

SECTION 12 Terminology and Glossary

Term	Description	Source
(Reducing Re-offending) Accommodation Pathway	Jointly led by CLG and MoJ to deliver the Make Communities Safer PSA and the Socially Excluded Adults PSA by developing, progressing and monitoring targets, projects and policies on offender accommodation.	NOMS
Allocation Policies	All local authorities are responsible for their own allocations policy as long as it conforms to legislation under the 1996 Housing Act. For more detail see http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingmanagementcare/housingallocation/	Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Anti Social Behaviour	Anti-social behaviour (ASB) includes a variety of behaviour covering a whole complex of selfish and unacceptable activity that can blight the quality of community life. Examples include: nuisance neighbours, rowdy and nuisance behaviour, yobbish behaviour and intimidating groups taking over public spaces, vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting, people dealing and buying drugs on the street, people dumping rubbish and abandoning cars, begging and anti-social drinking and the misuse of fireworks.	Home Office
Assessment	This term refers to the assessment process outlined in the NTA Models of Care which describe 3 levels of assessment: screening and referral assessment; triage substance misuse assessment; and comprehensive substance misuse assessment. Assessment is the key step towards development of a care plan and the first step in gathering information to facilitate continuity of care for the client.	Models of Care (2006) National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA)
Bed and Breakfast Accommodation	Typically involves the use of privately managed hotels, or units and annexes associated with such establishments, where households share at least some basic facilities. Meals may or may not be provided (P1E Guidance, sections 34-40)	Guidance for Completion of the DIR (2007) HO DIP
CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Through Care Teams)	<p>CARATs are a specialist support and advice service intervention that creates a Care Plan based on the specific needs of an individual prisoner. If assessed as necessary, prisoners will be referred to more intensive treatment programmes. Available in all prisons holding adults 18+, in England and Wales.</p> <p>CARATs are the key workers/case managers for all drug treatment interventions in prisons and represent the key through-care link, linking with the community through CJITs. They provide interventions in line with the NTA Models of Care for Treatment of Adult Drug Misusers Update (2006).</p>	Managing Drug Users Under Probation Supervision Guidance For Probation CJITs & CARATS (2007) HO/NOMS

Care Plan	A care plan is a structured plan developed with and for the service user. It sets the goals and milestones to be achieved by the service user identifies agencies involved in support and translates the needs, strengths and risks identified by the assessment into a service response.	Care Planning Guidance (2006) NTA
Case Management	Many organisations use the concept of case management to describe the way they deliver services to their users. Case management describes the process of management of the individual service user by a named worker. In the context of drug misuse, to work effectively with service users drug workers including Criminal Justice Integrated Teams use a case management in line with Care Planning guidance 2006. This sets out the minimum requirements expected to be undertaken at each stage of the process as well as the skills needed for delivery.	Care Planning Guidance (2006) NTA
Case Manager	In line with Models of Care, a named CJIT worker who is allocated to draw up and agree a care plan with the client and who co-ordinates further action, support and review. Where an offender is subject to a community sentence, NPS/NOMS retains overall responsibility for managing the offender, although CJIT may broker or deliver drug treatment interventions. In Prison, CARATS are the case manager.	Care Planning Guidance (2006) NTA
CDRP (Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership)	In accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 there is a Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership for each local authority in the UK. These partnerships are working to reduce crime and disorder in their area. Some may have merged with the local DAAT	CLG
Chaotic	Chaotic – as a term is used in this context as a broad description of the lack of control over all aspects of a drug user’s lifestyle including drug use and may include a range of factors ‘ <i>difficulty managing money, no qualifications, unemployed, moved over 3 times in the past year, few close personal friends, difficulty dealing with paper work</i> ’ Better Outcomes for the Most Excluded 2007 Justine Schneider	Practice paper
Choice Based Lettings	Choice-Based Lettings (CBL) is different from the traditional way of allocating social housing via the waiting list. CBL allows applicants for social housing (and tenants who want to transfer) to apply for vacancies which are advertised widely in the neighbourhood (e.g in the local newspaper or on a website).	CLG
CJIT (Criminal Justice Integrated Teams)	The CJIT is the key local delivery mechanism of the Drug Interventions Programme in the community. They are established by the DAT, comprising workers from a range of disciplines with a range of competencies and skills. A typical team might include: drug workers based in police custody suites or courts, case managers, those with specialist knowledge of housing issues, mental health, education, training and employment, family support, outreach workers working in the community.	Managing Drug Users Under Probation Supervision Guidance For Probation CJITs & CARATS (2007)

