

**SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME**

**SECURITY**, Collaborative Project

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**Best Practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Regions**

**BESECURE**  

**FINAL REPORT**

# PROJECT FINAL REPORT

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**Name of the scientific representative  
of the project's co-ordinator<sup>1</sup>,**  
**Title and Organisation:** Martijn Neef, TNO  
**Tel:** +31 88 8661103  
**E-mail:** martijn.neef@tno.nl  
**Project website  
address:** <http://www.besecure-project.eu>

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<sup>1</sup> Usually the contact person of the coordinator as specified in Art. 8.1. of the Grant Agreement.

# Final publishable summary report

## 1. Executive summary

The BESECURE project aimed to improve the way policy makers use knowledge, experiences and data in their decision-making process in urban security. In this project, we developed novel tools that emphasize knowledge sharing and evidence-based policy design, and that are grounded in an extensive review of urban security practices from across Europe. Through case studies in eight urban areas across Europe, we amassed a wide compendium of interesting practices. Based on our case study work and further exploration, we established a robust information structure to capture the essential dimensions of urban security practices and make them transferrable. Furthermore, we built up methods to analyse, compare and share best practices, and built a support platform that brings these innovations together in an integrated manner that provides a new level of support to policy makers.

From our work in the case study areas, we have learned a number of essential lessons concerning best practice sharing. Foremost, we have come to understand that best practices need to be portrayed on three elemental dimensions: the context from where the practice originated, the issues that the practice was designed to counter, and the details of the practice itself.

The BESECURE project ends with a myriad of valuable materials. We have built up a large compendium of practices from our case study areas. These practices give an inspiring insight into the different approaches to urban security issues across Europe, and show how valuable it is to gather such experiences. Furthermore, we captured these practices using a practical information structure. In discussions with partners, we have found that this structure is regarded as a powerful asset. It stimulates practice-owners to give details about their approaches that they might not consider to be relevant but are indispensable for further evaluation and sharing. Moreover, there are many interesting applications of our best practices template and its underlying information structure in alternative domains. For example, with minor modification, our structure could be used to capture best practices on disaster resilience enhancement, community engagement strategies, urban sustainability effort and facilitate best practice sharing in those domains.

In various lines of activity throughout the project, we built up supportive instruments for policy makers and advisory teams. The 'BESECURE platform' is our most noticeable output, but its foundation is provided by many project elements that each deserve attention. For example, a 'comparative method' that provides a practical way to contrast best practices, the 'urban typing methodology' proposes a pragmatic approach to classification of urban area for use in policy design efforts, our risk management methodology IDAS ('Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support'), and our analytical views on urban security enhancements, common urban data framework, work on early warning facilities and trend prediction and so on.

The project also gathered a wide view on the state of urban security research across Europe. We identified many EU-funded research projects in urban security, and learnt of many national innovation programmes. We are in touch with a multitude of stakeholder networks in many branches of the urban security domain. For every focal point, there are communities to connect to, projects to become acquainted with and practices to be learnt. But rather than to become frustrated with the fragmented state of urban security research and development in Europe, we have come to appreciate the diversity and welcome the opportunities for innovation across organisational, social and thematic boundaries in the urban domain. Safeguarding urban security is not a challenge that can be solved by one party or via one agenda. The degree of urban security is impacted by the

interaction of many actors and factors. Any endeavour to improve should originate from the collaboration of practitioners and scholars from a sufficiently broad range of disciplines and should be evidence-based in nature – a message that we hope we can pass along to those seeking for information, inspiration and innovation in urban security policy making, together with the many valuable outputs of the BESECURE project.

## 2. Summary description of project context and objectives

Urban security is a complex multi-dimensional process incorporating an increasingly diverse stakeholder-mix. Many factors influence urban security, from the physical layout to the social and economic makeup of urban zones, from the political and economic landscape on a national level to the daily practices of public services that are active in the area. Seemingly unrelated events may trigger sudden escalation of unrest in neighbourhoods that have been under social tension for a prolonged period of time. For example, events concerning the home countries of immigrants may directly affect the situation in European suburbs, even with seemingly harmless events such as sports matches. Police actions against individuals may unexpectedly escalate into city-wide riots, such as happened in the banlieus of Paris in 2005, or even more recently, the widespread riots of August 2011 in London and other UK cities.

It is essential that policy makers have a knowledge and understanding of the factors that directly or indirectly impact upon urban security and safety. This includes an appreciation of security status (such as threat levels and potential for crime) as well as public perception of safety and security. A failure by policy makers to recognise and mitigate such threats and perceptions may allow unrest and distress in urban zones that in essence affect the prosperity and functionality of the area. There is a need to identify and tackle the underlying symptoms that impinge upon urban security as soon as possible to prevent an escalation in instability and instances of undesirable security scenarios arising. Addressing urban security issues requires the compilation of data sets, which are often interlinked in a complex way in order to inform local policymakers and guide policy development, implementation and evaluation

The BESECURE project aims to support local policymakers in the creation, enhancement and implementation of security policies in urban zones. Urban security is a critical subject within the EU, but dealt with in widely different manners across Europe. Across Europe, there are different approaches to enhancing urban security, different focal points, different stakeholders and different results. They do share a common ambition: to create safer living conditions for urban residents, and more resilient communities as to be better prepared against modern threats to urban societies. To strengthen European urban security, experiences and practices should be shared among urban policymakers. This, however, is not an easy task because of the differences in policies and therefore practices between urban areas, and therefore rarely done. The BESECURE project intends to better understand the urban security landscape (factors and actions that have a bearing on urban security), and to make best practices communicable from one urban area to another.

The BESECURE project has four major objectives:

**Objective 1: Knowledge.** To develop a knowledge base of the current state of the art and advance this by adding to the current available literature. This will include an identification of the underlying problems associated with urban zones and an examination of best practice in successful urban zones in Europe.

**Objective 2: Understand.** To facilitate an understanding of the key indicators of urban security and safety, including an examination of economic, environmental, educational and social actions. In doing so, BESECURE will generate metrics for use in the development of an early warning system that can be adopted and implemented by representative urban areas.

**Objective 3: Develop.** To develop a suite of tools and methods that policy makers can use to gain better understanding of their urban areas as well as providing an early warning system for identifying potential problems that may arise in areas that would go otherwise unnoticed. In addition, an ability to examine the likely effects of policies before implementation will be permitted by the project and will help increase economic prosperity, security and perception of security.

**Objective 4: Transfer.** To initiate knowledge transfer by allowing the knowledge and understanding generated in other components of the project to be disseminated through a number of different methods (commercial, education, NGO and IT), through the development of a systematic methodology that will enhance decision making and policy support at the European level by providing a common support methodology.

The BESECURE project has eight closely linked workpackages that will accomplish these objectives. WP1 (A Common Framework of Reference and the State-of-the-Art) focuses on the establishment of a common framework of reference together with the initial state-of-the-art review on urban security. WP2 (Identification, Acquisition, Analysis and Management of Data for Urban Security and Safety) establishes a common data framework that captures relevant urban security baseline indicators relevant to the case study areas of BESECURE, harmonised acquired datasets and develops the operational database driving the support platform. WP3 (Model Building: Security Enhancement, Process and Methods) develops process based models and methodological frameworks that inform, structure and guide urban security enhancement, and create a user-friendly process model of urban security enhancement for stakeholders. WP4 (User interface) covers the design, implementation and production of a user interface that provides end users with access to BESECURE products. WP5 (Case studies) manages the interaction with the case study areas, decides on the specific case study zone selection for verification and validation, monitoring the progress and ensures that elicited information is captured in a proper manner. WP6 (Evaluation and Integration) involves evaluation and integration of the models and tools into the case study areas. This is achieved by undertaking comparative case study analysis to field test the models and tools in the case study areas. These six RTD workpackages work in close cooperation to create evidence-based results and instruments that have operational value to potential users. WP7 (Dissemination, Exploitation and Education) ensures that project outputs are effectively disseminated and leads the identification of exploitation and sustained development plans. WP8 (Project management) ensures that the project is carried out in an effective manner.

The BESECURE team will work closely with stakeholders (city councils, citizen groups, social organisations, domain experts) from eight European urban areas to identify relevant practices, indicators and measures: Belfast (UK), The Hague (NL), London Tower Hamlets (UK), London Lewisham (UK), Poznan (PL), Arghillá (IT), Napels (IT) and Freiburg (DE). The BESECURE project team will complement information from the case study areas with establish scientific knowledge and make it accessible through practical policy design instruments. By doing so, the BESECURE project essentially provides an evidence-base for policymakers. BESECURE will not prescribe policies or automate the policymaking process. BESECURE will create an accessible and communicable background of knowledge and a corresponding toolset that enables policymakers to assert why their policies will be successful, what their impact will be on the long term, and how the effect of the policies can assessed.

### **3. Description of the main S&T results/foregrounds**

#### **A deeper understanding of urban security across Europe**

Urban security is a difficult topic to grasp as it can mean something very different from one person to another. Urban security matters and measures in a quiet suburban area are most likely of a different nature than in the centers of one of Europe's metropolitan areas. Dealing with urban security might mean something different to a politician than to a street worker. Even if urban areas have similar focal points in urban security, their intrinsic local characteristics would give rise to very different measures, and be heavily influenced by local cultural, political and social factors. In other words: sharing best practices is not as easy as it might sound. A successful intervention against home burglary in The Hague might fail in London Tower Hamlets because of a different cultural background of the perpetrators or victims. A riot prevention tactic in Belfast might not yield any success in Freiburg because of different root causes for rioting and scale.

So, in order to gain a deeper understanding of urban security, we need to explore the various contexts in which urban security plays a role. We have had the fortune to have no less than eight case study areas available to us: Belfast (UK), The Hague (NL), London Tower Hamlets (UK), London Lewisham (UK), Poznan (PL), Arghillá (IT), Napels (IT) and Freiburg (DE). Each of these areas has their specific urban security challenges that make them interesting as case study areas. For example, Belfast is well-known for its troubled past, but is still battling ongoing tensions between communities. The Hague is a melting pot of cultures among a strengthening international position. London Tower Hamlets and Lewisham are areas that are being regenerated through developments, but struggle with the effects of persistent youth crime and deprivation. Poznan and Freiburg might not be known as distinctive urban areas, but they are thriving cities that attract large numbers of visitors and thus need effective practices to deal with public order, event safety and nightlife disturbance and still maintain an attractive public image.

Aside from their specific urban security challenges, each area battles similar urban issues such as anti-social behaviour on the streets, youth gang developments, burglary and nuisance from nightlife. Among these differences and similarities, there is value in sharing practices, perceptions and problems.

#### **Lessons learned from studying best practices and local practices**

From our work in the case study areas, we have learned a number of essential lessons concerning best practice sharing. Foremost, we have come to understand that best practices need to be portrayed on three elemental dimensions: the context from where the practice originated, the issues that the practice was designed to counter, and the details of the practice itself. The context should include all aspects of the originating environment that have had an impact on the success of the practice, and that need to be taken into account when reviewing or reusing the practice in another context. This would include for example geographic, demographic and social-economic data, but also information about the political scene, the manner in which local government is organised, background knowledge about history of the area in question or specific events that gave rise to the intervention. The issue dimension provides an explicit description of the reason why the practice was instated, including an account of events that have lead up to the intervention, insights into the underlying causes, the actors involved and consequences to the area if the issue is not tended to. The practice part should give an explicit rendition of the intention of the practice, the practical implementation, the involved actors, risk perceptions, cost elements and many other implementation facets. Also, it should cover any available evaluations of the practice as to give an impression why this practice was deemed to be worth sharing.

We have also learned that there is a need for a common vocabulary. We have witnessed a wide difference of terms used by practitioners, and not all practitioners use the same terms for the same

phenomena. For instance, anti-social behaviour (ASB) is an established term in the UK that covers many forms of harassment or nuisance, but it is often used as a blanket term in policies. In other nations, ASB is not an established term, and one would revert to subtypes thereof in policies, such as street-crime or public disorder. Simple translations are not enough to make practices shareable, and it is vital to understand the local use of terms and their implicit semantics. Therefore, we have established a common taxonomy of urban security issue-, practice- and context-types based on our case study work. This taxonomy has been used to create a robust template for capturing practices. This template uses the aforementioned context-issue-practice format, and ensures that practices are captured in a harmonised format – a vital prerequisite for effective knowledge sharing. Also, we have come to believe that it is hard, if not impossible, to establish practices that will work in any context. The fundamental assumption in practice sharing would be that the cause-effect relationship that governs a certain best practice is also valid for other environments. If that is true, then that practice would have similar effects when transferred to another area. Unfortunately, this is rarely the case. There is little consensus on cause-effect relationships for many types of crime, and the dependencies are usually highly context specific. On a general level there are, of course, major patterns that can be followed, such as the relationships between income, ethnicity, employment and crime, but on a practical level, there are very few common truths. Policies need to be constructed in their own context, with local background knowledge, with local stakeholders and governed by local structures. However, this does not preclude the fact that best practices from other areas can be inspiring, and lead to interesting suggestions. Reading up on practices from across Europe will bring inspiration to a policy maker in his efforts to create novel policies in his own target area. For this reason, we have chosen to build up an inspirational platform instead of a prescriptive platform. The domain is too complex to prescribe an optimal solution to a policy maker, and the best we can do is to provide inspiration, information and insights into the challenges that matter to a policy maker.

### **The BESECURE platform**

From the lessons we learned from our case study work, we have built up a support platform for policy makers and advisory teams in urban security matters. The BESECURE platform is an inspirational platform that encourages the user to be inspired by best practices from other areas and that stimulates adopting a more evidence-based stance in the creation of novel policies and practices.

The platform consists of three inter-connected parts: an inspirational platform, a policy support platform and an urban data platform. The inspirational platform helps policy makers find relevant practices from other cities via an intuitive comparative matching strategy that matches the user's own context and issue at hand with stored practices and associated contexts. The urban data platform provides easy-to-use data visualisation and analysis features, based on relevant cause-effect patterns drawn from gathered practices and established scientific work. The UDP also includes an early warning system that can project the evolution of relevant data into the near future, and thus can help quickly identify the development of unwanted scenarios. Finally, the policy support platform guides the decision maker and his team through a policy design process in which each step revolves around the establishment of an evidence base, and for which content from the repository is offered (practices, literature references, and urban data). It also includes a risk-assessment based methodology that allows for a critical assessment of the purported merit of a policy proposal.

While each component offers value on its own, jointly they provide a powerful workbench for professionals in the urban security domain. The integrated platform couples best practices, established knowledge, rational policy design and urban data analysis into a versatile work environment in which policy makers are stimulated to think in an evidence-based manner, and be inspired by the wealth of knowledge available. Even though the platform is just a proof-of-concept in its current state, it holds the promise to become a valuable tool for many professionals in this field.

## **The legacy of the BESECURE project**

So, what did the BESECURE project bring us, and where does it lead us? On the one hand, the project might have led to more questions than answers. At the start of the project we were aware of the complexity of the domain, but it proved harder than we thought to find universally accepted statements on urban security. The local context plays a bigger role than anticipated, and there is little agreement in the domain on what aspects contribute to the success of an intervention. On the other hand, we did find great support for our ambition to stimulate knowledge and practice sharing, and appreciation of the approach we took in building our support platform. So it seems that we are not at the end of a path, but rather en route to new horizons.

The BESECURE project ends with a myriad of valuable materials. We have built up a large compendium of practices from our case study areas. These practices give an inspiring insight into the different approaches to urban security issues across Europe, and show how valuable it is to gather such experiences. Furthermore, we have captured these practices in a smart information framework that was built upon our examination of the domain, and gave us a robust template that articulates the key dimensions of a practice – its context, its target issue and the approach taken. In discussions with partners, we have found that this template is regarded as a powerful asset as it stimulates practice-owners to give details about their approaches that they might not consider to be relevant but are indispensable for further evaluation and sharing. Moreover, there are many interesting applications of our best practices template and underlying structure in alternative domains. For example, with minor modification, our structure could be used to capture best practices on disaster resilience enhancement, community engagement strategies, urban sustainability effort and facilitate best practice in those domains.

In various lines of activity throughout the project, we built up supportive instruments for policy makers and advisory teams. The aforementioned 'BESECURE platform' is our most noticeable output, but its foundation is provided by many project elements that each deserve attention. For example, we encourage the reader to look into our 'comparative method' that provides a practical way to contrast best practices. Our 'urban typing methodology' is another interesting output of the project that proposes a pragmatic approach to classification of urban areas for use in policy design efforts. Other noteworthy parts of our project are our risk management methodology IDAS ('Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support'), our analytical views on urban security enhancements, our common urban data framework, our work on early warning facilities and trend prediction and so on.

The project also gathered a wide view on the state of urban security research across Europe. There is a multitude of work being done on urban security in all of its facets and on many levels. We have identified many EU-funded research projects in urban security, and have learnt of many national innovation programmes. We have been in touch with a multitude of stakeholder networks in many branches of the urban security domain. For every focal point, there are communities to connect to, projects to become acquainted with and practices to be learnt. But rather than become frustrated with the fragmented state of urban security research and development in Europe, we have come to appreciate the diversity and welcome the opportunities for innovation across organisational, social and thematic boundaries in the urban domain. Safeguarding urban security is not a challenge that can be solved by one party or via one agenda. The degree of urban security is impacted by the interaction of many actors and factors. Any endeavour to improve should originate from the collaboration of practitioners and scholars from a sufficiently broad range of disciplines and should be evidence-based in nature – a message that we hope we can pass along to those seeking information, inspiration and innovation in urban security policy making, together with the many valuable outputs of the BESECURE project.

In total, 19 exploitable foreground results were identified, ranging from acquired knowledge (such as practices and literature) to instruments (the BESECURE support platforms, the IDAS risk assessment tool). In the remainder of this section we will describe the various S&T results and outputs in more detail. Where relevant, references to deliverables are added.

\* Analysis of the urban security landscape (WP1, WP3)

In various tasks during the project, we looked at the domain of urban security and assessed the current state of art. For example, we explored a range of urban factors which are (potentially) important in defining the boundary conditions and overall scope of the BESECURE project. We identified four prime domains of urban life: Institutional (encompassing political, legal and ethical considerations), Economic, Societal and Urban Environment (**D1.1, D1.2**). For each domain, we established a comprehensive list of factors that influenced these domains and used this knowledge to establish information and data structures as foundations for case study work and tool development.

Furthermore, we extensively explored the problems and challenges across our stakeholder groups, different perspectives on decision making, the role of data and technology in enhancing urban security and many other dimensions of the urban security policy making landscape. Results from this exploration can be found in D1.3 ('Views on urban security from stakeholders and EU research landscapes').

We carried out extensive literature reviews of major approaches to urban security. **D1.4** included a review of modern and past schools of thought and types of theories in the area of urban security enhancement. The review covered national and international approaches to addressing urban security. A wide range of sources were consulted in carrying out this review including books, journals and published information by institutes concerned with issues of urban security. The annex of the D1.4 report includes a selection of empirical research and best practices within the field of crime related urban insecurities. It provides an overview of indicators, best practiced crime interventions, as well as empirically tested criminogenic and preventive factors. **D3.1** ('Overview of relevant process models, indicators and methods for urban security enhancement – How to BE SECURE?') reviews relevant indicators, managerial practices, aids, workflows and other methods for urban security enhancement, and identifies those which are most valuable for the BESECURE urban data platform, the inspirational platform, and the policy support platform. This includes the identification of indicators that can be used to set up a metric for urban security.

