



Six Town Housing Hate Crime Policy and Procedures

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1. Statement of Policy

Six Town Housing has an anti social behaviour policy and procedure and is aware that anti social behaviour incorporates a wide range of behaviours, of which racial harassment and hate incidents are included, i.e. homophobic, faith, gender, disability and age related harassment alarm or distress. However, due to the seriousness of racial harassment and hate crime, Six Town Housing has created a separate policy and procedure to deal with this area.

Six Town Housing is committed to tackling hate crime and this document sets out how we can ensure that a co-ordinated and consistent approach is taken. This will be achieved by:

- ensuring staff know how to deal with hate crime when it occurs
- responding quickly to reports of incidents
- encouraging the reporting of incidents
- supporting victims and witnesses
- dealing effectively with perpetrators of hate crime
- taking a multi agency approach to dealing with hate crime
- publicising any legal action taken against perpetrators of hate crime
- measuring performance to continually improve the service

The aim of this policy is to better support victims of hate crime, whilst taking firm action against perpetrators, with the long term goal of reducing victimisation and promoting zero tolerance of hate crime within our communities.

2. Definition

Hate Crime can be defined as behaviour that deliberately seeks to intimidate, harass or threaten individuals on the basis of them belonging to a vulnerable or a minority group that the person causing the harassment considers is different to theirs.

The Hate Crime Action Group (see Section 9 on Multi Agency Working) is set up to address hate crime and their definition states:-

Hate crime is any criminal offence committed against the person or property that is motivated by the offender's prejudice, hatred or dislike of groups of people because of their race and ethnicity, religion, age, gender, physical or mental disability or sexual orientation.

A victim of hate crime does not have to be either a member of a minority or someone who is generally considered to be 'vulnerable'.

Six Town Housing has adopted this definition of hate crime

It is important to note that some Hate Incidents will be criminal offences. The term Hate Incident includes crimes and non-crimes. Both must be recorded, reported and investigated. This allows us to identify all incidents including low level harassment and provide accurate information for monitoring purposes, which can lead to some form of action.

3. Racial harassment

Racial harassment is any verbal, physical or written act which is based on a person's race, ethnic background, nationality, language or cultural background, and is unwanted, unacceptable and offensive to the person.

Under the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, the Council has a statutory duty to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations, and to prevent unlawful discrimination. As the Council's Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO), we must ensure that we comply with this duty.

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 introduced racially aggravated offences in order to deal with racist violence and harassment. Religiously aggravated offences were introduced in December 2001.

The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry recommended that a common definition of a racist incident should be used by all police forces, local councils and other relevant agencies. The definition states that :-

*A racist incident is any incident which is **perceived** to be racist by the victim or by any other person.*

The perception of the victim or any other person is the defining factor in determining a hate incident. The apparent lack of motivation as the cause of an incident is not relevant, as it is the perception of the victim or any other person that counts

This definition has been adopted by Six Town Housing and all staff should be aware of it when dealing with reported incidents of racial harassment. Using this definition during an investigation does not necessarily mean that this was the perpetrator's intention.

After investigation it may be clear that the harassment is not racially motivated. However, applying the definition when taking reports and carrying out investigations will ensure that any racist intent is fully considered.

4. Other Hate Crime

Other forms of hate crime or incidents such as homophobic abuse, verbal or physical assault or intimidation are equally as damaging to the people on the receiving end as racist incidents. As such, Six Town Housing staff should deal

with any incidents of hate crime in the same robust manner as racist incidents.

Any incident of hate crime which appears to fall into the definition outlined in Section 2 and/or 3 must be thoroughly investigated. It should be assumed at the outset of an investigation that the behaviour or action was deliberately targeted and therefore a hate crime or incident.

Using these definitions during an investigation does not necessarily mean that this was the perpetrator's intention. After investigation it may be clear that the action was not hate crime. However, applying the definition when taking reports and carrying out investigations will ensure that any intent is fully considered.

The Criminal Justice Act 2003 ensures that offences aggravated by hostility based on disability are treated seriously by the courts. In 2005 it was strengthened and required courts to treat hostility based on sexual orientation as an aggravating feature for sentence.

