



Home Office

Safer Streets Fund Round Three Protecting Public Spaces Guidance for Bidders

June 2021



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1. Introduction and background

1.1 The first duty of the Government is to protect the public and keep people safe. It is for this reason the Prime Minister and his Crime and Justice Taskforce (CJTF) have made clear that combatting Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a political and societal priority.

1.2 The tragic killing of Sarah Everard on 3 March 2021 brought to the forefront concerns about women and girls' safety in public places. To provide reassurance to women and girls and ensure the safety of public spaces, the Government announced, on 15 March, an additional £25 million for the Safer Streets Fund. This is being used to run a third round of Safer Streets Funding, with a focus on ensuring the safety of public places for all, and a particular emphasis on improving the safety of public spaces for women and girls. This third pilot round of the Fund seeks to expand the evidence base on the prevention of VAWG crimes, aiming to prevent these crimes before they can occur, whilst simultaneously increasing feelings and perceptions of public safety in problem areas.

1.3 Women are disproportionately likely to experience certain crime types. For example, they are around four times more likely than men to experience a sexual assault. According to the 2019/20 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), 2.9% of women aged 16 to 74 and 0.7% of men were victims of sexual assault in the last year. Young people are more likely to experience rapes or serious sexual assaults in a public space. 9% of those aged 16 to 19 years who experienced sexual assault by rape or penetration (including attempts) since the age of 16 were victimised in a park or open public space compared to 2% of victims aged 25-34. Whilst only a small proportion of sexual assaults are reported to take place in public spaces such as parks and streets, the Government is clear that all such crimes should be treated with the seriousness they deserve and is committed to taking action against them in public as well as private spaces.

1.4 Women and girls have also been found to suffer high levels of sexual and verbal harassment. Examples include a survey of 14-21-year-olds by Plan UK in 2018 that found that 38% of girls experience verbal harassment including sexual comments in public places at least once a month. A YouGov poll of adults in London in 2019 about experience of sexual harassment on public transport found that 37% of women had experienced someone 'deliberately pressing against them' while only 12% of men had, and 22% of women had a 'sexual statement directed against them' in comparison to 7% of men. Women are also less likely to feel safe walking alone at night in their local area. According to data from the 2019/20 CSEW, 69% of women aged 16 and over said that they felt very or fairly safe walking alone after dark, in contrast to 89% of men. In women aged 75 and over, that figure falls to 58%.

1.5 Rounds One and Two of the Safer Streets Fund were designed to prevent neighbourhood crimes such as burglary, robbery and theft. Totalling £45 million (£25 million for Round One in the 2020/21 financial year and £20 million for Round Two for the 2021/22 financial year), these two rounds of funding have provided Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and Local Authorities the opportunity to invest in areas disproportionately affected by neighbourhood crimes, implementing both physical and community-based interventions proven to prevent these crimes before they occur. These interventions include improved street lighting, reinforced home security, alley gating and increased CCTV coverage.

1.6 Whilst these interventions are proven to prevent and reduce neighbourhood crimes, the evidence regarding their effectiveness against VAWG crimes is less explored. This third round of funding seeks to build this evidence base to inform future policy and funding decisions. Through encouraging innovative approaches from those seeking to make use of this funding, this third round of funding also seeks to improve the evidence base of what works to prevent these crimes outside of traditional Safer Streets Fund interventions.

1.7 This round of the Safer Streets Fund is just one area of work the Government is carrying out to help to tackle VAWG. The Government recently carried out a public Call for Evidence, receiving over 180,000 responses, which will support the development of the next Tackling VAWG Strategy due to be published this Summer. The Cross-Government Strategy will help strengthen and go further in the response to tackling these crimes. The new Strategy will focus on prevention, drive forward improvements in the efforts to target perpetrators, ensure that the Government responds to the changing nature of these crimes and, most importantly, continues to put victims and survivors at the heart of its approach.

1.8 Following the VAWG Strategy, the Government will publish a dedicated, complementary domestic abuse strategy that will go beyond the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 to help transform the response to domestic abuse, prevent offending, protect victims and ensure they have the support they need.

1.9 There are also plans in development for a new Night-time Economy scheme which will run in parallel to Round Three of the Safer Streets Fund and will focus specifically on pilots of initiatives to tackle VAWG in the night-time economy (NTE). It should be noted duplicate bids across both schemes will not be granted. Although there are overlaps in relation to the primary objectives of helping to combat VAWG, the NTE scheme will focus on initiatives that target perpetrators and/or seek to protect potential victims of VAWG crimes occurring in the NTE. Full details of this scheme and who is eligible to apply will be published in due course. If you are

considering applying to both schemes, you must clearly outline how the proposals differ to avoid bids being rejected.

2. Overview of the third round of Safer Streets Funding

2.1 Round Three of the Safer Streets Fund will run alongside the second round of the Fund over the 2021/22 financial year. This third round of funding will be available to PCCs and Local Authorities across England and Wales, and the British Transport Police (BTP), with up to three prioritised bids being allowed per PCC geographic area. The BTP will be allowed up to three prioritised bids across its coverage of England and Wales.

2.2 The objective of this third round of funding will be to improve the safety of public places for all, with a particular focus on reducing VAWG crimes, as defined at paragraph 3.17, in these spaces, as well as improving feelings of public safety in target areas. We encourage all bidders to devise **innovative and inventive proposals to do so, and do not require bidders to stick to traditional Safer Streets investments such as CCTV or street lighting**. These interventions are still eligible for investment, but bidders are strongly encouraged to think creatively. With this in mind, the main aims of this fund are to:

- Reduce VAWG and increase women and girls' feelings of safety in public spaces;
- Build the evidence base for what works on reducing VAWG crimes and increasing women and girls' feelings of safety in the public domain;
- Improve the national and local data picture regarding VAWG crimes in public spaces, which could include increased reporting for some crime types; and
- Make public spaces safer for all.

2.3 Bidders are advised to read this document in full before developing proposals. Below is a short summary of the Fund, with reference to relevant paragraphs.

- Bidders must consult partners, including VAWG stakeholder groups, to design and deliver crime prevention plans in public spaces which are primarily, but not exclusively, of concern for women and girls. Further detail on this consultation requirement is provided in paragraphs 3.17–3.21.
- Bidders are encouraged to propose innovative interventions. A rapid evidence review and case studies and have been provided within Annex B and Annex C to provide ideas and information for possible interventions.
- Bidders must ensure they are targeting public spaces, as defined within paragraphs 3.12–3.16.



- These public spaces must have a defined (but not necessarily coterminous) geography, as defined in paragraphs 3.25–3.28.
- Bidders must provide a convincing argument demonstrating their chosen area is disproportionately affected by VAWG crimes, as defined at paragraph 3.17, and/or low feelings of public safety. Crimes out of scope are detailed at paragraph 3.18.
- There will be no crime benchmark requirement.
- The maximum bid amount is £550,000. There is no mandatory matched funding requirement, though matched funding is encouraged.
- Successful bidders must work with the appointed independent evaluation partner. Further information is outlined at paragraph 3.33.

