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<th>POLICY DOCUMENT</th>
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<td>PROCEDURES DOCUMENT</td>
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<td>STATUTORY FOR ACADEMY SCHOOLS</td>
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<td>Committee Approval Date</td>
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THE CAVENDISH SCHOOL

POLICY & GUIDELINES
ON DRUG-RELATED INCIDENTS, INCLUDING ALCOHOL

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

To set out the school's approach to teaching and learning about drugs and (school’s) management of situations involving drugs.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT

- Aims
- Drugs and Alcohol Curriculum
- How do we deal with an individual under the influence of drink or drugs?
- How do we recognise a problem related to alcohol, solvents or illegal drugs?
- How do we deal with drug related incidents?
  a) Primary (first contact) protocol
  b) Secondary (follow up) protocol
- Support for Vulnerable children
- Child Protection
- Confidentiality
- Health and Safety Guidelines
- Medical Emergency Guidelines

WHAT ARE OUR AIMS?

We seek to:

- Protect, as far as possible, the interests of the individual(s) concerned.
- Safeguard the interests of the whole School community.
- Develop positive relationships and images within the School community.
- Reinforce the educational emphasis on knowledge, awareness and self-esteem
- Respond to drug related incidents calmly and in partnership with parents and, if appropriate, with the police.
- Tackle dealers of drugs more severely than users.

N.B. The School operates a drugs education programme, details of which are contained in the Life skills schemes of work (see appendix)

WHICH SUBSTANCES ARE INCLUDED?

This policy applies to any substance (legal or illegal) which can affect the physical condition and/or behaviour of an individual in such a manner as to cause danger to them or to others in the School community.

CONTEXT OF LOCAL SITUATION
We are aware of the increasing problem of drug misuse throughout the country and within our community. Our school will play a full part in contributing to efforts across our community to reduce drug use.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL EDUCATION CURRICULUM

The goal of drug and alcohol education is:
For pupils to develop the knowledge, skills and attitude to appreciate the benefits of a healthy lifestyle, promote responsibility towards the use of drugs and relate these to their own actions both now and in the future.

Specific Learning Objectives:

Drugs and alcohol education forms an integral part of the Life skills curriculum. The learning objectives include:
- Attitudes and Values
- Personal and Social Skills
- Knowledge and Understanding

The Drugs and alcohol education is outlined in the syllabus(see appendix)

Organisation of drug and alcohol education curriculum:
- Coordination - the Life skills Coordinators role includes: planning the schemes of work, monitoring its delivery, coordinating assessment and reporting to parents.
- Delivery – One period per fortnight within the Life skills curriculum by a dedicated group of Life skills teachers in KS3 , one period per week in KS4.
- Contribution of Visitors – Cavendish School welcomes the involvement of visitors from external agencies in the Life skills programme to complement the core delivery by teaching staff. All visitors are supported in the classroom by a teacher and are informed about the school’s drug education policy.

Teaching and learning methodologies – Pupils should feel secure and able to discuss issues relating to drug use and misuse within agreed boundaries, and to respond to each other with consideration and respect. A variety of teaching and learning approaches are used. There is a place for didactic teaching methods within the programme, together with active learning approaches, such as role play, small group work and problem solving which engage pupils in the learning process.

Monitoring of drug and alcohol education – the delivery of Life skills is monitored by the Coordinator and the SLT team through work sampling and lesson observation.

Assessment – Factual knowledge and understanding are assessed as part of the assessment of progress and recording of achievement of all pupils in Life skills.

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH AN INDIVIDUAL UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK OR DRUGS?

Primary (first contact) Protocol
Individuals under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol are a potential danger to themselves and others. If the individual is under the influence of drugs/drink but his/her condition does not constitute a medical emergency then:

On School premises:

- Attempt to calm and contain the individual by sitting him/her down in an office or quiet space under supervision
- Alert a senior member of staff who will investigate the matter and will arrange for a responsible adult (relatives or friend) to collect the individual from the premises.

If it would be dangerous to contain the individual because his/her behaviour has become threatening, then:

- Move young people away from him or her by sending them to an area such as the School Hall
- Summon help to track the individual’s movements from a safe distance
- Alert the main office who will alert all staff
- Alert a senior member of staff

Secondary (follow up) Protocol

In cases where the health and safety of the individual is at risk action by staff should follow the pattern outlined in the section covering drug incidents

HOW DO WE RECOGNISE A PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL, SOLVENTS OR ILLEGAL DRUGS?

