

# INFORMATION FOR FAMILIES, FRIENDS AND CARERS

## When a person is involved with police and criminal justice system

This information has been designed for families whose relatives have been, or may be involved with the police, criminal justice system (courts) or probation in the future.

It includes information about what to expect if the police come to your home with a warrant and how to contact services and what to do if you aren't happy with the way something has happened.

Throughout the booklet we have used the terms 'family' and 'family member' to refer to anyone who has a relationship with an offender. This includes partners, friends and carers.

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## Glossary of terms

**Arrest** – the legal right of the Police to hold a person on the suspicion that they have committed a crime

**Bailiff** – a person authorised to collect money owed or goods to the value of the money owed

**Citizens Advice Bureau** – a free service providing, independent, confidential and impartial advice to everyone on their rights and responsibilities.

**Community Legal Advice** - a government-funded advice service set up by the Legal Services Commission. It aims to help people deal with civil legal problems, and is part of the legal aid Programme. It has a telephone helpline, advice centres and a series of advice leaflets

**Community Order** – a sentence of the court where the convicted person carries out work for the community instead of going to prison

**Curfew** – times when the offender must not be outside the address they are recorded as living at, usually early evening until early morning

**Custody** – the legal right of the Police to remove your liberty

**Drug Interventions Programme (DIP)** - a key part of the United Kingdom's strategy for tackling drug abuse. It aims to get drug-using offenders into treatment and other support, reducing drug-related harm and offending behaviour.

**PACE** – the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, passed in 1984

**Probation Trust** - the Brighton & Hove section of the National Probation Service. It is mainly responsible for the supervision of offenders in the community and providing reports to the criminal courts to help them in their sentencing duties

**Premises** – your home

**Release from prison on licence** – release under certain conditions specified by the court

**Remanded** – being held by the Police before your trial

**Statutory power** - a legal power granted to the Police

**Tagging** - placing an electronic device on a person to keep track of where they are at all times

**Warrant** – legal authorisation granted to the Police to enter and search your home

## 1. POLICE COMING TO YOUR HOME ADDRESS

Some families have already had their home searched by the Police and others are concerned that this might happen in the future. This section explains Police powers in relation to searches around drug-related crime. It is not a complete guide. For more information or specific advice contact the Police, a solicitor or the Citizens Advice Bureau.

### 1.1 Going to an address to arrest a person:

If a Police officer comes to an address to arrest a person and has good reason to believe the person they are looking for is there, they may use **Section 17 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984** to enter the premises. For example, if they knock and no one answers but they hear a noise or see the curtains move, the officer does not need permission from the court (a court-issued warrant) to enter the property. Once inside the property the Police can search the whole house for the individuals they are looking for.

If a Police officer knocks and someone else, for example a family member, answers the door, they would ask if the person they are looking for is in. If the person that answers the door says that person is not there and does not live there, the Police officer would need a good reason to believe that they were being lied to, to take further action. If the Police officer doubted the explanation given to them and believed that the person they were looking for was on the premises then they could force entry, under Section 117 of PACE 1984, to search for them.

### 1.2 Searching someone's home address after an arrest has been made:

If somebody has been arrested for an offence, they will be asked to give the address where they live.

The Police will then consider the use of **Section 18(1) of PACE 1984** to search this address.

If they decide to search the address, the Police officer would ask a Police Inspector to allow the search. If the Inspector thinks there is good reason to suspect property relating to that crime or a similar offence could be found at the address given, then that officer will be allowed to go there. The Police officer may force entry into the premises. Once in the property, Police officers can search everywhere the arrested individual has access to.

It is also possible for the police to search a property immediately, before the arrested individual gets to custody using **Section 18(5) of PACE 1984**. Officers should inform an Inspector following a search under this section.

### 1.3 Searching other properties after an arrest has been made:

**Section 32 of PACE 1984** is similar to Section 18 but, in addition, allows Police officers to search any premises that the person they have just arrested has come from, for example, if the person arrested was seen coming out of a property where they don't live police officers may decide that they wish to search that address.

