

ANNUAL REPORT

2023

MIGGION GTATEMENT

"To provide a dedicated service for young people, adults, families, professionals and organisations that promotes understanding, awareness, and education to the consequences of Substance Misuse, Volatile Substance Misuse & County Lines (trafficking drugs into rural areas and smaller towns, away from major cities). Working towards the prevention of related deaths, illness, accidents, crimes and the impact such misuse has on the family and community, enabling a safer, stronger and healthier environment.

To provide a confidential information, support, counselling & mental health first aid service to all those affected by such misuse.

To provide all such services, free of charge, to children, young people and families including those affected by such misuse.

To actively encourage the participation of children and young people in all areas of our service provision."





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OUR FOUNDERS

Barbara Skinner MBE, a former nurse. became passionate about working with young people following the death of her 16 year old son, Darren, due to Volatile Substance Misuse. Barbara officially retired from her position as Chairman in 2017 and Evolve will forever remain in her gratitude for all her years dedicated to helping the community. Barbara sadly passed in December 2020. She be sadly missed and remembered with areat love and fondness... "EVOLVE WOULD HAVE NEVER COME TO FRUITION WITHOUT YOU.... LOVE YOU YNWA."



Barbara Skinner MBE

Ally Hodgson has spent many years as a qualified Counsellor and educator in the field of VSA, Former Legal Highs (NPS) & County Lines and has personal experience of the consequences of substance misuse after a drug related murder within her own close family.



Ally Hodgson



OUR TRUSTEES

NANCY BOYLE-CHAIR

JUDI BLACOW-VICE-CHAIR

ESTHER MAPLE-SECRETARY

ROY BRANDON-TREASURER

MARJORIE BRANDON

ALAN SKINNER

KEITH WILSON

BARBARA YATES

PHILIP SEDDON

"THANK YOU TO ALL OUR TRUSTEES FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT"



OUR TERM

Development Officer Alan Kelly

A big thank you to Alan for all his hard work & dedication over the past 8 years. We couldn't have done it without you!



Independent Examiner Adam Carter

Thanks to Adam and his dedicated team for all your hard work over the last 5 years. You are all super stars!





FACTS



NITROUS OXIDE/BALLOONS

WHAT IS NITROUS OXIDE?

It is a gas that when inhaled causes quick 'rush' and short-lasting effects. When used in extra risky ways, used in large doses or used frequently over time it can cause harm to health.

Nitrous oxide has several industrial uses and is used medically. When mixed with air (50/50 gas and air) it is used as an anesthetic gas for pain-relief in dentistry and childbirth.

It is a colourless gas that some say is slightly sweet smelling and tasting. It can be found in different forms such as in whipped cream chargers 'whippets' which are small silver cartridges. It can also come as crackers with balloons attached or in large canisters which are different colours that are used to fill balloons.

Nitrous oxide is often categorised as a 'depressant', 'dissociative' or 'inhalant' type drug because of its effects and how it is consumed through inhalation. A depressant drug is one that slows the body down. A dissociative type of drug has effects which causes disconnect or detachment from yourself or your surroundings.

Nitrous oxide is known by people who use it as 'Laughing Gas', 'Whippets', 'Chargers', 'N2O', 'Nos' and 'Balloons'. Media reports have also termed this substance as 'Hippy Crack'.

It may be confused with CO2 which comes in similar silver canisters used to inflate bike tyres. Because they are both gases used to fill balloons, nitrous oxide could also be confused with helium. The two gases are not related.





HOW IS IT TAKEN?

It is inhaled from a balloon which has been filled with the gas, sometimes referred to as 'nagging'. Gas needs to be discharged from the canister (large and small) to another object such as a balloon. To release the gas from 'whippets' canisters, they need to be fitted into a whipped cream canister or an object known as a 'cracker'. Larger nitrous oxide containers are also used to release gas directly into a balloon.

WHY DO PEOPLE USE NITROUS OXIDE?

People may choose to use this substance for quick euphoric effects.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS?

There are always risks with drugs and it is safer not to use at all.

It is important to note that each person will react differently to a substance, including nitrous oxide. Effects can be based on several factors depending on; how much is taken (the dose could be often unknown), personal factors such as the persons mental health, if the person has consumed the substance before and if other drugs, alcohol or prescription medication are used at the same time. The setting it is used in can also influence a person's reaction.