The signs below can show that individuals are using drugs - though many of the signs can also relate to other causes:

- Sudden, marked changes of mood
- Loss of appetite, restlessness
- Lack of interest in work or hobbies
- Friends dropped and replaced by new ones
- Unexplained absence
- Unexplained tiredness
• Lying or furtive behaviour
• Excessive spending of money
• Unexplained loss of possessions or money
• Sores or rashes on the face
• Implicated in theft or borrowing money

Contacting Police

A senior member of staff will arrange for an informal discussion with the Schools Intervention Officer in the case of illegal substances being found on the premises or in the possession of individuals. This is likely to result in further police action.

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH DRUG-RELATED INCIDENTS?

Primary (first contact) Protocol

Any member of staff may hear rumours that particular young people are:

• keeping company with known drug users;
• have a problem with solvents, alcohol or illegal drugs
• have been seen in possession of such substances on School premises or on trips.

In such cases it is important not to over-react. If the rumours appear to have some validity, then a suitable professional should give the young person the opportunity to respond to the rumours. If the rumours have some foundation but the health and safety of others is not at risk, then voluntary counselling and monitoring may be the most appropriate response.

In order to safeguard their own professional position staff should brief a senior colleague in order to elicit a second opinion on whether there is a health and safety risk. If the health and safety of others or of the individual concerned is at risk, confidentiality relating to the identity and the nature of the activity cannot be guaranteed. However advice given to the individual by a youth worker, counsellor or external agency will be absolutely confidential to that individual.

Where a member of staff becomes aware of possible drug or alcohol-related activity either inside or outside the School premises where this may affect the health and safety of pupils at the School, Senior Staff should always be involved as indicated below:

Staff member □ Head of Year □ Assistant Headteacher □ Headteacher
The staff member should pass on details of the facts about the alleged incident and will be involved in the assessment of how best to deal with it.

Secondary (follow up) Protocol

In cases where the health and safety of the individual is at risk action by staff should follow the pattern outlined below:

Evaluate the situation:

Evaluate the evidence. Use any specialist agencies in the community to check out information. For example a confidential telephone call to a local drug agency can help clarify the situation.

Contact parents or guardians

At an early stage parents or guardians should be invited to discuss the incident or rumour (see Appendix) and any planned action. Discussion should be face to face and not over the telephone. Contact should be maintained with parents throughout the management of the incident. Parents should be calmed before they have contact with their son or daughter. In exceptional cases the Senior Management may decide to inform parents in the presence of other agencies, such as the police or social services. In these cases the decision must be recorded with the reasons for the decision also being recorded.

Contact LEA Support Services

The PSHE Advisory Team, the Educational Welfare Service and the County Psychological Service can all provide some forms of support for schools, youth clubs, young people and parents.

Contact Police

The Schools Intervention Officer is normally the first point of contact with the police and can offer advice on drug incidents before the start of a formal investigation. When senior staff are certain that drugs are being misused by pupils they must tell the Schools Intervention Officer in order that the sources of supply can be investigated. (The Police will not investigate a situation already explored by the school. The source will need to be surprised and therefore early consultation with the Police would be a natural response).

Inform Chair of Governors

Governors should be involved in the development of the school policy and approach and should therefore understand and support the action taken by the Headteacher.

Consider Exclusion

Exclusion from School should only be considered and not necessarily implemented at this stage. A fixed period exclusion can allow enquiries to continue and help bring home to
young people the gravity of the situation. It also allows time to contact other agencies that may offer support.

Only where there is evidence of "dealing" should a permanent exclusion from School be considered.

Assist Police Investigation

If it is decided that the police should formally investigate the incident then all parties should be consulted to support this investigation while maintaining the principle that "surprise" is a key factor in the approach of the Police.

Draw up Action Plan

Any action plan needs to be seen as a response that balances the best interests of the School and the needs of the individual. It may be appropriate to work with agencies to achieve a co-ordinated and supported response.

Prepare response to approach from media

Substance misuse, especially illegal drugs, is a matter of genuine public concern and frequently generates media interest. It is important to plan ahead and agree that any contact should be restricted to the Headteacher and Deputy Headteacher who may agree a strategy for dealing with the Press.

Searching Individuals

School staff have a legal right to take temporary possession of a substance suspected of being a drug or alcohol or prescription medicines in order to protect a pupil from harm and/or prevent him/her from committing the offence of possession.

