

# URBAN EXPLORATION



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# INTRODUCTION

Urban Exploring is the growing trend where individuals or small groups attempt to climb or to enter buildings, usually with the intent of reaching roof top level.

The goal is to obtain footage and images of the surrounding scenery, filming the actual process of infiltration and ascent, or filming of extreme stunts such as hanging off construction cranes/leaning over building sides etc.

The footage and images are shared through online profiles to growing audiences – resulting in large online followings, earnings, and endorsements.

This document provides an overview of urban exploration, key actors and the methods that they employ together with some suggested mitigation strategies.





## What is Urban Exploration?

Urban Exploring is the growing trend where individuals or small groups attempt to climb or to enter buildings, usually with the intent of reaching roof top level.

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The footage and images are shared through online profiles to growing audiences – resulting in large online followings, earnings, and endorsements.

Urbex videos include material which is intended to be entertaining to viewers often including behaviour which is dangerous and/or anti-social.

Although often dangerous, urbexers rarely commit criminal offences to avoid the risk of arrest and/or prosecution. However, typically their activities do involve trespassing on private property. Many urbexers are well informed concerning their legal rights.

Given the focus on video output, most urbexers use GoPro® cameras (small high quality cameras designed for use with active sports with video editing software). Some also use drones and many have professional camera equipment.

**“THE GOAL IS TO OBTAIN FOOTAGE AND IMAGES OF THE SURROUNDING SCENERY, FILMING THE ACTUAL PROCESS OF INFILTRATION AND ASCENT.”**

# TYPES OF URBAN EXPLORATION



The main types of urban exploration are highlighted in the table below:

## ROOF TOPPING

Rooftopping, sometimes called roofing, refers to the unsecured ascent of rooftops, cranes, antennas, bell towers, smokestacks, or other tall structures, usually illegally.

Rooftoppers usually take photos or videos and panoramic photographs - either a selfie by themselves or with the help of an assistant/ accomplice crew from a distance. The practice of scaling skyscrapers often results in security crackdowns and arrests.

## IN-OUT CHALLENGE

This involves entering a shopping venue by unconventional means e.g. on a bicycle, go-kart or moped. The principal aim being to evade security before leaving.

It may also involve someone who has been banned deliberately entering a venue in breach of the ban in an attempt to goad or wind up the security team.

Although the general aim is to escape security, often those involved dare willing to be caught. In those circumstances, the focus of their video becomes the reaction of the security team (and the challenge for the security officers is to remain calm and professional).

## OVERNIGHT/ 24 HOUR CHALLENGE

This involves entering leisure space shortly before closing with a view to hiding and evading security when the premises are closed.

The objective is to use the leisure facilities overnight (without payment and when the premises are closed to public access).

Cinemas, theme parks, indoor ski centres, swimming pools/ waterparks, ten pin bowling alleys have all been targeted.

# URBAN EXPLORATION - THE PRINCIPAL RISKS

Urban exploration inherently is a very high-risk activity, with potential risks, including:

- > **Physical danger** to the climber on a business's property.
- > **Disruption to business operations** in terms of building evacuations as a result.
- > **Criminal damage** or theft occurring during the activity.
- > **Reputational damage** – the activity has global coverage, where individuals regularly post images and videos of their endeavours across multiple social media platforms with the content viewed by millions of people.



Part of the appeal of it is the adrenaline rush it gives to the explorers. Newcomers to the activity are highly likely to push the boundaries and try ever newer, dangerous, climbing techniques/routes in order to 'one-up' previous or older explorers.

The result of this is the significant increase in the risk to life or critical injury of not just the individual committing the act, but also bystanders who may be hit by falling debris etc.

Of great risk to client and site management is the legal liability in the case of injury or death that may occur to an individual undertaking urban exploration.

Injury or death on private property would almost certainly result in opportunity for legal proceedings by an individual or their family.

Criminal damage to building/site infrastructure is a priority consideration with the potential of damage leading to significant financial implications for clients and site management.

