

St. Malachy's College

Drugs Education Policy

(REVIEWED OCTOBER 2022)

DESIGNATED STAFF FOR DRUG INCIDENTS

Designated Teacher

Mrs D McCusker

Governor with designated responsibility for Drugs

Mr F MacElhatton

1. RATIONALE

The Board of Governors of St. Malachy's College does not condone the misuse of drugs but recognises that there has been a considerable increase in the misuse of drugs in recent years in Northern Ireland. Drug misuse appears to be affecting an ever-younger population and the so-called "recreational" use of drugs can lead to a dangerous acceptance of illegal and harmful drug misuse as part of everyday life.

We believe that St. Malachy's College has a vital preventative role to play in combating the misuse of drugs by young people and we therefore include a Drug Education Programme in our curriculum.

St. Malachy's College sees its role as that of a caring community committed to the physical, mental, social, emotional, moral and spiritual health, safety and well-being of our pupils and staff.

We want our pupils to make informed and responsible decisions about drugs by increasing their knowledge and by developing in them appropriate values, attitudes and skills. However, we recognise that drug misuse is a whole-community issue and that schools alone cannot solve the drugs problem; the school is only one of a number of groups and agencies which must play a significant part in the education of young people and we make use of their expertise where possible in the delivery of the programme.

All staff (teaching and non-teaching), should familiarise themselves with the information included in this policy.

Copies of the guidance on which this policy is based, "Drugs: Guidance for Schools in N. Ireland Revised Edition 2015", are available from the Department of Education website www.deni.gov.uk.

This policy operates in conjunction with other pastoral policies, including the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, the Positive Behaviour Policy, the Critical Incident Policy and the Policy for Suspension and Expulsion.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this document and in line with the guidance issued to all schools by the Department of Education (2015), the terms **drug** and **substance** include any product that, when taken, has the effect of altering the way the body works or how a person behaves, feels, sees or thinks.

As well as everyday products such as tea and coffee, substances include:

- Alcohol, tobacco and tobacco-related products, including nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), and electronic cigarettes;
- "over-the-counter" medicines, such as paracetamol and cough medicine;
- prescribed drugs, such as antibiotics, painkillers, antidepressants, antipsychotics, inhalers and stimulants such as Ritalin;
- volatile substances, such as correcting fluids or thinners, gas lighter fuel, aerosols, glues and petrol;
- controlled drugs, such as cannabis, LSD, Ecstasy, amphetamine sulphate (speed), magic mushrooms (processed), heroin and cocaine;
- new psychoactive substances (NPS), formerly known as legal highs*, which contain one or more chemical substances that produce similar effects to illegal drugs and are sold as incense, salts or plant food and marked 'not for human consumption' to avoid prosecution; and
- other substances such as amyl or butyl nitrite (known as poppers) and unprocessed magic mushrooms.

*The term legal high is no longer used because it is misleading. The public perceived that 'legal' meant safe. This is not the case as these substances are not regulated and there is no way of knowing what chemicals they contain.

(The **Psychoactive Substances Act 2016**, makes it illegal to make or sell anything that has a psychoactive effect.)

Controlled substances are legally classified according to their benefit when used in medical treatment or harm if misused. The Misuse of Drugs Act sets out a range of substances that are controlled under the act. It is an offense to possess, possess with intent to supply, supply, or allow premises you occupy or manage to be used unlawfully for the purpose of producing or supplying controlled drugs.

Drug Use: refers to taking a drug; there is no value judgement, although all drug use has an element of risk.

Drug Misuse: refers to legal, illegal or illicit drug taking or alcohol consumption, which leads a person to experience social, psychological, physical or legal problems related to intoxication or regular excessive consumption and/or independence. Drug misuse is therefore taking drugs, including prescribed drugs and NPS, that cause harm to the individual, their significant others or the wider community.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To have a clear and agreed understanding among everyone in the College community about the implications and possible consequences of drug use/misuse, including the personal and disciplinary consequences.
- To provide all staff (teaching and non-teaching) with appropriate training and support to enable them to deal effectively and confidently with incidents of suspected drug misuse, and to ensure that the procedures are sensitively and consistently applied in all situations.
- To empower teaching staff through appropriate training and support to develop and deliver an effective Drugs Education Programme. In line with the Pastoral Care Policy and preventative curriculum, the College also makes use of external agencies to support the delivery of the drug education programme.
- To provide a drug education programme which;
 - develops pupils' self-esteem and promotes positive attitudes in their relationships with others.
 - gives pupils opportunities to develop the values, skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to make informed and responsible decisions about the use/misuse of drugs including tobacco (including electronic cigarettes), alcohol, psychoactive substances, volatile substances, prescribed drugs and controlled drugs within the context of a healthy lifestyle.
 - helps pupils develop the skills necessary to assert themselves confidently and resist negative pressures and influences.
- To provide appropriate support and assistance for those pupils and their families affected by drug-related issues. This may involve referral to appropriate external agencies.
- To offer proactive education information opportunities to parents and carers.
- To inform parents of the content of this policy and the procedures to be implemented in the management of incidents of suspected drug misuse.
- To establish an environment in which the College is free from the misuse of all drugs.

4. COLLEGE RULES ABOUT SMOKING, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

The College forbids a pupil from:

- Smoking (including chemical/electronic cigarettes) or bringing cigarettes onto site.
- Bringing alcohol onto school premises, being in possession of alcohol or obtaining or supplying alcohol to another, or being under the influence of alcohol.
- Possession, use or supply of drugs.
- Bringing the College into disrepute for any reason associated with smoking, alcohol or drugs. This includes such behavior that occurs off-site.
- Creating the potential to bring the College into disrepute.