5. Reporting of incidents

Within the Borough of Bury, Six Town Housing's office is one of a number of identified non –police reporting centres. Within our offices front line staff are trained in how to record reports of hate incidents or crimes. Non police reporting centres allow people to report crimes without having to visit a police station. Similarly as a tenant of Six Town Housing they can report the incident at any of these centres.

For a full list of centres logon to www.bury.gov.uk/hate_crime or [www.sixtownhousing.org/The Services We Provide/anti social behaviour/hate_crime.htm](http://www.sixtownhousing.org/The_Services_We_Provide/anti_social_behaviour/hate_crime.htm) or see the full list within Section 11.

Six Town Housing staff must always ask for the victim's consent before information about the incidents, the identities of victims and the identities of perpetrators is passed to another organisation. If the victim refuses permission to report the details to the police or another organisation, only anonymous reports with no information which might identify the victim and their family should be passed on. Only enough information to provide adequate monitoring should be provided. However this will not affect the way in which Six Town Housing will investigate the incident

Reports of harassment of our tenants should be accepted from community associations, advice centres, Victim Support, Racial Equality Council (REC), residents groups and the police. Any third party organisation should be aware of the definition of a hate crime in section 2 and a racist incident outlined in Section 3 and should follow good practice on report taking.

When recording a report of hate crime, staff must complete form 730D within 24 hours of the initial complaint. On completion, the form should be forwarded to the Team Leader of the ASB Team who will record details of the incident

and make contact with the person making a complaint to assess whether they want us to take action against the perpetrator.

A copy of the 730D form should be retained on file within the ASB Team and details of the number and type of recorded incidents should be passed immediately to the Diversity Strategy Co-ordinator at Bury MBC's Community Safety Team, for monitoring purposes and the Hate Crime Officer based within the Community Safety Unit at Greater Manchester Police.

Details of incidents of hate crime are reported within regular performance reviews as part of the ASB Team's performance and they will also provide a monthly report to the Hate Crime Action Group.

Six Town Housing staff should be aware of the importance of confidentiality and data protection when sharing information between agencies. Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Section 115 allows multi agency partners to share information as part of a crime and disorder reduction strategy.

Information sharing protocols have been drawn up and must be followed where personal information is exchanged between Six Town Housing and agencies such as the police.

6. Tenancy Agreement.

Six Town Housing has a specific clause within the tenancy agreement to tackle hate crime. The clause reads:-

“You (or anyone living with you, or visiting your home) must not harass, threaten or physically assault any other person because of their race, colour, sex, nationality, religion, age, mental illness, disability, sexuality or for any other reason.

You must not take part in any hate crime actions or behaviour. An incident of hate crime is any incident, where the victim or any other person considers it to be a hate crime incident.

You must not take part in any racist actions or behaviour. A racist incident is any incident, where the victim or any other person considers it to be racist.”

Examples of harassment include:

- **Racist behaviour or language;**
- **Using or threatening to use violence;**
- **Using abusive or insulting words or behaviour;**
- **Damaging or threatening to damage another person's home or possessions;**
- **Writing threatening, abusive or insulting graffiti or material; and**
- **Doing anything that interferes with the peace and comfort or convenience of others.**

All tenants must be advised at sign up of the specific clause in the tenancy agreement relating to hate crime and our policy on dealing with it

7. Supporting victims and witnesses

The impact of hate crime on victims is often severe. The stress of persistent harassment can damage the physical and emotional health of victims and their families. Officers dealing with cases of hate crime must be aware of the impact on victims and should be aware that the first report may only be made after weeks or months of persistent harassment.

Staff should always be sympathetic and supportive, but are not expected to provide counselling to tenants suffering hate crime. The best way to help the victim is to act quickly and effectively to end the harassment.

Six Town Housing is committed to tackling hate crime and will take effective action to deal with perpetrators of these incidents and / or crimes; however it is extremely important that we support the victims and witnesses.

It is important that victims and/or witnesses who do not speak English as a first language, are offered and provided with an interpreter and/or the use of the language line facilities for any interviews or telephone calls that are completed. This will allow us to clarify the situation and provide us with a robust account of the incident, whilst providing them with an opportunity to express themselves fully, gain clarification on procedures and policies and have a better understanding of the situation and proposed action.

