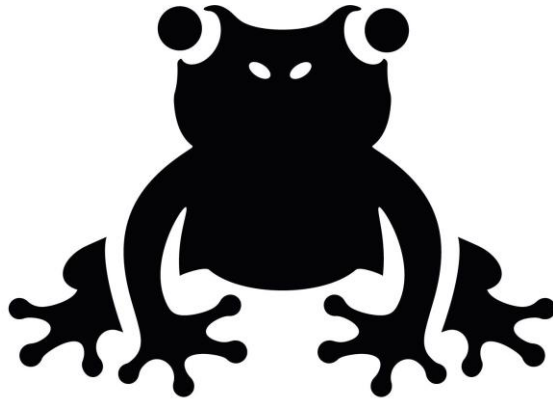


**Froxfield CE School**

**Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Policy**

**May 2024**



**FROXFIELD  
CE SCHOOL**

**Agreed By Governors:**

**Signed:**

**Due for Review May 2027**

**Froxfield CE School**

**Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Policy**

*“An effective programme of drug education in school can help young people know the risks of drug taking and have knowledge and skills to resist drugs.”*

Drug matters for school, Hampshire County Council.

**Rationale**

This policy has been drawn up with reference to: DfE and ACPO drug advice for schools (September 2012).

This document is freely available to the entire school community through the school website and the school office on request.

**Definitions and terminology**

Where the document refers to drugs, this includes alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs, medicines, new psychoactive substances (“legal highs”) and volatile substances, unless otherwise specified.

This policy applies to **all children and adults** working, volunteering or studying in the school, including those employed by other agencies.

**Aims and objectives of the policy**

To help pupils

- Acquire accurate age appropriate information
- Understand the possible consequences of drug misuse
- Acquire the skills to avoid becoming involved with drugs
- Develop healthy lifestyles
- Develop the skills to enable them to make informed choices.

Drug Education is not just about facts but takes into account spiritual, moral, social, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils. It includes accurate information about the law, and the physical and psychological effects of drugs

At Froxfield CE School, we believe that pupils need to be informed on the physiological and psychological effects of drugs and have a realistic understanding of the implications of drug misuse for individual, the family and wider society.

**Objectives**

Pupils should be able to

- Understand the valuable role of legal drugs and the safe use of medicines
- Know about the law on drug misuse
- Evaluate media messages on drug use
- Assess sources of help and information
- Make healthy informed choices.

### Content of PSHE programme including drugs education

The required content for the PSHE curriculum in primary schools is set out in the DfE statutory guidance for Relationships Education and Health Education 2019. This includes just one objective relating directly to drugs, alcohol and tobacco:

Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	Pupils should know <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.</li></ul>
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These are supported by other objectives within the statutory guidance such as safety rules at home for medicines and household products, managing pressure and influences including from peers and from the media, and knowing how to seek help and support.

At Froxfield the children learn:

In KS1

- that medicines (including vaccinations and immunisations and those that support allergic reactions) can help people to stay healthy
- about things that people put into their body or on their skin; how these can affect how people feel

In KS2

- about the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely, (e.g. following instructions carefully)
- about the risks and effects of legal drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) and their impact on health; recognise that drug use can become a habit which can be difficult to break
- to recognise that there are laws surrounding the use of legal drugs and that some drugs are illegal to own, use and give to others
- about why people choose to use or not use drugs (including nicotine, alcohol and medicines);
- about the mixed **messages in the media** about drugs, including alcohol and smoking/vaping
- about the organisations that can support people concerning alcohol, tobacco and nicotine or other drug use; people they can talk to if they have concerns

Teachers have access to a range of materials recommended by Hampshire and the PSHE association to support them in planning and delivering lessons. The materials used to support planning are carefully matched to the needs of the age group taught. These include:

PSHE Association Lesson Plans

CWP Lessons (Year 6)

Hampshire Smoke free me programme

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/smokefreeme/primary-toolkit>