It is against the law to smoke at a place of work, which would include any College building. The College has declared its whole campus to be a non-smoking area.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Governors

- Examine and approve the completed policy, prior to its implementation in the College.
- Ensure that the policy is published on the College website and reviewed at regular intervals.
- Be fully aware of and adequately trained to deal with suspected incidents of drug misuse, including Tobacco/ e-cigarettes and alcohol, psychoactive substances, illegal drugs, prescription medication and volatile substance misuse and their appropriate disciplinary response.
- Agree in consultation with the Principal, appropriate pastoral and disciplinary responses in relation to suspected drug related incidents.
- Have a designated governor for drugs related issues who has received specific training in drugs related issues.

The Principal

It is the principal's responsibility to determine the circumstances of all incidents, but it is the responsibility of the PSNI to investigate any criminal or suspected criminal offence. In any suspected drug related incident, the principal should contact the parents or carers of those pupils involved. The principal must ensure that in any incident involving a controlled substance there is close liaison with the PSNI. Failure to inform the PSNI of a suspected incident involving controlled drugs is a criminal offence.

After contacting the PSNI, the principal will confine his responsibilities to:

- The welfare of the pupil(s) involved in the incident and the other pupils in the College.
- Health and safety during the handling, storage and safe disposal of any drug or drug-related paraphernalia, using protective gloves at all times.
- Informing the Board of Governors.
- Agreeing any appropriate pastoral or disciplinary approach.
- Reporting the incident to the Education Authority if appropriate, for example if an incident:
 - Is serious enough to require PSNI involvement.
 - Requires that a child protection procedure is invoked.
 - Leads to the suspension or exclusion of a pupil.
- Completing a written report and forwarding a copy to the Board of Governors and the designated officer in the Education Authority.

Vice Principal for Pastoral Care:

- Coordinating the College's procedures for handling suspected drug related incidents and training and inducting new and existing staff in these procedures.
- Ensuring that the College's Positive Behaviour Policy has an appropriate statement about any disciplinary response resulting from suspected drug related incidents.
- Ensuring that the College's Pastoral Policy has an appropriate statement about any pastoral response resulting from suspected drug related incidents.
- Being the point of contact with outside agencies that may have to work with the school or pupils concerned.
- Liaising with other staff responsible for pastoral care.
- Responding to advice from first aiders, in the event of an incident, and informing the Principal, who should contact the pupil's parents or carers immediately.
- Taking possession of any substances and associated paraphernalia found in a suspected incident.
- Pupil(s) involved in a suspected incident.
- Completing a factual report using the College Drug-Related Incident Form, which they forward to the Principal.
- Reviewing and if required, updating the policy annually and after a drug related incident, where learning from the experience could improve practice.
- Ensuring that Key Stage Pastoral teams have a fit-for-purpose Drugs education programme for each

Year Group.

All staff (teaching and non-teaching)

All staff should be familiar with the content of the College's drug policy. They should also be fully aware of their responsibilities, should a suspected drug related incident occur. It is not the staff's responsibility to determine the circumstances surrounding the incident, but they should:

- Be alert to the possibility of drug use/misuse.
- Assess the situation and decide on the appropriate actions to take.
- Be familiar with the College's procedures in the handling of suspected drug-related incidents.
- Forward any information, substance or paraphernalia received to the designated teacher for drugs, who will respond accordingly.
- Use the College's Drugs Incident Report Form to complete a brief, factual report on the suspected incident and forward this to the Vice Principal. (Appendix 6)
- Consider the needs and safety of a pupil when discharging him into the care of a parent or carer who appears to be under the influence of alcohol or another substance.
- Invoke safeguarding procedures, if a parent or carer's behaviour may place a pupil at risk (Appendix 9).

Teachers delivering the Drug Education programme should, in addition to the responsibilities outlined above for all staff;

- Try to create an atmosphere in the classroom in which pupils can freely contribute to discussion, safe in the knowledge that the comments, ideas and feelings of the group are valued.
- Support pupils in their class if necessary.
- Liaise with the Vice Principal as necessary regarding any aspect of the programme.

Parents

Parents/carers should:

- Support the College in the implementation of the Drug Education Programme and the Drug Education Policy including the College's procedures for handling incidents of suspected drug misuse.
- Should read and discuss this policy with their son.

Pupils

Pupils should:

- Be aware of and adhere to College rules in relation to drug use/misuse, including tobacco/ e-cigarettes, alcohol, over-the-counter and prescribed medication, volatile substances and controlled drugs.

6. RESPONSES IN THE EVENT OF A SUSPECTED DRUG RELATED INCIDENT

(See Appendices 2-5)

Illness, unusual or uncharacteristic behaviour

Young people's behaviour may be unpredictable and bizarre for many reasons during their time at school. Changes in behaviour may indicate a range of difficulties and problems and may be related to a medical condition, rather than substance misuse. It is, however, important to note that intoxication, physical collapse or unconsciousness can also result from an initial experiment with drugs. Staff should bring any indications of illness, unusual or uncharacteristic behaviour because of suspected substance misuse to the attention of the designated teacher for drugs. They should not make any judgement until they have determined the circumstances surrounding the incident. Where staff believe a pupil may have taken a substance they suspect is a drug, they should seek medical assistance immediately after following the recommended emergency procedures. The College must inform parents and the PSNI.

