



**Strangford
Integrated
College**

In hoc signo vinces

Drugs Policy

Summary:

Our policy aims to set out clearly how the College intends to approach the subject of Drugs Education with our students and also the procedures which we would follow in the event of a drug related incident

Designated Teacher for Drugs: Mrs L. McBride
Deputy Designated Teacher for Drugs: Mr T Carlin
Designated Governor for Drugs: Mr R Murray
Deputy Designated Governor for Drugs:

Policy Number: 2023/11

Revision: 4

Previous: 2021/11, 2018/21,
2016/2

Board of Governors

Submission for Ratification:
September 2023

Chairperson:

Principal:

This policy replaces any previous policies and is valid from:
1st September 2023

To be reviewed & updated by:
September 2025
By Mrs L McBride



Article 3: The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

Rationale

For the purpose of this document **the term 'drugs' includes tobacco, alcohol, over-the-counter and prescribed medication, volatile substances and controlled drugs**. Strangford College does not condone the misuse of drugs but recognises 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 Strangford Integrated College has a vital preventative role to play in combating the misuse of drugs by young people and we therefore include a Drug Education programme in our PD curriculum.

Strangford Integrated College sees its role as that of a caring community, committed to the physical, mental, social, emotional, moral and spiritual health, safety and well-being of our students and staff.

We want our students to make informed and responsible decisions about drugs by increasing their knowledge and by developing in them appropriate values, attitudes and skills. However, we recognize that drug misuse is a whole-community issue and that schools alone cannot solve the drugs 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.

"There is a public perception that drug misuse is mainly an issue in disadvantaged inner city areas Drug misuse is just as much an issue in rural areas and affluent communities: it extends across socioeconomic, geographical and cultural boundaries. Educationally successful young people are just as likely to put themselves at risk as low attainers." (DENI 1996/16)

All staff (teaching and non-teaching), should familiarize themselves with the information included in this policy and further copies may be obtained from the **Designated Teacher for Drugs, Mrs L. McBride**

Definitions

For the purpose of this policy, the terms **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.

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 medicine;

- 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 and marked 'not for human consumption' to avoid prosecution; and
- other substances such as amyl or butyl nitrite (known as poppers) and unprocessed magic mushrooms.

For the purposes of this document, 'Drug use' and 'Drug misuse' are defined as follows:

Drug Use: refers to taking a drug; there is no value judgement, although all drug use has an element of risk.

Drug Misuse: refers to legal, illegal, or illicit drug taking, or alcohol consumption, which leads a person to experience social, psychological, physical or legal problems related to intoxication or regular excessive consumption and/or dependence. Drug misuse is therefore taking drugs, including prescribed drugs and NPS, that cause harm to the individual, their significant others or the wider community.

Electronic cigarettes on school premises

Electronic cigarettes are battery-powered vapour inhaler devices, which generally contain nicotine, along with propylene glycol and glycerine. **The College prohibits electronic cigarettes on the premises, in line with tobacco products.**

Aims and Objectives

- To have a clear and agreed understanding among everyone in the school community about the implications and possible consequences of drug use/misuse.
- To provide all staff (teaching and non-teaching) with adequate training and support to enable them to deal effectively and confidently with incidents of suspected drug misuse, and to ensure that the procedures are sensitively and consistently applied in all situations.
- To empower teaching staff through appropriate training and support to develop and deliver an effective drug education programme.
- To provide a drug education.
- To provide appropriate support and assistance for those students affected by drug-related issues.

- To inform parents 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.

Procedures for dealing with suspected drug related incidents

Fundamental to dealing with incidents of suspected drug misuse is the principle of '*in loco parentis*', and Strangford Integrated College will always take the steps that would reasonably be expected of any parent to safeguard the well-being and safety of all the students in their charge. It is the Policy of Strangford Integrated College to extend its drugs policy to cover the actions of students who are not necessarily on school premises, but nevertheless are wearing school uniform, or are on an official college trip. This would include instances of students travelling to and from school, attending functions, sporting events, residential, or at break time, or lunchtime. **Any students found to be involved with drugs by whatever means, or actions, will be subjected to the full disciplinary procedures for drug related incidents.**

Strangford Integrated College's response to drug related incidents

- Will be caring, helping, supporting and firm.
- Will be underpinned by procedures, by which:
 1. a teacher can communicate concerns
 2. incidents can be properly dealt with
 3. allows appropriate disciplinary procedures
 4. must be tailored to individual circumstances
 5. must involve external disciplinary procedures.
- **To possess, sell, or use drugs is totally unacceptable in Strangford Integrated College and against the law.**

