PRoTECT online seminar

Session 2

- ***Existing practices used at the local level for the protection of public spaces***

Keynote Presentation

Giuseppe Cascavilla, Ph.D.

"Best practices and solutions for protection of public spaces"

16 July 2020

DITSS Dutch Institute for Technology Safety & Security

JADS Jheronimus Academy of Data Science

European Forum for Urban Security

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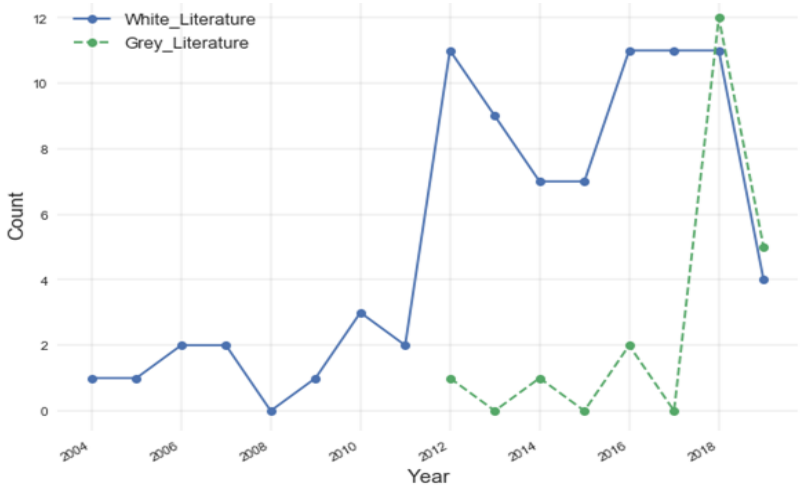
Introduction and Main Objectives

- Description of best practices and technologies for the protection of urban areas.
- Bringing innovative solutions (EU-based) originated from EU research projects in the security domain.
- Provide a technology roadmap for the protection of soft targets in EU cities.

The Academia Approach

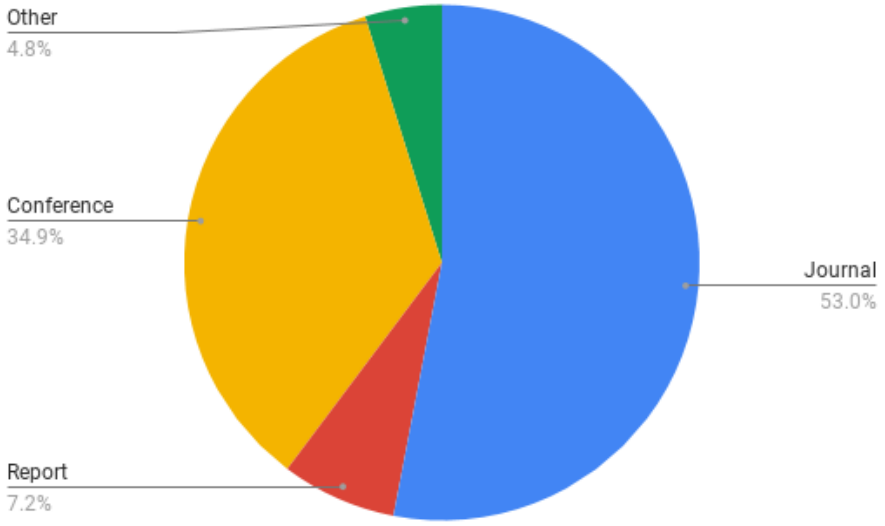


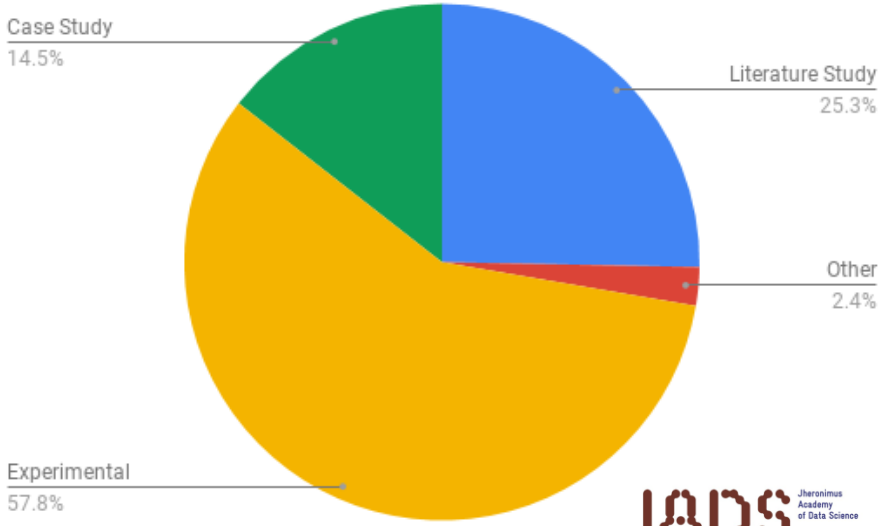
Venue	Count
Journal	44
Conference	29
Book	3
Magazine	1
Report	6

