

Approach	Reasoning / mechanism	Summary of research findings
Increase CCTV coverage	Cameras can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deter thieves ● Aid detection ● Support successful prosecutions 	Can be effective where it is clear what impact the scheme is meant to have, and where the right conditions are in place for the cameras to have the intended effect. Works best as part of an integrated and evolving package of measures. (Tilley, 1993)
Secure by design	Making it harder and more risky to commit can reduce crime.	
Improved lighting	Better lighting will deter anti-social behaviour and make detection more likely.	Small scale studies suggest that better lighting may reduce crime and incivilities in localised areas, at least in the short term. An evaluation of area-wide lighting improvements found these were popular and reassuring for the public but did not reduce crime to any great extent. (Atkins et al, 1991)
Targeted policing of hotspots	The more precisely patrol presence is concentrated at the 'hotspots' the less crime/disorder/anti-social behaviour there will be at those places and times.	US evidence is that this is an effective strategy for dealing with local problems. (Goldblatt & Lewis, 1998)
Targeting known offenders	Disrupting offenders' methods/routines can reduce crimes. The higher the police arrest rate for high risk offenders the lower the rates of crime/disorder/anti-social behaviour	Targeting repeat offenders appears to be worthwhile. (Goldblatt & Lewis, 1998)
Improved housing management	Clearly worded & even-handed tenancy agreements Attention to maintenance of facilities & open space in neighbourhoods, including rubbish collection street cleaning, 24 hour graffiti removal Rapid repair service Good housing allocation policies	
Repeat victimisation	Protecting victims from further crime can reduce crime.	UK research indicates that repeat victimisation initiatives can have some success in reducing thefts from vehicles. Initiatives targeting vehicles, owners and locations create greater scope to make an impact. (Chenery et al, 1997)