

What is Spiking?

Spiking is when someone **adds alcohol or drugs** to your drink or body without your knowledge or consent. This could happen through drinks, injections, cigarettes, vapes, food or other methods.

Spiking is a criminal offence, even if no assault or attack follows.

It is illegal, whatever the intent. Spiking includes giving someone more alcohol or drugs than they agreed to - **for example, giving a double instead of a single measure**. Perpetrators can be strangers or people you know.

Local support is available from the Police, Street Marshals, Women's Night Safe Space and Angels of Freedom.

STOP THE

SPIKE.

**Visit our website for
more information and
contact details.**



Scan the QR code
to learn more and
find support.

STOP THE SPIKE

**Night
Safe Leeds**

KNOW THE SIGNS,
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS,
KNOW SPIKING.

**STOP THE
SPIKE.**

STOP THE SPIKE

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Safe Leeds**

Signs

Everyone reacts differently, signs of spiking can include:

- Sudden confusion or feeling unwell
- Vomiting
- Hallucinations
- Loss of balance or coordination
- Blurred vision
- Difficulty speaking clearly
- Blackouts or memory loss

If you or a friend feel “off,” or just not right - **ask for help immediately.**

Where to Get Help

In the Moment

- Tell a trusted friend, venue staff, or security.
- If you suspect your drink was spiked, **keep the drink** for possible testing – but do not drink any more of it.
- Move to a safe space and ask for help contacting the police.
- If someone becomes very unwell - vomiting, drowsy, or hallucinating - **call an ambulance.**
- Local support is available from the

police, Street Marshals, Women’s Night Safe Space and Angels of Freedom, visit our website for more information.

Afterwards

Whether or not you report to the police, support is available. Spiking can have long-term effects, and you don’t have to face it alone.

Support is available 24/7 through your Local **Victim Support** team who can help you to:

- Understand your rights and the services you’re entitled to
- Explore ways to cope
- Connect you with services and support networks

Visit their website for more details.

Reporting to the Police

If you choose to report, the police may ask:

- What happened?
- Where and when did it happen?
- Do you know who might have done it?

They may take a **non-invasive urine sample** as soon as possible. Some drugs leave the body quickly, but testing can still be considered up to **7 days** after the incident. You won’t get in trouble for having taken alcohol or drugs voluntarily—just let the police know, as it helps with testing.

Other Ways to Report

If you didn’t get the support you needed, you can also report to:

- The venue
- Leeds City Council Entertainment Licensing
- SIA (Security Industry Authority) if it involves a security staff member

You can also **anonymously share your experience** using the WalkSafe App via the “How was your experience?” feature.

We encourage reporting to the police to help tackle spiking for everyone.