

Hindley J and I School



Drug Education Policy

Written: May 2014

To be renewed: May 2017

_____ Signed on behalf of the school _____ date

_____ Signed on behalf of the governors _____ date

POLICY FOR DRUG EDUCATION

Introduction

In 2012 the DFE and ACPO (Association of Police Officers see appendix 1) published advice to Local Authorities about drugs and drug-related incidents. This policy reflects that advice as well as the content of PSHE&C objectives. It also accords with advice in the Healthy Schools Programme, guidance from the LA, and guidance from the local Drug Action team.

Aims

The aims of this policy are to:

- clarify the school's approach to drugs, for staff, pupils, governors, parents or carers, and to clarify the legal requirements and responsibilities;
- give guidance to staff on the school's drugs education programme;
- safeguard the health and safety of pupils and staff in our school;
- enable staff to manage drug-related incidents properly

Terminology

The term 'drugs' is used throughout this policy to refer to *all* drugs:

- all *illegal* drugs (those controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act, 2001);
- all *legal* drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, new psychoactive substances (legal highs) also volatile substances (those giving off a gas or vapour which can be inhaled);
- all medicines, whether over-the-counter or on prescription.

Responsibilities

The head teacher will:

- ensure that staff and parents are informed about this drugs policy;
- ensure that the policy is implemented effectively to promote pupil's well-being;
- manage any drug-related incidents;
- ensure that staff are given sufficient training, so that they can teach effectively about drugs, and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity;
- liaise with external agencies regarding the school drugs education programme;
- monitor the policy on a day-to-day basis, and report to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy.

The governing body will:

- establish general guidelines on drugs education;
- support the head teacher in following these guidelines;

- inform and consult with parents about the drugs education policy;
- liaise with the LA and health organisations, so that the school's policy is in line with the best advice available;
- support the head teacher in any case conferences, or in appeals against exclusions.

Objectives of Drugs Education

Drugs Education should enable pupils to develop their knowledge, attitudes and understanding about drugs, and to appreciate the benefits of a healthy lifestyle, relating this to their own and others' actions. It should:

- build on knowledge and understanding;
- provide accurate information, and clear up misunderstandings;
- explore attitudes and values, and examine the risks and consequences of actions relating to drugs;
- develop pupils' interpersonal skills, their understanding of rules and laws, and their self-awareness and self-esteem;
- ensure that all children are taught about drugs in a consistent manner, following guidelines that have been agreed by parents, governors and staff.

Drugs Education

We regard Drugs Education as a whole-school issue, and we believe that opportunities to teach about the importance of a healthy lifestyle occur naturally throughout the curriculum, but especially in Science, PSHE and Citizenship, RE and PE. There are also opportunities in circle time.

Teaching about drugs will begin in Key Stage 1, when pupils are taught about seeing the doctor, visiting the chemist, and the importance of medicines and their safe handling.

In Key Stage 2, pupils will learn that alcohol is the most widely used drug, and that its dangers can be overlooked. We will ensure that our pupils are aware of the risks associated with drinking. We teach pupils that smoking is a minority habit, and encourage them to consider its effects and risks. We also teach pupils about the dangers of volatile-substance abuse, because of the high risk of accidental death, especially for first-time and occasional abusers. This is taught in a sensitive nature and develops an awareness of the dangers.

We acknowledge that by the time pupils are in Year 6, some of them may have had some experiences with drugs already, so we must help to equip pupils to handle risky situations, before they actually meet them.

We recognise that learning is most effective when it addresses the development of knowledge, attitudes and skills together and when teaching and learning are participative and active. We use a variety of teaching styles that are characterised by active learning. We find out what the children know already, we pose dilemmas, and we get the children to discuss choices. Wherever possible the information we give is visually reinforced. We use drama, role-play and ICT to demonstrate various strategies and scenarios. In short, we seek to engage our pupils. We give them the opportunity to talk to groups or to the whole class. We encourage them to listen to the views of others, and we ask them to explore why drugs are such a problem for society.

We aim to teach all pupils about drugs however different their attainment levels, and diverse their requirements. We recognise that pupils with special educational needs may be more vulnerable, that different communities have different attitudes towards drug abuse, and that some pupils may have drug-abusing parents.

Drugs Education takes place during normal lesson time. Sometimes a class teacher will seek support from the school nurse or another health professional. In teaching this course we follow the DFE and LA guidelines. The resources and materials that we use are recommended either by the Health Authority or by the LA. Lessons that focus on Drugs Education form part of a sequence of lessons that are designed to promote a healthy lifestyle.

Drugs at school

Pupils may bring prescribed medication into school (see Medicines Policy). Where children have medical needs, parents must give us details of the child's condition and medication. Parents will bring the medication to school in a secure, labelled container. Records will be kept of all medication received and given. Emergency medication may be stored securely in the classroom (for anaphylaxis or asthma); other drugs will be stored securely in the school office. For children who have a long-term illness, a health plan is put into place.

Solvents and other hazardous chemicals will be stored securely, to prevent inappropriate access, or use by pupils. Teachers are cautious with solvent-based Tippex, with aerosols,

with glues and with board-cleaning fluids. Smoking is not permitted anywhere in the school premises.

Alcohol to be consumed at community or parents' events will be stored securely beforehand. To sell alcohol we must be licensed under the Licensing (Occasional Permissions) Act, 1983. Occasionally, members of staff may consume limited amounts of alcoholic drinks in the staff room.

Drug related incidents

An incident involving unauthorised drugs in school is most likely to involve alcohol, tobacco or volatile substances, rather than illegal drugs. The school will at all times refer to the LA policy for the Management of Drug related incidents. The first priority is safety and first aid, i.e. calling the emergency services and placing unconscious people in the recovery position. An intoxicated pupil does not represent a medical emergency, unless unconscious.

Pupils suspected of being intoxicated from inhaling a volatile substance will be kept calm; chasing can place intolerable strain on the heart, thus precipitating sudden death. Any drug suspected of being illegal will be confiscated (as stated in Section 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006) and stored securely, awaiting disposal; these precautions must be witnessed and recorded. Staff should not taste unknown or confiscated substances.

Legal but unauthorised drugs or medicines will also be confiscated, and will be returned to parents; the school may arrange for the safe disposal of volatile substances. If staff are unable to identify the legal status of a drug, it should be treated as a controlled drug.

Where a pupil is suspected of concealing an unauthorised drug, staff are not permitted to carry out a personal search, but may search school property. The head teacher will decide if the police need to be called or whether the school will manage the incident internally.

A full record will be made of any incident. The head teacher will conduct an investigation into the nature and seriousness of any incident, in order to determine an appropriate response.

The role of parents

The school is well aware that the primary role in children's drugs education lies with parents. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents of our pupils, through mutual understanding, trust and cooperation. To promote this objective we will:

- inform parents about the school drugs policy and the LA draft Policy for the Management of Drug related incidents.
- answer any questions parents may have about the drugs education their child receives in school;
- take seriously any issue which parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy, or about arrangements for drugs education in the school;
- inform parents about the best practice known with regard to drugs education, so that the parents can support the key messages being given to children at school.

When an incident concerning unauthorised drugs has occurred in school, we will comply with the guidance in the LA Policy for the Management of Drug related issues.

Monitoring and review

The curriculum committee of the governing body will monitor the drugs policy within its review cycle. If the policy appears to need modification, then the committee will report its findings and recommendations to the full governing body. The curriculum committee takes into serious consideration any representation from parents about the drugs education programme, and comments will be recorded.