

Lawnswood Campus



Drugs Policy

Review Date: Autumn 2020

Please read

Governors as Management Board
Schools as PRUs

Signed by the Chair of the Management Board: Date:

This policy has been drawn up in consultation with all teaching staff, other school staff, school nurse, parents/carers, pupils, Managers, members of the wider school community and relevant local authority and other agencies.

The policy is available to pupils, professionals and parents/carers on request. It is also online on the Lawnswood Campus web site. It is referred to in relevant areas of the curriculum.

Relationship to other policies

This policy has links with a number of other school policies including:

- *Safeguarding & Child Protection*
- *Health and Safety*
- *Data protection and information sharing protocol*
- *Medical Needs policy*
- *Behaviour / Discipline /Restraint policies*
- *Confidentiality*
- *PSHE*
- *School visits*

Local and national references

This policy has been informed by:

- *'DfE and ACPO Drug Advice for Schools' (Sept.2012)*
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drugs-advice-for-schools>
- *'Screening, Searching and Confiscation; advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies' (DfE, Feb.2014)* <http://www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/advice/f0076897/screening-searching-and-confiscation>
- *'Use of Reasonable Force – advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies' (DfE,2013)*
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-reasonable-force-in-schools>
- *'Drugs Guidance for Schools', DfES (2004)* <http://www.pshe-association.org.uk/uploads/media/17/6808.pdf>
- *Drug Strategy 2010-2015: 'Reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug free life'* <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/alcohol-drugs/drugs/drug-strategy/drug-strategy-2010>
- *'Managing Medicines in Schools and Early Years Settings', (DfES/DoH, 2005)*
<https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DFES-1448-2005>
- *Training given by the Healthy Schools Drug Education Advisor and other team members to senior leaders. (January 2016)*

The purpose of the policy

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Clarify the legal requirements and responsibilities of Lawnswood Campus

- Reinforce and safeguard the health & safety of pupils and others who use the premises.
- Clarify the approach taken to drugs for staff, pupils, Managers, parents/carers and the wider community.
- Give guidance on developing, implementing and monitoring the drug education programme.
- Enable staff to manage drugs on school premises, and any incidents that occur, with confidence and consistency, and in the best interests of those involved.
- Ensure that the response to incidents involving drugs complements the overall approach to drug education and values and ethos of the campus.
- Provide a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the management of incidents involving illegal and other authorised drugs
- Reinforce the role of the campus in contributing to local and national strategies.

This policy applies to all staff, pupils, parents/carers, governors and partner agencies working with Lawnswood Campus.

The boundaries to which this policy apply include the school premises and perimeters and extend to journeys in school time, work experience and off-site visits and residential trips, College and all other sites used for educational purposes.

Definitions and terminology

The definition of a drug given by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is ‘A substance people take to change the way they feel, think or behave.’

The term ‘drugs’ and ‘drug education’ is used in this policy to refer to all drugs:

- All illegal drugs (those controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).
- All legal drugs, including alcohol, tobacco, volatile substances, khat and new psychoactive substances (‘legal highs’).
- All prescription and over the counter medicines.

See [Appendix 1](#) ‘The Legal Framework’.

Staff with key responsibility for drugs and drugs education

Title	Responsibilities
Executive Headteacher	Overall campus responsibility
Head of Centre	Overall Centre responsibility
Deputy Headteacher	Drug related incident management
PSHE teacher	PSHE/Drug Education
Designated Child Protection Lead	Overall responsibility for Child Protection / Safeguarding
Executive Headteacher Head of Centre Deputy Head of Centre Behaviour Mentors All staff	Authorised to search for prohibited items

Drug Education

Government guidance as outlined in ‘Drug Advice for Schools’ (DfE and ACPO, Sept. 2012) recommends that “drug education is part of a well-planned programme of PSHE education delivered in a supportive environment, where pupils are aware of the school rules, feel able to engage in open discussion and feel confident about asking for help if necessary.”

Across this campus, the drug education programme is co-ordinated by the PSHE teachers who are responsible for:

- Schemes of work and curriculum planning
- Ensuring that staff feel confident and informed
- Liaison with Healthy Schools for staff support and training

- Monitoring and review of the programme

Drug education is a major component of drug prevention. Drug prevention aims to: minimise the number of young people engaging in drug use; delay the age of onset of first use; reduce the harm caused by drugs; and enable those who have concerns about drugs to seek help.