2.4 Bidders should also provide evidence of other types of crime and disorder that could simultaneously be mitigated by planned interventions, such as other violent offences, neighbourhood crimes, other acquisitive crimes, or anti-social behaviour (ASB). This information should be detailed in your application form, Parts A and B where relevant.

2.5 When developing proposals, bidders should also ensure they give due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty.

3. Eligibility and Criteria

a) Bidder Eligibility

3.1 Local Authorities and PCCs will be permitted to lead bids for the third round, reflecting the importance of their roles in community safety and crime prevention. Any bid led by a Local Authority will require the endorsement and written sign off from the relevant local PCC. Whilst this is only required of Local Authority led bids, we expect all bids to be made in partnership.

3.2 The British Transport Police (BTP) will also be eligible to bid for funding. Due to the pilot nature of this fund and information regarding the prevalence of VAWG related crimes on public transport, we will permit BTP to submit three prioritised bids across England and Wales. BTP should engage with PCCs and Local Authorities that operate within the locations selected, but PCCs and Local Authorities should be aware they will not lead these bids nor receive funding for them.

3.3 To avoid duplication and ensure coordination of funding applications locally for PCC and LA bidders, there will be a limit of **up to three prioritised bids per PCC area**, regardless of the lead bidder. PCCs and Local Authorities within their

area must co-ordinate, deciding which organisation will ‘lead’ each bid. Given its different area of responsibility, the BTP may propose up to three prioritised bids across England and Wales, regardless of whether the areas chosen are areas in which PCCs and LAs are already proposing bids.

3.4 PCCs will have the final decision on the prioritisation of these bids, reflecting their responsibility for the totality of policing in their area. Upon receipt of bids, the Home Office will first assess all primary bids, moving on to assess secondary bids should funding be available. If funding remains after assessment of secondary bids, the Home Office will assess all tertiary bids.

b) Eligible Activity – What we will fund

3.5 Given that we are encouraging innovative bids, we have developed an indicative, rapid evidence review document (included in Annex B), alongside a short compilation of case studies (Annex C). These documents are non-exhaustive and should be seen as initial information to stimulate innovative proposals.

3.6 Whilst bidders are still able to develop proposals using more traditional Safer Streets Fund interventions, we are keen to emphasise proposals are not restricted to these. Bidders will not be mandated to spend a proportion of their Safer Streets funding on capital purchases, such as infrastructure and other one-off physical interventions. Instead, bidders can invest in areas such as educational products and programmes aimed at improving public safety in hotspot areas - these could involve focusing on attitudinal change and awareness raising.

3.7 The engagement, buy-in and acceptance of communities in the interventions undertaken is a critical factor contributing to the outcomes of the Fund and we also encourage bids to include community focused elements. This could include, but is not limited to:

- Funding the training, support and mentoring of a community organiser or community group/local organisation to work with a community to undertake and organise action on local priorities.
- Funding for community groups to undertake crime prevention activity (such as engagement events, distributing crime prevention advice and communication campaigns).
- Funding to increase community support for physical changes in an area – e.g. a community garden in a park that has had increased security installed.

Administration costs

3.8 We acknowledge the success of local plans depends on the quality of implementation. As a result, we encourage bidders to only use up to 7% of the grant funding awarded to fund indirect administration costs. This can be used to fund posts to oversee implementation of the Safer Streets plan and bidders are required to confirm the percentage of the overall budget as part of the bid. Safer Streets funding should not be used to replace funding for existing posts or activity, although funding can be used to expand or improve existing work. Should bidders choose to recruit for posts to support delivery of the objectives, they should note this funding is for financial year 2021/22 only and any future costs beyond the funding period is borne by them.

3.9 If a post is being used directly for the purposes of delivering an intervention (e.g. undertaking environmental assessments to allow for installations or delivering crime prevention advice) then it would not be classified as an indirect cost and would not be subject to the 7% target figure.

Ineligible expenditure

3.10 The Safer Streets Fund Grant Agreement will contain information on ineligible expenditure that pertains to all forms of grant funding.

3.11 To ensure the Fund delivers its objectives, there are certain types of crime prevention activity that cannot be funded by the Safer Streets Fund grant:

- Policing interventions – e.g. hot spot policing or enforcement activity.
- Activity that will take longer than a year to complete (unless there is funding secured for future years).
- Replacing funding for work that is already underway, although funding can be used to expand or improve existing work.

c) Area eligibility – Where we will fund

3.12 All bids must propose activity to improve the safety of public spaces. For the purpose of this fund, public spaces are defined **as the parts of a village, town or city (whether publicly or privately owned) that are available, without charge, for everyone to use, including roads, streets, squares and parks, and including rural settings**. This definition may also include communal spaces, such as gardens or entrances to flat blocks, that are typically privately controlled for the shared use of a limited number of people. For the purpose of BTP inclusion, interventions on public

transport, where a charge for use would be applied, will also be in scope. This public space definition may include the below, non-exhaustive list of examples:

- Streets, residential and non-residential
- High streets and other commercial areas
- City, town and village centres
- Night-Time Economy (NTE) public areas (not inside establishments or external areas owned by establishments)¹
- Public transport hubs (train stations, bus stations)
- Car parks
- University, school, or college campuses (not inside the buildings)
- Communal entranceways (e.g. into a block of flats)

3.13 The following areas are not in scope:

- Private homes and residences
- Workplaces
- Online spaces (e.g. facilitating online harassment)
- The inside of shops or supermarkets
- The inside of bars, clubs, and restaurants

3.14 As this third round of funding will be championing innovative and creative proposals, some aspects of the area eligibility criteria have been relaxed, with the more flexible aspects of Round Two maintained. This includes:

- No limitations on the type of area a bid is in, e.g. commercial/ rural/ residential;
- Continuing to allow ‘non-coterminous bids’;
- No mandated target population;
- Removal of the ‘benchmark’ requirement, meaning areas do not have to prove they meet a certain VAWG crime rate to be eligible;
- Areas already in receipt of Round One and Round Two investment will be eligible for Round Three funding.

3.15 Despite this increased flexibility, we are still offering key suggestions on what areas could be best to target. These suggestions focus on: (i) ensuring area selection is supported by local or national VAWG stakeholders and organisations, such as schools, with responsibility for groups of women and girls (ii) identifying evidence that the area is persistently and disproportionately affected by VAWG and/or low feelings of public safety; and (iii) selecting areas with a defined, but not necessarily adjoined, geography.

¹ NTE refers to activity linked to bars/pubs/restaurants/clubs and other venues, and wider economic activity, at night.