# INSTANCES OF URBAN EXPLORATION

**There have been numerous instances of urban explorers targeting iconic venues - here are just a few examples:-**

- › In 2023, a French explorer died after falling off a residential skyscraper in Hong Kong. Remi Lucidi was last seen knocking on the window of a penthouse on the 68th floor of the 721ft (219m) Tregunter Tower on Thursday, according to the South China Morning Post.
- › In February 2023, a court order was made to stop urban explorers climbing cranes on a construction site overlooking Wembley Stadium. Footage had been shared online of explorers climbing the cranes in Wembley Park to get a look into the stadium. (source Kilburn Times <https://www.kilburntimes.co.uk/news/23326712.order-stops-urban-explorers-climbing-cranes-near-wembley-stadium/>)
- › In 2022, Urban explorer Luke B. (LSUrbex Exploration) was able to sneak into the old British Airways (BA) training facility at Cranebank next to London Heathrow airport, United Kingdom. For 60 years, the facility was used to train crews.
- › In 2021, a judge agreed to a ban on trespassers climbing more than 5 metres at the building project at 40 Leadenhall. This followed ten other Mace sites across the city being targeted by urban explorers in the nine months up to March 2021
- › In 2021, an urban explorer plunged 20 feet to his death when he fell through the roof of an abandoned dairy building. Ethan Bonnar, 22, suffered a traumatic brain injury after dropping through a sky light in the roof of the disused warehouse in Totnes, Devon.
- › In September 2019, Johnny Turner fell to his death when climbing a block of flats in Waterloo
- › In 2018, an injunction named four explorers who had tried to gain access to a number of iconic London properties, including 22 Bishopsgate, 100 Bishopsgate and Foster & Partners' Principal Place.
- › Also in 2018, five men were charged after they climbed 43 storeys of the Newfoundland Quay building, in Canary Wharf
- › In 2012, A group of urban exploration enthusiasts covertly climbed to the top of Renzo Piano's £450 million shard skyscraper in London, having accessed the construction site from a temporary walkway close to London Bridge train station.

**“THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS INSTANCES OF URBAN EXPLORERS TARGETING ICONIC VENUES.”**

# RENOWNED URBAN EXPLORERS

## ALEX FARREL



### Biography:

**Age:** 21  
**Location:** Fleet, Hampshire  
**Interest:** Urban exploring/  
Free-running

### Social Media Presence:

Alex FARRELL has an active presence on Instagram, he regularly posts pictures of him urban exploring in London on skyscrapers, but also climbs internationally in places such as Dubai, Paris, Italy.

Has a small business selling some of his photography prints on:

<https://alexanderfarrell1999.bigcartel.com/>



### Points of Interest:

- > Regularly climbs in London, Bristol, across Europe, and Internationally (recently Dubai)
- > Friends with Dylan RHODES, and Ally LAW

### Known Locations:

- > Tour First, Paris
- > La Defence, Paris
- > Dubai Marina
- > Man City Football Club, UK
- > Lloyd's of London
- > Olympic Stadium, London
- > Emirates Stadium, London
- > London Zoo
- > Clifton Suspension Bridge, Bristol
- > Centrepoint Tower, London
- > Leadenhall Building, London
- > Thorpe Park, climbed the ride 'Stealth'
- > Twickenham Stadium, London

### Known Associates:

- > Ally Law
- > Usama Hayach
- > Dylan Rhodes

## ALISTAIR LAW



### Biography:

**Age:** 23  
**Location:** Southampton  
**Interest:** International  
urban exploring

### Social Media Presence:

Alistair LAW is famous urban explorer with a significant international presence and following.

