

Active Bystander Training

- When bystanders intervene, harassment is more likely to stop. Interventions include showing support – a knowing look, empathetic statement
- Without intervention, bystanders make the situation feel worse for the target
- Your safety is vital: It is important that you weigh up your options and ensure whatever you decide to do doesn't put you and/or the target in further danger.

Direct Action

Distraction

Delegation

Delay

Direct Action:

Directly intervening. For example: asking the harasser to stop talking to the target.

Pros: Can work to stop harassment right then and there.

Cons: Safety may be compromised

Remember – Direct Action does not need to be aggressive

Distraction :

Distraction is an indirect approach. For example, if you notice someone being harassed, you can approach them to ask for directions or say 'hello' as if you know them, asking for the time, dropping your coffee cup, pretending you're lost thus de-escalating that situation.

Pros: Not confrontational, may work well in a crowded environment

Cons: May be too subtle

Delegation:

Seeking outside assistance.

Pros: Someone with more authority or power can do something (e.g. a bouncer at a club can remove the perpetrator from the venue)

Cons: Delegate may not be taken as seriously as you. Person may not know what steps to take to tackle the situation

Delay:

Checking in with the victim/ target.

Pros: Can work to validate the target's experience

Cons: Doesn't help prevent the harassment from happening

Scenarios

- You're in a local pub. You see a woman sitting on their own and a group of men persistently ask her to join them.
- You're on the bus and someone is shouting racist comments to a fellow passenger.
- You're at the train station and you see a group of secondary school children taunting a younger student.

Resources

Victim Support- the national charity giving free and confidential help to victims of crime, witnesses, their family, friends and anyone else affected. They are not a government agency or part of the police and you don't have to report a crime to the police to get their help. You can call any time after the crime has happened, whether it was yesterday, last week or several years ago.

www.victimsupport.org.uk

0808 16 89 111 - Victim Supportline

Crimestoppers- If you have information about people who commit hate crimes and do not want to talk to the police, you can contact Crimestoppers anonymously. You do not have to give your name, you will never have to give a statement to police, or go to court.

www.crimestoppers-uk.org

Telephone: 0800 555 111 (free to call)

TFL: Report it to stop it- You can report anything of a sexual nature, including rubbing, groping, masturbation, leering, sexual comments, indecent acts, or someone taking photos of you without your consent. You don't have to prove that it was a criminal offence or intentional to report it, we can investigate that for you. To report sexual harassment on public transport, text 61016 and give details of what, where and when.

Report a hate crime to the Council: <https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/inmyarea/publicsafety/hate-crime/Pages/Report-hate-crime.aspx>

Resources

- You should call **101** to report crime and other concerns that do not require an emergency response.
- You should always call **999** when it is an emergency, such as when a crime is in progress, someone suspected of a crime is nearby, when there is danger to life or when violence is being used or threatened.