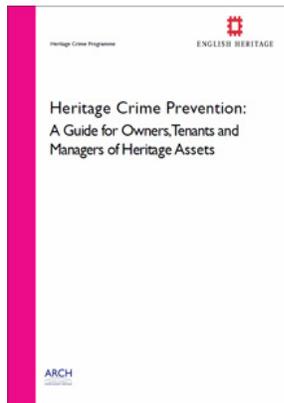




Historic England

Heritage Crime Prevention



On 1st April 2015 the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England changed its common name from English Heritage to Historic England. We are now re-branding all our documents.

Although this document refers to English Heritage, it is still the Commission's current advice and guidance and will in due course be re-branded as Historic England.

[Please see our website](#) for up to date contact information, and further advice.

We welcome feedback to help improve this document, which will be periodically revised. Please email comments to guidance@HistoricEngland.org.uk

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Heritage Crime Prevention Measures:

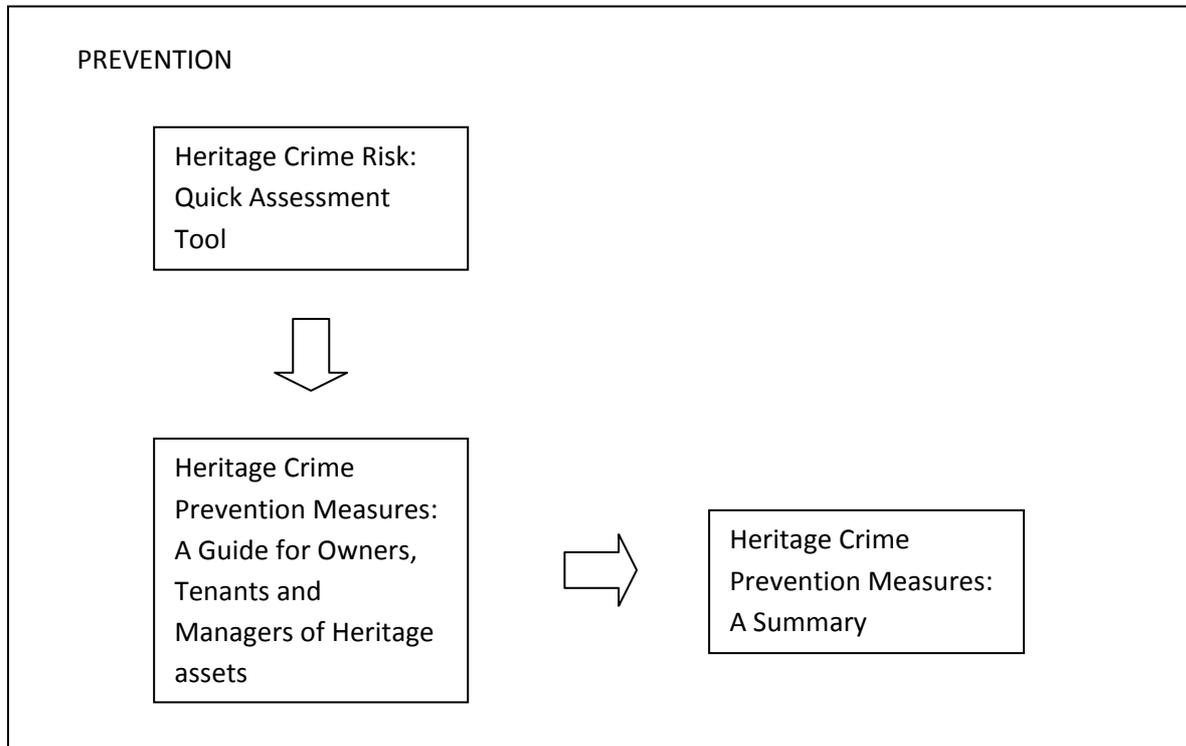
A Guide for Owners, Tenants and Managers of Heritage Assets

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How to use this guide

This guide is part of the following suite of guides to help people reduce the threat of crime to England's historic buildings and sites. For more background on the general nature of heritage crime and national and local strategies for tackling it please see the heritage crime pages of the English Heritage website (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/heritage-crime>)



Terminology

The English Heritage website contains a glossary for all defined heritage conservation terms.