3.16 Bidders will be expected to feed this information into the technical questions (Part B) within their application to provide greater context to their submission.

i. Disproportionately affected by VAWG: Engagement with VAWG stakeholders, use of evidence and data

3.17 For the purposes of this fund, VAWG in public spaces is defined broadly as crimes that disproportionately impact women and girls' safety and feelings of safety in public spaces. However, we recognise it is not only women and girls who experience these crime types, and bidders are welcome to propose target areas where other persons with protected characteristics are found to experience high levels of these crime types, and to propose interventions that aim to reduce VAWG crimes against these groups in the target areas. Please see a non-exhaustive list of crimes in scope below:

- Rape
- Causing sexual activity without consent
- Sexual coercion
- Sexual assault/ indecent assault
- Abduction
- Street harassment
- Stalking
- Indecent exposure and voyeurism
- Unwanted sexual touching
- Up-skirting

3.18 The following crimes are **not** in scope:

- Grooming
- Online forms of abuse, stalking, harassment
- Domestic abuse/ intimate partner violence within private residences
- Female Genital Mutilation
- 'Honour' based abuse
- Forced marriage
- Modern slavery
- Trafficking for sexual exploitation
- Revenge pornography
- Child sexual exploitation

3.19 We will not be implementing a VAWG in public spaces 'benchmark' for bidders to prove their areas 'meet'. Bidders will be expected to utilise the

'Scanning and Analysis' question of their application to justify why they have chosen their proposed area(s) and outline the problems they are targeting.

3.20 PCCs, Local Authorities and the BTP are still encouraged to take a data-driven, problem-solving approach to select the areas where possible, even if this data is anecdotal or otherwise of limited robustness. Bidders should seek out all available, relevant data sources and make every effort to provide information on how they will deploy this funding to have the greatest impact, as well considering feasibility of delivery within the funding timescale.

3.21 Similarly, in developing proposals bidders **must consult either local or national VAWG stakeholder groups** and provide proof they have done so within their application form (Part B, Question 2); VAWG stakeholders can include groups that seek to protect groups other than women, such as male victims, from VAWG crime types such as sexual assault. Bidders are encouraged to draw on their existing relationships with local VAWG services and to consult diversely, particularly with note to their Public Sector Equality Duty. **Bidders must also engage with local organisations that hold responsibility for groups of women or girls - such as schools, universities, or local businesses** – where these groups such as these fall within their area of coverage. It is of paramount importance this funding is delivered with the first-hand experiences and voices of women and girls at the forefront. Bidders may wish to conduct public surveys on which local areas feel the least safe. **Bids that fail to demonstrate engagement with VAWG stakeholders will be rejected.**

National Online Pilot: Safer Streets – Your Voice

3.22 A national online pilot, 'Safer Streets – Your Voice', will shortly be launched on Police.uk to allow women and girls, and other members of the public, quickly and easily to pinpoint locations where they feel unsafe and the reason for this.

3.23 **This will not be a means for crimes to be reported to the police.** The information will not give cause for THRIVE risk assessments and respondents will be directed to the right channels should they need to report an incident.

3.24 As 'Safer Streets – Your Voice' is a pilot, for which the quality and representativeness of the data has not yet been verified, information from it should not be used to meet the consultation requirement for bids. However, if appropriate, bidders can consider this data when forming their bid.

ii. Defined geography

3.25 All selected areas should have a clearly defined geography. As with Round Two, though, this does not require all areas in a bid to be coterminous and we will accept bids that cover areas not geographically adjoined, provided there is a clear rationale. For example, if a lead bidder wanted to make a single bid that covers more than one small, disparate rural community, impacted by the same VAWG crimes or feelings/perceptions around a lack of safety in public spaces, they would be able to do so.

3.26 To keep consistency between areas we ask, where possible, that bidders use Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) as the basis of their selected geography. We understand, however, this may not always reflect the realities on the ground – e.g. where a locally recognised area crosses multiple LSOA boundaries. Where this is the case, we ask bidders to provide a map defining geographical boundaries, as well as providing the LSOAs it covers. Bidders can also use Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) or Output Area (OA) geographies if they deem this more appropriate.

3.27 Defined areas can fall within any ‘category’ of area, such as commercial zones, retail zones, NTE hubs, residential areas, and rural areas. There will be no restrictions on what type of areas bidders can select.

3.28 Bidders are also encouraged, but not mandated, to conduct an Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) to complement their bid; these will not be scored but can be submitted alongside bids to provide additional context to their submission. Assessors should be able to understand the bid’s rationale without reading the EVA.

iii. Repeat funding for areas in receipt of SSF Rounds One or Two

3.29 Unlike Round Two of the Safer Streets Fund, areas that have previously benefited from Safer Streets investment will be eligible to receive further investments through Round Three. We believe the purpose and aims of this third round of funding are far enough removed from that delivered in Rounds One and Two, although we expect interventions implemented in Round Three still to have a positive impact on reducing and preventing secondary crime types, e.g. anti-social behaviour and neighbourhood crime types.

d) Deliverability considerations

i. Implementation timelines

3.30 Given the tight timelines for delivering this third round of funding (detailed in section four below), bidders are encouraged to think pragmatically when selecting areas and designing plans. For instance, they might want to choose areas where there are existing strong partnership arrangements to support delivery. Bidders should only choose interventions they are confident they can deliver within the funding period.

3.31 All spend must be incurred prior to 31 March 2022, as per regular grant regulations laid out by HM Treasury. Any invoices relating to spend beyond this date (including for future staff or installation costs of purchased interventions) will not be funded.

ii. Partnership working and commissioning arrangements

3.32 Bidders should take the overall lead in selecting areas and overseeing plans but are required to work closely with other relevant partners. As noted in 3.21, this includes local or national VAWG groups, as well as their local police force, local authority, Community Safety Partnership and Housing Associations. PCCs are required to include named individuals within any partner organisations that have a role in delivery as part of their declaration within the application.

iii. Independent evaluation of the Fund

3.33 We will be contracting an external partner to evaluate this round of the Safer Streets Fund, with the aim to measure impact and gain long term lessons from this pilot fund. Therefore, successful bid areas will be expected to work with the evaluators throughout the course of the project. For example, the evaluation will aim to look at the impact of interventions on perceived feelings of safety and factors which influence successful implementation. A final evaluation report will be made available to ensure findings are shared in a practical way to inform future government investment.

3.34 No specific funding will be made available for the purpose of self-evaluation. However, as good practice we encourage areas to monitor and evaluate their interventions against their own priorities, both during and after the funding period to understand the impact.



4. Timetable

Indicative competition timeline:

3 June 2021 – Launch six-week bidding round.

w/c 21 June 2021 – Launch Invitation to Tender seeking an evaluation partner for the third round of funding.

15 July 2021 - Bidding window for Round Three closes and Home Office begins assessing bids.

23 July - ITT window closes for evaluation partners and Home Office begins assessing bids

6 August 2021 – Home Office completes bid assessment and seeks Legislative Authority from HM Treasury to provide grant funding.

End August 2021 – Home Office receives Legislative Authority, announces successful bids, and distributes grant agreements to successful bidders for signature. Contract awarded for successful evaluation partner.

5. Annex A: Information on assessment questions

5.1 The Safer Streets application will be available via the Jaggaer e-sourcing system. Further information on this platform and how to register is available through searching for the Safer Streets Fund on the Government [Contracts Finder website](#).

