



Fleet Primary School

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Drug Policy

Section	Content	Page Number
1	The Need for a Policy	2
2	Links to other policies	2
3	A definition of drugs	2
4	Definitions of other key words	2
5	Approach to safeguarding pupils from drug and alcohol misuse	2
6	Drug education and drug prevention	3
7	Where is it taught and how?	3
8	Monitoring and Evaluation	4
9	Training and support for staff	4
10	Management of drugs in school	4
11	Smoking policy	5
12	Management of drug related incidents	5
13	Working with parents and carers	8
14	Confidentiality	8
15	Involving the police	8

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1. The Need for a Policy

The school believes that drugs play a part in the lives of every one of us and recognises that drug use and misuse can have a serious effect on health, well-being and academic achievement. We have a crucial role to play in drug prevention and education. Primary aged children need to be protected from the harm that drugs can cause and it is our responsibility to give them the knowledge and skills to be able to be healthy and keep safe. The DfE advises that all schools have an up-to-date drug education policy. We take a positive and proactive approach to the issue of drugs and this policy aims to:

- Give information about what is taught and how it is taught in drug education
- Give guidance to teachers, support staff and visitors about drug education
- Give guidance on the management of drugs in school

2. Links to other policies

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following policies; PSHE and Citizenship, Science, Health and Safety, Behaviour, Safeguarding, Administration of Medicines and documentation relating to maintaining healthy school status.

3. A Definition of Drugs

This guidance describes drugs as “A substance people take that changes the way they feel, think or behave”. This refers to legal and illegal drugs:

- Drugs that are illegal* (those controlled by the Misuse of drugs Act 1971) such as ecstasy, cannabis, crack/cocaine, heroin and LSD, ketamine, Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS-formerly known as “legal highs”) GHB, anabolic steroids and khat
- Drugs that are legal to use but are covered by some legislation such as selling to under 18 year olds including alcohol, tobacco, e-cigarettes, shisha and volatile substances (solvents)
- Drugs that are legal to use such as poppers, caffeine drinks
- Over the counter and prescription medicines

*Nitrous Oxide is not illegal under the Misuse of Drugs Act but is illegal to produce, supply, sell or import for human consumption under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016

4. Definitions of other key words

Drug use describes any drug taking. Any drug use can potentially lead to harm, including through intoxication, breach of the law or school rules, or future health problems.

Drug misuse is drug taking which leads to social, psychological, physical or legal problems through intoxication, regular excessive consumption and/or dependence.

5. Approach to safeguarding pupils from drug and alcohol harms

As part of being a healthy school we take a proactive and whole school approach through

- Teaching a planned drug education programme in PSHE and Citizenship and Science informed by the views of pupils and staff that equips pupils with the knowledge and skills they need
- Considering carefully our responses to drug-related incidents
- Having clear school rules and sanctions related to drugs
- Providing access to specialist support and advice for pupils at risk of drug-related harm and those with drug or alcohol misuse in the family
- Providing training and support for staff so they feel confident to teach drug education and manage any drug-related incidents
- Raising pupils’ academic achievement and sense of belonging in school

6. Drug Education and Drug Prevention

We aim to give pupils information about drugs and help them develop the skills and attitudes to make healthy and safe decisions about drugs, alcohol, tobacco and medicines. We also believe it is important for pupils to have opportunities to discuss attitudes and build skills to resist peer group pressure in relation to drug use. We believe that a positive and open school ethos helps children to feel valued as part of the school community as well as fostering positive self-images which may help pupils cope better in situations involving drug abuse.

Drug education covers the teaching about drugs, alcohol and tobacco (including e-cigarettes and shisha) and is a key part of preventing drug misuse and promoting the health and wellbeing of young people.

Aims of drug education

- To give pupils age-appropriate and accurate information about the effects and risks of substances (including substances in the home, and alcohol, tobacco, medicines, volatile substances and illegal drugs)
- Help pupils to develop the skills and attitudes to keep safe, manage situations, make healthy and responsible decisions

7. Where is it taught and how?

The statutory elements of drug education are taught through science with additional and complimentary aspects taught through the PSHE curriculum. Opportunities also arise for the drug education to be incorporated in literacy, for example, as a subject for persuasive writing.