The aim of drug education is to provide opportunities for pupils to develop their **knowledge, skills, attitudes** and understanding about drugs and appreciate the benefits of a healthy lifestyle, relating this to their own and others' actions.

Drug Education is integrated into the PSHE curriculum across all year groups, using lesson plans and resources from the Wolverhampton Drug Education Programme (WDEP) and others. These resources are available at <http://www.ourguideto.co.uk/wolverhampton-resources> (password to access Wolverhampton resources: wo1verhampton).

An overview of Wolverhampton Drug Education Programme can be seen in **Appendix 4**. The programme aims to enable students to make healthy, informed choices by:

- increasing their knowledge and understanding of drugs and their effects;
- challenging their attitudes;
- developing their perceptions of self-worth and self-esteem; and
- helping them to develop and practise resistance and resilience skills.

To achieve these aims, the drug education programme will seek to:

- give pupils accurate information about drugs and their effects;
- encourage responsible behaviour in relation to drug use and misuse;
- promote positive attitudes towards healthy lifestyles and relationships.

On the whole, teachers teach drug education, but outside visitors may contribute and will be aware of this policy. The school actively co-operates with other agencies such as community police, social services, Healthy Schools and drug agencies such as Wolverhampton 360° to deliver its commitment to drugs education.

Teachers have access to on-going support and training as part of their own professional development and teaching materials are reviewed for quality and relevance.

The school's stance towards drugs, health and the needs of pupils

Staff at Lawnswood Campus take the position that the possession, use or supply of illegal and other unauthorised drugs within the boundaries set out in this policy is unacceptable.

The first concern in managing drugs is the health and safety of the school community and meeting the pastoral needs of pupils.

Some pupils may require medicines that have been prescribed for use during the school day. In these cases, the policy on the administration of medicines will be followed. Please see Medical Needs Policy for further information.

When managing drugs and drug-related incidents, the first concern will be for the health and safety of all involved, followed by the pastoral concerns of pupils.

- The school will consider very carefully the implications of any action it may take.
- It will seek to balance the interests of the pupil involved, the other school members and the local community.
- Factors to be considered will include the age of the pupil, whether the incident involved one pupil or a group and whether peer pressure is evident.
- The fact that certain behaviour could constitute a violation of the criminal law will not in itself necessarily lead to a more punitive response.
- In all cases the school will ensure that the pupil has access to professional support and advice from the relevant services and agencies.

Management of drugs at school and on school trips

The first priorities will always be to ensure the safety of all, deal with medical emergencies and secure appropriate help.

The school will employ a range of responses, so that the needs of the individual are balanced against those of the wider community. The precise response will be determined after a full and careful investigation into the exact nature of the incident. Pupils will be aware of the range of possible responses and the effect those responses may have on them.

When dealing with drug-related incidents, the school has adopted the procedures as set out in **Drugs: guidance for schools (DfES, 2004)** and **DfE and ACPO Drug Advice for Schools (DFE/ACPO, 2012)**. The following points will be observed:

- Any medical emergencies will be dealt with as per **Appendix 2**
- In cases of substance use/misuse or supply on the premises, during the school day or during school visits etc, the case will be discussed with the young person and a written record taken (the template for this will be page 122 of Drugs: guidance for schools (DfES, 2004))
- parents/carers will be informed by relevant staff as soon as possible (unless this would jeopardise the safety of the student and the Safeguarding Policy will be implemented in order to determine this)
- The support of outside agencies will be sought if appropriate.

If a young person admits to using or supplying substances off the premises, the appropriate action will be taken. The following points will be considered:

- The Head of Centre will be informed
- The Head of Centre will consider informing the parents/carers (unless this would jeopardise the safety of the student and the Safeguarding Policy will be implemented in order to determine this)
- While there is no legal obligation to inform the police, they may also be involved at the discretion of the Head of Centre in consultation with relevant staff who know the young person well.
- Lawnswood Campus staff will consider each incident individually and will employ a range of responses to deal with the incident.
- The Management Board will be involved in drug-related incidents where necessary. The Behaviour Policy may be applied and this will reflect the scale/seriousness of sanctions

SEARCHING PUPILS

The Executive Headteacher, the Head of Centres and relevant senior staff have decided on the approach taken on Lawnswood Campus with regard to conducting searches. There are different procedures regarding searches with consent and those without consent. The latest DfE guidance '**Screening, Searching and Confiscation; Advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies**' outlines the following statutory powers in relation to searching pupils:

- School staff can search a pupil for any item if the pupil agrees;
- The Executive Headteacher, Heads of Centre, Assistant Headteachers and authorised staff have a statutory power to search pupils or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil may have a prohibited item.

