

Responding to intimidating behaviour

Information for Parliamentarians

MARCH 2019



Foreword from Max Hill QC



I am pleased to provide this information pack for Parliamentarians to assist you and your staff to recognise and report potential crimes in England and Wales. This pack has been developed in a context in which Parliamentarians have been the targeted victims of criminal conduct. I take that very seriously indeed. Criminal offences committed against Parliamentarians imperil both the democratic process and public service.

In my view, the vigour and dynamism of our democracy depends upon free speech and freedom of association, and that means the lively, robust, and challenging expression of those freedoms. However, there are unquestionably people who claim to exercise these freedoms but who are, in fact, committing a crime. As a matter of law, a person cannot rely on freedoms when they seek to reduce the freedoms of others. I am in no doubt that a claim to these freedoms cannot act as a shield to the investigation and prosecution of crime.

Equality before the law lies at the heart of an effective, independent and fair public prosecution service. I am, nevertheless, aware of the cumulative impact of specific targeting of Parliamentarians, as well as the current climate, on you and your staff. The CPS takes seriously its responsibility to work with our partners to create a safe society. Investigation is a matter for the police and CPS prosecutors must review every case referred to us by them. Parliamentarians who consider that a crime may have taken place must report it to the police so that an investigation can take place. Once a case has been referred to the CPS, I will ensure our prosecutors will keep you informed of their decision-making.

Identifying whether or not the line between rude and offensive has been crossed into grossly offensive and menacing, or the line between boisterous and loud has been crossed into threatening and abusive, may sometimes involve a difficult judgement call. Where it does, that decision is made by an independent prosecutor based on an objective assessment of the evidence alone.

I cannot expect everyone to agree with the decisions taken by CPS prosecutors in every case. Crucially, however, the CPS explains its decisions, pursuant to the Victim's Code, and we ensure that

appropriate avenues of challenge are open. This pack explains the CPS decision-making process, and the different ways we can be held to account.

While the CPS has a central role to play in delivering justice where criminal offences have been committed against Parliamentarians, I agree with the Committee on Standards in Public Life that a range of stakeholders, including social media companies, broadcast and print media, Government and Parliamentarians themselves, have a vital role to play in preventing this type of behaviour. The CPS stands ready to support those stakeholders in this important endeavour, while continuing to make the decision to prosecute independently and fearlessly and, where the Code test is met, bring offenders to justice.

I hope you find this information useful, and I'm grateful for the contributions of the Attorney General's Office and the police in compiling this pack.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Max Hill". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Max Hill QC

Director of Public Prosecutions

About this document

This information is intended to assist Parliamentarians and your staff who may be victims of intimidating behaviour. We recognise that there has been an increase in reports of certain kinds of criminal conduct, including public order offences, criminal damage, communications offences, assaults, harassment or stalking offences and hate crime. Criminal offences committed against Parliamentarians imperil both the democratic process and public service.

As the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) of England and Wales, we want to assist Parliamentarians in our jurisdiction to:

- recognise conduct that may potentially be a criminal offence in England and Wales, in order to inform and assist them in any contact they have with the police and wider criminal justice system; and
- explain the decision-making process when a criminal allegation is made, and how the CPS is accountable for that decision-making.

As with every victim or witness, if you or member of your team believes that a criminal offence has been committed, you are encouraged to report it to the police.

Every case is considered on its merits, and the law must be applied according to the facts and context. Most of the words that constitute the key elements of these offences (e.g. threatening; hostility; intention; course of conduct; grossly offensive) are not defined by law. Their ordinary, everyday meaning applies.

This information pack outlines a number of different offences under the law in England and Wales, although it cannot cover all potential scenarios. It should not be treated as legal advice, nor is it meant to be an exhaustive account of these areas of law or police and CPS processes.

Police forces and the CPS in England and Wales do not have the power to, respectively, investigate and prosecute offences wholly outside of our jurisdiction. For guidance on how to recognise and report potential offences in:

- Scotland please see guidance on the website of [Police Scotland](#)
- Northern Ireland please see the website of the [Police Service of Northern Ireland](#).

We hope this information pack provides Parliamentarians with a helpful guide to reporting intimidating behaviour and navigating the criminal justice system.