5.2 The application form for this funding has been significantly streamlined in comparison to Round Two of the Safer Streets Fund, and is divided into four shorter sections as detailed below:

- **Part A:** compliance questions – this will include nine questions around area eligibility as well as commercial compliance questions.
- **Part B:** technical capability and capacity – including five questions where bidders will be asked to outline their plan.
- **Part C:** financial forecast – this section requires a light touch financial forecast for the 2021/22 financial year. Please aim to forecast this as accurately as possible over the remaining months of this financial year. Costs will be compared to those detailed in section B (question 2).
- **Part D:** declarations – this section includes three final financial and commercial declarations, including agreement from all partners involved in the delivery of your plan.

5.3 There are three additional attachments areas may also submit alongside their responses to the questions above.

- A map of the target area, clearly outlining the geographical boundaries if the area is not clearly encompassed by one or more Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs).
- An Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) of your targeted area; this is not mandatory but will help the assessment panel to understand visually the changes you are proposing in your plan and how they meet the needs of the individual area.
- The financial forecasting table; this can be completed as part C of the application form, but bidders may choose to submit it as a separate attachment if preferred.

5.4 To support areas in developing their plans we have provided the application form with example content below. The exemplar area (Extown) is fictional, as are the accompanying statistics.



Part A: Details and Compliance

1. Bidder details

Lead Bidder:

- Organisation Name: *Extown District Council*
- PCC area (if same as organisation name, please repeat): *Exshire PCC*
- Bid Prioritisation (Primary/Secondary/Tertiary): *Primary*

If you are a Local Authority, please confirm the contact details of the PCC and a contact within their office who has authorised your bid:

- PCC Name: *Joe Bloggs PCC*
- PCC Email: joe.bloggs@exshire.pnn.police.uk
- OPCC Contact Name: *John Smith*
- OPCC Contact Email: john.smith@exshire.pnn.police.uk
- OPCC Contact Phone: *077123 [...]*

If you are a PCC, please confirm whether you have delegated any of your bids to Local Authorities, providing the names of said Local Authorities and the prioritisation of their bids:

- Delegated bids? (Yes/No):
- Local Authority Name:
- Prioritisation of delegated bid:

[repeat as necessary]

First point of contact for the writer/programme manager:

- Name: *Jane Smith*
- Role: *Policy Manager*
- Email: jane.smith@extown.gov.uk
- Phone: *077123 [...]*

Please include any other key contacts and details for the bid, for example finance lead:

- Name:
- Role:
- Email:
- Phone:

2. Please confirm the amount of Safer Streets Funding you are bidding for in this bid only (up to £550,000).



£550,000

- 3. Please indicate whether you will be providing a matched funding contribution to this bid, and if so, how much.** Please note that this is not mandatory, and you will not be scored less favourably if you do not provide any matched funding.

No matched funding provided - £0

- 4. Please confirm that (Yes/No):**

- If successful, you are able to accept payments quarterly in arrears.
- You accept that the Home Office will only provide funding up to the successful bid amount, for the purpose specified, for activity carried out prior to 31 March 2022.
- The activity you are bidding for is not already underway.

If you cannot confirm any one of these three conditions, please provide details as to why. Failure to confirm may result in your bid being rejected.

Yes

- 5. Please confirm the geographic boundaries and population information for your bid. This includes:**

- a. Confirmation of the type of 'public space' as defined in 3.12 of the Guidance.
- b. Identifying the LSOA area(s) you are targeting. If your area cannot be defined clearly by LSOAs, please confirm the boundaries of the area you are targeting by attaching a map.

(a) Public Spaces:

Does your bid target a 'public space' as defined in 3.12 of the Guidance?

- Yes

If so, what type of 'public space' does your bid target?

- *A city centre*



(b) Defined Geography:

Please insert the codes for the LSOAs (or MSOAs/OAs) targeted by your bid. These LSOAs do not have to be coterminous (i.e. can be separated).

- *Extown 023A, 023E, 023B*

If your targeted area cannot be demonstrated clearly through LSOA areas, please confirm that you have attached a map to demonstrate the area boundaries alongside this application form.

- *Map Attached*

6. Please identify the VAWG crimes your bid intends to target.

Street Harassment, Stalking, Sexual Assault, Rape

7. Please identify any other crime types you expect your bid to have an impact on. This could include neighbourhood crimes (burglary, robbery, theft, vehicle crime), ASB, serious violence, etc.

Robbery, Theft from the Person

8. Please indicate whether or not you are submitting a bid into the Night Time Economy Fund, and if so, how much NTE funding you are bidding for?

Yes, we are bidding for £100,000

9. Please confirm (Yes/No) that this bid for Safer Streets Funding and your bid for NTE funding do not propose the same activity in the same location.

(note: you are permitted to bid for different activities within the same location, or the same activity in different locations, provided both proposals are eligible according to each bidding guidance document)

Yes

Part B – Technical Questions

The below section outlines the questions that you will need to answer to outline your plan.

- 1. Scanning, Analysis, and Consultation - please describe the problem you are targeting through your plan, your analysis of the drivers of this problem, and information gained from consultation. (25%, 800 words max)**

Your answer should include the below (while subheadings are provided for clarity and suggested structure, you may choose to structure your answer differently provided it still covers the requisite information):

Scanning

- A description of your chosen area and the VAWG crime type(s) or issues causing the public, in particular women and girls, to feel unsafe that you are planning to target, including an explanation of why you have chosen both the area and the specific crime type(s) or issues. This part of your answer can also include information on any non-VAWG types of crime and disorder you have identified as a secondary target. This answer could include:
 - Data on VAWG crimes within the public spaces of your area wherever available, including trends over recent years. We acknowledge this data may be limited.
 - Anecdotal or statistical evidence of why the problem is of significant concern to the community, specifically women and girls. This might include public surveys on feelings of safety.

Analysis

- Analysis of the factors driving crime and/or low feelings of public safety in your target area and an overall hypothesis about the problem (we particularly welcome explanation of the data sources used, as well as the time period they cover). This could include:
 - Analysis of previous incidents – including information about victims, offenders, method of offence, locations and times of offence.
 - Wider demographic information about the area.
 - Information from residents and local community groups about local concerns.
 - Whether your area has previously attempted to tackle this issue, and if so some insight into how this has impacted your analysis.
 - You are also encouraged to undertake an Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) to assist with your response to this part of the question. To enable assessors to easily understand your local area it is important that the key information from your EVA is included in your main answer. You may attach your

completed EVA to your application; however, assessors should not need to refer to this to understand your bid. The EVA will not be marked.

Consultation

- A summary of the information obtained, and steers received through your consultation with key stakeholders, including VAWG stakeholder groups and organisations with responsibility for groups of women and girls. This could include advice on selecting your bid area, or the particular crime types/issues causing low feelings of public safety.
- A summary of how you have taken these steers on board.

Answer:

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2. Consultation and Engagement – please provide the details of the stakeholder groups you have consulted with in the development of this bid. This should include at least one VAWG stakeholder group and one other type of organisation with responsibility for women and girls, such as a school, provided groups such as these fall within your area of coverage.

This question has a 0% weighting but is a showstopper. Failure to provide details of the groups or organisations consulted in the development of your proposals will result in your bid being unsuccessful.

