



British
Consulate-General
Sydney

**INFORMATION FOR BRITISH NATIONALS
DETAINED IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

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We have tried to ensure that the following information is accurate and up to date, but the British Consulate-General cannot accept legal responsibility for any errors or omissions.

Introduction

Being arrested and put on trial in a foreign country can be a bewildering and even terrifying experience.

This guide aims to explain the Australian legal and prison system to British nationals (and their next of kin) who are imprisoned in New South Wales. It includes advice on the best way to deal with your situation, and guidance on what support is available to you as a British national.

Help from the British Government

The Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) is the government department responsible for helping British nationals in difficulty abroad. In Australia the FCO is represented by the British High Commission in Canberra, and by Consulates-General and Consular Agencies in the other State capitals. All of these offices employ consular officers who provide help and advice to British nationals (except for dual nationals – see below).

The British Consulate-General in Sydney is responsible for British nationals in New South Wales.

However, if you are a dual British national detained in the country of your other nationality - e.g. a dual British/Australian national detained in Australia - we would not normally offer you support, or get involved in dealings between you and the Australian authorities. Nor would we visit you in detention.

What we can and cannot do

We are impartial; we are not here to judge you. We aim to make sure that you are treated properly and fairly in accordance with Australian regulations, and that you are treated the same as other prisoners. We cannot however get you better treatment than other prisoners.

We can answer questions about your health and welfare, and the local prison system, but we cannot answer questions about legal matters. You should ask your lawyer or the court those kinds of questions.

We cannot get you out of prison, pay fines or stand bail, or secure you an earlier trial date. Nor can we investigate a crime.

We can advise you of other organisations, both in Australia and the UK, who can offer you and your family further assistance, both during your detention and after your release (see page 13).

Who are my Consular representatives?

British Consulate-General
Level 16, Gateway Building
1 Macquarie Place
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Tel: (02) 8247 2224
Fax: (02) 9252 0924

What happens after my arrest?

You will be arrested if there is a suspicion that a crime has been committed.

Remain calm, and co-operate with the police. Don't be abusive or violent, as it will make things worse and could result in additional charges. It is an offence to resist arrest.

Remain calm, and co-operate with the police. Don't be abusive or violent, as it will make things worse and could result in additional charges. It is an offence to resist arrest.

The police will ask you to provide various personal details, including your nationality.

If you are charged, you may be released on bail, with or without conditions. If you are refused bail, or cannot meet the conditions set, you must be taken before a court where you can apply for bail.

The Australian authorities do not automatically inform us of the arrest of a British national.

But they are legally obliged to inform all detained foreign nationals of their right to consular assistance and to request that the relevant consular officer be advised of their detention. It is therefore your right to ask the arresting officer to inform the British Consulate-General in Sydney as soon as possible.

We will aim to contact you within 24 hours of being notified of your arrest. If you request a Consular visit, we will aim to do this within 48 hours (excluding weekends and public holidays). If distance makes it difficult for us to visit as soon as you would like, we will explain this and confirm a time period within which we will visit.

What will my family be told?

In Australia you do not have an automatic right to make a telephone call when you are arrested. But if you contact us we can, if you wish, ask the FCO in London to inform your next-of-kin in the UK of your arrest. We can also pass on any messages from you.

For confidentiality reasons we will not tell anyone that you have been detained, or what the charges are, without your permission.

Legal representation

If you have just been arrested, you can ask to speak to a Duty Solicitor at the police station or at the court. They can provide basic advice, and their services are free.

You may wish to engage your own lawyer, but if you are not eligible for Legal Aid this will be at your own expense. A privately-engaged lawyer will usually ask for an advance of his/her estimated legal fees before they will take on a case.

Consular staff cannot give legal advice, pay your legal expenses, or guarantee to a lawyer that you will pay them.

We can provide you with a list of local lawyers – see page 16 – but we cannot recommend a particular lawyer. There are further listings in the local Yellow Pages.