	<p>CJITs provide interventions in line with NTA Models of Care for Treatment of Adult Drug Misusers Update (2006). They deliver ongoing support through case management arrangements in order to facilitate engagement in structured drug treatment and where appropriate provide ongoing support when treatment has been completed.</p>	
CSIP	<p>The Care Services Improvement Partnership (CSIP) was established in 2005 by the integration of a number of initiatives supporting the development of health and social care services.</p> <p>CSIP is a partnership of four national programmes delivered through eight regional development centres and national programmes, including the Housing Learning and Improvement Network. The RDCs and national programmes are jointly commissioned by the Department of Health and the Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs).</p>	CSIP website
DANOS (Drug and Alcohol National Occupational Standards)	<p>Drug and Alcohol National Occupational Standards (Skills for Health, 2003) specify the standards of performance that people in the drugs and alcohol field should be working to. They also describe the knowledge and skills workers need in order to perform to those standards.</p>	Care Planning Guidance (2006) NTA
DAT or DAAT (Drug Action Team or Drug and Alcohol Action Team)	<p>DA(A)Ts are strategic partnerships based on a local geographic area expected to implement the National Drug Strategy at a local level through planning, commissioning and performance management processes. They comprise senior local officials such as Chief Executives of Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts, senior Police and Probation and Prison staff and Directors of Social Services and Housing.</p>	Drugs: protecting families and communities. The 2008 Drug Strategy
DIP (Drug Interventions Programme)	<p>A key part of the Government's strategy for tackling drugs and reducing crime. The Programme aims to get drug using offenders out of crime, into treatment and help them re-establish their lives and that of their families. Involves criminal justice, treatment agencies working together with other related support services to provide a tailored solution for adults – who misuse Class A drugs and commit crime to fund their drug misuse.</p> <p>Local delivery of the Programme is through Criminal Justice Integrated Teams (CJITs) commissioned by Drug (and Alcohol) Action Team (DA(A)Ts) partnerships.</p>	Drug Interventions Programme (2008)
DIR (Drug Interventions Record)	<p>The DIR is the key tool for continuity of care and monitoring and research in relation to the Drug Interventions Programme for CJITs and CARATS. It gathers information that CJIT workers will have received during assessment(s).</p> <p>For CARATS teams in prisons, the DIR is also the Drug Misuse Triage Assessment Form, replacing the CARATs Initial Assessment Form.</p>	Research Report 2 DIP addressing drug use & offending through Tough Choices (2007)

DOM (Director of Offender Management)	The Director of Offender Management (DOM) holds responsibility for allocating resources across the region, commissioning services at a local level and putting in place service level agreements and contract management to ensure high performance of offender management across prison and probation areas	NOMS (2008)
DPA (Data Protection Act 1998)	Gives individuals rights regarding information held about them and sets out the principles which must be complied with when processing and storing personal data.	Research Report 2 DIP addressing drug use & offending through Tough Choices (2007)
DRR (Drug Rehabilitation Requirement)	<p>Following the introduction of the Community Order under the Criminal Justice Act 2003, the Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) replaced the Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) for offences committed on or after 4th April 2005.</p> <p>DRRs are more flexible than DTTOs, are aimed at a wider target group and treatment is more closely tailored to individual need and is now the main delivery route for drug interventions within community sentences for adult offenders.</p>	Managing Drug Users Under Probation Supervision Guidance For Probation CJITs & CARATS (2007)NOMS/HO
Dual Diagnosis	This term refers to those who have both substance misuse and mental health problems (may also be described as comorbidity) .	Substance mis-using clients with mental health problems SCAN (2008)
Family	Term is used to describe any person who is significant in the life of the service user, irrespective of the biological, social or legal status of the relationship.	Around Arrest and Beyond Release (Aug 2007) HO DIP
Floating Support	Floating support services are provided by staff who visit people in their homes. These services are usually open to people living in different types of accommodation, including those renting council or housing association accommodation or those living in private rental accommodation. Floating support is often used in short-term periods of difficulty and can cover a range of issues, tailored to individual needs.	CLG