Details of groups engaged through consultation:

- Organisation name:
- Area of focus/interest:
- Website (if applicable):
- Key Contact:
- Key Contact email address:
- Key Contact phone:

• Key Contact signature: _____

- Organisation name:
- Area of focus/interest:
- Website (if applicable):
- Key Contact:
- Key Contact email address:
- Key Contact phone:

• Key Contact signature: _____

- Organisation name:
- Area of focus/interest:
- Website (if applicable):
- Key Contact:



- Key Contact email address:
- Key Contact phone:

- Key Contact signature: _____

(repeat as necessary)



3. Response: Assessing rationale for action. (35% weighting)

This question is a showstopper and a minimum score of 60 is required. **If your bid is successful, this answer will be inserted into your Safer Streets Fund grant agreement and used to track progress over the course of the fund.** An exemplar line has been included in the table template to provide guidance; please remove this for final submission. **This answer should include:**

- a. **Summary (500 words):** Please provide a short summary identifying the combination of interventions you plan to deploy, and how these will address the hypothesis in question one. You should also briefly outline the input consultation with key partners has had in determining the chosen approach. Within this short summary, please identify any benefits on other crime types expected, and the number of VAWG crimes you estimate you may be able to reduce/prevent, if possible.
- b. **Response proposal table (no word limit) – please detail:**
 - Each of the interventions you propose delivering as part of your plan, including specific totals on how many of each intervention you plan to deploy for each deliverable, e.g. rollout of educational programme in three LSOAs; 400 streetlights to be upgraded.
 - The total cost of delivering the entirety of each deliverable, accompanied by an indication of how this figure has been reached, e.g. via a quote from a local provider. **The total cost should match the total amount of grant funding you are requesting through this bid, and subsequently match the forecasts provided in Part C.**
 - The rationale behind the selection of each deliverable in this hotspot area, coupled with the evidence that suggests the intervention will work. If you wish to utilise evidence found within the Safer Streets Fund toolkit, you must identify why that evidence is specifically relevant to the aims of the third round of the Safer Streets Fund.

RESPONSE PROPOSAL TEMPLATE

Summary (500 words)



Deliverable	Total cost (highlight where funding is offered as matched funding)	Evidence/rationale
EXAMPLE: <i>Installation of 10 CCTV cameras</i>	<i>£40,000 (quote from CCTV supplier)</i>	<i>EVA shows the hot spot locations for acquisitive crime where cameras will be installed. The cameras will act as a deterrent to offenders and will provide evidence and intelligence to the police.</i>

4. Delivery: Ensuring the proposed activity can be delivered in the requisite timeframe. (30% weighting)

This question is a showstopper and a minimum score of 60 is required. **Please complete the below Delivery Proposal Template detailing how you plan to deliver each individual deliverable within the recommended timeframe (no word limit).**

If your bid is successful, the submitted version of the Delivery Proposal Template will be inserted into your Safer Streets Fund grant agreement and used to track progress over the course of the fund. An exemplar line has been included in the template to provide some guidance; please remove this for final submission. This template should include:

- A clear description of each deliverable.
- A clear description of roles and responsibilities of all parties that are involved / a summary of partnership arrangements for the delivery of each deliverable, as well as the governance procedures you will put in place to ensure delivery internally and across different partnership groups.
- Notation of the milestones you will have to hit to ensure you deliver this project before the end of the funded period.
- Your assessment of the main risks to delivery (including where delivery is dependent on external factors – e.g. planning permission) – and any mitigating actions and contingency plans you will put in place to ensure the project runs as outlined to time and budget.

DELIVERY PROPOSAL TEMPLATE

Deliverable	Partner involvement and governance	Milestones	Risks and mitigations
<i>EXAMPLE: Installation of 10 CCTV cameras</i>	<i>Local Authority to lead the bid with heavy PCC involvement. Shared governance board between both parties with countersigning responsibilities. The Local Council will undertake the project</i>	<i>Begin formal procurement process to select CCTV provider – 1st September 2020 Complete procurement and begin delivery with successful provider – 1st November 2020 Complete full installation of 10 CCTV cameras in hot spot locations – 1st January 2020</i>	<i>Risk: Locations identified in the EVA are no longer viable. Mitigation: Alternative locations to be identified within the LSOA.</i>



	<p><i>management of the CCTV making use of existing frameworks. They will purchase, install and ensure CCTV is maintained throughout and past funding period.</i></p>		
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5. Should your project be effective at improving public safety and feelings of safety, how will you sustain the impact of your plan after the funding period has ended? (10% weighting)

Please complete the below Sustainability Proposal Template detailing how you plan to ensure sustainable impact of your proposal beyond the funded period (no word limit). This includes a declaration that you will regularly assess whether your interventions remain impactful; if you were to make an assessment that these interventions are not delivering a reductive impact on the VAWG crimes it targets, we would not expect you to sustain said interventions.

If your bid is successful, the submitted version of the Sustainability Proposal Template will be inserted into your Safer Streets Fund grant agreement and used to track progress over the course of the fund. An exemplar line has been included in the template as guidance; please remove this for final submission. This template should include:

- The identification of the ongoing costs (if any) to each deliverable/ intervention proposed in your bid.
- An indication of how these costs will be met and how the intervention will be maintained beyond the funded period, including identifying any partnership agreements.
- Information on how you expect each deliverable to deliver impact beyond the funded period.



SUSTAINABILITY PROPOSAL TEMPLATE

Can you confirm that you will regularly assess the impact of your proposals, and commit to sustaining them if they remain impactful?		Yes	
Deliverable	Identify any ongoing costs beyond funded period	How will these costs be met and the intervention maintained beyond the funded period? Partner agreements should be identified.	How this will deliver impact beyond funded period
<i>EXAMPLE: Installation of 10 CCTV cameras</i>	<i>£15,000 – five years maintenance costs</i>	<i>The Local Council has committed to continue funding each camera for the next 10 years from its annual budget.</i>	<i>The hot spot locations will continue to benefit from the cameras beyond the funded period. This will continue to reduce crime in these locations and help the community feel safer.</i>



Part C – Forecast Expenditure

This section requests completion of the overleaf template to provide an indication of how funds will be spent over the financial year.

- For this round of funding, the ‘Budget Toolkit’ has been removed and streamlined into a single financial forecasting table.
- Please complete the overleaf Financial Forecasting Template, detailing your projected expenditure over the remainder of the financial year if this proposal was to be successful.
- Bidders are welcome to complete this on Microsoft Excel and submit as an attachment if preferred – if so, please mark ‘Yes’ in the below box requesting a response to ‘submitted as an attachment?’

Submitted as an attachment? (Yes/ No, completed below)	<i>e.g. No, completed below</i>
--	---------------------------------

- The figures provided in the overleaf template will be compared against the figures and milestones provided in Q4 of Part B, so please ensure these figures add to the same total. As these are forecasts, please leave the ‘Actual’ columns empty.