### 1.4 Court Warrants: Drugs and property

Where the Police wish to search premises that cannot be covered by a Statutory Power they will approach the courts to seek their permission. The court will make a decision on whether there are enough grounds to suspect that the items that the Police seek are likely to be present, based on evidence given, and if there are, will then give permission by issuing a drugs warrant.

A drugs warrant is a written document held by the Police.  
There are several types of warrant. They can be:

**Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984** (provides several statutory powers allowing officers to search property for certain reasons.

Under the act, 'premise' includes vehicles and any tent or movable structure so a car, garden shed or garage could be part of the search.

If you are unhappy about how a warrant is conducted, there is information about complaint procedures in section 8 of this booklet.

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- a drugs warrant valid for one month under **Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971**
- a search warrant for stolen property valid for three months under **Section 26 of the Theft Act 1968**
- a warrant that would cover things that could be used as evidence under **Section 8 and 15 of PACE 1984**.

This means that the Police could hold these warrants for a period of time before using them, although that would be very rare.

### 1.5 Frequently Asked Questions

#### ***“Do officers need to knock first and do I have to let them in?”***

In most cases the officers would make some attempt to attract the attention of the persons inside, but it is possible that due to the previous behaviour of the individual or because they are looking for drugs, they could enter in a quicker and more aggressive manner. In these circumstances there would need to be reasonable and proportionate grounds to support the style of entry.

Police Officers can turn up and ask you to allow them to search your property without a statutory power or warrant but this is voluntary and you can refuse in these circumstances. If officers do have a warrant they should seek ‘permission’ to enter and search but you don’t have the right to refuse entry. If they need to, they could use force and individuals could be arrested if they obstruct the officers from carrying out their ‘lawful duty’. You risk being arrested for obstruction of a Constable in the lawful execution of their duty if it could be proved that you had tried to deceive the Police officer.

#### ***“Will I get a record of the search?”***

It is Police best practice to leave a document called a ‘Notice to occupier of premises searched’ but there are occasions when they don’t have this document with them. Under **Section 18 (1) and Section 18 (5)** this should be signed by the Inspector, but this is not always possible. In these circumstances, the Inspector’s name should appear on the document. There should also be a record of the search on a database at the Police station.

#### ***“How many officers will turn up?”***

Generally it will be more than one but could be many. This would depend on the number of rooms that need to be searched, the number of people on the premises and whether the Police have any reason to believe that those people may object or be ‘difficult’. It may also depend on what the Police are looking for.

#### ***“What time of day will this occur?”***

There is no guidance in law specifying appropriate times for the police to search and they will make this decision based on a number of different factors relating to the particular case. The Police should be able to justify any action taken, including decisions made about the time of day.

#### ***“What happens if I am not home or my children are in?”***

The officer has a power under **Section 117 of PACE 1984** to force entry into the property if needs be. If the Police are aware that children are or could be present, this would form part of their action plan in relation to the search, especially if this is a ‘raid’ type entry with lots of officers in full protective clothing rushing into a property. The officers can search anywhere inside a premises if they suspect that the individual in custody would have access to that room. This could include a child’s bedroom or nursery.

#### ***“What if the person gives my address but doesn’t live here?”***

This is always a difficult situation to deal with if the Police do not know any different, as they can still enter by force if need be.

#### ***“Am I allowed to watch the search?”***

A friend, neighbour or other person must be allowed to witness the search if the occupier wishes, unless the officer in charge of the search has reasonable grounds for believing the presence of the person asked for would seriously hinder the investigation or endanger officers or other people. A search must not be unreasonably delayed for this purpose.

#### ***“Do I have to pay for damage done to my property?”***

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**Section 117 of PACE 1984** allows the officer to use force to gain entry in a number of different circumstances. This could mean breaking down the door or smashing a window. The cost of repairing this damage is the home owners' / occupiers' liability and not that of the Police. In order to protect your belongings the Police must ensure that the property is secured before leaving but in most cases this is also at the home owners' / occupiers' expense.

### 2. POLICE CUSTODY

#### 2.1 Young people and people with learning difficulties

If someone is under 17 years old, or has learning difficulties and has been detained by the Police, they should not be interviewed until their parent, guardian or an appropriate adult is present, unless a delay would result in injury or harm to other people or property.