Has a BLOG:

<https://allylaw.co.uk/join>

He also has a business selling merchandise:

<https://allylaw.bigcartel.com/>



### Points of Interest:

- > Appears to have created a career from climbing across London, Europe, and Internationally.
- > Uses Drones to take his footage which pose further risks.
- > Evident interest in iconic buildings and cranes.
- > Friends with Dylan RHODES, and Alex FARRELL, regularly see them in YouTube videos/comments

### Known Locations:

- > Lloyd's of London
- > O2 Arena, London
- > Big Brother house, London
- > Heathrow Terminal 2
- > Bangkok, Thailand
- > Dubai Marina, UAE
- > Sagrada Familia, Barcelona
- > Australia
- > Hollywood Sign, LA
- > Burj Khalifa rooftop swimming pool

### Known Associates:

- > Dylan Rhodes
- > Alexander Farrell
- > Rikke Brewer
- > Fin G
- > Elliott Hensford

# RENOWNED URBAN EXPLORERS

## USAMA HAYACH (USAMALAMA)



### Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

### Social Media Presence:

Usama Hayach has an active and large social media following.

He regularly tags other well-known urban explorers on his Instagram pictures, especially Alexander Farrell.

**Email:** qadarproductions@gmail.com

### Points of Interest:

- > Urban explorers in a variety of locations in particularly London, but also in several European countries (Paris, Berlin, Milan, Vienna, Lisbon and many more are mentioned in his YouTube videos).
- > Appears to have an interest in climbing iconic buildings, and cranes.
- > Has previously hacked Piccadilly Circus billboard to display his picture and alias.

### Known Locations:

- > Leadenhall Building, London
- > One Canada Water, Canary Wharf Estate
- > Vauxhall crane, London
- > Nestle Tower (Abandoned), London
- > Stamford Bridge, London
- > Crane Climb in Elephant and Castle, London
- > Chelsea Football Stadium, London
- > Saffron Tower, Croydon, London
- > Spire, Berlin

### Known Associates:

- > Dylan Rhodes
- > Alexander Farrell
- > Rikke Brewer
- > Ally Law
- > Polo Killer



## GEORGE KING



### Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring

### Social Media Presence:

Recently, Channel 4 did an interview with him where he showed little remorse and expressed he will continue to climb.

The video gained 800k views in under 2 weeks.

### Points of Interest:

- > Suffers with ADHD.
- > Carries out hostile reconnaissance prior to his climb, and extensively planned his Shard climb.
- > Served a 3 month prison sentence for his climb at the Shard and was released in January.
- > No remorse and has climbed since being released from prison.

### Known Locations:

- > The Shard, London
- > Agbar Tower, Barcelona

### Known Associates:

- > Dylan Rhodes
- > Alexander Farrell
- > Rikke Brewer
- > Fin G
- > Elliott Hensford



# RENOWNED URBAN EXPLORERS

## OWEN REECE (TRIKKSTAR)



### Biography:

**Location:** East London

**Interest:** Urban exploring

### Points of Interest:

- > Appears to have an interest in climbing iconic buildings and cranes.
- > Predominantly focuses on climbs within the UK, and more specifically London.
- > Owen REECE is a rising urban explorer who appears to carry out a lot of his climbs with Usama HAYACH and Alexander FARRELL.

### Known Locations:

- > Landmark Pinnacle, London
- > Canary Wharf, London
- > Westfields, Stratford
- > Cranes throughout the UK

### Known Associates:

- > Alexander Farrell
- > Ally Law
- > Rikke Brewer
- > Usama Hayach



## SEAN HO



### Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

### Points of Interest:

- > He has also been spotted climbing buildings in the vicinity of Canary Wharf and Bishopgate, London.
- > Has been arrested previously for urban exploring.

### Known Locations:

- > Canary Wharf, London.
- > Bishopgate

### Known Associates:

- > Adam Szania
- > Owen Reece 'Trikkstar'
- > Usama Hayach
- > Harrison Hayter



# RENOWNED URBAN EXPLORERS

## ADAM SZANIA



### Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

### Points of Interest:

- > He has a growing social media presence and is regularly spotted with a number of well-known urban explorers.