We also reviewed definitions and terminology used throughout Europe, and established a set of common definitions. This **glossary** has become part of the support system as part of the inspirational platform (**D1.2**). In addition, **D1.2** contained a proposal for a common urban zone typing system which can be used to examine the case studies of WP5. The report describes the process undertaken to develop the typology tool and outlines its role in BESECURE, both over the course of the project and also its value to the end user following project completion. As part of this process, the report describes a variety of common urban typing approaches with a view to establishing the most appropriate method for BESECURE. The Urban Zone Typology Tool (UTT) provides a mechanism for end users to develop urban profiles or typologies based on an assessment of the key characteristics (Primary and Secondary Descriptors) of an urban zone. The urban typologies identified can then be linked to categories of 'issues' and 'approaches' within each case study area. Parts of this concept have been implemented in the demonstration support platform.

\* Case study work (WP5, WP6)

The BESECURE project had eight different case study areas around Europe: Belfast, UK; The Hague, The Netherlands; Freiburg, Germany; Napels and Arghilla (both in Italy), Poznan, Poland and two boroughs in London: Tower Hamlets and Lewisham. In each case study area three types of

'stakeholder interaction sessions' were held: 1) Research sessions, meant to obtain relevant data and insights into local security challenges, policies, and practices; 2) Development sessions, intended to identify interests and needs of local stakeholders with regards to the end-products of the BESECURE project; and 3) Evaluation sessions, meant to validate the (preliminary) outcomes of the project and test the usability of the end-products).

Based on the input from research sessions, the project team built up information frameworks and data stores, such as a large compendium of urban security practices. Each practice was carefully captured using a structured format, and stored and made accessible in the support platform as part of the Inspirational Platform. Additionally, a wide range of urban data was obtained for most case study areas, such geographic and administrative information, crime statistics data and socio-economic data. These data were harmonised and stored as underpinning for the urban data component of the BESECURE platform.

The operational needs of stakeholders that became apparent from development sessions were translated into BESECURE product lines with distinct sets of features and functionalities. Each of the three components of the BESECURE platform represents a product line: BESECURE as an inspirational platform, as a policy support platform and as an urban data platform.

The evaluation sessions in the later stages of the project contained two major parts: 1) Evaluating and communicating the value of BESECURE features and functions: clarifying the needs and requirements of stakeholders in relation to the BESECURE product lines under development. 2) Evaluating specific components of the BESECURE platform: product lines were applied in the case study areas and the stakeholders were asked about the usefulness and usability of the product lines. Additionally, stakeholders were asked to reflect on possible business cases for the various BESECURE products.

Through the various evaluation activities, we have received a comprehensive insight into the value and usability of the BESECURE platform and its components. Some of the comments from stakeholders were used to further develop the demonstrator. Some other comments were too fundamental or far-reaching to be implemented during the project, but were noted as considerations for future post-project developments. Results from the case study activities have made their way into various parts of the project and are detailed in evaluation reports **D5.3** and **D5.4**. Report **D6.3** (An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance) describes at great length how the various BESECURE results were evaluated by stakeholders in the case study areas and provides a stimulating overview of they perceived the efforts of this project.

\* Coding structure and comparative method (WP6)

Based on the input from the research sessions a structured coding structure was developed in WP6. This coding structure ensured that relevant details and outcomes of the case study research are properly stored and well annotated for later use and reference. The format was detailed in **D6.1** and integrated in the platforms during development. The registry was aligned with the other data frameworks and data stores (WP2) were possible and was filled with content until the end of the case study sessions.

One of the underlying assumptions of this project is that there is merit to improving practice-sharing among professionals. By inspiring policy makers with experiences from other areas, they are in a better position to build more effective interventions. To facilitate information sharing, we need methods to contrast practices. Based on acquired knowledge in our case study work and desk research, we have devised a method that allows users to make comparisons between practices stored in the case study registry. The method may also be used to compare other sources of

information such as literature files and data files. Together with the coding structure, the comparative method was used in WP4 as the underlying structure for the BESECURE platform.

Cities across Europe are experimenting with innovative measures to enhance security. By trial and error they gradually develop approaches (practices) that are not only effective and efficient in tackling different kinds of security-related issues but also tailor-made for the specific urban environment. Although each city operates in a unique political-institutional and socio-economic setting (no city has an equal twin), the security problems cities encounter and the solutions to deal with these problems are to some extent comparable. A practice that works in the context of 'city A' may thus also be applicable in the context of 'city B'. For policy makers and other stakeholders experiences with urban security enhancers that have been implemented in other cities are sources of inspiration. But how can users access this capital of knowledge? A considerable part of this knowledge is highly tacit and requires face-to-face interaction between the representatives of the learning city and its benchmark. Some knowledge, however, can be made explicit in qualitative or quantitative data and descriptions. This is exactly what BESECURE's 'inspirational platform' aims to provide: access to codified knowledge on security measures in European cities.

The comparative method – which allows cities to learn from each other – requires a **repository** (data base) in which data are stored about practices, the security-related issues these practices aim to tackle and the context in which a practice has been implemented. The context comprises the social, economic, institutional and environmental conditions of a specific (urban) area.

In the repository data can take several forms. Apart from full text descriptions the database also contains quantitative data (e.g. economic indicators) and categorical data (e.g. different types of security issues). While quantitative data can be retrieved from various external sources (e.g. national statistics), the entry of categorical data and descriptions is a labour-intensive job to be done by researchers and professionals all over Europe.

In the BESECURE project several institutions collected detailed information about more than 60 practices in eight urban regions. This information was used to develop a **coding structure** for different types of data. This coding structure facilitated the entry of coded data into the repository. This concerns, for example, data about the intentions and objectives of a practice, the stakeholders involved, the issues the practice targets, the methods used, the time it takes to implement the practice, the results it delivered and the area in which it was implemented.

By coding practices it becomes easier to search for practices that meet particular criteria. If a user of the platform is, for example, interested in practices to reduce alcohol-related nuisance, a simple filter can be applied to search for this specific type of issue. When someone is particularly concerned about such nuisance in nightlife districts – and not so much in residential areas – an additional filter can be used to further refine the search. The results of the search can be sorted by the geographic distance between the user's city and the benchmark city, or alternatively, by the resemblance in contextual conditions. Particularly this second option is worth considering, realising that remote cities may have successfully implemented policies that target similar issues in a similar context. Quantitative data can be used to calculate the **non-geographic distance** between cities or districts. The (enhanced) search engine can be used to identify a set of practices that are potentially relevant for dealing with the security issue(s) in the user's city. To continue the example introduced above, let's assume that the user selected four practices that target alcohol-related nuisance in nightlife districts.

At this point it becomes interesting to take a closer look at the differences between the practices, rather than what they have in common. The user of the system (a researcher, policy maker or practitioner) might be interested in the costs of the intervention, the timeframe of implementation

(short-term or long-term investments needed), the organisational complexity (number of stakeholders involved), and how effective the practice was in terms of reducing the number of alcohol-related incidents. The result is an overview of the potential pros and cons of the four benchmark practices.

Practices may also be compared by considering the characteristics of the (urban) areas in which they were implemented. Instead of using an overall measure of resemblance (to sort the results of the search), the user may now specify what indicators he or she finds relevant. Assume, for example, that the user's city is an important tourist destination and university town. In that case it could be interesting to look for cities or districts with a similar profile. Indicators such as the number of tourists per capita and the number of students per capita can be used to find out which practice has been implemented in a similar setting.

The comparative methods has been implemented into the support system platform as part of the 'Inspirational Platform', and described in great detail in **D6.2** ('A Practical Comparative Method for Evaluating BESECURE Case Study Results').

\* Support platform development (WP2, WP3, WP4)

From the lessons we learned from our case study work and the many R&D efforts in the other workpackages, we have built up a support platform for policy makers and advisory teams in urban security matters. The BESECURE platform is a practical platform that encourages the user to be inspired by best practices from other areas and that stimulates adopting a more evidence-based stance in the creation of novel policies and practices.

The platform consists of three inter-connected parts: an inspirational platform, a policy support platform and an urban data platform, and is built up from concepts, technologies and content from other parts of the project. In particular the following WP results have been taken into account as a data source or functionality concept:

WP1 – core terminology, glossary of terms, urban security typology, urban zones descriptors concept, literature reviews

WP2 – BESECURE database structure, data sources

WP3 – GIS data functionalities and urban security early warning concepts,

WP5 – BESECURE case study urban security related practices files,

WP6 – practices coding structure, comparative method concept.

The platform is a web application ready to be deployed either publicly in the Internet (e.g. for research purposes) or locally (for restricted, operational use). The live version the BESECURE platform is currently available <http://besecure.itti.com.pl>. However part of the platform has restricted access and some functionalities are not available for non-registered users due to the possible data (e.g. BESECURE practices) corruption and privacy issues.

The Inspirational Platform (IP) contains a wide range of material that is inspiring to designing policies or initiatives to address different types of crime and instability in the user's city. The Inspirational Platform encourages users to look at the bigger picture and explore how a wide range of contextual factors, from the quality of city streets, to the provision of education, or the level of investment in an area, interact to influence for example crime and anti-social behaviour. It helps frame users thoughts and direct users to real life approaches that have worked to reduce crime and instability in situations

similar to users. The Inspirational Platform helps users get in touch with experts involved in the design and implementation of urban security enhancement approaches.

The Policy Support Platform (PSP) guides policy makers through a comprehensive process to identify some of the most promising solutions for the security challenges in their area. The steps will challenge them to look at the problems from different angles, to explore what it is that they want to accomplish for their area, and some different options to reach those objectives. The steps in the policy support process draw from the other BESECURE tools (the Inspirational Platform and Urban Data Platform) to combine data and experiences from policy makers' areas with information from other cities across Europe. The results of the Policy Platform include a one-page report of the most important evidence and promising findings to support the decisions to be made.

The UDP consists of three main functionalities: My project, Dashboard, Data Management, and Early Warning System. The aim of the Urban Data Platform is to support policy makers to make more and better use of (urban) data in their policy making process by using different kinds of decision support tools. Urban data is a powerful asset in the development of urban security interventions. However, policy makers normally use just a fraction of the data that are available, and typically do not take full advantage of the information that data can provide. The aim of the Urban Data Platform is to provide easy-to-use and understandable visualization to generate specific area profiles, which are visualized in graphics and tabular ways to enable easy and relevant interpretation, powerful analytics for informing site selection of interventions and a reporting mechanism for effective and efficient communication with decision makers and those whom the policies and interventions may affect. A detailed description of the underpinning GIS concepts can be found in D3.3 ('GIS-based modelling in support of urban security enhancement') and D3.5 ('A software prototype of a GIS based modelling approach for urban security enhancement'). See below for a short overview of the Early Warning System component.

Jointly, these three platforms provide a powerful toolset for urban security policy designers, researchers and other invested parties. The various components are illustrated in D4.1 ('Urban security eGuide'), D4.2 ('Urban security Urban security Policy Platform'), D4.3 ('Urban security Early warning system'). D7.2 ('A 'visual document' that showcases the BESECURE approach on a case study area') provides a visual document story boarding how a user interacts with the BESECURE Platform in an urban security scenario. The use case presented is for the City of Belfast and examines the identification and proposed intervention targeting for ASB and Burglary related issues.

\* Early warning system (WP3, WP4)

The EWS makes use of the datasets that are available in the BESECURE platform. The main function of the EWS is to help policy makers monitor developments in their target areas. The EWS uses a time series analysis based on a statistical framework.

The statistical basis of the early warnings system is the analysis of time series. A time series is a sequence of values, which are observed at different serial points in time. Time series often have intrinsic characteristics that are of interest for forecast analysis. These characteristics are trends, i.e. the long-term growth rate of the data, and seasonal components, i.e. fluctuations over time, which may be annual, quarterly, monthly, or even on a daily basis.

To obtain a reliable forecast of a given time series, the contained trends and seasonal components are extracted from that time series and used for the development of a model that constitutes the forecasting system by projecting the observed characteristics into the future. A particular well-suited method for such an extraction of the time series' intrinsic characteristics is the so called *linear time series decomposition*. Linear time series decomposition extracts the linear trend of a given time series as well as its seasonal component.

The linear trends are approximated by a linear regression analysis, while periodicities (i.e. seasonal components) are extracted based on a moving average analysis. The linear trends and seasonal components that are extracted from the existing data within the time series are combined to estimate a forecast of the time series by propagating the characteristic behaviour of the time series into the future.

A full description of the time series analysis is available in D3.2 ("*An integrated urban security chance/risk assessment and process model for urban security enhancement*").

\* Urban security risk management (WP3)

Effective policy making in urban security is mainly about proper risk assessment. The web-based software application IDAS (Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support) was developed to support decision makers by taking into account and answering typical questions that arise in the domain of urban security. Right from the start of the development of the model and the application software, the capability to address a broad application domain played a major role. Therefore, the application is based on an established process, namely the risk management process of the international standard ISO 31000:2009.

For the selection of suitable measures to achieve security-relevant aims in urban spaces, many questions have to be considered, such as: Who is currently affected by security problems and where? Which surrounding conditions have to be taken into account? What objectives regarding security should be achieved? What are overall acceptance criteria for security and safety? Which risks and opportunities are involved in achieving these objectives? Which risks are most critical? Which risks does one select to mitigate to an acceptable level? Who else could be exposed (positively or negatively) to measures that will be applied? And last but not least, the question of prioritisation of resources should be answered. IDAS supports users in all steps of a risk management process, starting with establishing the context.

In this first step, all relevant aspects of the context in which risk management is pursued are determined. This includes, for example, the daily number of visitors to a market or the number of reported pickpocketing incidents at the market. Based on established time series analysis methods, warnings can be presented to indicate that thresholds the user previously defined will probably be exceeded or undercut at certain points in time. For instance, a warning can be presented if the predicted number of pickpocketing incidents rises above a threshold. These predictions are based on observed developments of past timeframes (hours, days, months, years) for selected indicators. The important risk management element of including relevant internal and external stakeholders is addressed. For example, police officers can be considered internal stakeholders when it comes to the issue of preventing pickpocketing at events with a large number of visitors (e.g. Christmas market, fair), since they play an active role in this issue. In this case the visitors of a market would be considered external stakeholders.

As a further important building block of the context definition, the objectives one wants to achieve have to be determined. In a later step these objectives are linked to risks and opportunities, and represent the root of a risk identification graph.

In the scope of determining the context, the application helps to define overall scales for assessing risks and opportunities thereby addressing possible negative or positive effects on objectives. To realise this, apart from a scale for the likelihood of occurrence of risks and opportunities, their consequences are specified and measured on an impact scale. This impact scale allows for a qualitative comparison of the different risks and chances. The identification of stakeholders, the

definition of impact scales, and the statement of objectives one wants to achieve complete the first step in the risk management process.

IDAS then guides the user through the risk assessment process which comprises the steps of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation. In the risk identification step the user assigns risks to all previously defined objectives. For the urban context, IDAS automatically proposes risks based on past use of the software. The user can also specify risks manually. With the previously defined likelihood and impact scales, the identified risks can be used to assign the expected likelihood of occurrence and the expected consequences. Control mechanisms of IDAS ensure a sufficient degree of completeness in assessing the risks, which represents a clear advantage over conventional approaches. The user can evaluate the identified and analysed risks, which IDAS automatically places in a risk matrix. Here it becomes evident if a risk is acceptable to the user or not via colour-coding.

The last step of the process covers the treatment of risks. A measure can be assigned to each risk, which is intended to decrease the risk either by reducing the likelihood of occurrence or by minimising the consequences. The first iteration of going through all the steps of the risk management process is complete when each risk that requires a mitigating measure has been linked to such a mitigation measure. IDAS depicts the relationship between objectives, risks and measures in a graph. Because measures themselves can produce risks, IDAS allows the allocation of so-called secondary risks (and iteratively also tertiary risks, etc.). Figure 3 shows a risk identification graph for different objectives, associated risks, measures and secondary risks related to the example 'security at events' introduced above.

Finally, points in time can be set at which risks have to be reconsidered, re-evaluated or further measures identified. The IDAS system is described in detail in D3.4 ('A software prototype of the integrated risk assessment and process model').

## 4. The potential impact

### General reception and potential impact

The project 'Best practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Regions' (BESECURE) developed a demonstration platform for urban security policy makers to support them in creating, enhancing and implementing security policies in urban areas. Urban security is a complex challenge to modern urban environments. Many factors influence urban security, from the physical layout to the social and economic makeup of urban zones, from national policies to the daily practices of local public services. These developments demand a better understanding of urban security throughout Europe and more sensible policy development and implementation on these matters. The BESECURE project improves our understanding of the urban security landscape (factors and actions that have a bearing on urban security), and makes best practices communicable from one urban area to another. The BESECURE project enhances policy design by providing access to best practices that are in use throughout Europe. Furthermore, by providing data visualisation and assessment tools and smart policy design guidelines, local policy makers are a better position to assess the impact of their proposed practices and thus make more effective decisions.

Through a comprehensive evaluation process, we have gathered a thorough view of the operational value of our project results for different user-groups and environments. Through the evaluation sessions, we have come to realise that the perception of operational value differed widely across types of stakeholders and across case areas. Some stakeholders appreciated the possibility to learn from best practices from other areas, whereas some stakeholders were more interested in urban

data facilities or structured policy design support. Another aspect that was frequently mentioned with respect to operational value is that the content and platforms were geared towards larger cities. This caused some stakeholders to question the suitability of the platform for use in smaller urban areas.

Language barriers were also identified as a major, yet unavoidable challenge. Non-native English speaking stakeholders might generally be able to understand the menu options of an English software tool, but the nuances of the information provided on the platform might not be fully understood or may take a lot of time to consume. However, a simple translation is not enough to solve this challenge, since the semantics may differ from case area to case area. A term might differ in connotation from one area to another, and thus differ in implications when used in the description of a practice. When it comes to capturing relevant practices from cities, the details are important and thus we need to take care that they are properly represented.

The inspirational platform has potential because users consider it relevant to learn from other cities that share similar characteristics and understand how they approach similar problems. It could also provide a useful database structure to store information about practices in a user's own organisation or area. Nevertheless, many stakeholders mentioned that there are a few challenges they foresee with regard to the practical implementation of the inspirational platform. Firstly, it is very difficult to maintain such databases and the value is dependent upon the quality of the content. Due to the ever-evolving world of urban security, information is quickly 'outdated' and it would take a lot of effort to organise and implement a process to keep the platform updated and maintained. Another challenge that keeps coming up is that even though practices are presented in a structured way, users still find it difficult to translate the information to their specific situation. Some of the areas are so different that it is hard to see how experiences can be transferred to another context. Therefore, some stakeholders see more value in a national inspirational platform, rather than a European inspirational platform (also in terms of the language barrier).

The policy platform is valuable because it contains a nicely arranged checklist of topics to address in building a policy. This can be particularly relevant for new civil servants who are still learning the tricks of the trade. Stakeholders also mentioned that decision making is not a rational process. This means that a structure is suitable, as long as it can be flexibly used and policy makers can decide which topic to address first. Also the policy platform provides the stakeholder with a summary of the policy, the so-called 'One-Page-Policy', which the stakeholders considered useful when presenting the policy to upper management. During the evaluation process, several stakeholders mentioned that it would be very interesting to see the policy platform as a collaborative workspace, in particular because it would allow them to work on a policy problem together with relevant stakeholders. Users observed that decision making is a collaborative effort and no decision is ever made by one person. This not only counts for people within one's own organisation, but also between organisations. Unfortunately this insight was too complex and could not be implemented in the demonstrator in this project.

The urban data platform is useful as part of the evidence base. Data (in particular trend analyses) can be used to convince other stakeholders of the urgency of dealing with certain topics. The urban data platform would be of value if it makes the analysis of data more flexible, accessible and user-friendly than the current process. However several problems are foreseen within the urban data platform. The GIS layering of crime with socio-economic factors is widely available – albeit not used very often by policy makers in their domain (mostly urban planning, but also for political aims). The urban data platform needs to be easy to use so that it can stand apart from other GIS applications out there.