There is also a Prisoners Legal Service, which provides a range of services to prisoners in NSW, including free and confidential legal advice and minor assistance. You can telephone them (toll free) on 1800 806 913.

Legal Aid

If you do not engage your own lawyer, you may be eligible for a Legal Aid lawyer free of charge. Legal Aid is a Government legal service dealing mainly with family law and criminal legal matters. They provide free legal advice as well as court representation, and grants of legal aid funds to pay for a legal aid lawyer or a private solicitor.

You must meet strict criteria in order to qualify for Legal Aid. Your income and financial means will be taken into account, as well the merits of your case, i.e. whether or not the case is likely to succeed. Your nationality is not a factor.

Every prison keeps a Legal Aid visit book. Ask your Welfare Officer to put your name in this book and you will be visited by a Legal Aid lawyer.

For more information about Legal Aid, call Law Access on 1300 888 529.

Legal Aid also have a special hotline for under 18s, open from 9am-midnight Monday-Friday, and 24 hours on weekends and public holidays. Tel: 1800 101810

Australia's legal system

Australia's legal system is similar to the UK's. The main difference is that Australian States and Territories have their own State/Territory laws and police forces, in addition to Australian Federal law, which applies nationally and is policed by the Federal Police and other Federal agencies. In the event of a conflict of Federal and State/Territory laws, Federal law takes precedence.

You can only be remanded in custody whilst the authorities conduct their investigation. You will be presented to court periodically, and the prosecutor has to satisfy the court that your continued detention is justified.

The total time that you are detained awaiting trial will depend on the seriousness and complexity of the offence. But it usually takes several months before a case comes to court for full hearing.

Prisoners have a right of appeal against their continuing detention.

Bail

Normally you will appear before a magistrate on the next working day after your arrest. They will determine (a) whether you have been legally detained, and, if they are satisfied on that point, (b) whether you should be released on bail, or held on remand, until your next court hearing.

It is rare for foreign nationals to be granted bail in any country, including the UK. This is due to the flight risk that many of these prisoners pose. Even where bail is offered, it is usual to remove the passport of a foreign national before releasing them from detention, to prevent them leaving the country.

In assessing whether to permit bail, the judicial authorities are entitled to consider a person's links to the country and how likely it is that they will flee. This means that foreign nationals are less likely to receive bail. Similar factors are considered in the UK, so we do not regard this as a form of discrimination.

Male prisoners refused bail in Sydney are usually held on remand at the Metropolitan Remand & Reception Centre (MRRRC) at Silverwater, or at Parklea Correctional Centre. Female remand prisoners are held at Mulawa Correctional Centre. All three prisons are in Sydney's west. Remand prisoners from elsewhere in New South Wales are often also transferred to these prisons to await trial.

If the charges against you are dropped because of insufficient evidence, you will be released and deported. In such circumstances, you may be able to claim compensation for detention without trial – but you should seek legal advice on this.

In the (unlikely) event that you are allowed to leave Australia on condition that you return for your court case, please note that failure to comply could lead to your being placed on an immigration blacklist and/or being extradited from the UK to stand trial.

If you are given bail, you will need to find sufficient funds to support yourself. Depending on your visa status, the local authorities may not be able to provide support. We cannot provide funding or find you a job.

The prison system

All prisoners convicted in New South Wales serve their sentences in New South Wales prisons, under the same prison regulations, regardless of whether the conviction was for a Federal or State offence.

Prison conditions in Australia are generally on a par with - or in some respects better than - conditions in UK prisons. The NSW Department of Corrective Services website contains information on each prison - see http://www.dcs.nsw.gov.au/where_are_we/correctional_centres/index.asp

Needless to say, you should avoid breaking prison rules.

It is wise not to discuss your personal details or your case with other inmates, no matter how friendly they may seem. Keep such information to yourself at all times. You may give it out innocently and then find it used against you.