Contents

Foreword from Max Hill QC	2
About this document	4
Reporting to the police.....	6
Investigation and charge.....	7
Victim Personal Statement.....	7
Keeping you informed	8
Public order offences	9
Criminal damage	9
Assaults	9
Harassment or stalking offences.....	10
Hate crime	11
Communications offences	11
Making a threat to kill.....	11
How the CPS decide to prosecute The Code Test	13
How to challenge a decision.....	14
The Victims Code.....	14
Challenging a decision Challenging a decision by the police	14
Challenging a decision by the CPS	15
Who to contact for further information	17
Contacting the police	17
Contacting your Chief Crown Prosecutor in England and Wales	17
Who to contact for additional support	23

About the process

If you think you have been a victim or witness to a crime you have a vital role to play in the criminal justice system. We need your help to tell us, and sometimes the court, what happened so we can make fully informed and objective decisions.

Reporting to the police

The police are responsible for investigating crimes. If you are concerned about intimidating behaviour, or think that you or a colleague may have been a victim of crime, please contact the police as soon as possible:

- Emergencies: In an emergency you should phone 999 and ask for the police.
- Non-emergency situations: In non-emergency situations you should phone 101 and you will be transferred to your local police force.

These contact details are the same, whether you are contacting the police in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

If you wish to remain anonymous you can report a crime to Crimestoppers by phoning 0800 555 111 or by visiting www.crimestoppers-uk.org.

You should contact the police where you know or suspect the following actions or behaviour:

- Communications, on or offline, which contain excessively abusive or threatening language;
- Repeated unwanted contact may constitute harassment or stalking;
- Racial, homophobic or other discriminatory abuse and threats.

The following indicators ('red flags') may signal an escalation and should be brought to the immediate attention of your local police:

- A threat of imminent violence;
- Fixation on you;
- Access to weapons, or weapons skills;
- The release of information about you which is not already in the public domain.

If you are able to preserve evidence of what has happened, for instance a note made of the contents of a telephone call, or a screenshot of an online communication, then please provide this to the police on your first contact with them.

Investigation and charge

The police are responsible for investigating an allegation that a criminal offence has been committed. During the investigation stage the police may seek advice from the CPS but they are accountable for the investigative decisions they make, which include whether to investigate, how to investigate and the timescale of the investigation. Depending on the complexity of the case, the police investigations can take some time to be completed.

Minor offences, such as some public order offences, are time-limited and must be charged within six months of their commission. As a consequence, early reporting is essential, otherwise the charge may be time-barred and the case cannot go to court. The information below indicates which offences are time-limited. No time limit applies to more serious offences.

When the police think they have completed their investigation, they may pass the information to the CPS. The CPS will make the decision whether or not to prosecute in cases involving more serious offences, while the police are able to take this decision in cases involving more minor offences. The [Director's Guidance on Charging 5th edition](#) explains how charging decisions are made.

Any decision to prosecute must be taken in accordance with the [Code for Crown Prosecutors](#), which sets out the two-stage test which must be satisfied for a prosecution to be commenced:

1. there is sufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction for the offence alleged;
and
2. a prosecution is required in the public interest.

The police will only submit a case to the CPS for a charging decision where they themselves are satisfied this two-stage test is met and where any action plan set by the CPS has been completed. Either the police or the CPS will write to a victim to confirm whether a case is being charged or not. If you are the victim and the police or CPS later decide not to proceed or substantially change the charge(s), you will be told the reasons why within five working days.

Victim Personal Statement

If you are a victim, in addition to giving a witness statement you can give a Victim Personal Statement (VPS). This allows you to describe the effect that a crime has had on you and could include the following:

- How the crime has affected you physically, emotionally or financially;
- Whether you feel vulnerable or intimidated;
- If you are worried about the defendant being given bail;
- Whether you are considering claiming compensation;
- Anything else you think may be helpful or relevant.

The statement can be made at the same time as your witness statement and can be added to at any point before the court hearing. The police, the CPS, the defence, and the magistrates and judges at the courts may all see the statement.

Keeping you informed

When you report a crime, you will be given the contact details of the police officer or “crime desk” dealing with your case and a crime reference number, which you will need to refer to if you want to contact the police again about the incident, or if you want to make an insurance or compensation claim.

Once a case is started the police will pass the file on to their local Witness Care Unit (WCU). The WCU manages the care of victims and witnesses from the point of charge through to the conclusion of a case. The WCU is managed by the police, not the CPS.

Your witness care officer will contact you if the defendant(s) have pleaded not guilty to discuss any support and assistance that you may require to attend court. This includes the need for special measures.