We have access to Language Line and a number of interpreters through Premier Language Line and details of this can be accessed on the intranet under the section headed "Equality and Diversity" or alternatively, via [\(insert hyperlink\)](Q:\Resources\Premier Language Line)

Victims and witnesses should be interviewed as quickly as possible after any incident, ideally within 24 hours or at the victims' or witnesses convenience. Translation and interpretation arrangements must be arranged promptly where required to ensure that the case can be investigated quickly.

As with all cases of anti social behaviour, a record of the interview is kept and these notes can be made available to the victim or witnesses or any other agencies in line with the permission of that individual.

We will offer guidance and set an action plan on the steps required to resolve the matter, which may include warnings to the offenders. Such action will be agreed with the complainant and the action plan will confirmed by letter to the victim or witness.

Officers must not expect friends and/or relatives to interpret or translate for tenants in cases of racial harassment. Young children should not be used in such traumatic circumstances regardless of their ability to speak English.

If a victim is recording the nuisance in diary sheets as part of an ongoing case, it is important to check whether they would like to complete the diary sheets in their first language and then have these translated for any further proceedings.

In other cases it may be necessary to interview the victim and / or witness jointly with the Diversity Strategy Co-ordinator and this can be arranged by contacting the relevant person at Bury MBC's Community Safety Team.

We may also conduct joint interviews with the Hate Crime Officer at the Community Safety Unit based within Greater Manchester Police.

We also have the facilities to obtain use of signers for British Sign Language (BSL) for people who are deaf or of partial hearing, for them to report anti social behaviour and in some instances noise nuisance.

In cases where the family are currently being dealt with by the Asylum Seekers Team, we will liaise jointly with the Asylum Seekers Team and their service user to either support or warn the service user. In these circumstances we will provide the same types of support to the service user if they are a victim.

We will also provide the information directly to the Diversity Strategy Co-ordinator based within Bury MBC's Community Safety Team and the Hate Crime Officer at the Community Safety Unit (GMP).

However, both of these agency representatives attend the Hate Crime Action Group (see Section 9 - multi agency working), where specific areas or individual cases can be discussed and actions fed to the group, abiding by strict confidentiality rules

In order to support victims and/or witnesses of hate crimes we will raise the awareness of these incidents to Greater Manchester Police directly.

It is important that we support victims and/or witnesses of hate crimes and we will offer all victims and witnesses of such reports, the Victim Support and Witness Service, who can provide assistance and additional support.

Alternatively, we can refer victims to a counsellor or a local community group such as the Race Equality Council should be considered. A list of useful contacts is provided at Section 11.

In cases where there is a fear of serious intimidation of witnesses, the police should be contacted if the witness agrees. Witness intimidation is an arrestable offence, as is harassment and stalking without violence. The police also run witness protection schemes.

It is important to note that victims and witnesses should be encouraged to stay within their homes, to ensure that perpetrators of racial incidents and

hate crimes do not become empowered through driving vulnerable tenants out of a specific address or area. It is important that perpetrators of such acts are identified and dealt with swiftly and effectively, to encourage further support for the victims and witnesses.

We can provide additional support to victims and witnesses through home link alarms and target hardening and this can be done jointly through Greater Manchester Police. In such circumstances, we will need to liaise with the Hate Crime Officer at Community Safety Unit (GMP), who may be able to assist with additional security measures which may include:-

- Improved door and window locks
- Fire proof letter boxes
- Security lighting
- Personal alarms/Panic alarms

As already identified within the policies and procedures by transferring victims of hate crime we may be sending a message to perpetrators that they can drive vulnerable tenants out of an area.

However, in all cases especially where there may be a danger, we will consider re-housing victims so that we may not expose them to further and continued harassment or physical danger.

In such cases, temporary or permanent suitable, alternative accommodation can be considered and offered (if available and in accordance with our lettings policy) to victims of persistent hate crime where it is certain that further harassment will occur unless the tenant is moved.

These cases need to be dealt with through the management transfer procedure or if there is an immediate threat of violence, then victims should attend Bury MBC's homeless section.

In cases where victims are re-housed, it is important that action against the perpetrator should continue to be taken if the victim provides consent.

Any criminal damage, including graffiti, should be attended to on an emergency basis and removed or repaired to prevent further identification or reference to the victims or witnesses. In cases where there is graffiti and/or criminal damage, then photographs should be taken before the graffiti is removed or damage repaired, so that this may be used as evidence. The graffiti should be removed within 24 hours.

