

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

SECURITY, Collaborative Project

Grant Agreement no. 285222

Best Practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Regions



D5.3: Case Study Evaluation Reporting Period 1

Deliverable details	
Deliverable number	D5.3
Author(s)	FAC
Due date	30 th September 2013
Delivered date	10 th September 2013
Dissemination level	RE
Contact person EC	

Contributing Partners	
1.	TNO
2.	ALU
3.	CNR
4.	UMRC
5.	ITTI
6.	SLCT
7.	UU
8.	JVM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objectives

The purpose of D5.3 is to present an account of the developments of each of the eight case study research areas in the BESECURE project.

Description of the work

An overview of the progress of the case study leads in carrying out their research on urban security and safety is provided in eight dedicated chapters, one for each case study area. The various activities undertaken as part of Cycle 1 and the first stage of Cycle 2 of the case study research schedule is detailed. Information is also provided on stakeholders engaged with and data obtained during the first 18 months of the project.

Results and conclusions

The case study leads are currently mid way through Cycle 2 of the research schedule, which is concerned with gathering and evaluating information. Overall the case study research is continuing apace, although delays in specific aspects of the research agenda have been incurred. A wide range of information has now been collated, and has been transferred to WP6 for detailed evaluation. Once evaluated, the case study findings will form the knowledge base on which many of the BESECURE tools will be based.

Project information
Acronym:
BESECURE

Grant Agreement N°:
285222
Total Cost:
€ 4,321,420
EU Contribution:
€ 3,468,092

Starting Date:
01/04/2012
Duration:
36 months

Website:
www.besecure-project.eu

Coordinator:
Nederlandse Organisatie
voor Toegepast
Natuurwetenschappelijk
Onderzoek – TNO

[Redacted]
[Redacted] erg, The

Partners:
TNO, The Netherlands
University of Ulster, Ireland
Fraunhofer, Germany
Albert Ludwigs University,
Germany
Itti, Poland
The Stephan Lawrence
Charitable Trust, UK
Future Analytics Consulting,
Ireland
JVM, UK
Crabbe Consulinting, UK
Consiglio Nazionale Delle
Ricerche, Italy
Universita degle Studi
Mediterrane, Italy
Experian, The Netherlands
Stichting dr. H. Verwey
Jonker, The Netherlands
Erasmus University, The
Netherlands

Coordinator contact:
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1. Purpose and outline of BESECURE project	5
1.2. Purpose and outline of Work Package 5	5
1.3. Purpose and outline of D5.3.....	6
2. Approach to Case Study Research.....	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Cyclic Approach.....	7
3. Case Study Area: Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK	11
3.1 Introduction	11
3.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points.....	11
3.3 Activities undertaken.....	12
3.4 Stakeholder consultation.....	13
3.5 Data obtained	13
4. Case Study Area: London –Tower Hamlets, UK.....	14
4.1 Introduction	14
4.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points.....	14
4.3 Activities undertaken.....	15
4.4 Stakeholder consultation.....	15
4.5 Data obtained	16
5. Case Study Area: London –Borough of Lewisham, UK.....	17
5.1 Introduction	17
5.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points.....	17
5.3 Activities undertaken.....	17
5.4 Stakeholder consultation.....	18
5.5 Data obtained	18
6. Case Study Area: Freiburg, Germany	19
6.1 Introduction	19
6.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points.....	19
6.3 Activities undertaken.....	19
6.4 Stakeholder consultation.....	20
6.5 Data obtained	20
7. Case Study Area: The Hague, Netherlands	21
7.1 Introduction	21
7.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points.....	21
7.3 Activities undertaken.....	22
7.4 Stakeholder consultation.....	22
7.5 Data obtained	22
8. Case Study Area: Arghillá	24
8.1 Introduction	24
8.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points.....	24
8.3 Activities undertaken.....	25
8.4 Stakeholder consultation.....	25
8.5 Data obtained	25
9. Case Study Area: Naples, Italy	27
9.1 Introduction	27
9.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points.....	27
9.3 Activities undertaken.....	28
9.4 Stakeholder consultation.....	28
9.5 Data obtained	29

10. Case Study Area: Poznan, Poland 30

10.1 Introduction 30

10.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points..... 30

10.3 Activities undertaken..... 30

10.4 Stakeholder consultation..... 31

10.5 Data obtained 32

11. Use of case study research findings in BESECURE..... 33

12. Next Steps..... 35

Appendix 1 Extracts from Case Files Template..... 36

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose and outline of BESECURE project

The project BESECURE (Best practice Enhancers SECURITY in Urban REgions) will work towards a better understanding of urban security through the examination of different European urban areas. By examining eight urban areas throughout Europe, BESECURE will build a comprehensive and pragmatic knowledge base that will support policy making on urban security challenges by sharing best practices that are in use throughout Europe, and by providing visualisation and assessment tools and guidelines that will help local policy makers to assess the impact of their practices, and improve their decision making.

1.2. Purpose and outline of Work Package 5

As described in the DoW the objective of Work Package 5 (WP5) in the BESECURE project is to identify strategic policy directives in order to inform the formulation of best practice initiatives. As such, WP5 contributes to the major objectives by developing a **knowledge** base on best practices of policy makers in urban security and the **understanding** of the underlying indicators of successful (or even unsuccessful) approaches. It is also part of the case study research to **develop** a tool or method with policy makers that offers support in their policy challenges on urban security where the knowledge and understanding of the project is implemented. And to make sure to what stakeholders the eventual results can be **transferred**.

This is achieved by learning from policy makers how to approach security issues, develop options, select and implement, and monitor progress in order to determine best practices for determining drivers (indicators) and actions (policy options).

Work Package 5 achieves this objective by conducting case study research in eight targeted European urban areas to:

- Examine best practices;
- Identify gaps which may exist in policy and practice in relation to undesirable security scenarios;
- Enable partner cities to learn from each other regarding their approach to security issues and provide an opportunity to work with the BESECURE consortium in order to test specific elements of the model and metrics and contribute to the monitoring and impact study within their urban zone;
- Provide an evidence base on the use of metrics which through dissemination will inform policy makers in a variety of distressed environments and urban zones.

WP5 is carried out by a working group that consists of eight case study leaders (from herein referred to as CSL's) steering the case study research (the 'field work') and a work package leader who is responsible for the coordination of the case study research.

All activities carried out in WP5 comply with the ethical statement and code of conduct set out in D8.2. All research participants engaged with, as part of the case study research detailed in this report, were required to sign an informed consent form.

1.3. Purpose and outline of D5.3

The purpose of Deliverable 5.3 'Case Study Evaluation Reporting Period 1' (hereafter D5.3) is to provide an account of the activities, interviews, experiences, acquired data and other relevant material for each of the eight case study areas since the case study research activity commenced in October 2012 (the first six months of WP5 were dedicated to planning and preparing for the case study research).

The progress of each case study research area is set out in a dedicated chapter of this report (Chapters 3-10). A summary of the progress of each case study area is set out in Table 1.

Chapter 11 sets out the various ways in which information emerging from the case study research underpins much of the work being carried out in other work packages. Finally, Chapter 12 presents a brief overview of future plans for the case study research.

Table 1 Case Study Progress Summary

Case Study Area	Progress Summary
Belfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with a wide range of stakeholders. • A wide range of qualitative and quantitative information has been obtained. • 2 case files received. • Additional case files currently under preparation.
Tower Hamlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with a wide range of stakeholders. • A wide range of qualitative and quantitative information has been obtained. • 1 general case file received. • More specific case files currently under preparation.
Lewisham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews have been carried out with a small number of stakeholders. Additional interviews have been arranged. • A range of qualitative and quantitative information has been obtained. • 1 general case file received. • Another case file is currently under preparation.
Freiburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews have been carried out with a number of stakeholders. • A range of qualitative and quantitative information has been obtained. • 2 general case file received.
The Hague	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews have been carried out with a variety of stakeholders. • A range of qualitative and quantitative information has been obtained. • 2 general case file received. • Additional case files focusing on 'approaches' are currently under preparation.
Arghillá	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews have been carried out with a number of stakeholders. • Some qualitative and quantitative information has been obtained. • 3 draft case files received. • These case files will be supplemented with further information as Census data is released and additional interviews with stakeholders take place.
Naples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A really wide range of stakeholders have been engaged with. • A wide range of qualitative and quantitative data has been obtained. • 2 advanced case files received. • These case files will shortly be supplemented with further information on the 'approaches'.
Poznan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of stakeholders have been engaged with. • A range of qualitative and quantitative data has been obtained. • 3 advanced case files received. • These case files will shortly be supplemented with further information following further meetings with stakeholders.

