

**Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School
Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig**



**Date of review: March 2022
Date of renewal: March 2024**

**Signed off by: _____
Board of Governors**

Drugs Policy

*The Hand of God at Work
Lámh Dé Ar Obair*

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1.0 Rationale

In Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig, we recognise that there has been a considerable increase in the abuse 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 this school has a vital preventative role to play in combating the misuse of drugs by young people. Our school sees its role as that of a caring community, committed to the physical, mental, social, emotional, moral and spiritual health, safety and wellbeing of our pupils and staff. We want our pupils to increase their knowledge and awareness 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 problem; the school is only one of a number of groups and agencies which must play a part in the education of young people, and we make use of their expertise where possible in the delivery of the programme.

1.1 Ethos

In Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig the welfare and safety of our pupils is paramount. This policy is based on the guidance provided by the Department of Education for Northern Ireland in the following documents:

- DE Circular 2015/23 Drugs Guidance
- CCEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015)
<https://ccea.org.uk/learning-resources/drugs-education-revised-guidance>

Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig promotes the rights of the child based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child. This policy therefore takes into account Article 3 which states: ***'The best interests of the child must be a top priority in everything we do.'*** Article 33 states that we must ***'protect children from being involved in the production or distribution of drugs'***

1.2 Role of education

The education system can provide a holistic response to substance misuse. This includes:

- helping to build the factors that protect children and young people from becoming involved in substance misuse;
- providing knowledge and skills to make healthier choices and reduce problematic behaviour and risk; and
- directing children and young people to appropriate services and support, where misuse has been identified.

Bonding is a key protective factor shown to prevent problematic substance misuse. It strengthens relationships with family members, teachers or other socially responsible adults and provides a sense of connectedness. Resnick et al (1997) found that parent–family

connectedness and perceived school connectedness were protective factors against a range of health risk behaviours.

Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig educates children, aiming to develop these protective factors, through such things as;

- the teaching and implementation of the PDMU curriculum (available to view on www.ccea.org.uk) ;
- the development of home-school links;
- topic-based work on health and safety; and
- providing mentoring and counselling services to those in need of support using both internal and external agencies.

These are examples of how this is carried out and is not an exhaustive list of strategies in place.

1.3 Definitions

For the purpose of this policy, the term **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 medicines;
- 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, 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 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 as it is misleading. The public perceived that 'legal' meant safe, but as these substances are not regulated there is no way of knowing what chemicals they contain.*

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- To ensure a consistent approach from staff in the handling of drug related incidents.
- To safeguard good practice in the future.

- To provide appropriate support and assistance for those pupils affected by drug-related issues.
- To inform parents / guardians 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 school is free from the misuse of all drugs.

2.0 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 The Role of the Board of Governors

The school governors have responsibility for Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig and will foster and support the development and on-going review of the Drugs Policy and education programme by collaborating with appropriate staff, pupils and parent / careers. They will facilitate the consultative process where the school community can respond and contribute to the effectiveness and quality of the policy and programme, which the governors will examine and approve prior to their implementation in school. They will ensure that the policy is referred to in the school prospectus and reviewed at regular intervals. All governors should be fully aware of and one member will be trained to deal with suspected drug-related incidents and their appropriate disciplinary response.

2.2 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 / 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 should confine her responsibilities to:

- the welfare of the pupil(s) involved in the incident and the other pupils in the school;
- 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 response;
- reporting the incident to the EA if appropriate, for example if an incident:
 - is serious enough to require PSNI involvement;
 - requires that a child protection procedure is invoked; or leads to the suspension or exclusion of a pupil; and
- completing a written report and forwarding a copy to the Board of Governors and the designated officer in the EA.

2.3 The Designated Teacher for Drugs – *Mr Martin Robinson*

The duties of the designated teacher will include liaison with other staff responsible for pastoral care. The designated teacher is responsible for the co-ordination for the school's

procedures for handling suspected drugs-related incidents and the training and induction of these procedures with new and existing staff.

The designated teacher will act as a contact point for outside agencies that may have to work with the school or with a pupil(s). In the absence of the designated teacher the deputy, Mrs Karen Madine, will be available. It is the responsibility of the designated teacher for drugs to take possession of any substance(s) and associated paraphernalia found and complete a factual report.

2.4 All Staff (teaching and non-teaching)

Individual staff members are likely to be the first to encounter a suspected drugs related incident. It is not their responsibility to determine the circumstances surrounding the incident. However, they should deal with any emergency procedures, if necessary (*see Appendix 1, 3 and 4*). Any information, substance or paraphernalia received should be forwarded to the designated teacher for drugs. A brief factual report of the suspected incident should be forwarded to the designated teacher for drugs.

2.5 The Role of Parents / Carers

All parent / carers are made aware that the school has a 'Drugs Policy' and how it applies to them and their children. Parents / carers form part of the consultative process. This policy can be accessed via the school website. If a child has been involved in or suspected of being involved in a drug-related incident, the designated teacher and/or Board of Governors will contact parents/carers and PSNI in line with current guidance.