#### 2.2 Speaking to your relative when they've been arrested

Anyone arrested will be taken to the nearest custody suite with free cells. If you call Sussex Police they will be able to put you through to one of the local suites: Brighton (Hollingbury), Chichester, Crawley, Eastbourne, Hastings and Worthing.

Once all planned searches have taken place (this may include other properties the individual has access to) you should be able to speak directly to the person in custody. You can do this by calling custody and asking to speak to the Duty Sergeant or Assistant. Your call will then be transferred to the cell and you will be able to speak to your relative through the cell intercom system.

#### 2.3 Support for a substance user while in custody

**Drugs and alcohol:** Everyone booked into custody is asked a standard set of questions. This includes a question about whether they are dependant on drugs or alcohol. If they answer 'yes' they will be asked if they want to see a drug or alcohol worker, from the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) Team. Most people answer 'no' to this question, but DIP workers undertake proactive visits to cells to reach those with substance misuse problems.

**Mental Health:** If someone is detained under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983, they will receive a psychiatric assessment while in the police cells from a Force Medical Examiner. An Approved Social Worker, Community Psychiatric Nurse (CPN) and Doctor may also be called to make a further assessment.

If someone is arrested for a crime but has mental health needs, these will be assessed before the crime is investigated.

People often express frustration at not being given information about the support their loved ones receive while in custody. However, information about the services used by the individual while in custody cannot be shared with relatives unless permission is given by the individual, or they are under 18 years old.

#### 2.3 Getting information about the charge/likely release

Most families would like to be warned when a relative is released from custody but it is unlikely that they will be informed when this happens. It is also unlikely that families will be notified of what they have been charged with, unless they are a witness, have made a statement or the person being released is under 18 years old.

For information about bail addresses see section 6

### 3. Drug Testing on Arrest

The police are allowed to drug test if someone is arrested in the following circumstances.

#### POLICE STATION CONTACT DETAILS:

Telephone: 101  
Brighton  
(Hollingbury):  
11 & 12 A&B  
Crowhurst Road,  
Hollingbury,  
Brighton, BN1 8AF.

Worthing:  
21 Chatsworth Road,  
Worthing, BN11 1LY.

Eastbourne:

D.I.P. IN BRIGHTON  
AND HOVE  
B.D.A.R.S. Brighton  
Drugs Arrest Referral  
Scheme: The arrest  
referral team aims to  
engage with drug  
misusers in police  
custody, catching  
offenders at arrest  
and offering them  
fast track

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If they have been arrested for or charged with a 'trigger offence'; or  
A police Inspector or higher rank has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the offence was linked to the use of heroin, cocaine or crack cocaine, and authorises the taking of the sample.

### 3.1 Trigger Offences

- Trigger offences are generally those involving stealing, fraud or drugs, including;
- Theft and attempted theft
- Robbery and attempted robbery
- Burglary and attempted burglary
- Aggravated burglary
- Handling stolen goods and attempting to do so
- Taking a conveyance without authority/owners consent (TWOC)
- Aggravated TWOC
- Going equipped for burglary or theft
- Fraud and any attempted fraud by false representation, failing to disclose information, or by abuse of position.
- Possession of articles used in frauds.
- Begging and persistent begging
- Possession of a specified controlled drug
- Production or supply of a specified controlled drug
- Possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply where the drug is that specified class A drug

### 3.2 Method of testing

Saliva swabs are taken to see if heroin, cocaine or crack cocaine have been used.

The police cannot use force to take any sample for the purpose of drug testing. However, not giving a sample for testing is a separate offence punishable by a prison sentence of up to 3 months and/or a fine.

### 3.3 Disagreement with a test result

The person giving the sample, can disagree with the results. In this case, the sample will be sent to a laboratory to be tested again. This will also happen when there is a positive drug test and you have admitted to using any medicine, whether prescribed or not, in the last 24 hours.

### 3.4 The effects of a positive drug test

If there is a positive test given for heroin, cocaine or crack cocaine, that person can be made to attend an assessment with a drugs worker to see if they tend to use class A drugs, are likely to again and are suitable for treatment.