2. Approach to Case Study Research

2.1 Introduction

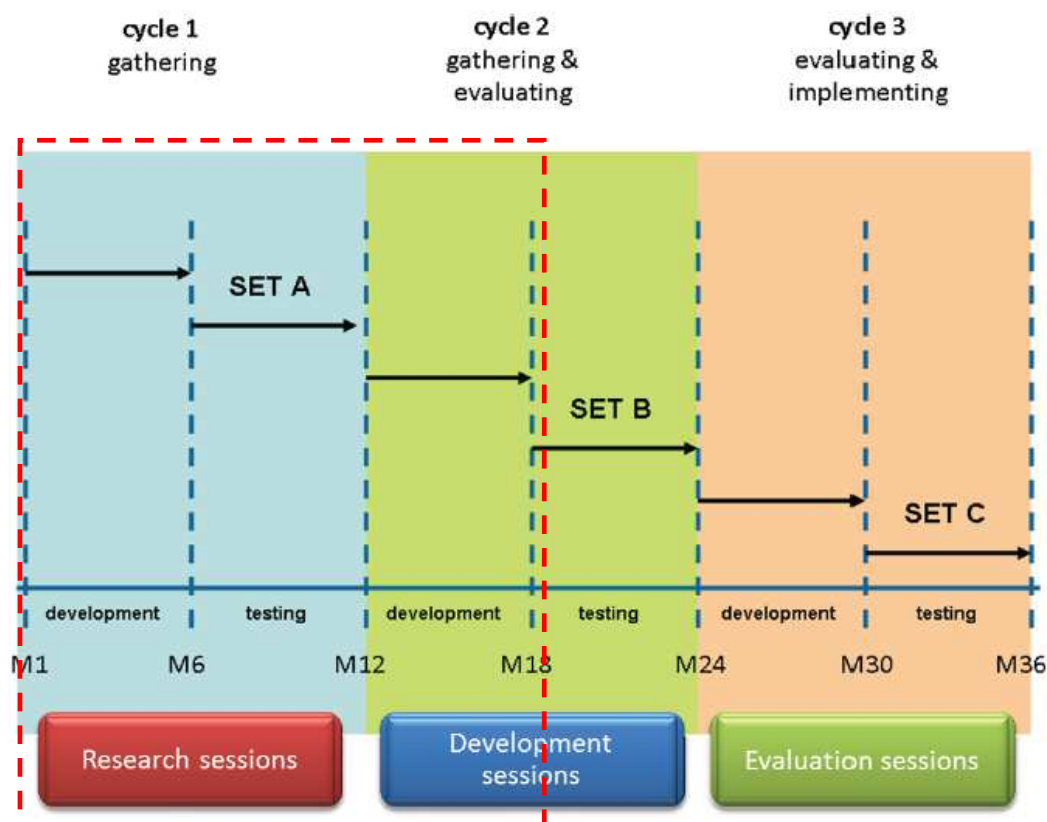
This section sets out the general approach adopted by the CSL's in carrying out research in the case study areas.

2.2 Cyclic Approach

A general, coherent and structured approach for all case study areas was set out in Deliverable 5.1 'Guidelines for Case Study Interaction Sessions', delivered in Month 6 of the project. These guidelines present an approach to align and structure the case study research findings so that they can be effectively organised and managed.

The case study research was aligned with three types of case study stakeholder interaction sessions:

- Research Sessions: Obtaining relevant data from stakeholders in order to gain insights into the local security challenges, policies and practices
- Development Sessions: Used to identify the interests and needs of local stakeholders with regard to the end-products of BESECURE
- Evaluation Sessions: To validate the (preliminary) outcomes of the project and to test the usability of the end-products.



A brief description of the purpose and objectives of Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 is provided below.

Cycle 1 Research

- **Month 1 – Month 6: Preparation of case study areas**

The first six months of the BESECURE project involved the identification and prioritisation of the final case study cities and the varying urban zones within them, in line with Task 5.1 of WP5.

Evaluation session guidelines were also prepared for the various evaluation sessions in the case study areas, as per Task 5.2, culmination in Deliverable D5.1 'Guidelines for case study interaction sessions'.

In addition, research approvals from competent national authorities were also obtained during this time, as set out in Deliverable 5.2 'Research approvals from competent authorities'.

- **Month 6 – Month 12: Case Study Work Plan #1 (CSWP)**

CSWP #1 covered the six month period from 1st October 2012 to 31st March 2013. CSWP #1 provided a framework in which to establish the overall context for the BESECURE case study research agenda. The primary objectives for of CSWP #1 were:

- a) to ensure that all primary stakeholders are familiar with and signed-up to the case study's objectives, their role, and the resources they will assign
- b) to have clarity on primary stakeholders' initial views on what potential product output(s) from BESECURE might be of value to them on an on-going basis in their field of work or in their 'community', and why they are of this view
- c) to have identified relevant macro, meso and micro policies that have been applied in the case study area and which have (and have not) contributed to making a difference to security and safety issues in the case study area
- d) to have identified how, when, where & why relevant policies have been applied and other interventions, their consequences and findings
- e) to have gathered up-to-date knowledge on facts and perceptions about the security and the safety of the case study area
- f) to have gathered initial information on the range of motives of those who perpetrate, or who through their actions contribute to, the security and safety issues that cause concern in the case study area

Cycle 2 Gathering and Evaluating

- **Month 12- Month 18 Case Study Work Plan (CSWP) #2**

CSWP #2 sets out the work plan for the first stage of the second cycle of the BESECURE case study research, covering a six month period from 1st April 2013 to 30th September 2013. CSWP #2 is the current work plan period. The stated purpose of CSWP #2 is to provide clear direction to the BESECURE CSL's on the specific actions required to be undertaken in the period between 1st April 2013 and 30th September 2013. The overarching objectives for this work plan period are:

- a) To investigate important focus points in greater detail (specifics);

- b) To re-affirm who the most important stakeholders are and how BESECURE can respond to their needs;
- c) To provide the information to populate the data framework (WP2) and case study registry (WP6); and,
- d) To provide WP3 and WP4 with the specifications needed to progress their work on the form of the BESECURE toolbox.

There are three key elements of CSWP #2, as described below:

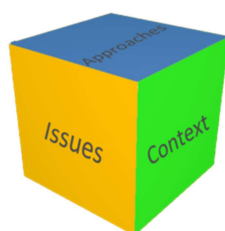
- *Focus Points (as set out in each specific case study area chapter below)*

Based on an evaluation of findings emerging from CSWP #1, and from the feedback of CSL's key areas were set out for each of the CSL's to focus on. CSL's were then requested to complete a number of templates, known as Case Files.

- *Case Files (refer to Appendix 1 for more information on case files)*

A case file is a condensed, structured description of a practice that has been carried out in a certain area. The case file collates information on security issues, approaches used by stakeholders to address these security issues, and the context or characteristics of the urban area in which the approach is applied or the issue occurs. Each case study leader determines the most appropriate research methods to gather information on each of the requested items listed in the case file form. Suggested methods include interviews, surveys (questionnaires), workshops, focus groups with stakeholders and potential end users, review of national census data, media articles, published research, journal articles, policy documents, guidelines etc.

The case file template was designed to ensure that the information emerging from the case study research would be comparable and allow WP6 to identify key trends and patterns on urban security. The case file template encompasses the three elements of the BESECURE 'cube'.



Issues – information on a specific security challenge or problem

Approaches – information on policies and practices to address the issue in question

Context – variables that provide information on the specific characteristics of the urban zone that the issue occurs in or that the approach is applied to.

In addition to the above, the case file also contains a section called 'references and other information', which is intended to capture information on sources used to fill in the form.