3.0 Responses in the Event of as Suspected Drugs-related Incident

3.1 What constitutes a drug-related incident?

A drug-related incident may include:

- a pupil displaying unusual or uncharacteristic behaviour;
- an allegation;
- suspicion of possession, possession with intent to supply and/or supply of any substance as defined in Appendix 5; and
- finding substance-related paraphernalia.

Dealing with a suspected incident requires extreme sensitivity on the part of all those involved. All staff should be aware of the procedures for:

- dealing with substances found on the school premises;
- finding / suspecting a pupil / adult of possessing / distributing an illegal substance;
- pupil suspected of having taken drugs in school.

These procedures are outlined in the '*CEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015) Section 3: Responding to Drug-related Incidents*'.

3.2 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 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 school must inform parents and the PSNI.

3.3 Taking Possession of a Suspected Controlled Drug and / or Associated Paraphernalia

Finding drug-related paraphernalia in the school grounds is an indication of drug use or misuse. Any member of the school 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, 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.

The law permits school staff to take temporary possession of a substance suspected of being a controlled drug to protect a pupil from harm and prevent the pupils 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. School staff should not attempt to analyse or taste an unidentified substance. An adult witness should be present when staff confiscate the substance and the school should keep a record of the details using the school's Drug Incident Report form.

3.4 An Allegation of a Suspected Controlled Drug-related Incident

3.5 Carrying Out a Search

If the designated teacher for drugs receives an allegation of possession, (s)he may need to search a pupil's desk or bag, if (s)he has cause to believe it contains unlawful items, including controlled drugs. However, teachers cannot search personal belongings in the desk or bag without consent.

Staff should only search the pupil's personal belongings, including school bag, coat and other items with the pupil's consent. Staff should carry out this search in the presence of the pupil and another adult witness.

If the school suspects pupils of concealing controlled drugs on their person or in their personal belongings, staff should make every effort to encourage them to produce these substances voluntarily. Staff should ask pupils to turn out their pockets or schoolbags. If the pupils refuse, staff should contact their parents or carers and the PSNI to deal with the situation. ***A member of staff should never carry out a physical search of a pupil, unless there is compelling evidence that the pupil has committed an offence.*** If staff recover a substance or object that they suspect has a connection with drugs, they should take possession of it and make a full record using the schools' Drug Incident Report Form.

3.6 Detaining a pupil

When managing a suspected drug-related incident the school should invite the pupils concerned to remain in school under the supervision of appropriate members of staff until their parents or carers and the PSNI arrive. If the pupil refuses to remain, the school cannot detain a 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.

A summary of relevant legislation and guidance on detaining a pupil is available at www.ccea.org.uk and on page 24 of '*CEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015)*'

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

Schools must be 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(s) in possession of what they believe or suspect to be a controlled drug, they should immediately attempt to take possession of the substance and escort the pupil(s) to the designated teacher for drugs who will deal with the incident as outlined in the school policy.

4.0 Staff Policy on Smoking and Alcohol

Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig is a smoke (including e-cigarettes) and alcohol free zone. For further information refer to the Health and Safety Executive's website (www.hse.gov.uk). Please refer to Drugs and Alcohol in the Workplace Policy for staff.

5.0 Confidentiality

Should a pupil reveal any personal drugs information, which puts them or any other pupil at risk, this must be passed on to the designated teacher / principal. Confidentiality can never be guaranteed, as we are responsible for all of the pupils in our school. In line with current guidance, Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig has a responsibility to, and will, pass on any information about suspected criminal activity associated with drugs to the designated teacher, PSNI and the Education Authority and/or CCMS.

6.0 Disciplinary / Pastoral Care Responses

The principal will retain responsibility for deciding how to respond to a particular incident and will take into account factors such as:

- the age of the pupil
- does the pupil admit or deny the allegations?
- is this the first or subsequent offence?
- is the drug legal or illegal?
- quantity of the drug involved?
- what was the pupil's motivation?
- does the pupil know and understand the school policy and school rules?
- where does the incident appear on a scale from possession of a small quantity to persistent supply?

- if illegal supply is suspected, how much was supplied and was/were the pupil(s) coerced to buy for others, or is there evidence of organised or habitual supply?

At all times the needs of individual pupils will be considered and appropriate intervention and support mechanisms will be put into place. Any sanction imposed will be justifiable in terms of:

- the seriousness of the incident;
- the identified needs of the pupil, other pupils and the community;
- consistency with published school rules;
- consistency with disciplinary actions for breaches of the school rules (e.g. theft, violence and bullying).

Any response to a drug-related incident will be made in line with the school's Discipline Policy and Pastoral Care Policy.

6.1 Provision of counselling services in the school

In Our Lady and St Patrick Primary School Bunscoil Mhuire agus Phádraig, there are a number of supports available to children who are/have been involved in a drugs-related incident. Currently, we offer an in-school mentoring service and referrals to a counselling service with Barnardo's. Both can be accessed by contacting the Principal (Mrs Prenter) or Vice Principal (Mr Robinson) who will provide further information on these services.