The integration of the components is perceived differently. On the one hand stakeholders mentioned they would like to see all three components being integrated: when building a policy, you can import graphs and visualisations from the urban data platform and practices from the inspirational platform as evidence into the policy platform. Other stakeholders preferred some components as standalone products, based on their preferences for components. If they do not see the value of one or two, they are not interested in seeing integration. Clearly, it is not realistic to think that one platform can meet all the different expectations. In response to this diversity, we opted to have a comprehensive toolset as a basis and tune the stakeholder evaluation sessions to each area's specific preferences, needs and requirements.

Overall, our stakeholders agreed that the project addresses a very relevant topic, and that the project results are a good starting point for further work and local implementations. Report D6.3 ('An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance') provides an comprehensive overview of the evaluation activities and gives a detailed account of the reception of our work.

## **Dissemination**

The BESECURE project has engaged in numerous activities to disseminate its work and results. The BESECURE project website (<http://www.besecure-project.eu>) provided the general public with information about the project and access to public deliverables. Furthermore, the project team has presented its work at many occasions such as scientific conferences, local meetings with stakeholders, European network meetings and other settings. A detailed of the dissemination activities can be found in the appendix to this report.

A promotional video about the project can be found at the following address:  
<https://vimeo.com/121038221>

A major dissemination act was the BESECURE Symposium on 5 March 2015, entitled: 'New Directions in Urban Security'. The symposium was held at the 'Crumlin Road Gaol' in Belfast, Northern Ireland. This was a one-day event intended to disseminate the BESECURE project results, trigger discussion among the stakeholders about the current state of urban security policy making, and show BESECURE project in a broader context of related work. The symposium drew an audience of 75 external guests plus 23 participants from the consortium. The audience consisted of representatives of governmental agencies, social welfare groups and scientific organisations, mainly from the UK and Ireland. Feedback from the audience indicated that this was an inspiring and well-organised event, and that the focus on the challenging subject of urban security was appreciated. The BESECURE project was well recognised as the host of this event, and its objectives and results were a catalyst for many fruitful discussions.

The symposium was led by Professor Mike Hardy of Coventry University and had inspiring keynote speeches. Keith Jack of the Scottish violence Reduction Unit gave a presentation on current violence reduction strategies in Scotland. Retired Superintendent of the London Metropolitan Police Leroy Logan gave his perspective on the role of the police in urban security. Nichola Mallon, Lord Mayor of Belfast, showed her appreciation for the BESECURE project and emphasized the importance of collaboration and information sharing for creating safe and vibrant cities.

The symposium had two panel discussions. The first panel was entitled: 'Urban Security and Community Safety: Understanding Issues and Adopted Approaches across Europe'. This panel was hosted by Mike Hardy, symposium chair with presence of Jamie Lock, Assistant Director of Housing, Poplar Harca, UK; Alison Allen, Safer City Manager, Belfast City Council; Gabriella Esposito De Vita, senior researcher at the National Research Council of Italy (CNR) and Prof. Dr. Stefan Kaufmann,

University of Freiburg. This panel centered on differences and similarities in urban security approaches across Europe in order to identify interesting pathways for innovation. Panel members shared local experiences to uncover commonalities in approaches and determine anchor points to improve community safety.

The second panel discussion was entitled: 'Sharing knowledge across Europe'. This panel was led by Mart Grisel, Director of European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN). Panel members included Andrea Baker, Director of Housing, Poplar HARCA; Michael Murphy, Irish National Contact Point for Security Funding under Horizon 2020; Alexander Otgaar, Senior Researcher at the European Institute for Comparative Urban Research (EURICUR) and Dominc Kudlacek, criminologist at University of Wuppertal. This panel centered on the challenges of knowledge sharing across European – from a scientific, innovation and a practical point of view. Panel members will share their insights on opportunities and barriers.

Throughout the day, an Innovation Market was available to the audience in a separate room. At the Innovation Market, the audience was presented with an interactive demonstration of the main BESECURE platform and the IDAS risk assessment system. Furthermore, there were poster presentations from various relevant EU FP7 projects.

As part of its presentation to the symposium audience, the BESECURE project consortium prepared a 'focus paper' booklet. This booklet contains 19 short papers from consortium partners on their work in the project and related insights of interest, and was given to symposium participants as part of their conference bag. The booklet is available as a digital download via the BESECURE website.

### **Exploitation and sustained development**

The main goal of the project was to develop tools that help local policy makers assess the impact of their practices, and improve their decision-making. The project has been successful in building a comprehensive and pragmatic knowledge base with visualisation and assessment tools that support policy making on urban security challenges by sharing best practices that are in use throughout Europe. In total, 19 specific foreground results have been identified which may be commercially exploited individually or together. The use of the BESECURE platform prototype as support for consulting and advice is regarded as the most feasible exploitation strategy for the complete BESECURE platform in at least the short-term following the closure of the project. These services would take advantage of the platform as a whole or separately: inspiration/best practices, risk assessment (including Prototype Risk Assessment Tool IDAS), GIS, and Early Warning System (EWS). TNO, UU, EMI, FAC, CCLD, ITTI and JVM are committed to seeking consulting and advice opportunities supported by the complete platform with clients following the closure of the project. The ability to contribute to further Security Research Development and Innovation has also been identified. Groups of cooperating partners would be built depending on the individual business opportunities. BESECURE partners, particularly the academic partners, are planning to use the knowledge gained during BESECURE project for teaching and further research. The consortium proved to be an effective working group and the partners are open to developing further cooperative projects together, including participation in the Horizon 2020 programme. One interesting perspective for further exploitation is the use of the platform and its associated content for education and professional development. D7.4 ('A virtual educational and interaction platform') illustrates how the BESECURE results and instruments could be applied as educational devices.

A detailed account on exploitation opportunities can be found in D7.5 ('Opportunities for commercial exploitation of the BESECURE methods and tools'). A detailed account of identified

opportunities for sustained development can be found in D7.6 ('Opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE tools and methods').

## **5. Address of the project public website**

<http://www.besecure-project.eu>

Contact details:

Martijn Neef, TNO

Martijn.neef@tno.nl

# Use and dissemination of foreground

## Section A

Table A2 - List of dissemination activities

LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES								
	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1	Oral presentation to a scientific event	TNO	Urban Security and urban planning	-	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	20	The Netherlands
2	Oral presentation to a wider public	TNO	Movisie	-	The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	-	The Netherlands
3	Oral presentation to a wider public	TNO	Municipality of The Hague (DSO-Urban Planning unit)	16.01.2013	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	3	The Netherlands
4	Oral presentation to a wider public	TNO	Municipality of The Hague (policy advisor Urban Security)	27.02.2013	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	4	The Netherlands
5	Oral presentation to a wider public	TNO	Police unit of The Hague	28.05.2013	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	4	The Netherlands

### LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
6	Oral presentation to a scientific event	TNO	Centre for Crime prevention and Security (CCV)	23.09.2013	Utrecht, The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	4	The Netherlands
7	Oral presentation to a wider public	TNO	Platform 31/EUKN	13.08.2013/ 4.07.2013	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	The Netherlands
8	Interviews	TNO	Meeting with Center for Crime prevention and Safety CCV on BESECURE	11/02/2014	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	4	Netherlands
9	Organisation of Workshops	TNO	Evaluation workshop with representatives from the city council of The Hague and police services.	16/04/2014	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	15	Netherlands
10	Posters	TNO	Poster Presentation on BESECURE at the Future Security Conference 2014, Berlin, September 16 – 18, 2014	15/09/2014	Berlin, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	Europe
11	Interviews	TNO	Interviews held with representatives from the city council of The Hague, police services, neighbourhood services for the TNO internships.	2013-2014	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	20	Netherlands

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
12	Interviews	TNO	Meeting with Saxion University of Applied Sciences on the application of BESECURE as an educational instrument	03/02/2015	Deventer, The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	6	Netherlands
13	Interviews	TNO	Interview with Martijn Neef on the BESECURE project, published on the EUKN website	20/02/2015	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Online	World
14	Interviews	TNO	Evaluation session with The Hague municipality	24/02/2015	The Hague, The Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	4	Netherlands
15	Oral presentation to a wider public	UU	Presentation of BESECURE project to Belfast City Council Community Safety Unit Senior Management	June 2012	Belfast City Council, Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	10	UK
16	Oral presentation to a wider public	UU	Presentation of BESECURE project to Police Service of Northern Ireland Crime Prevention Unit focusing specifically on how BESECURE could be used in the Designing out Crime Initiative	June 2012	Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	3	UK

### LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
17	Oral presentation to a wider public	UU	Presentation of BESECURE project to Police Service of Northern Ireland and Belfast City Council Safer City team	August 2012	Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	12	UK
18	Oral presentation to a wider public	UU	Presentation of BESECURE project to the Development and Projects Senior Management team on how BESECURE could inform capital projects going forward	October 2012	Belfast City Council, Belfast	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	8	UK
19	Oral presentation to a wider public	UU	Presentation of BESECURE project to Belfast City Centre Management on how BESECURE could be used to enhance retail footfall in Belfast City Centre	July 2013	University of Ulster, Belfast Campus	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	3	UK
20	Oral presentation to a wider public	UU	Meeting with Pubs Ulster to understand how BESECURE could be used to reduce on-street drinking and ASB associated with entertainment establishments	July 2013	University of Ulster, Belfast Campus	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	UK
21	Oral presentation to a wider public	UU	Meeting with Belfast City Council Community Safety Unit on how BESECURE could be used to inform interventions introduced to reduce ASB in Belfast	May 2013	Belfast City Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	8	UK

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
22	Exhibitions	UU	Security and Policing 2014	04/03/2014	Farnborough	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5200	4000 UK visitors 1000 International visitors
23	Organisation of Workshops	UU	Developing GIS in BESECURE	10/09/2014	Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	3	UK
24	Organisation of Workshops	UU	Developing GIS in BESECURE	30/09/2014	Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	UK
25	Organisation of Workshops	UU	Evaluating GIS functionality	07/11/2014	Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	4	UK
26	Organisation of Workshops	UU	Educational Platform	09/01/2015	Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	3	UK
27	Organisation of Workshops	UU	Evaluating Educational Platform	22/01/2015	Belfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	UK
28	Presentation	UU	Presentation of GIS/UDP to Police Scotland	27/02/2015	Glasgow	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	UK

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
29	Press Release	UU/TNO	New Directions in Urban Security	12/3/2015	UK	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	>50	UK/US
30	Oral presentation to a scientific event	EMI	Dagstuhl Seminar "Civilian Crisis Response Models"	20-25.01.2013	Schloss Dagstuhl, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	25	European (mainly German) and US
31	Oral presentation to a wider public	EMI	Programmpunkt 2 „Die Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg als Modelluniversität – Profilierung von Forschung und Lehre mit dem BMBF“- Undersecretary of state Quennet-Thielen / German BMBF,	25.02.2013	Freiburg, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	40	Germany
32	Oral presentation to a scientific event	EMI	European Safety and Reliability Conference, ESREL 2013	29.09-02.10.2013	Amsterdam, Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Ca. 50	European and worldwide
33	Oral presentation to a scientific event	EMI	„Quantitative Risikoanalyse in der aktuellen Sicherheitsforschung“	Winterterm 2012/2013	Furtwangen university of applied science (HFU), Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Ca. 20	Germany
34	Oral presentation to a wider public	EMI	Lecture in the course "Quantitative Risikoanalyse" at Furtwangen University	2014	Furtwangen University, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	Germany

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
35	Oral presentation to a wider public	EMI	Part of one lecture in the course "Risikoanalyse" (Blended learning course)	25/07/2014	University of Freiburg, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	10	Germany
36	Oral presentation to a wider public	EMI	Ein offener Sicherheitsverbesserungsprozess für die Stadt: Anwendungsbeispiel Bermuda-Dreieck Freiburg	11/02/2015	University of Freiburg, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	20	Germany
37	Exhibitions	EMI	Demonstration sessions at the "new directions in urban security" symposium	05/03/2015	Belfast, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	6	Europe
38	Oral presentation to a wider public	ALU	Presenting the BESECURE project to the Freiburg coordination unit for crime prevention ( <i>Koordinationsrat Kommunale Kriminalprävention KKP</i> )	30/11/2011	Freiburg, Germany	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	30 persons	Germany
39	Organisation of Workshops	ALU	Discussion round with policy-makers in Freiburg	01/10/2012	Freiburg, Germany	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	Europe, particularly Germany
40	Posters	ALU	Poster Presentation during national BMBF conference "Sichere Zeiten? - Gesellschaftliche Dimensionen der Sicherheitsforschung"	13.-14.06.2013	Berlin, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	100-200	Germany

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
41	Oral presentation to a scientific event	ALU	EUROCRIM 2013 Session: Managerial Crime Prevention and Managerial International Migration	4.-7.09.2013	Budapest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1000 participants, ca. 10 panel attendants	European and US.
42	Interviews	ALU	Interviews: See internal document "CSWP#2 appendix 3" for a list of 14 stakeholder consultations/interviews	2012 - 2013	Freiburg	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	14 interviews with 1-2 stakeholders each	Germany
43	Oral presentation to a scientific event	ALU	FreiRäume - Politik trifft Wissenschaft	20/02/2014	Berlin, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	Europe, particularly Germany
44	Interviews	ALU	Interview to 'uni leben' for an article on BESECURE and security in Freiburg ( <a href="http://www.pr.uni-freiburg.de/publikationen/unileben/uni-leben-3-2014-12s-web.pdf">http://www.pr.uni-freiburg.de/publikationen/unileben/uni-leben-3-2014-12s-web.pdf</a> )	01/03/2014	Freiburg, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	Germany, particularly the city of Freiburg
45	Oral presentation to a wider public	ALU	BESECURE – an EU project at the Centre for Security and Society	22/05/2014	Freiburg, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Approx.. 60 participants	Europe, Germany
46	Articles published in the popular press	ALU	Providing information and statements for a newspaper article (available via: <a href="http://chilli-freiburg.de/02-freiburg/raum-der-angst/">http://chilli-freiburg.de/02-freiburg/raum-der-angst/</a> )	18/06/2014	Freiburg, Germany	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	Germany

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
47	Oral presentation to a wider public	ALU	Presenting the BESECURE platform to the Freiburg coordination unit for crime prevention ( <i>Koordinationsrat Kommunale Kriminalprävention KKP</i> )	13/11/2014	Freiburg, Germany	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	30 persons	Germany
48	Interviews	ALU	Individual assessment of the BESECURE platform by a decision-maker	03/12/2014	Freiburg, Germany	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Europe, particularly Germany
49	Oral presentation to a wider public	ALU	Presentation during national BMBF conference „Grenzenlose Sicherheit? – Gesellschaftliche Dimensionen der Sicherheitsforschung“	07/05/2015	Berlin, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	Europe, particularly Germany
50	Interviews	ALU	Interview “Forschung zu Sicherheit in der Stadt“ ( <a href="http://www.pr.uni-freiburg.de/pm/surprisingscience/Ethik/zivilesicherheit/interview-kaufmann-1.pdf/view">http://www.pr.uni-freiburg.de/pm/surprisingscience/Ethik/zivilesicherheit/interview-kaufmann-1.pdf/view</a> )	Not known	Freiburg, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	Germany
51	Interviews	ITTI	Evaluation session ( Security of Crisis Management Department of Poznan City Hall - Chief Department Mr Robert Penękala)	22/12/2014	Poznan, Poland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Poland
52	Interviews	ITTI	Evaluation session (Wielkopolska Voivodship Crisis Management Centre - Deputy chief Mr Waldemar Paterneoga)	29/12/2014	Poznan, Poland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Poland

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
53	Oral presentation to a wider public	ITTI	Presentation of BESECURE project to Police Service	12-12-2013	Poland, Poznan,	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	4	Poland
54	Oral presentation to a wider public	ITTI	Mass gatherings and demonstration security management strategy Municipal Police Headquarters in Poznan	23-01-2014	Poland, Poznan,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	Poland
55	Interviews	ITTI	EURO 2012 and sport events security management strategy Municipal Police Headquarters in Poznan	27-01-2014	Poland, Poznan,	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	Poland
56	Oral presentation to a wider public	ITTI	Providing security during Lech Poznan league game Municipal Police Headquarters in Poznan; Municipal Stadium in Poznan	16-02-2014	Poland, Poznan,	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	-	Poland
57	Web sites/Applications	ITTI	BESECURE platform eGuide Hosting and updates in the BESECURE platform – common open eGuide features	In process	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	-	World
58	Oral presentation to a wider public	ITTI	Presentation of BESECURE project to Police Service	Planning (03.2014)	Poland, Poznan,	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	100	Poland
59	Oral presentation to a scientific event	ITTI	Project idea	Planning (04.2014)	Poland, Poznan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	-	Poland

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
60	Oral presentation to a wider public	ITTI	Showing project idea to potential the end-users	Planning (06.2014)	Poland, Poznan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias		European
61	Interviews	ITTI	Evaluation session ( Security of Crisis Management Department of Poznan City Hall - Chief Department Mr Robert Penękala)	22/12/2014	Poznan, Poland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Poland
62	Interviews	ITTI	Evaluation session (Wielkopolska Voivodship Crisis Management Centre - Deputy chief Mr Waldemar Paterneoga)	29/12/2014	Poznan, Poland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Poland
63	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Letter requesting support for the bid to Mayor of Lewisham Sir Steve Bullock	6 <sup>th</sup> December 2012	London, UK	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
64	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Update letter: Gary Coonor (no further correspondence)	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2012	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
65	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Update letter: Jackie Addison (no further correspondence)	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2012	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
66	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Update letter: PC. Shaun Willshire (no further correspondence)	December 2012	London, UK	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
67	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Update letter – asking if would like to be involved in the research - Dr. David Michael	31 <sup>st</sup> January 2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
68	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Individual Meeting: Inspector Gary Madams	31 <sup>st</sup> January 2013	London, UK	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	UK
69	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Individual Meeting: Councillor Janet Daby Cabinet Member for Community Safety	18 <sup>th</sup> February 2013	London, UK	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	UK
70	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	“Ending Gang and Youth Violence” Lewisham Youth Offending Team	22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	UK

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
71	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Youth event on police and crime commissioner	26 <sup>th</sup> February 2013	Birmingham, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	200	UK
72	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Email correspondence with Council planning department	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2013	London, UK	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	UK
73	Interviews	SLCT	Interview with Tom Chigbo – Community Organiser	19/02/2014	London Citizens	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
74	Interviews	SLCT	Liz Chambers – Head of Community Safety and Support	20/02/2014	Peabody	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
75	Organisation of Workshops	SLCT	Project Oracle Evaluation Day	20/02/2014	London City Hall	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	150	UK
76	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Community Cohesion Roundtable Discussion	26/02/2014	Lewisham Police Station	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK

### LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
77	Organisation of Workshops	SLCT	Policing the Possible: Governing Potential Criminality	28/02/2014	LSE Tower 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
78	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Challenging Race and Gang Nexus	03/03/2014	Kings College London	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
79	Interviews	SLCT	Interview with Rebecca Fenner – Community Development Worker at Peabody Housing	06/03/2014	Stephen Lawrence Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
80	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	Safer Cities Conference	10/03/2014	London Whitehall	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
81	Interviews	SLCT	Interview with Sonia Bernard, Assistant Director for Communities, Partnerships & Support, and Paul Neha, Community Investment Manager	13/03/2014	Stephen Lawrence Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	UK
82	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	City Forum Policing Roundtable – The Mission, Priorities and Delivery re-imagined	21/03/2014	IBM building, Southwark	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
83	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	The SLCT Criminal Justice Lecture	25/03/2014	Trade Union Congress Headquarters	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	200	UK
84	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	Parents standing together for a safer Lewisham	07/04/2014	Lewisham Town Hall, Catford	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
85	Interviews	SLCT	Interview with Councillor Janet Daby	09/04/2014	Lewisham Town Hall, Catford	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
86	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	Just Images – The visual representation of harm	28/04/2014	Centre for Crime and Justice, Vauxhall	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
87	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	How violent is Britain	16/05/2014	University of Liverpool	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
88	Interviews	SLCT	<i>Interview with Geeta Subamaniam-Mooney, Head of Crime Reduction and Supporting People</i>	19/05/2014	Lewisham Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
89	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	Conference – Mayors Office for Policing and Crime	02/06/2014	London City Hall	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
90	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	Crime, Justice and Safer Cities	02/07/2014	KPMG, Canary Wharf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
91	Oral presentation to a wider public	SLCT	Lewisham Councillors Reception evening	27/10/2014	Stephen Lawrence Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	12	UK
92	Interviews	SLCT	Interview with Barry Mizen OBE founder of the Jimmy Mizen Foundation	17/12/2014	Café of Good Hope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
93	Interviews	SLCT	Interview with Phil Turner Community Development worker at Second Wave	14/1/2015	Second Wave Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
94	Organisation of Workshop	SLCT	BESECURE Toolkit Presentation/Demonstration with Geeta Subraniam-Mooney (Head of Crime Reduction at Lewisham Council)	19/1/2015	Lewisham Council HQ	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
95	Organisation of Workshop	SLCT	BESECURE Toolkit Presentation/Demonstration with Alys Exley, Community Development worker at Peabody Housing	28/1/2015	The Stephen Lawrence Centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	UK
96	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	Meeting The Challenge - The Third Sector & Crime Reduction	2/2/2015	Bradford Town Hall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
97	Organisation of Conference	SLCT	Difference, Vulnerability and Prejudice: Key Findings from the Leicester Hate Crime Project' Institute for Public Safety Crime and Justice	5/2/2015	Northampton University	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
98	Organisation Of Conference	SLCT	Criminal Justice Lecture-The Relationship Between Citizens and the Police'.	17/2/2015	City Hall	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
99	Interviews	SLCT	Conference Call/Interview regarding the involvement of SLCT in the BESECURE Project.	20/2/2015	SecurePart	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	n/a	UK
100	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Joint AESOP/ACSP Congress Dublin 2013-10-03 Planning for resilient cities and regions	1 <sup>st</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	University College Dublin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1200	Over 50 countries represented from all continents

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
101	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	8 <sup>th</sup> Forum of the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty, Smart, Safe and Sustainable Cities	20-21 <sup>st</sup> Feb 2013	RDS, Dublin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	+1000	Over 30 countries in attendance
102	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	An information event on "Resilience in development policy: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction". Keynote speaker: Margareta Wahlström, Assistant UN Secretary General and Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction Informal discussions with attendees on BESECURE	29 <sup>th</sup> May	European Parliament Office, Dublin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	Ireland
103	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Sean O'Leary, Executive Director of the Irish Planning Institute	29 <sup>th</sup> May	European Parliament Office, Dublin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Ireland
104	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Irish Planning Institute Committee Meetings – intro/discussion on BESECURE	Various dates in 2013	Office of Irish Planning Institute	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Approx 20	Ireland
105	Oral presentation to a scientific event	FAC	PhD Annual Progression Presentation	May 2013	Dublin Institute of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Approx 20	Ireland

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
106	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Discussion at workshop – Biennial of European Towns and Town Planners	September 2013	Cascais, Portugal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Approx 30	Several European Countries including UK, Spain & Portugal
107	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	The International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) Centenary Congress London Discussion on BESECURE with attendees	June 2013	London	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	20	European delegates including representatives from UK, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
108	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Urban Forum Meetings – The urban Forum is an initiative of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland, Engineers Ireland, the IPI, the Irish Landscape Institute and the Society of Chartered Surveyors. Discussion/intro on BESECURE	Various dates between March & Oct 2013	Various locations in Dublin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	10	Ireland
109	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	John O'Connor, Chief Executive of the Irish Housing Agency (National Body) - included discussion/intro on BESECURE	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	FAC office	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	Ireland
110	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Regional Planners Network representing the Regional Authorities of Ireland - included discussion/intro on BESECURE	16 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2013	Irish Government, Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, Customs House, Dublin	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	10	Ireland

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
111	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Tim Lucey, Cork City Council Manager – about the prospect of entering the Rockefeller Resilient Cities competition (including discussion/intro on BESECURE).	July 2013	FAC office	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Ireland
112	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Meeting in relation to Gateway and Hubs Development Index project with Department of Environment, Community and Local Government – Planning Section (Niall Cussens, Chief Planning Advisor) – included brief discussion/intro on BESECURE	11 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	FAC office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	1	Ireland
113	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	WEASTFLOWS Consortium – Sustainable Gateways (Freight and Logistics) including security and safety (intro to BESECURE)	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2013	European Union House, Dawson Street	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	22	France Ireland UK Luxembourg
114	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Meeting with Global Risk Solutions – a private security service company to discuss European projects on urban security including a detailed discussion on BESECURE.	July 2013	FAC offices	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	Ireland
115	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Base Cities Conference: Networking discussions with attendees	26/06/2014	London	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	500	International

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
116	Interviews	FAC	KARIM project – final conference: Networking discussions with attendees	02/10/2014	Brussels	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	Ireland, UK, Netherlands, Frances, Germany
117	Oral presentation to a scientific event	FAC	Irish Research Council Annual Event, ‘Connecting Communities – Future Opportunities’: Networking discussions with attendees	19/11/2014	Dublin	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	240	Ireland
118	Interviews	FAC	Archimedes thematic conference on urban security: Networking discussions with attendees	30/10/2014	Paris	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	European
119	Oral presentation to a wider public	FAC	Innovation Ireland Forum: Presentation on BESECURE and other FP7 projects	24/10/2014	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	200	Ireland
120	Oral presentation to a scientific event	FAC	Inaugural Irish Organisation for Geographic Information (IRLOGI) Conference: Presentation on BESECURE and other FP7 projects	Select a date	Dublin	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	<100	Ireland
121	Interviews	FAC	STATUS project meeting: Networking discussions with attendees	08/09/2014	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	40	Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, Slovenia, Romania, Montenegro, Greece, Moldova
122	Interviews	FAC	Meeting with the Municipality of Lisbon: Discussion on BESECURE and other FP7 projects.	28/07/2014	Portugal	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	8	Portugal

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
123	Videos	FAC	Prepare a BESECURE video to showcase the platform	30/01/2015	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	N/A	European
124	Articles published in the popular press	FAC	Prepare an article on BESECURE for publication in the Public Sector Times (Irish version). The Public Sector Times is a monthly paper that is distributed to all public and civil servants in Ireland, including all Government Ministers, Minister of State, Dáil Member (Parliament), Senators, County Managers and Garda Superintendents.	27/02/2015	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Circulation 10,000	Ireland
125	Articles published in the popular press	FAC	Prepare an article on BESECURE for publication in the Irish Planning Institute eZine.	27/03/2015	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Circa 1,000	Ireland
126	Web sites/Applications	FAC	Secure the promotion of the BESECURE platform, with a link to project website/platform etc. on the website and social media pages of the Irish Planning Institute	27/02/2015	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Circa 1,000	Ireland
127	Interviews	FAC	Arrange a meeting with one or more Crime Prevention Officer(s) (CPO) of the National Crime Prevention Unit of the An Garda Síochána (Irish national police force) to showcase the BESECURE platform.	27/03/2015	Dublin, Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	< 5	Ireland

### LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
128	Videos	FAC	Prepare a BESECURE video to showcase the platform	30/01/2015	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	N/A	European
129	Oral presentation to a scientific event	JVM	The ASB Exchange	03.07.13	London UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	80-100	UK
130	Oral presentation to a scientific event	JVM	International Crime Science Conference 2013	16.07.2013	London, U.K.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	100-150	European (mainly U.K.)
131	Oral presentation to a scientific event	JVM	National Community Safety Conference 2013	17.09.2013-18.09.2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	80-120	European (Mainly UK)
132	Interviews	JVM	Jamie Lock- Head of ASB Poplar HARCA	18/04/2013 24/06/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
133	Interviews	JVM	Joe Williams- ASB manager Poplar HARCA	18/04/2013 24/06/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
134	Interviews	JVM	Martin Davies- Community Safety Info	03/06/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
135	Interviews	JVM	Helen Bailey/ Chief Operating Officer-MOPAC	25/06/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
136	Interviews	JVM	Nikki Bradley- Tower Hamlets Andrea Baker, Director of Housing Poplar HARCA Insp. Trevor Robinson – Met Police Carey Trewavas- GHA/ Project Officer Darren Way Streets of Growth/ Founder Maria Morgan Kineara/ Managing Director Andy Simon/ Capital Conflict Management/ Chief Executive Sarah Butler/ Guinness Northern Counties- Operations Manager (ASB)	03/07/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
137	Interviews	JVM	Paula-Marie Brown Transport at the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET)/ Head of Sector for Transport Reka Solymos/ UCL- Researcher Mapping Fear of Crime in London	16/07/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
138	Interviews	JVM	Professor Mike Hough/ Birbeck College	07/08/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
139	Interviews	JVM	Davide Secchi/ University of Bournemouth	19/08/2013	Bournemouth UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
140	Interviews	JVM	Regina Bonas London Fire Brigade/ Community Safety Senior Development Officer Professor Gordon Hughes Cardiff University/ Chair in Criminology Centre for Crime, Law and Justice Lisa Spall/ Lewisham Community Safety Mark Burton-Page/ Project Manager Efus Erich Marks/ Efus Vice President Dalvear Virdee London Fire Brigade	17/09/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
141	Interviews	JVM	Jacqie Odunoye-Tower Hamlets Geoff Whitehead/ Pendle Community Safety- Localities, Communities and Policy Supervisor Rebecca Lawrence/ Director of Strategy- MOPAC	18/09/2013	London, UK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		
142	Flyers	JVM	Conference Attendance: Tackling ASB and the crime and policy bill	12/06/2014	Kent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	25	UK
143	Interviews	JVM	Leroy Logan and Paul Anderson VOYAGE	24/09/2014	London	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	3	UK

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
144	Flyers	JVM	Conference Attendance: American Society of Criminology	19/11/2014	San Francisco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	1500	International Conference
145	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	“Der Verunsicherte Stadt” – Die Folgen des Wandels von Sicherheitskultur” (The unsettled State – The Impact of change of Security Culture).	10- 11.05.2012	Frankfurt, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	50-100	European (mainly Germany)
146	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CCLD	International Crime Science Conference “Resilient Infrastructure and Building Security”	04.07.2012	London, U.K.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Ca. 100	European (mainly U.K.)
147	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	„Fachtagung: Wohnquartiere zukunfts-fähig gestalten” (Conference: Shaping future residential areas)	11.04.2013	Erfurt, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	Ca. 100	European (mainly Germany)
148	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	State Police of Baden- Württemberg event: Security Research and law Enforcement: Horizons and limits in Brussels in June 2013	25.06.2013	Brussels, Belgium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	50-100	European
149	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Presentation of project to the European Forum of Urban Security Executive Secretariat (network of over 250 Local Authorities).	04.07.2013	Paris, France	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	2	European
150	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CCLD	International Crime Science Conference 2013: “Crime and Security in our Future Cities	16.07.2013	London, U.K.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	100-150	European (mainly U.K.)

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
151	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Future Security 2013	17-19.09.2013	Berlin, Germany.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	100-200	European (mainly German)

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
152	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Presentation of the project (E-mail and flyer) / developing contact with following communities / platforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUKN: European Urban Knowledge Network (eukn.org)</li> <li>• EMI: European Metropolitan network Institute</li> <li>• UrbACT</li> <li>• ESPON - European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion</li> <li>• EUROCITIES</li> <li>• European Crime Prevention Network</li> <li>• INTA – International Urban Development Association</li> <li>• ISOCARP – The International Society of City and Regional Planners</li> <li>• Joint Programming Initiative – Urban Europe</li> <li>• Urbanicity – For Local Government and Urban Development</li> <li>• ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability</li> <li>• URBAN intergroup</li> <li>• UN-HABITAT</li> <li>• International Centre for the Prevention of Crime</li> </ul>	September 2013	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias		

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
153	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Presentation of BESECURE to Cophyson consortium	02/06/2014	Paris	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	15	Europe
154	Web sites/Applications	CCLD	Company website update regarding BESECURE	15/07/2014	Erfurt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	World
155	Posters	CCLD	Poster preparation	03/11/2014	Erfurt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	Europe
156	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Presentation of project, poster and flyer at event "Secure Societies – bridging the gap between research to innovation"	12/11/2014	Brussels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	200	Europe, mainly German speaking
157	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Presentation of project (flyers) at FP7 DESURBS final event	12/11/2014	Brussels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	20	Europe

### LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
158	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Poster presentation and presentation at National event: Innovation for a Secure Society	18/11/2014	Ottobrunn, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	150	Europe, German speaking
159	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Update of project PowerPoint	01/12/2014	Erfurt, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	World
160	Organisation of Conference	CCLD	Mailing to 140 contacts FP7 co-ordinators and relevant platforms (also on 29/01/2015 and 12/02/2015)	16/12/2014	Erfurt, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	140	Europe
161	Web sites/Applications	CCLD	Establishing and updating project Facebook site (continual)	15/01/2015	Erfurt, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	World
162	Web sites/Applications	CCLD	Establishing and updating Twitter profile (continual)	15/01/2015	Erfurt, Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Not known	World

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
163	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	BESECURE as an example of European Research and Innovation Project	06/03/2015	Brussels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland
164	Oral presentation to a wider public	CCLD	Mailing to contacts in Austrian urban management Harvard Microeconomics of Competitiveness Network course	14/02/2015	Erfurt, Germany	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	15	Austria
165	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	Presentation of the projects CTUR (Cruise Traffic and Urban Regeneration) and HerO (Heritage as Opportunity) developed within the framework of the URBACT II Programme	19.11.2012	Naples, Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	30	European (mainly Italy)
166	Flyers	CNR	Flyer designed (in Italian) to communicate the main contents of the BESECURE projects and the main aims of the Case study of Naples	December 2012 - now	-	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	200	Italy (Naples and Rome)
167	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	Donne cooperanti, collaborative, costruttive – (Cooperative Women, for the legality) promoted by the social workers of the Cooperativa sociale L'Orsa Maggiore	15.03.2013	Naples, Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	Italy

### LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
168	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	LE DONNE e la LEGALITA'...per il riscatto e la rinascita di Napoli e della Campania (Women and legality)	20.03.2013	Naples, Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	150	Italy
169	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	Cities by the Sea 2.0 – Participation for local development in Naples	19-20.04.2013	Naples, Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	Italy
170	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	XVIII Giornata della memoria e dell'impegno in ricordo delle vittime delle mafie – 18th Day of Remembrance and commitment to remember the victims of the Mafia, developed by the Pol.i.s.Foundation	21.03.2013	Naples, Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	500	Italy
171	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	Festival dell'impegno civile (Festival of civic engagement) at the Centro sociale polivalente La Gloriette (Social centre)	27.06.2013	Naples, Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	50	Italy

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
172	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	Tour della legalità del Vicepresidente Vicario del Parlamento Europeo (route across initiatives to promote the dissemination of lawful behavior in the areas affected by the Camorra promoted by the Fondazione POLIS and the Vice President of the European Parliament)	5-6-7.09.2013	Naples, Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	European (mainly Italy)
173	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	XXVIII Congresso INU e III RUR Città come motore di sviluppo del paese (Conference Exhibition City as Development Engine)	21-10-2013 - 26-10-2013	Salerno Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	200	Italy
174	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	18 <sup>th</sup> National Day of Memory and Commitment	21/03/2014	Region of Campania, Pol.i.s. Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	100	Italy
175	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CNR	17th National Conference Italian Society of Urbanism	15/05/2014	Polytechnic, Milan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	80	Italy
176	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	Presentation of the guide for the critical anti-racket consumer with a list of over a thousand traders who opposed racket	24/06/2014	Prefecture, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	100	Italy
177	Flyers	CNR	BESECURE	24/06/2014	Prefecture of Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	100	Italy

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	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
178	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CNR	Engendering Cities Designing Sustainable And Inclusive Urban Environments For All	26/09/2014	CNR, Rome	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	Italy, Europe
179	Organisation of Workshops	CNR	Public Space And The Challenges Of Urban Transformation	29/09/2014	CNR IRAT, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	100	Italy, UK, Austria
180	Organisation of Workshops	CNR	Public Space And The Challenges Of Urban Transformation	29/09/2014	Città della Scienza, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	20	Italy, UK, Austria
181	Organisation of Workshops	CNR	Public Space And The Challenges Of Urban Transformation	29/09/2014	La Gloriette, Naples	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	15	Italy, UK, Austria
182	Organisation of Conference	CNR	Public Space And The Challenges Of Urban Transformation	30/09/2014	DiARC Università degli studi di Napoli Federico II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	80	Italy
183	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CNR	China Italy Innovation Forum	13/10/2014	Città della Scienza, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	300	China, Italy
184	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	China Italy Innovation Forum	14/10/2014	Città della Scienza, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	60	China, Italy

## LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
185	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	USEActUrban Sustainable Environmental ACTions, URBACT program	17/11/2014	PAN, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	80	Italy
186	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CNR	National Training Seminar Programma URBACT Napoli	25/11/2014	PAN, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	80	Italy
187	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CNR	National Training Seminar Programma URBACT Napoli	26/11/2014	PAN, Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	80	Italy
188	Flyers	CNR	BESECURE	22/12/2014	Region of Campania, Pol.i.s. Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	50	Italy
189	Oral presentation to a wider public	CNR	Presentation of the Flavours and Knowledge of Legality Shop from confiscated land of camorra (7th anniversary of the inauguration)	22/12/2014	Region of Campania, Pol.i.s. Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	50	Italy
190	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CNR	Spazio Pubblico Pratiche urbane e città contemporanea. Idee a confronto	10/01/2015	Napoli PLART Foundation Second University of Naples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	120	Italy
191	Interviews	CNR	Evaluation session - (Doc. Tedesco, Doc. Miggiano)	13/01/2015	Region of Campania, Pol.i.s. Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	Italy

**LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
192	Interviews	CNR	Evaluation session - (Chief of Police Doc. Marino, Doc. Spina)	14/01/2015	Policy Headquarters of Naples	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	5	Italy
193	Interviews	CNR	“Aracne” the best practice on the road. Site visit during “Movida” module	24/01/2015	General Office of Prevention of the Police Headquarters, Public Prosecutor’s office of Naples	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	15	Italy
194	Videos	CNR	“Aracne” the best practice on the road. Site visit during “Movida” module	24/01/2015	General Office of Prevention of the Police Headquarters, Public Prosecutor’s office of Naples; Piazza Carlo III; Piazza Bellini; Via Acton; Chiaia District	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	15	Italy
195	Oral presentation to a scientific event	CNR	Social activation and common goods: experiences of re-using confiscated heritage to camorra (18 <sup>th</sup> National Conference Italian Society of Urbanism)	11/06/2015	Venice University IUAV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	tbc	Italy

### LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

	Type of activities	Main Leader	Title	Date	Place	Type of audience	Size of audience	Countries addressed
196	Web sites	UMRC	CLUDs Laboratory Website regarding BESECURE	2014	Reggio Calabria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medias	Unknown	World
197	Oral Presentation	UMRC	Presentation of the BESECURE Project	01/03/2015	PAU Department – Università MEditerranea of Reggio Calabria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific community <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Medias	30-50	Italy

## Section B

*This section should specify the exploitable foreground and provide the plans for exploitation. All these data can be public or confidential; the report must clearly mark non-publishable (confidential) parts that will be treated as such by the Commission. Information under Section B that is not marked as confidential **will be made available in the public domain** thus demonstrating the added-value and positive impact of the project on the European Union.*

### Section B (Confidential<sup>2</sup> or public: confidential information to be marked clearly)

#### Part B1

The applications for patents, trademarks, registered designs, etc. shall be listed according to the template B1 provided hereafter.