FOI Act (Freedom of Information Act 2000)	Gives people a general right of access to information held by or on behalf of public authorities and promotes a culture of openness and accountability of public sector bodies.	Research Report 2 DIP addressing drug use & offending through Tough Choices (2007)
Harm Reduction Approach	<p>A harm reduction approach recognises that a valid aim of drug interventions is to reduce the relative risks associated with drug misuse, by a range of measures such as reducing the sharing of injecting equipment, support for stopping injecting, provision of substitution on opioid drugs for heroin misusers and support for abstinence from illegal drugs.</p> <p>Harm reduction interventions should be integrated into all drug treatment In their broadest sense, harm reduction policies, programmes, services and actions work to reduce the health, social and economic harms to individuals, communities and society that are associated with the use of drugs (UKHRA, 2005, 46)</p>	Models of Care (2006) NTA
Homeless Person	<p>Broadly speaking, someone is defined in law as 'homeless' if they do not have any accommodation which they have a legal right to occupy (e.g. under a licence or a tenancy), which is available for all of their household, which is accessible to them, and which it would be reasonable for them to continue to occupy.</p> <p>Although a rough sleeper who literally had nowhere to live would be homeless, a person living in a hostel would not be statutorily homeless (unless it was not reasonable for them to continue to live there).</p>	Guidance for Completion of the DIR (2007)
Homelessness Acceptance	A person who has been accepted by a local housing authority as being owed a main homelessness duty (either to prevent their homelessness or to secure suitable alternative accommodation for them). This duty is owed to housing applicants who are eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless (or threatened with homelessness) and who fall within a priority need group.	CLG
Hostel	Accommodation owned or leased and managed either by a local authority, housing association or non-profit making organisation, where the accommodation is usually not self-contained and bathroom and/or kitchen facilities are shared. However, some hostels comprise self-contained units within a block reserved for families that have experienced homelessness, with a communal room or reception area and possibly an on-site manager but otherwise indistinguishable from normal flats. (P1E Guidance, sections 34-40)	Guidance for Completion of the Drug Interventions Record (DIR) (2007) HO DIP

Housing	<p>The term housing in this Paper is taken to include a range of options, including social housing, the private rented sector, home ownership including low cost home ownership and supported housing.</p> <p>NB. Housing support, Housing related support, Housing and related support are described in this section under ‘Support’.</p>	Practice paper
Housing Advice	Housing Authorities have a duty to ensure that advice and information about homelessness and prevention of homelessness are available free of charge to anyone in their district.	Guidance for Completion of the DIR (2007)
Housing Association (Registered Social Landlord)	<p>Registered social landlords (RSLs, commonly known as housing associations) are independent, providers of social housing registered with the Housing Corporation under the Housing Act 1996 and are subject to regulation by the Corporation.</p> <p>RSLs comprise of a wide range of bodies with varying forms of constitution. RSL forms of constitution include charitable trusts, co-operatives, almshouses, industrial and provident societies and limited companies.</p> <p>RSLs are independent private sector ‘not-for-profit’ organisations. Surplus funds are ploughed back into the organisation to maintain existing homes and to help fund new homes. Many RSLs also carry out a range of non-housing activities such as wider regeneration and provision of care and support services.</p>	CLG
Housing Corporation	The Housing Corporation is the government agency that funds new affordable housing and regulates Registered Social Landlords in England.	Housing Corporation
Keyworker	Used in this context to describe a worker who will work with the service user to co-ordinate how best to meet their care and support needs. Awareness that different agencies/organisations may use/adopt different terms For structured drug treatment see Care planning guidance Guide NTA (2006)	Care Planning Guidance (2006) NTA
LAA (Local Area Agreement)	The LAA sets out the ‘deal’ between central government and local authorities and their partners to improve services and the quality of life for local people. As such, the LAA is also a shorter-term delivery mechanism for the Sustainable Community Strategy, agreed by all members of the Local Strategic Partnership. LAAs will be the only vehicles for agreeing targets between local government and their delivery partners and central Government (except for the 16 statutory education and early years targets).	CLG