Study	Count
Literature Study	21
Other	2
Experimental Study	48
Case Study	12

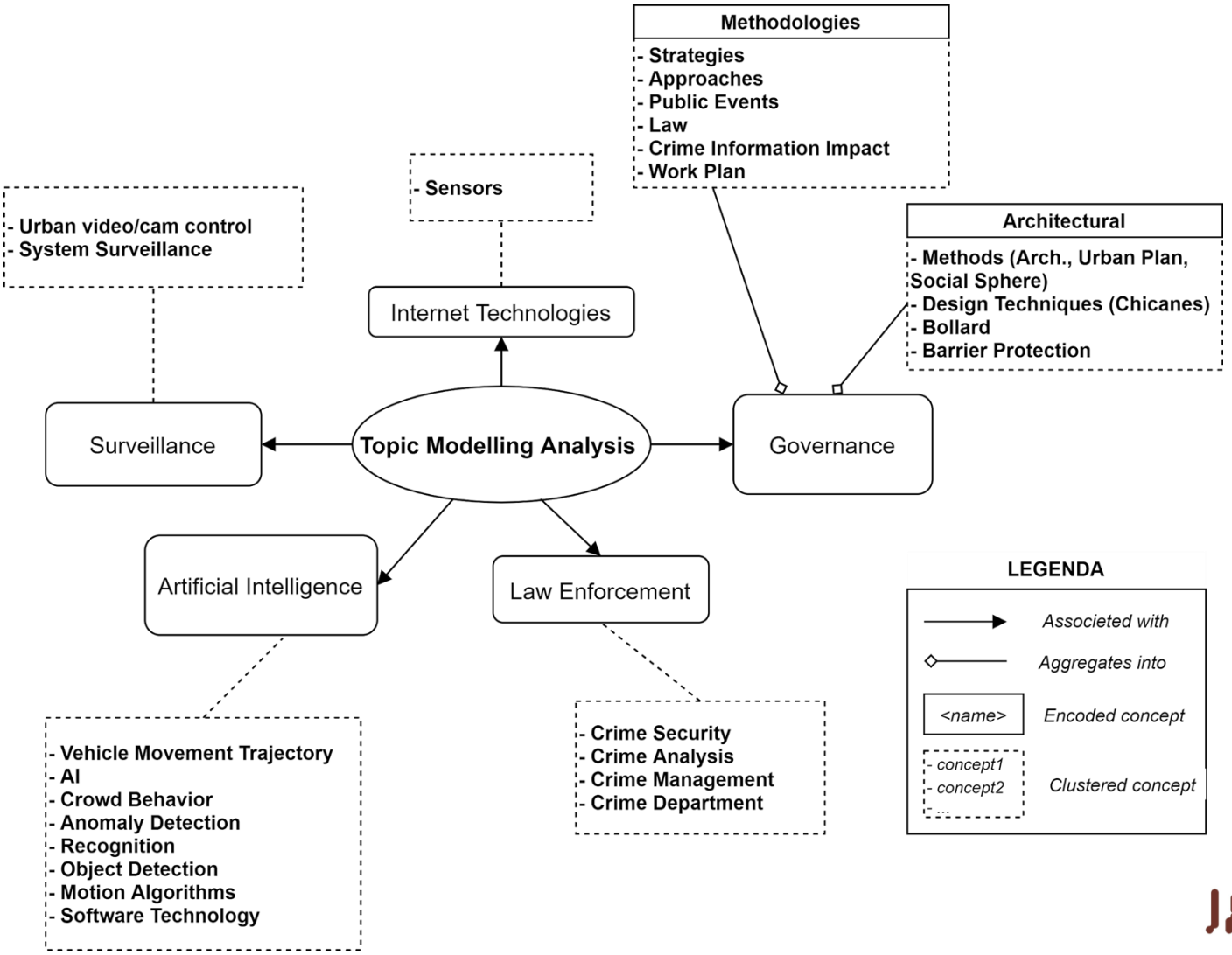
Venue	Count
Journal	44
Report	6
Conference	29
Other	4

