C.O.N.T.A.C.T.
Desktop research results
United Kingdom

1. Definitions and interpretations of hate crime (including hate speech)

1. a) In law

Country	Definitions	Provided by whom	What do they say
UK	'Hate crime is defined as any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.'	Police Service, Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), Prison Service (now the National Offender Management Service) and other agencies that make up the criminal justice system	The five monitored strands are: race; religion/faith; sexual orientation; disability; and gender-identity. Crimes based on hostility to age, gender, or appearance, for example, can also be hate crimes, although they are not part of the five centrally monitored strands.
UK	Meaning of "racial hatred".	Public Order Act 1983, part III	In this Part "racial hatred" means hatred against a group of persons defined by reference to colour, race, nationality (including citizenship) or ethnic or national origins.

1. b) In recommended police procedures

Country	Definitions	Provided by whom	What do they say
UK	Hate motivation	College of Policing	Hate crimes and incidents are taken to mean any crime or incident where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised.

UK	Hate incident	College of Policing	Any non-crime incident which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or transgender.
UK	Hate crime	College of Policing	A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender.
UK	Hate crime prosecution	College of Policing	A hate crime prosecution is any hate crime which has been charged in the aggravated form or where the prosecutor has assessed that there is sufficient evidence of the hostility element to be put before the court when the offender is sentenced.

1. c) Examples of interpretations of law used in acquittal of hate crime (including hate speech) and in giving aggravated sentences

Country		Provided by whom	What did they say
UK	There were 4,531 prosecutions in 2013 for racially or religious aggravated crimes.	Courts	I am not competent to select a couple of cases from the 4,531.

2. Legal provisions, definitions and interpretations

2. a) Relevant International Legal Provisions in UK context

Country	Law	Ratified	Exceptions, declarations
UK	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): articles 19 and 20	Ratified	Declaration that UK interprets article 20 consistently with the rights conferred by articles 19 and 21 of the Covenant and having legislated in matters of practical concern in the interests of public order reserve the right not to introduce any further legislation
UK	International Convention on	Ratified	Although the UK ratified the Convention, it has

	the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD): article 4		not been incorporated into UK law. UK courts therefore do not give effect to the provisions of the convention. The UK has not accepted the right to individual petition under Art.14. UK declaration on article 4: "UK interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4."
UK	Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (Council of Europe): articles 2-6	Not signed	

2.b) Relevant Legal Provisions in UK legislation

Country	Paragraph	
UK	Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (amended by Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 and Part 11 of Schedule 9 Protection of Freedoms Act 2012)	Racially or religiously aggravated offences. Act created a number of specific offences of racially aggravated crime, based on offences of wounding, assault, damage, harassment and threatening/abusive behaviour. The Act was amended by the Anti-terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001, which came into effect on 14 December 2001. It extended the scope of the Crime and Disorder Act by creating new specific religiously aggravated offences and applying the same sentencing duty to all other offences where there is evidence of religious aggravation. The

		Act was amended further by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, which came into effect on 25 November 2012. It created new specific offences of stalking and it also created racially and religiously aggravated versions of these offences.
UK	Public Order Act 1986, sections 17-29	Incitement to racial hatred. section 18 - using threatening/abusive/insulting words or behaviour or displaying written material with intent/likely to stir up racial hatred, s 19 - publishing/distributing written material which is threatening/abusive/insulting with intent/likely to stir up racial hatred, s 20 - public performance of a play involving threatening/abusive/insulting words/behaviour with intent/likely to stir up racial hatred, s 21 - distributing/showing/playing a recording of visual images or sounds that are threatening/abusive/ insulting with intent/likely to stir up racial hatred, s 22 - broadcasting or including programme in cable programme service involving threatening/abusive/insulting visual images or sounds with intent/likely to stir up racial hatred, s 23 - possessing racially inflammatory material/material for display/publication distribution with intent/likely to stir up racial hatred.
UK	Public Order Act 1986, sections 29B-29G	Incitement to religious hatred. s.29B - use of words or behaviour / display of written material intended to stir up religious hatred, s.29C - publishing or distributing written material intended to stir up religious hatred, s.29D - public performance of a play intended to stir up religious hatred, s.29E - distributing/ showing/playing a recording intended to stir up religious hatred, s.29F - broadcasting/including a programme in a programme service intended to stir up religious hatred, s.29G - possession of inflammatory material intended to stir up religious hatred.
UK	Racial and Religious Hatred Act, 2006	Act created new offences of stirring up religious hatred, which are significantly different from the race hate offences contained within Part III of the Public Order Act 1986.
UK	Football Offences Act 1991 (amended by section 9 Football (Offences and Disorder) Act 1999), section 3	Engaging in or taking part in indecent/racialist chanting at a designated football match