- *Common Data Framework (information on data will be reported on in WP2 D2.2)*

In addition to the qualitative information collected through the case file, there is also a need to assemble quantitative information to develop the 'context' of the area and to provide information to test potential use cases. A meta-information data framework template was provided to all CSL's to ensure consistency in approach.

- **Month 18-Month 24 – Case Study Work Plan (CSWP) #3**

CSWP is currently under preparation and will shortly be released to the CSL's. It is anticipated that the case study research will enter a phase of early evaluation, with a view

to gradually moving towards a testing and implementation of BESECURE products by potential end users and supported by CSL's.

Cycle 3 Evaluating and Implementing

Cycle 3 will commence at Month 24, and will cover the final year of the project. Two dedicated work plans will be prepared encompassing six-month periods. The focus of Cycle 3 work plans will be on evaluating.

3. Case Study Area: Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK

3.1 Introduction

The Belfast Case Study research is led by University of Ulster (UU). This chapter presents an overview of UU's progress in carrying out the case study research from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

3.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

Northern Ireland experienced a sustained period of civil unrest between 1969 and 1998. This period in Northern Ireland history known as 'the troubles' resulted in widespread loss of life, in Belfast alone 1,500 people lost their lives. The British army, first deployed to restore order in Northern Ireland in 1969, became a feature of Belfast life for almost three decades with huge fortified barracks being constructed and a 'ring of steel' prohibiting access to and from the city centre. Indeed this represented the only real development activity during this period with ongoing political instability and criminality deterring investment prospects within Belfast's Central Business District (CBD). Despite the cease fires of 1994 and 1998, Belfast continues to struggle to come to terms with the legacy of the conflict between the two communities.

Whilst the City has experienced a sustained period of political stability and 'peace' post-1998 the two communities continue to live in polarisation. This is perhaps best encapsulated by the continued presence of fortified divides between Protestant and Catholic communities and the relative segregation of services. Additionally the retrenchment in territorial division in tandem with almost three decades of economic stagnation has resulted in deep rooted pockets of deprivation and social exclusion across both communities, particularly those in close proximity to Belfast City Centre. A number of innovative strategies have been adopted at interface points between the two communities to redress the legacy of the conflict, harmonise community relations, ease underlying tensions and promote social and economic development. These strategies include; the North City Business Centre and Cityside Community Engagement Initiative at Duncairn Gardens in the North of the City and the Stewartstown Road Regeneration Project which straddles the areas of Suffolk and Lenadoon in West Belfast.

In addition, a number of innovative measures have been introduced to alleviate 'normal' crime in the city including the Belfast City Council's alley-gating schemes.

Whilst offering numerous examples of anti-terrorism policing and the ability to effectively deal with public order offences such as rioting, the city of Belfast also has the capacity to learn from and absorb the lessons of other cities particularly in dealing with organised crime and hate crime. The legacy of three decades of civil unrest in Northern Ireland meant that Belfast did not experience the same levels of international migration as other UK and Western European cities. The Northern Ireland Peace Process and expansion of the European Union in 2004 contributed to a radical transformation of the population profile of Belfast. More than 3,600 international inward migrants arrived in the five year period 2004-2008. This has resulted in a shift in emphasis away from indigenous sectarian based criminality with increased incidents of race hate crime reported over the last three years.

On reflection of the urban security issues most pertinent to Belfast urban areas, three

focus points were identified in CSWP #2 for UU to explore in specific detail (using the case file templates), as set out in the table below.

Belfast Focus Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Public disorder – episodes of rioting and other public order offences▪ Anti-social behaviour▪ Motor theft

3.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

UU's CSWP #1 activities focused primarily on establishing initial contact and forming relationships with key stakeholders. As part of this, key people and departments were identified as potential interview candidates for forthcoming research, and to assist in the collation of data.

Significant time and effort was channelled into the identification and collation of secondary data and statistics in order to build a profile of urban security issues and associated factors in the city. In addition, a database compiling crime related media reporting was developed.

Based on initial meetings, some concern was raised by UU that they may encounter an element of 'internal politics' in some of the institutions, which may present challenges in eliciting interesting information on approaches etc. to deal with urban security issues. However, the UU team expressed confidence that they had secured 'buy in' from the key decision makers so those issues would not be insurmountable.

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

During the past six months, UU has continued the collation of secondary data to build a complete picture of security factors of pertinence to urban areas within the city. More intensive primary research methods have also been adopted, involving interviews with stakeholders and focus group discussions. This has resulted in the collation of a comprehensive catalogue of primary data on the characteristics and context within which specific urban security issues take place (i.e. public disorder, anti-social behaviour and motor theft), as well as information on approaches to deal with them.

This information has been presented using the case file format and the common data framework template (distributed to CSL's by WP2 lead). Two draft case files have now been received: one on public disorder and rioting and one on anti-social behaviour. A third case file on auto-theft is under preparation. The two case files received will be supplemented with additional information as more interviews are carried out.

It is anticipated that final case files will be ready for detailed analysis and evaluation in September 2013 (analysis and evaluation will be carried out under WP6).

3.4 Stakeholder consultation

The UU BESECURE team has made extensive contact with key stakeholders relevant to the project and has had the support of all contacted. The Belfast Case has three principal stakeholders, as follows:

- Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI): Representatives from the Crime Prevention Team and Belfast Policy and Community Partnership have been interviewed.
- Belfast City Council (BCC): Representatives from two departments of Belfast City Council have been presented to and interviewed. These are the Development Team and the Community Safety Management Team.
- Institute for Conflict Research (ICR): The Director of ICR has been interviewed.

Other stakeholders interviewed in recent months are:

- Belfast City Centre Management;
- Pubs Ulster;
- Association of City Centre Management/Purple Flag;
- Belfast Chamber of Commerce; and,
- Belfast Healthy City.

UU report that the interviews to date have been very positive with all respondents being open, transparent and supportive of the project. Indeed this support has generated further interview opportunities with additional key stakeholder groupings.

3.5 Data obtained

A range of qualitative data detailing on the key dynamics of security considered most pertinent from a stakeholder perspective have been obtained through interviews with stakeholders.

Data has also been collated on initiatives and best practice interventions being implemented across the city to curb instances of anti-social behaviour, most notably around the night time economy.

A range of quantitative data has been collated, in line with WP2 requirements on urban data. The data collated encompasses environmental, societal, economic and institutional aspects of Belfast city that may provide insights on urban security and safety.

4. Case Study Area: London –Tower Hamlets, UK

4.1 Introduction

The Tower Hamlets Case Study research is led by JVM. This chapter presents an overview of JVM's progress in carrying out the case study research over from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

4.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

The Tower Hamlets of east London is unparalleled in its history of diversity and growth. Long a place of settlement for migrant communities the borough has experienced waves of migration including Flemish, French, Jews, Irish, Somali, Chinese and Eastern European communities. The history of diversity and migration has given the borough a rich heritage, visible in its historic environment, local buildings and archaeology, parks, open spaces and views, archives and collections many of which are of local, national and international importance. Local cultural activities such as markets and festivals attract visitors from across the UK and further afield. The borough's population continues to be ethnically diverse, with almost half of residents coming from black and minority ethnic backgrounds. The borough is home to the largest Bangladeshi population in the UK; 33% of local people come from a Bangladeshi background. The local population has grown markedly over the past 20 years, spurred by the dynamic growth of Canary Wharf. The 2011 Census estimated the population at 254,100; this is a 29.6% increase on the 2001 Census results and was the highest growth rate across England and Wales. It is expected that this growth will continue and the population is expected to reach 361,000 by 2035.

The Tower Hamlets Case Study is focusing primarily on Anti-Social Behaviour within Poplar HARCA housing estates. Poplar HARCA is a registered Social Landlord, a non-profit organisation and a registered charity. It owns and manages around 8,500 homes in Poplar, Tower Hamlets, and East London, England. Most of these homes were transferred from the local authority, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, between 1998 and 2009. The rest were built by Poplar HARCA with their development partners. 'HARCA' stands for Housing and Regeneration Community Association.

Poplar HARCA's properties are located in the Poplar district of Tower Hamlets, East London, England. These properties are concentrated in 11 housing estates spanning four local administration wards within the London borough of Tower Hamlets. The wards are Mile End East, Bromley by Bow, Limehouse, and East India & Lansbury.