Tot. analysed studies: 112





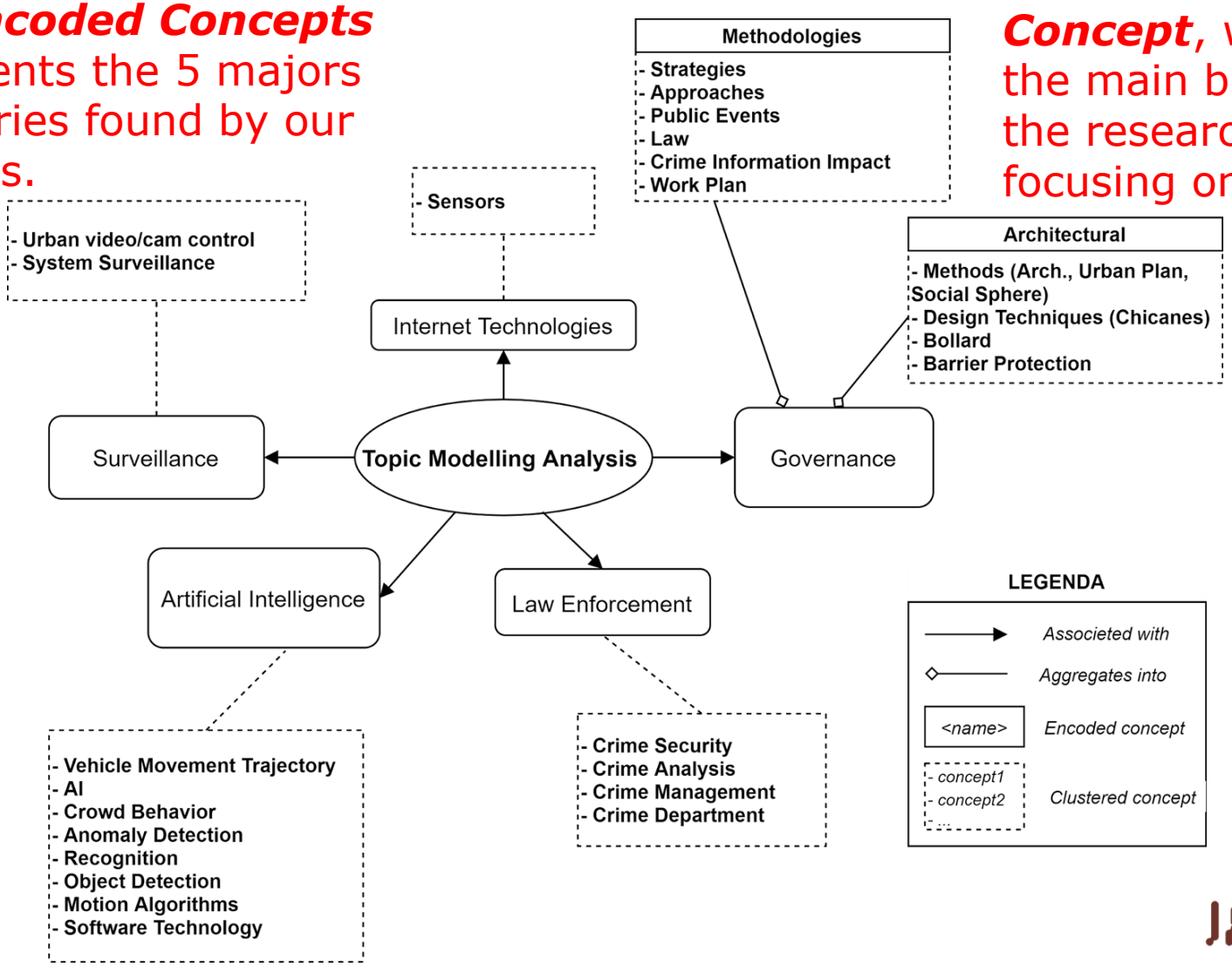
The Academia Approach - Taxonomy



The Academia Approach - Taxonomy

The ***Encoded Concepts*** represents the 5 majors categories found by our analysis.

In the ***Clustered Concept***, we have the main branches the research is focusing on.



Technology Roadmap - What is it?

- A strategic plan that defines a goal or set of goals.
- It consists of major steps or milestones to achieve specific outcomes.
- Is a document or visualization that can be used to accomplish a pre-set goal.
- It looks at the future, meaning it looks at the short-, mid- and long-terms.
- It provides a mechanism to help forecast technology developments.
- It provides steps to plan and coordinate technology developments.

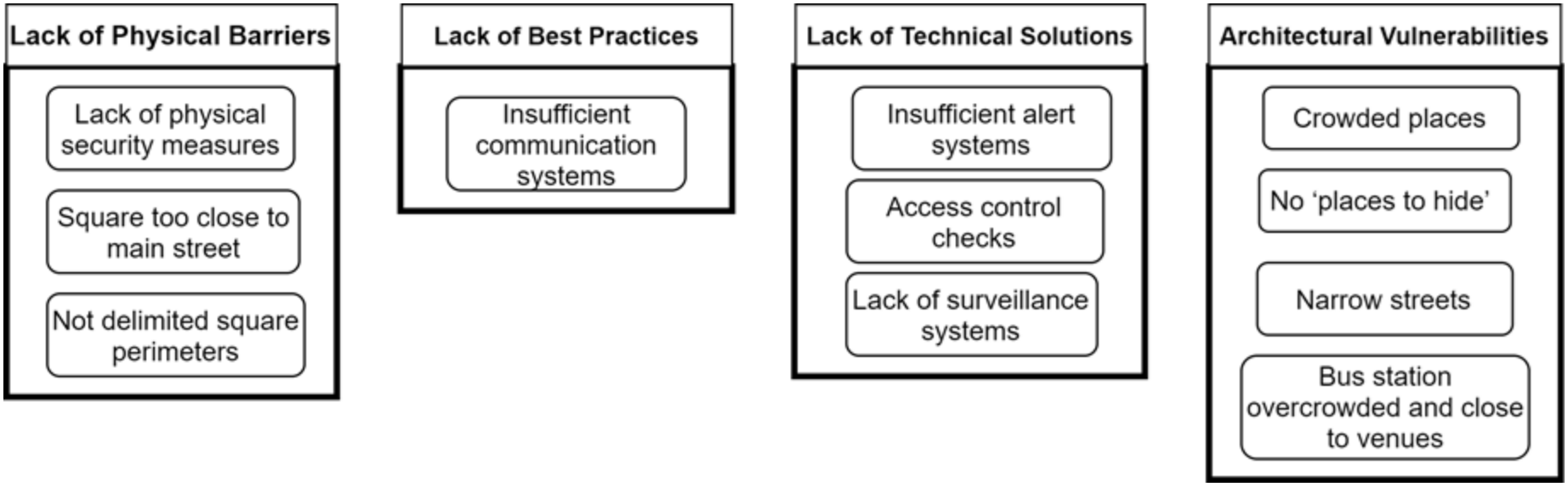
Application of a Tech. Roadmap in **PRoTECT**

- It is focused on how to identify relevant solutions, currently and looking at developments in the near future.
- We created 4 generic vulnerability categories to search and identify relevant technological solutions.
- Identify best practices and preferred solutions. It helps in scoping and focusing on what is important for the specific vulnerabilities and end users.
- Identify solutions from academia. We used the results of this SLR to identify the relevant technological solutions for the four vulnerability categories.
- Identify solutions from the market. We used a the Request for Information to get relevant technological solutions.
- Identify and analyze developments in the current and midterm.
- We have analysed all results and visualized what kind of technologies are relevant from the preferred solutions, academia and the market.