**EVEN IF THE PERSON IS RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE OFFENCE FOR WHICH THEY WERE ARRESTED, THEY WILL STILL HAVE TO ATTEND THE DRUG APPOINTMENT GIVEN.**

They may also have to attend a follow up appointment if the drugs worker thinks this is needed.

**IF NEITHER APPOINTMENTS ARE ATTENDED, OR THEY DO NOT STAY FOR THE WHOLE TIME, THIS IS A SEPARATE PUNISHABLE OFFENCE WITH PRISON OR A FINE.**

A positive test result will also be passed on to the court and may be taken into account when the court makes a decision on bail.

### 3.5 Drug testing on children

Testing on arrest is not currently carried out with those that are under 18 years of age.

## 4. COURTS

If someone is arrested and charged by the Police they will have to go to court. When they leave the Police Station they should be given the date, time and location of the court hearing that they are expected to attend.

### 4.1 Getting information about court appearances.

If the person arrested and charged is under 16 years old their parent or carer **must** attend court with them. If they cannot attend, the young person should be accompanied by another responsible adult. In these circumstances it is



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likely that you would have been present when the young person was released on bail, at which point you should have been given the court hearing details.

If the person arrested and charged is over 16, and hasn't shared information with you about the court date, you may be able to get this information from the court, although they may not be able to discuss the case with you for legal reasons. Often the courts only receive information a day or two before each case so might not be able to provide this information ahead of time if it hasn't been passed to them by the Police.

### 4.2 Attending court

If you have any concerns about going to court you can speak to a member of court staff who can advise you on court procedures. If you or your family member needs legal advice, they may be able to get this free from a law centre or the Citizens Advice Bureau. Those on low incomes may also be eligible for free, confidential advice from Community Legal Advice.

Any member of public, including young people over the age of 14 years old can attend court and watch the proceedings from the public gallery. There aren't crèche facilities so childcare will need to be arranged for younger children.

The names of those due in court will appear on the court list in the foyer (this may vary between courts). The list will tell you which court they will be heard in. If their name does not appear you can ask the reception desk or an usher and they will be able to help.

### 4.3 Speaking to your family member before, during or after the court hearing

If the person due in court has been kept in custody by the Police you will not be able to speak to them immediately before or during the court hearing.

Similarly, if someone before the court receives a custodial sentence you will not be able to see them before they are taken back to the custody suite or to prison. This can be very distressing for families so you should try to prepare yourself and those with you for this possibility.

## 5. PRISON

If your relative is remanded or sentenced to prison there are a number of services that can support you during this time.

For information about individual prisons and for advice and support, visit the prison service website [www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk](http://www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk).

### 5.1 Looking for your relative

If you aren't sure which prison someone is in you can contact the Prisoner Location Service, who will ask you for some details about yourself and the person you are looking for, including their date of birth. The prisoner will then be asked to give consent before you are informed of their whereabouts.

### 5.2 Where to get help

Offenders' Families Helpline is free and confidential 0808 808 2003. It operates seven days a week: Monday to Friday 9:00am - 8:00pm, Saturday and Sunday 10:00am - 3:00pm

You can also visit their website [www.prisonersfamilieshelpline.org.uk](http://www.prisonersfamilieshelpline.org.uk)

### COURT CONTACT DETAILS:

The location of the court may vary depending on which Police Station someone is charged at.

You can find contact details of each local court using the search tool on the home page of the 'Justice' website: [www.justice.gov.uk](http://www.justice.gov.uk).

Details for the Citizens Advice Bureau and Community Legal Advice are in section 9 of this booklet.

### PRISONER LOCATION SERVICE

PO Box 2152  
Birmingham  
B15 1SD  
Fax: 0121 626 3474  
[prisoner.location.service@noms.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:prisoner.location.service@noms.gsi.gov.uk)

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If you have immediate concerns about a prisoner's health or safety call the prison and ask to speak to the Duty Governor or the Chaplain, otherwise you can write to the Prison Governor, who should reply within 30 days. Details about individual prisons can be found on the prison service website.

