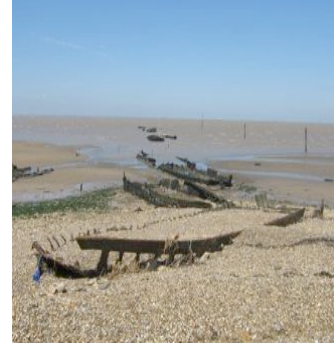

Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage

ARCH

11th February 2011



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Introduction and welcome

Chair

**Richard Crompton
Chief Constable of Lincolnshire**



Stonehenge

**Rural issues, wildlife and heritage crime
Association of Chief Police Officers**



Agenda

Welcome and Introduction

Richard Crompton, Chief Constable of Lincolnshire and lead on Heritage Crime for the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO)

Opening address

Baroness Andrews, Chair, English Heritage

Signing of the Heritage Crime Memorandum of Understanding

Baroness Andrews - Chair, English Heritage

Richard Crompton – Heritage Crime lead, Association of Chief Police Officers

Nick Hunt - Director of Strategy and Policy

Heritage Crime The Strategy and role of ARCH

Mike Harlow – Governance & Legal Director, English Heritage

Discussion & break



Agenda

Collecting and analysing information and intelligence – How can you assist?

Tackling heritage crime in partnership – Key Individual Networks and Impact Statements

Chief Inspector Mark Harrison, Policing Advisor and
Joanne Fisher. Legal Advisor, English Heritage

Heritage Crime Memorandum of Understanding

Councillor Dr John Gilbey
Heritage Champion and Leader, Canterbury City Council

Community engagement and volunteering

Dr Andrew Richardson, Heritage Champion, Dover District Council



Agenda

Community engagement and Volunteering

Dr Andrew Richardson, Heritage Champion, Dover District Council

Panel Questions and Answers

Next steps

Mike Harlow, Governance and Legal Director, English Heritage

Close

Richard Crompton, Chief Constable of Lincolnshire



Opening address

**Baroness Andrews
Chair, English Heritage**



Lewes Castle, East Sussex



Heritage Crime

Memorandum of Understanding

Baroness Andrews – English Heritage

Richard Crompton – Association of Chief Police Officers

Nick Hunt – Crown Prosecution Service



Heritage Crime

The strategy and role of ARCH

Mike Harlow
Governance & Legal Director

English Heritage



The Circus, Bath



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Overarching Objective

To reduce the rate of loss of our historic sites and buildings through crime by establishing, for England, a sustainable working relationship between:

- Police
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Local authorities (all types)
- English Heritage and various interest groups



What are the problems?

- Not a policing priority
- Not an enforcement priority for local authorities
- Lack of understanding of impact
- Lack of awareness of the specific heritage crimes
- Belief that crimes are not enforced
- Perfectly law abiding people carrying out illegal activities as the activities are perceived as victimless and redundant.
- Law abiding people lose out in comparison



Progress so far

- MOU between police, CPS, EH and local authorities
- Strategic Tasking and Coordination Group
- Strategic Assessment - National Intelligence Model
- Agreed crime threat priorities
- Agreed geographical priorities
- Agreed control strategy to deliver effective – prevention, intelligence and enforcement requirements



Progress so far

- Sentencing and interventions guidance in progress
- Training programme in progress
- Some key networks established by locality or by threat type –
 - Theft of metal from churches
 - Shipwrecks and military remains
 - Battlefields
- Formation of Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage –
ARCH



Project timeline

	Theme	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	End	
1	Training	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
2	Memorandum of Understanding	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
3	Strategic assessment	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
4	Building partnerships	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
5	Heritage crime impact statements	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
6	Sustainability	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
7	Communications strategy	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
8	Tactical deployment	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	
9	Interventions –out of court disposals	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
10	Sentencing guidelines/guidance	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
11	Heritage Protection Bill	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	
12	Crime reduction guidance	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Complete – able to monitor, review and measure outcomes														
	In progress – workstream understood and tasks allocated and on target														
	Incomplete – task not yet defined by Project Board														



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The MOU responsibilities

- Police/CPS general and specific crime threats
- EH regulatory crime relating to scheduled monuments
- LAs regulatory crime relating to listed buildings
- Each partner helps the other where historic environment or investigative expertise is needed e.g Receiver of Wreck, Ministry of Defence, IHBC etc.



Agreed crime threat priorities

- Strategic Tasking and Coordination Group met in November 2010 to review the Strategic Assessment.
- First conclusion – we need better intelligence.
- Priority threats:
 - Preventing and detecting criminal damage caused to the historic environment.
 - Prevention and detection of unlawful excavation and removal of articles from the historic environment.
 - Prevention and detection of architectural theft from the historic environment.
 - Prevention and enforcement of unauthorised works to listed buildings
- Deliberately broad categories to allow flexibility in local delivery



Agreed geographical priorities

- Decided on grounds of density of heritage and enthusiasm and willingness of partners to engage.

Priorities may change as intelligence improves.