Crime prevention techniques

Set out below are twenty five techniques of crime prevention with guidance on the ways in which they might be used to prevent or deter heritage crime in particular.

We highly recommend you use the heritage crime risk assessment guidance on the English Heritage website to determine which crime prevention measure may have the best effect (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/heritage-crime>).

The cost of implementing them may range in price from nothing to several thousands of pounds. Not all of the measures will be suitable for everyone and your choice will depend on your budget and the seriousness of the threat from crime.

Installing crime prevention measures may need consent

It is important to remember that various types of works to heritage assets may require consent. Planning permission, listed building consent, scheduled monument consent or advertisement consent may be required as well as the appropriate ecclesiastical consent in the case of a place of worship. It can be an offence to carry out works without consent when it is needed.

You are strongly advised to speak to your local authority planning department or relevant advisory body if you are in any doubt about whether a permission or consent is needed to implement a crime prevention measure.

In deciding whether a security measure should get consent the local authority or other relevant authority will need to weigh up the risk to the site and the impact of the measure. There will be a preference for measures that do not alter the fabric of historic places and that are inconspicuous.

1. Make crime harder to commit

Use physical security, such as locks and bolts, to reduce opportunities for crime. This is particularly relevant for unoccupied buildings and sites at risk of theft, criminal damage or arson.

1. Removable items of value should be stored in locked and secure locations. This is particularly relevant for any times the property is left without supervision, such as overnight.
2. Securing the edges of metal plaques, such as those on war memorials, will make removal more difficult
3. Security surveys by the police or Secured by Design can provide useful advice on deterring opportunist offenders.
4. Doors and windows should be secured, using British Standard locks where possible.
5. Have a procedure for carrying out routine checks to ensure that all entrances, windows and skylights are securely locked and that the security fixtures are in good condition.
6. Have a system to control the storage and issuing of keys and regularly audit the stock of keys to highlight the location of every key and indentify if any are missing.

Be aware that:

Works that affect a heritage asset or its setting may need consent before work commences. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before carrying out the works.

2. Deny access

Controlling access will make it more difficult for offenders to commit a crime.

1. Fencing and gates can be used to restrict individual and vehicular access, and may be particularly useful outside of any opening hours or on fully private land.
2. Preventing vehicle access outside normal hours can be very important, as cars and vans may be used to transport tools and ladders to the site and stolen property away from the site. For open sites, you may want to concentrate initially on areas adjoining access roads, and any areas where cars may be parked.
3. Consider planting spiky decorative plants such as pyracantha and berberes against walls and fences, and beneath windows, to make illegal entry more difficult. Well maintained hedgerows may be appropriate for open sites.
4. When planted strategically, spiky plants can also deter anti-social behaviour.
5. Specifically placed flower beds alongside routes and pathways can give a message about the limits to public access.
6. Dwarf walls or changes in road or path surfaces at points of reduced legitimate access also help mask boundaries.
7. Anti-climb paint on drainpipes may make it more difficult to access roofs to steal lead and/or to gain access to a building via roof lights, which can be secured with grills where appropriate.

Be aware that:

There is a potential tension between controlling access and the desire to be open to the public and to have an uncluttered setting. You may wish to concentrate your efforts on protecting key parts of the site or on out-of-hours access restrictions.

The use of a mixture of crime prevention techniques may be helpful in encouraging legitimate use. For example, improving lighting on a footpath and cleaning vegetation to improve surveillance will encourage footfall and improve self policing.

For some assets, such as churches, restricting access in this way may not be desirable and should not be done without specific permission. Instead, you may wish to focus on other preventive activity such as increasing local vigilance.

Be careful of the installation of structural features such as fences and gates, particularly on land with archaeological value such as scheduled monuments and ensure that you obtain any necessary consent before doing so.

You must place warning signs about the use of anti-climb paint, and do not apply it below the height of two metres. Anti-climb paint needs reapplication, usually at least annually, to maintain its effectiveness.

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3. Monitor exits

Screening the use of exits makes it more difficult for an offender to leave the site after they have committed an offence.

1. Timed exit gates can be used in appropriate cases to prevent individuals from leaving a site without approval
2. You may undertake random searches of vans leaving the site. You could make the acceptance of this a condition of entry to the site.
3. Security tags inserted in valuable books or other items together with associated alarms at the exit may reduce the risk of theft.
4. Automatic number plate recognition may be installed at high value sites.