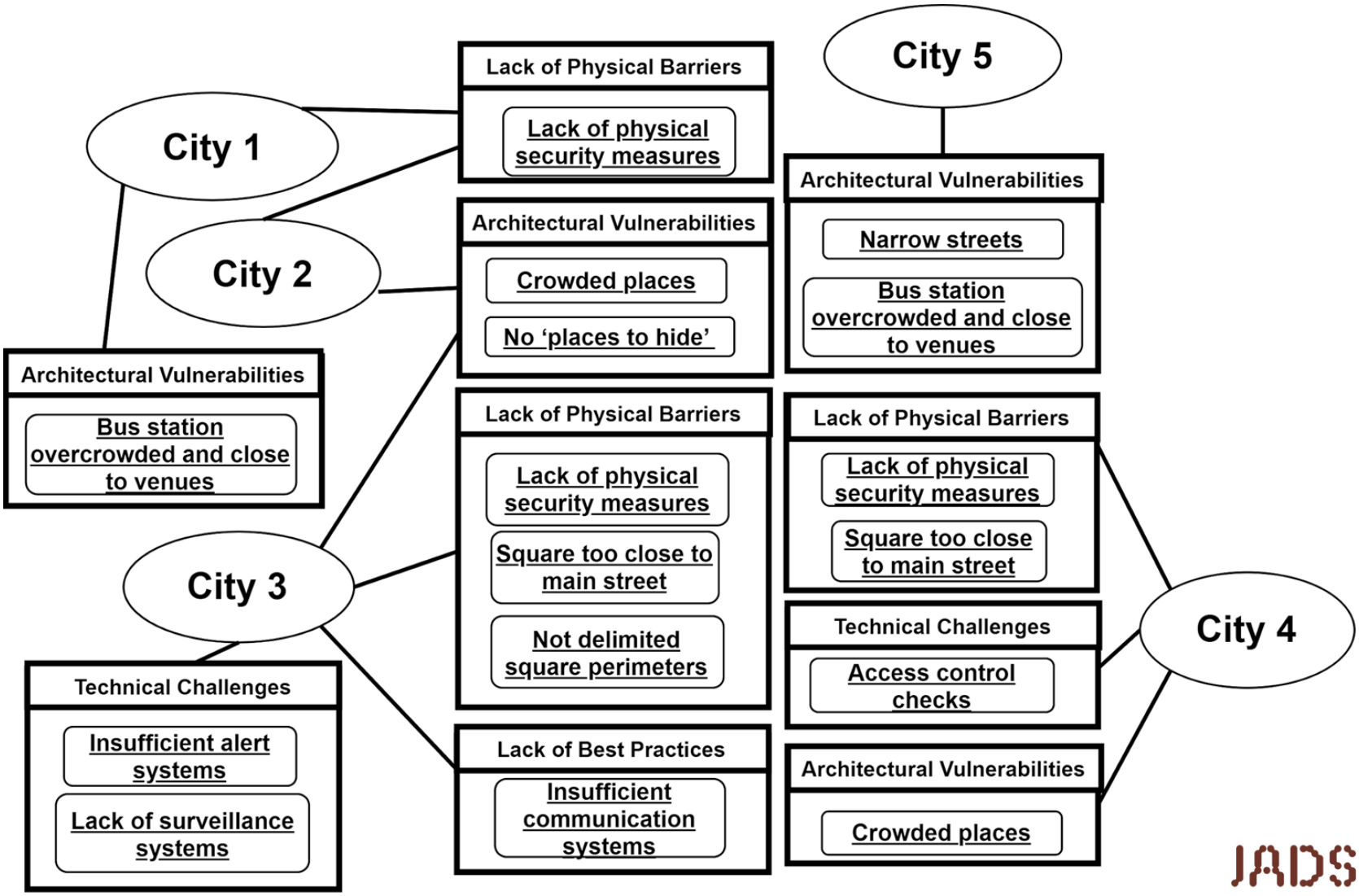
Municipality: analysis & approaches

In the following slides all the cities related to the listed vulnerabilities have been anonymized to avoid leak of critical information.