### Known Locations:

- > Canary Wharf, London

### Known Associates:

- > Owen Reece 'Trikkstar'
- > Usama Hayach
- > Sean Ho



## HARRY GALLAGHER (NIGHT SCAPE)



### Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

### Points of Interest:

- > This individual has a large social media following and has over 1 million subscribers on his YouTube, and 232k followers on Instagram.
- > He regularly climbs iconic buildings across London.

### Known Locations:

- > Canary Wharf, London

### Known Associates:

- > Owen Reece 'Trikkstar'
- > Usama Hayach
- > Sean Ho

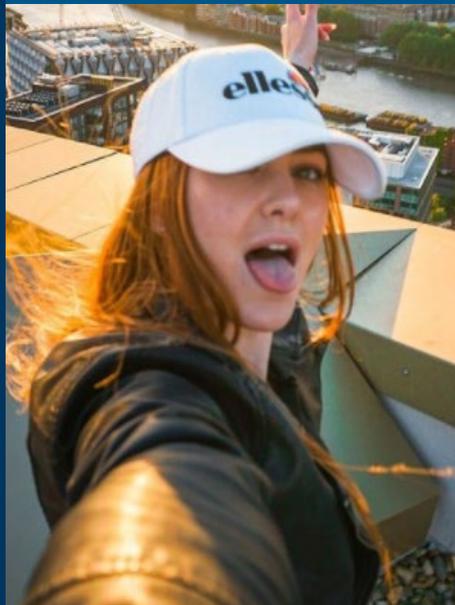


# RENOWNED URBAN EXPLORERS

@AYZSNAPS



CHRISTINE TAYLOR



## Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

## Points of Interest:

- > This individual climbed One crown Plaza on 08/06/2021.
- > His Instagram also highlight that he has partaken in numerous climbs in the Bank vicinity.
- > He has also been spotted climbing buildings in the vicinity of Canary Wharf, London.

## Known Locations:

- > One Crown Plaza  
Canary Wharf.

## Known Associates:

- > Owen Reece 'Trikkstar'
- > Usama Hayach
- > Sean Ho



## Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

## Points of Interest:

- > Taylor has a growing social media presence and is regularly spotted with a number of well-known urban explorers.
- > Christine Taylor is highly likely one of the key facilitators in the Xplorers Know network.

## Known Locations:

- > Canary Wharf, London

## Known Associates:

- > Xplorers Know



# RENOWNED URBAN EXPLORERS

## CONNOR PRICE (CP.XL)



### Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

### Points of Interest:

- > Connor Price has affiliations with most of the key urban explorers that are active in the London area.
- > He has demonstrated a heightened intent to target sites on Bishopsgate, with many of his online posts referencing and featuring the area.

### Known Locations:

- > Across London

### Known Associates:

- > Xplorers Know



## HARRISON HAYTER/ PETER (SUSPECTED) (2.22H\_)



### Biography:

**Location:** London

**Interest:** Urban exploring,  
Photography

### Points of Interest:

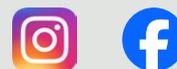
- > An extremely active newcomer, Harrison has been seen around the City of London and Vauxhall. He was part of a group climbing cranes in the Bishopsgate area.
- > This individual is noticeably aggressive towards security personnel.

### Known Locations:

- > Bishopsgate
- > Nine Elms
- > Waterloo, London

### Known Associates:

- > Xplorers Know Network
- > Sean Ho
- > Connor Price
- > Usama Hayach
- > daringducky



# RECENT TRENDS AMONG URBAN EXPLORERS



**While the core attributes of urban exploring within the UK remains largely the same, developing trends have emerged amongst the different groups of urban explorer. Below are some of the recent trends that we have seen:-**