- East Region: all counties
- South East Region: Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex. and Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.
- South West Region: Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somerset.
- National Parks: Exmoor, New Forest, Northumberland, Peak District and South Downs



The agreed control strategy

Divided into improving:

- Prevention
- Intelligence
- Enforcement



Improving Prevention

- increasing police, local authority and community awareness of heritage assets locally, the law that protects them and the threats they face;
- increasing awareness that crimes are enforced and penalties are appropriate;
- encouraging community groups to monitor sites at risk and work with the authorities to effect better protection.



Improving Intelligence

- agree an information exchange protocol between enforcement agencies and other bodies that can regularly provide relevant data and intelligence;
- encourage the collation of data on incidents and threats at a local level, potentially through the Historic Environment Record;
- collate data nationally for the purposes of analysis – Heritage at Risk (HAR);
- provide an annual strategic intelligence assessment to the strategic tasking and coordination group;
- provide an annual assessment and analysis of the crime incident data and information on threats to all enforcement agencies;
- train those handling the data to recognise intelligence and to pass it to the appropriate enforcement agency.



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Improving Enforcement

- all enforcement agencies to understand the nature and irreversibility of the harm to the historic environment;
- the use of local community and NGO support in reporting crimes and in providing expert analysis of the impact;
- the creation at a local and county level of Key Individual Networks so that local activities are more efficient and more likely to self-perpetuate;
- the use of the specific statutory heritage crimes in interventions and prosecutions;
- the use of heritage crime impact statements and guidance on sentencing and alternative means of disposal.



Guidance in progress

- Interventions
- Sentencing guidance
- Heritage crime impact statements
- Controlled terminology and assessing risk
- Key Individual Networks
- Preventative Measures
- Information exchange protocol



Training

- Training available, particularly where regions are keen to establish their own network. Areas that can be covered:
- Community and volunteers
- Historic environment and enforcement practitioners



Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage

- The overriding objective of the Group is to reduce the amount of crime that causes damage to or interferes with the enjoyment of heritage assets in England (“heritage crime”). This will be achieved by each member of the group contributing what it can to the strategic and tactical plans set out by the Strategic Tasking and Coordination Group.
- Membership of the Group is open-ended. Membership will be agreed by the STCG on the grounds that the organisation or individual can make a meaningful contribution to the strategic and tactical plans to reduce heritage crime.



**Collecting and analysing information and intelligence
How can you assist?**

**Tackling heritage crime in partnership
Key Individual Networks**

Heritage Crime Impact Statements

Chief Inspector Mark Harrison, Policing Advisor and

Joanne Fisher. Legal Advisor, English Heritage



Collecting and analysing information and intelligence

How can you assist?



Collecting and analysing information

The benefits of using an agreed/controlled typology/ vocabulary will include:

- Consistency of approach in recording;
- Accuracy of recording;
- Ability to record and measure type, volume and location of offending;
- Integration of data into strategic and tactical assessment processes; and,
- Ability to share information/data in order to tackle crime/ ASB in communities.



Thematics

THEME	Controlled vocabulary
A	Heritage specific
B	Damage – Other
C	Removal of objects
D	Inappropriate use of vehicles
E	Environmental crime
F	Nuisance behaviour
G	Substance misuse
H	Natural environment
J	Public sex environment
K	Assault



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-
- Risk assessment process; and, where crime and incidents have occurred; and,
 - Recorded and utilised within the intelligence and analytical function.



Tackling heritage crime in partnership

Key Individual Networks



Key Individual Network

A Key Individual Network, or KIN, is a community engagement mechanism advocated by the Association of Chief Police Officers and now being embedded into Neighbourhood Policing and partnership systems and processes across the country, and can be defined in the following terms:

“A Key Individual Network or KIN is a core group of local people who live, work or regularly pass through a neighbourhood. By the nature of their place or function in the local community, KIN members will be particularly in tune with the latest developments in their neighbourhoods.”

“They are the people who can bring together the community intelligence we need to act on local concerns and provide reassurance to communities.”



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Network development

A Key Individual Network will provide a representative cross section of individuals and member of groups and organisations who play an active role within the community. For example:

- Shopkeepers
- Faith group representatives
- Teachers, young people
- Park keepers
- Residents and those people who work within an area

Ideally a KIN should comprise of at least 30 members.



Purpose

The development of an active KIN will allow police and partner agencies to:

- Engage with members of the community on a regular basis
- Explore issues of concern at local level
- Collect up to date intelligence relating to crime and anti-social behaviour
- Develop intelligence into activity through the tasking and priority setting process
- Allow police and partner agencies to feed information back to the community on progress and action.

Following the ethos of – **“You said, we did.”**



Benefits

Research has shown that an active KIN can make a positive contribution to the work of the neighbourhood policing and partnership teams. KINs have been shown to be an effective resource, in that they provide:

- A ready source of Information relating to local crime and ASB
- A means to disseminate information
- A regular opportunity to engagement with people in the community and
- Keep the public informed of partnership working



Outcomes

An effective and positively managed KIN will result in the sharing of information between the police, partner agencies and the community they serve.