The WCU will:

- Let you know where and when the trial will happen;
- Arrange for you to visit the court before the trial starts, so you know what to expect;
- Help you get to the trial and give evidence, e.g. by assisting you to arrange child care or transport to court.

For more information about what happens from reporting the crime to passing sentence and what you can expect from the CPS please see: <https://www.cps.gov.uk/victims-witnesses>.

About the legal framework

Public order offences

The following offences are contrary to the Public Order Act 1986 and relate to threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or display of visible representations, which:

- Are likely to cause fear of, or to provoke, immediate violence: [section 4](#)
- Intentionally cause harassment, alarm or distress: [section 4A](#)
- Are likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress (threatening or abusive words or behaviour only): [section 5](#).

These offences are all time-limited and must be charged within six months. It is a defence to section 4A and section 5 for the accused to demonstrate that their conduct was reasonable, which must be interpreted in accordance with the freedom of expression and other freedoms.

If these freedoms are engaged, a justification for interference (by prosecution) with them must be convincingly established. A prosecution may only proceed if necessary and proportionate.

For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#).

Criminal damage

Where a person destroys or damages any property belonging to another person, they are guilty of [criminal damage](#) if they intended by their actions to destroy or damage the property, or if they were reckless in doing so, contrary to section 1(1) Criminal Damage Act 1971. This is not time limited. The legislation provides for defences of honest belief in a [lawful excuse](#).

An aggravated form of the offence, which is not time-limited, is committed if the suspect intends or is reckless as to whether life will be endangered by the destruction or damage to property.

[Threatening](#) criminal damage is also an offence, contrary to section 2 of the same Act, which is not time limited.

Assaults

In ascending order of seriousness, the most common offences of assault are: battery; assault occasioning actual bodily harm; inflicting grievous bodily harm; causing grievous bodily harm with intent to do so. Only battery is a time-limited offence and must be charged within six months. The [CPS legal guidance](#) outlines these offences and the considerations relevant to deciding the level of charge.

[Self-defence](#) or defence of another is a defence to a charge of assault, where a person honestly (even if mistakenly or unreasonably) believes in the need to defend themselves or another and uses reasonable force on the facts as they believe them to be.

Harassment or stalking offences

The [offence of harassment](#) contrary to the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 is committed where a person engages in a course of conduct that amounts to the harassment of another person, and they know it amounts to harassment or they ought to know.

“Course of conduct” is a fact-specific assessment. It requires behaviour on more than one occasion but this need not be the same behaviour on each occasion. A phone call, face-to-face meeting, e-mail or tweet are different types of behaviour, but when taken together could be considered to amount to a course of conduct depending on factors such as the number of occasions and the period over which this took place. Behaviour that begins as a legitimate complaint or inquiry may turn into harassment if unreasonably prolonged or persistent. Conduct that is targeted at a small group of people can also amount to harassment, for example behaviour towards a campaign team intended to influence the candidate.

As with some public order offences, it is a defence to prove the conduct was reasonable where interpreted in accordance with freedom of expression and other freedoms. If these freedoms are engaged, a justification for interference with them (by prosecuting) must be convincingly established. A prosecution may only proceed if necessary and proportionate.

Further, a person commits an offence of harassment contrary to [section 42A](#) Criminal Justice and Policing Act 2001 if they are present outside or in the vicinity of a person’s dwelling for the purposes of compelling them to do something they are not obliged to do, or not do something they are entitled to do. The person must intend for their presence to amount to harassment, or they ought to know that it would; and their presence either amounts to or is likely to result in harassment of the person. This offence is time limited.

More widely, conduct with the intention of compelling another person to do something they are not obliged to do, or not do something they are entitled to do, is criminalised where it involves persistently following a person around, or following in a disorderly manner with two or more people, or watching or troubling a place where a person resides, works, carries on business or happens to be, by [section 241](#) Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (the provisions are not in law limited to labour disputes). This offence is time limited.

The [offence of stalking](#) can be characterised by behaviours demonstrating a fixation or obsession. The [offence of stalking](#) is committed where the offence of harassment is committed in a manner that amounts to stalking, a non-exhaustive list of examples includes:

- Following a person;
- Contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means;
- Publishing any statement or other material –
 - Relating or purporting to relate to a person; or
 - Purporting to originate from a person;

- Monitoring the use by a person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication;
- Loitering in any place (whether public or private);
- Interfering with any property in the possession of a person;
- Watching or spying on a person.