The content reflects

- statutory Health Education-by the end of primary, pupils should know the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
- Statutory Science
- Year 6 have to be taught to recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function (this can be taught earlier in KS2)
- Pupils should learn how to keep their bodies healthy and how their bodies might be damaged – including how some drugs and other substances can be harmful to the human body. Pupils might work scientifically by: exploring the work of scientists and scientific research about the relationship between diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle and health

To achieve this, our drug education programme will help pupils:

- gain knowledge and understanding about the effects and risks of drugs and correct myths and misunderstandings
- develop skills to make informed decisions, including communication, self awareness, negotiation, finding information, help and advice, helping others and managing situations involving drugs
- develop skills to keep safe and manage situations involving drugs including assessing and avoiding risks, assertiveness and refusal skills and helping others
- explore their own and other peoples' attitudes to drugs, drug use and drug users, including challenging stereotypes and dispelling myths and exploring media and social influences

Drug Education in our PSHE and Citizenship curriculum

Key Stage 1 focuses on what are safe and unsafe substances, what medicines are, why people take medicines and how to take medicines safely, being ill and getting better and what to do if someone persuades you to take something dangerous.

Key Stage 2 focuses on what a drug is (legal and illegal), the effects and risks of drugs; particularly tobacco (including shisha) and alcohol, managing peer influences and resisting pressure to take risks and be able to make safe decisions.

How it is taught (including involving external organisations)

A wide range of participatory teaching methods are used that enable pupils to learn skills to be safe and healthy, discuss their views, explore their own and other peoples' attitudes and values about drugs, as well as learn key information about the effects and risks of drugs and practice skills to stay safe if involved in a drug-related situation. Such activities include role play, discussions, debates, case studies, quizzes, research and games. Pupils work individually, in pairs, in small groups and with the whole class, and experience working with lots of different pupils in the class, as well as in friendship groups.

All classes establish clear ground rules to ensure that pupils discuss opinions with respect and listen to one another as well as ensuring that pupils and teachers do not disclose personal information.

Who teaches drug education?

Drug education is taught by the class teacher. There are occasions that we might involve an external organisation or the school nurse for their expertise. When external organisations are used, the lessons are planned with them and the teacher is always present. We check the organisation and ensure they have the necessary experience and skills to deliver drug education to primary pupils. We use the Camden protocol for external organisations.

How pupils' learning is assessed

Pupils' progress in drug education is assessed as part of PSHE and Citizenship assessment and Science assessment. Pupils' knowledge, attitudes and skills are assessed through a range of methods including end of topic self assessment and teacher assessment.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The PSHE and science subject leaders and the headteacher are responsible for the overall monitoring and evaluating of the teaching of drug education within the two subject frameworks.

9. Training and support for staff

All staff who teach drug education participate in training through a range of activities including; staff INSET, Camden training, and observing other teachers. We take advantage of the support, advice and training provided by Camden's Health and Wellbeing Team.

10. Management of drugs in school

This school does not permit the possession, use or supply of any illegal or legal drug (unless authorised legal drug), which takes place within the school boundaries. This covers; on or near the school premises, within the school day and during term time, on school visits, school journeys and at school social events. These rules apply equally to staff, pupils, parents and carers, governors and those working and visiting the school.

Management of authorised legal drugs

This school has agreed that there are some circumstances, when some legal drugs are authorised for use in school. These are prescribed medicines, hazardous chemicals (and solvents) and alcohol.

(i) Medicines

In most cases, staff do not administer medicines at school to pupils unless it would be detrimental to health or attendance not to administer and only with parental written consent. Details about managing medicines can be found in the policy on "Supporting pupils with medical conditions". The decision to allow pupils to self administer medicines rests with the Headteacher.

From 1 October 2014 schools have been allowed to keep a salbutamol inhaler for use in emergencies when a child with asthma cannot access their own inhaler. Although this is not a requirement, we have decided to keep an inhaler for emergency use. It is only for children who have written parental consent who have been diagnosed with asthma and prescribed an inhaler or who have been prescribed an inhaler as reliever medication. Please see our school protocol for using the emergency inhaler as part of our “Supporting pupils with medical conditions policy”.

Those pupils in Years 3 to 6 that need inhalers, are responsible for their administration and carry them for easy access, and parents complete a permission form. Asthma inhalers for pupils in other years, are kept with the teacher for safe and easy access.

Staff are aware of any serious medical conditions which affect pupils in their class.

The School Nurse will be informed of any children attending the school with medical conditions. Advice will be sought on ensuring they have an appropriate care plan and that school staff are trained to administer any medication required for the day to day management of their condition in school or during a medical emergency.