School staff can search such places as desks and lockers if they have reasonable cause to believe illegal substances may be stored there.

If staff are sure that an individual has an illegal substance on his or her person the individual should be given the option of handing it over to the member of staff or to parents or police. In the case of the second option parents or police must be called immediately. (The above procedures should only be operated by the teacher in charge of activity, Heads of Year or Senior Staff). Staff do not have a legal right to search people without their consent. If a pupil consents to a search of their bag/coat by staff or to turn out their pockets, he/she should be given the option of this being carried out by a person of the same sex. It is strongly recommend that two adults should be present if a child is searched.

What to do with Substances discovered on the Premises or during an Off-Site Activity
If a substance is found on School premises or during an off-site activity a senior member of staff must be informed.

If an illegal substance is found staff should store the substance in a secure place with a view to handing it over to the police. It should be separately packaged with date, time and place of finding noted on the packaging. The finder should sign his/her name on the packaging and have this action witnessed by a colleague. A report should be written and signed by both staff members. The police must be informed as soon as possible and their guidance sought regarding disposal.

Interviewing Pupils

Pupils should usually be interviewed by a Senior member of staff in the presence of a colleague, using normal School procedures. During the interview do not promise unlimited confidentiality. Where an individual is suspected of dealing in drugs the element of surprise needs to be preserved.

Off-Site Activities

The use of solvents and illegal drugs is prohibited during all Off-Site activities.

All staff accompanying students on day or residential visits are expected to behave professionally and only consume alcohol in moderation at appropriate times. A member of staff should be the designated driver at all times and must consume no alcohol in order to manage any situation that may require taking a student for medical attention.

Staff accompanying students on school trips should ensure that students are aware of the behaviour expected of them.

Implementation, Monitoring and Review

This policy and the relevant element of our Life skills Scheme of Work will be implemented by the Senior Staff, the Life skills co-ordinator and team. Parents and pupils will be informed about the policy and curriculum programme in the School prospectus and the relevant documents will be available on request.

Then implementation of the policy and delivery of the Scheme of Work will be monitored by the Life skills co-ordinator and reviewed every 3 years by a designated working group.

SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN

The Government has identified some groups are more vulnerable to developing drug misuse problems. The groups identified include:
• Homeless young people
• Looked after children
• Those who regularly truant from school
• Those permanently excluded
• Young offenders
• Children of drug misusing parents

When planning support packages for pupils from these groups the school will work closely with Connexions and the Young Peoples Substance Misuse Service. The Head of Year works closely with these pupils and will discuss any concerns with the Assistant Headteacher who will make a referral with the consent of the pupil. The parents/carers will be informed.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The duty of confidentiality owed to our pupils is the same as that owed to any person, but school staff are not in a position to offer unconditional confidentiality. The confidentiality of a pastoral discussion will be respected, as far as possible, unless there are strong reasons not to do so. A confidence should be broken where there is serious risk to the health or welfare of the pupil. When confidentiality has to be broken the pupil must be reassured that they will be informed first and the supported as appropriate. There are clear internal guidelines which adhere to the principles of information being shared on a ‘need to know’ basis and in the best interest of the pupil. In the event of a pupil disclosing substance misuse the Assistant Headteacher should be informed and the pupil advised of this breach of confidence and reassurance given about the ‘need to know basis’.

Schools are under no legal obligation to inform parents/carers in the case of a pupil disclosing illegal drug use. However following discussion with the pupil in all but the most exceptional circumstances, where the pupil might be placed at further risk, parents/carers would be informed. This decision would only be taken by the Assistant Headteacher in consultation with the Headteacher.

HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES

Individuals are permitted to bring prescription drugs on to School premises or to take them on School organised visits when they have been prescribed by their doctor. This is provided that:

• they bring enough for that day or for the duration of the visit (with the exception of inhalers)

• liquids, syringes and dangerous medicines are stored in the School medical cupboard under the supervision of the Pupil Receptionist, or held by the member of staff supervising a visit. (In such cases permission must be sought by parents - see School Medical Policy)

Pupils must surrender prescription drugs for safekeeping on the request of any member of staff.

All adults are responsible for the secure storage of their own medication
Alcohol must not be brought into the School or its grounds without the permission of the Headteacher. Permission will only be given in the case of official conferences, meetings or celebrations involving, in the main, individuals over the age of 18. In no circumstances will alcohol be served to or allowed to be consumed by people under 18.