Drink Aware for education

<https://resources.drinkaware.co.uk/collections/educators>

Drugs and Alcohol

[Drugs and Alcohol \(Primary School\) – Safe4Me](#)

Teacher Training Resources – DfE

[Teacher training: drugs, alcohol and tobacco - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Smoking and Vaping Programme for schools

[Catch Your Breath – the smoking and vaping programme for schools - Healthy Schools \(healthyschoolscp.org.uk\)](#)

### Organisation of the PSHE programme

The head teacher, Mrs Farrow, and subject leader, Mrs Ingham Thomas, are responsible for co-ordinating and monitoring the programme of PSHE including drugs education across the school. All class teachers deliver PSHE including drugs education to their classes.

Visitors may be invited into school to support this part of the PSHE curriculum (e.g. medical professionals, police liaison officers) following consultation with the subject manager. All visitors comply with the school policies and use only agreed materials and resources. A teacher is present at all times when visitors are working with the children.

### **Staff support and training**

All staff members need to be conversant with the Drug Education policy and kept up to date with accurate information about drugs. The PSHE manager ensures that staff are kept up to date.

Teachers plan lessons that build on what children already know and provide learning opportunities to explore attitudes and values relating to drugs, alcohol and tobacco. They will also clarify the law, explore the influence of the media and enable the acquisition and development of appropriate skills. New members of staff are alerted to the policy as part of their induction and training is provided appropriate to their needs.

### **Assessment, monitoring, evaluation and reviewing**

The PSHE subject manager monitors and evaluates the implementation of the policy and co-ordinates the review of the policy. The policy is reviewed on a 3 year cycle and following any drugs or alcohol related incident. Our approach to assessment in PSHE is set out in the PSHE and assessment policies.

### **Referral and external support**

The school works with other services such as the health service through direct contact or through the Early Help Hub, to ensure support is available to pupils affected by drug misuse.

### **Management of drugs at school**

Incidents in school include premises, buildings and grounds. This policy also applies to off site activities, visits and school trips by pupils and the use of school facilities and grounds by the community, including pupils out of hours. Please see the lettings policy for details on alcohol consumption on the premises.

All incidents are to be reported to the headteacher. Advice on searching and confiscations can be found in Screening, searching and confiscation; advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies. [Searching, Screening and Confiscation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) Following a search, whether or not anything is found, the school will make a record of the person searched, the reason for the search, the time and the place, who was present and note the outcomes and any follow-up action although there is no legal requirement to do this. Schools' general power to discipline, as set out in Section 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, enables a member of staff to confiscate, retain or dispose of a pupil's property as a disciplinary penalty, where reasonable to do so. The school is not required to inform parents before a search takes place or to seek their consent to search their child. There is no legal requirement to make or keep a record of a search. Schools would normally inform the individual pupil's parents or guardians where alcohol, illegal drugs or potentially harmful substances are found, though there is no legal requirement to do so. Complaints about searching should be dealt with through the normal school complaints procedure. Any action to be taken will be in accordance with the school behaviour policy. A senior member of staff will liaise with the police and agree a shared approach to dealing with any drug-related incident where necessary. 'When to call the police – Guidance for schools and colleges' provides additional information and a flow chart to support decision making regarding police involvement. <https://www.safe4me.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CYP-schools-guide.pdf>

*See appendix ii for managing incidents involving drugs.*

### **Linked policies**

Anti-bullying, behaviour, safeguarding, child protection, PSHE, assessment, confidentiality, health and safety, medicines in school, managing children with medical needs, complaints

Hampshire Children's Trust – Drug use and misuse policy

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/hias/curriculum-support/publications>

Further information

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/hampshirehealthineducation/keystages/secondary/substancemisuse>

## Appendix i

### Useful organisations

**Addaction** is one of the UK's largest specialist drug and alcohol treatment charities. As well as adult services, they provide services specifically tailored to the needs of young people and their parents. The Skills for Life project supports young people with drug misusing parents.