2.c) Most recent recommendations from CERD, NGOs and responses and reports to CERD and other bodies in relation to the UK's position re international legislation

Country	CERD Recommendation (re article 4)	Other
UK State Report to CERD 2015 http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/159/15/PDF/G1515915.pdf?OpenElement	UK law prohibits incitement to racial hatred – online and offline media and individuals. Law strikes balance between distasteful/offensive freedom of speech (not an offence) and violence and hatred (an offence). Hate crime is covered under Article 5 section of state report. Government hate crime strategy up-dated in 2014, admission that tackling internet hate crime was challenging, and an acknowledgement that there was under-reporting of hate crime. NGO Shadow Reports are in the process of being drafted (UK before CERD in September 2016).	
CERD concluding observations on UK, 2011 http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/humanrights/UN/G1145489%20(Cerd%20pdf%201).pdf	The Committee requested the State party to reconsider its position so that the Convention can more readily be invoked in the domestic courts of the State party. The Committee is concerned at reports of an increase in virulent attacks on, and negative portrayal of, ethnic minorities, immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees by the media in the State party. The Committee accordingly regrets that the State party continues to maintain its restrictive interpretation of the provisions of article 4 of the Convention which the Committee has determined as being of a mandatory character in its general recommendation No. 15 (1993) on article 4 of the Convention, which, inter alia, deals with organized violence based on ethnic origin (arts. 2, 4 and 6). The Committee noted the State party's own recognition that the rights to freedom of expression and opinion are not absolute rights,	

UKREN   C.O.N.T.A.C.T.   Co-funded by the Rights, Equality and
Citizenship (REC) Programme
of the European Union

| | and recommends that the State party withdraw its interpretative declaration on article 4 in the light of the continuing virulent statements in the media that may adversely affect racial harmony and increase racial discrimination in the State party. The Committee recommends that the State party closely monitor the media with a view to combating prejudices and negative stereotypes, the unchecked expression of which may result in racial discrimination or incitement to racial hatred. The State party should adopt all necessary measures to combat racist media coverage and ensure that such cases are thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate sanctions are imposed. | |

3. Scientific literature (from 2010)

Objectives	Brief abstracts (what do they say)	Bibliography reference
Literature-review based research to explore and assess what is known about the perpetrators of hate crimes and their motivations.	Based upon a detailed review of the literature in terms of what is known about hate crime offenders and offending nationally and internationally, it is intended that the findings of the study should frame and steer subsequent more detailed empirical analysis of hate crime data. The findings from the literature review are based around six key questions: (1) who are the perpetrators of hate crimes; (2) what kinds of acts are involved in hate crimes; (3) where do hate crimes take place; (4) why do perpetrators commit hate crimes; (5) when do perpetrators engage in different kinds of hate-motivating offending (6) how do perpetrators acquire their prejudiced views and attitudes. The study proposes recommendations within the context provided by the Welsh Government's, Tackling Hate Crimes and Incidents: A Framework for Action.	Dr Roberts, Colin; Prof Innes, Martin; Dr Williams, Matthew; Dr Tregidga, Jasmin; Prof Gadd, David (2013) "Understanding who commits hate crime and why they do it". Welsh Government Social Research. http://www.mesmacnortheast.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/understanding-who-commits-hate-crime-and-why-they-do-it-en.pdf
Research into acts of hate, prejudice and targeted hostility.	This Executive Summary presents the key findings of the Leicester Hate Crime Project in concise form. It has been structured to outline victims' experiences and expectations collectively, although where significant	Chakraborti, Neil; Garland Jon; Hardy, Stevie-Jade (2014) "The Leicester Hate Crime Project: Findings and Conclusions (Executive Summary)",