Once you have been sentenced, you will be given a prisoner classification, which will dictate what you are allowed to do while in prison. Your movement through the different classifications will depend on your good behaviour and your willing involvement in day-to-day prison activities. Should you lose your classification at any time, we cannot intervene on your behalf.

Some prisoners might be put into a segregated “protection” area of the prison. This could be because they are young and unsure of the main prison, or because their alleged offence might otherwise put their safety at risk.

Prison Welfare Officer

You will be assigned a Welfare Officer, who is there to help you. They can pass on messages to us, or your family, and can explain to you how the prison system works.

Please bear in mind though that each Welfare Officer is usually responsible for a large number of prisoners, so they have many competing demands on their time.

If you feel you have a justified complaint about prison conditions, raise it with your Welfare Officer or another prison official in the first instance. If this does not resolve the matter, contact us and we will take action as appropriate.

There is usually both a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister attached to each prison. In larger prisons they are on the permanent staff. They can often provide help or support where an overworked Welfare Officer cannot. You can ask for a pastoral visit at any time.

Prison activities

New South Wales prisons offer a wide range of services, including:

- Welfare
- Education
- Chaplains
- Alcohol and other Drug counselling & treatment
- Health services, including psychiatrists and psychologists
- Fitness activities
- Law and General Library
- Workshops
- Business units.

Further details are available on the NSW Department of Corrective Services website. Make the most of what the prison has to offer, as education and learning new skills (especially computing/trades) will help the time pass, and also benefit you in the long run. Please address all enquiries to your Welfare Officer.

Work in prison

It may be difficult for the prison to supply work to all prisoners because there are not enough jobs to go around. You may therefore have to wait a while before a suitable job is available.

But if you are offered work while in prison, it is a good idea to accept this. It will give you something constructive to do with your time, and also enable you to earn a small wage which allows you to buy extra “prison comforts”.

Food & diet

The prison authorities state that the food they provide is a balanced diet giving the necessary daily nutritional requirements. A special diet can only be approved where the prison doctor gives his authority on medical grounds. Vegetarians may fall into this category.

If your religion requires you to have a special diet this is also usually allowed.

Telephone calls

You are allowed to make telephone calls using a phone card issued by the prison. You can make both international and local phone calls, subject of course to having funds available on the card.

But you also have to nominate the numbers in advance so that they can be programmed into the phone card. You might want to include the Consulate-General phone number in your nominated numbers – (02) 8247 2224.

Money

The prison will open an account for you into which friends and family can transfer money (see below).

Money earned from working in the prison will also be deposited into this account.

There is a limit on how much money can be put in, or taken out, at any one time.

How can my family transfer money to me?

If your family and friends overseas wish to transfer money to you for “prison comforts” (phone cards etc), they can do so, free of charge, through the FCO in London.

They should send a Postal Order made payable to “Foreign and Commonwealth Office”, under cover of a short letter containing your details, to:

Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Australia Desk Officer
Consular Directorate
Old Admiralty Building
London SW1A 2PA

Tel: (020) 7008 0168

Fax: (020) 7008 0161

The FCO will then send us authority to process the payment, and we will buy and send a local Money Order to the prison in your name. The prison will deposit this into your prison account. The prison authorities usually only allow small deposits, as you are not allowed to accumulate a large balance in your prison account. We suggest a maximum deposit of £50-£80 a time.

Mail

You can receive and send mail directly, but there are rules about what you can and cannot receive. There is usually no limit to the number of letters you may send or receive. All letters are censored, but the prison authorities are obliged to deliver them with the minimum of delay. The local postal system is reliable, and transit time for Air Mail letters sent to the UK is usually only a few days.

Tell your family and friends to always include your full name and prison number in the address. It is also a good idea to number all letters in sequence. If you do the same you can keep track of anything that goes missing.