Website: [www.addaction.org.uk](http://www.addaction.org.uk)

**ADFAM** offers information to families of drug and alcohol users, and the website has a database of local family support services.

Tel: 020 7553 7640

Email: [admin@adfam.org.uk](mailto:admin@adfam.org.uk)

Website: [www.adfam.org.uk](http://www.adfam.org.uk)

**Alcohol Concern** works to reduce the incidence and costs of alcohol-related harm and to increase the range and quality of services available to people with alcohol-related problems

Tel: 020 7264 0510.

Email: [contact@alcoholconcern.org.uk](mailto:contact@alcoholconcern.org.uk)

Website: [www.alcoholconcern.org.uk](http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk)

**ASH** (Action on Smoking and Health) A campaigning public health charity aiming to reduce the health problems caused by tobacco.

Tel: 020 7739 5902

Email: [enquiries@ash.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@ash.org.uk)

Website: [www.ash.org.uk](http://www.ash.org.uk)

**Children's Legal Centre** operates a free and confidential legal advice and information service covering all aspects of law and policy affecting children and young people.

Tel: 01206 877910

Email: [clc@essex.ac.uk](mailto:clc@essex.ac.uk)

Website: [www.childrenslegalcentre.com](http://www.childrenslegalcentre.com)

**Children's Rights Alliance for England** - A charity working to improve the lives and status of all children in England through the fullest implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Email: [info@crae.org.uk](mailto:info@crae.org.uk)

Website: [www.crae.org.uk](http://www.crae.org.uk)

**Drinkaware** - An independent charity that promotes responsible drinking through innovative ways to challenge the national drinking culture, helping reduce alcohol misuse and minimise alcohol related harm. Tel: 020 7307 7450 Website: [www.drinkaware.co.uk/](http://www.drinkaware.co.uk/)

**Drinkline** - A free and confidential helpline for anyone who is concerned about their own or someone else's drinking.  
Tel: 0800 917 8282 (lines are open 24 hours a day)

**Drug Education Forum** – this website contains a number of useful papers and briefing sheets for use by practitioners:  
Website: [www.drugeducationforum.com/](http://www.drugeducationforum.com/)

**DrugScope** is a centre of expertise on illegal drugs, aiming to inform policy development and reduce drug-related risk. The website includes detailed drug information and access to the Information and Library Service. DrugScope also hosts the Drug Education Practitioners Forum.

Tel: 020 7520 7550

Email: [info@drugscope.org.uk](mailto:info@drugscope.org.uk)

Website: [www.drugscope.org.uk](http://www.drugscope.org.uk)

**FRANK** is the national drugs awareness campaign aiming to raise awareness amongst young people of the risks of illegal drugs, and to provide information and advice. It also provides support to parents/carers, helping to give them the skills and confidence to communicate with their children about drugs.

24 Hour Helpline: 0800 776600

Email: [frank@talktofrank.com](mailto:frank@talktofrank.com)

Website: [www.talktofrank.com](http://www.talktofrank.com)

Mentor UK is a non-government organisation with a focus on protecting the health and wellbeing of children and young people to reduce the damage that drugs can do to their lives.

Tel: 020 7739 8494.

Email [admin@mentoruk.org](mailto:admin@mentoruk.org)

Website: [www.mentoruk.org.uk](http://www.mentoruk.org.uk)

**National Children's Bureau** promotes the interests and well-being of all children and young people across every aspect of their lives.

Tel: 020 7843 6000

Website: [www.ncb.org.uk](http://www.ncb.org.uk)

**Family Lives** - A charity offering support and information to anyone parenting a child or teenager. It runs a free-phone helpline and courses for parents, and develops innovative projects.

Tel: 0800 800 2222

Website: <http://familylives.org.uk/>

**Re-Solv** (Society for the Prevention of Solvent and Volatile Substance Abuse) A national charity providing information for teachers, other professionals, parents and young people.