	variations between and within groups have emerged, these have been identified. The Leicester Hate Crime Project outlines three broad aims: 1. to discover as much as possible about people's experiences of hate, prejudice and targeted hostility; 2. to understand the physical and emotional harms suffered by victims and their families; and 3. to identify ways of improving the quality of support offered to victims. The research methods included a hard-copy and online survey, in-depth face-to-face interviews, and researcher field diary observations. The project produced a 'Victim's Manifesto' which contains 10 recommendations, including a call for early intervention, empathetic treatment of victims, awareness-raising; well-publicised and well-staffed reporting mechanisms, and non-punitive responses to hate offending.	University of Leicester https://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/criminology/hate/documents/fc-full-report
Research into LGBT hate crime reporting.	In 2014 Chakraborti and Hardy began a programme of tailored work with LGB&T communities in Leicester and Leicestershire with the aim of encouraging greater levels of hate crime reporting. This project was awarded funding from the Equality and Human Rights Commission through the tender entitled 'Preventing and Tackling Homophobic, Biphobic and Transphobic Hate Crime'. This report presents the findings from this project and has been structured to outline LGB&T peoples' experiences and expectations of hate crime reporting, and to provide best practice guidance.	Chakraborti, Neil; Hardy, Stevie-Jade (2015) "LGB&T Hate Crime Reporting: Identifying Barriers and Solutions" http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/about-us/our-work/key-projects/preventing-and-tackling-lgb-and-t-hate-crime/news-and-reports-lgb-and-t-hate-crime-project
Research into hate crime victimisation in Wales across seven victim types.	This paper presents findings from the All Wales Hate Crime Project- the largest and most comprehensive academic study of hate crime in the UK. The paper examines the psychological and physical impacts of hate crime across seven victim types drawing on quantitative and qualitative data. The paper provides empirical credibility to the impacts felt by hate crime victims on the margins who have routinely struggled to gain support. Focus is given to the differences in the impacts of hate crime between victims with different identities.	Williams,M.L. and Tregidga, J. 2014. Hate crime victimisation in Wales: psychological and physical impacts across seven hate crime victim types. British Journal of Criminology, 54 (5): 946-967. https://orca-mwe.cf.ac.uk/59624/1/Williams%20%20Tregidga%20-%20Hate%20Crime%20Victimisation%20in%20Wales.pdf
The primary aim of the research was to generate robust data on both the nature of hate crime and hate-related	This research into hate-crime in Wales explored five key areas: (1) the impact of hate crime; (2) the nature of perpetration; (3) hate crime reporting; (4) satisfaction with police and criminal justice system; (5) the provision of support for hate crime victims. Ten recommendations	Williams,M.L. and Tregidga, J. 2013. All Wales Hate Crime Project Research Overview and Executive Summary.

UKREN   C.O.N.T.A.C.T.   Co-funded by the Rights, Equality and
Citizenship (REC) Programme
of the European Union