A KIN can introduce individuals and groups, who previously may not have been aware of each others' role or function within a community.

The objective for a KIN is to become self-sufficient and facilitating community action in partnership with the statutory agencies.



Heritage - Key Individual Networks

Key individual networks provide an excellent opportunity to prevent and enforce crime and anti-social behaviour within the historic environment.

A number of Heritage KINs are in the early stages of development and include:

- Canterbury District
- Cheshire West and Chester
- Dover
- East of England
- Gloucestershire
- Hampshire



Membership of a Heritage KIN

There is no defined or mandatory composition of a Heritage KIN and

Each network should be tailored to meet the need of the issues that are apparent within each specific community.



Heritage Key Individual Network – Canterbury District Kent



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Heritage Crime Impact Statements

A heritage crime impact statement (HCIS) describes the crime and anti-social behaviour affecting heritage assets and the historic environment in an area

Allows the enforcement agencies and the courts to understand what it is like to live and work in an area affected by this form of criminal behaviour.

The production of a statement will allow heritage professionals to personalise the crime and express the impact it has had on the heritage asset and the surrounding area.



Who can give a heritage impact statement?

A statement is most likely to be provided by a professional witness such as an archaeologist, buildings expert heritage or police officer trained in heritage crime investigation.

Where an owner, manager or guardian of heritage asset or visitor site wishes to make an impact statement they should be encouraged to do so.

It is important that the person making the statement can describe how the offending behaviour has resulted in the:

- Loss of historic, architectural, archaeological or artistic information;
- Damage, including costs of reparation; and,
- Reduction in visitor numbers to a historic attraction.



Out of Court disposals

Statement may be used by the relevant decision makers, where required, when considering out of court disposal such as restorative justice/reparative processes that are aimed at bringing victims, offenders and communities together.

An impact statement may also be used where a decision has been made to issue other forms of interventions and out of court disposal, for example:

- Reprimands and Final Warning – for young people;
- Conditional Caution; and,
- Adult Caution.



Court use

A heritage impact statement can only be used once a defendant has been found or has pleaded guilty. Such a statement is not relevant to the question of guilt.

Once a person has been found guilty, the statement may be considered by the court and may help inform the type and content of sentence.

A heritage crime impact statement provides the court with essential data, which leads to appropriate sentences and suitable restitution.



Simon Mason, Kent County Council - describing a site under development.

Andrew Richardson – describing damage to a listed building.

David Kincaid - describing loss of lead to a listed building.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Group describing damage and loss to ecclesiastical properties.



Heritage Crime Memorandum of Understanding

A local authority perspective

Councillor Dr John Gilbey

Heritage Champion &
Leader, Canterbury City Council



Community engagement and volunteering

Councillor Dr Andrew Richardson

Heritage Champion, Dover District Council &
Kent Police Heritage Crime Volunteer



Agenda

Panel Questions and Answers

Next steps

Mike Harlow, Governance and Legal Director, English Heritage

Close

Richard Crompton, Chief Constable of Lincolnshire



Case studies



Understand the threats - assess the risks



'Urban Explorers'



Historic environment woodland setting

- Designated heritage asset & setting
- Significance/importance
- Threat type/vulnerability
- Resourcing
- Effectiveness of proposed measure
- Monitored & reviewed

Current cases

Unauthorised works

Wauluds Bank, Luton

Scheduled monument

Neolithic henge

Investigated by
English Heritage and
Luton Unitary Authority

Decision pending



Current cases

Holland V submarine

Beachy Head, East Sussex

Protected Wreck

Torpedo hatch removed

Investigated by Sussex Police

Ongoing



Current cases

'Nighthawking'

East Wear Bay, Folkestone

Scheduled monument

Roman-British settlement

Investigated by Kent Police

Ongoing



Current cases

Damage & substance misuse

Houghton House, Ampthill

Scheduled monument &
Grade 1 listed building

17th Century

Investigated by community safety
partnership



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Current cases

Damage

Shotgrove Hall, Saffron Walden

Scheduled monument

Medieval settlement

Investigated by Essex Police

Restorative intervention



Current cases

‘Nighthawking’

Cambridgeshire & Lincolnshire

Suspects not currently identified

Investigated by Cambridgeshire
and Lincolnshire Police

Ongoing



Current cases

Damage

Western Heights, Dover

Scheduled monument

Napoleonic fort

Investigated by
Dover Community Safety Team

Ongoing



Current cases

Illegal diving

Salcombe, Devon

Protected wreck

18th Century

Investigated by
Devon and Cornwall Police

Formal warning



Current cases

Damage

Frithsden, Hertfordshire

Scheduled monument

Early Bronze Age

Investigated by
Hertfordshire Police and
English Heritage



Ongoing



Current cases

Education process

Minister, Kent

Road development

Multi-phased

Supported by
Hochtief-Volker, Kent Police
and Kent County Council

One arrest for nighthawking



Damage

Easton Grey, Wiltshire

Scheduled monument

Romano-British shrine

Investigated by
Wiltshire Police and
English Heritage

Ongoing



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