Tel: 01785 817885

Information line: 01785 810762

Email: [information@re-solv.org](mailto:information@re-solv.org)

Website: [www.re-solv.org](http://www.re-solv.org)

**Smokefree** –

NHS Smoking Helpline: 0800 169 0 169

Website: <http://smokefree.nhs.uk>

**Stars National Initiative** offers support for anyone working with children, young people and families affected by parental drug and alcohol misuse.

Website: [www.starsnationalinitiative.org.uk](http://www.starsnationalinitiative.org.uk)

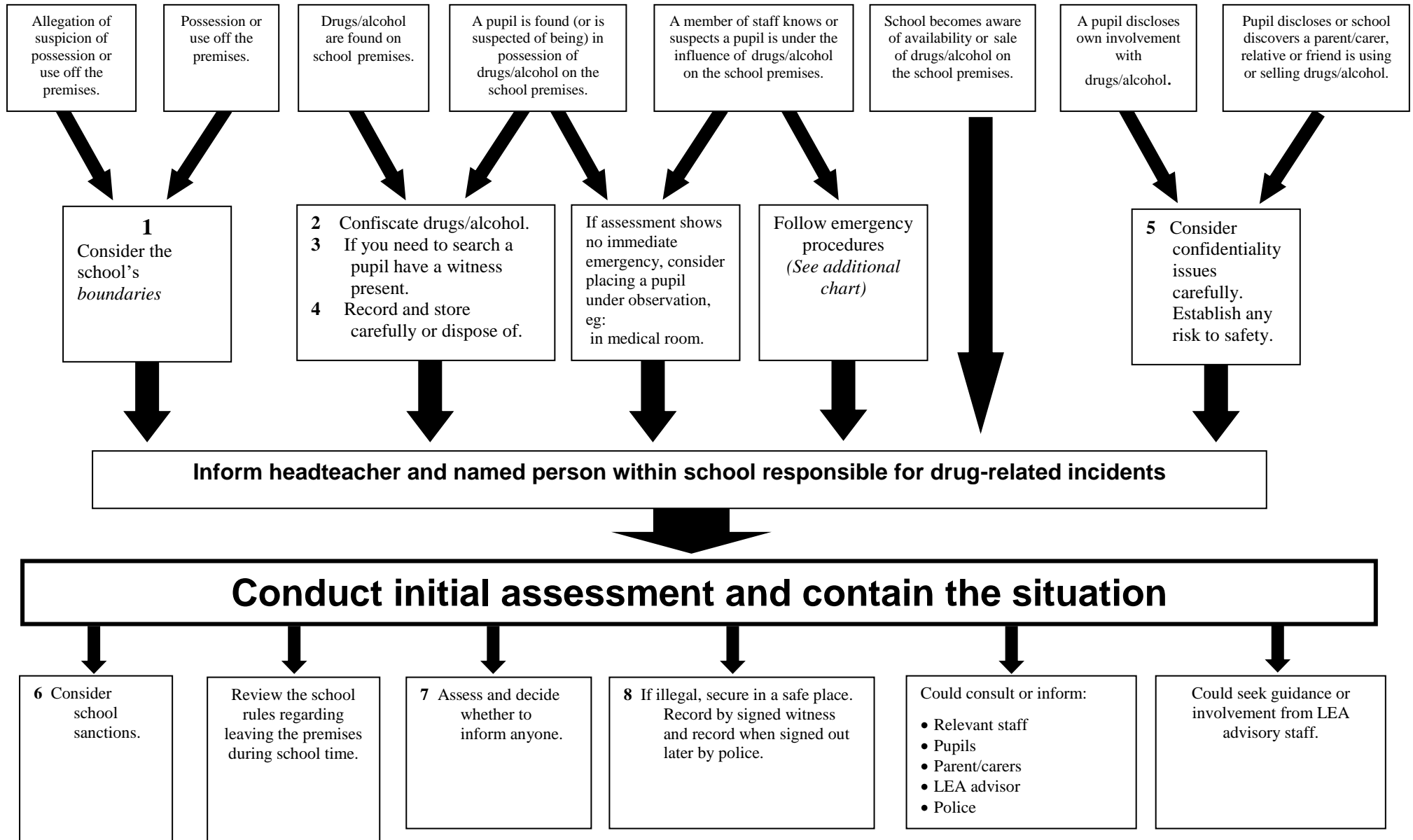
**Youth Offending Teams** – Local Youth Offending Teams are multi-agency teams and are the responsibility of the local authority, who have a statutory duty to prevent offending by young people under the age of 18.