On reflection of the urban security issues most pertinent to Tower Hamlets and specifically, Poplar HARCA housing estate, three focus points associated with the issue of anti-social behaviour were identified in CSWP #2 for JVM to explore in specific detail (using the case file templates), as set out in the table below.

Tower Hamlets Focus Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti-Social Behaviour, predominantly on public sector subsidised housing schemes (mainly mentioned) ▪ Disturbances caused by youth (including college – but not university – students) (now high) ▪ Graffiti (was high, now reduced)

4.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

Much of the work carried out by JVM in CSWP #2 involved researching the policy context pertaining to the case study. This entailed identifying and holding introductory discussions with key stakeholders in order to (a) make them aware of BESECURE and the specific case study, and (b) secure their in-principle support and agreement to on-going engagement / participation in the case study. Both of these were achieved with the key stakeholders who were identified and approached, which provided a solid platform from which to carry out more detailed engagement with key stakeholders.

The other key activity area for CSWP #1 was data gathering. The focus for the first six months was to identify and to gather as far possible, and as much as possible, relevant quantitative and qualitative data. The case study was most successful in sourcing published data, primarily quantitative and to a lesser extent qualitative. The sources of data were those known / anticipated at the start of the project and new sources of data drawn were identified following consultation with stakeholders. In the main, the data was accessible from desk top sources, and did not at this time involve unpublished or not publicly available data.

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

The CSWP #2 work has primarily focused on tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) from policy and evidence to organisational changes and partnering work. As part of this, JVM has been actively establishing key contacts, reviewing publications and increasing their network of contacts by proactively pursuing key lines of enquiry, organising meetings/interviews, being part of conferences and dedicating time to gathering and evaluating data.

The case files being prepared by JVM provide an overall view of ASB in specific urban areas of Tower Hamlets and served also as the basis from which specific cases files are now being analysed. The work carried out also includes a list of appendices that help to inform the dynamics of the area, in relation to the socio-economic, political and geographical aspects of the Poplar HARCA area. This therefore, has contributed to a better understanding of the ASB topic and on reflection, the context of urban security.

JVM are currently progressing with two case studies: drug dealing from the estates and the Family Intervention Project.

It is expected that advanced case files will be available for detailed analysis and evaluation under WP6 by the end of September 2013.

4.4 Stakeholder consultation

A broad stakeholder consultation has taken place with a series of interviews taken place with the following:

- Poplar HARCA'S ASB team;
- Metropolitan Police;
- Tower Hamlets Safer Neighbourhood;
- Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime;
- Community Safety and Crime and Charity;

- Tower Hamlets/ Head of Regeneration.

JVM has also attended a number of conferences relating to urban security including a conference on ASB organised by Poplar HARCA, Tower Hamlets and Metropolitan Police and an International Crime Science conference, where members of the Home Office and EU among others were present. A list of contacts is being maintained, with the intention of further developing interesting lines of enquiry. Additional interviews have also been arranged and these are scheduled to take place within the coming weeks and months.

4.5 Data obtained

A wide database comprising a combination of qualitative and quantitative information has been prepared by JVM.

Qualitative data have also been collated from various government publications, academic papers and Poplar HARCA'S documents, including the following, which represents a brief, non-exhaustive selection of documents reviewed:

- ASB policy document, A Case Study: Tackling Gangs, FIP, Breakdown of ASB cases);
- Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016;
- Core Strategy Developing Plan Document 2009 (Tower Hamlets);
- Core Strategy Developing Plan Document 2010 (Tower Hamlets);
- Tower Hamlets Anti-Social Behaviour Policy;
- Anti-Social Behaviour in Social Housing.

Observations from interviews with important stakeholders have also contributed to building the database.

An extensive collection of quantitative data relevant to a broad range of factors which influence or are of interest to exploring urban security and safety in Tower Hamlets has also been gathered by JVM. A brief selection of quantitative data acquired is provided below:

- Benefit Claimants - Employment and Support Allowance;
- Benefit Claimants - Disability Living Allowance;
- Housing Benefit Claimants;
- Income Support;
- Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police (administrative geographies).

5. Case Study Area: London –Borough of Lewisham, UK

5.1 Introduction

The Lewisham Case Study research is led by the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust (SLCT). This chapter presents an overview of SCLT's progress in carrying out the case study research over from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

5.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

The constituency of Lewisham Deptford stretches from the northernmost tip of the London Borough of Lewisham, down through Deptford and New Cross to the centre of Lewisham itself. It comprises seven wards of Brockley, Crofton Park, Evelyn, Ladywell, Lewisham Central, New Cross and Telegraph Hill. Key features of the London Borough of Lewisham include:

- High levels of deprivation;
- Rapidly growing population;
- Large population of young people;
- Large Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population.

Lewisham is ranked as the 31st most deprived local authority area in England, and the 15th most ethnically diverse local authority area in England: over 170 languages are spoken in Lewisham, and two out of every five residents are from a black or minority ethnic background.

On reflection of the urban security issues most pertinent to Lewisham, it was decided to focus on three key issues during the CSWP #2 period (using the case file templates), as set out in the table below.

Lewisham Focus Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Anti-social behaviour caused by youth in multiple wards, maybe choose a specific ward/estate▪ Other type of anti-social behaviour that CS believes is very important▪ Burglaries

5.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

As part of CSWP #1 SCLT identified high priority stakeholders who could be approached as part of the case study research. A wide cross section of stakeholders were identified including individuals with responsibility for and involved in police performance, policing and crime in London, policy in Lewisham, community safety and security in Lewisham and reducing youth crime and gang culture issues in Lewisham. Interviews with two stakeholders took place during this period, with additional interviews arranged for future dates. The interviews assisted in the identification of data relevant to burglary and anti-social behaviour, and also provided insight on typical approaches used to tackle safety and security issues in Lewisham.

SCLT also identified and mapped out urban security and safety policies/interventions that are applied in the Lewisham area. A large number of initiatives and policies were identified that are designed to tackle criminal activity and enable citizens to feel safe in their communities.

A database of media articles on burglary and anti-social behaviour in Lewisham was also developed.

SLCT also attended a workshop on 'ending gang and youth violence' held at Lewisham Youth Offending Service. In addition, SCLT attended and presented at a Youth event on Police and Crime Commissioners in Birmingham where young people expressed their views on community safety

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

SLCT are continuing to obtain an understanding of the issues and approaches around burglary and anti-social behaviour in Lewisham. Two case files, one relating to burglaries and one relating to the issue of anti-social behaviour, are currently being advanced and are expected to be completed by mid-September. As part of these case files, a number of approaches currently used by stakeholders to address each issue are being explored through on-going research and consultation.

5.4 Stakeholder consultation

Interviews have taken place with a UK Government Cabinet member for Community Safety and an Inspectorate Police Officer for Lewisham. SLCT reported some bureaucratic delays in interviewing potential stakeholders/end users. For example, it was necessary to complete a detailed interview approval questionnaire, which is currently being considered by Lewisham Council. Interviews with additional stakeholders are arranged to take place within the coming weeks.

5.5 Data obtained

Qualitative data on approaches to urban security and safety have been collated from interviews with stakeholders, observations and informal discussions with members of the local community and from secondary research of relevant reports, such as Lewisham Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring report, 2011 – 2012, Overview of Deptford Report, 2008, Lewisham Local Development Framework, Local Development Scheme Planning Policy, February 2013, and reports from Lewisham Safer Neighbourhood teams, covering New Cross and Brockley Wards.

An overview of the type of quantitative data collated as part of the case study research is provided below:

- Anti-social behaviour statistics 2009;
- Burglary graphs for New Cross and Brockley Wards;
- Lewisham at-a-glance statistical reports covering a variety of indicators for Lewisham;
- Data obtained from the Office for National Statistics;
- Data obtained from National Census;
- Data obtained from The Metropolitan Police;
- Data obtained from the Lewisham Council website.

