

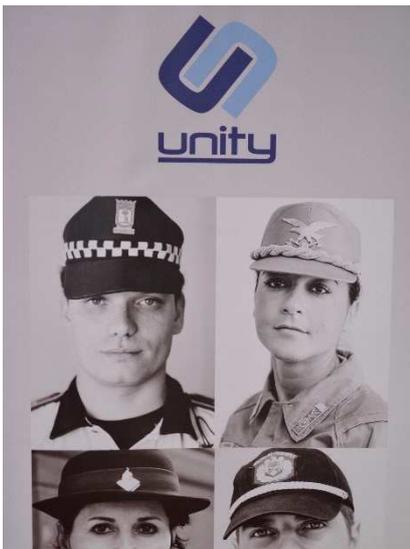


# Unity Newsletter

March 2016

Volume 1

## Strengthening the connection between police and communities to maximise the safety and security of all citizens



Communities the world over, despite their varying social, cultural, geographic and ethnic differences, have common and shared values in their need for safety, security and wellbeing. We live in an age of increasing technical connectivity, but many citizens and their communities are disconnected from the police, who serve to keep them safe. In recognising these challenges

Unity will create a new, community-centred approach to Community Policing: developing new tools, procedures and technologies, putting people at the heart of identifying policing priorities and ensuring citizens are an integral part of informing sustainable solutions.

Unity will develop and deliver a flexible and scalable citizen-focused CP model which strengthens the effective engagement and cooperation between police forces and the communities they serve to create safer societies for all.

### The Vision for Unity

- To capture **best practices** for cooperation between police and citizens
- To develop a **communications technology** to facilitate, strengthen and accelerate the communication between citizens and police
- To design, develop and deliver **training** for Law Enforcement Agencies and **awareness raising** activities about Community Policing

### Work Programme

- **WP1** – Project Management
- **WP2** – Ethical, Legal and Community Issues
- **WP3** – Policing and Community Requirements and Best/Effective Practices
- **WP4** – Community Policing Delivery Framework
- **WP5** – Technology Toolkit
- **WP6** – Unity Integration Framework
- **WP7** – Test Beds, Pilots and Evaluation
- **WP8** – Dissemination, Exploitation and Training

---

#### In this newsletter

- 1 Introduction
  - 2 Meetings & Workshops
  - 4 News & Updates
-



### Unity Kick Off Meeting

The Unity kick-off meeting was held on the 25-26<sup>th</sup> June 2015 in Wakefield, UK. The public launch event on the morning of the 25<sup>th</sup> June included presentations from:

- Mark Burns Williamson OBE – Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire
- Andrew Staniforth, Head of West Yorkshire for Innovation & Unity Project Coordinator
- Saskia Bayerl – Assistant Professor of Technology and Organizational Behaviour, Erasmus University, Rotterdam
- Laurence Marzell – Serco
- Marco Manso – Director of Research and Innovation, Rinicom
- Laurie Stevens (Found of SMILE – Social Media in Law Enforcement)

Following the close of the public meeting, work package leaders presented to the consortium and a number of discussions on the forthcoming work programme took place. Consortium members were also take on a tour of West Yorkshire's Carr Gate police training facility.

### Workshop at Serco UK

Serco hosted an interim Unity workshop at their UK headquarters in London on the 7<sup>th</sup> October. The workshop gave project partners a chance to discuss the programme of work undertaken so far and improve the synergies between all work packages as well as starting the planning for the first pilot exercise which will be hosted in Zagreb in November.

### Attending the INSPEC2T stakeholder advisory group meeting

Representatives West Yorkshire Police travelled to Vienna to present the Unity project at INSPEC2T's stakeholder advisory group meeting in Vienna.

### First Unity Pilot and Consortium Meeting in Zagreb

The first Unity Pilot and consortium meeting took place on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> November at the Croatian Police Academy in Zagreb. The meeting was attended by all representatives from all partners to discuss Unity's progress and plan for the next six months and to presented the progress on the project so far.

Panayiotis Papanikolaou from Inspec2t also presented an overview of their project.

#### Scenario:

The scenario was written by CPC and acted out by students of the Police Academy. Perec Dubravko, Head of the Unit, explained the scenario which centred around football hooligans. There is a high media profile with regards to football hooligans in Croatia and there can be clashes between factions of the same supporters groups.