Prohibited items are:

- knives or weapons
- alcohol
- illegal drugs
- stolen items
- tobacco and cigarette papers
- fireworks
- pornographic images
- any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence, to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil)

- authorised staff can also search for any item banned by the school rules which has been identified in the rules as an item which may be searched for.

PARENTS OR CARERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE

On any occasion where a member of staff may have concerns about discharging a pupil into the care of a parent/carer under the influence they will seek advice from the Designated Child Protection Lead within each Centre.

Staff should attempt to maintain a calm atmosphere. It may be that staff wish to discuss alternative arrangements, for example another parent/carer to accompany the child home. The focus for staff will always be on the child's welfare, as opposed to the moderation of the parent's/carer's behaviour. Where there are repeated incidents or if the parent/carer becomes abusive or violent, child protection procedures will be followed and this may or may not need the involvement of the police.

Police involvement

Legal drugs: the police will not normally need to be involved in incidents involving legal drugs but Lawnswood Campus staff reserve the right to liaise with any other bodies with regard to this.

Controlled drugs (including suspected New Psychoactive Substances aka 'legal highs')

In taking temporary possession and disposal of suspected controlled drugs the following points will generally be observed:

:

- A second adult witness will be present throughout the situation
- Substances will be sealed in a plastic bag and include details of the date and time of the seizure/find and the witnesses present will be recorded.
- Substances will be stored in a secure location with very limited access to staff
- Staff will **NOT dispose of the substance.**
- Staff will notify the police who will collect and then store or dispose of substances in line with locally agreed protocols.
- Staff will record full details of the incident, including the police incident reference number (if they are involved)
- Staff reserve the right to inform parents/carers (unless this would jeopardise the safety of the student and the Safeguarding Policy will be implemented in order to determine this).
- Staff will identify any safeguarding concerns and develop a support and/or disciplinary response

The needs of pupils

Lawnswood Campus staff will ensure that students and parents/carers have access to up-to-date information on sources of help and advice. Drugs awareness information is always available from the Centres and parents/carers will be signposted to relevant support.

Working with external agencies

Wolverhampton 360' is Wolverhampton's young person's specialist substance treatment service. The team offers assessment, support and advice around drug and alcohol issues. 360' also offers support to young people surrounded by substance misuse within their family. They run two groups 7 – 11's and 12-16's for young people with familial drug misuse. Wolverhampton 360' can be contacted through their single point of contact number – **0300 123 3360**

Information sharing

The boundaries of confidentiality are always made clear to pupils. If a pupil discloses information which is sensitive and not generally known, then the request for privacy should be honoured unless this is unavoidable in order for staff to fulfil their professional responsibilities in relation to child protection and safeguarding, co-operating with a police investigation or referral to external services.

As many pupils who attend the Lawnswood Campus are dual registered it is important to share information where appropriate and this will be in line with data sharing protocol.

Involvement of parents/carers

In incidents involving illegal and other unauthorised drugs, parents/carers may be contacted by relevant school staff unless this would jeopardise the safety of the student and the Safeguarding Policy will be implemented in order to determine this. Parents/carers are encouraged to approach the school if they are concerned about any issue related to drugs and their child.

The role of governors

Managers regularly review this policy in line with the policy review process. Managers support staff in the implementation of this policy.

Liaison with other schools

The local drug situation, the content of drug education, the management of incidents, training opportunities and transitions between schools, colleges and other establishments will be routine elements of liaison between Lawnswood Campus and its partners.

Staff support and training

Drugs related training for school staff has been delivered during Spring Term 2016 through Wolverhampton Healthy Schools via the Drug Education Advisor. Training is a regular feature of the Continuing Professional Development offer for staff.