See Appendix 8 for detailed information about recognising signs of substance use in and further information can be accessed in *Signs and Symptoms of Drug Use* at www.ccea.org.uk

Taking possession of a suspected controlled substance and/or associated paraphernalia

The law permits College staff to take temporary possession of a substance suspected of being a controlled drug to protect a pupil from harm and prevent the pupil committing the offence of possession. The teacher should, using appropriate safety precautions, take the suspected substance and any associated equipment and/or paraphernalia to the designated teacher for drugs as soon as possible. They should arrange for its safe storage until the school can hand it over to the local PSNI officer to identify whether it is a controlled substance. College staff should not attempt to analyse or taste an unidentified substance. An adult witness should be present when staff confiscate the substance and a record of the details should be kept using the **Drug Incident Report Form (Appendix 6)**.

An allegation of a suspected controlled drug related incident

Carrying out a search

If the Vice Principal receives an allegation of possession it may be appropriate to search a pupil's locker if they have cause to believe it contains unlawful items, including controlled drugs. However, personal belongings within the desk or locker cannot be searched without consent. Such a search should be made in the presence of the pupil and another adult witness.

A search of the pupil's personal belongings, including schoolbag, coat or other items should only be made with the pupil's consent. Such a search should be made in the presence of the pupil and another adult witness.

Where a pupil is suspected of concealing controlled drugs on his person or in his personal belongings, every effort should be made to secure the voluntary production of these substances, by asking him to turn out his pockets or schoolbag. If the pupil refuses, the parents/carers and PSNI should be contacted to deal with the situation. **A member of staff should never carry out a physical search of a pupil.**

Where consent to search belongings is refused, the Designated Teacher for Drugs or member of Senior Leadership Team will make a final decision based on the balance between the likelihood that an offence has been committed and the pupil's right to privacy.

(From *Drugs: Guidance for Schools 2015*)

Possession, Possession with Intent to Supply and Supply of Controlled Drugs

The College is aware that pupil involvement in suspected controlled drug-related incidents may take several forms. These could include:

- Possession;
- Possession with intent to supply; and/or
- The supply of controlled drugs.

It is illegal for pupils to be in possession of a controlled drug. If a member of staff comes across a pupil in possession of what they believe or suspect to be a controlled drug, they should immediately attempt to take possession of the substance and detain the pupil. They should then send for assistance from the Vice Principal for Pastoral Care or a member of SLT, who will deal with the incident as outlined in the school policy.

It is not illegal for a pupil to possess or use other substances that are not controlled, for example alcohol, solvents, tobacco, tobacco-related products, electronic cigarettes, over-the-counter medication or prescribed medication. Prescribed medication, however, may be considered a controlled substance if it has been prescribed for someone else. The teacher should make a preliminary enquiry to clarify who the medication is for. This will establish whether the College should contact the PSNI about the incident. Although some unknown substances may be new psychoactive substances, staff should treat all unknown substances as suspected controlled drugs and respond accordingly.

Any pupil in possession of substances that are not controlled will be subject to the disciplinary or pastoral care procedures in line with the College child protection and safeguarding policy. The pupil's parents or carers will also be notified. In these circumstances, the College has no legal obligation to notify the PSNI. Where the Principal feels that there are issues about the origin of these substances, the College may contact the designated officer in the local PSNI area for advice and guidance.

Detaining a pupil

When managing a suspected drug-related incident in the College, any pupil will be invited to remain in school under the supervision of appropriate members of staff until their parents/carers and the PSNI arrive.

If the pupil refuses to remain, the College cannot detain the pupil against their will. However, if a member of staff has reasonable grounds to suspect that the pupil has in their possession or has taken a controlled substance, they can make a citizen's arrest under Article 26A of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order (PACE) 1989.

Staff must be able to recognise the point where a pupil becomes a danger to either themselves or others. They should also be aware of their duty of protection because they are in loco parentis.

Finding drug-related paraphernalia

Paraphernalia in the College grounds is an indication of drug use or misuse. Any member of the College community who encounters any paraphernalia should use extreme care, as these items may be hazardous. Anyone who finds paraphernalia associated with drug use or misuse should report it to the designated teacher for drugs or a member of SLT, who will assess the situation and respond accordingly. This response may include contacting the PSNI.

The following list is not exhaustive. It gives teachers an idea of what may indicate the presence of controlled substances:

- Small bottles or pill boxes;
- Hypodermic needles;
- twists of paper;
- Cigarette papers, lighters and spent matches;
- Electronic cigarette liquid refill bottles (there is a potential risk that refillable cartridges used in some electronic cigarettes could be filled with substances other than nicotine, serving as a new and potentially dangerous way to deliver drugs);
- Roaches (ends of rolled-up cigarettes);

- Punctured cans, plastic bottles or containers;
- Aerosols or butane gas refills; and
- Drugs themselves.

Recording an incident

If the Principal considers an incident to be serious, the Education Authority designated officer should be called to alert them to the incident and then a full written factual record of the incident should be forwarded.

For an incident that requires a PSNI investigation, the PSNI is responsible for investigating any criminal or suspected criminal offence. Under these circumstances, staff should not take any written statements from individuals involved in the incident. The investigating officer, who is responsible for dealing with the incident, will coordinate the recording of all statements that could be required for a potential court case.

7. LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND INVOLVING THE PSNI

- All staff must be aware of their legal responsibilities as outlined in this Policy;
- Schools must notify the PSNI in all instances where there is an allegation or suspicion that a crime has been committed.
- Failure to notify is a criminal offence.