incidents in Wales and the impact of that victimisation on individuals, their families and local communities.	were made, including the need for sustainable funding to hate crime support services; the need for increased public awareness; clear pathways through the reporting system, and the use of effective and restorative approaches used to deal with hate crime perpetrators.	
An independent academic review of the work and data that has come out from the Tell MAMA project (Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks) which is organised by Faith Matters.	The aims of this report are as follows: To analyse the TellMAMA dataset, covering the period 1 April 2012- 30 April 2013 inclusive, in order to provide a quantifiable overview of perpetrator profile, attack type, and location occurrence; To examine the under-studied relationship between anti-Muslim hate crime and the far right.	Prof. Copsey, Nigel; Dr Dack, Janet; Littler, Mark; Dr Feldman, Matthew (2013), "Anti-Muslim Hate Crime and the Far Right". Centre for Fascist, anti-Fascist and Post-Fascist Studies, Teeside University. https://www.tees.ac.uk/docs/DocRepo/Research/Copsey_report3.pdf
Extensive statistics around hate crime, cyber security, and the experience of crime among children.	This bulletin is the third and final in a series of supplementary volumes that accompany the main annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 'Crime in England and Wales 2010/11' (Chaplin et al., 2011). The bulletin covers three topic areas: (1) The extent and perceptions towards hate crime; (2) Use of the internet and cyber security; (3) Experimental statistics on the experience of crime among children aged 10 to 15.	"Hate crime, cyber security and the experience of crime among children: Findings from the 2010/11 British Crime Survey: Supplementary Volume 3 to Crime in England and Wales 2010/11" (2012) Kevin Smith (Ed.), Deborah Lader, Jacqueline Hoare and Ivy Lau. http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/hosb0612-2.pdf
Study exploring the circumstance and prosecution of disability-related hate crimes.	Public acts of hostility and harassment against disabled people are characterised in law as hate crime when they are accompanied by evidence of prejudice. But, rather than protecting and deterring, the offence of hate crime invites and depends on the identification of a person as different, thereby reinforcing culturally embedded ideas of normality and disability. As a result the law is based on disablist assumptions of disabled people as inferior. The law is also based on ideas and practice that presume ablebodied-ness and thereby risks marginalising disabled people with whom the criminal justice system can find it difficult to work. The study identified two key problems in that: (1) the criminal justice system cannot by itself provide an effective response to the problem [of disability-related hate crime], and that "to ask disabled people to define themselves individually as objects of hatred in the eyes of the law demands a great deal in a culture which is often unthinkingly disabling".	Piggott, Linda (2011) "Prosecuting Disability Hate Crime: a disabling solution?". People, Place & Policy Online: 5/1, pp.25-34.

Exploration of racially-motivated hate crimes in the UK in the wake of the 9/11 (2001) and 7/7 (2005) terror attacks.	This paper asks what happened to racially motivated hate crimes in the wake of the 7/7 terror attack that hit London in July 2005 and the 9/11 terror attack that hit the US in September 2001. There is anecdotal and statistical evidence of an increase in bias- motivated crimes since the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the US, but little quantitative research on the issue. This study offers empirical evidence on the effects of 7/7 and 9/11 on hate crime using rich data from four police force areas in England with sizable Asian/Arab populations. We find significant increases in hate crimes against Asians and Arabs that occurred almost immediately in the wake of both terror attacks, which subsequently decayed, but remained at higher than pre-attack levels a year later. We argue that this demonstrates a significant link between terror attacks and increases inhate crime and hypothesise that attitudinal changes resulting from media coverage may act as an underlying driver.	Hanes, Emma; Machin, Stephen (2013) "Hate Crime in the Wake of Terror Attacks: Evidence From 7/7 and 9/11".
A research review of some of the initiatives that have been established to manage hate crime offenders.	The aims of the research were to: (1) identify from an international search, programmes designed for the rehabilitation of hate crime offenders; (2) determine the transferability of programmes, or elements of them, for practice learning in the UK; (3) Make recommendations for the design and delivery of rehabilitative programmes for hate crime offenders in the UK. The UK programmes identified share with those in Europe a commitment to the acceptance and understanding, rather than the rejection and condemnation, of racially motivated offenders, and have shown that it is possible to work with them constructively while firmly conveying that racist attitudes and behaviour are not acceptable. On the basis of the research findings, and in the context of the 2010 Equality Act, a number of recommendations are made for the design and delivery of programmes for the rehabilitation of hate crime offenders in the UK.	Iganski, Paul; Smith, David. "Rehabilitation of Hate Crime Offenders" (2011). Submitted to the Equality and Human Rights Commission (Scotland).
Annual CPS hate crime report which provides information on its performance in prosecuting hate crimes in 2013/14.	The report considers performance in relation to hate crimes during 2013/14. It illustrates this performance through available management data as well as positive outcomes in casework. It also provides examples of effective practice, lessons learned, policy development and research that have all contributed to improving	"Hate crimes and crimes against older people report" (2014). Crown Prosecution Service.

		performance.	