We regret that we cannot accept mail for onward delivery. Any received will be returned to the sender.

Parcels

You may receive parcels but the regulations vary from prison to prison. Your family may send you the following items:

- underpants (new, in their package, any colour)
- thermal underwear (white only)
- singlets (white only)
- photographs (maximum 50, nothing illegal or offensive)
- regional or overseas newspapers (but only 3 at a time).

Prisoners are not allowed to receive books or magazines by mail.

If you are not sure what other items are allowed, check with your Welfare Officer before asking for it to be sent. If not, you may find that you are not allowed to receive some or all of the contents of the parcel containing a prohibited item.

Medical & dental treatment

If you need medical or dental treatment you should make an appointment to see the prison doctor or dentist. In some large prisons it can be difficult to get an early appointment, but if the situation is urgent your Welfare Officer may be able to help.

Prison doctors are the equivalent of GPs in the UK, so can provide routine treatment. But all prisoners in New South Wales requiring specialist treatment are transferred to Long Bay Hospital in Sydney's east, and receive treatment through the Prince of Wales Hospital in Sydney.

If you have a long-standing medical problem and have received treatment for it in the UK, it may be useful if you have your medical records, or at least a report, sent from the UK for the information of the prison doctor or specialist here.

Drugs

Drug abuse is a problem in some prisons. If you are caught holding or taking drugs, punishment can be severe. If you inject drugs you also run the risk of contracting serious blood-borne infections, like AIDS and hepatitis.

Cell sharing

As in the UK, overcrowding is sometimes a problem in Australian prisons so you cannot expect a single cell as a matter of course. If you think that you have medical grounds for having a single cell you should approach the prison doctor.

The prison is not obliged to grant a request to share the same cell as another prisoner.

Further Consular visits

If you are convicted, you are entitled to one further consular visit after sentencing. Please contact us direct to request this.

After that second visit we will not be able to visit you again, unless there are exceptional compassionate circumstances.

If you have any health or welfare concerns, please discuss these with your Welfare Officer in the first instance.

You can of course also contact us at any time, either by telephone, fax, or letter. If you telephone and we are not available, please leave a voicemail message and we will contact your Welfare Officer.

Visits by family or friends

If your family or friends decide to visit you, we can assist them by providing guidance on visiting the prison, and what they can and cannot take in. There is comprehensive guidance on this on the NSW Department of Corrective Services website at http://www.dcs.nsw.gov.au/offender_management/Information_for_Visitors/index.asp

If your family are travelling the long distance from the UK, we can also request extra visits for them. You should advise any potential UK visitors to contact us via the FCO in London (see page 8), giving as much notice as possible.

Each prison has its own rules regarding visits. Visits by UK family may be granted for around an hour each day, depending on the prison director. But this cannot be guaranteed, or taken for granted. And the prison authorities may refuse visits by non-relatives. The prison can also refuse visitors if you are being disciplined because of bad behaviour, or if a visit will prejudice your court case.

Visitors should arrive around 30 minutes before each visit, and should bring their passport and travel documents for ID purposes. These are held by the prison and are returned at the end of each visit.

Visits are usually contact ones, with visitors and inmates allowed to sit at the same table in a sheltered area.

No valuables can be taken into prisons during visits, including mobile phones and jewellery (except religious items). No gifts are allowed. Nor can visitors wear open-topped footwear.

It is advisable to give family and friends as much information as you can about what to expect when they reach the prison. They are likely to find the sight of you in a prison visiting area with guards all around a distressing experience.

Transfers between prisons

The prison authorities can impose transfers between prisons in New South Wales for disciplinary or other reasons. This is the policy of NSW Corrective Services, and the Consulate-General cannot intervene on your behalf.

Transfers to prisons in other States or Territories in Australia are only permitted in exceptional compassionate circumstances.

Prisoner Transfer Agreement

A Prisoner Transfer Agreement is in force between the UK and Australia.