It is the objective of the school to build the self-esteem of the students and empower them to resist pressure to experiment with drugs.
- All staff at Strangford Integrated College should be aware of their responsibility under the law. It is important that staff are aware of the legal implications of discovering a student in possession of a controlled drug and how they are expected to deal with such an event.
- All members of staff will be alert for, and will clarify, (not investigate), any allegations of a drug related activity.
- Teachers or members of staff may receive what they consider to be reasonable information, or allegations relating to students misusing drugs. This may take the form of statements or allegations made by other students or parents. It may also arise where teachers notice signs and symptoms of drug misuse in their classrooms. In such cases where there is no immediate danger or suspected presence of drugs on a student, the teacher should inform the Designated Teacher/or Principal, who will contact the police. This should be done in the presence of the Designated Teacher to ensure that their legal responsibilities are covered. The police will investigate all investigations. Where possible, this will be dealt with confidentially by the police, but should the case proceed, it might become necessary to identify witnesses to appear in court.

- The Designated Teacher/ Principal may decide to discuss the allegations with the parents and/or student in a broad ranging discussion on the student's performance in school.

This course of action can result in problems for the school in either of the following situations:

Admission: If the student or the parents admit that the student is misusing drugs, the Designated Teacher/Principal has no alternative but to inform the police.

Denial: If the student or the parents deny that the student is misusing drugs and no action is taken by the College, there may be a case against the College for negligence, if at a later stage it is found that the College had not taken appropriate action.

If a student is behaving in such a way to suggest that they may be under the influence of a drug, the student's health will be the first concern.

- ✓ Get help from another adult/ Call a First Aider
- ✓ Assess the situation, to see if it is a life-threatening situation or not. If necessary, contact an ambulance.
- ✓ Put the person under the influence of the drugs in the recovery position.
- ✓ Ensure airways are cleared.
- ✓ Remove any other bystanders from the immediate vicinity.
- ✓ Carefully gather up any drugs/ paraphernalia/evidence lying around and keep safely.
- ✓ Ascertain which substances/drugs have been taken and how much.
- ✓ Secure all drugs and paraphernalia and give to the Designated Teacher/Principal immediately, and lock them away.
- ✓ The Designated Teacher/ Deputy Designated Teacher/ or Principal will contact the parents as soon as possible. If for whatever reason, they are unavailable, a member of the CLT will make the contact.

Conducting a Search

- A member of staff may search **a student's desk** if he/she has reasonable cause to believe it contains unlawful items, including controlled drugs. **Such a search should be made in the presence of the student and another, adult witness.**
- Where students are suspected of **concealing controlled drugs on their persons**, or in their personal belongings, every effort should be made first to secure the voluntary production of any unlawful substances, for example, by asking them to turn out their pockets, or schoolbags. If the student refuses, the police should be called in to deal with the situation. **Physical searches should never be made by a member of staff.** A search of student's personal belongings, including schoolbag, coat or other items hanging in the school cloakroom should only be made with the student's consent and in his/her presence and that of another adult.

Detaining a Student

The school staff may detain a student, **using reasonable means**, until the police arrive, where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that an arrestable offence is being committed. **Duress**, however, should never be used.

In reaching a decision to detain the student, the teacher should try to avoid being alone in the room with the student because of, for example, differences in physique, or the likelihood of injury to the teacher(s)

Taking Possession of Any Suspected Controlled Drug

The Law permits school staff to take temporary possession of a substance suspected of being a controlled drug for the purposes of protecting a student from harm and from committing the offence of possession.

- ✓ The teacher should take the suspected drug and any associated equipment as soon as possible to Designated Teacher/DDT/ Principal, who should arrange for its safe storage until it can be handed over to the local police to identify whether or not it is a controlled drug. **College staff should not attempt to analyse or taste an unidentified substance. Upon discovery of any substance the Designated Teacher/DDT/Principal must always inform the police and should contact the parents at the same time.**
- ✓ **Never accuse** a student of drug dealing/possession; these are alleged illicit substances until substantiated by the PSNI.
- ✓ Ensure all **drugs are safely and securely stored**, making sure that this is witnessed by another adult and recorded.
- ✓ Gather details and data from all the eye-witnesses at the scene.
- ✓ All statements and phone calls should be recorded, signed and dated.
- ✓ Record all information on official incident form and sign and date, or ensure accurate details are given to whoever is writing the form and co-sign. **(See appendix 2)**
- ✓ The Designated Teacher/Principal should notify the Chairman of the Board of Governors as soon as possible of any incident of suspected misuse of drugs.
- ✓ Every incident should be dealt with on its own merit, ensuring that the responses match the needs and seriousness of the situation.
- ✓ If a student has been suspended from school because of a drug related incident, the student will be allowed to return to the College after the Board of Governors has been consulted. The Board will require assurances from the student and parents that they will work closely with the College and any appropriate external agency, (educational welfare officer, educational psychologist, etc), to ensure that there is no repetition of the offence.