Solvents and Aerosols
Any activity in school using solvents or aerosols must have a risk assessment carried out first. If ordered through a school supplier the manufacturer will send a Health and Safety Data Sheet. This information will state the chemicals used, exposure time to the substance, safety precautions and first aid. The risk assessment should be based on this detail. The member of staff ordering the item must check the suitability.

If the product brought on site is from an indirect source a data sheet may not be available, then COSHH regulations are available in school and should be used.

Solvents and aerosols must be stored securely and used for bona fide purposes only. A member of staff must supervise their use. Aerosols are discouraged. If no alternative is possible then they should only be used for the intended purpose and in moderation, taking care not to impede the breathing of others.

Under no circumstances should illegal substances or performance enhancing drugs be brought on to School premises.
Prescribed medicines should be given to the Pupil Receptionist.

Acute intoxication, physical collapse or unconsciousness can result from even one experiment with drugs, alcohol or solvents. These conditions constitute a medical emergency.

Action if drug related paraphernalia is discovered: most items can be disposed of using disposable gloves, bagged up and disposed of in the main rubbish skips. Hazardous items such as injecting equipment must be reported to a member of staff who should ensure safety is maintained until appropriate disposal is undertaken. If a regular problem occurs the local Environmental Health team should be contacted and the LEA informed to access further advice and inform partner agencies.

**MEDICAL EMERGENCY GUIDELINES**

- Send for a qualified first-aider and call an ambulance immediately.
- Until help arrives:
  - Move the individual as little as possible
  - Put into the recovery position
  - Check the mouth is open and unblocked
  - Keep the individual warm and quiet
Monitor breathing and start artificial respiration using a resuscitation mask if breathing stops

Apply chest compression if there is no heart beat

- Alert a senior member of staff who will:
  
  Inform parents

  Liaise with medical staff and ensure the individual is accompanied in the ambulance

  Find evidence to determine what substance was taken

  Inform the Headteacher and liaise with the police if necessary
APPENDIX

LIFESKILLS – Syllabus Covering Drugs and Alcohol

Year 7 Summer term

Drugs 1 – What are drugs and are their different forms? /Drug misuse.
Drugs 2 – Smoking and Alcohol “Nat’s story” / Why do some people use drugs?
Drugs 3 – Solvents – video “Young people and solvent abuse: 999 Lifesavers”
Assessment – Poster outlining the dangers of solvent abuse to young people.

Year 8 Autumn Term

Alcohol 1 – “Strong stuff” / “Unit-ed” / “Drinking rules ok”
Alcohol 2 – “What do you know about alcohol?” / “This is what we think” / Media messages
Drugs – Recognising drugs and understanding their effects
Assessment – Knowing the law – Drugs and Alcohol Poster giving advice to young people

Year 9 Spring Term

Recognising drugs – Display case / Different types of drugs and their effects.
Police visit - “Risk taking behaviour”
Assessment - Danger of risk taking behaviour/ healthy alternatives

Summer Term

Sex and relationships 6 – “Drunk in charge of a body” – examining the link between alcohol and sexual activity and the physical and emotional consequences.