Once you have been sentenced, and if there are no appeals outstanding, you can apply to be transferred to the UK to serve the remainder of your sentence in a UK prison. The application process can take up to a year, on average.

If you wish to be considered, you will need to complete an application form from the Australian Attorney-General's Department and submit it direct to them. The Consulate-

General has no involvement in the process, but we can send you the forms and information sheet on request. Full information is also available on the Attorney-General's Department website at http://www.ag.gov.au/www/agd/agd.nsf/page/International_transfer_of_prisoners

Alternatively, you can write direct to:

Attorney-General's Department
Robert Garran Offices
National Circuit
Barton
ACT 2004

Fax: (02) 6250 5900

All parties must agree to a transfer – i.e. you, the Australian Government and the UK Government. Both Australia and the UK reserve the right of refusal, and are not obliged to give reasons for refusal.

- What sentence would I serve if I am transferred to the UK?

If your transfer is approved, the maximum sentence you would serve in the UK is the amount of your original sentence which remains after deducting any remission earned in Australia up until the date of your transfer. You may also be eligible for parole in the UK.

- Prosecution for other offences

If you are transferred, the UK authorities are entitled to prosecute, sentence or detain you for any offence other than that for which your current sentence was imposed.

- Pardon, Amnesty and Commutation

Your transfer would not prevent you from benefiting from any pardon, amnesty or commutation of sentence, which might be granted by either Australia or the UK.

- Review of original judgement

If, after your transfer, new information comes to light which you consider grounds for a review of the original judgement passed in Australia, it is for Australia alone to decide on any application for review.

- Termination of enforcement

If, for any reason, the sentence that was imposed in Australia ceases to be enforceable in Australia, the UK authorities would release you from the sentence being served as soon as they were informed of this.

Similarly, if the sentence being served in the UK ceased to be enforceable in the UK, you would not have to serve the original sentence imposed in Australia if you should ever return here.

Release and Deportation

Any British Citizen serving a prison term may be liable for deportation to the UK at the end of that term.

Even those with Australian permanent resident status may find their visa revoked. In this event, you need to speak immediately to a lawyer.

Dual British/Australian nationals are not however liable to deportation.

If you are to be deported, at the end of your prison sentence you will be released into the custody of the Department of Immigration & Citizenship (DIAC), who will hold you in immigration detention whilst they arrange your deportation.

This usually only takes a matter of days, especially if your passport is still valid.

However, if your passport has expired, or has less than six months validity remaining, you might need to obtain a new passport before you can be deported. This could take several days, depending on what documentation you have, and whether the replacement passport can be issued in Sydney or has to be done in Canberra. To avoid deportation delays, we recommend that you check your passport status well in advance of your release and deportation.

If you are deported, you will be excluded from returning to Australia for a given period, which can range from three years to life.

Other sources of help

a) Prisoners Abroad

Prisoners Abroad (PA) is an independent UK-based, humanitarian charity that provides non-judgmental, practical support to British Citizens imprisoned abroad. They work with convicted and unconvicted prisoners, regardless of guilt or innocence, on the basis of need.

We will usually advise you of PA's services during your first or second Consular visits. We will also give you a registration form, which we are happy to then fax to PA if you wish to register with them immediately.

In order to receive PA's services, you must (a) be a British Citizen with the right of abode in the UK; (b) be in prison in another country, and (c) register with PA before your return to the UK.

PA cannot help other categories of British national (e.g. a British National (Overseas), from Hong Kong). Nor do they assist dual British nationals who are detained in the country of their other nationality (e.g. a dual British/Australian national detained in Australia).

PA provides prisoners with a support service during the period of their imprisonment which includes information and advice, but also practical support. Prisoners become eligible for PA support as soon as they are detained.

PA also provides ongoing advice and support to your families or friends, if you wish.