Licence agreement	Only applies where the conditions for a tenancy do not exist e.g. in a hostel or hotel that offers non-self contained accommodation. Right of use but no tenancy rights. This is the least secure option and provides very little security. Licences can generally be withdrawn with reasonable notice (which may be as little as a few days). However, it is possible to draw up conditions to the Licence but this does not extend as far as the rights provided for in the alternative options.	CLG
Local Authority	The administrative body that governs local services such as education, housing and social services. An umbrella term that could refer to any unitary authority or county, metropolitan or district council	CLG
Models of Care (2006)	<p>Models of Care sets out a national framework for the commissioning of treatment for adult drug misusers devised by the NTA. Services for drug misusers can be grouped into four broad bands or tiers. DA(A)Ts are funded to provide a menu of drug treatment services that meet local need across the 4 tiers:</p> <p>Tier 1: Non-substance misuse specific services requiring interface with drug and alcohol treatment. Tier 2: Open access drug and alcohol treatment services Tier 3: Structured community-based drug treatment services Tier 4 services: Residential services for drug and alcohol misusers <i>Tier 4a: Residential drug and alcohol misuse specific services</i> <i>Tier 4b: Highly specialist non-substance misuse specific services</i></p>	NTA
NDTMS (National Drug Treatment Monitoring System)	The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System relates to the process of collecting, collating and analysing information from and for those involved in the drug treatment sector. All specialist drug treatment agencies provide information to the NDTMS on their activities each month and the data provide information on service users' treatment interventions delivered, and length of time in treatment. Structured drug treatment (apart from treatment in prisons) is monitored through the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS).	Research Report 2 DIP addressing drug use & offending through Tough Choices (2007)
Needs Assessment	Local need for drug treatment, is based upon annual needs assessment reports in line with a nationally agreed methodology. This is part of the process undertaken to inform the Annual DAT Treatment Plan. The needs assessment profiles the diversity of local need for drug treatment, including rates of morbidity and mortality (e.g. infection with Blood Borne Viruses), the degree of treatment saturation or penetration, and impact of treatment on individual health, public health and offending.	NTA

No Fixed Abode (NFA)	Describes someone who does not have a fixed base – and may often sleep in different places on a night by night basis. This may include people who are rough sleepers, i.e. people sleeping, or bedded down, in the open air (such as on the streets, or in doorways, parks or bus shelters); people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes)	Guidance for Completion of the DIR (2007)
Nominations	A local authority nominates a person to RSL accommodation when it does so “in pursuance of any arrangements (whether legally enforceable or not) to require that housing accommodation, or a specified amount of housing accommodation, is made available to a person or one of a number of persons nominated by the authority”, (s159(4)).	CLG
NOMS Agency (National Offender Management Service)	<p>National Offender Management Service was created in 2004 following a review of correctional services. As a new single service, the NOMS, brings together the work of correctional services. It ensures that court sentences are effectively implemented across organisational boundaries and that the focus is on end to end management of the offender.</p> <p>In April 2008 new structures for the Ministry of Justice were announced which included a restructured National Offender Management Service NOMS, operating as an executive agency of the Ministry, responsible for commissioning and delivering adult offender management services in custody and the community across England and Wales. The NOMS Agency will operate under a governance framework provided by a restructured Ministry of Justice. The NOMS Agency was established to join up prison and probation services, to enable Offender Management to be delivered more effectively, and to strengthen and streamline commissioning to improve efficiencies and effectiveness.</p> <p>The Agency is responsible for the commissioning and delivery of adult offender management services for England and Wales within the strategic policy framework set by Government. The Agency has a key role in influencing other Government Departments to address the needs of offenders, and in providing sentencers with information on the costs and benefits of sentence options.</p>	NOMS
Notice of seeking possession	Before taking action to obtain a Possession Order from the County Court, a Landlord must serve a notice seeking possession.	CLG
NTA (National Treatment Agency)	A special health authority, created in 2001 to improve the availability, capacity and effectiveness of treatment for drug misuse in England.	NTA