Officers dealing with hate crime must be aware that by failing to protect tenants suffering hate crime we may be in breach of article 5 (right to security of the person) and article 8 (right to a home and family life) of the Human Rights Act 1998.

8. Taking action against perpetrators

Where it is established that a racial incident or hate crime has taken place, action must be taken against the perpetrator. Depending on the severity of the case, any or a combination of the following options should be used.

- Sending a warning letter to the perpetrator referring to them breaching the clause in the tenancy agreement outlined in section (establish racism/hate crime section number). The perpetrator should be warned that further incidents will lead to legal action which may ultimately mean applying for possession of their home.
- Injunctive or ASBO proceedings
- Serving a Notice of Seeking Possession (NOSP) on secure, demoted or introductory tenancies.
- Legal action to apply for possession of the perpetrators home, providing they are Six Town Housing tenants.
- Recharging the cost of repairs, graffiti removal etc.

If legal action is appropriate then we will consider which legal action is necessary in line with the governments' agenda to minimise social exclusion of the perpetrator/offender of this behaviour.

If the perpetrator is a Six Town Housing tenant, then we have more tools to tackle the perpetrators behaviour. In this scenario the tenancy agreement is one of the most powerful tools available to us.

However, if the perpetrator is a private tenant or leaseholder, we have less powers available to tackle such behaviour, although we can and will make use of the relevant legislation such as injunctions, Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO's) and the deeds of transfer that accompany any right to buy sale.

For more information on the specific tools available please see the heading below.

Injunctions

An injunction is an order of the Court requiring someone to do or stop doing a particular act. These orders should be considered in situations where there has been violence or there is a serious threat of violence or where it is necessary to safeguard a victim, whilst possession proceedings are being taken.

Injunctions can only be applied for if the perpetrator is over the age of 18 years old.

We can apply for an injunction under both the Housing Act 1996, against Six Town Housing tenants only, and also under the Anti social Behaviour Act 2003, which can be against any individual regardless of their tenure.

These injunctions are based on the balance of probabilities and a Court must be satisfied of 2 conditions before it grants an injunction.

- 1) The person against whom it is sought must have or be engaging in or threatening to engage in conduct:
 - a) Which is capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to any person and
 - b) Which directly or indirectly relates to or affects the housing management function of the relevant landlord. Thus there must be some connection between the conduct complained of and the management of a landlord's accommodation.

- 2) The conduct must be capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to one of the following people:
 - a) A person with a right to reside in or occupy housing accommodation owned or managed by the relevant landlord, i.e., other residents of accommodation owned by the landlord;
 - b) A person with a right to reside in or occupy other housing accommodation in the neighbourhood or housing accommodation mentioned in para a), e.g. other tenants. Owner occupiers or their families;
 - c) A person engaged in lawful activity in or in the neighbourhood of housing accommodation mentioned in para a) e.g., contractors or delivery workers;
 - d) A person employed (whether or not by relevant landlord) in connection with the exercise of the relevant landlords housing management function.

Injunctions can be done on a **Without Notice** basis. This means that the hearing is done without the perpetrators knowledge and if granted the perpetrator is made aware once the injunction has been served upon them personally or directed by the Courts. The injunction is then valid and is enforceable.

As part of the **without notice injunction** proceedings, the perpetrator must be given the opportunity to defend themselves and this will be done whilst the injunction is in place, in order to give protection to the victims and / or witnesses.

The Court can attach a power of arrest and/or an exclusion zone to injunctions. These orders mean that the perpetrator cannot enter a specific area or identified address and if the order is breached the perpetrator can be arrested and brought back before the Courts.

Again, once the injunction has been served upon the perpetrator either personally or as directed by the Courts, then the injunction becomes valid and can be enforced.

If an injunction is breached, the perpetrator can face imprisonment, and/or an

unlimited fine for contempt of court.

Injunctive action especially without notice is fast and effective way of obtaining protection for witnesses and victims of such behaviour. It also allows the perpetrator to remain in their home and so reducing the potential for social exclusion, which may occur if the perpetrator is evicted. This is also in line with the governments agenda to reduce social exclusion.