Be aware that:

Works that affect a heritage asset or its setting may need consent before work commences. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before carrying out the works.

4. Move potential offenders away

Some activities may be perfectly legal in most places, but can cause illegal damage if carried out at historic sites. Visitors may be alerted to the nature of the site and directed to places where the activity may be carried out without any harm.

1. Off-road vehicles can cause devastating damage when used on an archaeological site. Consider collaborating with other landowners and the local community to identify a more suitable route or site.
2. Provide alternative activities that are tailored to the problem. For example, if people are illegally removing souvenir artefacts from a historic site, allow them to accompany archaeologists and use the opportunity to educate participants on the damage caused by illegal removal.
3. Anti-social behaviour can occur where there is a convenient space to congregate. If this presents a problem at your site, avoid placing seating in the centre of sensitive spots, and instead provide seating in areas where damage is less likely to occur, or where those seated can provide informal surveillance of sensitive spots.
4. Encourage people to move to more suitable areas by the use of varied site lighting.

Be aware that:

Deflecting offenders may work best in combination with measures which also set rules, post instructions and alert the conscience of offenders.

Archaeological interest in a site can often extend beyond the officially recognised boundaries. You may wish to divert activity to another site altogether, or at least an area that is known not to be of interest, with the cooperation of that site's owners.

5. Control tools/weapons

Items may be available at a heritage site which could be used as a tool or weapon in the commission of a crime. It is important to ensure that these do not provide an easy option for an opportunistic criminal.

1. Wheelie bins can be used to climb on, to get access to facilities, and can also be used to carry stolen goods. They may also be set ablaze. Wheelie bins should therefore be chained up or secured away from walls, windows, and gates which could otherwise provide an access route for offenders.
2. When buildings are being repaired, scaffolding could provide easy access routes to normally inaccessible parts of the building and may present a particular problem for buildings with lead roofing or other valuable features. It should be made secure. Ladders should be removed from the lower levels, and police and neighbours alerted to the legitimate working hours.
3. Ensure that any combustible materials are removed from the site.

Be aware that:

Building up good relationships with police, neighbours, and local heritage groups can help to act as an early warning system when offenders bring their own tools and weapons to a heritage asset.

Ensure that all volunteers and staff are aware of procedures concerning storage of, and access to, any items which could facilitate an offence.

6. Extend the sense of community ownership

Encourage local interest and involvement in the heritage assets by building up the sense that someone owns and cares for the heritage asset.

It may be possible to build awareness and support for building by increasing public access to it.

1. Make the most of existing heritage groups. Invite them to become part of a support network within the local neighbourhood. Additional training may be available for them to learn about heritage crime from English Heritage, the local authority or other involved organisations.
2. Talk to owners, tenants and managers of similar heritage assets in your area. You might consider developing a heritage watch scheme, like that in Cheshire West and Chester, or simply join the local neighbourhood watch scheme.
3. Use community radios, mobile phones or web services like Twitter to contact members of the community and heritage groups in the area to alert them to criminal activity. You might want to set up an email list for less urgent contact.
4. Consider involving local schools and youth groups in maintaining the site and its surroundings. Talk to neighbouring schools about the ways in which working on the heritage asset can fit into elements of the national curriculum.
5. Provide incentives for people to become volunteers at the heritage asset.
6. Take time to engage the uniformed services in understanding the heritage value of the place so that they may enthuse their colleagues with its importance.

Be aware that:

Vigilante behaviour is obviously not desirable. The police should be asked to intervene in any criminal behaviour.

Ensure that there is a benefit for all parties involved in any voluntary activities to encourage a wider take-up of opportunities. This could take the form of certificates, training, or references for participants.

7. Increase the potential for being seen

Offenders will be deterred from committing a crime where they may be observed doing so.

1. Raise public awareness of the heritage assets, particularly those most at risk, and encourage more visitors to use the site or at least look in on it on a regular basis. Encourage the interest of your local media or community groups.
2. Where the site is visible to neighbouring properties, consider the installation of sensor linked security lighting.
3. Remove or cut back any overgrown trees and bushes which could block visibility of the heritage asset to passers-by, but be careful not to harm any planting that is part of the interest in the site.