Effects start almost immediately peaking at about 10-30 seconds after use. The effects are short-lived, meaning they don't last long.

EFFECTS CAN INCLUDE:

- Dissociative effects' change in senses, perception and feelings
- Feeling detached from yourself and your surroundings
- People can feel euphoric, giddy and want to giggle or laugh
- Some people feel relaxation, floating, calm and a sense of wellbeing
- Time distortion losing track of time
- Effects on sound or visuals visual patterning or hallucination

UNWANTED EFFECTS CAN INCLUDE:

- Some people may get a headache, dizziness or blurred vision
- Loss of balance, feeling unsteady or disorientation
- Irritated respiratory tract the part of the body that helps a person breath
- Tight chest after heavy use
- People could feel nausea
- Short lived paranoia
- It can also cause a change in blood pressure for some people or sudden death due to a lack of oxygen





WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

Further research is needed in relation to the short and long term risks. We know that risks are increased based on the below factors:

- 1. How it is taken
- 2. How much is taken
- 3. How often it is taken

TAKING NITROUS OXIDE DIRECTLY FROM THE CANISTER WITHOUT A BALLOON CAN INCREASE HARMS

It is dangerous to inhale nitrous oxide directly from a canister. Inhaling directly from a canister can cause frost bite to the mouth and nose as well as cause damage to the throat and lungs which can be risky. Gas within the canisters is extremely cold and needs to be warmed before inhaling.

SOME PEOPLE MAY BE AT GREATER RISK TO UNWANTED EFFECTS AND BECOMING UNWELL

People with heart, blood pressure or mental health concerns could be at greater risk. Nitrous oxide can cause a drop in oxygen levels which could increase heart rate.

THE SETTING

People risk falling or accidents after use, risks are increased if used in roadways or water.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Nitrous oxide related litter is a concern in some areas.

MIXING DRUGS INCREASES RISK

Using nitrous oxide with other drugs increases the risks, including use with alcohol or prescription medication. It is possible that nitrous oxide taken at the same time as stimulants has a greater effect on blood pressure and heart rate.

LONG TERM RISKS TO HEALTH

Long terms and heavy use can cause vitamin B12 deficiency which can lead to health harms. Vitamin B12 deficiency can cause nerve damage, pain/tingling in toes and fingers and changes to skin pigment. Look out for signs of vitamin B12 deficiency such as numbness in fingers, hands and toes and don't be afraid to discuss your concerns with a medical professional.





SUFFOCATION OR LACK OF AIR

Suffocation can happen when taking nitrous oxide. People risk being deprived of oxygen if too much nitrous oxide is inhaled or if a person uses continuously without taking breaths. Internationally there are some reports of people experiencing suffocation or lack of oxygen.

NITROUS OXIDE HARM REDUCTION

- Don't inhale nitrous oxide directly from the canister or tank: Always use a device to release the gas and use a balloon to inhale. Nitrous oxide within the canister is cold and could seriously damage the throat and lungs. Releasing the gas helps warm and normalise the pressure before using.
- Don't use in extra risky ways: Use in well ventilated locations and not confined spaces such as cars.
- Don't use near roads or water: You could become dizzy or loose coordination.
- Sit down to minimise the risk of falling
- Start low and go slow: Take your time, use very small amounts and make sure you are getting enough oxygen.

Nitrous oxide is risky if it is inhaled continuously with no air taken.

- Avoid using with other substances: This includes using with alcohol and prescription medication. Nitrous oxide used with stimulant type drugs such as MDMA or cocaine could put extra pressure on your heart. Nitrous oxide can also make the effects of other drugs more intense and it is harder to predict and manage the effects.
- Limit the amount of balloons consumed per session: Don't use multiple balloons, one after the other. The more you take, the higher the risk.
- Limit how frequently you use: The long term risks associated with nitrous oxide are linked with regular use.
- Don't share balloons with other people
- Don't be afraid to get medical help on 999/112 if someone becomes unwell
- Look out for long term harms: Talk to your GP if you have numbness, pain, tingling or unusual sensations in your feet, arms, hands or legs as this could be a sign of vitamin B12 deficiency which can lead to irreversible long term health problems. Don't be afraid to tell medical professionals about your use of nitrous oxide.
- Pick up litter after use





THE LAW

Class: Psychoactive Substances

- Some volatile substances are covered by the 2016 Psychoactive Substances Act, which means it's illegal to give away or sell
- There's no penalty for possession, unless you're in prison
- Supply and production can get you up to 7 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both

Like drink-driving, driving when high is dangerous and illegal. If you're caught driving under the influence, you may receive a heavy fine, driving ban, or prison sentence.