Clashes can take place during events at stadiums, before matches, on the way to the stadium and can take place around any sporting event. There are examples of supporters groups fighting between each other and then joining together to attack police, stewards and other officials at events. There is an act for the prevention of disorder at events which lists most types of disorder including the consumption of alcohol and the use of pyrotechnics. The act aims to protect police officers including the wearing or displaying of any sign or symbol to promote violence against the police. Football fans are very hostile towards the police and are a very closed group made up of young people which is difficult to infiltrate or obtain information from.

The police now use Viber and WhatsApp for members of the public to provide information which will allow the police to identify the location of incidents and offences. This has been a useful tool for the police to gather information from the public. The majority of problems encountered are with young people aged between 18 and 25 who are not known to the police. The police have a database which details all sporting events and also holds information received about potential offences and offenders. Football hooligans known to the police will use young unknown fans to carry banned items into the stadiums, for example banners and pyrotechnics. Hooligans view the police as repressive and will not engage with them. Community Policing officers have daily contact with social services and other agencies and could be used to engage with fans and divert their actions into more positive activities.

Football hooligans affect the economy also. There was an occasion where a match was played and no fans were permitted to attend due to problems with football hooligans. The empty stadiums resulted in a loss of income from ticket sales, food and drink sales along with other local economy such as transport, hotels, bars and restaurants etc. The Croatian police gather information at all times to prevent hooliganism where possible. Information received from the public is checked against information received from other sources to identify its authenticity.

The scenario was developed based on an actual incident which took place at a local stadium. The result for the citizen is that they are no longer involved in hooliganism and the police have prevented possible violence from taking place at the stadium.

The police are working with the community to build trust and the scenario shows trust between the police and local community and with the hooligan who was able to be diverted away from crime. The police would like more supplies, training and technology to allow them to work better with the community.

Potentials issues identified included:

- The citizen sending information to the police about the planned violence could be seen as an informant
- How can the police prevent any misleading information being received
- The community need to trust that the police will act upon the information received and that the information is anonymous
- Whatever product is produced for Unity must be included within policies and processes
- There must be a clear choice for users with regards to what personal information is sent to the police (this was identified within D2.1)
- All information/intelligence received must be analysed and acted upon
- Unity should provide a mechanism to assist with Community Police and intelligence which is received

Wider information sharing – allow 2 way communication between the police and the community





## WP 1 - OPCC

Leanne Vickers has been confirmed in role as the new Project Manager for Unity.

Edinburgh Napier University (ENU) have been added as a consortium partner. The admendment request to include ENU as a full partner was rejected by the Project Ofiicer, but the request was resubmitted and it is anticipated that it will be approved and confirmed in the very near future.

## WP 2 – Dundee University

Yvonne Hail started as a research assistant for Dundee University.

All partners have returned their Data protection certificates for D2.6.

First round of data collection for T2.1 ("Legal and ethical issues on CP") has been completed.

Second round of data collection for T2.2 ("User requirements for tool development in the communities identified in round one") has been completed. UoD and EUR have worked together to combine data collection requirements for WP2 and WP3.

Third round of data collection for T2.3 ("User requirements for ethical and legal engagement") has been completed.

## WP 3 – Erasmus University

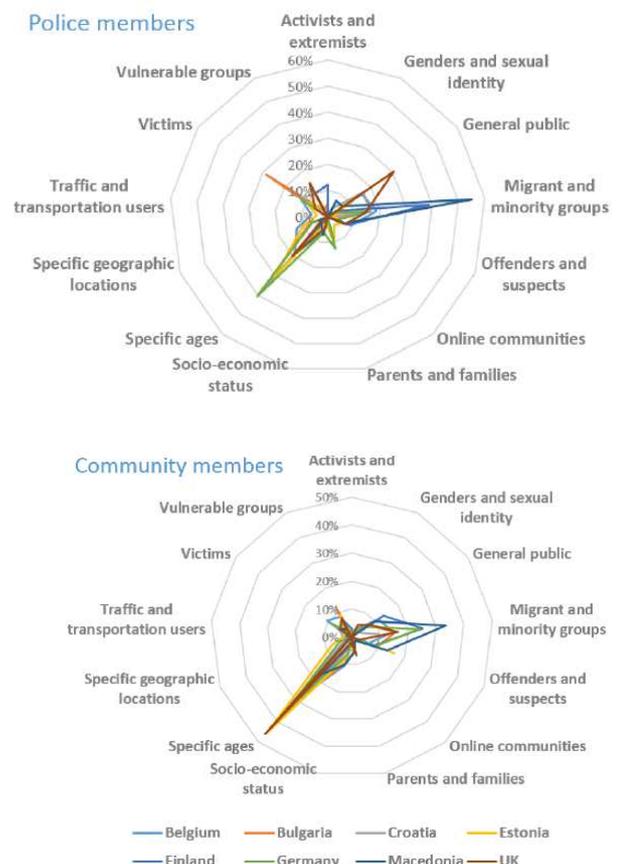
First round of data collection for T3.1 ("Identification of stakeholder needs and perspectives, approaches and best/effective practices of CP") has been completed. The "Report on Existing Approaches and Best/Effective Practices to Community Policing" (Deliverable 3.1) outlines current practices of community policing of seven countries. The findings are based on 234 interviews with 64 members of police forces and 170 interviews with core stakeholders of community policing in these countries.