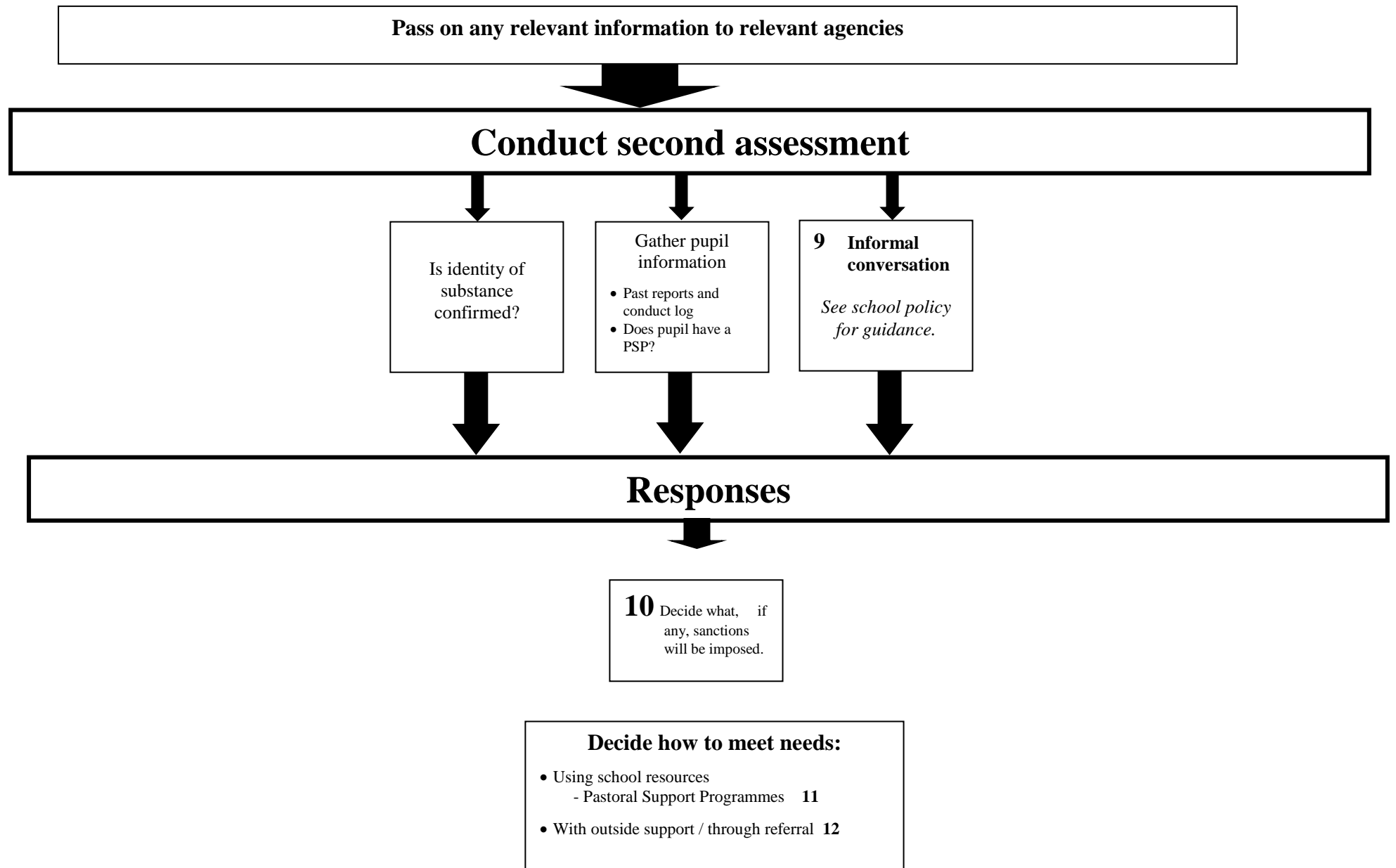
Website: <https://www.gov.uk/youth-offending-team>