7.0 Procedures for Using Outside Agencies

Any visitor delivering a drugs education programmes will be given a copy of the 'Drugs Policy'. They will have a clear set of aims and objectives as well as a lesson plan. The teacher will view these to ensure they are appropriate and will remain in class with the visitor.

8.0 Guidance for Confiscation and Storage of Harmful Substances

Any confiscated drugs or drug-related items should be given to the principal for storage in a locked cabinet in the principal's office and then given to the PSNI.

9.0 Guidance on the Administration of Medication in School

Please refer to the school policy on the Administration of Medications.

Medication will only be given on school trips and / or residentials if the parent / carer has signed a consent form. If the child needs any other medication, he / she will be taken to the nearest hospital, or the parent/carers will be contacted to come and administer the medication.

10.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

This policy will be reviewed every two years and / or after any drug related or suspected drug related incident to see if there are improvements to be made.

Appendix 1: 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 designated teacher for drugs.

The designated teacher for drugs should:

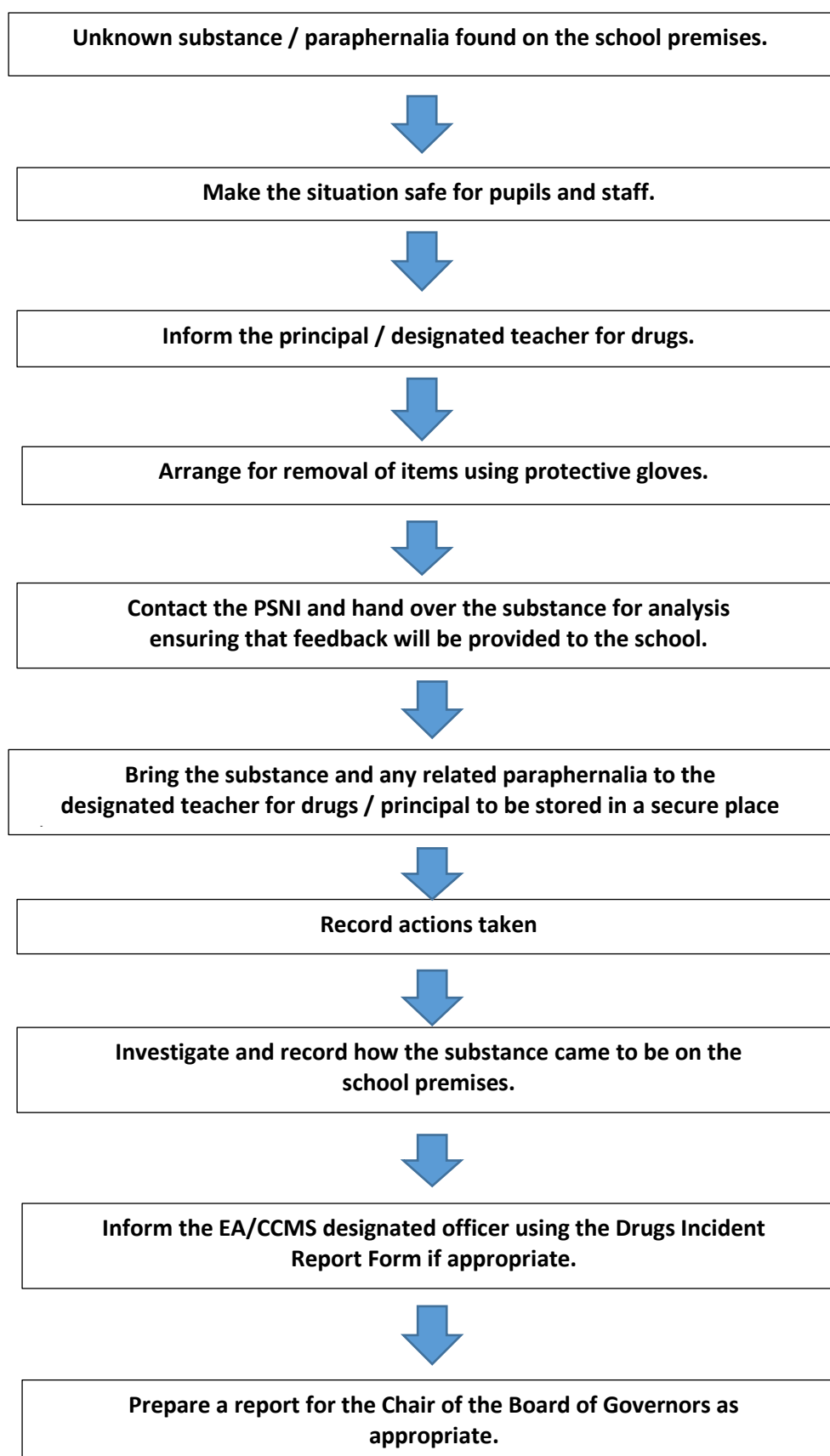
- respond to the first aider's advice or recommendations;
- inform parents or carers immediately, in the case of an emergency;
- take possession of any substance(s) and associated paraphernalia found;
- In the case of the deputy designated teacher, inform the principal, take initial responsibility for pupil(s) involved in the suspected incident; and
- complete a Drugs Incident Report Form, 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; and
 - designated officer in EA.
- consult and agree pastoral and disciplinary responses, including support;
- forward a copy of the Incident Report Form to the Chairperson of the Board of Governors and the designated officer in the EA; and
- review procedures and amend, if necessary.