If the police catch people supplying illegal drugs in a home, club, bar or hostel, they can potentially prosecute the landlord, club owner or any other person concerned in the management of the premises.

ADDITIONAL LAW DETAILS

As of 2016, nitrous oxide is covered by the Psychoactive Substances Act and is illegal to supply for its psychoactive effect.







FACTS



KETAMINE/KET

Sold as a grainy white or light brown powder. Looks similar to cocaine but is a very different drug.

Also called:

- Donkey Dust
- Green
- K
- Ket
- Special K
- Super K
- VitaminK
- Wonk

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

- A clear liquid, when used in medicine
- A grainy white or brown crystalline powder when sold on the street
- Tablets, although this is less common

WHAT DOES IT TASTE/SMELL LIKE?

Ketamine tastes bitter and unpleasant.





HOW DO PEOPLE TAKE IT?

Ketamine is used in medicine as an anesthetic for humans and animals.

By snorting it as a powder

Most people who take powder ketamine will snort it. Users often talk of taking a 'bump', meaning they snort a small amount of ketamine. In the UK, snorting is the most common way to take ketamine.

By injecting it

People who regularly use ketamine sometimes inject it to get a bigger hit. They usually inject ketamine into a muscle.

By swallowing it as a tablet

Some people swallow it in tablet form, but this is less common.

By bombing

Some people 'bomb' it, which is swallowing the powder wrapped in a cigarette paper.

HOW DOES IT MAKE YOU FEEL?

Ketamine is a general anaesthetic so it reduces sensations in the body. Trips can last for a couple of hours.

Taking ketamine can make you feel:

- dream-like and detached
- chilled, relaxed and happy
- confused and nauseated

Ketamine can also:

- alter your perception of time and space and make you hallucinate (see or hear things that aren't there)
- stop you feeling pain, putting you at risk of hurting yourself and not realising it

If you take too much ketamine you may lose the ability to move and go into a 'k-hole'. This feels like your mind and body have separated and you can't to do anything about it – which can be a very scary experience.

Regular ketamine use can cause:

- agitation
- panic attacks
- damage to short- and long-term memory
- depression, if taken frequently





It can make people seem slower, more relaxed and chilled out, but it can also stop people from being able to move properly and from making sense.

DURATION

How long the effects last and the drug stays in your system depends on how much you've taken, your size and what other drugs you may have also taken.

TO KICK IN

When snorted, ketamine normally takes about 15 minutes to take effect. When taken orally, it will take longer, around 20 minutes to an hour.

HOW LONG IT LASTS

The buzz can last around for 30 minutes to an hour, but the effects really depend on how much you take.

AFTER EFFECTS

People may feel down and low in mood for a few days after using ketamine.

HOW LONG WILL IT BE DETECTABLE?

Ketamine can be detected in a urine test for several days after taking it.

How long a drug can be detected for depends on how much is taken and which testing kit is used. This is only a general guide.

THE RISKS

PHYSICAL HEALTH RISKS

Ketamine is a very powerful anesthetic that can cause serious harm. Taking ketamine can be fatal, particularly if it is mixed with other drugs.

Ketamine can increase your heart rate and blood pressure. It can make you confused, agitated, delirious and disconnected from reality.

It can make you feel sick, and it can cause damage to your short- and long-term memory. Because of the body's loss of feelings, paralysis of the muscles and the mind's loss of touch with reality, you can be left vulnerable to hurting yourself or being hurt by others.

Because you don't feel pain properly when you've recently taken ketamine, you can injure yourself and not know you've done it.

Ketamine can cause serious bladder problems, with the urgent and frequent need to pee. This can be very painful and the pee can be blood-stained. Although stopping using ketamine can help, sometimes the damage can be so serious that the bladder needs surgical repair or even removal.

The urinary tract, from the kidneys down to the bladder, can also be affected and incontinence (uncontrolled peeing) may also develop.

Abdominal pain, sometimes called 'K cramps', have been reported by people who have taken ketamine for a long time.