Appendix 1

Legal framework (drugs and the law)

The most important drug laws in the UK are the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) and the Medicines Act (1968). It was the Misuse of Drugs Act that divided controlled drugs into three Classes (A, B, C) according to the perceived degree of harm that misuse can cause, with Class A being the most harmful.

On 26 January 2009 cannabis was reclassified up from a Class C to a Class B drug. The Government decided to reclassify cannabis as a preventative measure rather than risk the potential impact on health in the future. The Class B classification takes into account the known risks of cannabis and the potential health risks where conclusive evidence is not yet available. Reclassification also reinforces the message that cannabis is harmful and illegal, backed up by a stronger approach to enforcement.

Possession and supply

The most common charge brought under the Misuse of Drugs Act is that of *possession*. This means that a person is charged with knowingly having drugs in their possession or within their control, e.g.: in their hand, pocket, car or home. Possession usually means that the police accept that the drugs were for personal use only.

Supply

It is an offence to supply or intend to supply (possession with intent to supply) drugs to another person unless you are authorised to do so. It is not just people selling large amounts of drugs who are charged with supply. Supply includes selling or giving even small amounts of drugs to friends (money does not have to change hands). There is not a set amount of a drug that the law considers as being for your own personal use, and there is no set amount that is seen as dealing.

Whilst young people are very much aware of what different substances do, how much they cost, where they get them and how to use them, their understanding of the law relating to substance use and possession is at best sketchy but often completely lacking. This is one area where it does pay to be sure what the current law is and be prepared to challenge and be challenged. Young people should be made aware of the seriousness with which the law regards any element of the supply of controlled drugs.

Substance classifications and penalties

The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 is the main piece of legislation covering drugs and categorises drugs as Class A, B and C. These drugs are termed as controlled substances, and Class A drugs are those considered to be the most harmful.

Offences under the Act include:

- possession of a controlled substance unlawfully
- possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply it
- supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug (even where no charge is made for the drug)
- allowing premises you occupy or manage to be used unlawfully for the purpose of producing or supplying controlled drugs.

Drug trafficking (supply) attracts serious punishment, including up to life imprisonment for Class A offences. To enforce this law, the police have special powers to stop, detain and search people on *reasonable suspicion* that they are in possession of a controlled drug.

Classification under the Act

Class A drugs include:

- ecstasy
- LSD
- heroin
- cocaine
- crack cocaine
- magic mushrooms
- amphetamines (if prepared for injection)
- methyl amphetamine
- methadone.

Class B drugs include:

- amphetamines
- methylphenidate (Ritalin)
- barbiturates

- cannabis
- spice (synthetic cannabinoid)
- mephedrone (MCAT)

Class C drugs include:

- tranquillisers
- some pain killers
- GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate)
- ketamine
- anabolic steroids
- benzodiazepines.

Penalties under the Act

Class A drugs

For possession: up to seven years in prison or an unlimited fine. Or both.

For dealing: up to life in prison or an unlimited fine. Or both.

Class B drugs

For possession: up to five years in prison or an unlimited fine. Or both.

For dealing: up to 14 years in prison or an unlimited fine. Or both.

Class C drugs

For possession: up to two years in prison or an unlimited fine. Or both.

For dealing: up to 14 years in prison or an unlimited fine. Or both.

The penalties indicated are based on the maximum levels that can be set when a case is heard in a Crown Court. Some drugs are not yet classified and are regulated through the Medicines Act. It is legal to possess some of the drugs if prescribed by a doctor, ie: methadone, benzodiazepine, anabolic steroids. But it is illegal to supply them to another person.

Appendix 2

Drug situations – medical emergencies

This form is based on Appendix 9 of *Drugs: guidance for schools (DfES,2004)* .

The procedures for an emergency apply when a person is at immediate risk of

harm. A person who is unconscious, having trouble breathing, seriously confused or disorientated or who has taken harmful toxic substance, should be responded to as an emergency.