A first stakeholder analysis (Deliverable 3.2) has been developed which describes the shared themes and concepts of community policing across eight countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Finland, Macedonia and UK). The findings are based on 323 interviews with 88 members of police forces and 235 interviews with core stakeholders of community policing in these countries.

Second round of data collection for T3.4 ("User requirements for tool development in the communities identified in round one") has been completed. UoD and EUR have worked together to combine data collection requirements for WP2 and WP3.

Categories to good practices in CP	References
<b>Contact and communication</b>	<b>88</b>
Contact, communication and dialogue	39
Engagement and participation	21
Visibility and availability	28
<b>Cooperation and collaboration</b>	<b>48</b>
General	25
Police-community	8
Police-other authorities	15
<b>Information sharing and education</b>	<b>51</b>
Education and training	26
Informing	25
<b>Local involvement and empowerment</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Maintaining peace and order and enforcing the law</b>	<b>92</b>
Effectiveness and efficiency	17
Intervention and mediation	1
Law enforcement	7
Problem and need oriented policing	15
Protection and prevention	21
Provide assistance and service	28
Traffic related policing	3
<b>Relationship and trust building</b>	<b>49</b>
Attitude and professionalism	27
reinforcing trust and support	18
Transparency and accountability	4
<b>Structural, technological and human capacity</b>	<b>57</b>
Financial	1
Human capacity	31
Personnel	11
Skills and capabilities	20
Information gathering	7
Structural and cultural	11
Technological	7
Unclear	16
<b>CASEEXAMPLE</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total references</b>	<b>441</b>

D3.1: Table A4.5. References in categories pertaining to good practices in CP



D3.2: Figure 11. Main GROUPS mentioned across countries: Citizen Groups

## WP 4 – Serco

D4.1 “Population and Scope for the Combined Effect Architecture Framework” (CPAF) has been developed which communicates the initial, early stages in the build of the framework that will evolve and take shape over the course of the project.

D4.1 “Gap, Capability and Role Mapping and Assessment for Combined Effect CP Initiatives between Extant CP Methods and CP Target Operating Model” has been developed. It outlines the initial phases of the assessment of the Combined Effect CP initiatives articulated in the TOM against the outputs on best / effective practice CP conducted in WP2, then to the consensual and shared risks, threats, harm and hazards mapped in D4.1. This analysis focuses on the currently existing resources and capabilities of the community stakeholders, relative to those required to meet these gaps and disparities through the Combined Effect CP initiatives. This will also consider the possible impact of future developments to outline potential short-term and longer-term gaps and misalignments (up to 15 years).

Serco would like to arrange a small workshop to discuss the pilot and the required outcomes as this will assist with D4.3, which is due the end of June 2016.

## WP 5 – RINICOM

Natasha McCrone has started as the new Project Manager.

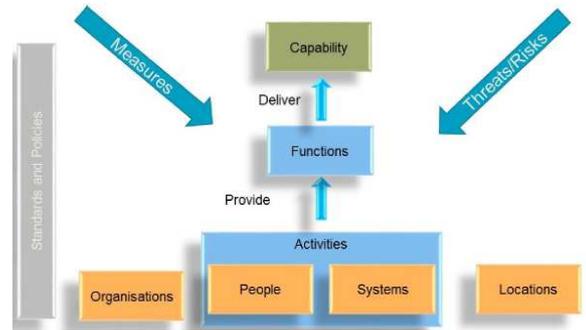
The second round of data collection for T3.4 included information in relation to the technical requirements.

