



SIKH ACADEMIES TRUST
Faith Inspired Education

SAT DRUGS POLICY

Date reviewed: Autumn 2024
Date of next review: Autumn 2025

DRUGS

1. Introduction

Schools are in a position to play a key role in drug education by:

Providing and developing universal drug education for all young people.

Identifying vulnerable groups and implementing targeted prevention programmes, which aim to reduce risk-taking behaviour.

Reducing drug related exclusions.

Having in place an effective Drug Policy that is regularly evaluated and reviewed, is one step towards ensuring a holistic and supportive learning environment for our young people.

2. Rationale

Sikh Academies Trust (SAT) does not condone the misuse of drugs and alcohol or the illegal supply or possession of these substances, by staff or pupils in the Trust. The Trust aims to provide clear guidance to staff, governors, parents, and pupils on its strategy for drug education and prevention and the management of drug-related incidents.

The policy and any sanctions apply to pupils on roll at any schools within the Trust. Any professional misconduct relating to drugs will be dealt with according to the internal rules of the schools, set out by the Headteacher and the Local Governing Body. The Trust acknowledges the importance of its pastoral and safeguarding role in the welfare of young people, and through the general ethos of the schools, will seek to persuade pupils in need of support to come forward.

3. Definition of Drugs

The policy is concerned with all legal drugs including alcohol and tobacco (cigarettes, e-cigarettes), all illegal drugs, psychoactive substances, volatile substances and over the counter prescription medicines.

4. Education and Prevention

Drugs education within the schools of SAT aims for the following:

1. To educate all pupils on the issues of drug use and misuse equipping them with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes to be able to make informed decisions about drugs.
2. For all pupils to be assertive and know they have a right to say 'no'.
3. That non-users are prevented from taking up drug use and that users reduce or eliminate their consumption of the drugs they are using, or to substitute them with less harmful substances, and are aware of how to minimise risks.
4. To deliver drugs education through the PD Programme (SMSC, Citizenship), Science, RE and PE where appropriate. In addition, there are opportunities to reinforce learning through drop down sessions.
5. To involve outside agencies in the delivery of drug education.

Drugs education is delivered under the following headings: We provide accurate information on drugs and alcohol through education and targeted information, including via the FRANK service.

1. Facts on drugs: Alcohol, solvents.
2. The physical effects of drugs on the body.
3. Why do people use drugs?
4. Drugs and the Law.
5. Risks? What does this mean?
6. Drugs debate.

5. Responding to Drug-Related Incidents

The management of such incidents should always be coordinated through a senior member of staff. Each incident should be assessed individually to ensure the most appropriate response and actions are taken. A member of staff should not act on suspicion, rumour, or hearsay.

In all situations involving drugs the following guidelines apply:

- All situations will be carefully considered before deciding on the response.
- All incidents will be reported to the Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- Parents / Carers will be informed.
- The involvement of external agencies will be considered.
- Responses may include a variety of sanctions, which could involve a disciplinary and/or a pastoral support approach.
- All incidents will be recorded and held internally.
- Data protection laws apply.

Before deciding on a response, the schools will consider each incident individually and recognise that a variety of responses will be necessary. The schools will consider very carefully the implications of any action it may take. Permanent exclusion will be seriously considered for use or involvement in drug related incidents e.g. the selling of drugs.

Young people are becoming increasingly aware of, and in some cases using, new psychoactive substances. These are designed to mimic the effect of illegal drugs but are structurally different enough to avoid being classified as illegal substances under the Misuse of Drugs Act. Despite being labelled as legal these substances are not always safe to use and often contain controlled drugs making them illegal to possess. New psychoactive substances are included in this policy as unauthorised substances and treated as such. If there is uncertainty about what the substance is, it will be treated as a controlled drug.

6. Procedures for all members of staff

If there is evidence of drug misuse take immediate action to reduce risk of harm to the pupil:

- Isolate the pupil(s) if possible, in separate rooms.
- Inform the designated Head of Year and a member of the Leadership Group.
- If the pupil is behaving erratically and physical intervention is required for their own safety, the safety of other individuals or the safety of the environment, then the school's physical intervention procedures must be followed. The safety of the individual and other students is paramount.
- If there is no evidence of drugs, make a written statement of suspicion and inform the Head of Year and Leadership Group member.

7. Procedures for the Head of Year and the senior member of staff

When discovering any substance that is believed to be illegal to possess, the substance should be seized at the time of discovery. Delay may put pupils / colleagues at risk. The Misuse of Drugs Act allows schools to do this to prevent another person committing an offence in connection with that drug. The Act also makes it an offence for those managing schools to permit knowingly certain offences to take place on the school site. This includes, for example, the sale of drugs, vaping and the smoking of cannabis. Therefore, the schools have a responsibility to act if aware that such an activity is taking place.