Report on the extent and nature of transphobic hate crime and the impact on victims with regards to their attitudes towards criminal justice agencies.	This report is based on findings from The Sussex Hate Crime Project (SHCP) currently being undertaken at the University of Sussex on the direct and indirect impacts of anti-LGBT hate crimes. This report will focus on the extent and nature of transphobic hate crime and the effects that this type of crime has on trans* people's attitudes towards criminal justice agencies and, more broadly the government, in relation to hate crime. Findings revealed that: trans people were significantly more likely than non-trans LGB people to have been a direct victim of hate crime; that anti-LGBT hate crime is highly repetitive for trans people; that direct and indirect anti-LGBT hate crime effects trans peoples' attitudes towards the government and criminal justice agencies.	Dr Walters, Mark; Dr Paterson, Jenny (2015), "Transphobic hate crime and perceptions of the criminal justice system". Written evidence submitted by University of Sussex to the Transgender Equality Inquiry.

4. Projects

Who did the project (org./ind.)	Name (of project) and dates	Aim of project	Outcomes (when relevant)	Website or description uploaded
TellMAMA: Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks	No name.	Tell MAMA supports victims of anti-Muslim hate and is a public service which also measures and monitors anti-Muslim incidents.	Hate crime reporting webform; hate crime reporting iPhone and iPad app; academic reports.	http://tellmamauk.org/
Community Security Trust	No name.	To work at all times for the physical protection and defence of British Jews. To promote good relations between British Jews and the rest of British society by working towards the elimination of racism, and antisemitism in particular.	Hate crime reporting webform; creation and distribution of hate crime information cards; comprehensive list of prosecutions for anti-semitic hate crime acts; provision of security services for Jewish communal events; in partnership with Maccabi GB runs courses and workshops on anti-semitism, leadership training, internet safety, personal safety and self-defence at Jewish schools and	https://cst.org.uk/

			community organisations; trains Student Security Officers; produces a series of reports each year.	
Institute of Race Relations (IRR)	European Research Programme (ERP) research into Racial Violence in the UK (1992 - ongoing)	To monitor and document racial violence, and to strengthen initiatives for civil rights and racial justice.	The ERP produces a quarterly European race bulletin; carries out outreach work with NGOs and community organisations to strengthen initiatives for civil rights and racial justice; delivers lectures and creates print publications; maintains a database of racial attacks in the UK.	http://www.irr.org.uk /research/geographies -of-racism/
Stonewall UK	No name.	Signposting for LGBT community	Signposting for race hate crime reporting; downloadable information sheets in Polish, Urdu and Spanish; downloadable PDF on 'How to Report Hate Crime'; signposting to local hate crime reporting options via Stonewall's 'What's in my area?' database.	http://www.stonewall .org.uk/help- advice/hate- crime/what-hate- crime
True Vision	No name.	*True Vision* is a police funded web site designed to provide users with information about Hate Crime.	The website enables users to find out what hate crimes or hate incidents are; to find out about the ways you can report them; to report using its online form; to find information about people that can help and support victims. The website also has a comprehensive list of support organisations; downloadable posters; downloadable products designed to assist teachers, and hosts a range of reports and research publications.	http://www.report- it.org.uk/home

UKREN   C.O.N.T.A.C.T.   Co-funded by the Rights, Equality and
Citizenship (REC) Programme
of the European Union