- › Recent footage of urban exploration has shown the increased use of drones in generating footage. Commercial, low weight, legal drones are readily available to the public and help create appealing footage for the users.
- › Incidents involving the impersonation of security or construction personnel appear to be on the rise – some recent urban exploration incidents have seen individuals accessing security uniforms and high vis/ construction PPE in order to gain access to construction sites, usually to climb the unfinished building or high-rise cranes on site.
- › Confrontations between urban explorers and security or construction personnel are increasing. Some recent social media accounts have shown individuals ‘calling out’ or acting aggressively towards staff and supervisors, sometimes resulting in online personal vendettas.
- › There is currently a trend of established explorers taking on new joiners to the activity. The experienced climbers are training up newcomers and guiding them through routes to take when infiltrating and climbing sites, exploiting the building/site’s weak points. This point is important to note as popular iconic sites may have their security protocols and weaknesses exposed and may even spread to a wider audience of potential threat actors.
- › Overnight or 24-hour challenges are becoming more prolific with urban explorers infiltrating a building or venue whilst it remains open for business. They then remain hidden until the building is closed. At that point, they emerge from hiding to explore the building or parts of it and conduct a variety of activities whilst trying to remain hidden from security personnel. The target locations for this activity include sporting stadiums.

While the large majority of urban explorers are non-confrontational and intend to enter and leave the site as quickly as possible, some individuals show more aggressive traits and do not shy away from conflict with staff or security.

**“CONFRONTATIONS BETWEEN URBAN EXPLORERS AND SECURITY  
OR CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL ARE INCREASING.”**

# ENGAGING WITH URBAN EXPLORERS

Encourage staff to engage suspected explorers in a friendly manner. A professional greeting will often work better than a more confrontational approach:

- > “How’s it going today?”
- > “I was curious what you were doing out here”
- > “Our control room noticed you around the area and have asked me to see what you are doing, and if you need any help?”

Remember that the goal of the urban explorers is often to generate content. A friendly opening will minimise the risk of a difficult situation escalating while ensuring you maintain a strong security culture.

Staff are encouraged to confirm the explorer’s intent while continuing to evaluate for other potential threats they might pose, or may provide a distraction for.

## **Limit interactions beyond what’s necessary**

Encourage staff to keep interactions with explorers as short as they can while maintaining security presence. By limiting interactions staff minimise the scope for negative content from video or audio recordings. Everyone interacting with explorers should be particularly mindful of avoiding the use of inappropriate or offensive language.

If the explorer provides a name of social media account, this could be noted down to check at a later point. If your staff member feels the explorer’s behaviour may represent a genuine security risk or feels there is a risk for the personal information of staff to be misused, they should call the police.

The police will assess whether they need to attend based on the information provided. The incident record will also assist in building an intelligence picture around such activity.

## **Monitor risk of danger**

Lastly, staff should continue to monitor the explorer’s to ensure that they don’t escalate into a threat, such as attempting to breach a perimeter, or scale a building.

Such monitoring can be done from a distance to avoid unnecessary encounters. If the site has CCTV, try to capture evidence of all interactions with explorers or switch on body worn video where available.

**“ENCOURAGE STAFF TO KEEP INTERACTIONS WITH EXPLORERS AS SHORT AS THEY CAN WHILE MAINTAINING SECURITY PRESENCE.”**

# RESPONDING TO URBAN EXPLORERS

Legal advice is that it is good practice that a sign is put up somewhere visible, to make it clear that the public are allowed access on a license basis, but this can be revoked at any time. The notice can list the actions and conduct which will not be tolerated and result in people being asked to leave.