6. Case Study Area: Freiburg, Germany

6.1 Introduction

The Freiburg Case Study research is led by the Albert Ludwig University Freiburg (ALU). This chapter presents an overview of ALU's progress in carrying out the case study research over from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

6.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

Freiburg is located in close proximity to both France and Switzerland. The city's resident population is constantly growing and amounts to about 220,000 inhabitants today. Local authorities encourage civic participation in decision-making processes and foster cooperative approaches in dealing with (potential) problems on the local level. In general, Freiburg strives towards maintaining a climate of tolerance and openness for diversity. With regard to the realm of safety and security this means taking adequate (preventative) security measures without destroying the freedom of public space which is indispensable for urban vitality. Although the crime rate slightly decreased in 2009, the number of reported criminal offences per 100,000 inhabitants is the highest of all cities in Baden-Württemberg. The police and policy makers are especially concerned about youth criminality and alcohol-related violent crime in the historic city centre.

Following an initial review of safety and security issues of most pertinence to urban areas in the city of Freiburg, it was decided to focus on three key issues during the CSWP #2 period (using the case file templates), as set out in the table below.

Freiburg Focus Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Violent crime in the inner city/ the old town of Freiburg on weekends (related to massive alcohol consumption of adolescents and the concentration of discotheques in this area). ▪ The problems of incivilities in the area surrounding Freiburg's main rail station (local drug users scene, passenger related crimes, arriving football fans etc.).

6.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

During CSWP #1 ALU focused on the acquisition of public and non-public statistical data of relevance to urban security and safety.

Several interviews with important stakeholders took place, including representatives of Freiburg's police force, the municipal crime prevention board, the mayor of the village of Kirchbach, city borough manager, and experts from the Max-Planck-Institute on regional crime analysis and research. In addition, ALU attended a public meeting on security issues of the 'Free Voters' party.

An information sheet about REGIT (regional prosecution unit on Islamist terrorism) was also produced.

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

Case study research carried out as part of CSWP #2 included the on-going collation of urban data relevant to specific urban security issues (i.e. violent crime and public disorder) and interviews with additional stakeholders, primarily representatives of the Freiburg police force.

The main data sources utilised were municipality statistics and police recorded crime data. The information compiled during this time was used to prepare two case files. One case file has been prepared on violent crime, and sets out five approaches used to address this. The other case file focused on drug abuse in two hotspot locations of the city.

ALU also spent some time on planning a survey in Freiburg (drafting of a questionnaire), which could possibly support the construction of a survey-instrument to measure fear of crime.

6.4 Stakeholder consultation

An overview of the stakeholder consultation undertaken to date by ALU is provided below:

- Visit to a public meeting of the “Free Voters” party;
- Expert discussion with leader of municipal board of crime prevention, social worker, assigned mayor, police chiefs;
- Consultation with experts from the Max-Planck-Institute on regional crime analysis & research;
- Expert discussion with police stakeholders.

6.5 Data obtained

Qualitative data on factors associated with urban security and safety have been acquired through various stakeholder interviews. In addition, media reports from local newspapers articles on crime and crime prevention have been compiled and an analysis of 60 articles has been carried out with classification attributes assigned such as headline, key words, short summary and images.

Quantitative urban data have been obtained on a wide range of factors of relevance to urban security and safety issues. This includes crime datasets, and data on a range of social, economic, environmental and institutional factors.

7. Case Study Area: The Hague, Netherlands

7.1 Introduction

The Hague Case Study research is led by TNO. This chapter presents an overview of the TNO case study team's progress in carrying out the case study research over from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

7.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

The Hague is situated on the west coast of the Netherlands and is home to the Dutch parliament. It is the largest village in Europe and the international city of peace and justice represented by the international Court of Justice and several International Organizations like Europol and Eurojust. The Hague is the third largest city in the Netherlands with a population of 482,510, comprising over 100 nationalities.

Over the years, The Hague has established a best practice for enhancing urban security using an approach that is grounded in a linked chain of responsibility (the 'ketenaanpak'). This practice is called the 'Safetyhouse approach' ('veiligheidshuis'), where several parties like the council, police, after-care rehabilitation and welfare organizations work together to (pro)act against severe and recurring crime. The Safetyhouse approach focuses on five priority areas: juvenile crime and anti-social behaviour, violence, drug-related crime and nuisance, safety in public areas and security enforcement, supervision and monitoring.

Through concentrated efforts by the police and measures such as the 'Safetyhouse approach', The Hague was able to significantly reduce crime numbers. Over the last years The Hague has succeeded in reducing crime and other forms of anti-social behaviour. The number of offences has dropped to below the level of ten years ago (reported 42.000 in 2009), but the Municipal Executive would like to see it decrease further in the next years. Future policy is likely to focus on addressing hardening crime, new groups of perpetrators, and tackling incidences of violent crime. In the upcoming years The Hague will invest in (problem) families, extended schools and law enforcement on the street in order to give the youth a better chance in the community. The council will cooperate with their partners in a three-step approach: remark, intervene and return to a normal acceptable level. A specific focus will be placed on increasing the safety and security of problems areas such as Escamp, Schilderswijk and Transvaal.

The Hague case study research focuses primarily on three issues of urban security and safety, as set out in the table below.

The Hague Focus Points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nuisance of youth groups in the Schilderswijk ▪ Regeneration of a socially deprived area ▪ Home burglaries: exploring multiple approaches 	

7.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

Activity carried out during the CSWP #1 period by the TNO case study research team include the identification of key urban security issues and approaches on a macro (city) and meso (city district) level. Information emerging from desk-based research of policy and research documents and from initial meetings with relevant organisations was reviewed in order to identify important issues and approaches.

Considerable time was also afforded to the identification of stakeholders with knowledge and experience of urban security issues and approaches, and initial contact was made with these stakeholders to secure their support and participation as case study stakeholders in the BESECURE project.

Relevant local media articles on safety and security in The Hague were also compiled and stored in a database.

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

Research on best practices and the ways in which policy is transferred and implemented as intervention approaches took on a greater focus in CSWP #2. Through on-going stakeholder consultation (with The Hague municipality and the police force), the following urban security issues were identified as of particular interest:

- Home burglary;
- Youth nuisance & criminal youth groups.

Following the identification of core urban security issues, a concerted effort to compile urban data on the context within which these issues occur, and approaches used by stakeholders to address these issues, was made. This information was compiled using the case file templates.

Statistical data on the context and character of the urban areas in which security issues are occurring was also obtained and provided to WP2.

7.4 Stakeholder consultation

A series of interviews have been carried out with a variety of stakeholders. Interviews were carried out both with individual stakeholders and stakeholder groups. An overview of the stakeholders consulted with to date is provided below:

- Police;
- Municipality;
- Youth workers;
- Urban planners;
- Street coaches;
- Probation officers;
- Housing corporations etc.

7.5 Data obtained

An extensive catalogue of data has now been collated. Qualitative data have been

obtained from media articles, observation notes from stakeholder interviews, policy and research documents on the safety and security issues and approaches in The Hague.

Statistical data relevant to the specific urban zones explored as part of the case file research on a range of factors relevant to security have been compiled (this information has been collated for both WP5 and WP2). Examples of the type of urban data collated include demographics and socio-economic data such as unemployment rates.

8. Case Study Area: Arghillá

8.1 Introduction

The Arghillá Case Study research is led by UMRC. This chapter presents an overview of the Arghillá case study team's progress in carrying out the case study research over from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

8.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

Arghillá is a suburban area within the municipality of Reggio Calabria. It is strongly characterised by urban and social weakness. A number of distinct features, such as micro-crime rates and low safety and security perceptions, combine to make it an interesting paradigmatic case study in urban safety and security issues. Research studies have shown that the poor quality built environment, which features high levels of dereliction and urban decay, have resulted in a high-risk area, which is perceived negatively in terms of safety. In addition, Arghillá is located in an area which is of high risk to seismic events, which has also contributed to the poor quality of its physical environment.

The availability of affordability housing in the Arghillá neighbourhood led to a substantial increase in population, with large numbers of low income families migrating into the area from the urban centre. Over time, the high level of disadvantage has led to widespread social problems and a rising crime rate, which have been exacerbated by a negative public perception of the area, and low levels of civic pride amongst residents. Arghillá has now developed into a 'ghetto' type area quite isolated from the wider Reggio Calabria area, with violent crime, prostitution, drug dealing being common occurrences.