Evidence of liver damage due to regular, heavy ketamine use is emerging. The liver has a range of important functions, such as cleaning your blood and removing toxic substances.





MENTAL HEALTH RISKS

The longer term effects of ketamine use can include flashbacks, memory loss and problems with concentration.

Regular use can cause depression and, occasionally, psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations. Ketamine can also make existing mental health problems worse.

Interestingly, medical grade ketamine is now being researched as a potential treatment for severe depression, but it is too early to know the results of this research.

WHAT IS KETAMINE CUT WITH?

Street ketamine is usually sold as a white/beige crystalised powder and is sometimes cut with other powders to add weight and improve the dealer's profits.

It's impossible to tell whether the ketamine you buy has been cut with other substances by looking at it.

MIXING

IS IT DANGEROUS TO MIX WITH OTHER DRUGS?

Yes, every time you mix drugs you take on new risks.

If you mix ketamine with other drugs, particularly depressant drugs like alcohol, benzodiazepines or opiates, you risk collapsing, passing out and/or seriously injuring yourself. You could also choke, especially if you vomit.

Ketamine can also be very dangerous when mixed with ecstasy or amphetamine (speed), as it can cause high blood pressure.

If you take lots of ketamine and mix it with other drugs you could die.

ADDICTION

CAN YOU GET ADDICTED?

Yes! People who become addicted to ketamine will keep taking it – whether they're aware of the health risks or not.

Others will attend drug treatment services to help them stop.

People who use ketamine regularly can develop a tolerance to it, which could lead to them taking even more to get the effects they're looking for.

There are no physical withdrawal symptoms with ketamine, so ketamine addiction is sometimes called a psychological dependence.





THE LAW

Class: B

This is a Class B drug, which means it's illegal to have for yourself, give away or sell.

Possession can get you up to 5 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both.

Supplying someone else, even your friends, can get you up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both.

Like drink-driving, driving when high is dangerous and illegal. If you're caught driving under the influence, you may receive a heavy fine, driving ban, or prison sentence.

If the police catch people supplying illegal drugs in a home, club, bar or hostel, they can potentially prosecute the landlord, club owner or any other person concerned in the management of the premises.

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

If you or someone else needs urgent help after taking drugs or drinking, call 999 for an ambulance. Tell the crew everything you know. It could save their life.







AWARDS & RECOGNITION

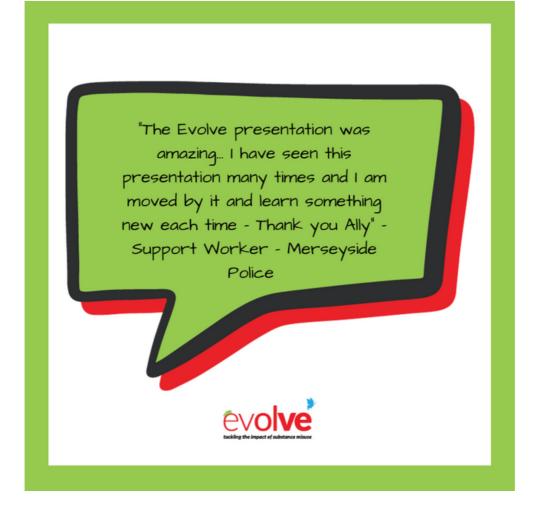
- National Crimebeat Awards 2022 Commendation
- Merseyside High Sheriff Award 2022
- International Rotary Peace Award 2020 Nominee
- Merseyside's 100 Inspirational Women List 2019 Women Who Speak Out https://www.liverpoolecho.co.uk/news/liverpool-news/100-inspirational-merseyside-women-celebrate-15918724
- Lloyds SSE Social Entrepreneur Fellow 2018
- Merseyside Police Community First Recognition Award 2018
- Merseyside Woman Of The Year NEO Community Change Winner 2017
- Merseyside Woman Of The Year Overall Winner 2017
- Merseyside High Sheriff 'Changing Communities' Award 2017