Staff must be aware of the legal implications of:

- Receiving information about a controlled drug.
- Discovering a young person in possession of a controlled drug.
- Discovering a young person is involved in supplying a controlled drug.

8. PROCEDURES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINE

Procedures for administration of prescribed medicine are carried out in accordance with DENI Guidance:

- DENI Guidance 2008- Supporting Pupils with Medication Needs- (*this Drugs Education Policy operates in conjunction with the guidance relating to **Controlled Drugs Sections 1.6.10-16***)
- Guidance for the use of emergency Salbutamol Inhalers in Schools (Updated June 2015)
- Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto- injectors (AAIs) in schools in Northern Ireland (An addendum to Supporting Pupils with Medication Needs (2008) -Updated October 2018)

9. PASTORAL CARE

During and after an incident the individual needs of the pupil will be considered. Parents will be involved and counselling, where appropriate, arranged. Concern for other pupils in the school is also important and, where the incident may have endangered or is likely in the future to endanger, the welfare of other pupils, it is their interests which will be paramount.

10. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Disciplinary action by the College will usually apply if an incident occurs on the College premises, in uniform, at a College event or while representing the College, though this list is not exhaustive.

- Smoking, including the use of electronic cigarettes is forbidden and will be dealt with through the College Behaviour Management Policy and Stepped Consequences.
- Possession or consumption of alcohol will be dealt with through the College Behaviour Management Policy and Stepped Consequences.
- Possession of and/or taking controlled or illegal substances will be dealt with through the Suspensions and Expulsions Policy
- Possession of with intent to supply or supply of controlled substances will be dealt with through the Suspensions and Expulsions Policy and will lead to Expulsion
- If incidents occur while on an Educational Trip / Visit, the pupil may be sent home early. Parents will be responsible for making all the necessary arrangements to collect their son, including any subsequent expenses
- While the College is investigating a suspected drug related incident, a behavioural contract may be drawn up and agreed with the student and parents/ carers. This may include temporary withdrawal from class and where necessary additional support from external agencies.

11. COMMUNICATION OF THE POLICY

The policy will be available to all staff via the c2k Pastoral Google Classroom. Staff will be informed of College procedures in relation to the Misuse/Use of Drugs during scheduled annual Child Protection. The Policy will be made available to parents/ carers via the website and ParentApp and a hard copy is available on request from Reception on request. Key aspects of the Policy will be emphasised at Parent Information Sessions held in August/ September. As part of the Drugs Education Programme, pupils will be informed about policy and procedures.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE POLICY

Policies are reviewed and updated in line with the Policy Development Schedule drawn up by the VP Pastoral and monitored by the Policy sub-committee of the BOG.

Appendix 1

Main Types of Controlled Substances by Class

The Misuse of Drugs Act (1971)

Class	Substance	Possession	Supply and Production
A	Crack cocaine, cocaine, ecstasy (MDMA), heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, methadone, methamphetamine (crystal meth)	Up to 7 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both	Up to life in prison, an unlimited fine or both
B	Amphetamines, barbiturates, cannabis, codeine, methylphenidate (Ritalin), synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones (eg mephedrone or methoxetamine)	Up to 5 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both
C	Anabolic steroids, benzodiazepines (diazepam), gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), ketamine, piperazines (BZP)	Up to 2 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both
Temporary Class Substance*	NBOMe and Benzofuran compounds	None, but police can take away a suspected temporary class substance	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both

www.gov.uk/penalties-drug-possession-dealing

Please note that the above table refers to some commonly available drugs. It is not a complete list of controlled drugs.

Offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971)

These include:

- Possession – to knowingly be in possession of a relatively small quantity of a controlled substance for personal use; the police decide what constitutes a small quantity;
- Possession with intent to supply another person a controlled substance – possessing a larger quantity of a substance or packaging it in a way that indicate sit is going to be supplied to others;
- Supplying another person a controlled substance – giving or selling a substance to someone else, including friends; and

- Supplying or offering to supply substance paraphernalia – this includes equipment for smoking cannabis or crack cocaine, but needles and syringes are exempt.

Appendix 2

Checklist of Roles and Responsibilities when Managing an Incident

Individual staff members should:

- Assess the situation and decide the action.
- Make the situation safe for all pupils and other members of staff, secure first aid and send for additional staff support, if necessary.
- Carefully gather up any drugs and/or associated paraphernalia or evidence and pass all information or evidence to the designated teacher for drugs; and
- Write a brief factual report of the incident and forward it to the Vice Principal for Pastoral Care.

The Vice Principal for Pastoral Care or a member of SLT should:

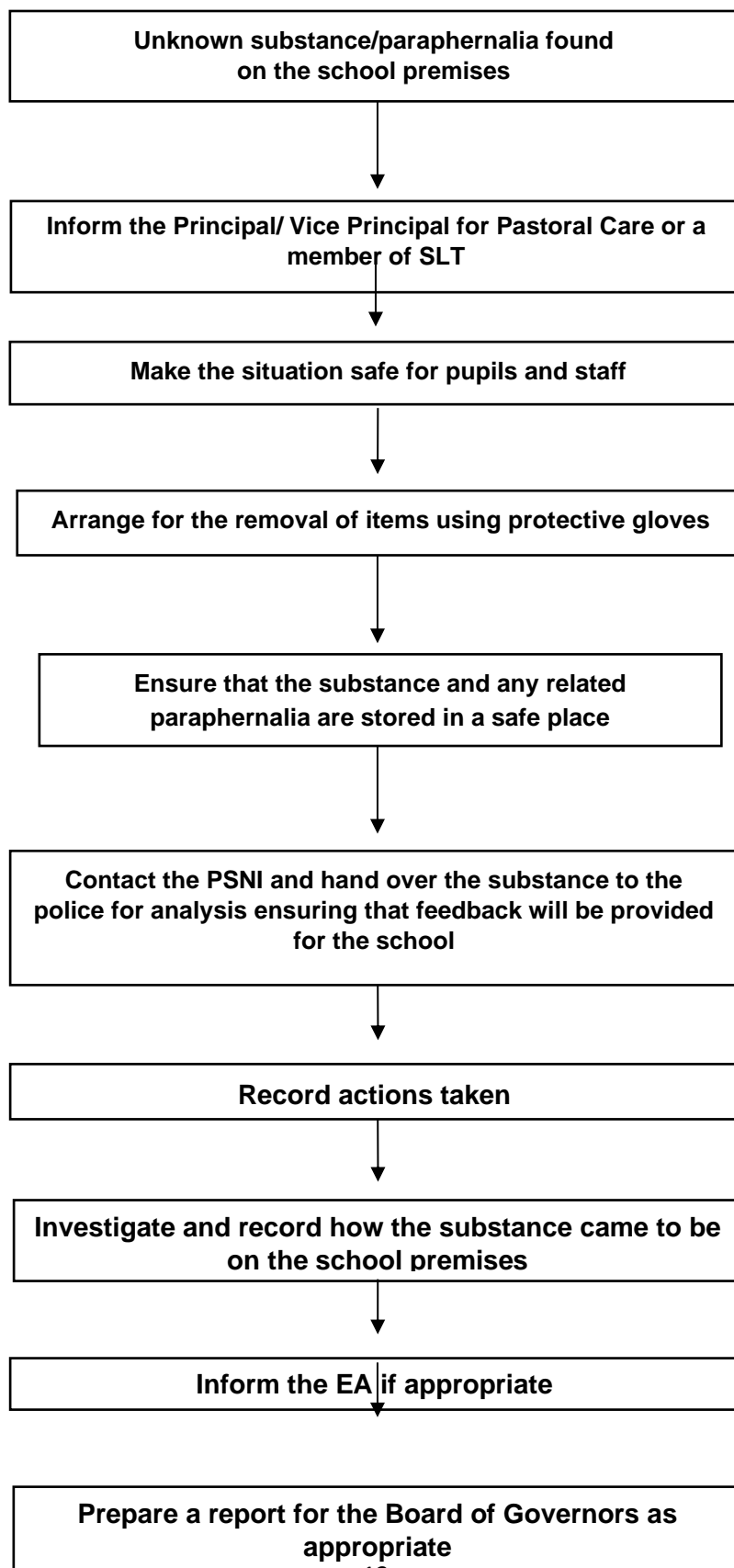
- Respond to first aider's advice or recommendations.
- Inform parents or carers immediately, in the case of an emergency.
- Take possession of any substance(s) and associated paraphernalia found.
- Inform the principal.
- Take initial responsibility for pupil(s) involved in the suspected incident.
- Complete a Drugs Incident Report Form (Appendix 5) and forward it to the principal.

The principal should:

- Determine the circumstances surrounding the incident.
- Ensure that the following people are informed:
 - Parents or carers.
 - Designated officer in the local PSNI area.
 - Board of Governors
 - Designated officer in Education Authority.
- Consult and agree pastoral and disciplinary responses, including counselling services or support.
- Forward a copy of the Incident Report Form to the chairperson of the Board of Governors and the designated officer in the Education Authority.
- Review procedures and amend, if necessary.

