



# Policing Society: Utilising *“cool gadgets and tools”*

Professor - Dr Sarah Jane FOX



# Contextualisation: My research Policing & Societal Challenges.....

Sir Robert Peel is widely regarded by criminologists and historians alike as the father of modern (professional) policing.



This followed the Bow Street Runners' efforts; however, most English citizens were opposed to the development of a police force.

This opposition was based on three related factors:

- (1) **The importance placed on individual liberties;**
- (2) Fear of the military; And,
- (3) The English tradition of local government

These remain historic concerns that lead to the development of principles.....

# CONSENT: Police-Societal Cooperation

- 1 To prevent crime and disorder, as an alternative to their repression by military force and severity of legal punishment.
- 2 To recognise always that **the power of the police to fulfil their functions and duties is dependent on public approval of their existence**, actions and behaviour and on their ability to secure and maintain public respect.
- 3 To recognise always that to **secure and maintain the respect and approval of the public means also the securing of the willing co-operation of the public in the task of securing observance of laws.**
- 4 To recognise always that the extent to which **the co-operation of the public can be secured diminishes proportionately the necessity of the use of physical force and compulsion for achieving police objectives.**
- 5 **To seek and preserve public favour**, not by pandering to public opinion; but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial service to law, in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws, by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of the public without regard to their wealth or social standing, by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humour; and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.
- 6 To use physical force only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient to obtain **public co-operation** to an extent necessary to secure observance of law or to restore order, and to use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.
- 7 To maintain at all times a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police, the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.
- 8 To recognise always the need for strict adherence to police-executive functions, and to refrain from even seeming to usurp the powers of the judiciary of avenging individuals or the State, and of authoritatively judging guilt and punishing the guilty.
- 9 To recognise always that the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.

- ❖ *protecting life and property;*
- ❖ *preserving order;*



- ❖ *preventing the commission of offences; and,*
- ❖ *bringing offenders to justice*



WSIS Forum acknowledges, ICT can present solutions to SDG's:

**“Robots, Drones, Virtual Reality (VR), Applications and Online platforms**  
are more than just *“cool gadgets and tools”*  
they can be used to contribute added value to humanity.....”

---



Including - police use for:

- ❖ *protecting life and property;*
- ❖ *preserving order;*
- ❖ *preventing the commission of offences; and,*
- ❖ *bringing offenders to justice.*