PA also provides resettlement assistance to British Citizens returning to the UK following imprisonment overseas. They assist returning prisoners by providing funding for emergency accommodation, and in gaining access to benefits and long-term housing. They can also refer you to other agencies for help with specific problems such as healthcare, and assistance in finding employment (see page 16).

PA does not assist prisoners released on bail or parole. And if you are transferred back to the UK to serve the remainder of your sentence, you will no longer be eligible for PA support.

If you have not yet registered with PA but your sentence is nearing its end and you will be deported to the UK, contact us and we will send you a registration form. To benefit from PA's services, you must register with them whilst you are still imprisoned in Australia.

PA caseworkers will be your point of contact for advice and information. The type of help they can offer will vary from country to country, but generally they can provide you with information on:

- the criminal justice system, legal aid and court proceedings
- finding a lawyer
- prison conditions and your rights as a prisoner
- obtaining magazines or books, and finding a pen-pal.

Prisoners Abroad
89–93 Fonthill Road
London N4 3JH
UK

Tel: 0011 44 (0)20 7561 6820 (9.30am-5.30pm, Mondays to Fridays)

Families in the UK can call (freephone): 0808 172 0098

Fax: 0011 44 (0)20 7561 6821

Email: info@prisonersabroad.org.uk

Web: www.prisonersabroad.org.uk

b) Prisoners' Aid Association of NSW

This local charity is a professional welfare service for current and former prisoners and their dependants. They can collect, store and transfer inmates' belongings; arrange volunteer visits to certain prisons; and liaise with relatives and friends.

Prisoners Aid Association of NSW
PO Box 91
Broadway NSW 2007
Australia

Tel: (02) 9281 7582/8863
Fax: (02) 9211 6518

c) Prison Fellowship International

Prison Fellowship (PF) is a Christian organisation that gives support and help to people of all religions and those with none. They have members in 112 countries.

They can visit or write to prisoners, run fellowship groups, and provide religious material on request. If you are transferred back to a UK prison, PF can help with transport so your family can visit. They also work with ex-prisoners and their families through their local group network.

Prison Fellowship Australia
PO Box 411
Toongabbie
NSW 2146

Tel: (02) 9896 1255
Fax: (02) 9896 1244
Email: nsw.office@pfi.org.au

Prison Fellowship England & Wales
PO Box 945
Maldon, Essex
CM9 4EW, UK

Tel: 0011 44 (0)1621 843 232
Fax: 0011 44 (0)1621 843 303
Email: enquiries@prisonfellowship.org.uk

Prison Fellowship, Scotland
110 St James Road
Glasgow
G4 0PS, UK

Tel/Fax: 0011 44 (0)141 552 1288
Email: prisonfellowship@lineone.net

Prison Fellowship, Northern Ireland
39 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1FY, UK

Tel/Fax: 0011 44 (0)2890 243 691
Email: info@pfni.org

d) Prisoners' Families and Friends Service

Based in London, the PFFS is an independent voluntary agency that has been helping prisoners' families for nearly 40 years. They provide advice, information and support to relatives or friends of prisoners.

Tel: (freephone) 0808 808 3444 (Monday–Friday, 10am–5pm - or answerphone)

Postal address: Freepost Prisoners' Families
Email: info@prisonersfamiliesandfriends.org.uk
Web: <http://home.btconnect.com/pffs/>

e) The Salvation Army

They can arrange to visit prisoners overseas through their international service.

The Salvation Army International HQ
101 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4P 4EP
UK

Tel: 0011 44 (0)20 7332 0101
Fax: 0011 44 (0)20 7329 6970

After your release

Sometimes people find that a new set of problems arises once they have left prison. You may find yourself ready for life on the outside but not prepared for living in the UK. Maybe you have never lived in Britain and have no ties there, or perhaps you have lost touch with friends and family. You may simply want to talk to another person who understands what you have been through, to help work out what to do next.