4. Consider providing access to any heritage assets which are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or rich in flora and fauna, to local Wildlife Trusts and their members.
5. There are now sophisticated alarm systems available which can issue audio warnings to people who approach buildings and assets out-of-hours. Your insurers will be able to advise you on recommended systems.

Be aware that:

Security lighting can improve visibility for offenders too, so only use this where there is the likelihood that it will make suspicious behaviour more visible to others.

Works that affect a heritage asset or its setting may need consent before work commences. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before carrying out the works.

8. Reduce anonymity of visitors

A sense of anonymity when visiting a site can encourage offending behaviour and there are some simple ways to alter this.

1. Greet visitors upon entry to the site. Where rights of way allow this, restrict the numbers of entrances.
 2. Consider installing automatic number plate recognition at car parks.
 3. Inform neighbours if any works are planned to a site and provide contact details for them to use if they wish to check whether workmen or visitors are meant to be on site.
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9. Encourage local vigilance

Encourage local people and interest groups to be aware of the heritage assets in their area, particularly those at risk. Inform them of what to look out for and how to respond. Encourage them to make regular checks if only informally, such as by walking past on the way to work.

1. Intruder alarms linked directly to authorised key holders provides a route to police awareness. Newer alarm systems can be set up so that a key holder can speak directly to the offender to warn them that their activity has been noted and the police are on the way.
2. Linking fire alarms directly to key holders can be useful because an early alert can minimise the damage caused by arson.
3. Heritage groups and volunteers can benefit by accessing training on crime prevention. English Heritage's website provides detailed guidance and notice of training courses. You may want to encourage volunteers to take on heritage crime prevention as part of their roles.

4. Provide a telephone number to the local community if appropriate so that you can be reached directly with reports of any suspicious behaviour as some people may be reluctant to call the police.
5. Encourage managers of a heritage asset to take the initiative to attract further visitors to the asset, perhaps for different reasons, such as nature interest or recreation.
6. Consider if an unoccupied building might be let out on favourable terms to a guardian as a residence or place of work. The rent could reflect the value of the effective security they offer and the condition of the property.

Be aware that:

It is important to have appropriate fire extinguishers available. Liaise with your local fire officers to share information.

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10. Strengthen formal surveillance

Make use of your own staff and other recognised authority figures to keep a look out for problems.

1. It is helpful to build up a good working relationship with your Local Policing Teams. By sharing information about sites that are at more obvious risk, as well as any specific intelligence you have received about particular threats, you can help to feed into their planned patrols.
2. Use the National Heritage List for England to produce maps of the designated heritage assets in the area for use by the uniformed services. Maps of conservation areas and locally designated heritage assets can also be obtained from the local authority.
3. Consider putting heritage asset locations on police and fire authority GIS (mapping) databases. The data for designated heritage assets can be obtained from English Heritage and locally designated heritage assets from the local authority.
4. Where appropriate and possible, consider providing on-site accommodation for staff employed at the heritage asset.
5. You may wish to invest in CCTV cameras. These can be linked to loud speakers so that direct communication with the offender can take place to alert them to your knowledge of their presence. Ensure that the resolution is sufficient to enable identification of offenders from recorded images at a standard acceptable as evidence at court.

Secured by Design is an initiative of the Association of Chief Police Officers that provides advice on how to reduce the risk of crime through the design of buildings and places. Its website provides a lot of very useful guidance.

Be aware that:

Offenders know that many CCTV cameras are unmonitored.

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11. Conceal targets

Valuables which are small or otherwise easily removable may benefit from being screened from sight or touch.

1. Consider hiding any removable valuables.
2. Use security lighting or CCTV recording which is activated when visitors enter prohibited areas.
3. Keep photographic records of valuables.

Be aware that:

A balance will need to be struck between engaging the public in the subject matter and the risk of crime. Other measures, such as increased vigilance, may be preferable to hiding items away or preventing the public from accessing a particular part of a site.

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12. Remove temptation

Items that are most likely to be attractive to an offender are those which are concealable, removable, available, valuable, enjoyable, and disposable. If items or materials are identified as at particular risk removing them may need to be considered.