In recent years, several initiatives have been implemented to tackle the social problems in the area. Many of these are led by local community organisations, including 'A.R.T.E. – Le Muse', which encourages positive personal development by engaging in the arts and also NODIDA, a group established to deliver a more socially inclusive environment for woman, and ROMA residents. In addition, church groups and local volunteers are playing an active role rehabilitating communities and working towards job creation by establishing social enterprise initiatives in areas such as agriculture, local crafts and handmade products. These initiatives and others are helping to enhance the quality of life and a greater sense of security and safety.

Arghillá case study research is focusing primarily on three issues of urban security and safety, as set out in the table below.

Arghillá Focus Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Micro-criminality caused by ROMA community ▪ Secure tenure – what issues are associated with this? ▪ Decay of buildings, abandonment and decay of public spaces, lack of accessibility due to the delay in completing the subway and the lack of buses and other public transport between cruise terminal and the area. But also abandonment of traditional craft activities like goldsmith's art etc.

8.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

The initial focus of the case study research was on identifying and building a relationship with primary stakeholders, and trying to secure initial levels of interest/support for the project from potential end users.

The research undertaken during this stage also sought to identify relevant macro, meso and micro policies that have been applied in the case study area.

Another major activity was the development of a library of media articles and urban data that help form an overview of urban security and safety issues occurring in Arghillá.

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

During the past six months UMRC has continued their case study research by carrying out additional interviews with stakeholders.

Work has also progressed on the preparation of case files for different security issues occurring in Arghillá. Three draft case files have been submitted for analysis. Information used to compile the case files has mostly emerged from stakeholder consultation processes.

UMRC have experienced some difficulties in accessing reasonably up to date quantitative data on various urban security indicators. The results of the 2011 census have not been released, however are expected to become available in late 2013. UMRC will then be in a stronger position to provide a wide range of urban data to supplement information already provided in the case files.

8.4 Stakeholder consultation

In carrying out their research, UMRC is being assisted by the following stakeholders:

- Calabria Region Administration;
- Department of funding/budget;
- Department of programming;
- Department of labour, family policies, cooperation and voluntary;
- Public Housing Territorial Regional Enterprise of Reggio Calabria, Municipality of Reggio Calabria;
- Department of urban planning and public works;
- Department of education policy, youth and equal opportunities;
- Department of control and management of assets;
- Department of social policies.

8.5 Data obtained

Qualitative data compiled by UMRC for the Arghillá case study area include photographs, and interview observations. Observational findings have also emerged from the review of local media articles on urban security and safety and from interviews with relevant stakeholders.

Quantitative urban data have been obtained on a number of factors which help to set the environmental, societal and physical context within which urban security and safety issues occur. Information collected in this regard includes socio-demographic, education, socio-economic, property and urban design/urban planning related data.

The results of the most recent Census carried out in Arghillá, which took place in 2011, have yet to be published. This has led to a delay in the acquisition of urban data. However, this data should be publicly accessible in late 2013.

9. Case Study Area: Naples, Italy

9.1 Introduction

The Naples Case Study research is led by CNR. This chapter presents an overview of the Naples case study team's progress in carrying out the case study research over from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

9.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

Naples metropolitan city includes many large urban centres, 12 of which are home to more than 50,000 inhabitants. The Municipality of Afragola in the north-east zone of the metropolitan city, has an area of 18 square kilometres, with a population of 63,800 inhabitants and a population density of 3,550 inhabitants per squared kilometre. Afragola is located in the heart of ancient Campania, one of the most fertile parts of the Italian Peninsula.

The neighbourhoods explored in this case study may be described as part of a valuable historical centre (UNESCO site) characterised by traditional artisanal and retail activities partly abandoned. The resulting scenario is: high potential of re-development and regeneration, mixed social structure (a patchwork of affluent areas, deprived areas, developing areas, abandoned areas), complex economic scenario (high quality of goldsmith production and retail, commercial streets, offices as well as abandoned ground floors, illegal and informal activities, trafficking by night, informal ethnic market in secondary streets and lump labour). Some public places of the area have been recently refurbished and provided with CCTV control systems. Other parts are completely abandoned and in poor condition (both the buildings and the public places) and there are some cultural heritages that need to be restored and re-used. There is a lack of lighting, street cleaning and public transport accessibility. On the border of the study area there is a multi-ethnic settlement (prevalently a Muslim community). The area reflects the contradictions typical of Naples: different social groups that live together, different income levels and education levels in the same area, the coexistence in the same areas or buildings of honest people and member of criminal groups, hidden phenomena related to organised crime control. There are groups of activists and economic actors involved in activities of social activation and local development with the support of the City Council (the URBACT unit).

Through initial consultation with local stakeholders, CNR identified a number of issues of most concern to the safety and security of urban areas in Arghillá. These are set out in the table below:

Naples Focus Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organised crime (the so called Camorra). The organised crime is characterized by illegal drugs trafficking, racketeering phenomena, riots, homicides and territorial control provided by these organisations in order to protect their own illegal affairs. ▪ Decay of buildings, abandonment and decay of public spaces, lack of accessibility due to the delay in completing the subway and the lack of buses and other public transport between cruise terminal and the area. But also abandonment of traditional craft activities such as goldsmith's art etc. ▪ Scippo: motor vehicle theft

9.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

The CSWP #1 work undertaken by CNR comprised a combination of stakeholder consultation, participation in various working groups relevant to urban security issues, visual analysis of urban areas within the city, and the collation of articles, papers, books, videos and other documents of interest to the study of urban security and safety in Naples.

Significant time and effort was invested in compiling a comprehensive list of stakeholders to support the case study research. Stakeholders from a national-regional-metropolitan-city wide and locally (district-neighbourhood) were contacted. All high priority primary stakeholders were actively engaged with during this period. Initial meetings with these high priority stakeholders led to a more extensive contact list, which encompasses almost 60 stakeholders.

CNR also commenced a review of policies and interventions relevant to urban security, to identify approaches that could be explored in more detail as the project progresses. CNR also began a review of 'best practices' related to security and safety matters during CSWP #1.

A study of the disparity between facts and perceptions about the case study area was also carried out, with CNR gathering information on real and perceived security and safety. Information from newspapers, journals, periodic archives available online, press releases, legal documents, videos online; brochures and event flyers was collated to establish an overview of 'facts' relating to urban security and safety events. Perceptions were explored by examining fictional and movies, best-selling books and other multidisciplinary reports (on organised criminality in Naples and in the selected area).

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

CNR have continued their research with a greater emphasis on the identification and collation of a wide range of urban data which will help build a more comprehensive picture of underlying social, economic and physical factors that can influence the security and safety of an urban area.

CNR has submitted two advanced case files. One case file concentrates on organised crime, while the other case file explores general property theft related crimes. Several approaches used to tackle both of these security issues are being explored and evaluated by CNR. These case files are currently undergoing analysis as part of WP6. The information provided to date is to be supplemented with additional findings emerging from on-going meetings and interviews with stakeholders.

9.4 Stakeholder consultation

CNR has conducted an extensive stakeholder consultation process involving in excess of 50 stakeholders. The stakeholder consultation process has been organised in three groups of key subjects:

- Institutional subjects involved in the urban planning and management (i.e. city council, regional government, municipality etc.);

- Institutional subjects involved in the security management at local and central level (i.e. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, local Police offices, Prosecutors Office etc.); and,
- Local social and economic subjects.

9.5 Data obtained

A broad selection of qualitative data have been compiled which provide information on the physical environment, the societal context and the economic backdrop against which specific urban security issues are compiled.

Detailed quantitative statistical data on societal, environmental, economic and institutional factors pertaining to the urban area studied as part of the case files have been collated. In addition, crimes perpetrated at city level in the eight year period from 2004 to 2012 collated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs have also been compiled. A list of crimes per street occurring within the past year has also been made available to the CNR team.

10. Case Study Area: Poznan, Poland

10.1 Introduction

The Poznan Case Study research is led by ITTI. This chapter presents an overview of the Poznan case study team's progress in carrying out the case study research over from its commencement in October 2012 to September 2013.