The injunction was further strengthened by the Anti social Behaviour Act 2003 and allows Six Town Housing to tackle both private residents and residents residing or visiting Six Town Housing properties, who may be affecting Six Town Housing tenants.

Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO's)

ASBO's were introduced in 1999 with the aim of protecting one or more members of the community from individuals who act in an anti social manner and this includes racial incidents and hate crime.

The term 'anti social manner' is defined within the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 as :

“Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as himself; and that such an order is necessary to protect persons in the local government area in which the harassment, alarm or distress was caused or was likely to be caused by further acts of anti-social behaviour by him or her.”

An ASBO is not in itself a criminal penalty, but a community based order similar to an injunction. The burden of proof is less than that in criminal law and as such we can use hearsay evidence from witnesses in court. A breach of an order is a criminal offence and will bring the individual within the scope of the criminal law.

ASBO's can only be applied for if the perpetrator is over the age of 10 years old and a threshold test must be satisfied before any application can be made.

The Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 gave the relevant agencies further powers to apply for interim ASBO's in cases where protection was required to the residents whilst a full application is made and in certain circumstances an ex-parte ASBO could be applied for in cases that needed emergency protection due to the severity of the incident. This is very much similar to ex-parte injunctions.

Possession Proceedings

We can seek possession under ground 1 of the Housing Act 1985, on the ground that the tenant has breached the terms of the tenancy by committing an act of hate crime. Ground 2 of the Housing Act 1985, as amended by the

Housing Act 1996 can also be used, on the basis that the tenant has been guilty of conduct likely to cause nuisance.

When racial incidents and hate crimes are reported it is important to note that issuing possession proceedings is not always the first answer and that other remedies must be tried first to address the perpetrators behaviour.

As part of the Respect agenda, we must consider the implications of eviction on a perpetrator and their family and the affect this will have on their lives. It requires us to initially look to minimise social exclusion.

It is also important to note that by evicting perpetrators for such behaviour we may potentially displace the problem.

In the scenario of both introductory and demoted tenants, possession is mandatory at the Court stage, providing the decision for possession is granted at any review. The Court has no discretion and does not have to consider "reasonableness". You should refer to the Introductory Tenancy or Demoted Tenancy Good Practice & Procedure Guide for more details on this.

Possession proceedings should not be initiated unless witnesses are prepared to be identified and willing to give evidence for use in Court. It may be appropriate to safeguard the tenant whilst possession proceedings are initiated by applying for an injunction at the same time. Where this option is taken, it is important to note that the Court may not be prepared to grant possession if the nuisance stops as a result of the injunction.

In some hate crime cases criminal remedies will be available as an option. These include cases where the following forms of harassment have taken place.

- assault or criminal damage
- witness intimidation
- using threatening words or behaviour
- repeated harassment
- sending grossly offensive or threatening letters
- nuisance phone calls.

Details of such incidents must not be reported to the police without the victim's permission.

Where possible, and with the victim's permission, information should be shared between Six Town Housing and the police. Joint interviews between housing staff and police officers should be undertaken where appropriate.

If any criminal damage including graffiti, is caused and the perpetrator is identified they will be charged for the full cost of the repair.

Leaseholders.

Within the lease there are specific clauses that relate to anti social behaviour and/or hate crime incidents.

If a leaseholder or the tenant of any leaseholder were to perpetrate incidents of hate crime then Six Town Housing on behalf of Bury Council would look at the most appropriate action to address this behaviour.

This may include warning the tenant and/or the leaseholder regarding the alleged behaviour and possibly taking further action via the Courts. Here the leaseholder may be subjected to fines or eviction in serious cases. We will also use Injunction Orders and/ or Anti Social Behaviour Orders.

If tenants of the leaseholders are perpetrating hate crime then the ASB Team will look to work alongside the leaseholder to resolve the issue in partnership and to prevent any legal action being instigated against them for breach of their lease.

9. Multi agency working

Six Town Housing are represented on the Hate Crime Action Group, which is a multi agency forum set up to co-ordinate action on hate crime between the police, council departments and other agencies such as the Racial Equality Council. The forum collects data on reported incidents, monitors trends and hot spots and is working to develop a strategic response to hate crime in Bury.