The main responsibility is for the pupil at immediate risk, but you also need to ensure the well-being and safety of others. Put into practice your school's first-aid procedures. *If in any doubt, call medical help.*

Always:

- assess the situation
- if a medical emergency, send for medical help and ambulance

Before assistance arrives

If the person is conscious:

- ask them what has happened and to identify any drug used
- collect any drug sample and vomit for medical analysis
- **do not** induce vomiting
- **do not** chase or over-excite them if intoxicated from inhaling a volatile substance
- keep them under observation, warm and quiet

If the person is unconscious:

- ensure that they can breathe and place in the recovery position
- **do not** move them if a fall is likely to have led to spinal or other serious injury which may not be obvious
- **do not** give them anything by mouth
- **do not** attempt to make them sit or stand
- **do not** leave them unattended or in charge of another pupil
- notify parents/carers

For needle stick(sharps) injuries:

- encourage wound to bleed. **Do not** suck. Wash with soap and water. Dry and apply waterproof dressing
- if used/dirty needle seek advice from a doctor

When medical help arrives

- pass on any information available, including vomit and any drug samples
- Complete a medical record form as soon as you have dealt with the emergency.

Appendix 3

Wolverhampton Police School Link Officers

For information or advice about school link officers, please contact:-

PC 1682 Di Shepherd

Young Persons Officer, Wolverhampton Police Station

Telephone: 0345 113 5000: Ext. 7871 6467

d.shepherd@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk

- School Link Officers are PCSOs. They are the specific point of contact for their relevant schools in relation to educational inputs.
- Their role is to engage with all years groups, and break down barriers between police and young people.
- They can offer advice on any policing issue to staff, pupils and parents
- They are not there to take reports of, or deal with criminal activity. Incidents that they are made aware of will be directed to the local neighbourhood policing teams.
- School or community information/intelligence can be passed to them confidentially.

Appendix 4

Secondary overview

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4
Year 7	<p>‘What are you drinking, mate?’ ‘To develop an understanding of different types and strengths of alcohol.’</p>	<p>‘How much is too much?’ ‘To understand reasons why people drink alcohol and develop and understanding of units of alcohol’</p>	<p>‘The News of the Booze!’ ‘To highlight how alcohol is made attractive by advertisers. To point out that for every attractive effect of an alcoholic drink, there are a range of negative effects.’</p>	<p>(Optional) ‘Under the Influence – Part 2’ Short DVD piece around the issues. The story has an interactive element whereby pupils are required to answer and discuss questions raised in the performance.</p>
Year 8	<p>‘Staying Smoke Free’ ‘To compare differing attitudes and opinions in relation to smoking. To compare numbers of young people who actually smoke and perceptions of how many people smoke. To identify ways to encourage young people to stay ‘smoke free’</p>	<p>‘History of Drug Use & Introduction to Cannabis’ ‘To briefly look at the history of drug use; To look at cannabis and its effects.’</p>	<p>‘The Law and Drugs’ ‘To understand the laws surrounding drugs To look at the links between drugs and crime.’ <i>(Good opportunity to invite in the police – see lesson plan for contact details)</i></p>	<p>‘Ways of coping / peer acceptance’ ‘To develop strategies for coping with risky situations and peer pressure.’</p>
Year 9	<p>‘What is alcohol?’ ‘To establish an understanding of the different types of alcohol and the danger that surrounds them.’</p>	<p>‘How much is too much?’ ‘To establish why people drink and why they drink to excess. To explore the consequences of drinking to excess.’</p>	<p>‘I don’t like you when you’re drunk’ ‘To discuss the consequences of alcohol consumption on those around us To explore the consequences of our actions’</p>	<p>‘Do you know what they are?’ ‘To research and identify the risks and effects of different drugs. To know some facts about different drugs.’</p>
Year 10	<p>‘Cannabis’ ‘To explain why people use drugs. To equip young people with coping skills and to raise awareness of cannabis.’</p>	<p>‘Drug Refusal Skills’ ‘To educate about the added danger of unknown substances, including ecstasy and volatile substances.</p>	<p>‘The wider implications of drug use’ ‘To educate young people on the wider implications of drug use. To inform young people of support services available</p>	<p>‘You just don’t know...’ Introduction to New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) / ‘Legal Highs’ ‘To educate young people about the</p>