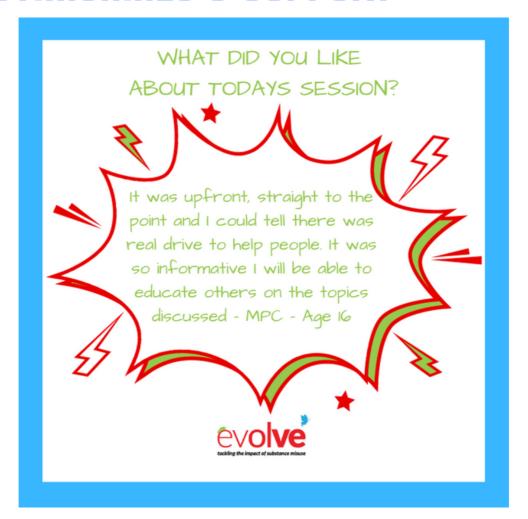






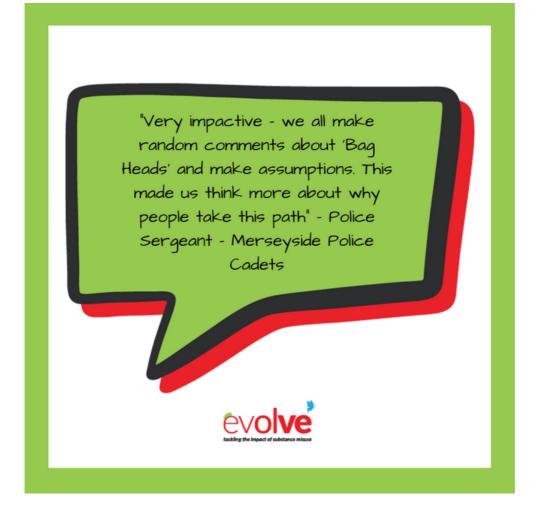












I would be most supportive of this bid from behalf of Merseyside Police. Ally has been a regular contributor to the Merseyside Police Cadet programme over numerous years and has always had a positive impact on our young people. She has also performed several presentations / workshops at numerous schools within the Merseyside area, highlighting the dangers of legal highs.

From my experience, the Evolve charity is unique in its focus on the misuse of these substances and Ally is stand alone in tackling this matter.

Topically, the use of nitrous oxide is soon to be made an illegal substance and it is hard to see how this will be managed by both health and enforcement agencies. I am certain that Ally's contribution to reducing harm to young people from these substances will be vital in tackling this issue and even more so in the years ahead

Nick Banlin
Con Community Engagement
PREV Community Engagement



Text messages received post presentation

Thank you for the talk, I never knew the danger of former legal highs and it was informative and interesting. Thank you!! X

Hi Ally, thanks for the session, I found it really touching! It even made me cry! Thanks again xxxxx

Hi just wanted to say thank you for the presentation today and good luck going forwards.

Hey. We really enjoyed your presentation on former legal highs. And we liked listening to your stories. From the two blonde girls from group 5 (period 2) X;)

Just thought I'd say thank you for such a moving and informative session, I feel as if I have benefited from the knowledge and I am happy to know I am able to inform others and potentially save them. It's such an amazing cause and something I'd love to get involved in. (I was a boy in the audience)

Hi, my name is Iman and I was truly touched by the talk you gave at my sixth form today about drug abuse.

Myself and my friends all agreed that you are incredibly brave to share your stories and you are truly inspiring because you took tragic incidents and try to make something positive. I can definitely say I learnt a lot and this was the greatest PSHCE day I've ever had. Thanks so



YPAG 2022-23

Thank you to our Young Person's
Advisory Group... Showing complete
dedication and working hard all
throughout the year to bring in
funds of over £1000 you are all just
wonderful!









CEO REPORT

I have been busy in schools all year and it's great to be getting back to some kind of 'normality'. With the help of our volunteers from our Young Persons Advisory Group (YPAG) we are now producing a quarterly newsletter which is packed with up to date information and news articles, the same young people from our YPAG also managed to raise £1000 organising a fun day at Bebington Co-Op Academy. The first issue of the newsletter was sent out to over 200 schools/colleges/agencies across the Northwest.

Earlier in the year Wirral Met Colleges contacted me to request that we go into all 5 campuses over the year, we have agreed to do 50 sessions which will actually lead into next year, with the potential to reach out to 10,000 students.

I have spent time counselling more YP's as the mental health issues amongst our young people are at a level high (Almost half of YP's in the UK now suffering with mental health issues). A lot of this goes hand in hand with substance misuse.

