



Drugs Education Policy

1. Aims and objectives

- 1.1. We aim to equip children with the knowledge, understanding and skills that enable them to make the sort of choices that lead to a healthy lifestyle. Our drugs education programme has the primary objective of helping children to become more confident and responsible young people. We teach children about the dangers to health posed by drug-taking, and we aim to equip them with the social skills that enable them to make informed and social decisions in relation to drugs in society.
- 1.2 The objectives of our drugs education programme are:
- to provide children with knowledge and information about drugs and the harmful effects they can have on people's lives;
 - to enable children to discuss moral questions related to drug taking, and so provide a safe environment for young people to share their thoughts and ideas;
 - to enable children to become more self-confident so that they are able to make sensible and informed decisions about their lives;
 - to let children know what they should do if they come across drugs, or are aware of other people misusing drugs;
 - to help children respect their own bodies and, in so doing, reduce the likelihood that they will be persuaded to become involved in drug abuse;
 - to show that taking drugs is a moral issue, and that choices about drugs are moral choices;
 - to ensure that all children are taught about drugs in a consistent manner, following guidelines that have been agreed by parents/carers, governors and staff.

2. Organisation

- 2.1 We regard drugs education as a whole-school issue, and we believe that opportunities to teach about the importance of living a healthy lifestyle occur throughout the curriculum. Each class teacher answers questions about drugs sensitively and appropriately as they occur. In the routine circle-time sessions, we encourage children to discuss issues that are important to them, and we help children to be aware of the dangers of the misuse of drugs. For example, if a child raises the issue of smoking, the teacher takes time to discuss its harmful effects with the whole class. In science lessons we teach children what a drug is, and how drugs are used in medicine. We also teach them the difference between legal and illegal drugs.
- 2.2 Drugs education is an important part of our school's personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum. The main teaching about drugs takes place in Year 5 & 6, where the children are taught about illegal drugs, and the dangers involved to those who take them.

- 2.3 In teaching this course we follow the guidelines provided by the LA, and we receive advice and support from the Local Health Authority. The Health Authority and the LA recommend the resources and materials that we use in these lessons. Lessons that focus on drug education form part of a scheme of work designed to promote in children a healthy lifestyle.
- 2.4 The children's class teacher teaches them drugs education in normal lesson time. Sometimes the class teacher seeks support from the school nurse or another health professional (contact details available via the school office). The teaching style that we use encourages children to ask questions and reflect on the dangers to health of drug misuse. Children explore issues, such as why people take drugs, and how pupils can avoid putting themselves in danger in the future. We give pupils the opportunity to talk in groups or to the whole class. We encourage them to listen to the views of others, and we ask them to explore why drugs are such a problem for society.

3 The role of the co-headteachers

- 3.1 It is the responsibility of the co-headteachers to ensure that staff and parents/carers are informed about this drugs education policy, and that the policy is implemented effectively. It is also the co-headteachers' role to ensure that staff are given sufficient training, so that they can teach effectively and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity.
- 3.2 The co-headteachers will liaise with external agencies regarding the school drugs education programme and ensure that all adults who work with children on these issues are aware of the school policy and work within this framework.
- 3.3 The co-headteachers will monitor the policy on an annual basis and report to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy.

4 The role of governors

- 4.1 The governing body has the responsibility of setting down these general guidelines on drugs education. The governors will support the co-headteachers in following these guidelines. Governors will inform and consult with parents/carers about the drugs education policy. Governors will also liaise with the LA and health organisations so that the school's policy is in line with the best advice available.

5 The role of parents/carers

The school is well aware that the primary role in children's drugs education lies with parents/carers. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents/carers of children at our school through mutual understanding, trust and co-operation. In promoting this objective, we will:

- Inform parents/carers about the school drugs education policy and practice;
- Answer any questions parents/carers may have about the drugs education their child receives in school;
- Take seriously any issue which parents/carers raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for drugs education in the school;

- Inform parents/carers about the best practice known with regard to drugs education so that the parents/carers can support the key messages being given to children at school.

6 Monitoring and review

- 6.1 The Curriculum Committee of the Governing Body will monitor the drugs education policy. This committee will report their findings and recommendations to the full Governing Body as necessary. The Governing Body takes into serious consideration any representation from parents/carers about the drugs education programme and comments will be recorded.