1. Ensure there are no combustible materials at the heritage asset which could be used by arsonists. These include papers, fuels and log piles.
2. Cash and tools should be removed from the site overnight if it is unoccupied.
3. As a last resort items of great heritage value may need to be temporarily moved until security can be improved and the risk reduced to an acceptable level.
4. When considering replacement materials after a theft, consider their attractiveness to an offender as part of the assessment of the overall conservation needs of the building.

Be aware that:

Works that affect a heritage asset or its setting may need consent before work commences. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before carrying out the works.

13. Mark property

The identification of valuable materials and artefacts by unique markings may not only deter offenders, but also increase the likelihood of apprehension of the culprit, the stolen items being recovered and a successful prosecution. Signage at the site to show that marking has been used will act as the deterrent.

1. Forensic marking technologies allow a unique mark to be placed on part of a heritage asset which is invisible to the naked eye, but detectable by UV lights. There are a number of products on the market.
2. Physical stamps are a low cost solution that make ownership instantly visible to potential purchasers.
3. Take clear photographs of your property in situ including major items such as monuments and statuary, and keep them safe and clearly labelled. This may be particularly useful for artefacts which are otherwise impossible to mark.

Be aware that:

Care needs to be taken to ensure the marking product will not in itself cause damage to the asset.

Works that affect a heritage asset or its setting may need consent before work commences. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before carrying out the works.

14. Make dealing in stolen goods more difficult

There is a general market demand for historic items or valuable materials stolen from heritage sites. Responsible auctions and magazines have policies about acceptable practice when buying and selling archaeological artefacts. They will co-operate with law enforcement, and provide information about the seller to the authorities.

1. Report any suspicious sales activity online, in magazines or at traders' sites to the police or the Trading Standards Authority.
2. Work with organisations which may be consulted if suspected stolen goods are found, such as the Receiver of Wrecks and the Art Loss Register. Provide them with photographs of your stolen property.

Be aware that:

Disrupting the market in stolen goods can be a very effective thing to do, but it will usually require widespread co-operation across different heritage groups, the public, and the police.

15. Deny benefits

Regardless of the type of crime, offenders are motivated to commit it because they receive some sort of personal gain. This can be tangible, such as the money from selling the stolen goods, or just a thrill, such as seeing the impact from vandalism. It is important to try and deny that benefit.

1. Clean graffiti from a heritage asset immediately. This removes the benefit to the offender of seeing their 'tag' on display.
2. Carry out repairs to vandalism as quickly as possible. This not only removes the impact, but deters copycat activity and reminds people that the site is cared for and monitored.

Be aware that:

Works that affect a heritage asset or its setting may need consent before work commences. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before carrying out the works. Cleaning products can damage heritage assets, sometimes more than the graffiti itself and their use may require consent.

16. Reduce frustrations with a service or access

Some people may be provoked into criminal damage because they believe that they are being unfairly treated. Removing these potential sources of aggravation would be helpful, if practicable.

1. Wherever possible, explain reasons for any delays, restrictions or regulations.
 2. Providing a clear rationale for the inaccessibility of certain areas, or explaining that some behaviours are prohibited in order to protect the site, may increase compliance.
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17. Avoid escalation of disputes

The ways in which you respond to offenders or potential offenders can influence the outcome of a situation.

1. Anti-social behaviour should be challenged. Talk to your neighbourhood policing team for specific advice, or involve specialist training providers. Repetition of the same challenge rather than engaging in debate is the choice of many.
2. Confrontations with any offender can result in an escalation of the situation and possible injury. Establish clear protocols for the safety of your staff and volunteers.

Be aware that:

All staff and volunteers should be made aware of how to behave if they are in a situation with the potential to escalate. Conduct periodic refresher training.

18. Use calming measures

Reducing some of the triggers for illegal and antisocial behaviours can have the additional benefit of contributing towards a more welcoming environment for legitimate users, which in itself makes the place more secure and successful.

1. Where there is an anti-social gathering on a regular basis, consider playing classical music which may have a calming effect, and can also work as a deterrent to some groups.
 2. It has been shown that sweet smelling plants in vulnerable locations (particularly those whose fragrance is greatest in the evening) can also have a calming effect.
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19. Increase local engagement

Membership of certain groups can contribute to undesirable behaviour which may cause damage to heritage assets. Work with these groups to identify and find solutions to any problems.