10.2 Overview of case study area and key focus points

Poznan is one of the oldest and the fifth largest city in Poland. Poznan is the capital of Wielkopolska (English: Great Poland) region; it has an area of 261square km and the population of 556,022 inhabitants. Poznan city area is an important centre for trading, services, industry, culture, higher education and science. The old part of Poznan attracts tourists from all over the world for its historical background and architecture. The unemployment rate in Poznan is among the lowest in the country, equalling 1.6%. Poznan is the unquestionable capital of trade in Poland. Poznan is one of the main locations of foreign investments.

In recent years Poznan has been the host to many international events, such as EURO 2012 Football Championships, which have stimulated much investment in physical infrastructure and the quality of the build environment.

In recent years, there has been generally positive progress in how safe the city is, as perceived by residents. Recent safety perception surveys indicate that nine out of ten residents do not feel threatened in their own neighbourhood. Furthermore, reported incidences of crime are in decline according to information available from the Voivodship Police Headquarters in Poznan.

Property thefts and robbery and also vandalism and dangers posed by drunk people were cited by Poznan residents as among the biggest threats to their safety. For this reason, it was decided to focus on exploring the following security issues in detail (as listed in the table below), along with security issues relating to large scale events.

Poznan Focus Points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security issues related to large scale events ▪ Robbery ▪ Nuisance 	

10.3 Activities undertaken

CSWP #1 (1st October 2012 – 31st March 2013)

During CSWP #1 ITTI initially focused on building a relationship with stakeholder representatives of Poznan City Hall. Following successful meetings with Poznan City Hall departments, it was possible to access a broad database of statistical information relevant to security and safety issues in Poznan. Data was compiled on societal, economic, urban environment and institutional aspects that may influence the safety and security of urban areas in Poznan.

A first overview of issues, approaches, policy making and stakeholders was also conducted, supported by stakeholder interviews, and priority lists were compiled to support further evaluation, and these were mapped, where appropriate.

An analysis of the effectiveness of the city authorities in providing security during the EURO 2102 football championships was also carried out.

A wide range of media articles on crime incidents and other developments relevant to urban security and safety was also compiled.

A preliminary view of possible end-users needs and their requirements was also carried out.

CSWP #2 (1st April 2013 – 30th September 2013)

Activities carried out during CSWP#2 focused on expanding the data base collated as part of CSWP #1, with a particular focus on gathering data regarding the implementation of new policies after EURO 2012 led by Poznan City Hall.

Information was also gathered on best practices, proceedings, and policies regarding annual student festivals, Poznan Marathon and the Malta festival.

A number of stakeholder meetings also took place during this period including additional meetings with representatives of Poznan City Hall and the Deputy Marshall's Office. Information and observations arising from these meetings assisted in the analysis of security proceedings during annual festivals and large-scale events (including EURO 2012).

An analysis of Poznan security simulations (plane crash, electricity failure) was also undertaken.

The wide range of information emerging as a result of interactions with stakeholders and review of existing datasets facilitated ITTI in preparing three case files, which focused on security issues relating to large scale events, nuisance and robbery. It is anticipated that comprehensive case files will be available for analysis in WP6 by the end of September 2013.

10.4 Stakeholder consultation

An extensive stakeholder consultation process has been undertaken involving the following groups:

- Representatives of the Crisis Management and Security Department of the Poznan City Hall in relation to data collation, implementation of policies, performance of the city security system, cooperation with public forces and proceedings on the field of security;
- Representatives of the Crisis Management and Security Department of the Wielkopolska Voivodeship in relation to data gathering, proceedings analysis and policy analysis;
- Workshops with [REDACTED], the deputy chief director of the Crisis Management and Security Department of Poznan City Hall;
- Workshops with [REDACTED], the deputy chief director of the Crisis Management and Security Department of the Wielkopolska Voivodeship.

10.5 Data obtained

A combination of qualitative and quantitative data has been obtained by ITTI in the course of their case study research. Observational qualitative type information has emerged from consultations (interviews and workshops) with representatives of the Crisis Management and Security Department of Poznan City Hall, and the Crisis Management and Security Department of Wielkopolska Voivodeship.

A broad overview of the type of quantitative information on societal aspects such as demographics, population forecasts, migration, living conditions and education enrolments, economic aspects such as unemployment rate, income levels, and redundancies confirmed, and environmental aspects such as land uses.

Quantitative information on recorded crimes such as violence against persons, criminal damage, burglary, other theft offences and drug offences has also been collated. It was also possible to obtain data from publications such as the City Guard Annual Reports 2010, 2011 and 2012 and the threats catalogue.

11. Use of case study research findings in BESECURE

The case study research is delivering information on issues, contexts and approaches that illuminate our understanding of urban security and safety. The rich diversity of the eight case study areas, with varied political, social and economic contexts, extends the potential relevancy of the findings to a wide audience of end users from different European urban areas.

This section presents an overview of how this information is being used within the BESECURE project, and how it supports the development of end user tools. There are three main lines of development within the BESECURE project, as follows:

- **Inspiration:** The inspirational line of development is being progressed by WP1, WP3, **WP5** and WP6. These work packages are involved in the collation of information on good practice approaches used to address urban security and safety issues. The information is derived from the WP5 case study research findings (case files and other information collated by CSL's such as media reports) and also from an extensive literature review of empirical studies (WP1 and WP3).

*The output of the inspirational line of development is the **eGuide**.*

- **Policy Support System:** A policy support system is being developed in WP3, which will provide assistance to end users as they navigate policy making processes for urban security and safety.

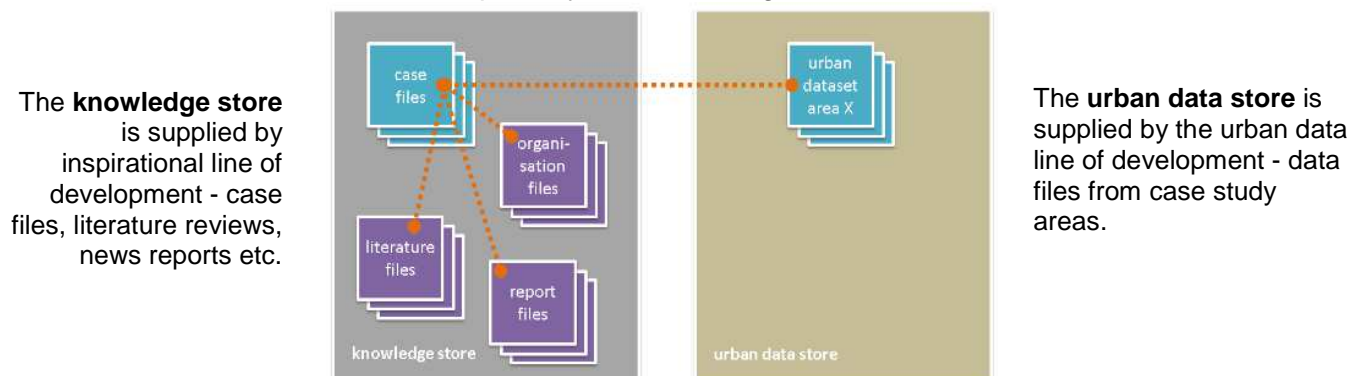
*The process support model will host the '**urban data visualiser**' and the '**early warning system configurator**' tools.*

- **Urban Data:** WP2 is responsible for organising the urban data collated by the CSL's in **WP5**. Urban data will form part of the knowledge repository from which the Guide will be based. A link may also be provided to urban data from the process support model.

The case study research activity directly supports both the inspiration and urban data lines of development. It also supports the development of the process support model.