It is also recommended that a set of warning signs are introduced across your site. These signs should be placed at entrance locations, roof hatches and at key points externally if there is a likelihood of an external climb. On building sites, these should be positioned at the base and at various points on the crane



**“IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT A SET OF WARNING SIGNS ARE INTRODUCED ACROSS YOUR SITE.”**

# DEVELOPING AN URBAN EXPLORATION RESPONSE STRATEGY



Utilising the National Decision-Making Model (NDM), we'd recommend undertaking a risk assessment using a 5 x 5 matrix. A working strategy should then be developed in a priority order. This should cover the following areas:-

- › Minimise Risk to Urban Explorers/ Public / Occupiers /Staff and Emergency Response Services
  - › Maximise Safety to Urban Explorers / Public / Occupiers /Staff and Emergency Response Services
  - › Protect the Safety of Occupiers / Staff / Public / Visitors to the Building
  - › Fulfil statutory obligations in relation to Health and Safety and Safeguarding
  - › Develop intelligence whilst being in a position to contain the threat
  - › Secure and preserve evidence leading to the identification / arrest and prosecution of offender
  - › Protect the reputation of building / security team / police / other emergency services
- As actions and processes are developed, these should be tested against your working strategy.

# IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

In line with guidance published by the City Security Council, we recommend the following 14 stage process implementation process to deal with urban exploration.

## 1 Put in Place Banning Notices which identify individuals as Trespassers within client property

- > Banning notices can be used for urban explorers but are also an effective tool for managing a wide range of individuals that could fit one or more of the following criteria :-
- > A designated person has reasonable grounds for believing that the premises is at risk from the identified person(s)
- > The person has engaged in behaviour (currently or in the recent past) in or around the premises
- > The behaviour has caused team members, occupiers or visitors to have documented real or perceived distress
- > Amounts to evidence of offensive, obscene, threatening or unruly behaviour
- > There is likely risk to the urban explorer's life or welfare

- > Their behaviour is likely to be a risk to the life or welfare of team members, occupiers, visitors or public
- > There is a harassment or exclusion order in place

## 2 Community Protection Warning

- > Police Serve a Community Protection Warning (CPW) that an individual's conduct may have a detrimental effect

## 3 Community Protection Notice

If an Individual fails to abide by a CPW, Police serve a Community Protection Notice (CPN). If they breach the CPN, they can be:-

- > Arrested
- > Issued with a fixed penalty notice

CPN's are needed to stop a person continuing with conduct which unacceptably affects victims and the community.

- ### Who Can Issue?
- They can be issued by
- > Authorised council officers
  - > Police officers
  - > Police community support officers (PCSOs) if designated by a chief officer of police

- ### When Can They Be Issued?
- In circumstances where there are reasonable grounds to believe the subject's conduct:
- > is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, and
  - > is unreasonable, and
  - > the behaviour is of a persistent or continuing nature.

### Community Protection Warning (CPW)

- > Before a Community Protection Notice can be issued, the subject must be given a written warning (CPW) stating that a Community Protection Notice will be issued unless their conduct ceases to have the detrimental effect.

# IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

## When Can a Community Protection Notice Be Issued?

Failure to heed a warning after sufficient time and where that effect continues, may then lead to the issue of a Community Protection Notice requiring them:

- > To stop doing specified things and/or
- > To do specified things and/or
- > To take reasonable steps to achieve a specified result where those requirements are reasonable

### Have the aim of either

- > Preventing the effect of the conduct, or
- > Reducing it, or recurring.
- > Reducing or preventing the likelihood of it continuing or recurring.

## What Happens If They Breach the Notice?

A failure to comply with a Community Protection Notice without reasonable excuse is a summary offence carrying:

- > Maximum penalty on conviction of a fine of up to £2500
- > Alternatively, an Authorised Person may issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (max £100)

- > Items used in the commission of an offence on any premises may be seized under a Warrant and may, following conviction, be ordered to be handed over for destruction or disposal in another way.

A right of appeal against a Community Protection Notice or its terms lies to a Magistrates' Court within 21 days of issue.

## 4 Aggravated Trespass Section 68

Utilise the offence of Aggravated Trespass Section 68 Justice and Public Order Act 1994. If entering customer property after being served a Banning Notice. Below is more information on aggravated trespass

Aggravated trespass is a criminal offence and has a power of arrest. You must be doing two things to commit aggravated trespass:

1. **Trespassing and**
2. **Intentionally doing at least one of the following:-**

- > Disrupting person(s) deterring them from engaging in lawful activity

- > Obstructing person(s) deterring them from engaging in lawful activity
- > Intimidating person(s) deterring them from engaging in lawful activity

Maximum penalty is 3 months imprisonment, or a fine of £2500, or both. First time offenders would likely get a fine of between £200 – £300.