These offences are time-limited and must be charged within six months. Where they are committed so as to cause fear of violence they are not time-limited. For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#). Additional information on stalking is available from the Suzy Lamplugh Trust [here](#).

Hate crime

Sections 28 to 32 of the [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) provides that, where a series of existing offences – including assault, criminal damage, stalking, harassment and public order offences – are committed, and such an offence (i) was motivated by hostility to race or religion, or (ii) includes a demonstration of hostility towards the victim based on their race or religion, that a separate racially or religiously aggravated offence is committed attracting a greater penalty. The effect of these provisions is that offences which are racially or religiously aggravated are not time-limited other than section 5 Public Order Act 1986. For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#).

For those offences not covered but where the offence is motivated by hostility towards race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or transgender, or there is a demonstration of hostility towards the victim based on any of these characteristics, this must be treated as an aggravating factor at sentence and stated as such in open court: sections [145/146](#) Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Communications offences

[Section 1](#) of the Malicious Communications Act 1988 and [section 127](#) of the Communications Act 2003 criminalise the sending of certain communications including those alleged to be indecent, grossly offensive or menacing. Section 127 must be charged within six months from when sufficient material to charge has been passed to the CPS; section 1 is not time-limited.

“Menacing” means creating a sense of apprehension or fear in the likely recipient.

There is a high threshold to meet the objective test of whether or not a communication is “grossly offensive”. A prosecution is only viable where the communication in question crosses the high threshold necessary to protect freedom of expression, even unwelcome freedom of expression, particularly in the course of robust political debate. Communication which is merely offensive, shocking, rude or disturbing is likely to be protected as freedom of expression.

For further details, see the CPS published guidance [here](#).

Making a threat to kill

This is an offence contrary to [section 16](#) Offences Against the Person Act 1861. It is not time-limited.

Proof of the offence requires proof that the suspect intended that the person to whom the threat

was made would fear that it would be carried out (whether against that person or another person). In other words, proof of the offence relies on the state of mind of the suspect, rather than the person to whom the threat was made. This offence is addressed within the CPS published guidance [here](#).

How the CPS decide to prosecute

The Code Test

The CPS' function is not to decide whether a person is guilty of a criminal offence, but to make fair, independent and objective assessments about whether it is appropriate to present charges for the criminal court to consider. The CPS assessment of any case is not in any sense a finding of, or implication of, any guilt or criminal conduct. It is not a finding of fact, which can only be made by a court. It is an assessment of whether or not a court is likely to convict.

A prosecution can only commence when the two stage test of the [Code for Crown Prosecutors](#) has been satisfied:

- The evidential stage: whether the evidence obtained by the police investigation provides a realistic prospect of conviction. We do not treat cases involving MPs any differently when considering whether, having heard the evidence, a court is more likely than not to find the defendant guilty.
- The public interest stage: If there is sufficient evidence, the prosecutor will consider if a prosecution is required in the public interest. It has never been the rule that a prosecution will automatically take place once the evidential stage is met. At this stage, prosecutors do take into account the role of MPs in "serving the public;" and the impact on the community of MPs being successfully intimidated. Both of these factors would make it more likely that CPS would charge a case.

In some cases, the prosecutor may be satisfied that the public interest can be properly served by offering the offender the opportunity to have the matter dealt with by an out-of-court disposal rather than bringing a prosecution. A prosecutor will consider whether the disposal, for instance a caution, which may have conditions attached to it, is an appropriate response to the offender and/or the seriousness and consequences of the offending.

CPS prosecutors keep every case under review, so that they take account of any change in circumstances that occurs as the case develops, including what becomes known of the defence case. If appropriate, the CPS may change the charges or stop a case.

The Code Test is lower than the test applied by magistrates' or a jury, where the case must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

How to challenge a decision

The Victims Code

Being a victim or witness to a crime can often be difficult. We treat all victims and witnesses with respect and understanding throughout the justice process.

The [Code of Practice for Victims of Crime](#) (Victims Code) sets out minimum standards of service that victims can expect from the CPS and other criminal justice agencies. It aims to ensure that victims are provided with timely, accurate information about their case at all stages of the criminal justice process.

Victim Liaison Units (VLUs) are responsible for informing victims of decisions to stop a case or significantly change charges. The VLU will make contact with victims and serve as a dedicated point of contact, providing further information about CPS decisions. The VLU can also advise victims on how they can seek a review, make a complaint or provide feedback.