Appendix 2: Handling Drug-Related Incidents

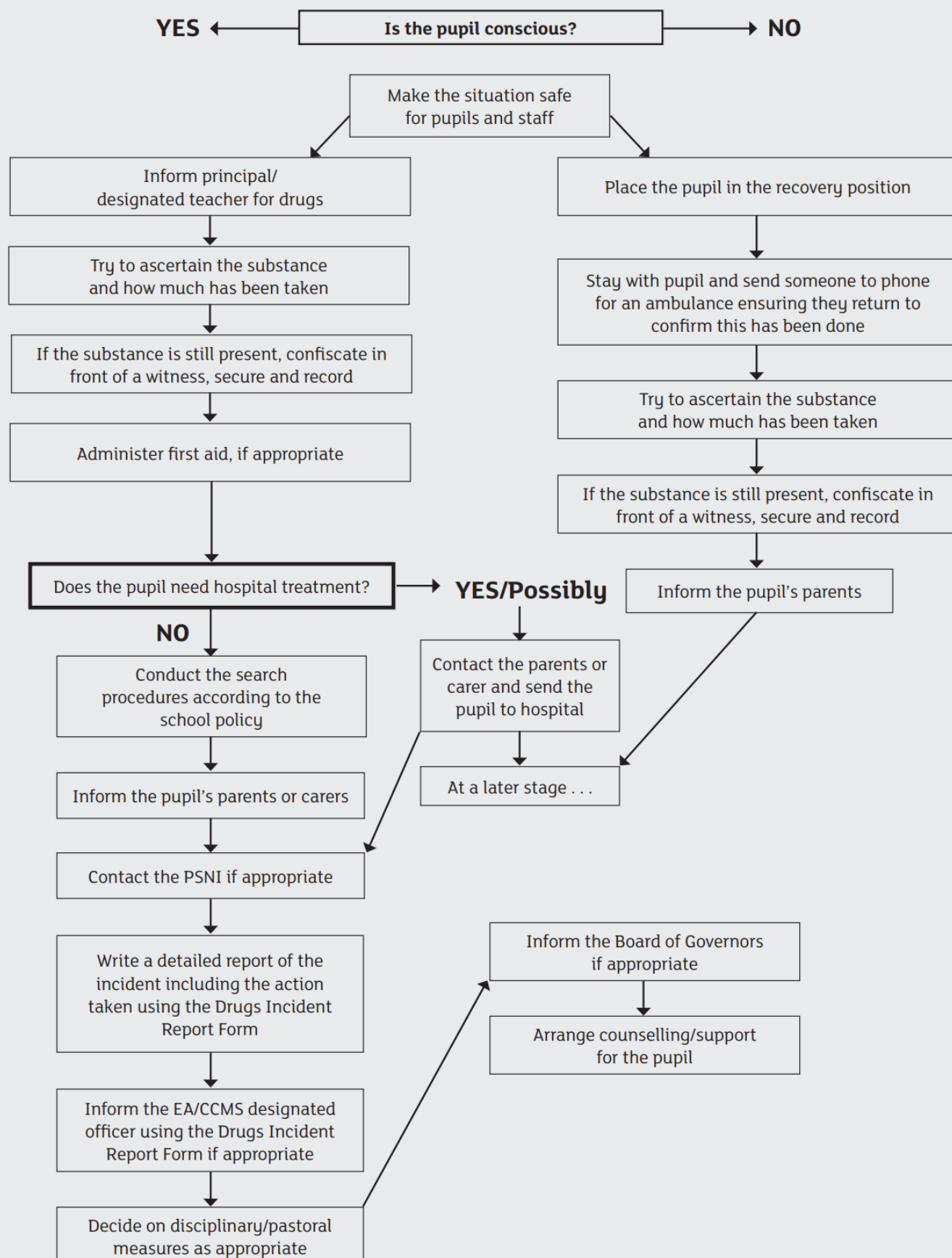
Finding a suspected substance or drug-related paraphernalia on or close to the school premises.