Press for Change	No name.	Campaigns to achieve equality for all transgendered people in the United Kingdom, through legislation and social change.	FAQs on Transgender hate crime; survey recording experiences of Transgender hate crime; signposting to online hate crime reporting facilities.	http://www.pfc.org.uk /hatecrime.html
Trans Media Watch	No name.	Trans Media Watch is a charity that aims to improve media coverage of trans and intersex issues.	Guidance for the transgender community on dealing with press and media relations; guidance for the media on best-practice, non-discriminatory reporting around transgender stories and issues.	http://www.transmed iawatch.org/avoid.ht ml
The Everyday Sexism Project	The Everyday Sexism Project.	The aim of the site is to document examples of sexism as reported by contributors, and more broadly to "provoke responses so numerous and wide-ranging that the problem becomes impossible to ignore".	Online public repository of instances of sexism; signposting to support organisations.	http://everydaysexism .com/
End Violence Against Women	No name.	The End Violence Against Women Coalition is a unique coalition of organisations and individuals campaigning to end all forms of violence against women.	Series of campaigns focused on improving the treatment of women in the UK, including: 'Schools Safe 4 Girls' and 'Women Students: Safe and Equal'.	http://www.endviolen ceagainstwomen.org.u k/campaigns
Safer Wales	Anti-Hate Crime Project	Charity operating several projects against different forms of abuse.	Online hate-reporting via 'reporthate.victimsupport.org. uk'; signposting	http://www.saferwale s.com/default.asp?con tentID=9
Galop	No name.	Galop supports people who have experienced homophobia, transphobia or biphobia wherever it occurs, including at home, in public, at work, online or in cruising sites.	Extensive LGBT hate crime reporting online webform; advice on identifying and responding to hate crime.	http://www.galop.org. uk/online-report-form/
Camden LGBT Forum	Hate Crime	Camden LGBT Forum works to promote equality and diversity by the elimination of discrimination in	Provides a secure non-police hate crime reporting mechanism; advice service	http://camdenlgbtforu m.org.uk/hate-crime/

			relation to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people living in or working in Camden and, where appropriate, neighbouring boroughs and London, for the benefit of the public.	providing police liaison and other support services for victims and hate crimes.	
The Intercom Trust	Joint Action Against Homophobic Bullying (JAAHB) (1999 - ongoing)		Charity which helps LGBT organisations in the South West peninsula.	Provides a confidential helpline with phone support and direct help for people who have experienced homophobic bullying; provides resources for schools, families and youth-workers.	http://www.intercomtrust.org.uk/safety/index.htm
LGBT Foundation				Advice and signposting for reporting hate crimes against LGBT people; produced an informative video for hate crime awareness week (https://youtu.be/3h6iXey1Grc)	http://lgbt.foundation/information-advice/hate-crime/
Michael Causer Foundation	LGBT Hate Crime Victims Support Project		The Michael Causer Foundation aims to support victims of homophobic and transphobic hate crimes. In February 2015 the Michael Causer Foundation secured £15,000 to design, develop and deliver LGBT hate crime victims support services with and for the local LGBT community.	Confidential workshops for members of the LGBT community.	http://www.michaelcauserfoundation.org.uk/home/lgbt-hate-crime-victims-support-services.aspx
Stop Hate in Central Scotland	No name.		Stop Hate in Central Scotland is a website developed and maintained by the MAHRS Partnership. MAHRS is the Multi Agency Hate Response Strategy and is made up a group of partners from the public and voluntary sectors and are committed to working together to identify and eliminate unlawful	Advice; signposting for non-police community reporting mechanisms; The Safer Businesses Project which was developed as a response to the problems facing businesses owned and managed by members of minority ethnic communities	http://www.stophateincentralscotland.org.uk/page6.htm