Challenging a decision

Challenging a decision by the police

If you, as a victim, are dissatisfied with the police's decision not to prosecute a suspect, you have a right to ask for a review of that decision. The review process is administered by each police force separately, so victims should contact the police force who took the decision in their case should they wish to exercise their right.

Victims may request a review within three months of being notified of the decision not to charge. Requests made after this period will be dealt with at the discretion of the police force.

The review should take a fresh view of the evidence and decide:

- whether a charging decision should be made;
- whether the matter should be referred to the CPS;
- whether further enquiries are necessary; or
- that no further action should be taken.

Reviews will not ordinarily be conducted until the conclusion of the investigation.

The right to review only applies where a suspect has been identified and interviewed under caution; where police make a decision not to bring proceedings in cases where they have the authority to

charge a suspect; or where police make a decision that the case does not meet the Threshold Test for referral to the CPS for a charging decision.

There are six potential outcomes of a review:

- The original decision to take no further action is upheld;
- The original decision is overturned and proceedings are commenced against the suspect, i.e. they are charged/summonsed;
- The original decision is overturned and the suspect is dealt with by way of an out of court disposal;
- The original decision is overturned and the case is referred to the CPS for a charging decision;
- It is determined that further enquires need to be completed before the reviewing officer can make their decision;
- The original decision is overturned but the case is statute-barred and proceedings cannot be instigated.

Challenging a decision by the CPS

If you are dissatisfied with the decision taken by the CPS in your case, mechanisms are available to challenge it:

- A victim may challenge a CPS decision under the [Victim's Right to Review](#) scheme. In the first instance, please contact the office where the qualifying decision was made. The details will have been provided to you when we told you that the decision had been made. If you do not have those details to hand, please see p19 for your local CPS office.

A request for a review should be made within 5 days of the decision being communicated for a prompt review to be enabled, however, requests for review will be considered up to 3 months after the original decision.

Where a review is requested after a statutory time limit for an offence has expired, the decision may still be reviewed. If the decision was found to be wrong, we unfortunately cannot charge but the CPS may offer an apology or compensation, depending on the circumstances.

- Any person may raise concerns about any aspect of the CPS' performance in correspondence under the [Feedback and Complaints](#) Procedure and there is no time limit for doing so. If you want to complain, the first thing to do is to talk to your local CPS (contacts on p.19) or the member of staff involved. They will try to resolve the problem

immediately. You can also make a complaint through our online form:
<https://www.cps.gov.uk/form/feedback>.

We will respond to complaints effectively and deal with them sensitively, fairly and thoroughly.

If you are dissatisfied with the CPS' response, you can refer a complaint to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO). You can either complete their online complaint form:

<https://www.ombudsman.org.uk/making-complaint/complain-us-getting-started/complaint-forms>

or call: 0345 015 4033.

Who to contact for further information

Contacting the police

To report an incident to the police, in an emergency, dial 999. If it is not an emergency, you can contact your local police by dialling 101. These contact details are the same whether you are in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

Contacting your Chief Crown Prosecutor in England and Wales

Police force	CPS Area	Contact details
Metropolitan Police	London North London South	<i>Head office:</i> 102 Petty France, 1st Floor, Zone A, London, SW1H 9EA DX 161330 Westminster 11 Tel: 020 3357 7000
City of London Police	London South	<i>Head office:</i> 102 Petty France, 1st Floor, Zone A, London, SW1H 9EA DX 161330 Westminster 11 Tel: 020 3357 7000
Dyfed-Powys Police	Cymru/Wales	<i>Area Headquarters and Cardiff Office:</i> 20th Floor, Capital Tower Greyfriars Road Cardiff, CF10 3PL Telephone: 02920 803800
Gwent Police		
North Wales Police		
South Wales Police		

Derbyshire Constabulary	East Midlands	<p><i>Nottingham office:</i></p> <p>2 King Edward Court King Edward Street Nottingham NG1 1EL Telephone: 0115 852 3300</p> <p><i>Leicester office:</i></p> <p>Princes Court 34 York Road Leicester LE1 5TU Telephone: 0116 204 6700</p>
Nottinghamshire Police		
Leicestershire Police		
Lincolnshire Police		
Northamptonshire Police		
Norfolk Constabulary	East of England	<p><i>Chelmsford office:</i></p> <p>County House 100 New London Road Chelmsford Essex CM2 0RG Telephone: 01245 455800</p> <p><i>Norwich office:</i></p> <p>Carmelite House St James' Court Whitefriars Norwich Norfolk NR3 1SL Telephone: 01603 693000</p>
Suffolk Constabulary		
Cambridgeshire Constabulary		
Essex Police		