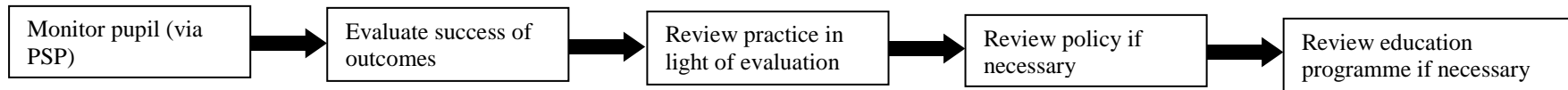
Appendix ii

## Managing incidents involving drugs





## Monitoring and review of practice



<p><b>1 Confiscation</b></p> <p>It is legal to confiscate an illegal drug in order to prevent an offence from being committed and then destroy it or hand it to the police.</p>	<p><b>2 Searching</b></p> <p>It is <i>illegal</i> to conduct an intimate personal search of a pupil, even for illegal drugs.</p> <p>Ask the pupil to turn out his/her pockets and bags. Get police help if a personal search is unavoidable.</p>	<p><b>3 Disposal</b></p> <p>Schools are allowed to dispose of drugs. If this action is taken, a witness must be present and the action recorded.</p> <p>Although it is not a legal requirement it is recommended that schools hand the drug over to the police so its identity can be authenticated.</p>	<p><b>4 Confidentiality</b></p> <p>While there is no legal obligation to pass on confidential information to other agencies, where there is probability that a pupil is <i>at risk of significant harm</i>, there is a moral duty to pass on such information. The boundaries of confidentiality should be made clear to young people before they begin to disclose.</p>	<p><b>5 Exclusions</b></p> <p>If a headteacher believes that a pupil should be excluded from school for a drug-related incident then the exclusion should be for a fixed term. This will allow for assessment of the situation to be made and for the pupil to be interviewed in the presence of their parent or another appropriate adult. The exclusion can, subsequently, be converted to a permanent if necessary. Always contact the LEA Exclusions Officer before permanently excluding a pupil.</p>
<p><b>6 Police</b></p> <p>It is good practice to liaise closely with local police officers when school drug policy is being written or reviewed to ensure it accords with the police advice.</p> <p>The law does not require schools to inform the police of illegal drug</p>	<p><b>7 Drug analysis</b></p> <p>It will not always be possible to identify a drug (or to be sure that it is a drug) without formally testing it. Local police will know what actions to take and will arrange, if appropriate, for the drug to be tested.</p>	<p><b>8 Informal conversation</b></p> <p>To obtain background information and consider welfare issues.</p> <p>To include: <i>Does the pupil know what drugs are? Where did it come from? Has it been used before? Does the pupil know the effects of the drug? Does the pupil understand the</i></p>	<p><b>9 Sanctions</b></p> <p>Headteachers should have a range of sanctions to use against pupils involved in the misuse of drugs. Sanctions should normally be school-based unless allowing the pupil to remain in school would put other pupils at serious risk.</p>	<p><b>10 Pastoral support programme (PSP)</b></p> <p>A pupil at risk of exclusion from school, or of criminal behaviour, should be the subject of a pastoral support programme. This may involve the pupil being supported by other agencies. The LEA can help and advise schools on</p>

<p>situations and police will advise when it is appropriate for them to support schools who would prefer to deal with the situation internally.</p>		<p><i>risks? What was the pupil's motive for taking the drug? Are they aware of the consequences?</i></p>	<p>Pupils need help and support not just punishment.</p>	<p>implementing PSPs.</p>
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