card. Daily visitor logs should also be retained.

6. UV Marking/Property Lists - Tools and Equipment

Crime levels in Aberdeenshire and in the area of Menie are low and the risk to building sites is also low in relation to national trends. One of the main issues that is common in thefts from building sites is the lack of security marking and property lists.

It is recommended that all tools and equipment are security marked with the name and postcode of the owner. This assists in the recovery process should stolen property be found and can also provide high quality evidence in court proceedings. Property marking can be carried out using a UV marking pen but with the development of DNA technology there are various options that can provide a more structured and secure format.

Where staff bring their own tools or equipment to a site and retain it there, it is essential that they provide details or are made aware of the need to property mark and itemise their tools. The noting of model/serial numbers, make, colour, purchase date and value and where appropriate a photograph of the item can greatly assist a Police enquiry. The retention of this information can also assist with any subsequent insurance claim.

It is appreciated that the quantities and variances of stock, tools and hardware involved in the TIGLS project are substantial but efforts should be made to log as many details as possible.

7. Access Control

As highlighted, the expansive nature of the site makes it extremely difficult to control access and given that the site must also allow public access to sections of the coastline the entire issue of access control, at this stage of development, is extremely difficult.

During the construction phase the key aim must be to identify the high risk areas of the site and ensure that the security of those areas is prioritised. The size of the site is such that any attempt to secure or control access to its perimeter would be costly and ultimately ineffective.

The use of positively worded signage at significant locations or access points on the site would provide benefits in relation to demarcation and deterrence.

8. Fencing & Demarcation

Given the nature of the TIGLS development and the size of the site, the use of widespread fencing is not going to be possible and in any case would detract from the overall aim of the project.

During an earlier visit to Leyton Farm with Moray Landscapes the use of fencing was discussed in relation to protecting small sites or equipment areas.

There are numerous types and variances of fencing and the chosen type will be dependant on the risk, the location and the desired aim. Fencing provides a demarcation line and depending on the type of structure used it can communicate that a site is extremely secure or alternatively it can be discreet but still provide the demarcation effect.

In relation to TIGLS and the nature of Menie Estate it is not thought that widescale fencing would be required and given the high number of access points it would ultimately be ineffective and in any case detrimental to the image of the estate.

Depending on environmental issues, wildlife access or professional requirements in relation to golf course construction there may be a need to apply fencing within areas of the site. The general advice would be to ensure that fencing is well maintained and at areas of risk is appropriate to achieve its aim. If fencing is used to protect a specific site it should be high enough to deter individuals from trying to overcome it and be strong enough to deter individuals from damaging it to gain entry.

Fencing also provides a platform for good signage with positively worded messages that clearly advise of the security in place, the access control restrictions and depending on the location of alarms or CCTV similar and legally required signs. Sensor alarms can be fitted to fencing to audibly alert in the event of tampering but the rural nature of the site would make false alarms a clear possibility. The alarming of containers or equipment within a fenced area is more effective. When using fencing the application of the "onion peeling principle should be applied.

Because of the size of the site and the fact that various activities will be spread over the entire site the aim should be to risk assess each one and decide what security is required on an individual basis. Ring fencing and enhancing security at high risk locations is more practical and effective than trying to protect the entire site.

9. Barbed Wire

Please see Appendix A