# 347

U.S. AGENCIES USING DRONES

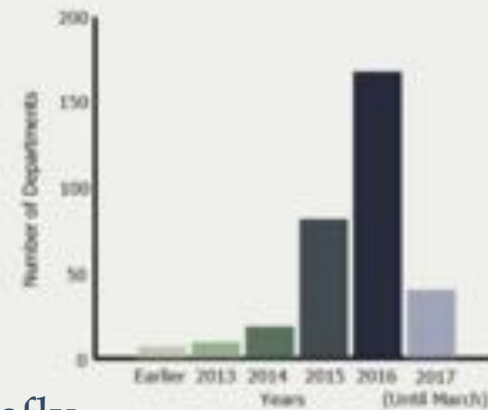


# 518%

GROWTH IN DRONE USE OVER 24 MONTHS

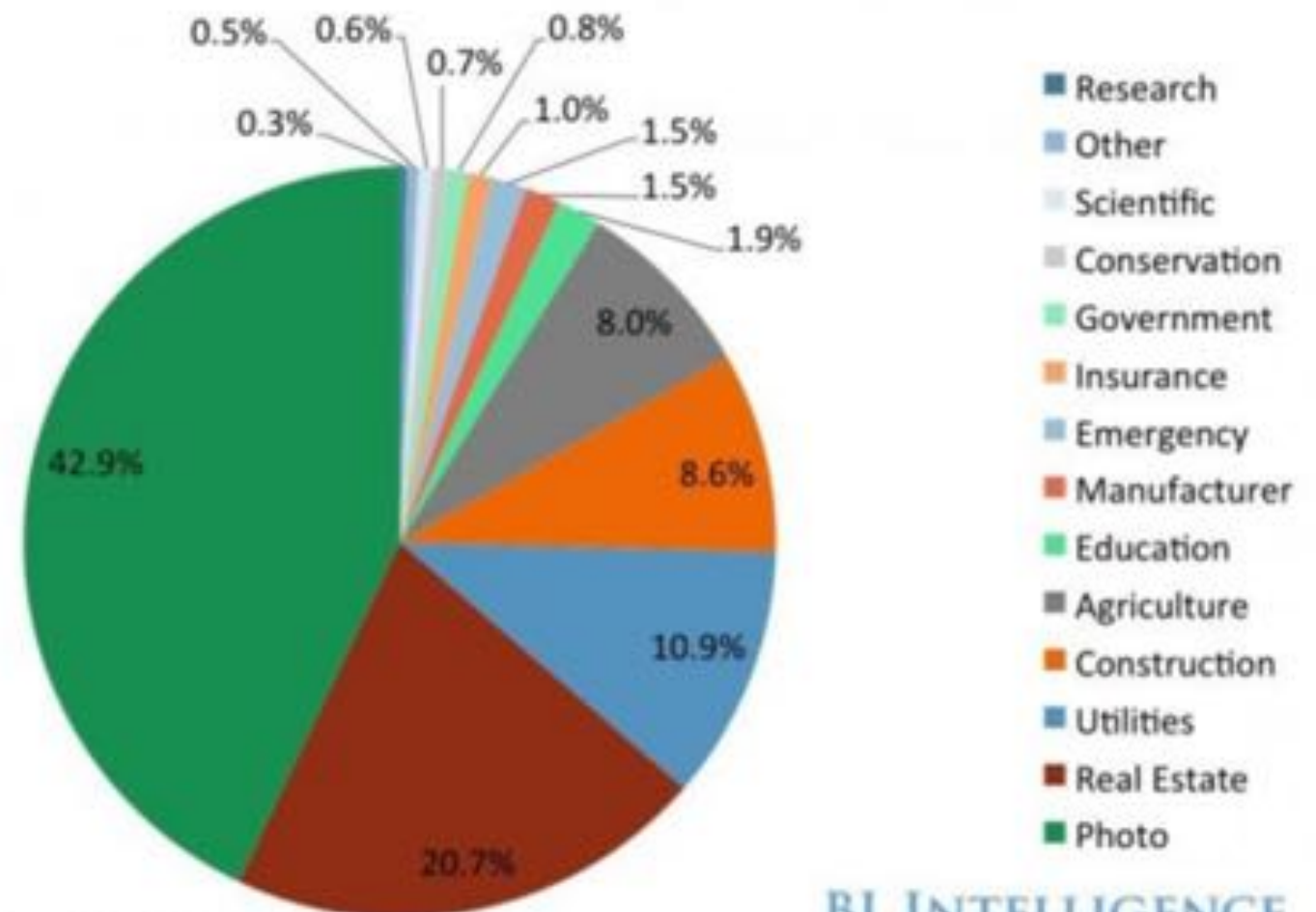


Source: Bond College



Source: Dronefly

## The U.S. - perspective



Source: FAA, The Verge Drone Project, 2015

BI INTELLIGENCE



## The EU by 2035:



..... and, over EUR 15 billion annually by 2050.

This equates to 7 million consumer leisure drones expected to be operating across Europe and a fleet of 400 000 is expected to be used for commercial and government missions in 2050.

Public safety and security are forecasted to have a fleet of approximately 50 000 drones.



## POSITIVE USE .....

(Legislative considerations)

Search - e.g. missing people & Rescue

Crime Scene Analysis

Events Planning

Traffic Collision Reconstructions

Crowd Monitoring

Active Terrorist Incidents / other serious offences & activities.....

*Surveillance.....*

*More than just safety & security.....*



# IN THE UK.....

Several police forces are using drones on a frequent basis.

Amongst them are:

- The Metropolitan Police
- Wiltshire Police
- Devon & Cornwall Police, Dorset Police
- Sussex Police

And

- Essex Police

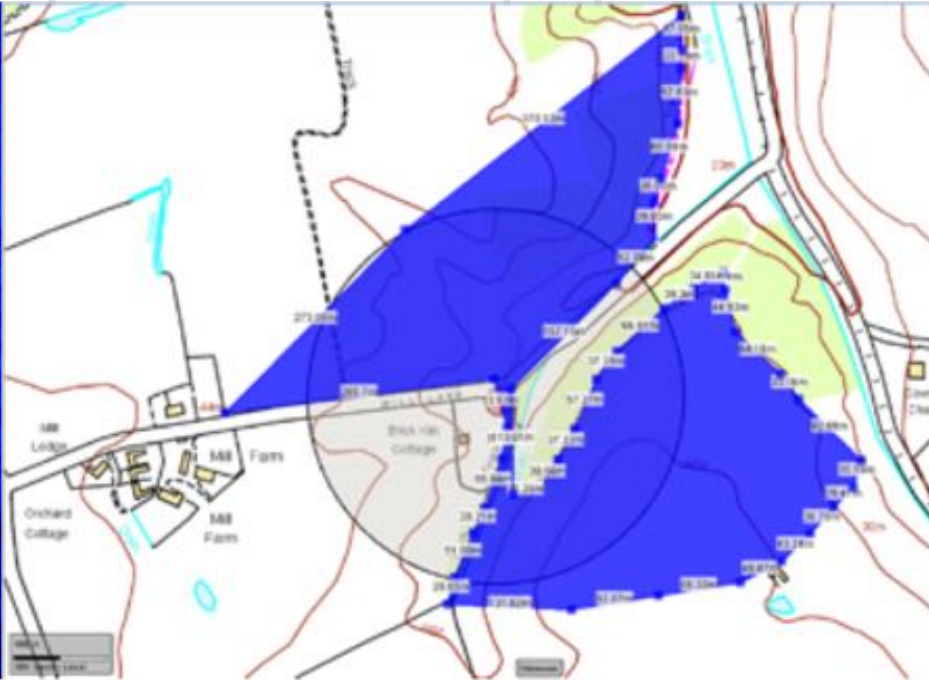








**“Using technology to protect vulnerable people” .....“Bringing technology to the forefront of policing”**





# PUBLIC OPINION AND HEADLINES.....

**“Police drone finds man in ditch in Lincolnshire”**

Traditional means  
Costs; Risks  
Safety / Security  
Rights  
Public Protection

**Vs.**

Abuse / Misuse  
Training - Standards  
Liberties

**“Police drones: can we trust the eyes in the skies?”**

**The police will need to use drones  
and police their use .....**

*Sharing best practices.....*





# Journal of Air Law and Commerce

---

Volume 82

---

2017

The Rise of the Drones: Framework and  
Governance— Why Risk It!

Email: [s.j.fox@mdx.ac.uk](mailto:s.j.fox@mdx.ac.uk)

*Thank you*