### 6. WHEN THE OFFENDER IS RELEASED

Your family member may be released on bail by the Police or courts and given a date when they are expected to re-appear in court.

#### 6.1 Bail from custody or returning home from prison

It is important to think about looking after yourself and the rest of your family. If you decide you don't want your relative to come back to your home, and do not want the Police or courts to use your address as a bail address, you have the right to refuse. When this happens the Police will either hold the individual in custody or will find an alternative address for them to stay at.

#### Did you know?

If you have concerns about someone being released on bail returning to your address you can request specific restrictions or conditions of bail.

#### 6.2 Probation & Youth Offending Service

Offenders will come into contact with a Probation Trust or Youth Offending Service if they are on a Community Order or have been released from prison.

The Probation Service is responsible for:

- Preparing reports that assess offenders to help courts and the Parole Board to make their decisions
- Supervising Community Orders made by courts
- Supervising offenders released from prison on license

The purpose of its work with offenders is to "punish, help, change and, where necessary, control" in order to reduce the risk that offenders will re-offend and thereby to protect the public.

The Probation Service may need to contact family members if someone gives that address for release from custody or whilst subject to supervision to ensure that the address is appropriate. This may involve a home visit. If someone on license or a community order lives with you, they may receive home visits during this period of supervision. When this happens some support is offered to the family to ensure that their resettlement is successful.

Contact details for the local probation office are listed on the Surrey and Sussex Probation Trust website [www.surreysussexprobation.gov.uk](http://www.surreysussexprobation.gov.uk) on the 'Contact' page.

Probation officers can pass on information about a client only if that individual gives them permission; otherwise all information is kept confidential.

The Youth Offending Service (YOS) is a multi-agency team, including: police, probation, education, social services and health. It is coordinated by the local authority and is overseen by the Youth Justice Board and Ministry of Justice. Its aim is to prevent offending, re-offending and to prevent young people being sent into custody. It works with young offenders on offending behaviour programmes, reparation activities and victim work, provides support to parents and helps young people find education and health services where required.

#### 6.3 Tagging and Curfews

For information about tagging and curfews visit the Surrey and Sussex Probation Trust website 'Been sentenced?' page. This information also applies to young offenders.

Police and the tagging company are responsible for checking someone is sticking to their curfew. They will make visits to the offender's address during the curfew period and ask to see the person at that address. Most curfews



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require the individual to be at a stated address from early evening until early morning. This means police visits are likely to be at unsocial hours.

### 7. DEALING WITH SOMEONE ELSE'S DEBT

There are occasions when a family member may have built up some debt associated with your address. If you are in this situation you should encourage that person to contact the Citizens Advice Bureau to sort out a payment plan. If they are not willing to do this, you should contact them yourself.

#### 7.1 Bailiffs

In some circumstances, after receiving a warning notice, a bailiff may visit your address to redeem costs. The Citizens Advice Bureau has some valuable information and will be able to advise you about this.

If you are informed that a bailiff will be coming to remove goods from your property, then you should seek advice immediately.

#### Do I have to let them in?

In the majority of cases bailiffs will have gained a court order to legally enter your property and must do so through '*gaining peaceful entry*'. This means that they are allowed to enter only with the home owner's permission, without breaking in, although bailiffs are allowed to gain access through an open window or door. The only exception to this is if there are unpaid criminal fines and the court has granted permission to break into the property.

Once inside they have the power to search every room, even using forced entry, to recover goods to the value of debt belonging to the person specified on the warrant. The bailiff is also entitled to enter again in the future without the resident's permission.

#### YOUR RIGHTS

The bailiff should be acting under strict policies and procedures and you are entitled to be treated with fairness and respect. This means that you should not be discriminated against, threatened, or be misled to believe that they have greater legal authority than is the case.

There are formal ways to make a complaint about a bailiff if you have reason to do so. For more information please contact the Citizens Advice Bureau, details of which are in section 9 of this booklet.

#### 7.2 Drug Test

Although it's unlikely to happen, some people fear that drug dealers may come round, especially if a large quantity of drugs have been seized, to collect money owed.