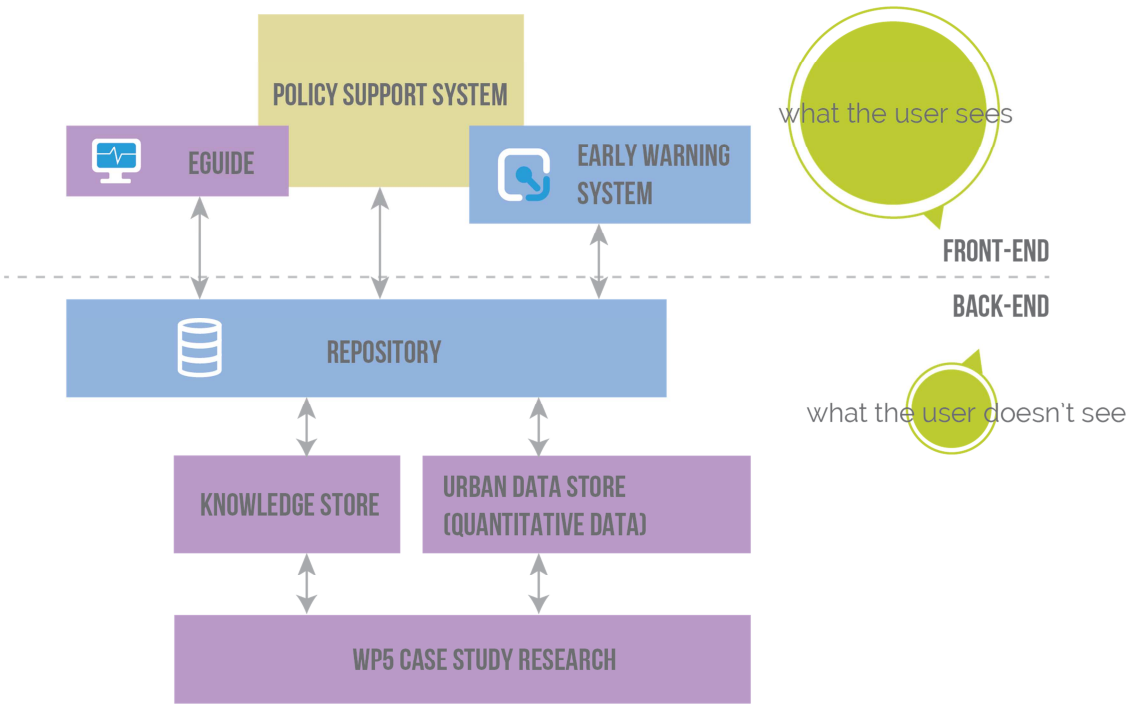
Along with the literature reviews of WP1 and WP3, the case study research findings, as captured by the case files, and other Work Package 5 activities undertaken during CSWP #1, is organised and stored within the BESECURE repository, which underpins the BESECURE tools.

There are two stores in the repository: the 'knowledge store' and the 'urban data store'.



These two stores will be linked in the repository by tags/annotations that will enable end user functionality in exploring the eGuide and the process support model tools.

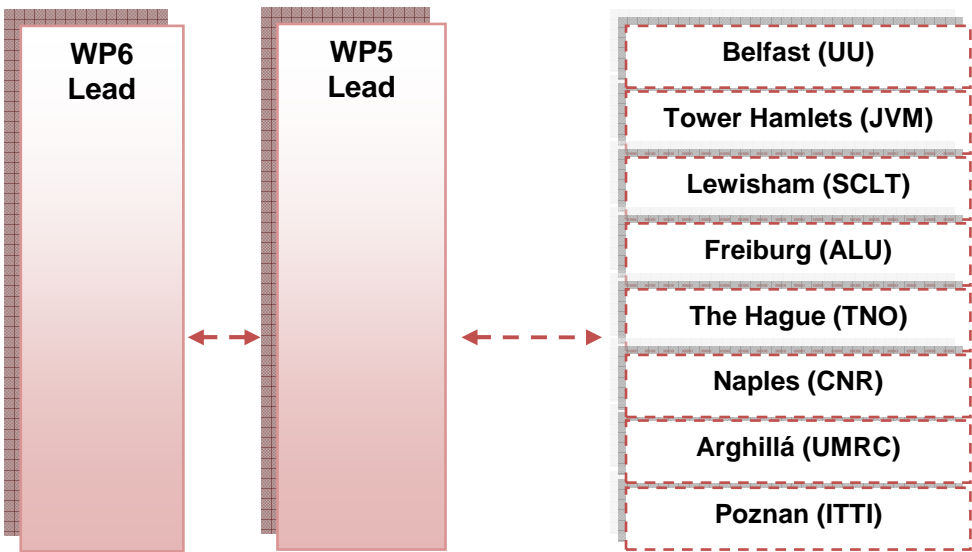
The relationship between the WP5 case study research and tools under development in other work packages is illustrated below:



12. Next Steps

CSWP #2 will come to a close on 30th September 2013. Information submitted as part of CSWP #2 (case files and urban data) is currently undergoing analysis and evaluation by WP6 lead (supported by WP5 lead) and this is set to continue during CSWP #3.

A key aspect of the analysis and evaluation process is to identify future research avenues for each of the CSL's that may arise where information is lacking in certain areas, or where more in-depth research on a specific approach is required. During this time, there will be on-going, regular communication between WP6 and WP5 leads and in turn between WP5 lead and the CSL's, as illustrated below.



As the research progresses towards M24 there will be a gradual shift towards the testing and implementation of BESECURE products by potential end users and supported by CSL's.

GUIDE

ISSUES

CONTEXT

APPROACHES

REFERENCES & OTHER
INFORMATION

A What? – Type of issue (e.g. Violent Crime)

B Where? – Location of issue (e.g. description of the area within the city where the issue occurs such as a clubs / bar district)

C Who?

Victim

Perpetrator

D When? (a combination may be selected)

☐ Daytime

☐ Weekday

☐ Other (Please Outline Below)

☐ Night time

☐ Weekend

E Frequency of occurrence (statistical information on crime rates for locality or qualitative assess where this information is not avail:

F Comments (Any other relevant info, other causation/motivation factors e.g. racially motivated, is the issue part of a wider national or global trend etc.

< back next > [Top](#)



Welcome

Issues

Context

Context (Sec Land-Use 1)

Context (Sec Land-Use 2)

Approaches

Context

GUIDE

ISSUES

CONTEXT

APPROACHES

REFERENCES & OTHER INFORMATION

A What is the urban zone/dominant land use(s) that the case file relates to? Choose from drop down menu.

Primary Land Use

Percentage Cover

Secondary Land Use 1

Percentage Cover

Secondary Land Use 2

Percentage Cover

B Geographical extent of urban zone (m2/km)

C Usage (Scroll to value between 1-5)

How busy is the space at daytime

High

3

Low

How busy is the space at nighttime

High

3

Low

D Comments

Note: Please Complete Question A to Detail Results and Comments for Land Use Indicators below

Type: 0

Land Use	Data Type	Indicators	Comments
Additional Indicators			
Additional Indicators			
Additional Indicators			
Additional Indicators			

< back next >

Top

Welcome

Issues

Context

Context (Sec Land-Use 1)

Context (Sec Land-Use 2)

Approaches

Page 38

Approaches

GUIDE	ISSUES	CONTEXT	APPROACHES	REFERENCES & OTHER INFORMATION
<div><div>A Name/title of approach</div><div></div><div>B Aim/objectives of approach (e.g. To achieve a 20% reduction in the number of incidents occurring)</div><div></div><div>C Timeframe of approach (e.g. Quick wins, long term etc.)</div><div></div><div>D Description of approach (details/mechanisms of the approach)</div><div></div><div>E Key words/tags to summarise the approach</div><div></div><div>F Rationale for intervention (please provide some background information on the motivation/trigger for the approach -why was it necessary?/On the basis of what information/evidence was it decided to implemented this particular approach?)</div><div></div></div>				

Welcome

Issues

Context

Context (Sec Land-Use 1)

Context (Sec Land-Use 2)

Approaches

G Nature of intervention – Select (a combination may be selected) and provide a short description

☐ Proactive and preventative

☐ Reactionary

☐ Repressive

☐ Other

H Indirect effects/side effects of approach? (i.e. what other issues does the approach address (other than the one(s) detailed in this case file? Are there any unintended consequences of this approach?)

I Who?

J Geographical applicability (where has the approach been applied - choose one or a combination from the drop down menu and has it been applied elsewhere?)

K Implementation/evaluation (qualitative description of results and perceived success of the approach)

L Requirements for the approach (please provide information on the following:)

1. Financial resources required to design and implement the approach

2. Technical/infrastructural requirements

3. Organisational requirements including human resources

4. Legal implications

Welcome

Issues

Context

Context (Sec Land-Use 1)

Context (Sec Land-Use 2)

Approaches