NVQ (National Vocational Qualifications)	National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) are work-related, competence-based qualifications. They reflect the skills and knowledge needed to do a job effectively, and show that a candidate is competent in the area of work the NVQ framework represents.	NVQ
Partnership	A partnership refers to where a group of organisations work together towards a common outcome's or strategic goals.	Practice Paper
Peer Support	User/Ex-User led support provided by those who have been through similar experiences. In this context may describe support delivered through group/one to one by users or ex users.	Peer led Support Paper Diverse Approaches HO (2006)
PPO	<p>At a local level, PPO schemes are multi-agency partnerships, based on a very close working relationship between the Police and Probation services, to identify, monitor and intensively manage a key target group of offenders (PPOs) in a local area. PPO schemes cover all CDRPs in England and all CSPs in Wales. Over 11,000 of the most prolific, anti-social and disruptive offenders in the country are now being targeted by local police, criminal justice agencies and other partners and over 4,000 of the most active young offenders who are at greatest risk of becoming the next generation of prolific offenders.</p> <p>The PPO scheme aim is to reduce dramatically the harm that prolific offenders cause to themselves and their local communities, to tackle the issue of offending early by preventing young people from embarking on careers of crime, catching and convicting those already offending and to resettle and rehabilitate convicted prolific offenders successfully to break the cycle of crime.</p>	PPO Team
Private rented sector	The private rented sector includes almost 2.6 million homes in England being rented from over half a million private landlords.	CLG
Problem Drug Use (PDU) Estimates	The Home Office commissioned a three year study to produce prevalence estimates of PDU at a local and national level. The reference report for this is below: Measuring different aspects of Problem Drug Use: Methodological Developments. Home Office Online Report 16/06. Singleton N, Murray R, Tinsley There is a useful document on the NTA website www.nta-nhs.org.uk which describes how to use the estimates as part of treatment system needs assessment. Needs assessment guidance for adult drug treatment July 2007: Supplementary guidance notes for understanding and using estimates of problematic drug use obtained by CRC or MIM methods.	NTA

PSR (Pre Sentence Report)	Pre Sentence Report is a report which is undertaken with a view to assisting the court in determining the most suitable method of dealing with an offender. A PSR is often referred to as a standard delivery report	Managing Drug Users Under Probation Supervision Guidance For Probation CJITs & CARATS (2007) NOMS/HO
p2w (progress2 work)	A Job Centre Plus led programme that provides access to training /employment and related support for those drug misusers who may be stabilised or drug free	DWP website
Residential Rehabilitation	<p>Models of Care: Update 2006 (NTA, 2006a) defines four tiers of interventions for drug and alcohol misusers. Drug and alcohol residential rehabilitation programmes are Tier 4 interventions that provide accommodation in a drug-free environment and a range of structured interventions to address drug and alcohol misuse, including – but not limited to – abstinence-orientated interventions.</p> <p>Services have some common and defining characteristics but they also vary widely in, for example: Length of stay, Registration status, Philosophy and programme of care, Which client groups they target, Whether or not they provide services for men and women. Services may allow residents to take appropriate and necessary prescribed medication and some may offer assisted withdrawal/detoxification.</p> <p>The NTA's model differentiates and defines residential rehabilitation into a number of programme types defined by the clients for whom they are most suitable and identifying characteristics of the programmes. Individual residential rehabilitation services may provide one or more of these programmes on one or more sites. http://www.nta.nhs.uk/publications/documents/nta_models_of_residential_rehab_drg_and_alc.pdf</p>	Models of Care (2006) NTA and Models of Residential Rehabilitation For Drug & Alcohol Misusers
Service Users	Term 'service user has been used in the context of this practice paper to describe drug users as opposed to client or resident.	Practice Paper
Settled Accommodation	Settled accommodation referred to here indicates secure/long term accommodation. The principal characteristic is that the occupier has security of tenure in the medium to long term, or is part of a household whose head holds such security of tenure. Can include a range of scenarios, e.g. an assured or assured shorthold tenancy in the private rented sector, an assured (or starter) tenancy with a registered social landlord (housing association), a secure (or introductory) tenancy with a local authority, owner occupation.	Guidance for Completion of the DIR (2007)