Appendix 2: Handling Drug-Related Incidents

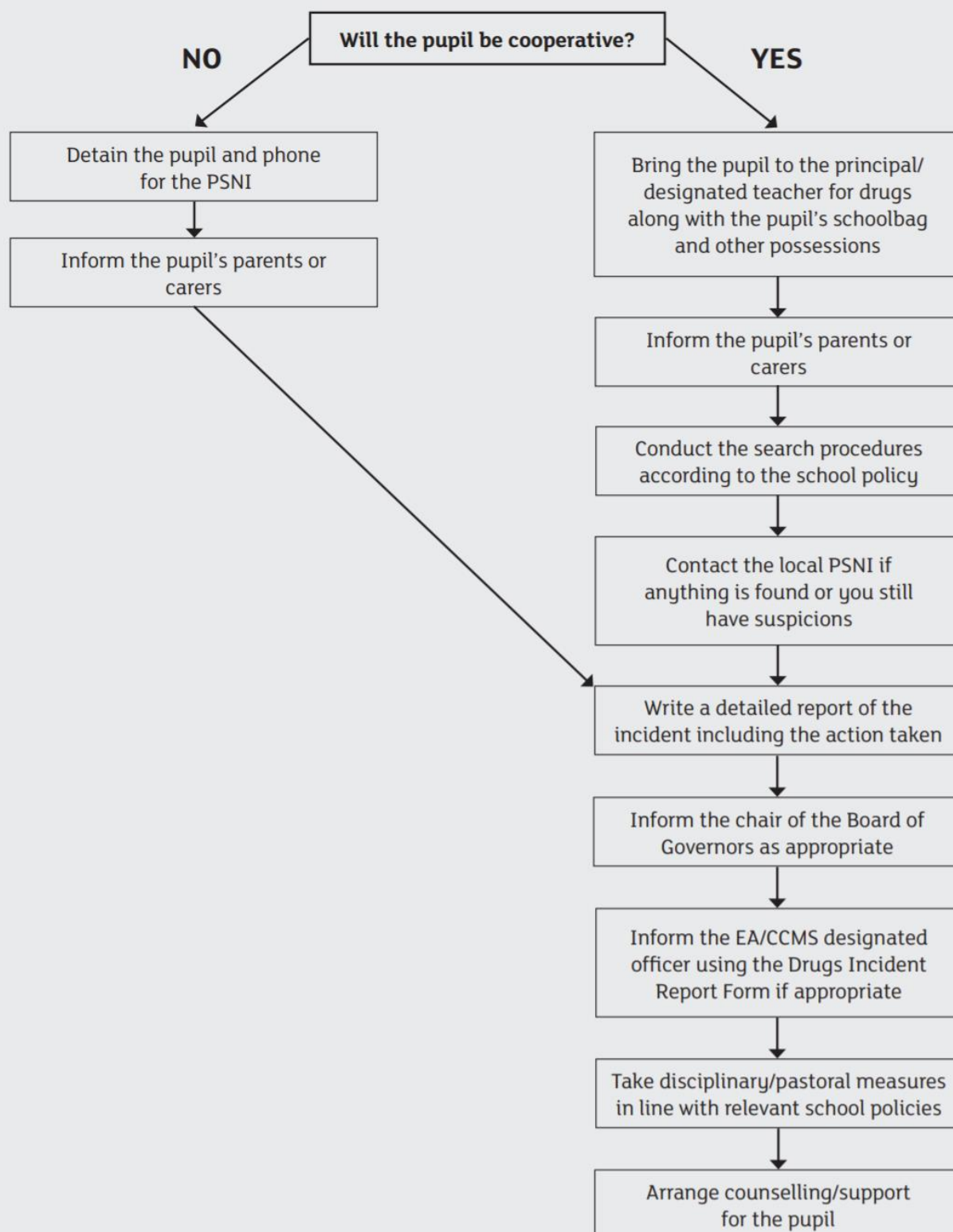
The following guidance can be found in 'CEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015)' (pages 34-37).