Prisoners Abroad (PA) can only offer a resettlement service to those prisoners who have been in contact with them before they arrive back in the UK. It is therefore essential that you register before you are released so you are entitled to use the resettlement service.

If you know your release date in advance, it is best to write and tell PA when you are likely to arrive and what help you think you might need.

When you first arrive back in the UK, you can visit PA - see address on page 13 - on weekdays between 9.30am and 5.30pm for advice, to take a shower, use the temporary luggage store, make essential phone calls or use a computer. If you have no belongings PA may be able to help with toiletries and finding suitable clothing.

If you have no money and nowhere to go, PA's Aftercare Service can help with –

- advice on finding emergency accommodation in the London area
- claiming welfare benefits, including emergency benefit payments if you are destitute
- making appointments with doctors and dentists
- putting you in touch with local agencies if you are not returning to the London area
- later on you may want advice on housing, looking for work, applying for training or getting counselling. PA can refer you to the right agency.

Other sources of practical help back in the UK are (a) The Salvation Army (see address on page 15), tel: 0845 634 0101 (UK only) or 020 7367 4500, Monday-Friday, 8.15am-4.30pm, or contact your local branch; and (b) The Prison Fellowship (see addresses on page 14).

List of solicitors practising in New South Wales

Persons seeking legal advice from any of the practitioners listed will be subject to the appropriate scale of fees of that practitioner.

The British Consulate-General in Sydney provides this list for the convenience of enquirers, but neither Her Majesty's Government nor any official of the Consulate-General take any responsibility for the competence or probity of any firm/advocate on the list, or for the consequence of any legal action initiated or advice given.

Mallesons Stephen Jacques

Governor Phillip Tower
1 Farrer Place
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9296 2000
Fax: (02) 9296 3999
(Mr Richard Nettleton, LLB)
Honorary Legal Adviser to the
British Consulate-General.
Commercial Law and Litigation.
May be able to assist with
British law enquiries

John R Quinn and Co

12/60 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: 1800 263 344
Fax: (02) 9283 3366
Family Law

Daniele Scott

52 Norton Street
Leichhardt NSW 2040
Tel: (02) 9560 9511
After hours: (02) 9799 8111
Criminal & Family Law

McCulloch and Buggy

Level 13, 447 Kent St.
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9267 0500
Fax: (02) 9264 2244
Family Law & General Practice

Michell Sillar

Level 21, Angel Place
123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9777 8200
Fax: (02) 9777 8100
Personal Injury Litigation
for Overseas Visitors

Meyer Pigdon

Mr David Hodson
Level 14, 59 Goulburn Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9217 9217
Fax: (02) 9217 9200
In the UK:
Panorama
Guildown Road, Guildford
Surrey GU2 4EY
Tel: +44 (0)20 7836 6300

Shanahan Tudhope

Level 7, 60 Carrington Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9262 2888
Fax: (02) 9299 4488
Commercial, Corporate and
Employment Law

Koffels

31 Market Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9283 5599
Fax: (02) 9264 7169
Personal injury, Family Law.
Associated with legal firms in
other countries

P K Simpson and Co

2/383 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9299 1424
Fax: (02) 9262 4497
Workers Compensation

Gordon and Johnstone

3/55 Market Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9264 1906
Fax: (02) 9264 8005
Commercial Law, Notary Public
and General Practice

Phillips Fox

255 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9286 8000
Fax: (02) 9283 4144
General Practice

Minter Ellison

88 Phillip Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9921 8888
Fax: (02) 9921 8123
General Practice, excluding
Criminal & Family Law

Seaton and Perkins

105 Queens Street
Woollahra NSW 2025
Tel: (02) 9363 1814
Fax: (02) 9953 9582
Probate, Trust, Tax and
Conveyancing

Stacks – Family Law

Level 3, 299 Elizabeth St.
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 8255 6100
Fax: (02) 8255 6155
Family Law, child support,
De facto relations

John Simpson and Co

10/82 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000
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