- If a pupil is suspected of concealing a substance, ask them to surrender the substance or to empty their pockets and / or bag(s). A teacher does not have any authority to search the pupil unless they have given permission. Authorised staff have a statutory power to search students or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the student may have a prohibited item.
- If the pupil becomes violent, the Headteacher should be informed, and the police may have to be involved.
- If there is evidence, confiscate the substance and store in a secure place. Special consideration should be given to solvents due to the possibility of the emission of powerful fumes; storage in a confined area could therefore create a health and safety risk.
- Ensure there is a written record of the incident, including the name of the individual confiscating the substance and the witness. Note the details of the substance, as well as the date, time, and place of confiscation. This statement should be signed by the person confiscating the substance and all witnesses.

8. Controlled drugs

In taking temporary possession and disposing of suspected controlled drugs schools are advised to:

- ensure that a second adult witness is present throughout.
- seal the sample in a plastic bag and include details of the date and time of the seizure/find and witness present.

- store it in a secure location, such as a safe or other lockable container with access limited to senior members of staff.

Notify the police without delay, who will collect it and then store or dispose of it in line with locally agreed protocols.

The law does not require a school to divulge to the police the name of the pupil from whom the drugs were taken but it is advisable to do so:

- record full details of the incident, including the police incident reference number.
- inform parents/carers, unless this is not in the best interests of the pupil.
- identify any safeguarding concerns and develop a support and disciplinary response.

9. Analysis and Disposal

Once a substance has been seized it is necessary to identify it before recording the details. If it is not immediately apparent, then the Police should be called for assistance.

Under no circumstances should the substance be tasted.

Once recorded, the substance must be disposed of in such a way that it becomes non-recoverable. In any such incident there must always be a colleague present to act as a witness and any action must be recorded.

10. Confidentiality

Pupils should be made to feel that they can talk in confidence to a member of staff. However, there is a moral and professional duty to pass on confidential information where significant harm may otherwise result. If this is the case it is important that pupils are informed that information will be passed on. Each case should be judged on its individual merits; however, professionals have a duty to inform the appropriate authority in the following circumstances:

- Where there is a child protection issue.
- Where the life or health of the person or other persons is at risk.

The schools will consider the health and safety of the pupil when deciding how to respond to any disclosure about possession, supply, or use of unauthorised drugs. However, it is important that teachers react positively to any expression of trust in order to encourage dialogue between the pupil and member of staff.

11. Police Involvement

Before involving any agency, including the police, the schools will make an assessment of the situation and ensure that any action taken is in the best interest of the individual and the school. The following facts apply to all schools:

- Section 8 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 makes it an offence for the occupier, or someone concerned with the management of premises to knowingly permit the premises to be used for the production or supply of any controlled drug and for the smoking of cannabis.

- The Act allows individuals to take possession of a controlled substance in order to prevent someone else committing an offence, providing they hand it to the police or destroy it.
- Police are legally bound to officially record any incident they are involved with.

Wherever there is police involvement, an appropriate adult will always remain with the pupil. This is usually a member of staff.

12. Defining the Schools Boundaries

During the school day and school term the physical boundaries of the schools and the surrounding areas define the extent of the school's premises. However, school rules and expectations of behaviour extend further during school visits, trips, and residential stays. The actions cited within this policy apply on any school-related excursion.

13. Dealing with the Media

The Headteacher will take responsibility for liaison with the media. As the issue of substance misuse is an emotive one, and is likely to generate interest from the media, the schools will seek external advice if needed.

14. Visitors to the Schools

In every case concerning visitors involved with drug education, the following guidelines will apply:

- The Pastoral Team will work closely with the visitor to ensure that their input supports the overall aims of the Drug Policy and is an integrated element of the curriculum, with appropriate planning, preparatory and follow up work. The presentation will be checked before it is made.
- Visitors will not be left alone with a class or pupils unless they have been DBS checked.
- Classroom teachers will be present during the visitor's input in order to provide follow up work.
- Any issues arising from a visit will be reported to the Headteacher.

15. Procedures for Monitoring and Evaluating

The policy and teaching programme will be reviewed regularly, based on the outcome of monitoring and evaluation. Governors and senior staff will take a key role in monitoring the progress of the policy. Governors, teachers, parents, and pupils will be asked to evaluate the effectiveness of the policy as a working document. Areas that they will base their knowledge on will include:

- Level of knowledge.
- Issues addressed in drug education.
- Knowledge of the risks and possible harm which can result from drug misuse.
- The number of repeated offences following different kinds of sanctions.
- The number of suspensions and permanent exclusions associated with substance misuse.
- The number of young people re-integrated into the school following a period of suspension.

Once the monitoring and evaluation of these aspects of the policy are recorded the policy will be reviewed and the necessary changes considered and implemented.