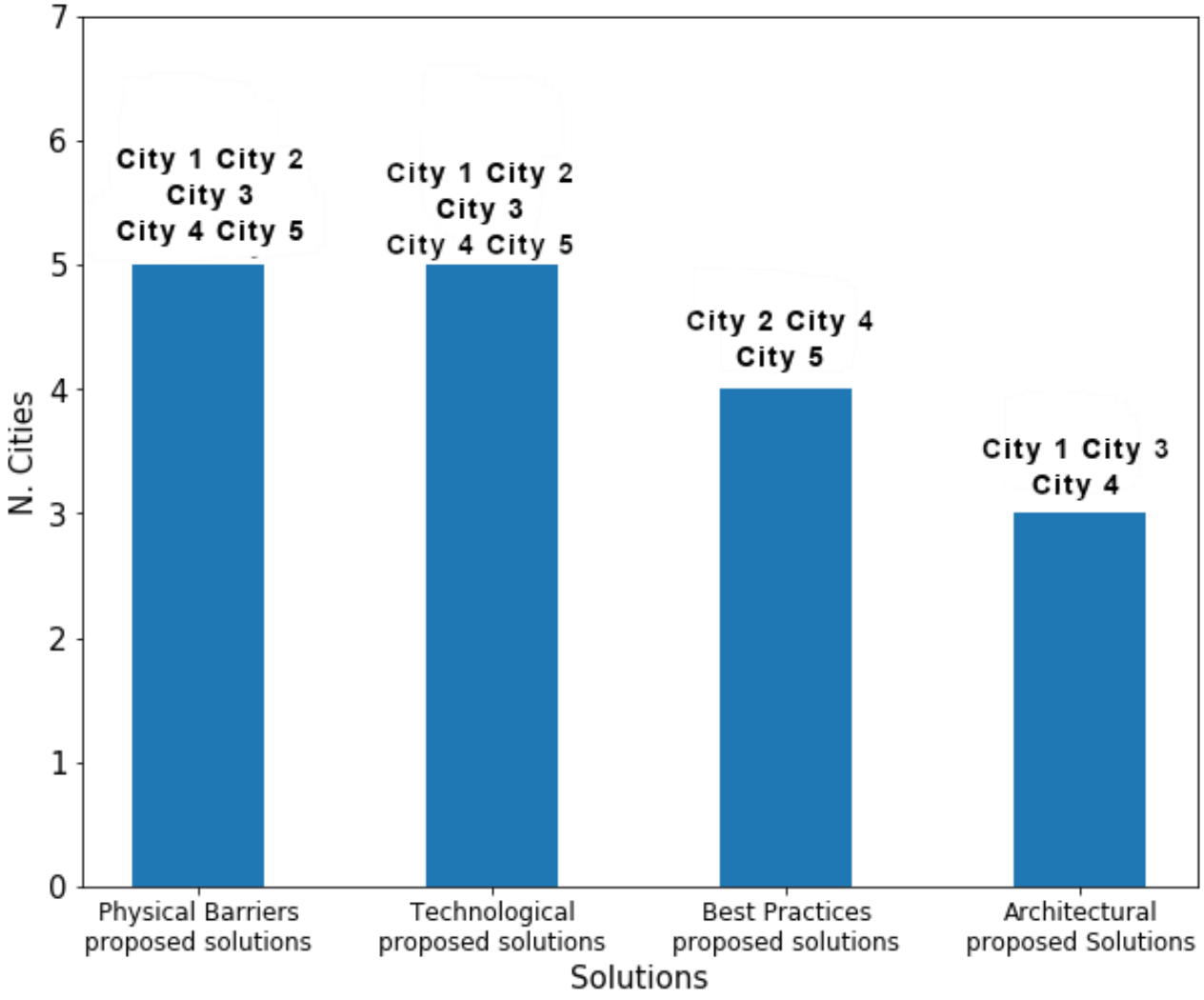
Municipality: vulnerabilities analysis



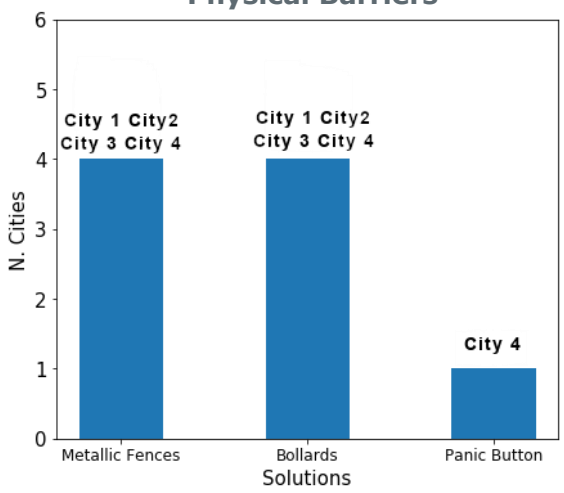
Municipality: vulnerabilities analysis

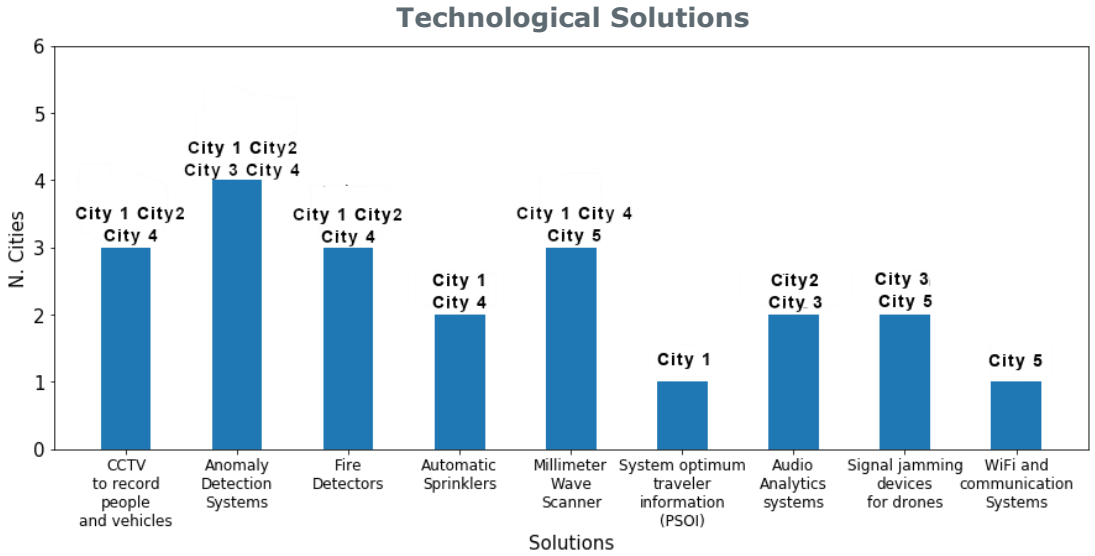


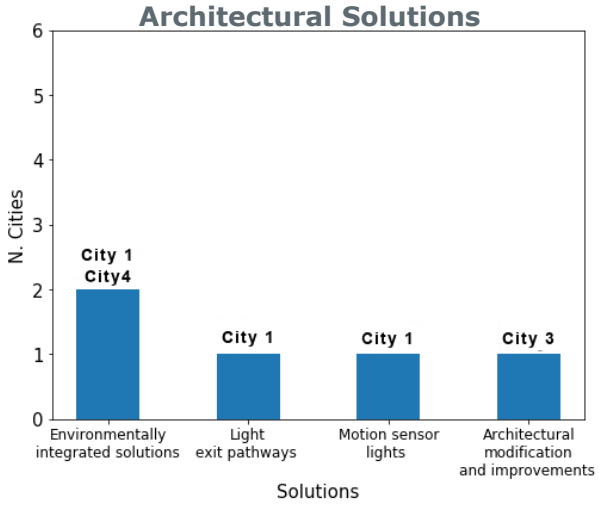
Municipality: approaches analysis



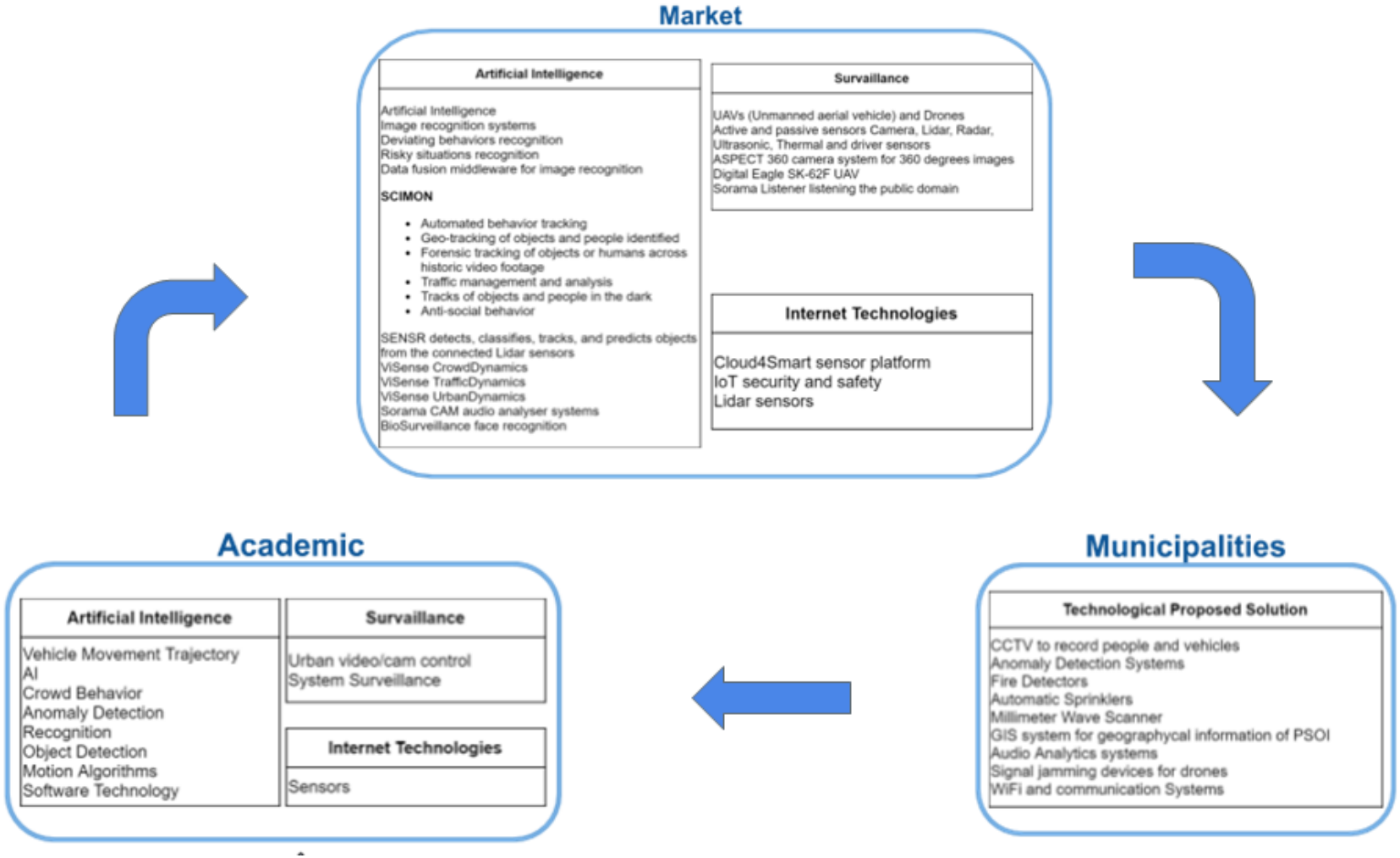
Municipality: approaches analysis



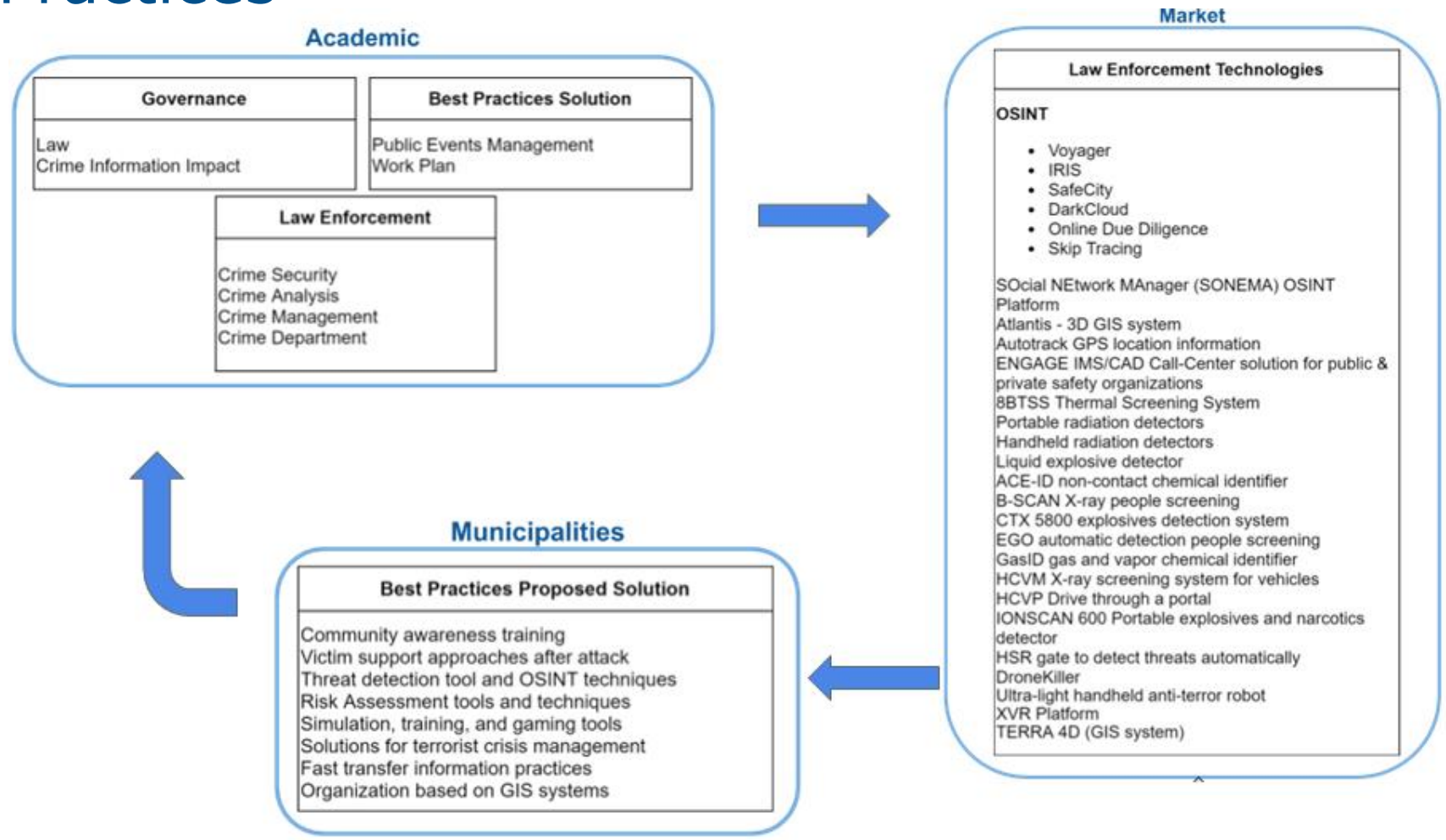




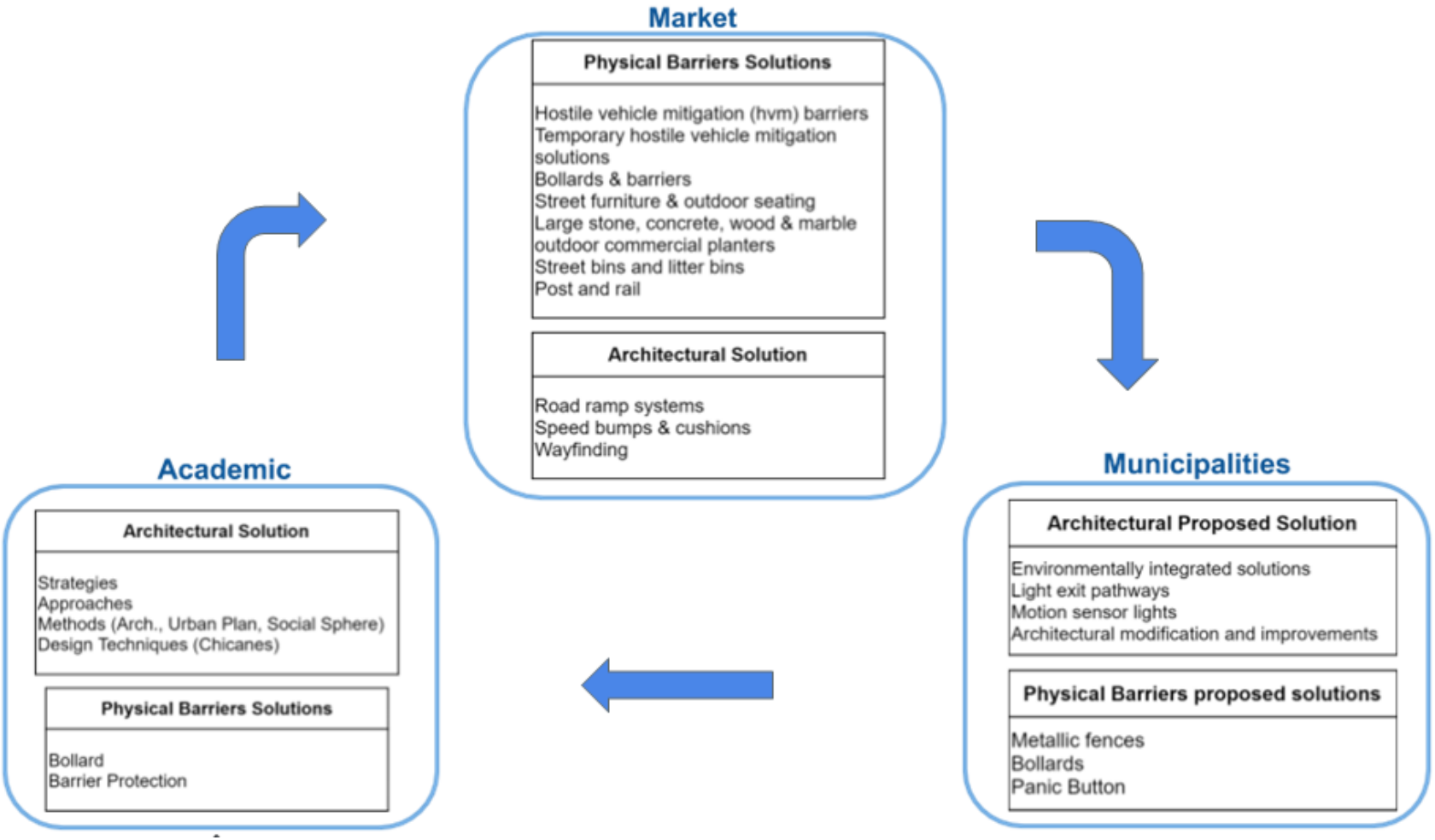
Roadmap - Tech solutions



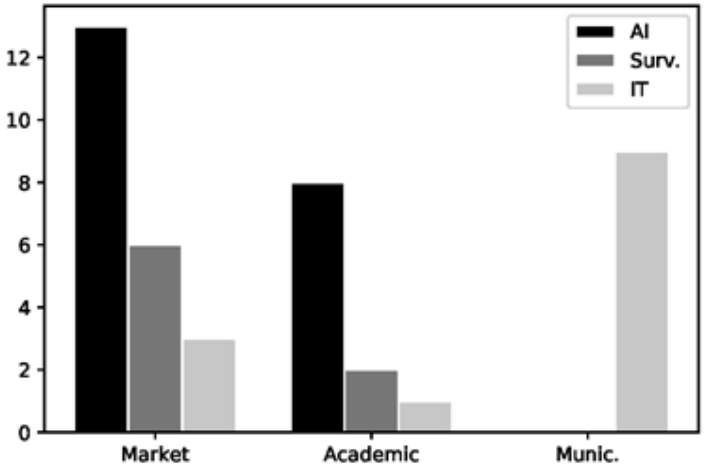