(ii) Hazardous chemicals and volatile substances (solvents)

Arrangements for the secure and safe storage of chemicals eg for cleaning are set out in the Health and Safety Policy.

In the event of a child or adult who is required to use medical sharps to address the management of their health condition (e.g. insulin or gluco blood testing) a medical sharps disposal bin will be provided. Advice will be sought from the School Nurse regarding the management of the sharps and sharps bin on the school site.

(iii) Alcohol

There are occasions when alcohol is authorised at school during parent’s events and staff social events. Staff accompanying pupils on field trips or school journeys are not permitted to drink when responsible for pupils.

11. Smoking policy

We are a smoke free school and staff, parents, pupils and visitors are not allowed to smoke anywhere on school premises or in sight of the school. Smoke free signage is prominent around our school grounds.

Staff, parents and pupils who want to give up smoking have access to the free NHS stop smoking service in Camden, Breathe. The service can be accessed on <https://www.breastopsmoking.org/> or contacted on 0203 633 2609, both group and one to one support is available. We display information about giving up smoking on parent and staff notice boards.

E-cigarettes (sometimes known as nicotine vaporisers)

Although e-cigarettes are not covered by smoking legislation we are following Camden’s approach and not allowing the use of e-cigarettes by pupils, staff, parents, contractors or visitors on the school premises and including when parents and carers collect their children from school.

12. Management of drug-related incidents

Definition of a drug-related incident

In this school, a drug-related incident includes any incidents involving any drug that is unauthorised and therefore not permitted within the school boundaries.

Drug related incidents in a primary school rarely involve illegal substances but can involve:

Pupils smoking cigarettes in school, a parent/carer collecting their child whilst drunk, pupils selling cigarettes to other pupils, misusing another pupils' asthma inhaler, disclosing concern about a family member who has a drug problem, giving medicines to another pupil, a teacher with information about the illegal sale of cigarettes at a local shop, the school keeper finding used syringes in the playground, a member of the public phoning the school to say they have seen pupils smoking in Camden.

School responses to drug-related incidents

In all drug-related incidents the following principles will apply:

- The Headteacher and Deputy Head will be informed immediately
- All situations will be carefully considered before deciding on the response
- The needs of the pupil(s) will always come first, whilst also taking account of the needs of the school as a whole
- Parents/carers will be involved at an early stage and throughout any investigation
- Support agencies, including the police will be involved as appropriate and in keeping with legal requirements
- A range of responses will be considered including disciplinary and counselling/supportive responses.
- Permanent exclusion will not be the automatic response and will only be used in the most serious cases and as a final resort
- Any action taken will be in line with the school's behaviour policy
- Decisions about the response will depend on the severity of the situation, whether the offence is one of a series or a first time and whether the person involved is putting themselves and others at risk. The Headteacher, in consultation with key staff will decide whether a disciplinary and/or counselling action should take place.
- Incidents will be reported to the Chair of Governors

Possible responses might be:

(i) Support and counselling

If a pupil has a concern about drugs or has been involved in a drug related incident or is themselves at risk of drug misuse, we will seek support from Early Help and if appropriate refer to a specialist agency.

(ii) Sanctions

Where a school rule related to drug use, is broken, sanctions will be given. The type of sanction will depend on the nature and degree of the offence. Decisions about sanctions will be made by the Headteacher and consistent with the behaviour policy. In the unlikely event of an incident involving illegal drugs, permanent exclusion will be considered and used if needed.

Procedures for managing incidents

Reporting a drug-related incident

All drug-related incidents are reported to the Headteacher.

Although there is no legal obligation to report an incident involving drugs to the police, we will inform Police immediately any incident involving a suspected illegal drug. Incidents involving legal drugs will remain school matters, although we will contact Trading Standards or the Police about the sale of tobacco, alcohol and solvents to under age students, from local shops.

Recording the drug-related incident

All drug-related incidents are recorded using a drugs incident form. The form is given to the Headteacher and kept confidential in the school office.

In all drug-related incidents the Headteacher, in consultation with key staff, will decide on the responses, including the use of sanctions and/or counselling and support.

It is very rare for primary-age pupils to misuse drugs in school, however we believe it is important to be prepared should such an incident occur.

Medical emergencies when a pupil is unconscious as a result of drug use

Staff with first aid qualifications should be called immediately but the pupils not left alone. The pupil will be placed in the recovery position and an ambulance called immediately. Parents/carers will be informed immediately.