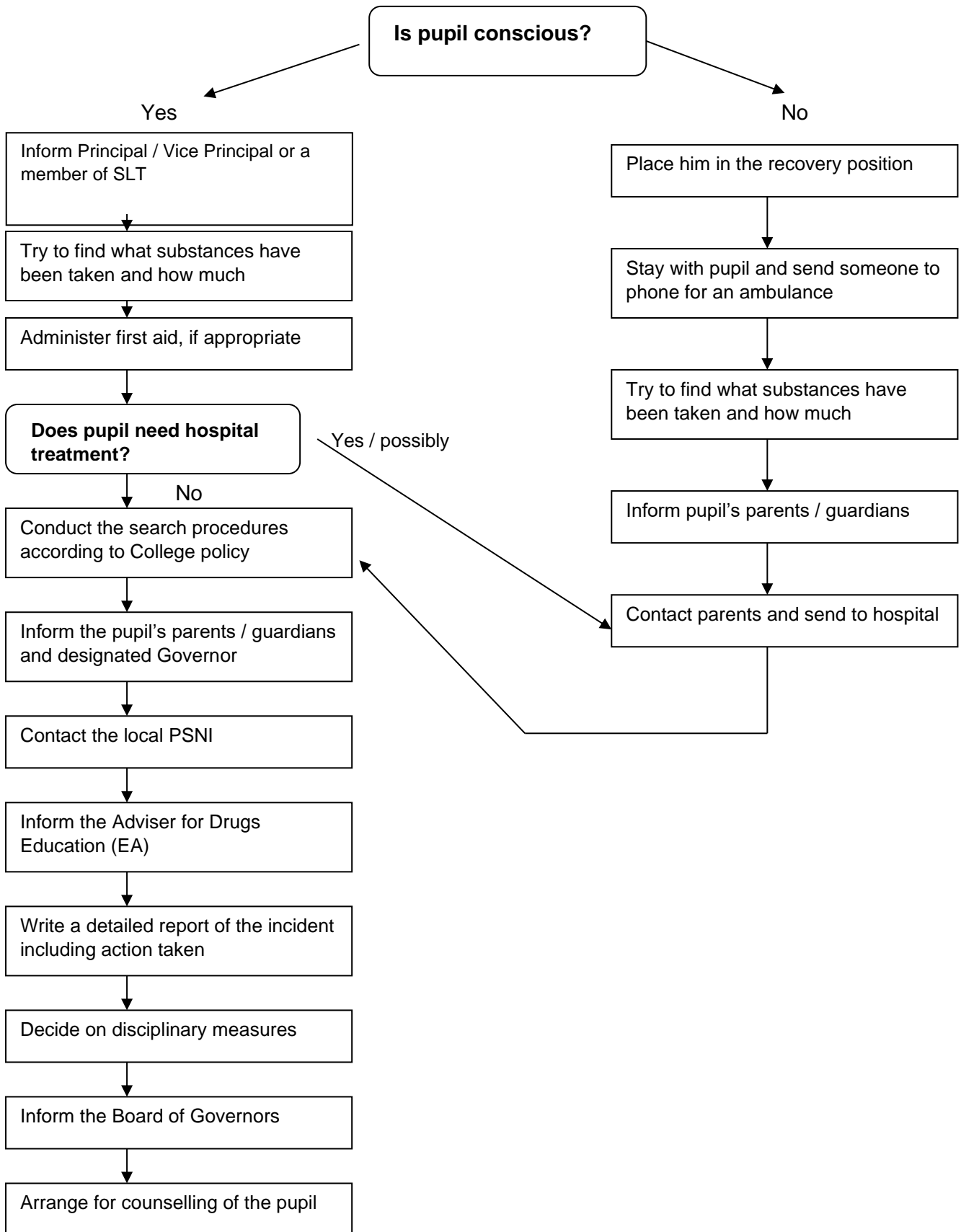
APPENDIX 3

FINDING A SUSPECTED SUBSTANCE OR DRUG-RELATED PARAPHERNALIA ON THE SCHOOL PREMISES



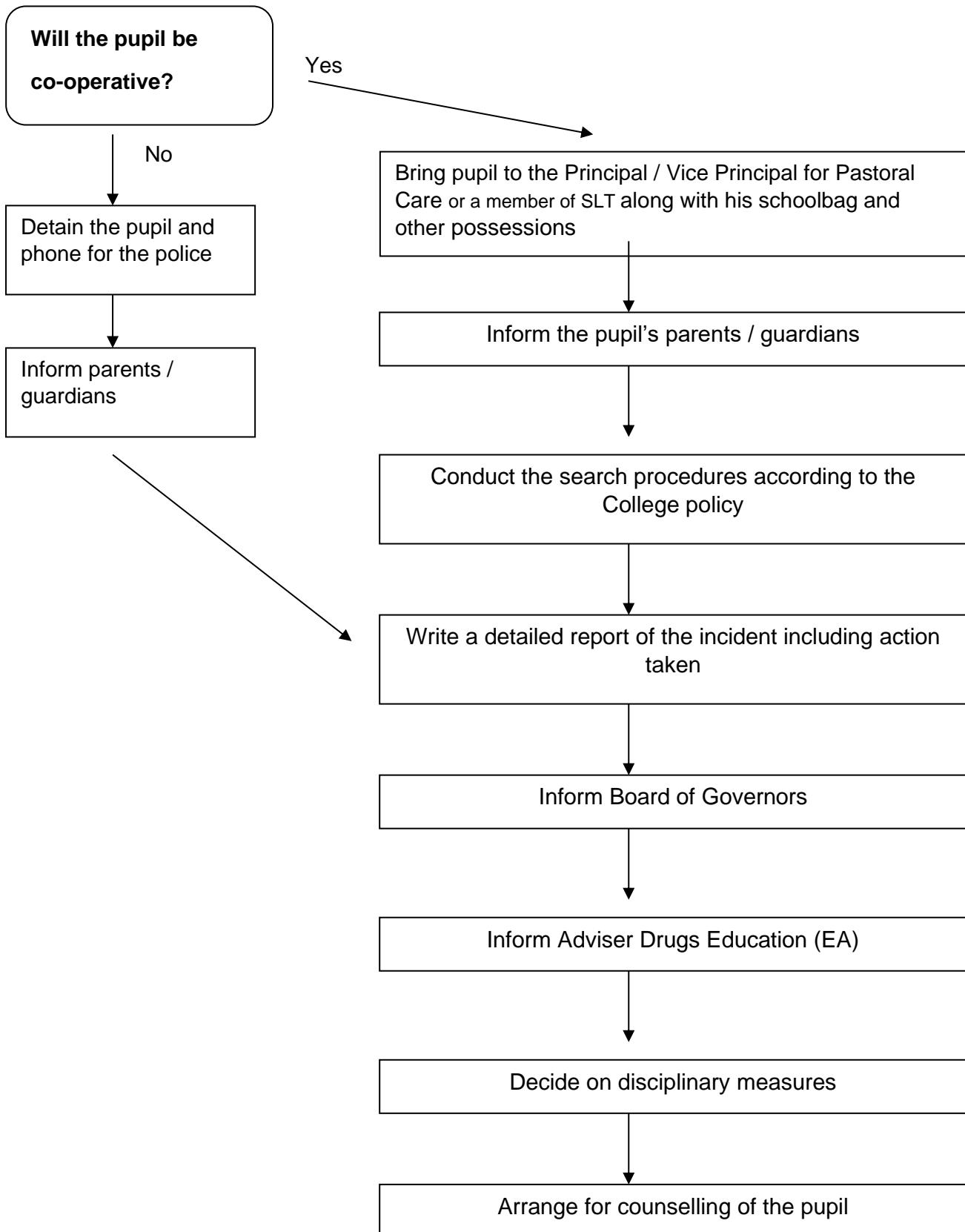
APPENDIX 4

PUPIL SUSPECTED OF HAVING TAKEN DRUGS/ALCOHOL IN SCHOOL



APPENDIX 5

PUPIL SUSPECTED OF POSSESSING / DISTRIBUTING AN ILLEGAL SUBSTANCE





Appendix 6

DRUGS INCIDENT RECORD FORM

Date / time of Incident: _____

Name of Pupil: _____ Class: _____

Reported by: _____ Designation: _____

First aid given by _____

Details

Police informed? _____

Education Authority informed? _____

Disciplinary / pastoral / other response

Description of incident and action taken

Form completed by _____ **Date** _____

APPENDIX 7

USING EXTERNAL AGENCIES

School: _____

Principal: _____ **Agency:** _____

Contact teacher: _____ **Agency contact:** _____

Tel No: _____ **Tel No:** _____

Fax No: _____ **Fax No:** _____

email: _____ **email:** _____

Sessions to be Delivered

Agreed Aims	Date	Time

Number of participants	Group (age, ability etc)

Methodology (Brief description of programme content and methods)

Intended Learning Outcomes	Evaluation (brief description of how this will be conducted and reported)

	Signed	Date
Contact teacher / Principal		
Agency contact		

Appendix 8

Recognising Signs of Substance Use

(What to look out for)

If someone is having a bad time on drugs, they may be:

- Anxious;
- Tense;
- Panicky;
- Overheated and dehydrated;
- Drowsy; or
- Having difficulty with breathing.

What to do

The first things you should do are:

- Stay calm;
- Calm them and be reassuring, don't scare them or chase after them;
- Try to find out what they've taken; and
- Stay with them.

If they are anxious, tense or panicky, you should:

- Sit them in a quiet and calm room;
- Keep them away from crowds, bright lights and loud noises;
- Tell them to take slow deep breaths; and
- Stay with them.

If they are really drowsy, you should:

- Sit them in a quiet place and keep them awake;
- If they become unconscious or don't respond, call an ambulance immediately and place them in the recovery position;
- Don't scare them, shout at them or shock them;
- Don't give them coffee to wake them up; and
- Don't put them in a cold shower to 'wake them up'.

If they are unconscious or having difficulty breathing, you should:

- Immediately phone for an ambulance;
- Place them into the recovery position;

- Stay with them until the ambulance arrives; and
- If you know what drug they've taken, tell the ambulance crew; this can help make sure that they get the right treatment straight away.

Appendix 9

DRUGS EDUCATION PROGRAMME

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME

The Drugs Education Programme is delivered through Personal Development/Learning for Life and Work and supported by the programme of study in several subjects listed below. Outside speakers and drama groups will be used as appropriate.