		To highlight the peer pressure young people may be subjected to and to develop strategies to help them cope.'	in Wolverhampton.' <i>(Good opportunity to invite in 360' to talk about their services – see lesson plan or 'Useful Contacts..' for contact details)</i>	different types of NPS / 'Legal Highs' and to challenge some commonly held beliefs about the safety, legality and level of use of NPS among young people.
Year 11	'What's the Norm?' 'Understand, through consideration of national and local statistics, the proportion of young people who smoke, drink alcohol and use other drugs. Demonstrate by example how common perceptions often exaggerate the norm and the pressure this can put on young people to experiment.'	'Accessing support' 'Recognise potential factors and signs of developing problematic drug use. Identify when and where to access support in relation to drugs, alcohol and tobacco from national and local agencies, including school based support.' <i>(Good opportunity to invite in Wolverhampton 360' to talk about their services or SUIT for an ex-user's perspective – see lesson plan or 'Useful Contacts..' for contact details)</i>	'Recognising and reducing the risk of harm' 'Demonstrate understanding of factors which increase risk of harm to self or others when using drugs or alcohol. Demonstrate understanding of the risk associated with mixing drugs/alcohol/medications.'	

Appendix 6:

Useful Contacts: Inviting External Agencies / Visiting Speakers

We would advise that outside agencies should be used to enhance rather than replace teacher led delivery of the Wolverhampton Drug Education Programme.

Where possible, invite in an outside speaker from an appropriate agency who can supplement and support the drug education materials. The 'Useful Contacts' section below will help you to identify appropriate agencies to contact.

It is important that a visiting speaker's input be part of a planned programme of study and that the activities and materials used be appropriate for your students. To help plan a successful visit please use the '**Checklist for using External Agencies**' resource (Appendix 4).

Useful Contacts for arranging external agency visits:

Wolverhampton 360': Jo Martin (Service Manager) Tel. 01902 572041 or 0300 123 3360

Police: PC Di Shepherd (Young Persons Officer Wolverhampton Local Policing Unit West Midlands Police) 0345 113 5000 Ext: 7871 6467 d.shepherd@west-midlands.police.uk

SUIT - Wolverhampton Drug Service User Involvement Team: Sunny Dhadley (Drug Service User Involvement Officer) Tel. (01902) 328983
E-mail: sdhadley@wolverhamptonvsc.org.uk

Appendix 7

Useful Sources of Information, Advice and Support

Drug Education - Local

Howard Jobber: Drug Education Advisor, Healthy Schools team. (01902) 555928
howard.jobber@wolverhampton.gov.uk

Useful Contacts: Inviting External Agencies / Visiting Speakers

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0345 113 5000 Ext: 7871 6467 d.shepherd@west-midlands.police.uk

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E-mail: sdhadley@wolverhamptonvsc.org.uk

Drug Education – National

Mentor-ADEPIS: The Alcohol and Drug Education and Prevention Information Service is a project funded by the Department for Education and run by the drug prevention charity Mentor, in partnership with DrugScope and Adfam. The project will:

- build on our [existing resources](#) for schools and practitioners
- map national provision and good practice
- share teaching resources and good practice case studies
- provide schools and practitioners with briefings and resources focused on their needs and based on solid evidence of what works
- run regional training seminars in collaboration with the Drug Education Practitioners Forum (DEPF)

<http://mentor-adepis.org/>

Young Persons' Treatment / Support Services Local to Wolverhampton

Wolverhampton 360':

For the following young people's substance related services:

- To refer someone under 18 young people's service
- For information, advice and support on alcohol and drug use
- Support for children, family and friends
- One-to-one sessions and group work
- Medical help and prescriptions

Call the Young Persons' Single Point Of Contact (SPOC) number: **0300 123 3360**

Website: www.recoverynearyou.org.uk/site/young-people/

National – Information about substances

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 Website: 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

Website: 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

Website: www.ash.org.uk

Directgov Young People can help young people with information and advice on issues relating to health, housing, relationships with family and friends, career and learning options, money, as well as helping young people find out about activities they can get involved in.

<http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/YoungPeople/index.htm>

Drinkaware - An independent charity that promotes responsible drinking through innovative ways to challenge the national drinking culture, helping reduce alcohol misuse and minimize alcohol related harm.

Tel: 020 7307 7450 Website: 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)

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 Website: www.drugscope.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/>

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.

Helpline: 0300 123 6600

Email: frank@talktofrank.com Website: 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

Website: www.mentoruk.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 Website: 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.

www.starsnationalinitiative.org.uk