UKREN   C.O.N.T.A.C.T.   Co-funded by the Rights, Equality and
Citizenship (REC) Programme
of the European Union

		discrimination, physical and verbal attacks, harassment and aim to promote and foster good relations between all members of communities and protected characteristics.	(consultation questionnaire to over 150 businesses; five businesses used in Repeat Victimisation pilot; four special mobile CCTV audio/visual kits purchased to help counter racist verbal abuse; pilot of special anti-graffiti surface; staff trained on "Dealing with Aggression" training; Advice Booklet produced with advice and guidance on security, useful information and contact numbers in English, Urdu, Chinese, Arabic and Punjabi.	
National LGBT Hate Crime Partnership	National LGBT Hate Crime Partnership	The National LGBT Hate Crime Partnership brings together 35 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) organisations from across England, Wales and Scotland. Delivered for the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC), the partnership led by the LGBT Consortium aims to increase the reporting of Homophobic, Biphobic and Transphobic Hate Crimes and incidents and improve the support available to those targeted.	Eight strands of work including: The National LGBT Hate Crime Framework Group; National Media & Social Media Campaign; Media Guidance on coverage of LGBT hate crime incidents; National Programme of Training & Skills Development; National Programme of Support for Victims of Homophobic, Transphobic or Biphobic Hate Crime; Buddying Partnerships between organisations; Minimum Standards Framework & Commissioning Guidance; Advice for the Advisor Support.	http://www.lgbthatecrime.org.uk/
The Guardian's Datablog	The hate crime map of England and Wales	Aims: data transparency. 43,748 hate crimes were reported to police in 2011-12. The map enables users to see where they took place by clicking on each police force area - or use the dropdown map to see how they break down by race,	Visual representation of hate crimes reported in the UK in 2011-12.	http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/interactive/2012/sep/13/hate-crime-map-england-wales

		religion, sexual orientation and transgender.		
Greenwich Inclusion Project (GRIP)	Hate Crime Network	The Hate Crime network (HCN) is a coalition of charities, not-for-profits and independent individuals that work together to tackle hate crime in all its forms. It focuses primarily on the Royal Borough of Greenwich (RBG) and surrounding areas. The HCN will strategically oversee and develop a holistic infrastructure to tackle hate crime.	Provides signposting and an advice line for victims of hate crimes; shares knowledge, expertise and best practice between charities and not-for-profits; works to increase reporting of hate crime; works to identify gaps in services and develop an evidence base through quality research and mapping incidents of hate in the area; jointly lobbies and campaigns for improved services for victims of hate crime; promote awareness around hate crime.	http://www.griproject.org.uk/the-hate-crime-network/
Hate Free Norfolk	No name.	A network of organisations working together to raise awareness, tackle hate incidents and hate crime and to provide support and help to people who are victims.	Advice and signposting for victims of hate crime; meetings and events for organisations working to tackle hate crime; reports; data; materials for schools and young people.	http://www.hatefreenorfolk.com/
17-24-30	No name.	17-24-30 exists to provide ongoing support to victims of hate crimes, and to facilitate the annual acts of remembrance around the three nail-bombing incidents in London in 1999.

The groups' main objective is to stop hate crime in all its forms. They do this by: bringing people together; supporting those who have been attacked and those who have been affected by hate crime; building communities so that they | Vigils and remembrance events for victims of hate crimes; signposting support; loan of equipment to support community events. | https://172430notohatecrime.wordpress.com/report-it/ |

		are a safe place for all.		
Strategic Hate Crime Prevention Partnership (SHCPP) operating in Essex	Stop the Hate	"One-stop-shop" for race hate advice and reporting facility.	Stop Learning Disability Hate Crime helpline; online hate crime reporting mechanism and victim support signposting; map of local Hate Incident Reporting Centres (HIRCs); downloadable hate crime information leaflets; March 2015 #WeStandTogether social media awareness-raising campaign.	http://www.stopthehate.org.uk/
Stop Hate UK	No name.	Stop Hate UK is one of the leading national organisations working to challenge all forms of Hate Crime and discrimination, based on any aspect of an individual's identity. Stop Hate UK provides independent, confidential and accessible reporting and support for victims, witnesses and third parties.	Stop Hate UK's core activities include signposting for hate crime reporting and victim support; awareness-raising, campaigning and delivering projects on a variety of issues relevant to Hate Crime and equality.	http://www.stophateuk.org/