The **PD/LLW programme** at KS3 and KS4 provides opportunities for pupils to:

- understand how to keep their bodies healthy;
- develop their understanding of legal drugs and their effects on the body;
- explore issues surrounding alcohol, solvents, and nicotine;
- become aware of the link between self-image and drug use;
- develop decision making skills and assertiveness in situations relating to drug misuse;
- examine personal strengths and weaknesses;
- learn about illegal substances, patterns of use and effect;
- learn about the impact of drug abuse on a family by listening to a presentation from a recovered drug user;
- to acquire accurate information about the dangers of solvent abuse;
- to look at the attitudes held by young people with regard to drinking behaviour. .

The Programmes of Study for **Science** gives pupils opportunities:

- at Key Stage 3 and 4 to find out how-smoking, alcohol and drugs affect health, and find out the requirements to maintain healthy bodies and healthy babies during pregnancy, and to discuss the effects of alcohol and drug and alcohol abuse on society.

In other subjects at all key stages there are opportunities to consider-drugs-related issues from a variety of perspectives. For example:

English provides opportunities for pupils to:

- explore relevant issues through stories and literature;
- develop communication skills, for example, in formulating, arguments;
- develop inter-personal skill through drama or role play; and make considered use of a range of reference materials, clarifying and expressing ideas.

Religious Education provides opportunities for pupils to:

- develop their understanding of moral issues;
- develop the skills to express their own views clearly;
- consider the individual, social and moral consequences of actions.

Physical Education provides opportunities for pupils to:

- develop healthy attitudes towards physical activity and a healthy lifestyle;
- develop safety awareness;
- understand the relationship between physical activity and good health;
- know that opportunities to participate in physical activities exist in the local community.

Technology and Design provides opportunities for pupils to:

- develop awareness of safety, hazards and risks, (for example, through the safe handling of volatile materials);
- take responsibility for the consequences of their actions for themselves and others.

Home Economics provides opportunities for pupils to:

- explore the contribution of family life to the development of its members;
- recognise the importance of family relationships; interdependence and interaction among individuals, families and society;
- apply a process of decision-making to issues which can arise within the home in a changing society.