4.2 Pupil suspected of having taken drugs/alcohol on school premises



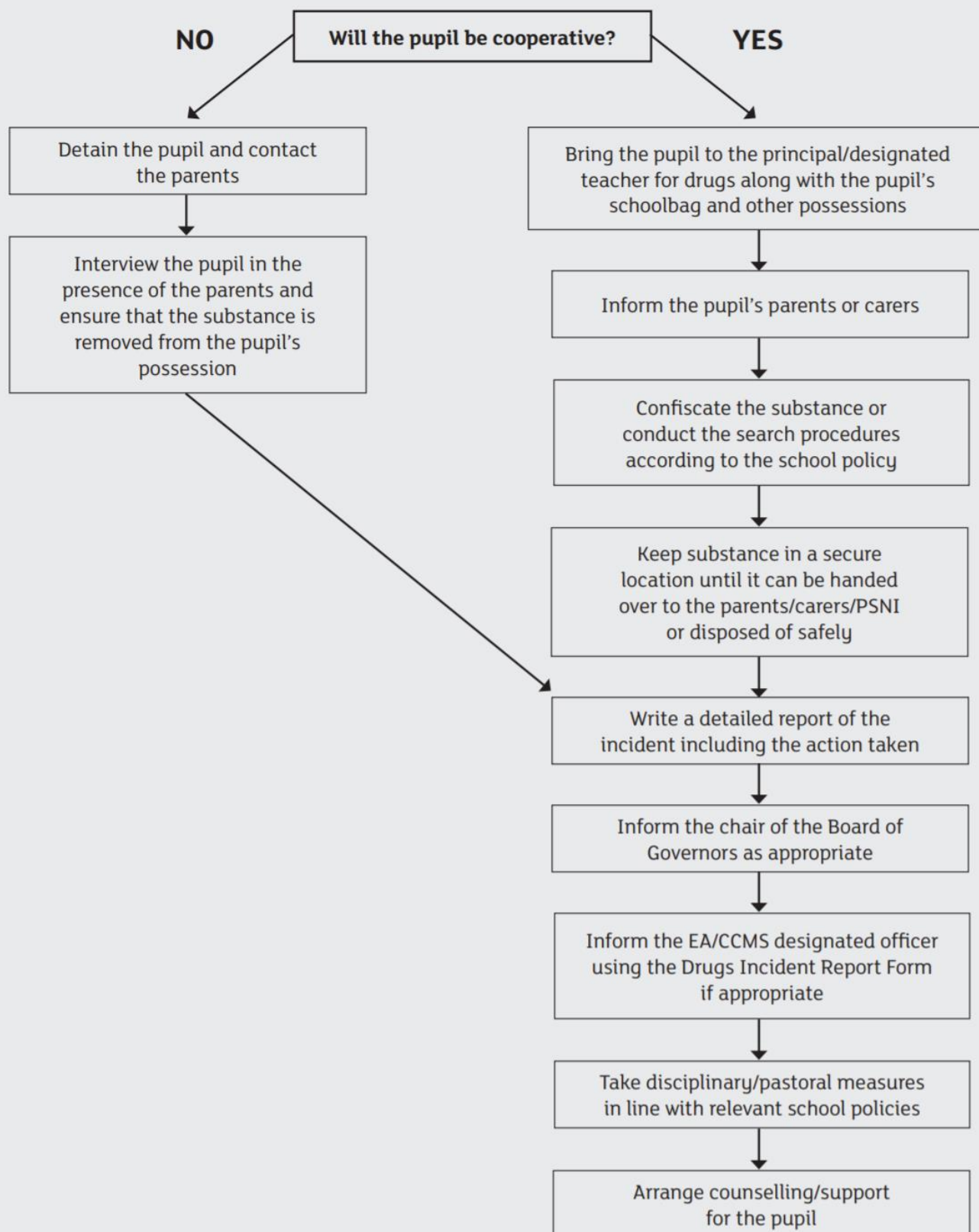
Appendix 2: Handling Drug-Related Incidents

4.3 Pupil suspected of possessing/distributing an illegal substance



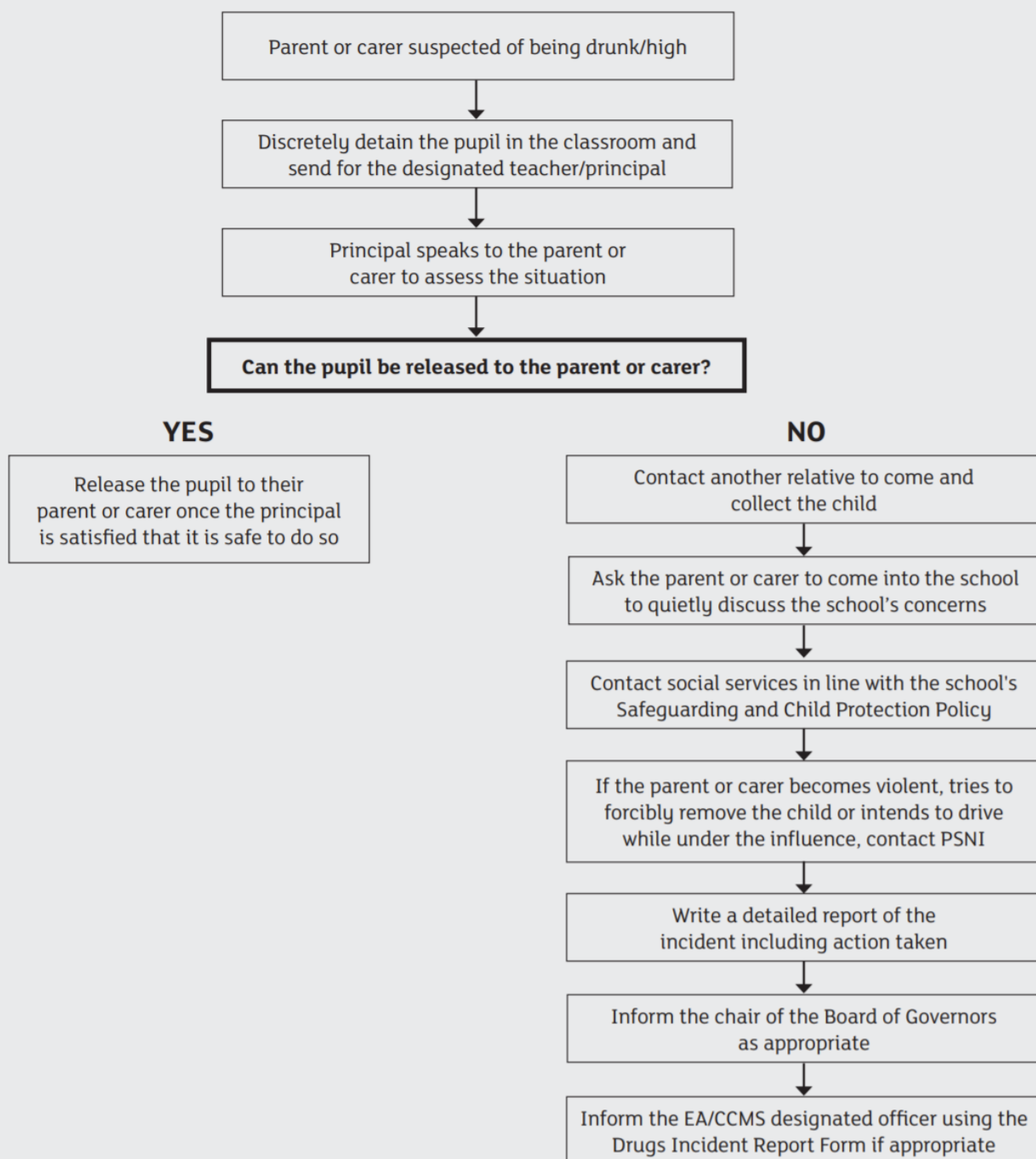
Appendix 2: Handling Drug-Related Incidents