[Please turn-over to next page]



Financial Forecasting Template:

Reporting period	People expenditure (£)		Equipment expenditure – capital (£)		Equipment expenditure – expense (£)		Subcontracting expenditure – capital (£)		Subcontracting expenditure – expense (£)		Other expenditure – capital (£)		Other expenditure – expense (£)		Total (£)
	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual	
Aug															
Sept															
Q2 total															
Oct															
Nov															
Dec															
Q3 total															
Jan															
Feb															
Mar															
Q4 total															
Grand total expenditure															



Part D – Commercial and Financial Declarations

1. Financial Declarations:

Please confirm that (Yes/No):

- Your organisation has met the terms of its banking facilities, loan agreements, and creditor obligations during the past year.
- Grant funding will be used only to support delivery of the purpose.
- Expenditure will be closely monitored and reported to the Authority each quarter and at the request of the Authority.
- No more than 7% of the award value will be used for indirect administration costs (a cost that cannot be directly attributed to the project).

If you are unable to confirm any of the above requests, please answer 'No' below and enter details as to which request you fail to meet.

Please be advised that failure to confirm these requests may result in your bid being unsuccessful.

e.g. Yes

2. Commercial Declarations:

Please confirm that (Yes/No):

- You have not had a grant agreement terminated for default in the last three years.
- The funding being bid for from this opportunity is not double funding.
- This organisation has the legal authority to carry out the work proposed in this bid
- This bid has been authorised by the relevant PCC for your area, as detailed in Part A, Question 1. This question is automatically confirmed if you are a PCC.

e.g. Yes

3. Please include the names and signatures of all organisations involved in the development and delivery of this bid. This must include the signature of the PCC whose area this bid falls within.

Name:

Organisation:



<p>Date:</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>
<p>Name: Organisation: Date:</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>
<p>Name: Organisation: Role: Date:</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>
<p>(repeat as necessary)</p>



6. Annex B: Rapid Evidence Literature Review

A rapid evidence review of the literature has been conducted focussing on understanding the effectiveness of interventions which aim to prevent violence against women and girls in public spaces and increase feelings of safety.

Evidence specifically assessing the effectiveness of interventions in preventing violence against women and girls in public spaces is very limited. However, more studies exist related to other outcomes, such as women and girls' feelings of safety, bystanders' willingness to intervene in behaviour they see that is unacceptable or violent, or attitudes of boys and men towards women and girls.

The key messages extracted here are based on existing evidence reviews where possible, which draw on the best evidence available and synthesises key findings.

Key points:

- The strongest evidence on impact on violent crime is in relation to street lighting.
- Studies around public transport demonstrate how staff, lighting, and CCTV increase feelings of safety in those environments.
- The presence of 'guardians' appears to make women feel safer, particularly in the night-time economy, although schemes such as taxi marshals and street pastors have yet to be rigorously evaluated.
- Systematic reviews of bystander programmes show positive impacts on participants saying they reject particular rape myths and/or would act to intervene or prevent attacks or inappropriate behaviour they observed.
- Education programmes aimed at potential victims or perpetrators have also been shown to have a positive impact on attitudes under certain circumstances (e.g. longer programmes).
- Crime prevention and safety apps show signs of promise but have yet to undergo evaluation.
- Many studies and systematic reviews have found that a combination of different measures, such as CCTV and street lighting, or situational measures, improving visibility and staffing, or combining educational programmes with community outreach with mass media campaigns, is more effective than any singular approach.

Situational crime prevention: physical environment

There have been a number of systematic reviews showing that increased street lighting and CCTV have positive effects in crime reduction overall with an average 21% crime reduction in areas with improved street lighting compared to areas without. This was also true when looking specifically at these interventions in city centres. In city centres, improved street lighting (average decrease in experimental areas of 32%) was more effective than CCTV



(average decrease in experimental areas of 13%, non-significant) in terms of reducing all crime.^[1] However, these effects are greater for property crime than violent crime, with an average of 17 fewer property crimes compared to an average of 9 fewer violent crimes in areas with improved lighting compared to without.^[2]

The impact of these interventions in feelings of safety is also more pronounced for street lighting compared to CCTV. A review of international evidence found that 72% of studies (35 articles mostly published between 1998 and 2018) showed that good lighting has a positive effect on safety, i.e. reduced crime and/or fear of crime with an effect slightly more prominent on perceived safety than on crime occurrence. These studies varied in crime type and environment type, but the reductive effect was consistent. As for CCTV, 67% of studies (22 articles) showed this technology had a reductive effect on crime or perceived safety. However, the review did not state how many of the studies examined also involved control areas, and the authors emphasised caution was needed interpreting the results due to the different methodologies, sample sizes and statistical rigor employed in the studies.^[3]

Studies have also shown that security measures are less effective in reducing the fear of crime if there is a lack of faith in the measures. However, location appears to be important in people's faith in CCTV, as the intervention is frequently cited as one that makes people feel safe around public transport and transportation hubs.^[4]

Visibility and open spaces have been shown in numerous studies to contribute to people's, and particularly women's, feeling of safety. Also, environments that appear cared for are associated with the presence of others and the potential availability of help, which help to protect against fear.^[5]

Situational crime prevention: people

Whilst research and empirical evidence in relation to sexual offences is still limited, a number of academics suggest the presence and intervention of other people ('guardians') could be an important factor in sexual offence disruption. Guardians are 'everyday citizens who are present when an offender in search of crime opportunities intersects with a potential crime target', their presence increasing risk and therefore reducing opportunities for a crime to occur.^[6]

There are various guardianship initiatives such as street pastors & taxi marshals, which may increase feelings of safety amongst people in the night time economy, but the evidence on the effectiveness of such schemes is very limited in terms of evaluation and existing studies have limited robustness (no control groups or pre and post testing). For example, one study found that students in one city where street pastors operate agreed that street pastors contribute to safety in the city, whilst a taxi marshal scheme introduced in Manchester was reported to be accompanied by increased perceptions of safety among taxi users, and a 50 per cent drop in crime at marshalled ranks compared with the year preceding the intervention.^[7]



Whilst systematic reviews have found Neighbourhood Watch schemes to be associated with crime reductions, the vast majority of the studies they reviewed focused on burglary and property crime. Of the UK-based schemes evaluated in 14 studies, for every 100 crimes, an average of 15 crimes were prevented. However, there appears to be no evidence directly related to violent or sexual crimes.[\[8\]](#)

A review of the literature established that while guardians do play a role in prevention, the likelihood and type of intervention by available guardians varies across situational contexts.[\[9\]](#) Evaluations of such initiatives on public transport are scarce although surveys indicate that visible staffing is consistently rated by women as one of the most desirable measures in reducing unwanted sexual offending in and around public transport and stations, as evident from studies in the UK and internationally.[\[10\]](#)

Bystander programmes

Bystander action refers to actions taken by a person (or persons) not directly involved as subject(s) or perpetrator of violence against women to identify, speak out about or seek to engage others in responding to violence. Studies evaluating education & bystander programmes indicate changes in attitude and willingness to intervene but with no clear crime reduction outcomes measured. Evaluations have, however, shown that participants are better able to identify risky situations that could lead to sexual assaults, may learn effective methods of intervening in situations that could lead to a sexual assault (e.g., letting girls leave a party with a stranger), have significantly lower acceptance of rape myths, and state that they would engage in more bystander behaviours.[\[11\]](#) Longer programmes have tended to have the most impact on participants, which has also been seen to be true with other education programmes.[\[12\]](#)