Teams may be asked to provide several points of proof. These include:-

## DISRUPT

In order to prove this, point you will need to record the impact the unlawful activity has on:

- > Your Security Team
- > Occupiers
- > Police

And how it prevents them from carrying out their lawful activities.

# IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

## OBSTRUCT

We also need to identify that they have an INTENTION to Obstruct lawful activity by

- > Identifying persistent lists of Urban Explorers
- > Looking at their Social Media profiles, identifying instances where they have posted videos showing security teams chasing them, or them goading them
- > Making it clear in our banning notices, that dealing with them would impact on lawful activity

## INTIMIDATE

This relates to potential intimidation of the security team, occupiers and visitors. There have been examples of this and there have also been examples posted online. Evidence in relation to this may include:-

- > Threatening Team Members
- > Posting Videos of them online
- > Attending a site in large groups

## 5 Arrestable Offence

You should be prepared to provide evidence where the explorer INTENTIONALLY

### Disrupts

- > Security Teams
- > Occupiers
- > Public
- > Police

To prevent them from carrying out their lawful duties.

### Intimidates

- > Teams
- > Occupiers
- > Public

To deter them from carrying out their lawful duties.

## 6 Obtain Section 9 Statements

Evidencing the above from

- > Client property team
- > Occupiers
- > Police

## 7 Implement a Process

Put in place a process where

- > Banning notices
- > Statements
- > Photographs

Can be recorded centrally.

## 8 Senior Police Officer Present

Consider Using Section 69 - Failing to Comply with Direction of a Police Officer, an Arrestable Offence.

If police are in attendance, then:

- > If a Senior Police Officer at the scene reasonably believes person is committing /has committed / intends to commit an offence of Aggravated Trespass OR
- > Two or more persons are trespassing and are present with the common purpose of:-
  - > Intimidating persons to deter them from engaging in lawful authority
  - > Obstruct them from engaging in lawful purpose
  - > Disrupt them from engaging in lawful purpose

# IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

They may direct them to leave the property if person(s)

- > Fail to leave as soon as reasonably practical OR
- > Return within 3 months (from day of direction)

## 9 Implement Safeguarding Principles where juveniles are identified

## 10 Engage with the CPS to provide a best evidence case against key individuals

## 11 Consider Obtaining Injunctions against unknown and specific individuals

Injunctions should be seen as a last resort. Where all other models have failed, or there is a continued threat posed by an individual, then an injunction should be considered with a statement provided by a person appointed by beneficial owners. The content should include:-

## Overview

An overview of the background of the person providing the statement

- > Details on the ownership of the building
- > Details of the defendant
- > Explanation of Urban Exploration

## Risk to Defendants

- > Risk to others who may be influenced by defendants
- > Deaths attributed to urban exploration
- > Actions taken to prevent this risk, including the staged implementation process above
- > Risk to public and security teams
- > Effect the urban exploration has on claimants
- > Effects on emergency services
- > Rationale for seeking urgent injunction
- > Name of defendants
- > Conclusion

## Additional Evidence

- > Copies of Banning Notice
- > CPW and CPN
- > Aggravated Trespass Arrests
- > Statements of Loss or Damage Caused
- > Maps of Building
- > Social Media Posts
- > Newspaper Articles

## 12 Once we have evidence of criminal acts, engage with Social Media companies re their duty of care and funding criminal activity and potential breach of their T&C's

## 13 Provision of training and packs to Police, venues, Security Companies, Magistrates

## 14 Consider Private Prosecution - These are initiated against individuals if statutory bodies do not take action

**Contact Us:**

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