Drugs and Alcohol Preventative Curriculum

Use of External Agencies to Support Education

2019-20 (This may vary from Year to Year)

Key Stage 3	Year 8	Age appropriate Drug and Alcohol Awareness will form part of the revised pastoral programme for 2016-17
	Year 9	Theatre in Education 'Smashed Project Live' Alcohol Education Programme Collingwood Learning sponsored by Diageo GB
	Year 10	School Health and Alcohol Harm Reduction Project SHAHRP
Key Stage 4	Year 11	School Health and Alcohol Harm Reduction Project SHAHRP Jackie Burke- drug addiction presentation
	Year 12	Jackie Burke- drug addiction presentation
Key Stage 5	Year 13	SHAHRP School Health and Alcohol Harm Reduction Project

Appendix 10
External Agencies

Agency Name	Contact Person/website	Contact Information	Purpose
Lifeline Helpline	www.lifelinehelpline.info	0808 808 8000	24hour support for those in distress or despair
PSNI	www.psni.police.uk/refreshlandingpage/refdrugslandpage/	08456008000 This will connect you to your local police station	24 hour support
Public Health Agency	www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications	02890311611	Publications for parents on drugs
ASCERT – DAISY Project	https://www.ascert.biz/young-people/getting-help/daisy/	Tel: 0800 2545123 Address: 23 Bridge St, Lisburn BT28 1XZ	Drugs programme for 11-25 year olds.
Start 360	http://www.start360.org	028 9043 5810 info@start360.org 6-10 William Street Belfast BT1 1PR	Support agency for young people
Addiction NI	www.addictionni.com/	02890 664434 Lombard House 10-20 Lombard Street	Support for young people and families
Drug and Alcohol mental Health services (DAMHS)	kevin.regan@belfasttrust.hscni.net http://www.belfasttrust.hscni.net/CA/MHS	02890 638000	
Drug outreach Team		02895 041433	This team works on the ground in local communities, with people who have drug problems but are reluctant to engage with statutory services. It provides various types of help and support with the aim of harm reduction and the eventual engagement with services where they can get treatment.
Extern	www.extern.org/Pages/Category/alcohol-and-drugs	02890 330433	Alcohol Housing Support Service
FRANK	www.talktofrank.com	03001236600	Information on drugs
Belfast Drug and Alcohol Coordination (BDACT)	drugsandalcoholni.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/belfast.pdf	02890 279388	Information on services for young people and families around drug and alcohol misuse.
Strengthening Families Programme (ASCERT)	https://www.ascert.biz/young-people/getting-help/strengthening-families-programme/	08002545123	Aimed at support families and young people both together and separately.

GATEWAY	Duty Social Worker	028 9050 7000 (Mon-Fri 9-5) out-of-hours Emergency Service: 028 9504 9999	Service to contact if you have any concerns about a child or young person.
School Chaplain	Fr. M Spence		Spiritual Advice/Guidance
Community Drugs Programme	Falls Community Council https://www.alcoholandyouni.com/falls-community-council-community-drugs-programme/	02890202030	Family support service, one to one support, Auricular Acupuncture as a form of detox therapy, mentoring and referral service.
EXTERN – Belfast Youth Engagement Service (YES)	https://www.extern.org/youth-engagement-service-yes	02890840555	Young people aged 11-25 – opportunities to socialise
EXTERN – Reach Out	https://www.extern.org/reach-out-mental-health-support	07442533165	One to one support for young people
LYMCA – Targeted Lifeskills Service		02892670918	Groupwork programmes for 11-25 year olds
PHAROS	Barnardos	02890663470	Therapeutic Service for young people and families
NSPCC		08001111	Helpline for children under 18 years
NSPCC		0808 800 500	Helpline for adults who are worried about a child
Minding Your Head	https://www.mindingyourhead.info/topics/drugs	02890311611	Website with link to services within Northern Ireland
Carlisle House	carlislehouse@pcibsw.org	028 9032 8308	Substance misuse residential treatment centre. 6-week residential programme.
Alcohol and you	http://www.alcoholandyouni.com	08002545123	Online and face to face services to reduce alcohol related harm and provide support for families.
Newlife Counselling	http://newlifecounselling.net/	02890391630	Counselling service for young people and families
Childline			

Helplines:

Childline – 08001111

NSPCC – 0808 800 5000

Youth Line – 0808 808 8000

Contact Youth Counselling Services - 0808 808 8000

The Mix Helpline - 0808 808 4994

Frank Helpline - 0300 123 6600

Useful Websites

<https://www.lifelinehelpline.info/>

<https://www.psni.police.uk/refreshlandingpage/refdrugslandpage/>

<https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications>

<https://www.ascert.biz/young-people/getting-help/daisy/>

<http://www.start360.org/>

<https://www.addictionni.com/>

<http://www.belfasttrust.hscni.net/CAMHS>

<https://www.extern.org/Pages/Category/alcohol-and-drugs>

<https://www.talktofrank.com/>

<https://drugsandalcoholni.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/belfast.pdf>

<https://www.ascert.biz/young-people/getting-help/strengthening-families-programme/>

<https://www.alcoholandyouni.com/falls-community-council-community-drugs-programme/>

<https://www.extern.org/youth-engagement-service-yes>

<https://www.mindingyourhead.info/topics/drugs>

<http://newlifecounselling.net/>

<https://www.familylives.org.uk/advice/teenagers/drugs-alcohol/>