Intoxication, when a pupil is under the influence of a drug

The pupil will be removed to a quiet room and not left alone. The first aider and Headteacher called. The pupil will be helped to calm down and medical assistance sought immediately. Parents/carers will be informed and called to the school.

Discovery/observation

When a person is discovered using, supplying or holding a substance that is not permitted on school premises and which is described in this policy.

If the substance is suspected to be illegal, staff can take temporary possession of it

- it will be confiscated, in the presence of a second member of staff as witness
- the sample will be sealed in a plastic bag with details of the date and time of the seizure/find and witness present and stored in a secure location (eg a safe or lockable container) with access limited to the Headteacher and Deputy Head
- the pupil will be taken to the school office and the Headteacher or Deputy Head called and the pupils questioned
- the police will be notified immediately, who will collect it and store or dispose of it, in line with locally agreed protocols.
- we will record details of the incident, including the police incident reference number
- we will inform the pupil's parents/carers and they will be asked to come into school, unless it is not in the best interests of the child to do so
- identify any safeguarding concerns and develop a support and sanctions response including internal exclusion whilst investigations are carried out.

If the substance is legal (but unauthorised in school) it will be disposed of or handed to the parent/carer.

Searches

Staff are allowed to confiscate pupil's property, as a disciplinary penalty, where reasonable to do so, including substances, whether legal or not.

If staff find other substances which are not believed to be illegal/controlled drugs these can be confiscated where staff believe them to be harmful or detrimental to good behaviour. If school staff are unable to identify the legal status of a drug, it should be treated as an illegal drug.

If a member of staff has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a pupil is carrying illegal drugs on them or in their personal property, they will ask the pupil to voluntarily produce the substance, in the presence of two members of staff. In circumstances where a pupil refuses to do this the member of staff will discuss with the Headteacher who may decide to carry out a search in the presence of another member of staff. The Headteacher is the only person authorised to carry out a search, unless they are not the same sex as the pupil and then the Headteacher will authorise a senior member of staff. The search will take place in school or where staff have lawful control of pupils.

We will keep a record of the search and inform parents if a substance is found, although there is no legal requirement to do this or inform parents before or after a search or seek their consent to search a child.

Dealing with drug-taking materials

School site staff make regular checks of the school grounds and know how to deal with drug-taking materials, including needles, in line with health and safety advice.

Pupils are taught what to do if they come across needles on the school premises and know not to touch needles and to inform a member of staff immediately.

Disclosure when a pupil discloses to a member of staff that he/she has been using drugs, or is concerned about someone else's drug use. In these situations, staff will be non-judgemental and caring and will show concern for the pupil. Pupils know that teachers cannot promise total confidentiality. The Headteacher or Deputy should be informed as soon as possible so that appropriate support can be found.

Suspicion/rumour. Staff should not assume use of drugs on the basis of rumours or behaviour alone. However, if there is a suspicion, evidence will be collected over a period of time before a decision is made to question the pupil(s) involved.

Intoxicated parents/carers

Our schools rules for drugs apply to all people who are on the school premises and we expect that parents/carers will adhere to these rules. If a parent/carer comes to school and appears to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, they will be asked to leave. If they have come to collect their child, we will sensitively offer to phone for someone else to come and collect the child. If we are concerned that the child is at risk then we will follow the Child Protection procedures.

Needs of pupils

We are sensitive to the needs of pupils whose parent/carers or family members have problems with drugs. Where problems are observed or suspected or a pupil discloses problems, we will assess the pupils' welfare and support needs and if needed, involve external support for the child and, where appropriate, for the family.

13. Working with parents and carers

Parents/carers are informed when drug education will be taught through the termly class topic letter and are welcome to meet with the class teacher if they have any concerns.

Parents/carers will be informed immediately if their child has been involved in a drug-related incidents. However, there may be some exceptional situations where involving the parents may put the child at risk and in these cases, the school will exercise some caution. The decision will be taken by the Headteacher in liaison with the designated child protection officer with the child's welfare a priority.

14. Confidentiality

Pupils need to be able to talk in confidence to staff without fear of being judged or told off. The welfare of children will be central to our policy and practice. However, if a child makes any concerning disclosure regarding drugs during a drug education session (or at any other time while at school) teachers will inform the Head teacher immediately.

15. Involving the police

In most cases a drug-related incident will be a school, rather than a police matter. However, we will contact Kentish Town Police Station immediately if an illegal (or suspected illegal) drug has been found on the school premises, on a pupil or illegal drug dealing is taking place.