1. If there are groups of people who pose a particular threat, consider organising local events that engage them with the subject matter so that they understand its relevance to them and join you in valuing its conservation.
 2. Encourage interest in heritage assets in youth groups by schemes involving them in the maintenance, archaeology, historical research or promotion of the site.
 3. Talk to groups whose activities may have an inadvertent impact on the site, such as BMX riders and off-road vehicle users. Tell them of the heritage value of the place and the impact they are having.
 4. Provide a method for visitors to comment and encourage positive feedback about the site.
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20. Discourage imitation

If a site is not maintained and criminal damage is not repaired it encourages others to think that further criminal damage will be at low risk of being caught and will be victimless as no-one appears to care. It is important that the appearance of the site shows it is being actively maintained and regularly inspected.

1. Clear up rubbish.
2. Repair criminal damage as soon as possible after taking advice on appropriate methods.
3. Remove graffiti.

Be aware that:

Temporary security measures, such as boarding-up of windows and heras fencing can themselves indicate that the premises are out of use and not regularly monitored. It may be preferable to execute a full repair immediately or improve the inherent security of the building.

Works that affect a heritage asset or its setting may need consent before work commences. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before carrying out the works. Cleaning products can damage heritage assets, sometimes more than the graffiti itself and their use may require consent.

21. Set rules

There are already laws that protect what can be done to certain types of designated heritage asset. Local authorities have the power to set bye-laws that can restrict damaging behaviour. In addition any owner can set rules or conditions for entry on a site. This can prevent inadvertent damage and reduce the risk of opportunistic crime.

Rules should be directed towards minimising the risk of crime prevention. Their rationale is important as arbitrary rules can lead to reduced enjoyment with no due cause and frustration and a lack of respect that itself can increase the risk of misbehaviour.

22. Display rules

The laws protecting heritage sites and any conditions of entry set by an owner need to be known or they will have no deterrent effect.

1. Consider erecting signage to give visitors information about where activities are allowed or forbidden. Consider adding a map, especially for archaeological sites, like scheduled monuments, where the extent of the designated site may not be obvious on the ground.
2. These signs should give information about:

- a. the reasons (e.g. this is a scheduled monument – one of the most important historic sites in England);
 - b. the consequences (e.g. there is a potential unlimited fine for criminal damage);
 - c. how to report anyone disobeying the rules/laws (e.g. to report a crime in progress, dial 999 or damage after the event, dial 101). You may wish to instigate a hotline to allow visitors to report incidents.
3. Encourage compliance by wording signs to suggest that most people already obey. For example, rather than 'No Littering' consider "Please help to preserve the beauty of this heritage site and do not leave litter here"
 4. You can use signs to alert potential offenders about protective measures you have in place at the heritage asset.
 5. You can also use temporary signs at high risk periods to alert passers-by to report suspicious activity. For example, when scaffolding is erected, you could use signs to inform the community about legitimate working hours.

Be aware that:

Signage can impair the enjoyment of a place. A balance has to be struck and thought put into the size and style of the notice so as to not mar the aesthetic of the site.

Signage may need consent. If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice from your local planning authority before erecting any signs.

23. Increase understanding and reduce prejudice

Offenders and potential offenders may not always be aware of the wider significance of heritage assets. Alerting them to the impact that heritage crimes have on the community and future generations may reduce the likelihood of offending behaviour.

1. If your heritage asset is targeted, call in the local media. Be prepared to answer questions concisely with details of the emotional and financial impact the crime has had, both on the site and the surrounding community and visitors. Emphasise the long term nature of the loss, and the irreplaceable nature of the damage or theft.
 2. Ensure that visitors are given the opportunity to learn about the historical and cultural significance of the site. Flagging up the importance of the site is a step towards encouraging others to help in its protection, and may discourage opportunistic criminals.
 3. At war memorials, invite family members and the local community to provide individual stories about those commemorated. Display these stories prominently to draw attention to the value and personal meaning of the site.
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24. Enable lawful behaviour

Offending behaviour is not always malicious. Make it easy for visitors to comply with rules and expectations.

