



The Federation Of Middleham CE (VA) And Spennithorne CE (VC) Primary Schools

Drugs Policy

1 Aims and objectives

1.1 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.

2 Terminology

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

- all illegal drugs (those controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971);
- all legal drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, and also volatile substances (those giving off a gas or vapour which can be inhaled);
- all medicines, whether over-the-counter or on prescription.

3 Our School statement

3.1 The presence of unauthorised drugs in our school is prohibited. We want our school to be a safe place for us all and the presence of unauthorised drugs represents a threat to our health and safety.

4 Responsibilities

4.1 The headteacher will:

- ensure that the policy is implemented effectively;
- 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.

4.2 The governing body will:

- establish general guidelines on drugs education;
- support the headteacher in following these guidelines;
- inform and consult with parents about the drugs education policy;
- liaise with LA/health organisations so the school's policy is in line with the best advice available;
- support the headteacher in any case conferences, or in appeals against exclusions.

5 Objectives of drugs education

5.1 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.

6 Drugs education

- 6.1 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, PHSCE and citizenship, RE and PE.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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 meet them.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 We aim to teach all pupils about drugs, however different their attainment levels, and however 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.
- 6.7 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 DfES 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.

7 Drugs at school

- 7.1 Pupils may only bring prescribed medication into school if the appropriate consent form has been signed to authorise teachers to administer such medication. This is an agreed gesture of good will by the staff. Parents may visit the school in the lunch break to bring and administer prescribed medication themselves, by prior arrangement.
- 7.2 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 school office/staff room fridge.
- 7.3 Solvents and other hazardous chemicals must be stored securely, to prevent inappropriate access, or use by pupils.
- 7.4 Legal drugs are legitimately allowed in school only when authorised by the headteacher. Members of staff who smoke must keep their tobacco, matches or lighters secure. Smoking is not permitted anywhere in the school or premises.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 Any personal medication belonging to staff members must be kept secure and out of sight.

8 Drugs incidents

- 8.1 An incident involving unauthorised drugs in school is most likely to involve alcohol, tobacco or volatile substances, rather than illegal drugs.
- 8.2 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 may not represent a medical emergency.
- 8.3 Pupils suspected of being intoxicated from inhaling a volatile substance will be kept calm; thus avoiding intolerable strain on the heart and precipitating sudden death.
- 8.4 Any drug suspected of being illegal will be confiscated and stored securely, awaiting disposal; these precautions must be witnessed and recorded. Staff should not taste unknown or confiscated substances.
- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 Where a pupil is suspected of concealing an unauthorised drug, staff are not permitted to carry out a personal search but may search pupils' bags, trays, etc.

- 8.7 The headteacher will decide whether the police need to be called or whether the school will manage the incident internally.
- 8.8 A full record will be made of any incident.
- 8.9 The headteacher will conduct an investigation into the nature and seriousness of any incident, in order to determine an appropriate response.

9 The role of parents;

- 9.1 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;
 - invite parents to view the materials used to teach drugs education in our school;
 - answer any questions that parents may have about the drugs education that 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;
 - encourage parents to be involved in reviewing the school policy, and making modifications to it as necessary;
 - 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.
- 9.2 When an incident concerning unauthorised drugs has occurred in school and a pupil is involved, we will inform the parents and explain how we intend to respond to the incident.
- 9.3 *Staff will be cautious about discharging a pupil to the care of a parent who they believe to be under the influence of an unknown substance when there is a risk of significant harm to the child in question. Staff will try to delay the parent and may suggest an alternative arrangement for taking the child home. This will give an opportunity for a staff member to phone the police if necessary. At no point can the school refuse to hand over the child but the focus will always be the pupil's welfare and safety. If a parent refuses to discuss the school's concerns and chooses to take the child, the police will be informed immediately using the emergency number, 999. This will also prompt the DSL for child protection to invoke child protection procedures as well as contact the police.*

10 Monitoring and review

- 10.1 The standards committee of the respective governing bodies will monitor the drugs policy in line with the school's review schedule. 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.

Adopted by The Governing Body in line with the policy review schedule.