Roadmap - LEAs tools and Best Practices

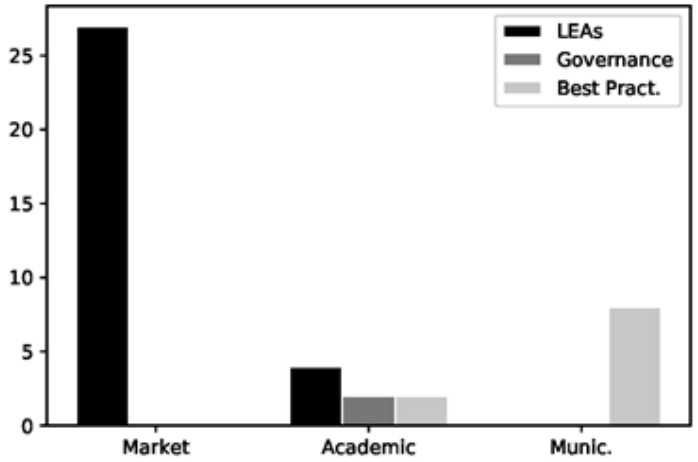


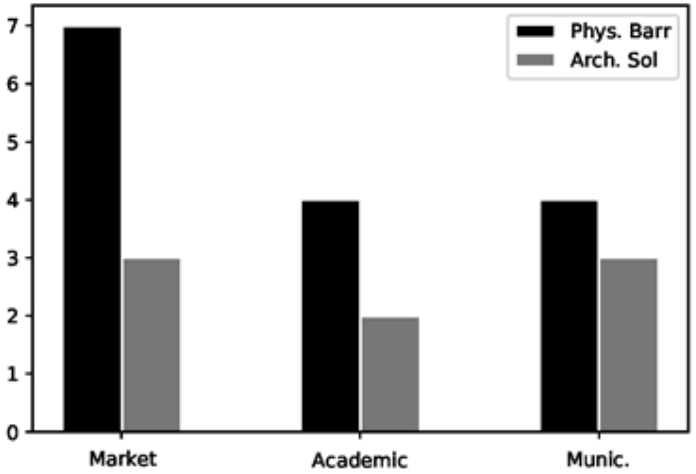
Roadmap - Architectural and Barriers



Gap Analysis







Lesson Learned and Discussion

Finding 1: There is no one single bullet-proof solution available among Market, Academic, and Municipality approaches and technologies.

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Finding 2: The Market, followed by the Academia, proposed the majority of tools and technologies that are suited for the protection of public spaces.

CONS 1: solutions are not plug-and-play

CONS 2: need a training period

CONS 3: costly

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Finding 3: Physical Barriers and Architectural approaches resulted in the most used and available solutions for the protection of public spaces.

CONS 1: need an overall rethink of the urban areas to have low impact on liveability, walkability, character, and accessibility of public spaces

PROS 1: cheap

PROS 2: high level of security

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Finding 4: The gap found in Governance and Best Practices should further encourage the Market, Academia, and Municipalities to invest more time and resources in this research field. Develop specific approaches leveraging the knowledge of municipalities itself.

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End of presentation

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