1. Provide bins and toilets where needed.
 2. Demarcate sensitive and non-sensitive areas, perhaps by grass-cutting.
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25. Control use of drugs and alcohol

The use of drugs and alcohol can be a contributory factor to many other offences. Consider if antisocial behaviour, theft or criminal damage may be linked to the availability of alcohol or to the convenience of consuming alcohol or drugs in that location. Consider what steps, such as conditions of access, may deter consumption. The Local Policing Team may be able to offer advice.

Summary Table

Increase the Effort	Increase the Risks	Reduce the Rewards	Reduce Provocations	Remove Excuses
<p>1. Make crime harder to commit Remove valuable items. Secure edges of metal plaques. Improve locks. Security surveys.</p>	<p>6. Extend sense of community ownership Maintain site. Use Neighbourhood Watch-style groups. Set up a Heritage Watch group.</p>	<p>11. Conceal targets Hide any removable valuables Place valuable objects at maximum distance from visitor access. Security lights activated when visitors enter prohibited areas.</p>	<p>16. Reduce frustrations with a service or access Frequent guided tours starting at different points to avoid delays. Make sure it is clear why access is restricted to certain areas.</p>	<p>21. Set rules Display bylaws. Keep regulations updated.</p>
<p>2. Deny access Restrict vehicular access. Grow spiky plants. Restrict access to roof. Locate parking at distance so heavy items hard to remove. Anti-climb paint.</p>	<p>7. Increase the potential for being seen Tree thinning, removal of excess undergrowth. Encourage use of public buildings and spaces. Security lighting where the site is visible by neighbours. Out of hours proximity alarms</p>	<p>12. Remove temptation Take maintenance tools and cash off site overnight. Consider alternatives to lead for roofing replacement. Ensure there are no combustibles on site. Regular risk surveys across site to establish common trends.</p>	<p>17. Avoid escalation of disputes Anti-social behaviour may be aggravated by confrontations – talk to your community policing team for advice.</p>	<p>22. Display rules Erect signage (e.g. no metal detecting, no vehicles) Advice on wording for signs may be available from sources such as Insurance companies or Police. Instigate hotline for visitors to report incidents.</p>
<p>3. Screen exits CCTV. Access barriers where appropriate. Make random searches of vehicles a condition of entry.</p>	<p>8. Reduce anonymity of visitors Timed Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR). Develop information sharing process. Greeting visitors reduces feeling of anonymity</p>	<p>13. Mark property Consider forensic marking techniques Visible marking may be appropriate in some cases.</p>	<p>18. Use calming measures Play classical music at sites which are hotspots for problem behaviours. Sweet-smelling plants in vulnerable places</p>	<p>23. Increase understanding Advertise the cost of replacing valuables after thefts. Post stories of people remembered on war memorials.</p>
<p>4. Move potential offenders away Provide designated spaces for disruptive activities. Review seating positions. Enforce disabled bay parking. Vary site lighting to move people to where you want them.</p>	<p>9. Encourage local vigilance Training for staff and volunteers to incorporate crime prevention. Alarms linked to key holders Interior lights on time switches to provide signs of occupancy. Consider initiatives such as wildlife days to attract new volunteers.</p>	<p>14. Make dealing more difficult Dated and police-validated photographic record of assets Report any suspicious activity at trade and auction sites.</p>	<p>19. Increase local engagement Organise events for local community, engaging with disenfranchised groups. Encourage visitors to provide feedback about the site and possible improvements.</p>	<p>24. Enable lawful behaviour Provide bins and toilets where needed.</p>
<p>5. Control tools/weapons Lock away ladders and tools. Alert community to higher crime risk where scaffolding erected. Keep wheelie bins away from access points.</p>	<p>10. Strengthen formal surveillance Onsite accommodation for staff. Maximise staffing at times of greatest risk. Consult Secured By Design (www.securedbydesign.com). Give police updates that might help them to target their activity</p>	<p>15. Deny benefits Remove graffiti and vandalism quickly. Liaise with Art Loss Register and similar organisations to ensure photographs of valuable items are available to those scanning stolen goods markets</p>	<p>20. Discourage imitation Remove litter. Quick repair of vandalism. Security lighting around.</p>	<p>25. Control drugs and alcohol Allow alcohol on site only at organised events. Blue lighting in toilets. High price on site alcohol sales.</p>

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