The list should, specify at least one unique identifier e.g. European Patent application reference. For patent applications, only if applicable, contributions to standards should be specified. This table is cumulative, which means that it should always show all applications from the beginning until after the end of the project.

TEMPLATE B1: LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, REGISTERED DESIGNS, ETC.					
Type of IP Rights <sup>3</sup> :	Confidential Click on YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/yyyy	Application reference(s) (e.g. EP123456)	Subject or title of application	Applicant (s) (as on the application)
n/a					

<sup>2</sup> Note to be confused with the "EU CONFIDENTIAL" classification for some security research projects.

<sup>3</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type of IP rights: Patents, Trademarks, Registered designs, Utility models, Others.

## Part B2

Please complete the table hereafter:

TEMPLATE B2: OVERVIEW TABLE WITH EXPLOITABLE FOREGROUND									
	Type of exploitable foreground	Exploitable Foreground (description)	Confidential	Foreseen embargo date	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application	Timetable for commercial use or any other use	Patent or other IPR exploitation (licenses)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
1	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	“BESECURE platform “ (web enabled interface presenting access to BESECURE knowledge and tools)  Prototype including: all other foreground listed.	Yes	Select a date	1) BESECURE platform offering access to Inspirational platform, policy platform, and urban data platform  2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government  2) RTD	Now	-	ALL  TNO, UU, EMI, ALU, ITTI, SLCT, FAC, JVM, CCLD, CNR, UMRC, VJI, EUR
2	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	“Prototype Inspirational Platform”  Prototype including:  “Glossary”, “Practices”, “Literature”, “Prototype Knowledge Store”, “Urban Typology tool” and “Other relevant docs”	Yes	Select a date	1) Inspirational platform as part of BESECURE platform  2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government  2) RTD	Now	-	ITTI – technology  TNO, UU, ALU, SLCT, FAC, JVM, CCLD
3	General advancement of knowledge	“Glossary”	No	Select a date	1) As part of Inspirational platform as part of BESECURE platform	1) Local government  2) RTD	Now	-	ALL  SLCT
4	General advancement of	“Practices”	No	Select a date	1) As part of Inspirational platform as part of	1) Local government	Now	-	ALL  TNO, UU, ALU,

**TEMPLATE B2: OVERVIEW TABLE WITH EXPLOITABLE FOREGROUND**

	Type of exploitable foreground	Exploitable Foreground (description)	Confidential	Foreseen embargo date	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application	Timetable for commercial use or any other use	Patent or other IPR exploitation (licenses)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
	knowledge				BESECURE platform 2) Consulting/Advice	2) RTD			SLCT, JVM, CNR, UMRC, VJI, EUR
5	General advancement of knowledge	“Literature”	No	Select a date	1) As part of Inspirational platform as part of BESECURE platform 2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government 2) RTD	Now	-	ALL  TNO, UU, ALU, SLCT, JVM, CNR, UMRC, VJI, EUR
6	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	“Prototype knowledge store”	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of Inspirational platform as part of BESECURE platform	1) Local government 2) RTD	Now	-	ITTI  TNO, UU, EMI, FAC, JVM, CCLD
7	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	“Urban typology / compare tool”	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of Inspirational platform as part of BESECURE platform	1) Local government 2) RTD	Now	-	ITTI  -
8	General advancement of knowledge	“Other relevant docs”	No	Select a date	1) As part of Inspirational platform as part of BESECURE platform 2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government 2) RTD	Now	-	ALL  -
9	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	“Prototype Policy Platform”	Yes	Select a date	1) Policy Policy Platform as part of BESECURE platform 2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government 2) RTD	Now	-	TNO/ITTI  TNO, UU, JVM
10	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	“Prototype urban data platform”  Prototype including: “Prototype Data Management” and	Yes	Select a date	1) Urban data platform as part of BESECURE platform 2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government 2) Police 3) RTD	Now	-	UU  EMI, ITTI, FAC

**TEMPLATE B2: OVERVIEW TABLE WITH EXPLOITABLE FOREGROUND**

	Type of exploitable foreground	Exploitable Foreground (description)	Confidential	Foreseen embargo date	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application	Timetable for commercial use or any other use	Patent or other IPR exploitation (licenses)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
		“Data visualisation tool 1: Urban Data Platform – Multiple Prospective Uses)” and “Data visualisation tool 2: Early Warning System”							
11	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	Prototype Data Management	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of Urban data platform as part of BESECURE platform	1) Local government 2) Police 3) RTD	Now	-	UU -
12	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	Data visualisation tool 1: Urban Data Platform – Multiple Prospective Uses)	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of Urban data platform as part of BESECURE platform 2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government 2) Police 3) RTD	Now	-	UU -
13	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	Data visualisation tool 2: Early Warning System	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of Urban data platform as part of BESECURE platform	1) Local government 2) Police 3) RTD	Now	-	UU -
14	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	Prototype Risk Assessment Tool: IDAS (Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support)	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of stand alone risk management platform 2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government 2) RTD 3) Industry / companies	Now	-	EMI TNO, UU, EMI, SLCT, JVM
15	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) platform Prototype	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of stand alone e-platform	1) Higher education 2) Local government 3) Police	Now	-	UU -

**TEMPLATE B2: OVERVIEW TABLE WITH EXPLOITABLE FOREGROUND**

	Type of exploitable foreground	Exploitable Foreground (description)	Confidential	Foreseen embargo date	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application	Timetable for commercial use or any other use	Patent or other IPR exploitation (licenses)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
		including: “Educational content and learning material”				4) RTD			
16	Commercial exploitation of R&D results	Educational content and learning material	Yes	Select a date	1) As part of e-learning sub-pltform as part of BESECURE platform  2) As part of stand alone e-learning platform  3) Inclusion on other courses offered to planners and policy makers.	1) Higher education  2) Local government  3) Police  4) RTD	Now	-	ALL  TNO, UU, ALU, SLCT, JVM, CNR, UMRC, VJI, EUR
17	General advancement of knowledge	“Contacts”	No	Select a date	1) As part of Inspirational platform as part of BESECURE platform  2) Consulting/Advice	1) Local government  2) RTD	Now	-	ALL  TNO, UU, EMI, ALU, ITTI, SLCT, JVM, CCLD, CNR, UMRC, VJI, EUR
18	General advancement of knowledge	“Analysis of the Urban Security Research Development and Innovation (RD&I) Landscape”	No	Select a date	1) Research and technological development (RTD) service  2) Consulting/Advice	1) EU policy development  2) National policy development  3) Other	Now	-	CCLD
19	General advancement of knowledge	BESECURE as a reference project	No	Select a date	1) Customer support service  2) Research and technological development (RTD)	1) Security  2) Other	Now	-	ALL  TNO, UU, EMI, ALU, ITTI, SLCT, FAC, JVM, CCLD,

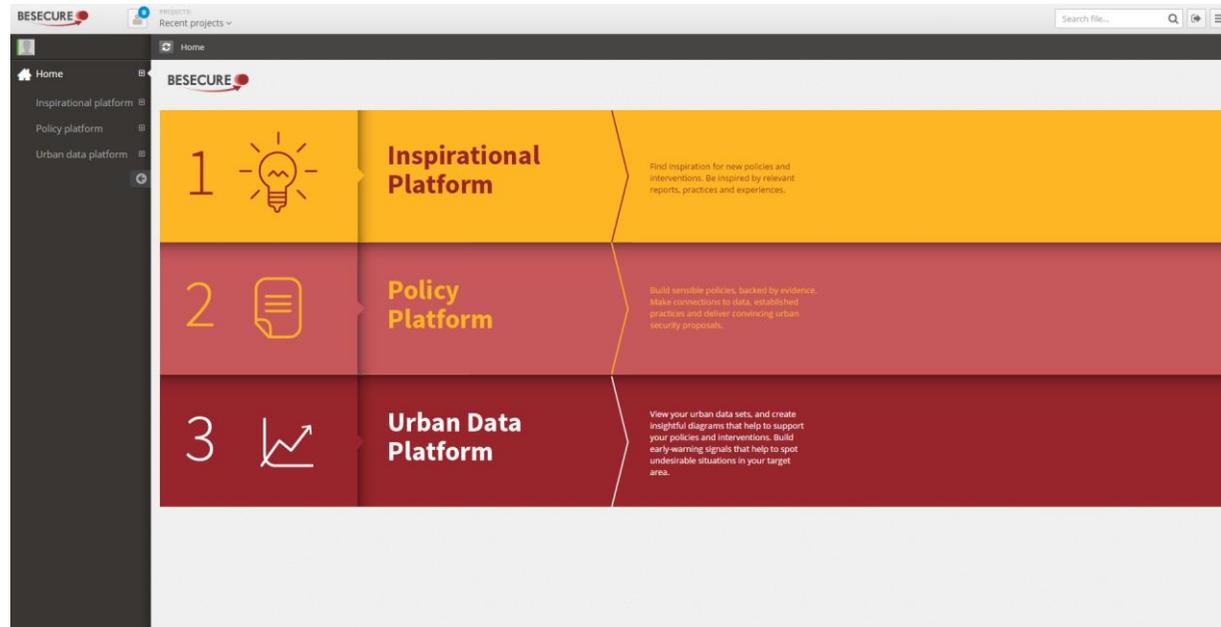
TEMPLATE B2: OVERVIEW TABLE WITH EXPLOITABLE FOREGROUND									
	Type of exploitable foreground	Exploitable Foreground (description)	Confidential	Foreseen embargo date	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application	Timetable for commercial use or any other use	Patent or other IPR exploitation (licenses)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved
					service 3) Consulting service				CNR, UMRC, VJI, EUR

## Explanation of the exploitable foreground

### 1. BESECURE prototype platform

- The purpose of the “BESECURE prototype platform” which is accessible on <http://besecure.itti.com.pl/>, is to provide one access interface (Figure 1) to the 3 main modules developed in the BESECURE project, specifically the:
  - “Inspirational platform”,
  - “Policy platform”
  - “Urban data platform” and

in combination with their sub-modules and the knowledge behind each of the modules. There are relevant links between the 3 main modules on the platform so that the user is directed to all functionalities which could help to inform his/her investigation / decision process.



**Figure 1 Screenshot of BESECURE Prototype Platform**

- “BESECURE prototype platform” consists of all the foreground results described in sections 2 to 13.
- The reader is referred to [D3.5 A software prototype of a GIS-based modelling approach for urban security enhancement](#), [D4.1 Urban security eGuide](#), [D4.2 Urban security policy platform](#), [D4.3 Urban security Early warning system](#) and [D6.3 An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance](#) and the contributing foreground listed in sections 2 to 13 below for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The platform provides and integrates urban security tools and practice information under one roof which is currently not available and needed by many stakeholders.
- The platform is designed primarily to inform different levels of government decision makers and their advisers (including Law Enforcement Agencies or LEAs) with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to help improve those in “crisis states” or to prevent urban areas moving into “crisis states”. In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken. This will enable collaboration with shorter analysis time and more efficient costs.
- The platform could also be used by other stakeholders such as urban forums, housing associations, RTD organisations, consulting companies, universities, and even general public to provide practical information about urban security management provided by the foreground results embedded within the platform.

- The most relevant business model canvasses presented in chapter 4 for the complete BESECURE platform prototype are **Error! Reference source not found.** “Urban Security Platform” and **Error! Reference source not found.** “Consulting 1 – General” and the reader is referred to these for extra details on the business models beyond what is stated in this section.
- The market for both an “Urban Security Platform” and “Consulting 1 – General” is truly massive as it includes all public and private users throughout the world with a duty or interest to contribute to urban security. A strength, but also a weakness of BESECURE is that there is no known platform offering the functionalities which our prototype offers and accordingly there is no established market for this type of product. There are also other bodies such as the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus)<sup>4</sup>, The European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)<sup>5</sup> and The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)<sup>6</sup> (with public or partial funding) which provide platforms dedicated to urban security albeit without the functionality BESECURE offer) which are or to a great extent free of charge. Other functionalities of the platform such as the urban data platform while offering added value through being embedded in the overall BESECURE platform are up against competition from established Geographical Information Systems (GIS). On this last point, please also see section 10
- Three different options have been identified with potential to take the “BESECURE prototype platform” available to a wider audience as an “Urban Security Platform”. Each option is strongly dependent on different revenue streams:
  - Option 1: BESECURE Platform as Online Open Access. This option would be expected to reach broader market segments and end-users such as Wikipedia or various online medical databases such as the enzyme database KEGG<sup>7</sup>. However, this requires less tangible sources of revenues to sustain the business model. Reliance on third party funding such as from the EU or an established network is assessed to be needed. Revenues could also come from public donations, crowdsourcing, and/or when applicable advertisement from security companies or housing developers.
  - Option 2: BESECURE Platform as Online Premium Service. This strategy would require subscription fees or one-off-charges from the users such as regular mobile applications.
  - Option 3: BESECURE Platform as an offline software package. This option would require the sale of the platform as a package with regular updates.
- In addition to all the three options, add-on support service and revenues from consulting, training, and on-demand analysis can be foreseen by the consortium partners.
- At the time of writing, the following are considered the main problems/challenges/risks in connection with the distribution and marketing of the platform:
  - Technical risks
    - Development from “prototype” to “marketable product” could require considerable effort
    - Further use of the prototype could indicate further development and/or other user requirements are required

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<sup>4</sup> <http://efus.eu/en/> last accessed 27 February 2015

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.eukn.org/> last accessed 27 February 2015

<sup>6</sup> <http://eucpn.org/> last accessed 27 February 2015

<sup>7</sup> Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG), <http://www.genome.jp/kegg/>, last accessed 19 February 2015

- Special knowledge from many consortium partners is part of the product – so everybody needs to stay on board or very detailed documentation and legal agreements are required
- The platform needs to be maintained and updated with the relevant information and data to be potentially operational. The service ambitions of the BESECURE platform might be thwarted by the efforts necessary for its maintenance. : The platform need far more data to be fully operational.
- Language barriers were identified as a major challenge, yet unavoidable challenge.
- Commercial risks
  - It is not possible to obtain the investment commitment needed in order to take the prototype to an engineered product and to host, update and market because of high risk in connection with the Return On Investment (ROI)
  - Other competitive systems are launched on the market
  - Legal problems arise that have not been identified to date
  - Special knowledge from many consortium partners is part of the product – so everybody needs to stay on board or very detailed documentation and legal agreements are required
- TNO, UU, EMI, FAC, ITTI, CCLD, and JVM are committed to following-up opportunities to implement option 1 through for example Horizon 2020<sup>8</sup> or cooperation with a network such as the European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)<sup>9</sup>
- Option 1 could enable further activities to implement options 2 and 3. At this point in time, it is not possible to make a commitment to implement option 2 and 3 as further feedback on the platform is needed before commercial investment decisions can be taken. This feedback may be obtained from the consulting, training and education activities described below.
- The use of the BESECURE platform prototype as support for consulting and advice (the business canvass model **Error! Reference source not found.** “Consulting 1 – General”) is regarded as the most feasible exploitation strategy for the complete BESECURE platform in at least the short-term following the closure of the project. These services would take advantage of the platform as whole: best practices, risk assessment, GIS, and Early Warning System (EWS). TNO, UU, EMI, FAC, CCLD, ITTI and JVM committed to seeking consulting and advice opportunities supported by the complete platform with clients following the closure of the project. Groups of cooperating partners would be built depending on the individual business opportunities. This business model has less risk compared to distribution of the complete platform as investment is primarily in at least in the short-term in the marketing of consulting services.

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<sup>8</sup> The D7.6 Opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE methods and tools details specific EU funding opportunities.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.eukn.org/>

## 2. Inspirational platform

- The purpose of the “Inspirational platform” is to provide users with a repository of knowledge and capacities relevant to urban security to inform his/her investigation/decision process (Figure 2), specifically it will include the results:
  - “Glossary”
  - “Practices”
  - “Literature”
  - “Prototype knowledge store”
  - “Urban typology / compare tool”
  - “Other urban security relevant documentation”

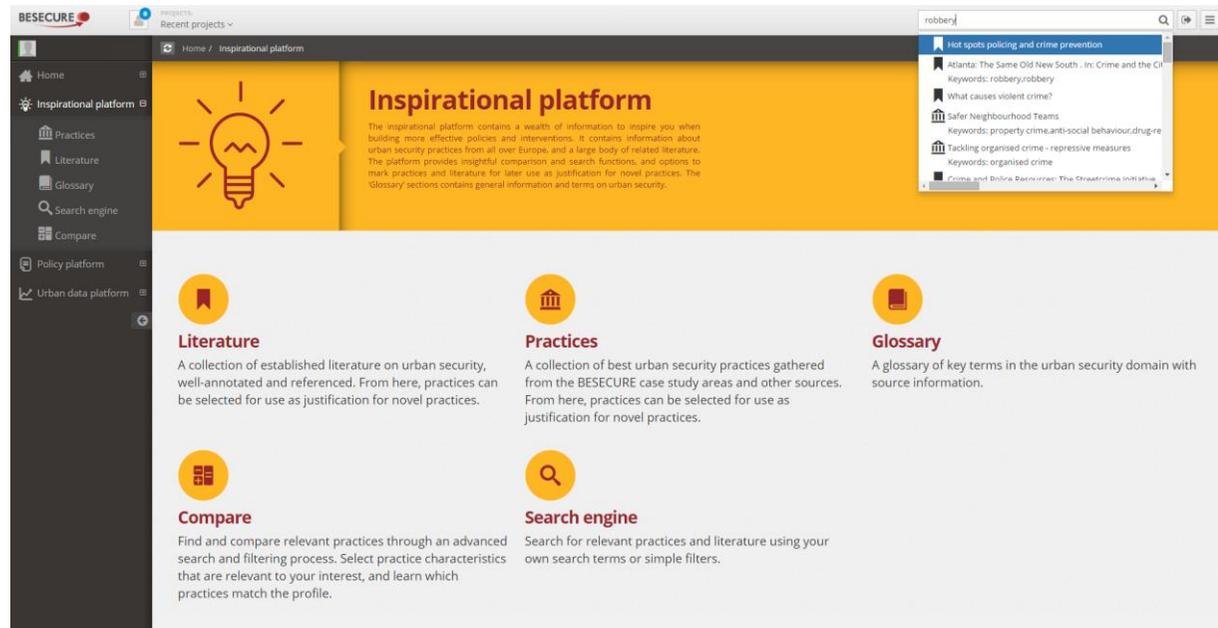
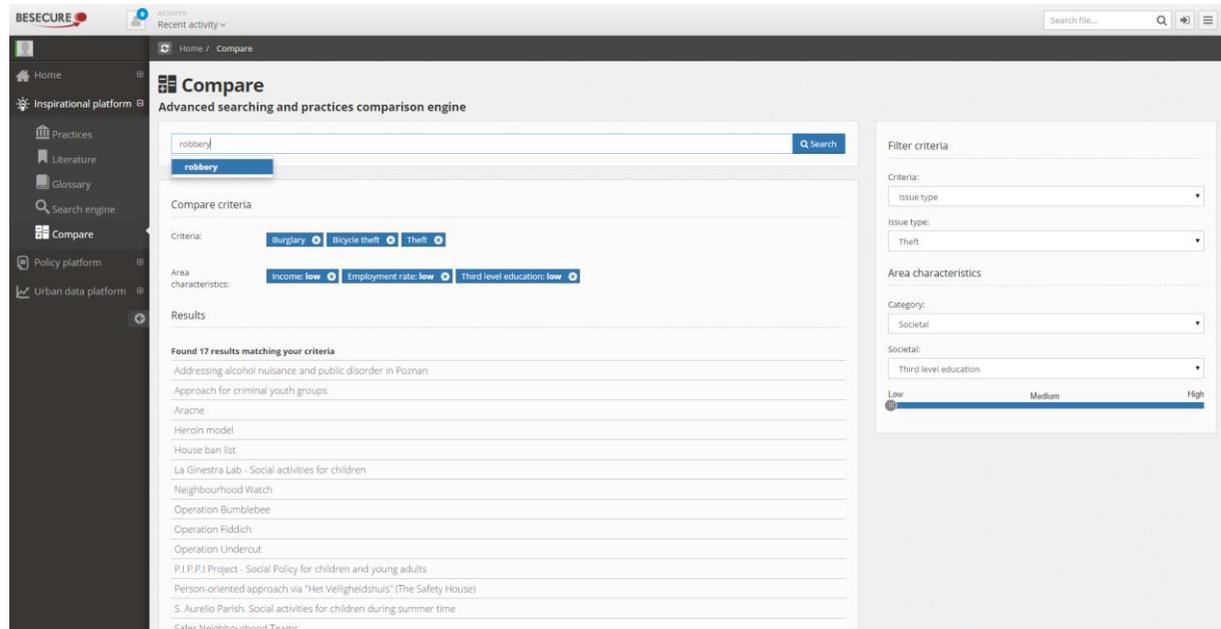


Figure 2 Screenshot of the Inspirational Platform

- There are many different ways in which the end-user can use the “Inspirational platform”, for example with “search” and “compare” features. For instance, search by criteria (urban security) theme, by (type of) urban area, area characteristics, risk (low, medium, high), type of practice, focus on

urban security domains (institutional , economical, societal, and urban), and best practices from the case studies to support evidence-based . The end-user can do this by building up a search profile, or just browse the pages, following links and thematic categories (Figure 3).