4.4 Pupil in possession of alcohol or unauthorised prescribed medication on the school premises



Appendix 2: Handling Drug-Related Incidents

4.5 A parent or carer arrives at school to collect a child and appears to be under the influence of alcohol or another substance



Appendix 3: Recognising Signs of Substance Abuse

The following guidance can be found in 'CEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015)' page 42.

What to look out for:

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

- Anxious
- Tense
- Panicky
- Overheated and dehydrated
- Drowsy
- Having difficulty 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 have 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 in 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 they get the right treatment straight away.

Appendix 4: Emergency Procedures

The following guidance can be found in '*CEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015)*' page 44.

This is the current best advice on what to do if someone is in difficulty because of misusing drugs.

- It is important to find out what they have taken as this could affect emergency aid, for example, it will help the ambulance crew. Loosen clothing and call for an ambulance immediately.
- If the person has taken a depressant substance, for example solvents, alcohol, sleeping pills or painkillers, it is likely that they will be drowsy or unconscious. If the person is drowsy, it is important to try to keep them awake by talking to them or applying a cool damp cloth or towel to the back of their neck. You should not give them anything to eat or drink as this could lead to vomiting or choking.
- If they are or become unconscious, put them into the recovery position, clear their airway if blocked and keep checking on any changes to pulse and breathing rates.
- If they stop breathing, begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, starting with chest compressions. (If you have not been trained in CPR or are worried about giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a stranger, you can do chest compressions only (or hands-only) CPR).
- Stay with the person until the ambulance crew arrive and then tell them all the facts, including what the person has taken. This is very important as it could save his or her life.
- If the person has taken a stimulant, such as amphetamines (speed) or ecstasy, they may show various signs of distress. If the person is panicking, try to reassure them. It is important that they calm down and relax. Get them to breathe in and out, deeply and slowly. Help them by counting aloud slowly. If they start to hyperventilate – that is they can't control their breathing – ask them to breathe in and out of a paper (not plastic) bag, if there is one available.
- If the person has taken a hallucinogen, such as LSD, magic mushrooms or cannabis in combination with ecstasy, they may become very anxious, distressed and fearful. They may act in an unusual way. It is very important to reassure the person – tell them that you will look after them, that they are in no danger, that it is the effects of the substance and that these will soon wear off. You may want to take them to a quiet place, keep other people away and continue to reassure them. Just stay with them and talk calmly to them until the ambulance arrives.

Appendix 5: Main Types Of Controlled Substances by Class

The following table has been taken from *CEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015)* (page 26) available to view at:

<https://uk.ccea.org.uk/downloads/docs/ccea-asset/Curriculum/Drugs%20Guidance%20for%20Schools%20in%20Northern%20Ireland.pdf>

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 (for example 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 the above table refers to some commonly available drugs. It is not a complete list of controlled drugs.

Appendix 6: Useful Contacts in Northern Ireland

The following table has been taken from *CEA Drugs Guidance for Schools in Northern Ireland (Revised Edition 2015)* (page 45-47) available to view at:

<https://uk.ccea.org.uk/downloads/docs/ccea-asset/Curriculum/Drugs%20Guidance%20for%20Schools%20in%20Northern%20Ireland.pdf>