It is important to remember that irrespective of previous events or of a family member's involvement with the Criminal Justice System, the Police have a responsibility to protect the public and will always respond to any concerns you have.

In an emergency always call 999.

### 8. WHAT TO DO IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A COMPLAINT

#### 8.1 Making a complaint about the Police

The simplest way is to contact the nearest police station in person, by post, phone, fax or email. To find your nearest Police Station visit [www.neighbourhoodpolicing.co.uk](http://www.neighbourhoodpolicing.co.uk)

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Alternatively you can contact the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC). You can do this by phone, email, post, fax or minicom. You can find more information about how to make a complaint about the police on the IPCC website at: [www.ipcc.gov.uk](http://www.ipcc.gov.uk). You can also find information on how your complaint will be investigated and what the outcome might be. You can download a complaint form or complete one online.

### 8.2 Making a complaint about Probation

Any complaint has to be about an action or decision taken by probation staff, the Trust Board, a board member, a contractor, agent or volunteer working for the probation service. You can also complain about a failure to take an action or decision by any of these people.

A complaint can be made by a person who has had a probation report written about them, a person convicted of an offence who is under probation supervision or accommodated in approved premises, victims of people convicted of offences, people who have suffered physical injury or distress or theft or damage to their property as a result of the conduct of a person subject to a community order or on licence and the parents, spouse, cohabitee, siblings or children falling in the categories mentioned above where that person has died.

The aim is to try to resolve complaints as quickly, informally and satisfactorily as possible. To start this process it is recommended that you speak to the relevant Senior Probation Officer at the Probation Office that manages the sentence for the person concerned.

This contact can often resolve the complaint satisfactorily without the need to undertake a formal investigation. If you are unable to resolve the matter informally, you should send the complaint in writing to the Chief Executive

#### IPCC CONTACT DETAILS:

Independent Police  
Complaints Commission  
5th floor  
90 High Holborn  
London  
WC1V 6BH  
Tel: 0845 300 2002  
Minicom: 020 7404 0431  
Fax: 02920 361 948  
E-mail:  
[enquiries@ipcc.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@ipcc.gsi.gov.uk)

#### PROBATION CHIEF EXECUTIVE CONTACT DETAILS:

The Chief Executive  
Surrey & Sussex Probation  
Trust  
Invicta House  
Trafalgar Place  
Brighton  
BN1 4FR

## 9. LEARNING MORE ABOUT DRUGS

It can be worrying if a loved one starts to use drugs or alcohol, but it is important that you communicate as a family and talk about your concerns. Some people feel that they do not know enough about drugs and alcohol and worry that they'll get lost or confused if someone is using terminology or slang to describe what they are using.

There are a number of websites that you can visit which will provide you with more information and should be able to answer any questions you might have. You can also call any of the services listed under the section 9, overleaf to ask for advice.

### 9.1 Useful websites and telephone numbers.

#### Talk to Frank

[www.talktofrank.com](http://www.talktofrank.com) is a national website with an A-Z of drugs. This includes information about slang terms, the effects and appearance of different drugs, the law, cost and risks. The website also has information for people affected by someone else's drug use and for parents concerned about their children.

Talk to Frank has a free, confidential 24 hour helpline - **0800 77 66 00**

### 9.2 Training Opportunities

The Pavilions Families and Carers Team (FACT) offers access to the following free training for the family, friends or carers of substance users:

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- Basic counselling and communication skills
- First aid and overdose training
- Drug and Alcohol Basic Awareness
- Self-assertiveness training

For more information you can contact FACT directly (contact details on the next page).