**Figure 3 Screenshot of "Compare" feature in the Inspirational Platform**

- Elements are annotated (labelled) in order to be searchable / findable and comparable with each other under.
- The “Inspirational platform” contributing to the overall “BESECURE prototype platform” is also designed to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into “crisis states” or to help reduce those in “crisis states”. In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.
- The main advantages and benefits of the “Inspirational Platform” are:
  - “Gives end-users insights into innovative approaches to reduce crime and instability in urban areas similar to users.
  - Triggers end-users to consider contextual factors users may not have previously thought about.
  - Allows end-users to compare their experiences with urban security with those of policy makers, police, and community groups from across Europe and beyond.
  - Gives end-users practical information on the resource requirements and level of investment typically required to implement urban security enhancement approaches.

- Supports the enhancement of best practice through research, learning and application.”<sup>10</sup>
- The reader is referred to [D 1.2 Common definitions and urban typology](#), [D1.3 Views on urban security from stakeholders and EU research landscapes and stakeholder](#), [D1.4 Literature review on key topics of urban security \(models, processes, best practices\)](#) and [D4.1 Urban security eGuide](#) and the contributing foreground listed in sections 3 to 8 below for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Inspirational platform” is an integral part of the “BESECURE prototype platform” as described in 1 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- The platform provides an innovative way for different levels of government, particularly the city councils to build up the competencies and reputations as active guardians of security in urban areas. The repository of knowledge available in this platform would enable collaborative policy development process and evidence-based decision making, while at the same time cut the cost and shorten analysis time.
- Other stakeholders such urban forums, housing associations, developers, and even general public could benefit from the body of knowledge in this platform, for example the glossary, literatures, and best practices databases.
- The most relevant business model canvasses presented in chapter 4 for the “Inspirational Platform” is **Error! Reference source not found.** “Consulting 2 – Advice based on Best Practices” and the reader is referred to this section for extra details on the business model beyond what is stated in in this section. “4 Practices4” could be particularly used as the main instrument for consulting services.
- The market for “Consulting 2 – Advice based on Best Practices” is substantial as it covers both public and private users in urban security management sectors. The consulting would provide advice, white papers, reports, policy recommendations, and organise trainings, workshops and conferences in urban security management.
- Consulting fees would be the main source of revenue aside from training/workshop fees and urban security policy projects.
- The main competition of this business model comes from bodies such as Efus, EUKN, and ECPN which provide advice services often free of charge (as discussed in 1).
- This business model has minimal risk as investment is primarily in at least in the short-term in the marketing of consulting services.
- TNO is in contact with the City Council of The Hague to develop an information management environment for urban security-related activities, based on the BESECURE Inspirational Platform. The City Council of The Hague has stated their interest in the approach of the BESECURE project, and is working with the TNO team to establish a feasible development plan.
- TNO, UU, EMI, FAC, and CCLD committed to seeking consulting and advice opportunities supported by the inspirational platform with clients following the closure of the project.

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<sup>10</sup> [D4.1 Urban security eGuide](#), p.7

### 3. Glossary

- The purpose of the “Glossary” is to define core terms and terminology used throughout the project taking the respective 'state of the art' of multiple disciplines into account (see Figure 4).

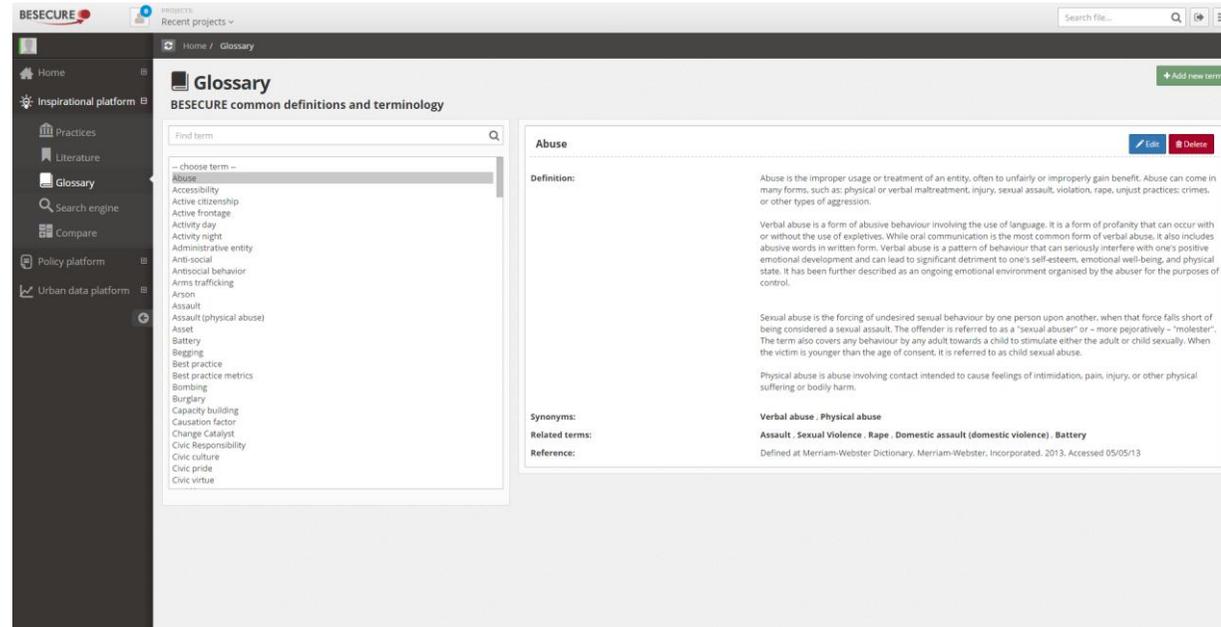
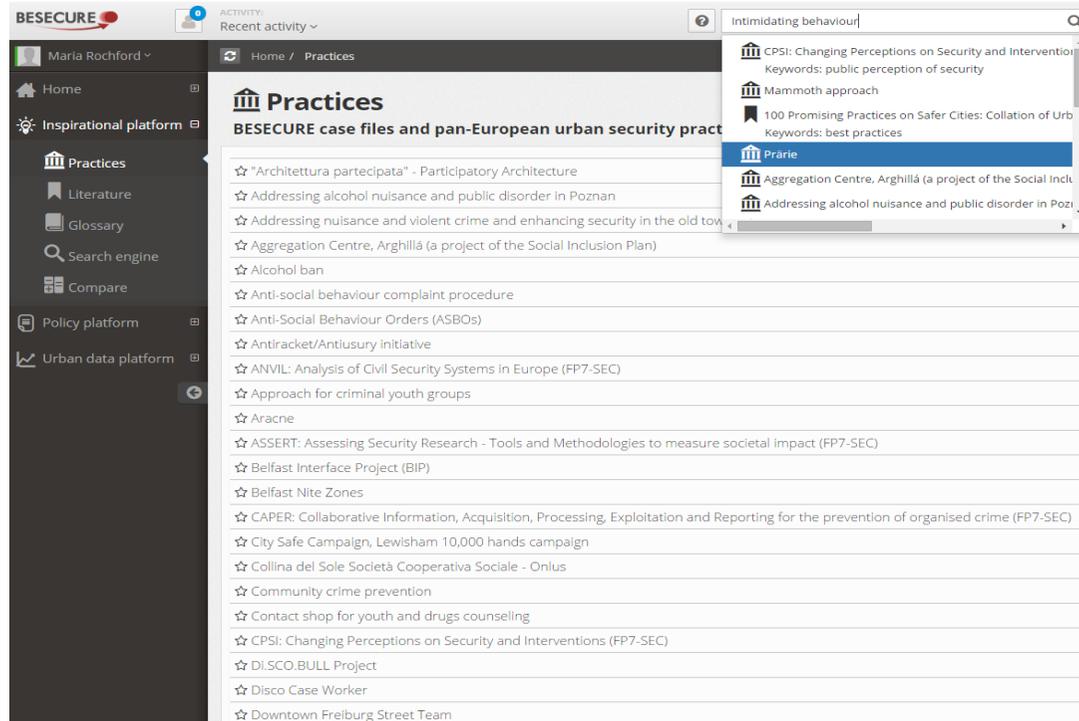


Figure 4 Screenshot of "Glossary" in the Inspirational Platform

- The reader is referred to D1.4 Literature review on key topics of urban security (models, processes, best practices) and D4.1 Urban security eGuide for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Glossary” is an integral part of the “Inspirational platform” as described in 2 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.

### 4. Practices

- The purpose of the “Practices” is to provide condensed descriptions of urban security practices from our case study areas and others.

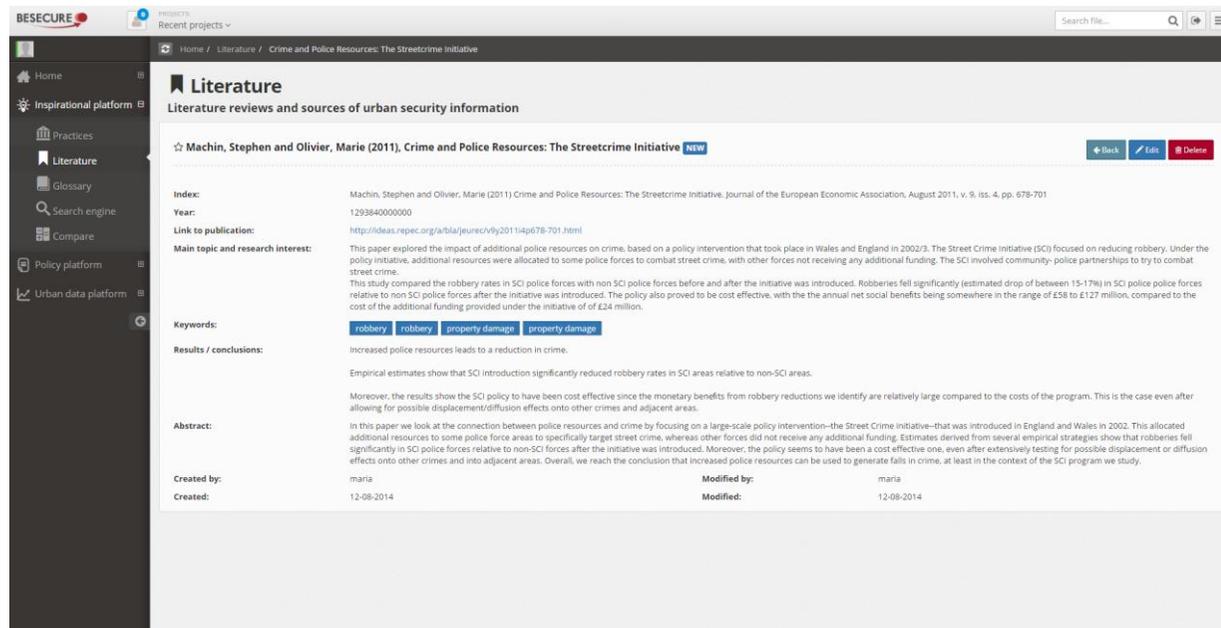


**Figure 5 Screenshot of "Practices" in the Inspirational Platform**

- The reader is referred to D1.3 Views on urban security from stakeholders and EU research landscapes and stakeholder and D4.1 Urban security eGuide and D5.4 Case study evaluations reporting period 2 for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Practices” is an integral part of the “Inspirational platform” as described in 2 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- The “Practices” are an advancement of knowledge (through their assimilation) which partners can also exploit further e.g. in future research.

## 5. Literature

- The purpose of the “Literature” is to provide users with distilled knowledge from the key literature on factors that affect urban security, such as crime, social cohesion, immigration, religious divides and other problems within urban societies. The focal point is established relationships between urban security factors, and how they manifest themselves across urban areas. Modern and past schools of thought and types of theories in the area of urban security enhancement are included as is the identification of historically successful security enhancement processes and related process modelling. Indicators and related actions are included (Figure 6).

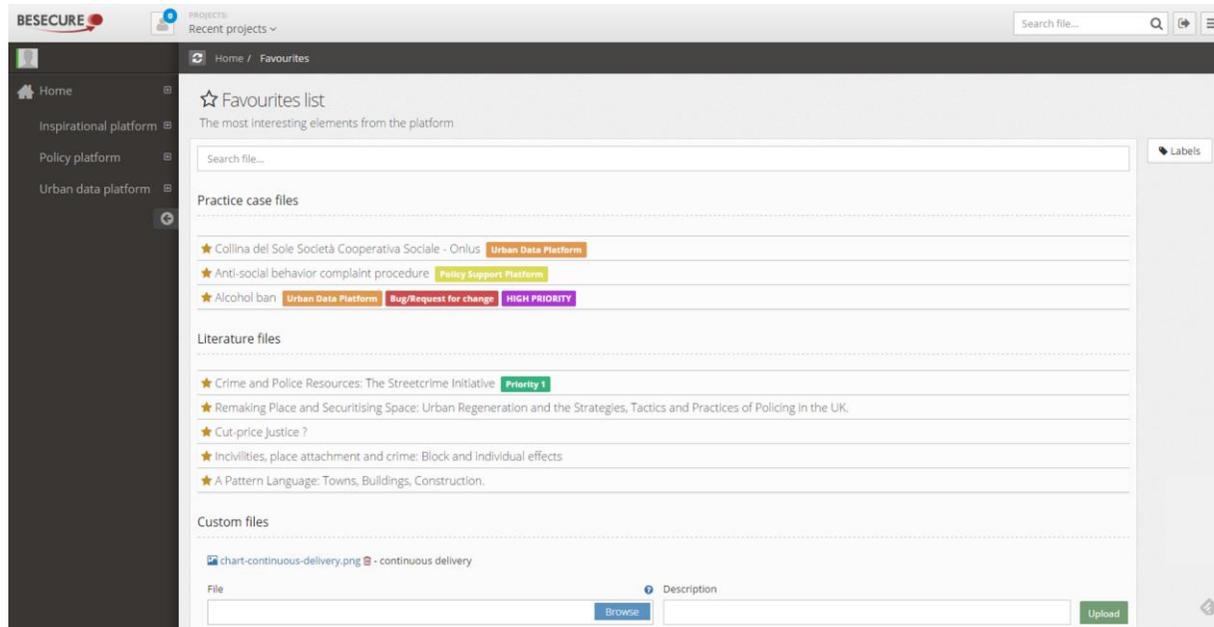


**Figure 6 Screenshot of "Literature" in the Inspirational Platform**

- The reader is referred to D1.4 Literature review on key topics of urban security (models, processes, best practices) and D4.1 Urban security eGuide for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Literature” is an integral part of the “Inspirational platform” as described in 2 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- The “Literature” is an advancement of knowledge (through its assimilation) which partners can exploit further e.g. in future research.

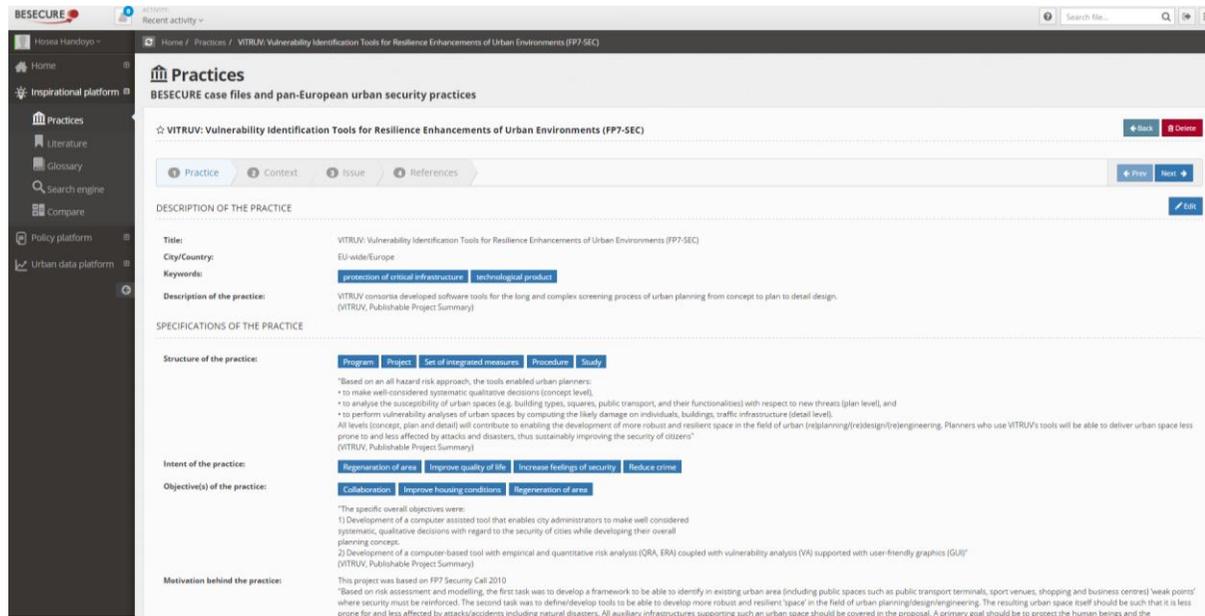
## 6. Prototype knowledge store

- The purpose of the “Prototype knowledge store” is to store all the files that may be used to inspire end-users in his/her policy development process - such as Practices, Literature, and glossary. This result is the backbone coding of the data management of Inspirational platform.
- The 'files' are structured, annotated records of the experiences and publications gathered in the project. A 'case file' is for example a processed summary of the 'raw narratives' that the WP5 case area teams collected. The files are annotated with meaningful tags that can be used to link them to end-user queries, or as part of the process support cycle (see Figure 7)



**Figure 7 Screenshot of the data management in the "Prototype Knowledge Store"**

- For annotation of files, relational coding structures are used for signifying categories of practices and issues and for signifying urban zone characteristics. In addition, relation coding is used to express relationships between variables (in a simplistic manner), for example <increase of> Deployment of community police officers <causes> <decrease of> Anti-Social Behaviour.
- The reader is referred to D6.2 A practical comparative method for evaluating BESECURE case study results and D4.1 Urban security eGuide for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Prototype knowledge store” is an integral part of the “Inspirational platform” as described in 2 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- A further business canvass model which is relevant to this foreground is in **Error! Reference source not found.** “EU Platform on Research, Development and Innovation” and the reader is referred to this section for extra details on the business model beyond what is stated here. At present the “prototype knowledge store” contains the foreground results from completed FP7 Security projects identified as relevant to urban security and for which information was available (as an example, see Figure 8). This approach could be used for analysing and communicating research, development and innovation. Foreseen content would be the foreground as projects are completed and the objectives of on-going projects. This would enable end users to identify which results could be of interest to them for practical implementation or further exploration. It would also enable co-ordination between projects and analysis of gaps for further RD&I.