The College will at all times give careful consideration as to how any information relating to an incident of suspected/confirmed drug use/misuse is communicated to staff, students and parents.

The parents of the student(s) directly involved in an incident of suspected drug use/misuse will be informed of the incident recognising that the future of a child or adult can be adversely affected. Confidentiality is of paramount importance in drug related incidents and subsequent outcomes.

Confidentiality

Teachers cannot and should not promise total confidentiality. They should make the boundaries of confidentiality clear to students. Members of staff should carefully consider their response, if a student approaches them for individual advice on drug use,

or misuse. In the case of controlled substances, the staff member should explain to the student that they cannot offer a guarantee of confidentiality. **If the student discloses information concerning controlled substances, the staff member must pass this on to the designated teacher for drugs.** The member of staff can direct the student to sources of confidential information and advice and to treatment and rehabilitation services, (see Appendix 6).

Dealing with the Media

If the College receives an enquiry from the Media, only the Principal or a designated nominee should respond to the call. When responding to the Media, the College will respect the privacy of students and their families. The Principal will prepare a checklist of the appropriate key facts and decide whether to liaise with the PSNI before issuing a statement. Any statements made will be positive, short, factual and without elaboration. Concluding statements will be reassuring and restate that the school has managed the incident effectively.

Monitoring and evaluation

Strangford Integrated College will ensure that procedures are put in place to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of all aspects of this policy. Information will be regularly collected from students and staff as part of the monitoring process, and this will then be evaluated against the aims and objectives of the policy at appropriate intervals.

Communication and Dissemination of Policy

Strangford Integrated College has a full copy of the Drug Policy in the Staff Resources. An Executive Summary will be included in the College Prospectus. A full copy may be viewed on the school website. On request a Parent can obtain a full copy from the College Office.

Procedures to Undertake when a Drug Incident Occurs in School (Appendix 1)

1. Ensure the safety of the individual pupil involved, of other students, yourself and other staff. On finding a situation with a suspected substance:

- ✓ Get help immediately from another adult, or First Aider if necessary.
- ✓ Assess situation, to see if this is a life-threatening situation or not.

If an emergency:

- ✓ Contact an ambulance.
- ✓ Put person under the influence of the drugs in the recovery position.
- ✓ Ensure airways are cleared.
- ✓ Remove any other bystanders from the immediate vicinity.

Then in all cases:

- ✓ Carefully gather up any drugs / paraphernalia / evidence lying around and keep safely.
- ✓ Ascertain which substances / drugs have been taken and how much.
- ✓ Secure all drugs and paraphernalia and give to the Designated

- Teacher/DDT/Principal immediately, and lock them away.
- ✓ Contact parents as soon as possible.

2. Ensure all incidents are properly clarified and recorded:

- ✓ Never accuse students of drug dealing/possession; these are alleged illicit substances until substantiated by the PSNI.
- ✓ Conduct search procedures according to school policy. (Never search personal belongings without permission. It is acceptable to search school property such as lockers, cupboards or desks)
- ✓ Ensure all drugs are safely and securely stored, making sure that this is witnessed by another adult and recorded.
- ✓ Gather details and data from all the eye-witnesses at the scene.
- ✓ All statements and phone calls should be recorded, signed and dated.
- ✓ Record all information on official incident form (appendix 2) and sign and date, or ensure accurate details are given to whoever is writing the form and co-sign.
- ✓ Ensure that you follow all the procedures in the College's Drugs Policy.

3. Ensure appropriate individuals and agencies are informed and contacted as needed:

- ✓ Principal and designated teacher for Child Protection.
- ✓ Parents.
- ✓ PSNI (CSIO or Uniform Branch).
- ✓ EA Pastoral Care Adviser.
- ✓ Chairperson initially and subsequently the Board of Governors.
- ✓ The Education Welfare Officer.
- ✓ No Media statements, only the Principal should do this.
- ✓ Other students, parents and staff are only told on a need-to-know basis.

A pastoral/disciplinary response needs to be made by the College, balancing the need for compassion and the student's welfare, with the need to send a clear message about illegal actions and behaviour and the impact on the school community.

The Role of the College in the Storage and Distribution of Prescribed Medicines

Any prescribed medicines to be taken in College, need to **be left with and taken at the College Office**, except for inhalers and EpiPens, which should be additionally carried by the student. Prescribed medicines may only be carried by students with the written permission of the parent of the student, and countersigned by the Deputy Principal.