Year 10 Autumn Term

Drugs Lesson 1 – Pat Jones the drug dealer
Lesson 2 – “Drugs talk”/“Wicked Drugs”/“Uppers and Downers”/Attitude to drugs- card game.
Lesson 3 – “Pack of truths” – video/attitude questionnaire.
Lesson 4 “Sorted” video about ecstasy
Lesson 5 “Drugs Check”/“Drugs and the law”
Lesson 7 Assessment – Drugs and the law/ Poster advising young people of the affects and dangers of drug abuse.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Effects</th>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Legal Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Relaxation, headache, bad breath, reduced appetite</td>
<td>Bad cough, cancer, heart attack, breathless</td>
<td>Illegal to sell to anyone under 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Relaxation, lose inhibitions, loss of control, vomiting, violence, drowsiness</td>
<td>Liver damage, impairs decision making and judgement</td>
<td>Illegal to sell to anyone under 18 (as a general rule).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis / marijuana</td>
<td>Lack of co-ordination, related heart rate increase, happy loss of inhibitions, can cause panic</td>
<td>Long term may cause lung disease and psychotic illness. Loss of memory, impaired judgement</td>
<td>Class C (since Feb 2004). Illegal to grow or supply or for possession by U.18 year old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents / gas</td>
<td>Facial rash, stomach cramps, lack of co-ordination, aggressive behaviour, weird visions, headaches, light headed, relaxing</td>
<td>Death from asphyxiation or heart seizure. Psychological dependence. Choking on vomit. Possible damage to lungs, kidneys, liver, heart and central nervous system</td>
<td>Illegal to sell to under 18s knowing it will be misused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Initially energetic and confident, but anxiety and restlessness can follow</td>
<td>High doses can produce delirium, panic, paranoia or depression, heart failure, damaged blood vessels</td>
<td>Class B. Illegal to possess or supply (unless prescribed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA / Ecstasy</td>
<td>Increased energy and colour perception, feelings of wellbeing, increased thirst, head and muscle ache</td>
<td>Can lead to anxiety, panic, insomnia, hypothermia and dehydration. Some evidence of liver damage</td>
<td>Class A. Illegal to possess or supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>Hallucinogenic effects, including intensified colours and sounds, or even out of body experiences. Effects are dependent on the strength of the dose.</td>
<td>Difficult to identify strength of dose. Experiences can be emotionally disturbing (bad trip) leading to anxiety. Flashbacks can occur.</td>
<td>Class B. Illegal to possess or supply.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Effects</td>
<td>Risks</td>
<td>Legal Position</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hallucinogenic mushrooms / magic</td>
<td>Similar to LSD experience</td>
<td>Main risk is picking and eating a poisonous mushroom by mistake</td>
<td>Class A if cooked, dried or made into tea</td>
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<td>mushrooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amyl Nitrate</td>
<td>Blood vessels dilate causing a rushing</td>
<td>Vomiting, shock, unconsciousness, heart attack, dizziness, headache,</td>
<td>Currently no legal restrictions on use or supply</td>
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<td>sensation to head, lose balance, increased</td>
<td>palpitations</td>
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<td>energy. May enhance sexual pleasure. Effects are short lived.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anabolic Steroids</td>
<td>Increase strength, speed, aggression and</td>
<td>Restriction on growth, spinal problems, menstrual abnormalities,</td>
<td>Possession for personal use not illegal. Supply is illegal, with Class c penalties.</td>
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<td>competitiveness. Enables more intensive</td>
<td>voice changes, increase in hair growth</td>
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<td>training for longer.</td>
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<td>Heroin</td>
<td>Euphoria, reduced anxiety and pain levels.</td>
<td>Highly addictive. Difficult to identify strength of dose and what it is mixed with. Danger of overdose. Injecting causes abscess and other infections including septicaemia and HIV.</td>
<td>Class A. Illegal to possess or supply.</td>
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<td>Slow heart rate and breathing. Can cause</td>
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<td>constipation. Appetite loss.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cocaine/ Crack</td>
<td>Feelings of exhilaration, strength and well</td>
<td>Comedown can bring on depression, anxiety and fatigue. Excessive doses may cause death from respiratory or heart failure. Long term use may lead to paranoid psychosis.</td>
<td>Class A. Illegal to possess or supply.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>being. Decreased hunger, indifference to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>pain and fatigue. Effects relatively short</td>
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KEY POLICY STATEMENTS

1.1 The use or supply of any substance which can affect the physical condition and/or behaviour of an individual in such a manner as to cause danger to themselves or to others is forbidden within the School community. The use or supply of alcohol with the student body is forbidden.

1.2 Prescribed drugs must only be used with the agreement of the patient’s parents and the School authority as described within the School Medical Policy.

1.3 Any incident related to drug or alcohol abuse must be treated seriously and if appropriate, notified to the Police or other concerned authorities. Two members of staff must be present at the interview of any offender. Notes must be made contemporaneously.

1.4 Designated drivers must not consume alcohol twelve hours prior to or during their duties.

1.5 Any banned substance found on School premises or during a School supervised event must be impounded and kept in a secure place and a full written report must be submitted to the Headteacher within 24 hours.

EXAMPLES OF DRUG RELATED INCIDENTS

PROBLEM 1:

THIS YOUNG PERSON IS SAID TO ASSOCIATE WITH/ACTIVELY SEEK OUT THE COMPANY OF DRUG MISUSERS

Considerations

- How substantial is the statement?
- How reliable the source?
- How do we know they are "drug misusers"? (Beware labels!)
- How much at risk/vulnerable is the young person?