**Figure 8 Example of FP7 Security Project in BESECURE Platform**

- Reliance on third party funding such as from the EU or an established network is assessed to be needed in order to implement and continually update an “EU Platform on Research, Development and Innovation”
- CCLD, TNO, and FAC are committed to following-up opportunities to develop this business model.

## 7. Urban typology / Compare tool

- The purpose of the “Urban typology tool” is to define the characteristics of a broad enough set of urban zones in order to be able to target users with the information most suitable for their urban area. It helps users to search and compare within the “Prototype knowledge store” as part of the “Inspirational platform” to find cases/information that is relevant to them based on land use and other relevant characteristics.
- The reader is referred to D1.2 Common definitions and urban typology and D4.1 Urban security eGuide for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Urban typology tool” is an integral part of the “Inspirational platform” as described in 2 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- The “urban typology” is an advancement of knowledge which partners can exploit further e.g. in future research.

## 8. Other urban security relevant documentation

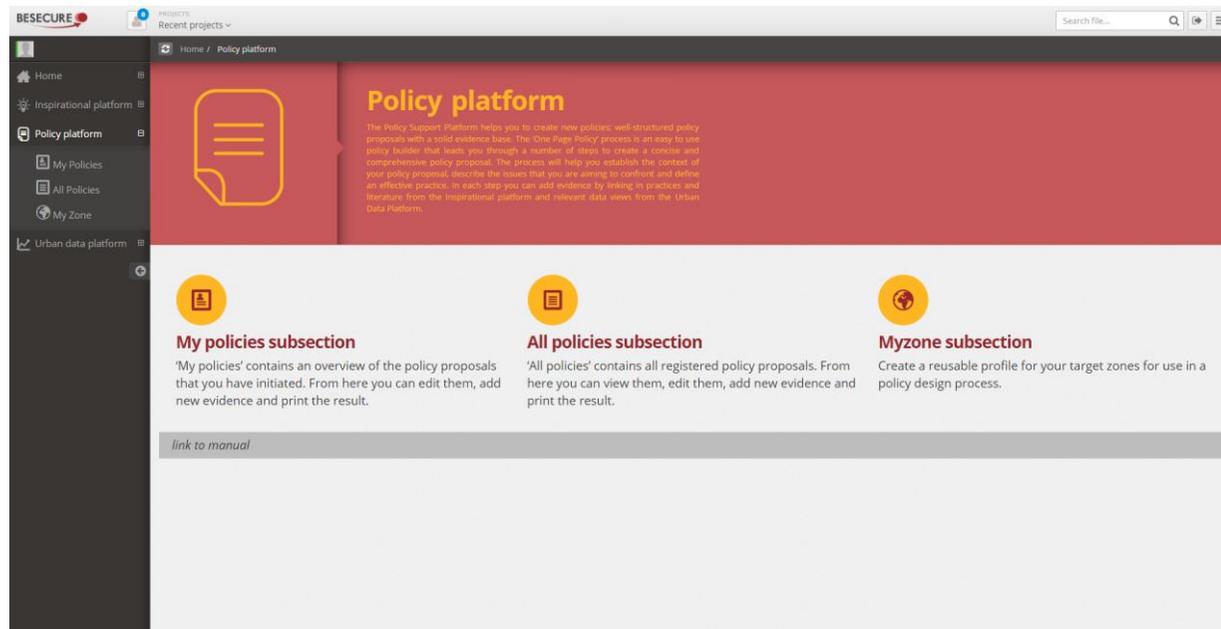
- The purpose of the “Other relevant docs” is to provide users with further information relevant to the urban security domain, it includes common definitions for key concepts including urban security, crime, policy/method, model, security enhancement process, stakeholder, urban planning and indicators.
- The reader is referred to D1.1 Boundary conditions and options for urban security enhancement, D 1.2 Common definitions and urban typology and D4.1 Urban security eGuide for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Other relevant docs” is an integral part of the “Inspirational platform” as described in 2 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- The “Other relevant docs” serves as a knowledge base which is also planned to be exploited in future research and consultancy projects.
- The “Other relevant docs” are an advancement of knowledge (through their assimilation) which partners can also exploit further e.g. in future research.

## 9. Policy platform

- The purpose of the “Policy Platform” is to aid end-users, particularly the policy makers in urban security enhancement process. The system uses known best practices, risk assessment models, and metrics to provide step-by-step support to the policy maker (Figure 9)<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> D4.2 Policy Platform, p.5



**Figure 9 Screenshot of "Policy Platform"**

- The main advantages and benefits of the “Policy Platform” are:
  - “Providing end-users/policy-makers an accessible and comprehensive process to work towards a personalized evidence base for decisions to address urban security issues.
  - To challenge end-users/policy-makers in breaking down the problem and identify your preferences with regard to possible interventions and the objectives end-users/policy-makers want to reach.
  - To help end-users/policy-makers to make the most of the entire BESECURE toolbox by combining analyses of end-users/policy-makers area’s characteristics and urban data with knowledge and experiences from other areas.”<sup>12</sup>
- The “Policy Platform” helps users/policy makers create new policies; well-structured policy proposals with a solid evidence base. The ‘One Page Policy’ process is an easy to use policy builder that leads policy makers through a number of steps to create a concise and comprehensive policy proposal. The process helps them establish the context of their policy proposal, describe the issues that they are aiming to confront and define an effective practice. The process consists of four steps: Topic, Context, Issue, and Policy. The process enables both the utilisation of quantitative and qualitative data and urban experience. The structured decision making process triggers the need to use such evidence which offers the strong potential to enhance policy

<sup>12</sup> D4.2 Policy Platform, p.7

decisions. The results of the Policy Platform include a one-page report or One-Page-Policy (OPP) of the most important evidence and promising findings to support the decisions to be made<sup>13</sup> – see Figure 10.

Countering burglary in Utrecht Hoograven (plan 2015-2016)		ONE PAGE POLICY
<p><b>CONTEXT</b></p> <p><b>AREA</b>            Country: Netherlands            City: MyTwon            Administration unit: City Center            Critical location: City Center            Geographical location: Show at map</p> <p><b>AREA DESCRIPTORS</b>            Problem area: medium            Incident history: medium</p> <p><b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>            Description of the area: (description)</p>	<p><b>ISSUE</b></p> <p>Issue type: <b>Burglary</b>            Issue category: <b>Property crime</b>            Issue description: Hoograven is suffering from an increase</p> <p>Victim type: <b>Residents</b>            Victim description: The primary targets seem to be residential houses with a backyard. Burglars tend to use backalleys for entry, and thus go mostly unnoticed.            Perpetrator type:            Perpetrator description:</p> <p>When type:            When description:</p> <p>Causation factor:</p>	<p><b>INTENT</b></p> <p>Reduce burglaries in Hoograven</p> <p>Police is given a request to increase daytime present in Hoograven</p> <p>Municipality agency Utrecht South is requested to start a burglary awareness program</p>
<p><b>OBJECTIVE</b></p> <p>Deter burglars from the neighbourhood</p> <p>Enhance awareness among residents about protection measures</p> <p>Description: Aenean vitae tortor consequat, consequat libero at, molestie mi. Curabitur eleifend lectus justo, eget vulputate dui convallis quis. Aenean sagittis, tortor sit amet tincidunt fringilla, mi diam convallis magna, vel mattis tellus elit id ipsum. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Aenean</p> <p>Specify item: <b>Property crime</b></p>	<p><b>METHOD</b></p> <p>Increase police patrol during the day</p> <p>Organise community participation platforms</p> <p>Description: Integer pulvinar arcu nisi, eget interdum quam lobortis et. Sed placerat lacus dolor. Aenean vitae tortor consequat, consequat libero at, molestie mi. Curabitur eleifend lectus justo.</p> <p>Specify item: <b>Suspendisse sit</b></p> <p>Install police observation cameras in blind areas</p> <p>Description: Mauris tortor quam, tincidunt et orci vitae, dictum consectetur eros. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Integer tincidunt, urna a sollicitudin iaculis, lacus orci blandit est, sed vehicula sapien odio vitae quam.</p> <p>Specify item: <b>Suspendisse sit</b></p>	<p><b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p>Decrease in burglary reports</p> <p>Enhanced feeling of security with residents</p> <p>Description: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas mattis, dolor nec maximus placerat, nisl erat accumsan metus, sit amet consectetur lectus massa sit amet tortor. Praesent porta est et ipsum dignissim, non fringilla eros cursus. Suspendisse sit amet convallis mi, ut pellentesque nunc.</p> <p>Specify item: <b>Suspendisse sit</b></p>
<p><b>STAKEHOLDERS</b></p> <p>Regional police</p> <p>Municipality agency Utrecht South</p> <p>Residents of Hoograven</p>	<p><b>COST STRUCTURE</b></p> <p>Cost of police presence</p> <p>Cost of organising community involvement events</p> <p>Cost of a neighbourhood information platform</p>	<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION</b></p> <p>Police is given a request to increase daytime present in Hoograven</p> <p>Municipality agency Utrecht South is requested to start a burglary awareness program</p>

Figure 10 A sample of One Page Policy (OPP)

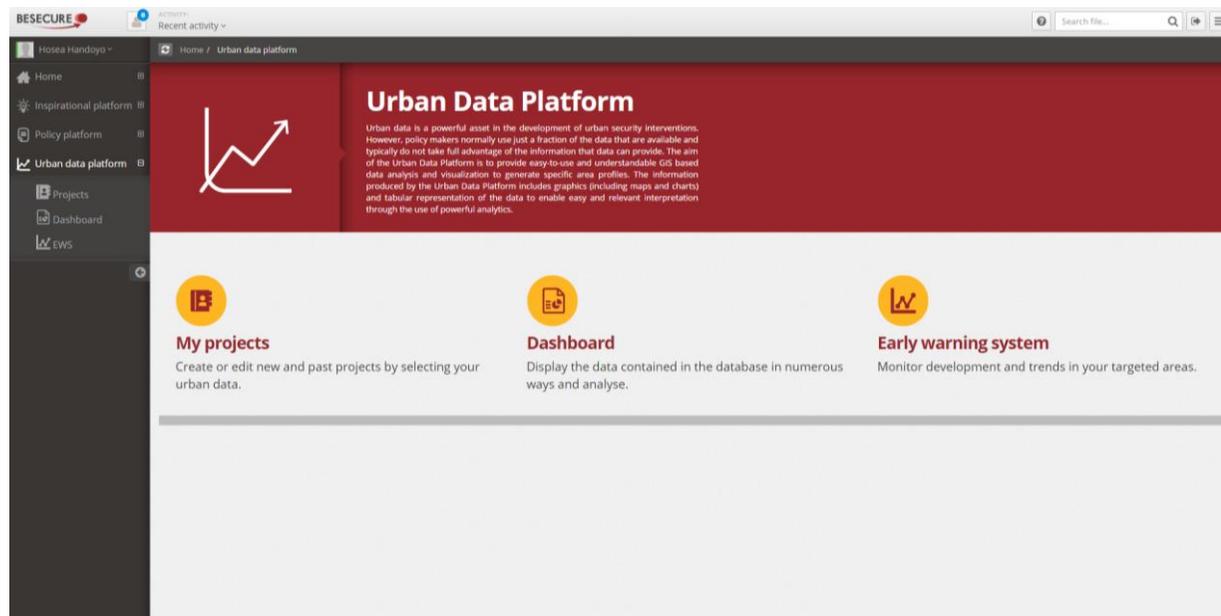
- The “Policy platform “ contributing to the overall “BESECURE prototype platform” is also designed to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into “crisis states” or to help reduce those in “crisis states”. In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.
- The reader is referred to [D4.2 Urban security Policy platform](#), [D4.3 Urban security Early warning system](#) and [D6.3 An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance for the details of functionality offered to the user](#).

<sup>13</sup> [D4.2 Policy Platform](#), p.6

- The “Policy platform” is an integral part of the “BESECURE prototype platform” as described in 1 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- The “Policy platform” is very relevant for policy makers in different levels of governments. It primarily supports urban security decision making by analysing the situation, and providing risk assessments with low effort documentation of thought process (on-the-fly). It also enables decision (or policy) to be decided swiftly in responding to urban security threats with a more complete understanding of the situation, identification of secondary risks, and comparison with previous projects.
- Other stakeholders such urban forums, housing associations, developers, and even general public could benefit from the consulting services.
- The most relevant business model canvasses presented in chapter 4 for the “Policy Platform” is **Error! Reference source not found.** “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services” and the reader is referred to this section for extra details on the business model beyond what is stated in here.
- The exploitation of “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services” could also be combined with a higher risk assessment framework which is described in 14 Prototype Risk Assessment Tool: IDAS (Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support)
- The market for “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services” is again very large for both public and private sectors. The consulting would provide advice, white papers, reports, policy recommendations, and organise trainings, workshops and conferences in urban security management with a focus on risk assessments.
- The main source of revenue would be consulting fees while additional revenue streams could come from training/workshop fees and urban security policy projects.
- Unlike “Consulting 2 – Advice based on Best Practices“, “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services” has an advantage. Organisations such as Efus, EUKN, and ECPN do not directly provide urban risk management services as far as we are aware.
- Aside from the main risks described in 1, we also identified that limited funds from potential customers, such as government agencies and housing associations are one of the main risks for the business model “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services”.

## 10. Urban data platform

- The aim of the Urban Data Platform is to support policy makers to make more and better use of (urban) data in their policy making process by using different kind of decision support tools. The platform may also be used to inform decision makers while utilising the “Policy platform”.
- The “Urban Data Platform” consists of three main functionalities: My project, Dashboard, Data Management, and Early Warning System. The “Urban data platform” contributing to the overall “BESECURE prototype platform” is also designed to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into “crisis states” or to help reduce those in “crisis states”. In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.



**Figure 11 Screenshot of "Urban Data Platform"**

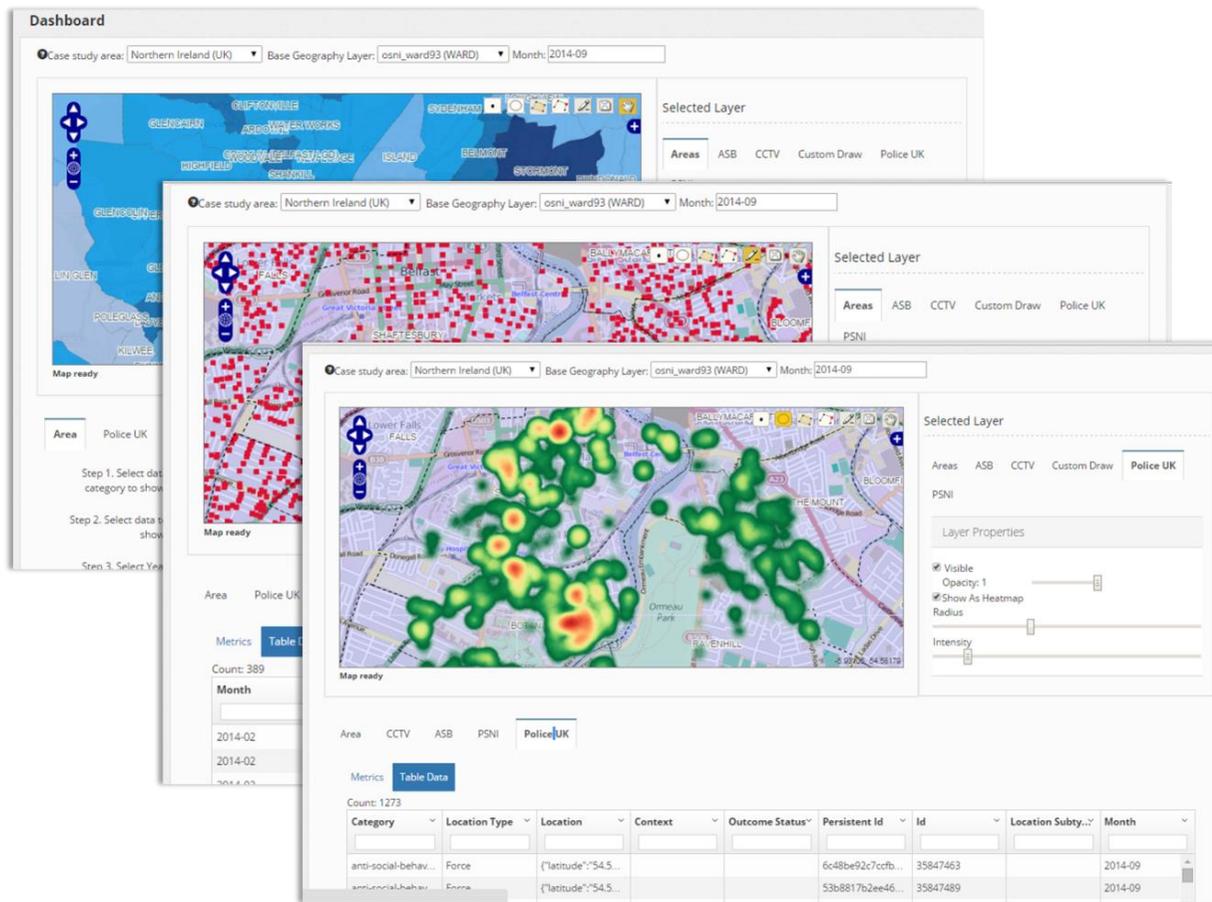


Figure 12 Screenshot of GIS-feature in Urban Data Platform

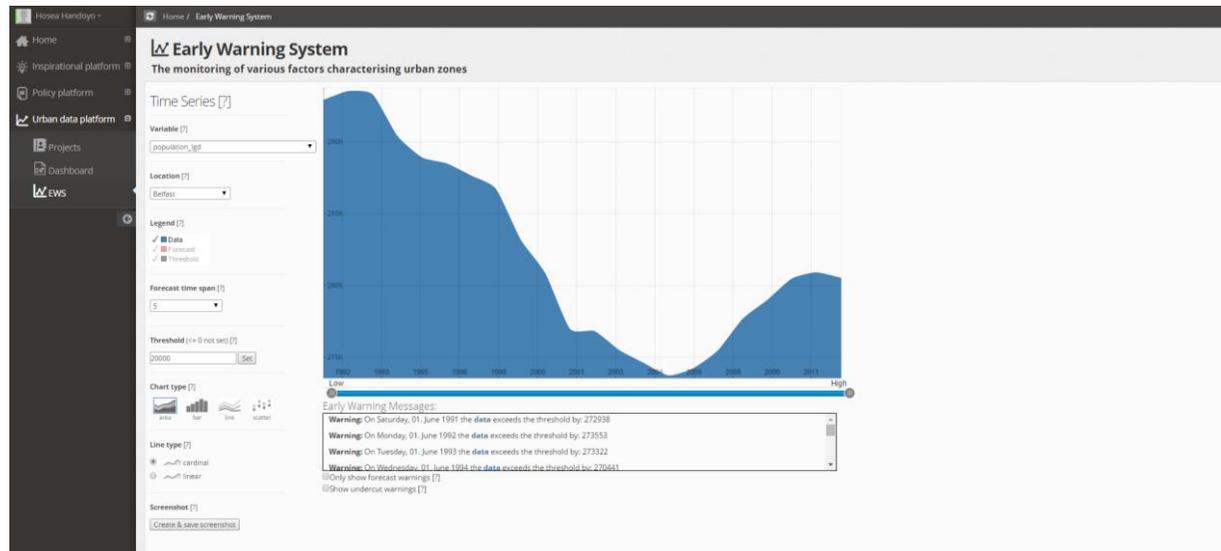


Figure 13 Screenshot of "Early Warning System" in Urban Data Platform

- The reader is referred to D3.3 GIS-based modelling in support of urban security enhancement, D4.2 Urban security Policy platform, D4.3 Urban security Early warning system and D6.3 An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance and the contributing foreground listed in sections 11 to 13 below for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Urban data platform” is an integral part of the “BESECURE prototype platform” as described in 1 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.
- Like the other platforms, the “Urban data platform” could benefit policy makers in different levels of governments, including law enforcement agencies (LEAs). It would enhance organisation performance with shorter analysis and cost efficient manner through early warning system analysis and GIS visualisations (13).
- Other stakeholders such urban forums, housing associations, developers, and even public could benefit from the utilisation of this platform.
- The most relevant business model canvasses presented in chapter 4 for the “Urban data Platform” is **Error! Reference source not found.** “Consulting 3 – GIS Services” and the reader is referred to this section for extra details on the business model beyond what is stated in this section..
- The market for “Consulting 3 – GIS Services” is tremendous for both public and private sectors. ESRI, an American security technology company, reported that GIS has become an inseparable part of urban planning<sup>14</sup>. However, policy makers and many GIS-users still need the support in

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.esri.com/industries/planning>, last accessed 26 February 2015

interpreting the information<sup>15</sup>. The consulting would provide advice, white papers, reports, policy recommendations, and organise trainings, workshops and conferences in GIS-based urban security management.