There are some promising results from UK based programmes however, the strength of evidence is mixed, with varying sample sizes and not all studies including baseline surveys.[\[13\]](#)

Other education programmes

Some other education programmes have shown success in changing attitudes of young people and post programme surveys have indicated that participants may be more likely to change their attitudes and/or behaviour towards women. Evidence on the impact of these programmes is limited, as it often relies upon self-reporting and so may be subject to social desirability bias. The World Health Organisation assessed the evaluations of seven (non-bystander) educational interventions aimed at changing the attitudes of boys and men towards women and girls. Those that have been rigorously evaluated have mostly been set in USA.[\[14\]](#) The success of such interventions has been measured using various indicators, with change in attitudes and knowledge being relatively common, but change in prevalence of actual VAWG behaviours less so.[\[15\]](#)



Four of the five evaluations of sexual victimization education and self defence programmes identified by a strategic review of repeat victimization prevention measures were accompanied by reductions in prevalence of sexual assaults of between -2 and -36%.[\[16\]](#)

Communications campaigns

Evidence is lacking relating to the impact of standalone awareness campaigns on the incidence of violence against women and girls, however findings suggest that campaigns can lead to an increase in awareness and knowledge.[\[17\]](#) With evidence indicating that communications campaigns are most effective embedded in wider programmes, such as community outreach and education programmes. More specifically, an evaluation of the TFL's 'Report it to Stop it' campaign found that it did increase reporting of unwanted sexual behaviour. The impacts of this campaign were more pronounced in earlier waves, and on the London Underground and DLR compared to on buses, demonstrating the importance of the context in motivating reporting behaviour change.[\[18\]](#)

Personal safety apps

Various personal safety apps have been developed (offering a diverse range of functions, such as crime mapping, crime reporting functions or safety education), which show signs of promise, but few have yet been evaluated. Findings from the few existing studies suggest that apps are more widely used for reporting than prevention, and may be more effective at reducing fear and educating than reducing crime itself.[\[19\]](#) For example, one study found that, with one app marketed as a tool for crime prevention, it was used most commonly for crime reporting; more than 60% of the user posts examined reported a crime, while only 36% of posts concerned crime preventative actions such as reporting suspicious behaviour.[\[20\]](#)

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7. Annex C: Indicative Case Studies

Provided below are examples of projects to improve the safety of public places, which either have a focus on improving the safety of women and girls in these places or demonstrate relevant ideas or principles that could be transferrable to Round Three of the Safer Streets Fund. These examples should not be taken as an exhaustive list of interventions that could be funded under the Safer Streets Fund Round Three.

Several of these interventions are being undertaken by private or voluntary organisations. Funding such organisations is out of the scope; however, the principles may be applied to police led or community partnership programs.

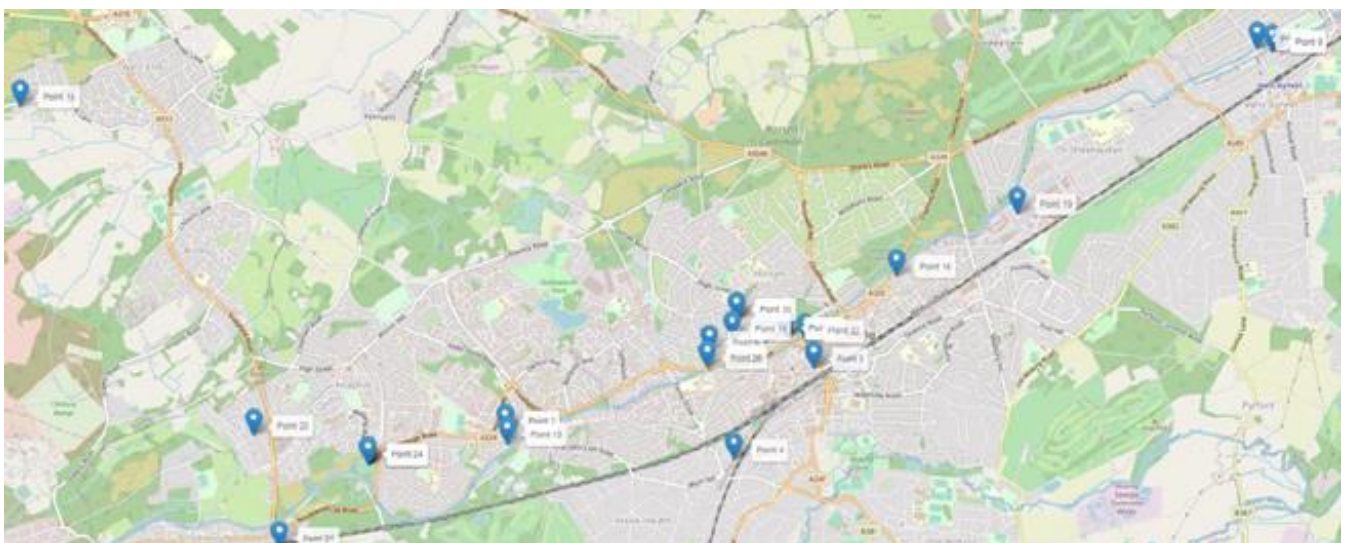
The case studies provided are categorised into:

- *Situational Crime Prevention*
- *Education*
- *Guardianship*

Situational crime prevention

Indecent exposure and Sexual Harassment in Surry

The Basingstoke canal path in Woking was identified as a particular hotspot for sexual harassment and indecent exposure. 30 individuals had been identified as victims of these crimes since July 2019.



To address this issue, situational measures were proposed:

- The introduction of CCTV and improved lighting along the canal
- Clean graffiti



- Restore painted-over signage
- Paint with a textured anti-graffiti surface
- Manage tree/shrub overgrowth
- Cultivate hostile/defensive planting to prevent access to hidden areas off the path
- Consider mirrors to identify anyone in blind spots under bridges
- Keep area clear of fly-tipping

In addition, a ‘canal watch’ was set up where volunteers monitor the canal, clear obstructions and maintain its aesthetics. These actions provide guardianship, improve natural visibility and help to prevent the negative effects of broken windows theory.

Safer Spaces

Rather than one specific example, Safer Spaces is a concept of creating locations at which women and girls can access help. This concept has been applied to several different offences. Safer Spaces was applied to domestic abuse in the Ask ANI scheme. Under the scheme victims can discreetly seek support by Asking for ANI at any pharmacy including private companies such as Superdrug or Boots.

More information can be found here: [Ask for ANI domestic abuse codeword scheme: pharmacy materials - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ask-for-ani-domestic-abuse-codeword-scheme-pharmacy-materials).

Tesco, M&S and ASDA named themselves safe spaces for women receiving or fearing harassment. Their stores act as a safe place where women can wait for transport or friends. Staff should also support women on request, such as walking them to their vehicle.

Everyone has the right to feel safe.