Mapping incidents of hate crime can help us to identify at an early stage areas where systematic or repeat harassment is occurring. Our records are combined with those from other agencies such as the police, education, youth service etc., via the Council's Community Safety Team, which has links with Bury's Community Safety Partnership. This helps to give a more meaningful picture across the Borough and helps us to identify trends or "hot spots".

At an operational level, it is important to ensure that officers dealing with cases of hate crime are aware of local agencies that can help to support the victim or investigate the harassment. A list of useful contacts is outlined in Section 11. Investigating officers should contact the relevant organisation as appropriate to the particular case, or should provide details to the victim.

Racial incidents and hate crimes for all the agencies including Six Town Housing are discussed at the Hate Crime Action Group which meets on a quarterly basis.

The Hate Crime Action Group looks at developing a hate crime strategy in line with other policies and procedures, for example Six Town Housings Anti social Behaviour Policy and Equality and Diversity Policy as well as Bury MBC's corporate strategies.

10. Prevention and Publicity

Six Town Housing will look to publicise the work it does for tackling anti social behaviour and this includes positive actions for Hate crimes and racial incidents.

Clearly, when publishing such actions, we need to ensure that this is to benefit the wider community and we must take into consideration issues around the perpetrator such as pending criminal prosecutions, Disability Discrimination Act, etc.

Posters and leaflets are displayed in Six Town Housing and Council offices giving information on where to report incidents and what support is available for victims of hate crime.

Any leaflets, posters or other publicity material will be provided in all the main community languages or other suitable format and if a document needs to be translated into a different language or format, this can be provided.

Prevention is a key part to reducing incidents of hate crime and we will look to address this through training to Tenants and Residents Associations, as well as providing leaflets and articles specific to this issue.

11. Useful contacts

Six Town Housing ASB Team	686 8000
Community Safety Unit (GMP)	253 6998
Greater Manchester Police	872 5050
<u>Township Police</u>	
Bury East	856 8159
Bury West	856 8205
Radcliffe	856 8392
Whitefield	856 8202
Prestwich	856 4537
Ramsbottom	856 8182
Bury Racial Equality Council	761 4533
Bury Youth Offending Team	253 6862
Crimestoppers	0800 555 111

Bury Asylum Seekers Team	253 5229
Bury Victim Support Service	797 3043
Bury MBC, Community Safety Team	253 5000

If you wish to report a hate crime or incidents, you can report at any of the following reporting centres:

Bury

Community Safety Team/ Council Payment Office – Town Hall, Knowsley Street
 Bury Police Station – Irwell Street
 Six Town Housing – Point Blue, Moor Street
 Greater Manchester Probation Service – Castlecroft
 Bury College – Market Street
 Castle Building – Reception Desk – 2nd Floor Market Place
 Seedfield Centre – Parkinson Street
 Athenaeum House, Market Street
 PCT Stop Smoking Service – 114 The Rock
 Central Library – Manchester Road
 Castle Sports and Leisure Library – Bolton Street
 New Kershaw Library – Deal Street
 Topping Fold Library – 36 Topping Fold Road
 Moorside Community Library – Parkinson Street
 South Cross Street Library – 90 South Cross Street
 Brandlesholme Community Library – 375 Brandlesholme Road
 Asylum Seekers Team – 14 Tenterden Street
 Bury Metro Race Equality Council – Manchester Road, Oddfellows House
 ADAB Centre – 14 Heywood Street
 Jinnah Centre – Alfred Street
 Victim Support and Witness Service – 5 St Mary’s Place
 Community Security Trust
 Bury CVS – Tenterden Street

Radcliffe

Library – Stand Lane
 Ainsworth Library – Church Street
 Council Paymet Offices – 7 Whittaker Street

Resource Centre – Church Street West
Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) – 1 Blackburn Street
Radcliffe Police Station – Railway Street

Prestwich

Library – Longfield Centre
Cash Offices – Longfield Centre
CAB – 7 Fairfax Road
Prestwich Police Station – Fairfax Road

Tottington

Library – Market Street

Ramsbottom

Library – Carr Street
Ramsbottom Police Station – Bridge Street

Whitefield

Library – Pinfold Lane
Rivers Housing Association – Albert Place, Off Albert Street
Whitefield Police Station – Bury New Road