SLA	Service Level Agreement. Is the term that describes the formal contract for services between commissioner and provider agency.	Practice Paper
Structured drug treatment	The term is used to describe specific interventions as identified by their care plan, either sequentially (e.g. inpatient treatment followed by residential rehabilitation or concurrently e.g. specialist prescribing alongside psychosocial interventions and harm reduction interventions. Structured drug treatment should be delivered as part of a care plan agreed between the service user their keyworker and other practitioners involved in delivery.	Models of Care (2006) NTA
Support	It is recognised that the term 'support' can cover a wide range of services In recognition of the complexity of drug users' needs and required responses, the term support has been used in this Paper as follows:	Practice paper
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing related support 	<p>The primary purpose of housing related support is to develop and sustain an individual's capacity to live independently in their accommodation. This term is used to describe the services which help develop and sustain an individual's capacity to live independently in their accommodation. These can include life skills training, tenancy management training, budgeting, managing debt, cooking, getting information, paying bills, etc.</p> <p>These services can take place in a range of accommodation settings, including hostels, general needs and other types of tenure, and can include a range of forms of provision, for example, key working, floating support or signposting to other services</p>	Practice paper
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and support 	This term refers to the range of additional support needs including managing drug use, improving physical and mental health, developing life skills, rebuilding relationships with families and friends, working with mentors. These services can take place in a range of accommodation settings, including hostels, general needs and other types of tenure, and can include a range of forms of provision, for example, key working, floating support or signposting to other services	Practice paper
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and related support 	Term used in the instances where support services of both types are being described	Practice paper
Supported Housing	The primary purpose is to enable the person to live in more independent accommodation than they otherwise might, or to prevent the loss of this independent accommodation, e.g: may provide help with life skills such cooking or budgeting or the general support of a visiting support worker to give them the confidence to sustain their own home. Other health or statutory care services may be provided alongside but the basic objective is to enable or sustain independent living.	Practice paper

<p>Supporting People</p>	<p>A grant programme for housing related support services, administered through 150 top tier authorities in partnership with Health and Probation, and delivered largely by the third sector (the voluntary and community sector, and housing associations). The primary purpose of housing related support is to develop and sustain an individual's capacity to live independently in their accommodation.</p> <p>Local authorities decide how they focus their Supporting People funding, based on local needs assessments, and priorities identified in their five year Supporting People Strategies. Funding is not tied to bricks and mortar – so support can be provided to vulnerable people in refuges, hostels, and supported accommodation or in their own home</p>	<p>CLG</p>
<p>Temporary Accommodation It is recognised that this term may be used by drug workers out of context i.e not within the terms of the legislation.</p>	<p>To avoid confusion, this term should only be used to refer to temporary accommodation that is being secured by a local authority as a discharge of its responsibilities under the homelessness legislation. Most people in temporary accommodation are owed the main homelessness duty (which means that the local authority must ensure that they have suitable accommodation available until a settled home becomes available). Consequently, it would not be appropriate to characterise their position of people in temporary accommodation as “insecure” (even though they may technically have only a low degree of security of tenure).</p> <p>Whilst in a housing context, temporary accommodation describes temporary accommodation secured by a local authority as a discharge of its homelessness duty, drug workers may use the term to describe accommodation arrangements which are short term. It is important in these circumstances to be able assess needs and to inform what ongoing support may be required to prevent likelihood of homelessness and access advice, lifeskills to help prepare and facilitate move-on to more settled accommodation as appropriate, When liaising with the local authority /Housing Association a drug worker be aware of what this term refers to under arrangements secured by their local authority.</p>	<p>Guidance for Completion of the DIR (2007)</p>
<p>Tenancy</p>	<p>There are a number of different types of tenancy. They include:</p>	<p>CLG</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure Tenancy (local housing authorities) 	<p>Local authority housing, allocated through its housing register, will generally be let on a secure tenancy. This offers long-term security of tenure for as long as the tenant keeps to the terms of the tenancy agreement.</p>	<p>CLG</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assured Tenancy (housing associations and private landlords) 	<p>Offers similar long-term security of tenure to a secure tenancy provided by a local authority (see above) in that as long as the tenant does not break the terms of the Tenancy Agreement s/he can continue to live in the property. Housing allocated through the local authority's housing register may include nominations to housing association property, usually let on assured tenancies.</p>	<p>CLG</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assured Shorthold Tenancy (housing associations and private landlords) 	<p>An assured shorthold tenancy may be for a fixed period of time, and, as a minimum offers security of tenure for at least 6 months. It may not provide long-term security of tenure because the landlord can seek repossession by giving 2 months notice after 6 months or the end of the agreed fixed term. Some housing association tenancies may initially be assured shorthold tenancies where they are granted on a probationary basis (“starter tenancies”) or on a temporary basis (as supported housing).</p>	<p>CLG</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demoted tenancies 	<p>Local authorities, housing action trusts and registered social landlords may apply to the court to allow a secure or assured tenancy to be brought to an end by a demotion order. If an order is granted, the tenancy is replaced with a less secure form of tenancy - a demoted tenancy.</p>	
<p>Threatened with homelessness</p>	<p>This means someone is likely to become homeless within 28 days.</p>	<p>CLG</p>