Please know you can always take your time, wait inside or reach out to our colleagues should you be concerned for your safety.

Customers and colleagues,
we will be there for you.





South-Wales: Swansea City

The former home of Swansea City FC, the Vetch area, has been suffering from high levels of criminal activity and ASB. The area presented a short-cut from the Sandfields / Oystermouth Road area to the City Centre with no lighting, CCTV coverage and multiple access / exit points and ample blind spots.

Working alongside local resident groups and ward members, South-Wales Police have positioned three hot-spot cameras and one exit has been closed. Work is currently underway to demolish a perimeter wall to enhance surveillance and design-out a trench used for illegal activities. Overgrowth cutback work has also been conducted and local residents have been issued crime reporting booklets to increase reporting of criminal behaviour.

Following public consultation, funding has been secured to place additional play equipment. One of these items will be a mini football games area, which will bring football back to this site of important local history. Heritage signage highlighting this history will also be designed, manufactured and erected by inmates from the nearby Prison. Additional lighting and a community enterprise café are also planned for the area.

Surrey: Guildford 2016



Following a series of attacks on women and girls along a secluded public footpath in Guildford town centre, Surrey Designing Out Crime Officer, Stephen Cake, led a problem-solving process with partners to address the issue. Interventions to address the problem included CCTV, lighting, clearing rubbish and tree overgrowth, among other improvements. This resulted in the replacement of 250 metres of overgrown concrete walling, with 358 Secri-Mesh fencing. Opening up the views of the footpath to natural



surveillance from the nearby main road across the neighbouring cricket pitch greatly improved the environment.

Before

After



West Yorkshire: Leeds

On a Leeds housing estate there was a subway beneath a major road. It had become a venue for anti-social behaviour including graffiti and other forms of damage and was used as a public toilet. It was dark at night and unwelcoming at all times and had been abandoned as a means of crossing the road above and, as a consequence, pedestrians took their chances with traffic in preference to using the constructed route.

Following consultations with community groups, the subway was painted in Leeds United colours and branding with links to past players. The community began to identify the subway as being theirs with a clear link to something they felt very connected to (Leeds United Football Club). Now respecting the route, and for the most part leaving its walls free from graffiti, its use has grown bringing road traffic benefits too.

Cambridgeshire: Peterborough

Cambridgeshire Police are looking at reduction of robbery and theft in Peterborough City and a number of the victims are women. One main area is Stanley Rec. Apart from improved lighting and CCTV, the measures also being considered are:

1. Removal of one footpath along the rear wall of the park which is very dark and overgrown. This work has started – the original footpath being removed and grassed over – see image of before and after. The council are putting in a new footpath across the middle of the park which is away from the large trees. This is where lighting and CCTV will go.



2. The existing benches are all by very large trees and in dark shadow – all being removed and reduced with about four to be placed facing the new footpath – work has already started to get them moved, repaired and relocated.



Before the shrubs removed along the northern boundary, including removal of 200 needles. After picture.

Suffolk Police Maple Park: Ipswich

Maple Park underwent major refurbishment in the summer of 2019. Historically the area had been linked to a drug gang. The park had been progressively damaged, and the play equipment had to be removed. Weapons and drugs were found in the park and gang activity was common in the area, especially at night. During 2019 the area was cleared, levelled, walls removed, new surfaces and play equipment installed, as well as an adult outdoor gym area and basketball court. High quality CCTV was installed, covering the whole area from the former Masons Arms pub, over the park towards the boundary with Stopford and Mountbatten Courts and the top end of Prospect Street. Without the sprawling trees and walls, coverage across the park is excellent. This has reduced criminal activity in the immediate area of the park.

Before





After



This area also now has audio facility on the CCTV.

Prospect St

Piecemeal development over time has left houses with rear gardens adjacent to public areas (i.e. properties backing into Prospect Road, houses adjacent to Prospect Street, pedestrianised areas of Clarkson Street).

Piecemeal development has also left Prospect Street with no real sense of identity or purpose. Criminals can congregate in or travel through the area without drawing attention to criminal activity. It is also known as a drug dealing location and regularly used as a way from Maple Park through to the area outside Handford Hall Primary school where drug activity takes place.

Roads such as Prospect Street are natural routes home for many residents, especially when heading home from the town centre towards Surrey/Sirdar Roads. This places potentially vulnerable (intoxicated) victims in the vicinity of those likely to offend.



Measures to improve the area include replacing the brick walls around the car park with SBD approved railings to allow natural surveillance, as well as enhanced CCTV. It has



also been suggested that the whole area is levelled and repaved with some street sculptures to create a sense of pride and place.

Education

Bystander interventions: Safer London

The bystander model challenges the traditional way of responding to violence against women and girls, shifting the focus from victims to perpetrators. It argues in favour of teaching men not to rape or abuse, rather than teaching women how to avoid being abused (for instance with self-defence, dressing 'sensibly', or not walking home alone). It can also include how to spot problematic behaviour and how to be an ally in these circumstances. This model is often applied in educational settings such as schools and universities. Safer London implemented a Bystander intervention model in schools, developed from the work of Jackson Katz.

Shifting Boundaries

Shifting Boundaries is an intervention designed to reduce the incidence and prevalence of dating violence and sexual harassment among adolescents. The intervention consists of two parts: a classroom-based curricula and a schoolwide intervention.

The classroom curricula has several elements including the setting and communicating of boundaries in interpersonal relationships and the role of bystander as intervener. The lessons use both concrete/applied materials and abstract thinking components. Two of the activities consist of students measuring their own personal space and creating 'hot spot' maps of their school that highlight safe and unsafe spaces in regard to dating violence and sexual harassment. The curriculum includes a fact-based component based on the idea that increased knowledge about facts and consequences of one's behaviours are appropriate and useful primary prevention tools. Facts and statistics about sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, and the legal definitions of all of these terms are part of this fact-based component. Students explore the concepts of laws and boundaries, consider laws as they apply by gender, plot the shifting nature of personal space, learn how to help a friend in need, and learn about other sources of help.

The second component of Shifting Boundaries is a school-level intervention. This intervention affects the entire school building and consists of revising school protocols for identifying and responding to dating violence and sexual harassment, the introduction of temporary school-based restraining orders, and the installation of posters in the school to increase awareness and reporting of dating violence/harassment. The classroom curricula and the schoolwide intervention are linked, as the student 'hot spot' maps of unsafe areas in school are used to determine the placement of faculty or school security for greater



surveillance of these areas. The building interventions are conducted on the same schedule as the classroom curricula, lasting six to 10 weeks.

An evaluation of this program can be found at: [Shifting Boundaries | Youth.gov](#).

Guardianship

Street Pastors



This program is a model of organising volunteers to provide guardianship in spaces where people may be vulnerable. While this has traditionally involved teams of volunteers going into areas of the night-time economy and providing ad hoc support to those who need it – such as helping people get home or providing emotional support – the model has more recently been applied to other community settings. The support the pastors offer can influence the level of guardianship in the area. However, the presence of a supportive individual willing to intervene is the core of providing guardianship.

More information can be found at their website: [Street Pastors](#)