Medicines are kept in a **secure cupboard** and a **record** is kept of all medicine administered. Students who are currently taking prescribed medicines must inform the College, giving **details** of:

- The Medicine
- Dosage
- How often it is to be taken
- Conditions for occasional or emergency use.

College staff should never give non-prescribed medicine to students, without prior written approval from the parent.

If a student suffers from acute pain regularly, e.g. migraine, the parents should authorise and supply the appropriate painkillers. **NO STUDENT UNDER 16 SHOULD BE GIVEN MEDICINE WITHOUT THE PARENT'S WRITTEN CONSENT.**

It is the responsibility of parents to ensure that all medication is not out of date.

Roles and Responsibilities

Individual staff members

Any member of staff involved in a drug related incident should:

- assess the situation and decide the action;
- make the situation safe for all students 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 (**Appendix 2**) and forward it to the Designated Teacher for Drugs.

Designated Teacher

The **Designated Teacher for Drugs is the Vice Principal, Leah McBride**, and in her absence, or at her delegation, **Deputy Designated Teacher for Drugs, Mr Carlin, will carry out her duties.** The Designated Teacher for Drugs is responsible for:

- Co-ordinating the College's procedures for handling suspected drug-related incidents and training and inducting new and existing staff in these procedures;
- ensuring that the College's Behaviour for Learning Policy has an appropriate statement about any disciplinary response resulting from suspected drug-related incidents;
- ensuring that the College's Pastoral Care Policy has an appropriate statement about any pastoral response resulting from suspected drug-related incidents;
- liaising with other staff responsible for Pastoral Care;
- being the contact point for outside agencies that may have to work with the school or with a student or students concerned;
- responding to advice from first aiders, in the event of an incident, and informing the Principal.
- the Designated Teacher for Drugs/ or her Deputy should contact the student's parents immediately;
- taking possession of any substance(s) and associated paraphernalia found in a suspected incident;
- students involved in a suspected incident;

- completing a factual report using the schools Drug-Related Incident Form, which they forward to the principal; and
 - i. reviewing and if required updating the policy at least annually and after a drug-related incident, where learning from the experience could improve practice

In the absence of the Designated Teacher, the Deputy Designated Teacher will fulfill the role responsibilities outlined above.

The Role of the Principal

It is the Principal's responsibility to ensure clarification of 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 will ensure that the Designated Teacher has contacted the parents of those students involved. The Principal will ensure that in any incident involving a controlled substance there is close liaison with the PSNI.

After ensuring that the appropriate contacts have been made (Parents/PSNI/Designated Governor etc), and that a written report has been forwarded to the Designated Governor, and the EA Link, the Principal will confine her responsibilities to:

- the welfare of the student(s) involved in the incident and the other students 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;
- agreeing any appropriate pastoral or disciplinary response.

The Role of the Board of Governors

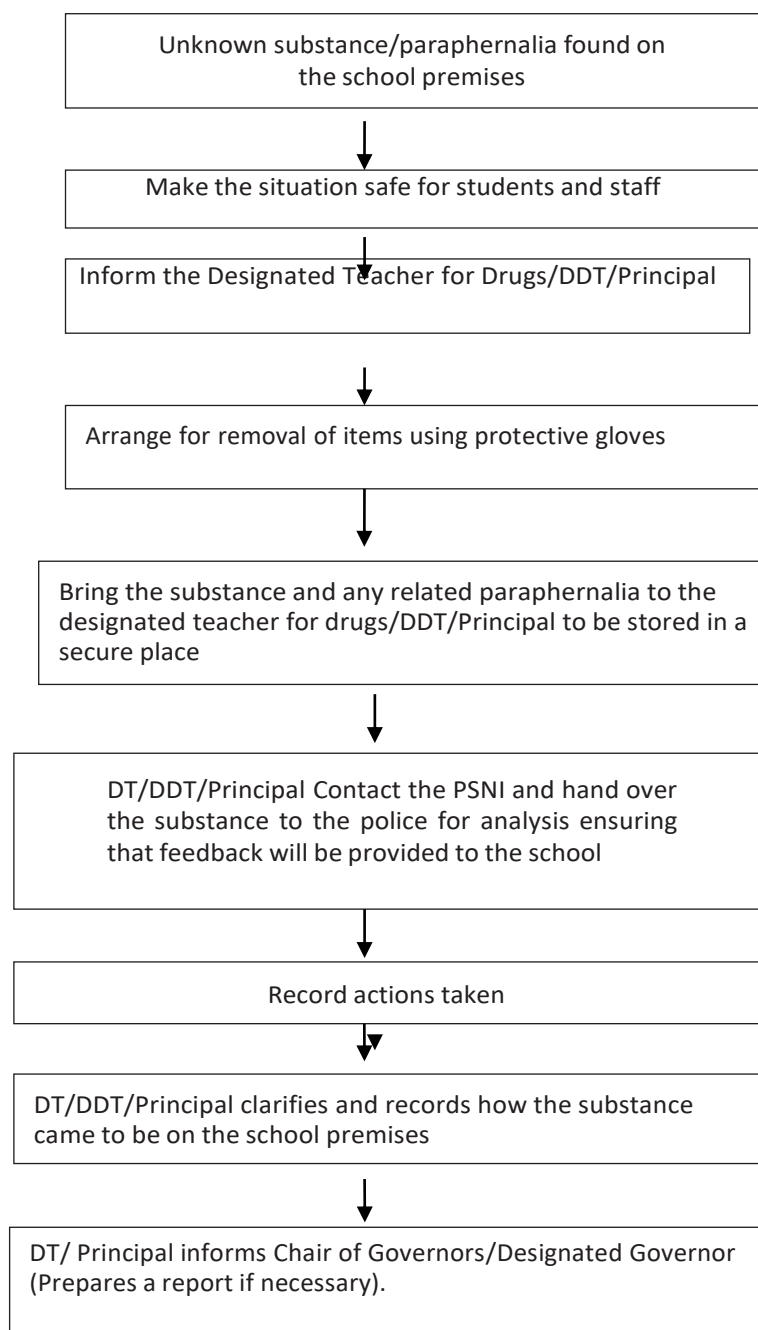
The College Governors will collaborate with appropriate staff, to foster and support the development and review of the Drugs Policy. They will also:

- facilitate the consultative process where the school community can respond and contribute to the policy's effectiveness and quality. The governors will examine and approve the policy before implementing in the College;
- ensure details of the policy are published in the school prospectus and that these are reviewed at least annually and after a drug-related incident; and be fully aware of and adequately trained to deal with suspected drug-related incidents, including alcohol and tobacco, tobacco-related products, electronic cigarettes, and their appropriate disciplinary response.

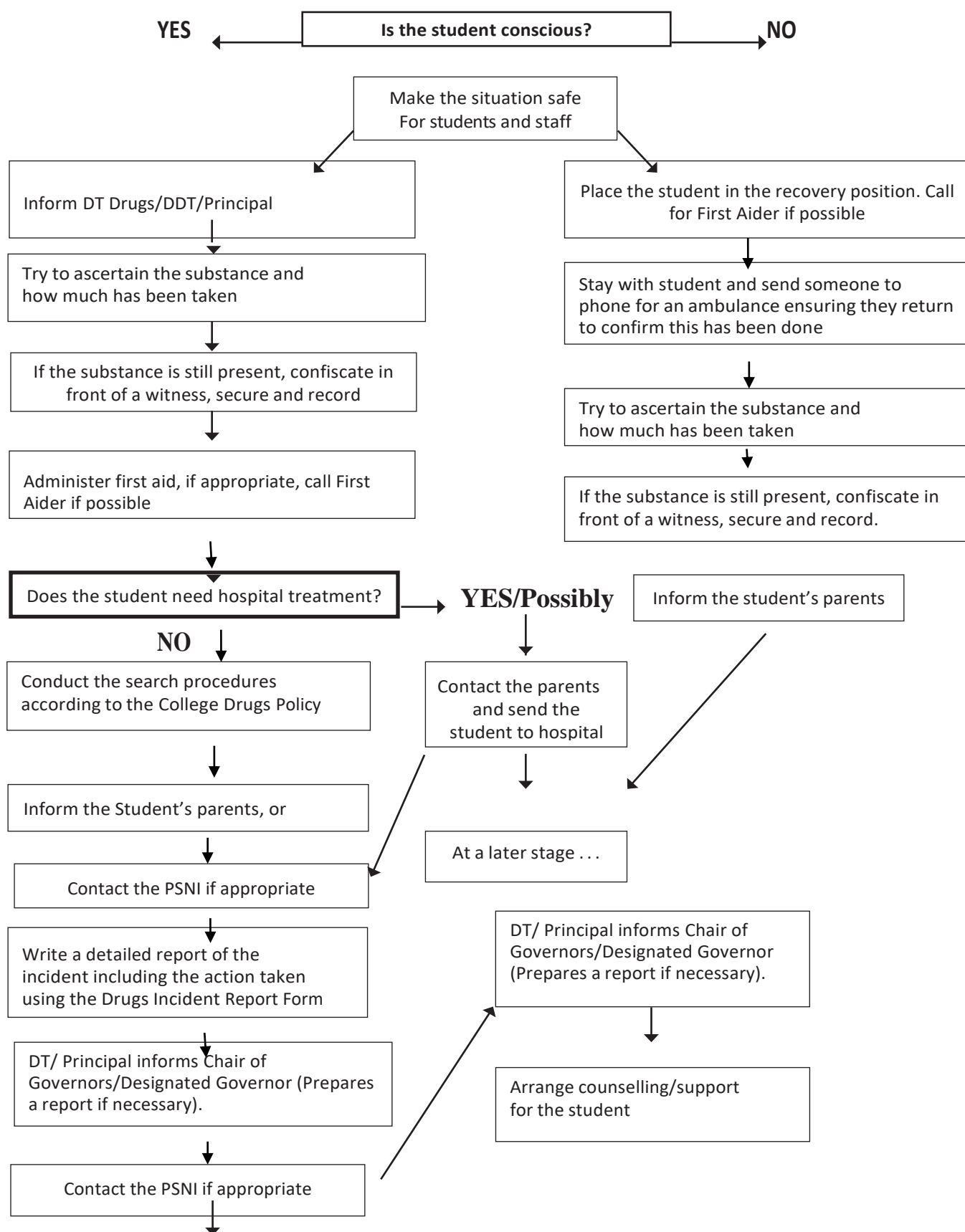
Appendix 1

Handling Drug-Related Incidents

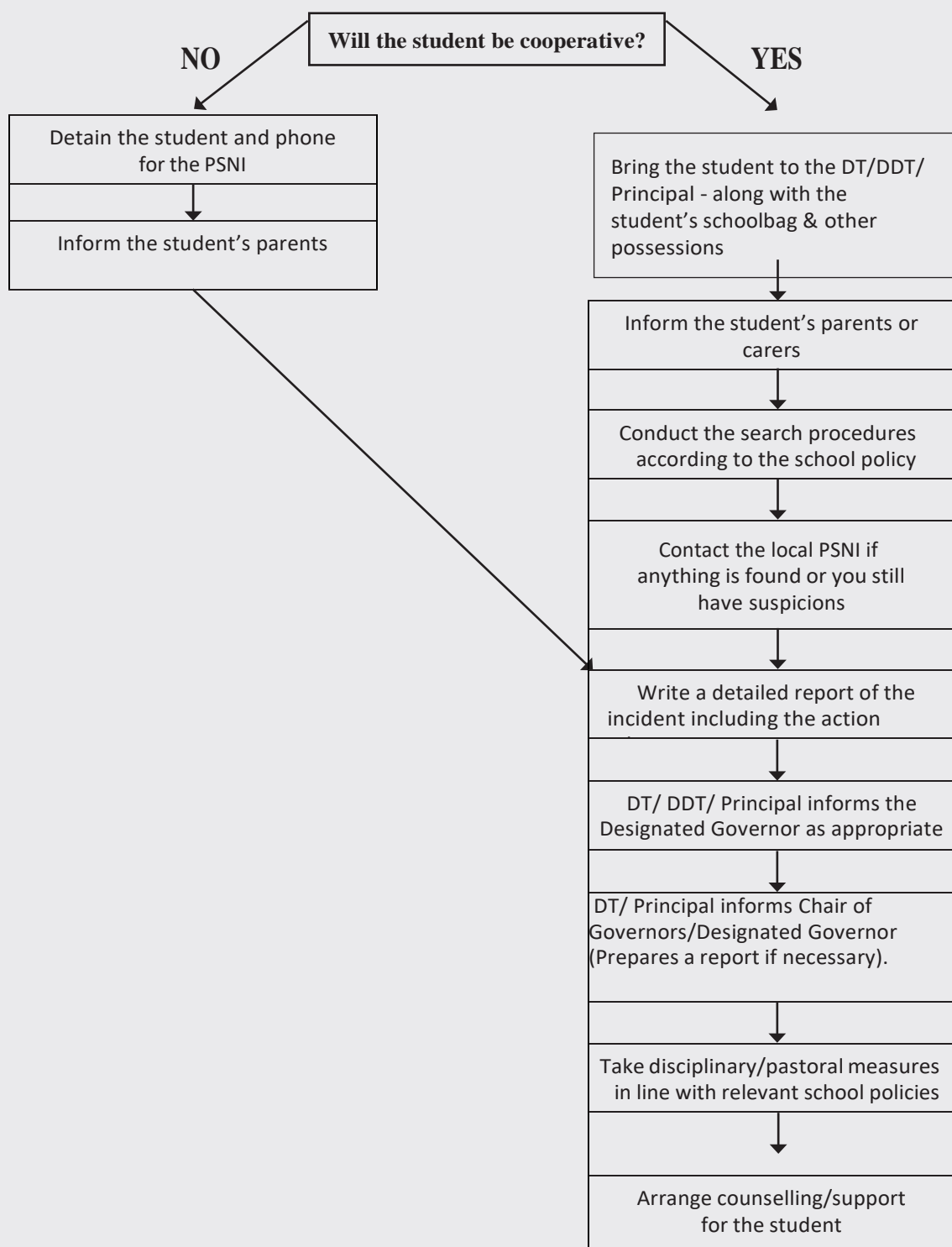
1.1 Finding a suspected substance or drug-related paraphernalia on or close to the school premises:



1.2 Student suspected of having taken drugs/alcohol on school premises

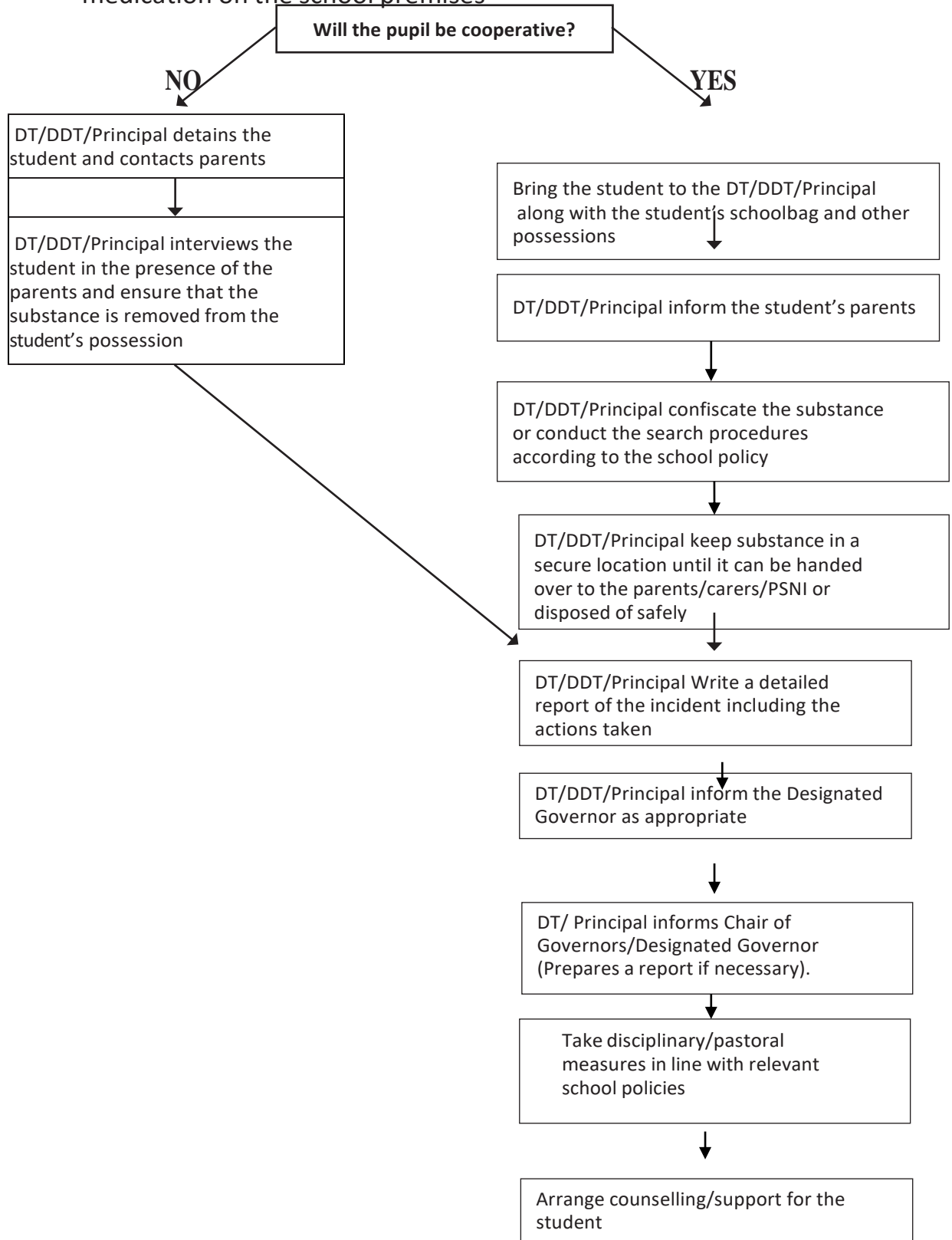


1.3 Student suspected of possessing/distributing an illegal substance

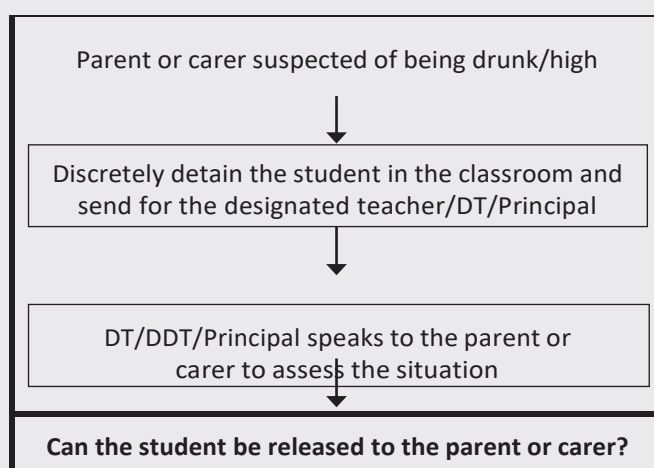


1.4

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



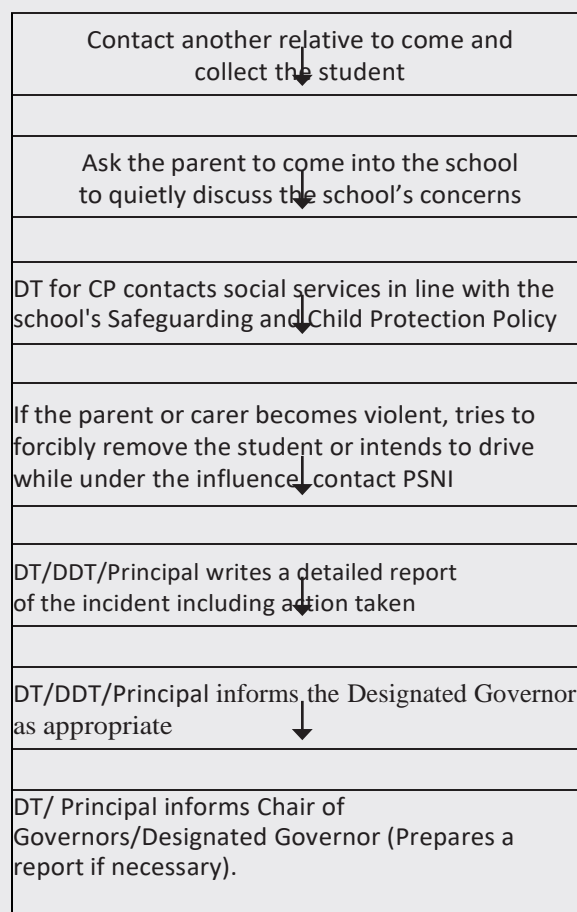
1.5 A parent or carer arrives at school to collect a student and appears to be under the influence of alcohol or another substance



YES

Release the student to their parent once the DT/DDT/Principal is satisfied that it is safe to do so

NO



Appendix 2

Drugs Incident Report Form

1.	Name of Student _____ DOB _____ Address _____ _____
2.	Date of Incident _____ Reported by _____ Time of Incident _____ Location of Incident _____ _____
3.	First Aid given YES/NO Administered by _____ Ambulance/Doctor Called YES/NO Time of Call _____
4.	Parent or carer informed YES/NO Date _____ Time _____
5.	Where substance is retained _____ or Date substance destroyed or passed to PSNI _____ Time _____
6.	PSNI informed YES/NO Date _____ Time _____
7.	Education Authority Designated Officer informed, as appropriate YES/NO Date _____ Time _____
8.	Form completed by _____ Date _____ Position _____

Description of the Incident

Actions taken

Incident form completed by

Date



Appendix 3

Recognising Signs of Substance Use

What to look out for

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

- anxious;
- tense;
- panicky;
- overheated and dehydrated;
- drowsy; or
- having difficulty with 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've 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 into 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 that they get the right treatment straight away.

Appendix 4

Referral Pathway for Specified School Incidents

Type of incident:

Internal Staff referral:

Refer incident to:

- a.
- b.

External agency referral:

Contact details of relevant agencies or personnel.

Name of Agency

Name of contact

Address

Relevant Details

Contact number

Email address

Name of Agency

Name of contact

Address

Relevant Details

Contact number

Email address

Name of Agency

Name of contact

Address

Relevant Details

Contact number

Email address

Name of Agency

Name of contact

Address

Relevant Details

Contact number

Email address

Appendix 5

Emergency Procedures

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 compression-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 a 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 6

Useful Contacts in Northern Ireland

Education Authority: https://www.eani.org.uk/	
Belfast	028 9056 4000
Dundonald Office	028 9056 6200

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 students, 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

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		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