### 10. GETTING SUPPORT IN BRIGHTON & HOVE

#### 10.1 For someone affected by someone else's drug or alcohol use

<p><b>Pavilions Families &amp; Carers service</b></p>	<p>At Pavilions we understand how deeply families, friends and carers can be affected by the substance misuse of those they care about, so we offer support services for them or anyone in the local community experiencing the effects of someone else's drug or alcohol problem.</p> <p>It is not easy to overcome drug or alcohol dependency, but people can and do recover. Family, friends and carers can be a vital avenue of support and can provide the hope and inspiration that they need to turn their lives around. But often, the family cannot do it alone. That's where support service like ours, dedicated to helping the relatives of substance users, comes in.</p> <p><b>Our Services Include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pavilions Freephone, 24 hours a day - 0800 014 9819</li><li>• Advice, information and support</li><li>• Assessment of support needs</li><li>• Support Groups</li><li>• Outreach Support</li><li>• One-to-one support</li><li>• Counselling</li><li>• Relationship Counselling</li><li>• Structured Education Groups</li><li>•</li></ul>	<p>Anyone can call the Pavilions Freephone number 0800 014 9819, for information and advice, 24 hours a day. You can also email us directly at: <a href="mailto:Familyandcarers@pavilions.org.uk">Familyandcarers@pavilions.org.uk</a> When you contact us we can discuss your specific situation and work with you to find the best solution. We can offer you a range of support options, further information and referrals to other services.</p>
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## Police Procedures

### 10.2 For young people using drugs or alcohol

<b>RU-ok?</b>	Offers a free and confidential service to young people under 18 years old. The team provides a specialist service to young people affected by drug and alcohol use, their parents and carers, and professionals involved in their care. Services include assessments, one to one support, telephone support and advice, family support and treatment.	Telephone 01273 293966 Website <a href="http://www.areyouok.org.uk">www.areyouok.org.uk</a> Visit 1 Regency Road, Brighton, BN1 2RU. Contact Times 9-5 Mon- Thurs 9-4.30 Fri
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### 10.3 For adults using drugs or alcohol

<b>PavilionsHarm Reduction Service</b>	Offers a free, open-access information and advice service to those affected by substance use. This includes: referral to structured treatment, needle exchange, outreach, group work, complementary therapies, hepatitis screening and vaccinations, aftercare, peer support, and 'holding' groups for those waiting for treatment	Richmond House, Richmond Road, Brighton BN2 3RL and 9 The Drive, Hove Tel 01273 731900 (office hours) or 0800 014 9819 (24 hours) The needle exchange is located at Morley Street Clinic, central Brighton
<b>Pavilions Substance Misuse Treatment Services</b>	A multi disciplinary team that provides treatments for people with drug and alcohol problems in the city. These include assessments, substitute prescribing, psychosocial interventions, care coordinating including referrals, 1:1 interventions, drug rehabilitation requirement and counselling.	Richmond House, Richmond Road, Brighton BN2 3RL and 9 The Drive, Hove Tel 01273 731900 (office hours) or 0800 014 9819 (24 hours) Hove: 9 The Drive Hove Telephone: 01273 823026  Contact Times Mon-Fri, 9-5
<b>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans (LGBT) Drug &amp; Alcohol Workers</b>	Offer information, advice and support to anyone aged 16 and over with substance misuse issues who identifies as LGBT. The team will also support people to access specialist services when appropriate. The service provides both one to one sessions and workshops by request. It can offer home visits if necessary and works from a number of community venues.	Telephone 01273 607575 Contact Times 9-5 weekdays
<b>Brighton Oasis Project (BOP)</b>	Part of Pavilions Substance Misuse Services - Offers a women's only service to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol related harm to women and their children. This includes crèche, structured day programme, outreach for sex workers, young women's group and open access and appointments/drop in	Telephone 01273 696970 Website <a href="http://www.oasisproject.org.uk">www.oasisproject.org.uk</a> Visit 22 Richmond Place, Brighton BN2 9NA Contact Times Open access 1.15 - 3.15 Mon, Tue, Wed, Fri Main office 9.30-5 Mon - Fri.