Useful Contacts in Northern Ireland

Education Authority (formerly Education and Library Boards)		
Belfast Region	Tel: 028 9056 4000	www.belb.org.uk
North-Eastern Region	Tel: 028 9448 2200	www.neelb.org.uk
South-Eastern Region	Tel: 028 9056 6200	www.seelb.org.uk
Southern Region	Tel: 028 3751 2200	www.selb.org
Western Region	Tel: 028 8241 1411	www.welbni.org
Diocesan Advisers		
Diocesan Advisers provide support for maintained schools, you can contact them at the Diocesan Offices below: The Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS)	Tel: 028 9042 6972	www.onlineccms.com
Department of Education		
The Department of Education has produced information and sources of help on a range of topics, including smoking and drugs, as part of the iMatter programme.		www.deni.gov.uk
Independent Counselling Service for Schools		
The Department of Education funds the Independent Counselling Service for Schools (ICSS). It is available to all post-primary aged pupils, including those in special schools, during school hours and on school premises. Contact is through the school.	Tel: 028 9127 9729 for further information from the ICSS Regional Co-ordinator	
Health and Safety		
The Health and Safety Executive	Tel: 028 9024 3249 for Northern Ireland (HSENI)	www.hseni.gov.uk

Appendix 6: Useful Contacts in Northern Ireland

Public Health Agency for Northern Ireland

The Public Health Agency (PHA) is a regional organisation that aims to protect and promote the health and well-being of the population. It was established in April 2009 as part of the reforms to Health and Social Care (HSC) in Northern Ireland. The PHA addresses the causes and associated inequalities of preventable ill health and lack of well-being. It is a multidisciplinary, multi-professional body with a strong regional and local presence. The PHA is responsible for commissioning services to address alcohol, tobacco and drug issues across Northern Ireland.

www.publichealth.hscni.net

Local Drug and Alcohol Co-ordination Teams

Contact details for local services in the Local Service Directories prepared by the DACTs

www.publichealth.hscni.net

Police Service for Northern Ireland (PSNI)

Drugs Squad

Tel: 028 9065 0222

Community Involvement

Tel: 028 9070 0964

Crimestoppers

Tel: 080 0555 111

Treatment, Counselling and Support Agencies

Health and Social Care Organisations

www.publichealth.hscni.net

Family Support NI

www.familysupportni.gov.uk

Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services, Belfast

www.belfasttrust.hscni.net

Local Organisations

A list of local organisations that provide information and advice and/or resources about drugs.

www.mindingyourhead.info

www.fasaonline.org

www.talktofrank.com

www.thesite.org/drinkanddrugs

www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Pages/Topics.aspx

Appendix 6: Useful Contacts in Northern Ireland

National Organisations

A list of national organisations that provide information and advice and/or resources about drugs:		
Adfam, London		www.adfam.org.uk
Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), London		www.ash.org.uk
Alcohol Concern, London		www.alcoholconcern.org.uk
CAMH, UK		www.camh.org.uk
FRANK, UK		www.talktofrank.com
Drugscope, London		www.drugscope.org.uk
HIT, Liverpool		www.hit.org.uk
Lifeline, Manchester		www.lifeline.org.uk
Release, London		www.release.org.uk
Lions Lifeskills		www.lionslifeskills.co.uk
Want 2 Stop, Public Health Agency		www.want2stop.info
National Drugs Helpline	0800 776600 text 82111	
AA National Helpline	0845 769 7555	



Appendix 7: Drugs Incident Report Form

Name of Pupil: _____ DOB: _____

Address: _____

Date of Incident: _____ Reported By: _____

Time of Incident: _____

Location of Incident: _____

First Aid given: YES / NO Administered by: _____

Ambulance/Doctor Called: YES / NO Time of Call: _____

Parent or carer informed: YES / NO

Date: _____ Time: _____

Where substance is retained: _____

or

Date substance destroyed or passed to PSNI _____ Time _____

PSNI informed: YES / NO

Date: _____ Time: _____

Education Authority or CCMS Designated Officer informed, as appropriate: YES / NO

Date: _____ Time: _____

Form completed by _____

Date: _____

Position: _____



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Incident form completed by _____

Date _____



Appendix 8 : Foirm Thuairiscithe ar Eachtra (Drugaí)

Ainm an Dalta: _____ Dáta Breithe: _____

Seoladh: _____

Dáta na hEachtra: _____ Tuairiscithe Ag: _____

Am na hEachtra: _____

Suíomh na hEachtra: _____

TUGADH / NÍOR TUGADH garchabhair don dhalta. An duine a thug garchabhair: _____

Glaó curtha AR OTHARCHARR/AR DHOCHTÚIR. Am an Ghlaó: _____

Cuireadh tuismitheoir nó caomhnóir ar an eolas faoin eachtra: CUIREADH / NÍOR CUIREADH

Dáta: _____ Am: _____

Áit a bhfuil an an tsubstaint anois / le fanacht _____

NÓ

Dáta ar SCRÍOSADH nó ar TUGADH an tsubstaint don PSNI _____ Am _____

Cuireadh an PSNI ar an eolas faoi: CUIREADH / NÍOR CUIREADH

Dáta: _____ Am: _____

Cuireadh An tÚdarás Oideachais nó Oifigeach Ainmnithe CCMS ar an eolas faoin eachtra, de réir mar is cuí:
CUIREADH / NÍOR CUIREADH

Dáta: _____ Am: _____

Foirm líonta ag _____

Dáta: _____

Post sa Scoil: _____

[illegible][illegible]

Dáta _____