- Consulting fees in connection with the organisation and analysis of data would be the main source of revenues while additional revenue streams.
- Aside from the main risks described in 1, the main challenge of **Error! Reference source not found.** business model, which only focusses on GIS is the large number of competitors such as GIS Solutions<sup>16</sup>, SIRS<sup>17</sup>, GIS AG.<sup>18</sup>, and Aerometric<sup>19</sup>. Although these companies are not specialised in urban security per se, they already have been involved in various security policy making. For example SIRS, a French GIS consulting, worked with European Commission in providing Urban Atlas update and its extension in 2012 through the COPERNICUS programme (previously, GMES or Global Monitoring for Environment and Security)<sup>20</sup>.
- UU and FAC are considering to provide plans to explore “**Error! Reference source not found.**” based on the tools featured in the “Urban data platform”, particularly to City Councils and other interested public sector bodies that were not part of the BESECURE research.

## 11. Prototype Data Management

- The purpose of the “Prototype Data Management” is to:
  - Store datasets from our case study areas
  - Store datasets which users can upload to apply to specific data visualisation and assessment tools
  - Store data which users can upload to apply to the specific models within the Urban Security Risk Management tool
- The “Prototype Data Management” supports the “Urban data platform”.
- The reader is referred to D2.3 Operational database for case study development, modelling and final product development and D3.3 GIS-based modelling in support of urban security enhancement for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Prototype Data Management” is an integral part of the “Urban data platform” as described in 10 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.

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<sup>15</sup> Kulawiak, M., & Lubniewski, Z. (2014). SafeCity—A GIS-based tool profiled for supporting decision making in urban development and infrastructure protection. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 89, 174-187.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.gis-solutions.com/>, last accessed 27 February 2015

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.sirs-fr.com/>, last accessed 27 February 2015

<sup>18</sup> [www.gis-ag.com/](http://www.gis-ag.com/), last accessed 27 February 2015

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.aerometric.com/>, last accessed 27 February 2015

<sup>20</sup> <http://ted.europa.eu/udl?uri=TED:NOTICE:183908-2013:TEXT:EN:HTML>, last accessed 27 February 2015

## **12.Data visualisation tool 1: Urban Data Platform – Multiple Prospective Uses)**

- The purpose of the “Data visualisation tool 1 (Urban Data Platform)” is for users to determine the most likely effective locations to place interventions. An example of such an intervention could be Alley-gating. Alley gates are gates which are placed at the end of alleyways (between small streets, typically between two rows of houses) which are closed and locked to ensure that those who are not meant to be in the alleyways are not able to gain access. Users can use the urban data platform to understand where there are hotspots of problems over time and how they relate spatially to alleyways. Such gates cost approximately €4,000 each, therefore due diligence needs to be carried out in advance of such decisions being made relating to their deployment.
- The data which is required to use the tool is: Crime data (a UK Standard) and ASB data from local authorities/fire services.
- The “Data visualisation tools” supports the “Urban platform”.
- The reader is referred to D3.3 GIS-based modelling in support of urban security enhancement for the details of functionality offered to the user and D6.3 An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Data visualisation tools 1: Urban Data Platform – Multiple Prospective Uses” are an integral part of the “Urban data platform” as described in 10 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.

## **13.Data visualisation tool 2: Early Warning System**

- The purpose of “Data visualisation tool 2: Early Warning System” is to provide an overview of the security situation in an urban area, and supports the monitoring of various factors characterizing urban zones. The system can provide alerts if certain factors change, so that policy makers can carry out timely countermeasures against undesirable scenarios. The “Data visualisation tools” supports the “Urban platform” (see Figure 14).
- The reader is referred D4.3 Urban security Early warning system and D6.3 An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Data visualisation tools 2: Early Warning System” are an integral part of the “Urban data platform” as described in 10 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.

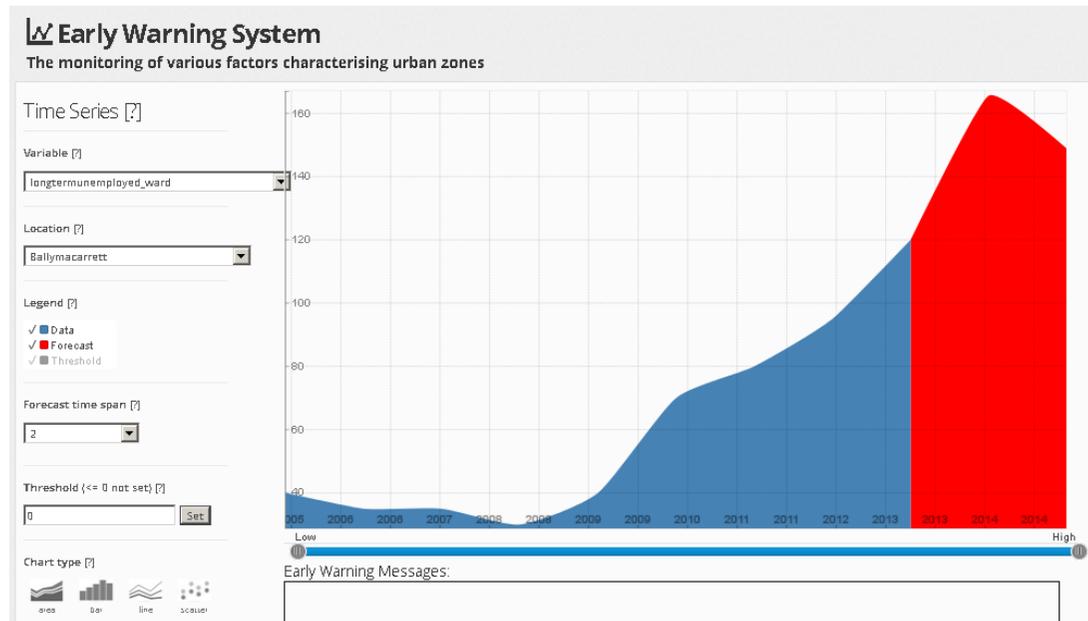


Figure 14 Screenshot of "Early Warning System" on Urban Data Platform

## 14. Prototype Risk Assessment Tool: IDAS (Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support)

- The risk management web application IDAS (Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support) supports the user in applying the risk management process detailed by the international standard ISO 31000:200921.
- The reader is referred to D3.2 An integrated urban security chance/risk assessment and process model for urban security enhancement and D3.4 A software prototype of the integrated risk assessment and process model.
- The ISO 31000:2009 standard describes the application of the risk management process and the different activities it is comprised of. These activities are mapped to individual steps the user is guided through in the IDAS web application.
- Main functionalities
  - Support for all five steps of the risk management process
    - Establishing the Context: Identify stakeholders, state objectives, define likelihood and consequence scales, define risk assessment map
    - Risk identification: Identify risks on objectives

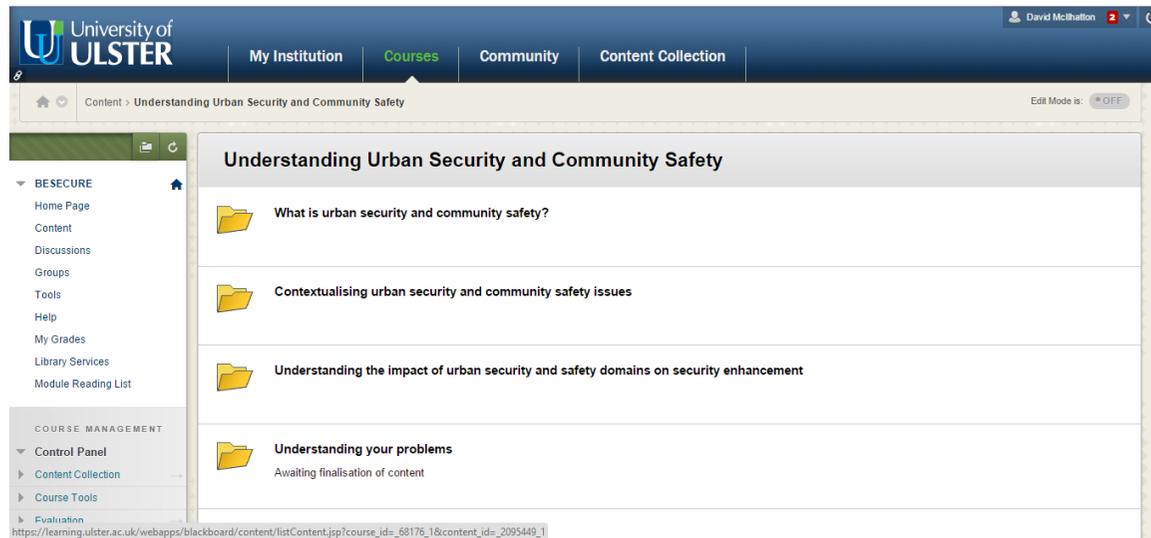
<sup>21</sup> AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009. Risk management - Principles and guidelines.

- Risk analysis: Determine consequences and likelihood of risks
  - Risk evaluation: Evaluate which risks need treatment or monitoring
  - Risk treatment: Selection of measures for modifying risks. Assessment of measures with respect to: impact, feasibility, readiness, duration of effect, acceptance, cost
- Iteration of the process: e.g. re-evaluation of risks, identification of secondary risks regarding the selected measures
- Implementation of minimal analytical assessment framework that links all steps
- The web application guides the user through the risk management process.
- Several constraints for user inputs ensure logical soundness and compactness.
- Main outcomes of the process
  - Documentation of the thought process
  - Support for decision making
    - Structuring and of information
    - Systematic evaluation of risks and measures
  - Discovery of secondary risks
  - Learning from previous iterations
- The services offered are based on a combination of the IDAS web application and consultancy services regarding the risk management process
  - Consultancy services
    - Guidance of customers through the risk management process
    - Moderated use of the web application
  - Training regarding usage of the web application
  - Generation of tailored content
- The “Prototype Risk Assessment Tool“ as an independent tool is also designed to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into “crisis states” or to help reduce those in “crisis states”. In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.

- Extension of models within the tool, updating of tool based on experience of users and development of trends in years following completion of the project.
- The reader is referred to D3.2 An integrated urban security chance/risk assessment and process model for urban security enhancement and D3.4: A software prototype of the integrated risk assessment and process model, and D6.3 An evaluation of the BESECURE case study evaluations and support tool performance for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The most relevant business model canvasses presented in chapter 4 for the “Policy Platform” is **Error! Reference source not found.** “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services” and the reader is referred to this section for extra details on the business model beyond what is stated in here.
- The market for “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services” is again very large for both public and private sectors. The consulting would provide advice, white papers, reports, policy recommendations, and organise trainings, workshops and conferences in urban security management with a focus on risk assessments.
- The main source of revenue would be consulting fees while additional revenue streams could come from training/workshop fees and urban security policy projects.
- Unlike “Consulting 2 – Advice based on Best Practices“, “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services” has an advantage. Organisations such as Efus, EUKN, and ECPN do not directly provide urban risk management services as far as we are aware.
- Aside from the main risks described in 1, we also identified that limited funds from potential customers, such as government agencies and housing associations are one of the main risks for the business model “Consulting 4 – Urban Risk Management Services”.

## **15.BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)**

- The purpose of the “BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)” is firstly to train actual and future planners and policy makers. They have role-based access management and personalisation possibilities. Secondly, it is to provide a wider public with user friendly access to knowledge related security policy in urban zones and BESECURE results (see Figure 15).



**Figure 15 Screenshot of the "Virtual Learning Environment" Main Page**

- The platform is open for user content development, for example through linking to other sources of knowledge or uploading personal commentaries.
- The platform is based on the Blackboard22 open source technology.
- It includes relevant educational content and learning material derived from other BESECURE project deliverables and knowledge developed in the project in general.
- The “BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)” as an independent tool is also designed to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into “crisis states” or to help reduce those in “crisis states”. In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.
- The reader is referred to D7.4 A virtual educational and interaction platform and the contributing foreground listed in section 16 below for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)” provides an interactive learning environment for students to learn how to build effective, urban security best practices, and evidence-based policies. VLE complements the existing urban security course materials in the current universities and higher education institutes by bridging theory and practice.

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.blackboard.com>, last accessed 27 February 2015

- Other VLE users could also be various urban security management stakeholders from policy makers, urban forums, housing associations, developers, and even public who would like to deepen their knowledge in urban security management and evidence-based policy making through Continuous Professional Development (CPD) courses.
- The most relevant business model canvasses presented in chapter 4 for the “BESECURE VLE” are **Error! Reference source not found.** “Urban Security Education Instrument” and **Error! Reference source not found.** “Urban Security CPD training” and the reader is referred to these sections for extra details on the business models beyond what is stated in this section.
- The market for “Urban Security Education Instrument” and “Urban Security CPD training” is very large. The need of bridging theory and practice in urban security management has been endorsed by various international organisations, for example UN-HABITAT<sup>23</sup>. Therefore, conservatively, every university or education institution which teaches urban security would be potential customers for VLE.
- We have identified two different options with potential to take the “Virtual Learning Environments” available to a wider audience as an “Urban Security Education Instrument”. Each option is strongly dependent on different revenue streams:
  - Option 1: “Virtual Learning Environment” as web-based platform. This strategy would require subscription fees or one-off-charges from the users such as regular mobile applications. This business strategy is very much similar to many Life Sciences education software, such as a cloning education platform VectorNTI<sup>24</sup>.
  - Option 2: “Virtual Learning Environment” as an offline software package. This option would need the sale of VLE as a software package with regular updates. This strategy would be similar to Microsoft<sup>25</sup> which sells many of their software package like Office and provides regular updates.
- In addition to all the options above, add-on support service and revenues from training fees.
- For “Urban Security CPD training”, the main revenue would come from training and course fees. The training could be organised as workshops (on-site learning), distance learning, or as symposiums.
- The main risks for “**Error! Reference source not found.**” and “**Error! Reference source not found.**” business models share the same technical and commercial risks as described in 1. The importance of updating the content, consistency of lecturers/trainers to use the platform, and interactivity features of the VLE are the most important deciding factors of the implementation and commercial success of VLE<sup>26</sup>.
- For “Urban Security Education Instrument”, TNO has identified their prospective customers and explored the possibility to pursue this business model further in the Netherlands with Saxion University of Applied Sciences- Integral Safety and Security Management Department, The Hague University of Applied Science – Safety and Security Department, and Society of Dutch City Councils (VNG)<sup>27</sup>. In some countries<sup>28</sup>, there might also be a strong need

<sup>23</sup> United Nations Human Settlements Programme. (2007). Enhancing urban safety and security: Global report on human settlements 2007. Earthscan.

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.lifetechnologies.com/de/de/home/life-science/cloning/vector-nti-software.html>, last accessed 26 February 2015

<sup>25</sup> Yip, George S. "Using strategy to change your business model." *Business Strategy Review* 15.2 (2004): 17-24.

<sup>26</sup> Liaw, S. S. (2008). Investigating students' perceived satisfaction, behavioral intention, and effectiveness of e-learning: A case study of the Blackboard system. *Computers & Education*, 51(2), 864-873.

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.vng-international.nl/>

to integrate VLE with social media to keep the discussion interactive for further development with recent lecturers/training programmes using social media as an e-learning platform<sup>29</sup>.

- UU also foresees the possibility of making use of the “Virtual Learning Environment” together with the BESECURE Urban Platform (1 as **Error! Reference source not found.** “Urban Security Platform”) for “Urban Security CPD training”.
- FAC will seek to explore the possibility of promoting the urban security CPD training to city councils located in the Republic of Ireland, particularly targeted towards personnel that have responsibilities for community safety and reduction of anti-social behaviour.

## 16. Educational content and learning material

- The purpose of the “Educational content and learning material” is to inform current and future planners and policy-makers, on the issues surrounding security policy in urban zones and BESECURE results. Educational content has been developed to advise other educational institutions and providers and also to offer guides and tools, one such tool is the “BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)”.
- The reader is referred to D7.4 A virtual educational and interaction platform for the details of functionality offered to the user.
- The “Educational content and learning material” is an integral part of the “BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)” as described in 14 and its exploitation is described as part of the combined foreground.

## 17. Contacts

- The purpose of the “Contacts” is to enable the ability to access potential cooperation partners and/or experts within the area of urban security. BESECURE has enabled the consortium members to develop their network of contacts within the domain of urban security.
- The network of consortium members intend to continue to cooperate to deliver services and further research and development in the area of urban security, the contact details to relevant organisations will be helpful to identify relevant experts.
- The reader is referred to D1.3 Views on urban security from stakeholders and EU research landscapes and stakeholder, D7.6 Opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE tools and methods, and D7.7 Overview of the R&D landscape concerning policy support for urban security.

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<sup>28</sup> Not all EU Member States are in favor of using social media as education tool. Germany for example banned the use of social media for university teaching activities, cf. <http://www.dw.de/teachers-in-third-german-state-hit-with-social-network-ban-at-work/a-16982765>, last accessed 24 March 2015

<sup>29</sup> Howland, J. L., Jonassen, D. H., & Marra, R. M. (2012). *Meaningful learning with technology*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson.

## **18. Analysis of the Urban Security Research Development and Innovation (RD&I) Landscape**

- The purpose of the “Analysis of the Urban Security Research Development and Innovation (RD&I) Landscape” was to provide an assessment (as of September 2014) of the European research landscape related to urban security management under the European Union’s Framework 7 programme for research and technological development (RTD) (FP7), including indicators of potential gaps and a consideration of potential domain factors for more or less consideration in the future.
- The result included:
  - The number of FP7 projects which seem to be working on urban security
  - The key and least participating Member States
  - The core organisations, both as coordinator and participants, which included:
    - Higher education institutions
    - Non-profit and R&D organisations
    - Enterprises (private sectors)
    - Public bodies (as end-users)
  - The seemingly most- and least- covered urban security domain factors, which is relevant for the consideration of future European RD&I activities and/or funding programmes (i.e. Horizon 2020).
- This results regarding the domain factors were obtained through the introduction of a methodology with a minimum level of subjectivity based on a simplified and adapted Likert scale which is commonly used in public survey methodologies. This methodology would in principle be suitable to analyse all RD&I themes.
- The reader is referred to [D7.6 Opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE tools and methods](#)

## **19. BESECURE as reference project**

- This result consists in being a member of a successful international collaborative research and technological development (RTD) project and specifically in the area of the Framework 7 programme, Security and Urban Security.
- It is possible for each of the partners to utilise the experience demonstrated and gained as a reference for obtaining future customer, support, development and consulting contracts primarily within the wide topical range of urban security.