ACTION:

If indications are fairly weak:

- Keep an eye open

If indications are moderately strong:

- Seek further evidence

If indications are very strong:

- Most suitable professional colleague to tackle young person on basis of: "This is being said about you. You have the right to know. What do you want to say about it?"
FURTHER ACTION: (If indicated)

- Counsel with reference to the educational policy on personal, social and health education
- Pastoral system to monitor

PROBLEM 2:

THIS YOUNG PERSON IS KNOWN TO ASSOCIATE WITH/ACTIVELY SEEK OUT THE COMPANY OF DRUG MISUSERS

Considerations

- How do we know that they are "drug misusers"? (beware labels!)
- We have a moral duty of care for the young person (regardless of where the association takes place)

ACTION:

- Inform the appropriate senior pastoral member of staff (e.g., Head in a primary school, Head of Year in a secondary school, member of staff responsible for college welfare, and person in charge of a youth club)
- Counsel the young person, encourage to discuss their own viewpoint (not 'shop' their friends!), alert them to the risks, refer back into the PSHE educational practice in the school etc.
- Consider whether to tell parents:

  young person of primary age always
  11-16 almost all cases
  16-18 normally
  18+ not normally

  (the decision over young persons aged 11 upwards depends upon pattern of family and young person's behaviour. Aim to reinforce positive attitude of young person)

PROBLEM 3:

THIS YOUNG PERSON IS SAID TO MISUSE DRUGS/SOLVENTS

Considerations and Action as in PROBLEM 1 above.

ADD  Counselling should also include bringing to the young person's attention the services of the local advice agencies with a reassurance that their advice is absolutely confidential to the young person as an individual (see Appendix 3)
NB - Drugs Clinics are for addicts and are not appropriate for advice referral.

PROBLEM 4:

THIS YOUNG PERSON IS KNOWN OR HAS CONFESSIONED TO MISUSE DRUGS/SOLVENTS

considerations and Action - as in PROBLEM 2 above.

ADD Counselling should also include bringing to the young person's attention the services of the local advice agencies, with a reassurance that their advice is absolutely confidential to the young person as an individual (See Appendix 3)

NB - Drugs Clinics are for addicts and are not appropriate for advice referral.

ADD any decision not to discuss the matter with the young person's parents must be taken only after the most careful consideration at the highest level. There is a natural and intense parental expectation of disclosure.

PROBLEM 5:

THIS YOUNG PERSON HAS BEEN FOUND ON SCHOOL PREMISES INTOXICATED DUE TO MISUSE OF DRUGS/SOLVENTS / ALCOHOL.

a. In the case of an emergency (when a child or young person is at immediate risk of harm e.g. if unconscious, having trouble breathing (page 50 of green draft)

PROBLEM 6:

THIS YOUNG PERSON HAS BEEN FOUND WITH A SUSPECTED ILLEGAL DRUG OR SOLVENT

Considerations:

- What is it?
- How serious is it?
- What is this young person's background?
- How is their education likely to be affected?

ACTION (Schools)

In the case of suspected controlled drugs MUST INVOLVE THE SCHOOLS INTERVENTION POLICE OFFICER in discussion about the substance and the individual and about any wider problems with other young people.

(Even if the substance is confirmed as an illegal drug the Schools Liaison Officer may not insist on formal referral to police investigation)
In the case of other drugs or solvents the school may involve the Schools Liaison Police Officer for advice.

In any case the drug must either be handed to the police (See 6.4b)

If there is a formal police investigation indefinite suspension may be appropriate pending the result of that investigation.

Parents of pupils at school must be informed and involved in any subsequent attempts at counselling and advice. They may also be referred to voluntary organisations for parents in such situations (See Appendix 3). In the case of previous involvement with the family the matter should also be brought to the attention of Social Services.

In the case of formal referral to the police the appropriate Education Officer at County Hall and the Chair of Governors must be informed.

PROBLEM 7: (page 52 of green draft)

PROBLEM 8:

THE YOUNG PERSON IS FOUND SUPPLYING ILLEGAL DRUGS

Definition: 'supplying' covers: giving (circulation)
sharing
selling

ACTION

The Headteacher must be involved immediately.

The facts should be briefly ascertained.

The police must be immediately involved (either through the Schools Liaison Officer or the local police station)

The young person suspended from attendance.

The parents informed (if the young person is under 18)

The appropriate Education Officer at County Hall and the Chair of Governors informed. Discussions may need to be held in some cases with the young person, parents, and County Hall about re-admittance.

PROBLEM 9:

THE ACCESS TO DRUGS FOR PERSONAL USE/SUPPLYING IS FROM THE PARENT

ACTION

The Headteacher must be involved immediately and will take appropriate action in consultation with police.