Early 2022 it was announced that Evolve had been chosen by The Liverpool Crown Court judges to be one of their 'Proceeds of Crime' charities and we received 7K and, of course, lots of recognition. We also received funding from National Lottery Community Fund and Cheshire Community Foundation, a big thank you to them all.

We received our 2nd High Sheriff Award for 2022... I do love it when the work that we do is recognised!

I am excited and looking forward to Evolves future and cannot wait to go forward with all our plans.

Love and hugs to you all... Ally xxx













THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT











Evolve Tackling The Impact Of Substance Misuse (Registered number: 1153938)

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
TURNOVER		2,597	8,882
Administrative expenses		23,343	35,881
		(20,746)	(26,999)
Other operating income		16,087	16,986
OPERATING DEFICIT and DEFICIT BEFORE TAXATION		(4,659)	(10,013)
Tax on deficit			
DEFICIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	AR	(4,659)	(10,013)

Evolve

Tackling The Impact Of Substance Misuse (Registered number: 1153938)

Balance Sheet 31 March 2023

		31.3.23		31.3.22	
TIXXED ACCEPTS	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	5				105
CURRENT ASSETS Cash at bank		1,150		4,238	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	6	828		(638)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			322		4,876
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			322		4,981
RESERVES Income and expenditure account	7		322		4,981
			322		4,981

Approval

Mancy Boyle

LJS Accounting Services (UK) Ltd

Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of

Evolve Tackling The Impact Of Substance Misuse

I report on the accounts of the charity for the year ended 31st March 2023 which are set out on the following pages.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The trustees consider that an audit is not required for this period under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- (a) Examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act
- (b) Following procedures laid down in the general directions given by the CharityCommission (under section 145(5)(b) of the Act, as amended)
- (c) State whether particular matters have come to my attention

Basis of independent examiner's statement

My examination was carried out in accordance with generation directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the account presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustee's concerning such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a "true and fair view" and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

To which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a properunderstanding of the accounts to be reached.

LJS Accounting Services (UK) Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Evolve Tackling The Impact Of Substance Misuse is a charity, registered in England and Wales. The charity's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of preparation of accounts

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the statement of recommended practice, accounting and reporting by Charities (SORP 2005) issued in March 2005.

Incoming resources

Voluntary income and donations are included in incoming resources when they are received, except when the donors specify that they must be used for future accounting periods or donors conditions have been fulfilled, then the income is deferred. The income from fundraising ventures is shown gross, with the associated costs in fundraising costs.

3. Resources expended

Resources expended are included in the statement of financial activities on an accrual basis, inclusive of VAT which cannot be recovered.

Expenditure which is directly attributable to specific activities has been included in these cost categories. Where costs are attributable to more than one activity, they have been apportioned across the cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of these resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £1,000 or more are capitalised at cost after deducting any specific grants received. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost over their expected useful economic lives.

Governance Costs

Governance costs include those incurred in the governance of the charity and its assets and are primarily associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2022 - 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

4. OPERATING DEFICIT

At 1 April 2022

Deficit for the year

At 31 March 2023

4.	OPERATING DEFICIT		
	The operating deficit is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation - owned assets	31.3.23 £ 105	31.3.22 £ 105
5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Fixtures and fittings £
	COST		
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		630
	DEPRECIATION At 1 April 2022 Charge for year		525
	At 31 March 2023		630
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2023		
	At 31 March 2022		105
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
	Social security and other taxes	228	(1,238)
	Accruals and deferred income	600	600
		828	(638)
7.	RESERVES		
			Income and expenditure account £

4,981

(4,659)

322

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	31.3.23		31.3.22	2
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Unrestricted Funds	-		2,000	
Restricted Funds	-		5,662	
Donations	2,597		1,220	
		2,597		8,882
Other income				
Government grants		16,087		16,986
				00000
		18,684		25,868
Expenditure				
Insurance	270		172	
Wages	14,707		24,863	
Social security	3,979		6,857	
Pensions	686		1,535	
Telephone	300		-	
Post and stationery	758		411	
Travel and subsistence	1,448		981	
Computer costs	181		120	
Sundry expenses	2		-	
Subscriptions	307		237	
Accountancy	600		600	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Fixtures and fittings	105		105	
		23,343		35,881
NET DEFICIT	,	(4,659)		(10,013)

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EVOLVE... TACKLING THE IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE MISUSE

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evolve substancemisuse



@Evolvecharity