The question whether the server to host information is to be a central server or if each country is to host their own information was clarified. One of the recommendations within D2.1 is that each country would be responsible for storing their own data.

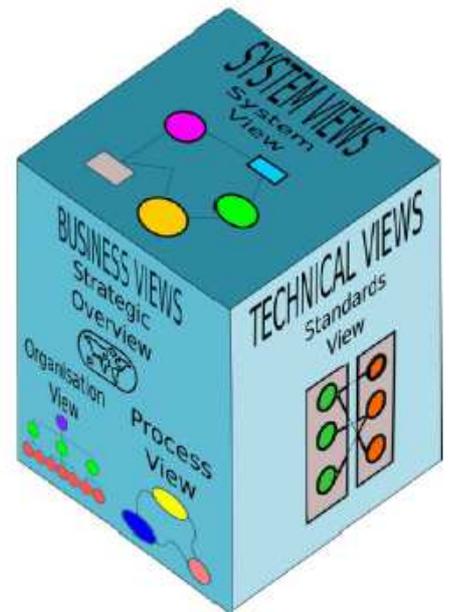
D5.1 “Report on High-level Architecture design and Unity control document”, an outline of UNITY’s technical requirements, the system architecture and design, has been developed. The aim of this document is to provide the consortium with a foundation of what is envisioned in the project proposal and what is to be delivered as an implemented solution by creating necessary foundations of the project. By providing a requirement analysis and creating a set of system requirements the success of the project through a checklist of aims we wish to achieve can be detailed. The requirements are a gateway to describing in further detail the architecture, design and eventually deriving the implementation of the system as a whole.

## WP 6 – Treelogic

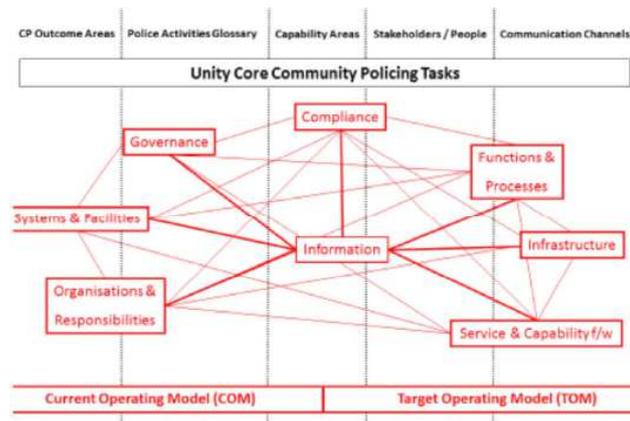
Treelogic have been working with Rinicom around the server and other technical requirements for the pilots.



D4.1: Figure 10: Overview of the UK St. Pancras Architecture



D4.1: Figure 2: Enterprise Architecture Viewpoints



D4.2: Figure 9: How Unity will build the current and target operating models



### WP 7 – PUCF

Instructions for the scenarios have been developed. PUCF have been working with EPBG with regards to the pilots.

D7.2 "Scenarios and Pilot Specifications" has been developed which describes pilots and scenarios in five Unity partner countries, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Belgium, Finland and United Kingdom. Additional to that a guideline for Pilot preparation and procedures was drafted.

PUCFR have been looking at how WP7 can link in with D8.1 around how to learn using a Problem Based Learning Model.

### WP 8 – BayFHVR

Sarina Ronert started as a research assistant for the BayFHVR.

The Unity website is now live and includes a participant portal. There are some IT issues which are preventing the website from being updated but these are being rectified.

D8.4 "Exploitation Plan (EP)" has been developed, which expresses the intentions of the Unity project consortium partners and associated stakeholders surrounding the exploitation of the Unity Community Policing outputs and deliverables. The Project Officer has confirmed that D8.4 can be a living document.

A list with all outputs around dissemination has been developed.

Discussions around the development of training material and training sessions for Unity are planned to take place on Estonia with PUCF.

FHVR has been liaising with the POCC with regards to holding the Unity pilot and consortium meeting in Germany at the same time as a SMILE conference which has been planned for the 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016.

---

[www.unity-project.eu](http://www.unity-project.eu)

---