## Police Procedures

### 10.4 Other local services

<b>Sussex Police</b>		In an emergency call 999. To report non urgent crime call 101.
<b>Citizens Advice Bureau</b>	Offers practical, up-to-date information and advice on a wide range of topics, including; debt, benefits, housing, legal, discrimination, employment, immigration, consumer and other problems. The service provides free, independent, confidential and impartial advice to everyone on their rights and responsibilities. It values diversity, promotes equality and challenges discrimination.	Get advice from Brighton and Hove Citizens Advice Bureau or book an appointment at the Central Hove offices at 1 Tisbury Road Hove, BN3 4AH, by phone 0845 1203710, Online <a href="http://www.brightonhovecab.org.uk">www.brightonhovecab.org.uk</a> ,  You can also visit <a href="http://www.adviceguide.org.uk">www.adviceguide.org.uk</a> for practical, reliable information and further details about your local Citizens Advice Bureau outside of Brighton.
<b>Sussex Mental Healthline</b>	Information and advice for anyone concerned about their own mental health or that of a relative or friend.	0300 5000 101. Monday to Friday 5pm – 9am, and 24 hours at weekends and bank holidays)
<b>RISE – Freedom from Domestic Abuse</b>	A charity which supports women, children and young people affected by domestic abuse in Brighton & Hove and across West Sussex. Services include: refuge accommodation and resettlement, crisis appointments, counselling, housing, legal and financial advice, solicitors appointments, support groups, play therapy, 1-to-1 support and training and preventative education.	Call Rise on 01273 622 822  National Domestic Violence Helpline 0808 2000 247  <b>Call 999 if you or someone you know is in danger</b>
<b>Brighton &amp; Hove Council: Parenting Team</b>	Information and advice for parents who are in need of parenting support or advice. Information about Triple P parenting interventions available in the city. Also further information on Family Days run in local prisons available.	You can contact the Parenting Team on 294471 or see website <a href="http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/parentingteam">www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/parentingteam</a>

**Cascade Creative Recovery** Based in their café and community centre in Baker Street, Brighton

### 10.5 National support

<b>Adfam</b>	National organisation for the parents and families of drug and alcohol users.	<a href="http://www.adfam.org.uk">www.adfam.org.uk</a> 0207 553 7640
<b>AL-ANON &amp; ALATEEN</b>	Al-anon is worldwide and offers understanding and support for families and friends of problem drinkers, whether the alcoholic is still drinking or not Alateen, part of Al-anon, is for young people aged 12 – 20 who have been affected by someone else's drinking, usually that of a parent	<a href="http://www.al-anonuk.org.uk">www.al-anonuk.org.uk</a> 0207 403 0888

## Police Procedures

<b>FRANK</b>	The national drug helpline	www.talktofrank.com 0800 776 600 - open 24 hours.
<b>Drinkline</b>	Free and confidential services for anyone concerned about their own or someone else's drinking.	0800 917 8282 – open 24hr
<b>Drugline</b>	Drugline is an independent drugs information and support charity based in London. It provides free and confidential information and support for people with drug and alcohol related issues, their families and friends.	www.drugline.org 0808 1 606 606
<b>Drug scope</b>	Provides quality drug information, promotes effective responses to drug taking, undertakes research, advises on policy-making and encourages informed debate.	http:// www.drugscope.org.uk/
<b>Methadone Alliance</b>	Provides advocacy, training and helpline services to those currently in drug or alcohol treatment, those who have accessed treatment in the past and those who may access treatment in the future.	http://www.m-alliance.org.uk/index.html
<b>Know Cannabis</b>	This website can help someone assess their cannabis use, its impact on their life and how to make changes if they want to.	www.knowcannabis.org.uk
<b>British Liver Trust</b>	For information on blood-borne viruses (Hepatitis A,B,C )	www.britishlivertrust.org.uk /
<b>Mind</b>	For information on drug and alcohol use and mental health	www.mind.org.uk
<b>International Harm Reduction Association</b>	For the latest information on harm reduction, from an international perspective.	www.ihra.net/
<b>Oasis Online by Crew (2000)</b>	This website has online assessments for cocaine and alcohol.	<a href="http://www.oasionline.co.uk">www.oasionline.co.uk</a>
<b>Community Legal Advice</b>	Community Legal Advice (CLA) is a free and confidential advice service in England and Wales paid for by legal aid. If you are living on a low income or benefits, you may be eligible for free specialist advice from legal advisers on issues including: benefits and tax credits; debt, education; housing; employment; and family problems.	0845 345 4 345  Monday to Friday 9.00am to 8.00pm, Saturday 9.00am to 12.30pm

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