Surrey Police	South East	<p><i>Guildford office:</i></p> <p>Millmead House, Millmead Guildford, GU2 4BB Telephone: 01483 468200</p> <p><i>Hove office:</i></p> <p>City Gate , 185 Dyke Road Hove, East Sussex, BN3 1TL Telephone: 01273 765600</p> <p><i>Canterbury office:</i></p> <p>Riding Gate House 37 Old Dover Road Canterbury , Kent, CT1 3JG Telephone: 01227 866000</p>
Sussex Police		
Kent Police		
Avon and Somerset Police	South West	<p><i>Bristol office:</i></p> <p>5th Floor, Kite Wing Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Bristol, BS1 6PN Telephone: 0117 930 2800</p> <p><i>Exeter office:</i></p> <p>Longbrook House, New North Road, Exeter, EX4 4GL Telephone: 01392 356700</p> <p><i>Truro office:</i></p> <p>1st Floor, Penhaligon House, Green Street, Truro, TR1 2LH Telephone: 01872 243000</p>
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary		
Gloucestershire Constabulary		

Bedfordshire Police	Thames and Chiltern	<p><i>Area Headquarters and Area Business Centre:</i></p> <p>Eaton Court</p> <p>112 Oxford Road</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>Berkshire, RG1 7LL</p> <p>Telephone: 01727 798700</p> <p><i>Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire office (including Rape and Serious Sexual Offences Team):</i></p> <p>Queen's House</p> <p>58 Victoria Street</p> <p>St Albans, AL1 3HZ</p> <p>Telephone: 01727 798700</p> <p><i>Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire office (including Complex Casework Unit):</i></p> <p>Eaton Court</p> <p>112 Oxford Road</p> <p>Reading, Berkshire, RG1 7LL</p> <p>Telephone: 01727 798700</p>
Hertfordshire Constabulary		
Thames Valley Police		
Wiltshire Constabulary	Wessex	<p>2nd Floor</p> <p>Black Horse House</p> <p>8-10 Leigh Road</p> <p>Eastleigh, Hampshire</p> <p>SO50 9FH</p> <p>Telephone: 02380 673800</p>
Hampshire Constabulary		
Dorset Police		

Cheshire Constabulary	Mersey- Cheshire	2nd Floor
Merseyside Police		Walker House Exchange Flags Liverpool L2 3YL Telephone: 0151 239 6400
Cumbria Constabulary	North West	<i>Carlisle office:</i>
Lancashire Constabulary		1st floor
Greater Manchester Police		Stocklund House, Castle Street , Carlisle Cumbria CA3 8SY Telephone: 01228 882900 <i>Preston office:</i> 3rd Floor The Unicentre, Lords Walk , Preston PR1 1DH Telephone: 01772 208100 <i>Manchester office:</i> P.O. Box 237 5th floor Sunlight House, Quay Street Manchester M60 3PS Telephone: 0161 827 4700

Northumbria Police	North East	St Ann's Quay 122 Quayside Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3BD Telephone: Newcastle Office (Northumbria Cases) 0191 260 4200 Middlesbrough Office (Durham Tees Cases) 01642 204 500
Durham Constabulary		
Cleveland Police		
Humberside Police	Yorkshire and Humberside	<i>Leeds office:</i> Jefferson House, 27 Park Place, Leeds, LS1 2SZ Telephone: 0113 290 2700 <i>Sheffield office:</i> Greenfield House, 32 Scotland Street, Sheffield, S3 7DQ Telephone: 0114 229 8600 <i>Hull office:</i> Earle House, Colonial Street, Hull, HU2 8JN Telephone: 01482 621000
North Yorkshire Police		
South Yorkshire Police		
West Yorkshire Police		
Staffordshire Police	West Midlands	Colmore Gate, 2 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2QA Telephone: 0121 262 1300
Warwickshire Police		
West Mercia Constabulary		
West Midlands Police		

Who to contact for additional support

Practical advice and information is also available from:

- Get Safe Online www.getsafeonline.org
- Suzy Lamplugh Trust www.suzylamplugh.org
- Victim Support www.victimsupport.org.uk 08 08 16 89 111