LINKS / REFERENCES - Websites, publications etc.

www.drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk – The cross-government drug strategy website for drug professionals and others interested in the strategy. It includes all the information released by the Home Office on DIP.

www.nta.nhs.uk – the website of the National Treatment Agency for England includes details of the NTA's work programme, as well as publications and guidance for those in the drug treatment sector. Includes all the information on Models of Care.

www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk - the Prison Service website with information on the work carried out in prisons throughout England and Wales. . It explains HMPS commitment to protect society by holding prisoners securely and encouraging the reduction of re-offending and includes information on each prison

www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp - website of the National Probation Service which provides access to information about the service, its work and its effectiveness and to act as a reference point for further information. The Probation Service is committed to rehabilitate offenders given community sentences and those released from prison; to enforce the conditions of their court orders and release licences and to take whatever steps in their power to protect the public.

www.crimereduction.gov.uk – information and resources for people working to reduce crime. It includes all the information and guidance issued by the Home Office on the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Strategy on: <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/ppo.htm?fp>

www.talktofrank.com the National Drugs Helpline, also on 0800 77 66 00

www.communities.gov.uk – The Office of Communities and Local Government is responsible for policy on housing, planning, devolution, regional and local government and the fire service. It also takes responsibility for the Social Exclusion Unit, the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit and the Government Offices for the Regions. The website contains useful information on housing, homelessness, Supporting People etc.

www.dwp.gov.uk The Department for Work and Pensions is responsible for the Government's welfare reform agenda. Job Centre Plus leads on The progress2work (p2w) initiative to help people recovering from illegal drug misuse into work by providing support for customers who have made sufficient progress in their recovery to be drug free or stabilised, where their history of drug misuse is likely to be a significant factor in preventing them from getting or keeping work. <http://www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk/cms.asp?Page=/Home/Partners/progress2work>

www.housingcorp.gov. website of the Housing Corporation, which is the government agency that currently funds new affordable homes and regulates housing associations in England. The Housing Corporation also has a dedicated [Centre for Research and Market Intelligence](#) (CRMI). CRMI produces quality research, analysis, innovation and good practice. It aims to make the Housing Corporation world renowned for being the centre of expertise for housing policy and information.

www.icn.csip.org.uk/ The Integrated Care Network (ICN) provides information and support to frontline NHS, Local Government and Third Sector organisations seeking to improve the quality of provision to service users, patients and carers by integrating the planning and delivery of services. Key to the role of the ICN is boosting communication between frontline organisations and government, so that policy and practice inform each other effectively. The ICN is part of the Care Services Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

The views expressed in this Practice Paper are those of the authors not necessarily those of the Home Office (nor do they reflect government policy).