Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking Policy

This policy should be read in conjunction with the Behaviour, Rewards and Sanctions Policy, the Fixed Period & Exclusions Policy,
the GDST Drugs, Tobacco & Alcohol Policy and the School Administration of Medication Policy.

UPDATED BY	DATE OF ISSUE	NEXT REVIEW DATE
Deputy Head, Pastoral	September 2026	August 2027

The Oxford High School Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking Policy is borne out of our duty to safeguard pupils within our care. Drugs, alcohol and cigarettes (including e-cigarettes/vapes) all have the potential to harm young people, either directly due to their effects on the developing teenage body and brain or indirectly through the behaviour they may lead to or the company they may lead a young person to keep. For a small number of people, drugs and alcohol can lead to serious and far-reaching consequences not only for themselves but for their families, their communities and society in general. For young people in particular, these substances can have an impact on their mental health, their education, their relationships with family and friends and their futures.

All young people need to be empowered to make safe, healthy and responsible decisions about drugs, legal and illegal, and schools play a central role in helping them make such decisions. This is through a combination of education, pastoral care, and clear sanctions for breaches of the school's rules on these substances. As a school, we are aware that some young people face pressure to use or experiment with controlled drugs and we aim to do all that we can to reduce those pressures and empower students to resist them.

In the context of this policy, we will be using the NHS definition of Drugs which includes:

- illegal substances such as (but not limited to) heroin, cocaine and cannabis
- misused household products, like gases, glues and aerosols
- medicinal drugs
- alcohol and tobacco.

In the context of this policy, 'drug related incident' will be used to define any incident which involves one or more of the substances listed above.

Statement of aims:

In accordance with The Girls' Day Schools Trust's policy, OHS aims to:

1) have a clear programme of education about the dangers of drugs, alcohol and cigarettes (including e-cigarettes) as well as helping pupils to understand the mechanisms by which they can find themselves drawn into their use and the ways in which they can avoid the pressure to do so
2) have in place clear disciplinary procedures for dealing with any substance-related incidents;

3) provide pastoral care and support for all pupils within the context of a whole school community;
4) assist parents through education, in the prevention of drug or other substance abuse

Drug, Alcohol and Smoking Education at OHS

- Education about drugs, alcohol and smoking is an integral part of the Personal, Social, Health, Citizenship and Economic Education (PSHCE) programme which is given to every pupil throughout their school career. We operate a spiral curriculum where each year group has a series of age appropriate lessons under the Online and Offline Choices module.
- Outside agencies such as DRED and Brook will also be used to help get a clear and realistic message across to pupils. Pupils are also signposted to external sources of information such as the Talk to Frank website via PSHCE lessons.
- Students will be given accurate information about substance use and its risks and will be encouraged to develop skills and attitudes which will enable them to make informed and sensible choices about their health. This is delivered in an age appropriate way through the Online and Offline Choices PSHCE module.
- Peer group pressure exerts a significant influence on the initiation and maintenance of drug use. Students will be encouraged to resist drugs in the context of personal values and personal responsibilities towards other people. This is delivered through the Online and Offline Choices PSHCE module
- The school aims to provide a strong pastoral framework to afford both students and parents easy access to appropriate support, in and out of school.
- The school aims to support parents in their efforts to prevent substance use or abuse, through education and dissemination of helpful information when it is relevant.

Illegal drugs and novel or new psychoactive substances, commonly known as 'legal highs'

Oxford High School aims to actively discourage and, as far as possible, prevent the handling and use of controlled drugs and harmful substances within the OHS community. This policy applies to all pupils, staff, governors, volunteers, parents and agencies working with the school.

The GDST's view is that the possession, use or supply of drugs in schools or in school-related contexts **will not be condoned under any circumstances**, and will be treated as a very serious disciplinary offence. It will usually result in the offending pupil's permanent exclusion from the school.

For clarity, 'school-related contexts' includes any time that the pupil is in school uniform, work experience, day and residential trips and other activities outside of school, organised by or representing Oxford High School.

The disciplinary actions are clearly set out in the School's Fixed Term and Exclusions Policy, a copy of which is available on the school website. The police may also need to be involved. In the very rare event that exclusion is not permanent, there may be a requirement to comply with subsequent random drugs testing at the parents' expense.

The GDST also recognises the role that schools have to play in helping to prevent the misuse of drugs or similar substances. All schools have pastoral care and support schemes and seek to assist parents in preventing abuse, through educating pupils about the physical, emotional and social dangers involved. This is primarily delivered through the school's PSHE programme. The consequences of committing a criminal offence will be made very clear to pupils.

Response to incidents in school or school context:

- All incidents involving actual or suspected use or possession of illegal substances will be reported to the Headmistress. Suspicion may arise from behavioural signs, such as a deterioration in a pupil's wellbeing

or performance or from unusual behaviour witnessed. It may also come from the finding of certain items, drugs or equipment or other information that has been gathered.

- While staff are always willing to offer sensitive advice and support to pupils, girls should be aware that *any information divulged to staff about illegal activity cannot be held to in confidence and will be passed to the Head.*
- While respecting pupils' rights to privacy, where there are reasonable grounds, the Headmistress may require a pupil to show the contents of her desk, locker, bag or other property to a senior member of staff (for additional information about the searching of pupils' possessions, please see Appendix 1)
- In accordance with the policy of the GDST, any student found possessing, supplying or being under the influence of illegal drugs on school property or within the school context should expect to be permanently excluded from school.
- In any incident involving possession of illegal substances, the Headmistress may inform the police.
- In certain circumstances, the Head may agree with the pupil and their family, that, as alternative to permanent exclusion, a supportive contract is agreed by all parties within which specific requirements are set out that will govern the pupil's continued attendance at the school, including being tested for drugs regularly and without warning. The details of such a contract will be drawn up in the best interests of the pupil and signed by all parties. The most likely circumstance under which this option would be considered would be if the pupil and parents were to quickly and responsibly 'come clean' about the full extent of their involvement with drugs. An example of such a contract is attached as an appendix to this policy but each contract is written to best suit the individual and her circumstances.

Response to incidents outside of the school context:

• If well-supported information concerning out-of-school use of drugs is received by the Head, they will inform parents.

- Out-of-school use of drugs will be treated primarily as a pastoral matter, however, in certain circumstances it could still be seen as happening within the school context if the Head deems that it has brought the school into disrepute or it involves a number of Oxford High pupils (eg. drugs featuring at party hosted by an OHS pupil, attended by many other OHS pupils.)
- Pupils known to have taken drugs outside of school may be required to sign up to a supportive contract governing their attendance at the school. Such a contract could include unannounced bag searches and / or drugs testing to ensure that drugs are not being introduced into the school context through the pupil being under the influence whilst in school. The details of such a contract will be drawn up in the best interests of the pupil and signed by all parties. An example of such a contract is attached as an appendix to this policy but each contract is written to best suit the individual and her circumstances.
- Pastoral support for pupils known to have taken drugs outside school could include counsellor support, referral to support organisations, a strict, structured regime in school, a supportive contract or any other strategy deemed helpful for that individual student.

The School may determine whether a pupil's conduct has breached the drugs policy on the balance of probabilities, having regard to the information known to the School, whether or not that information would be legally admissible as evidence or would result in a conviction in a court of law. The Headmistress is entitled to exercise wide discretion in relation to the School's policies and rules. Each case will be considered in a reasonable manner with procedural fairness. In some cases, there may be mitigating circumstances and, if so, they will be carefully considered.

The School must maintain a very firm line on substance use within the school context; controlled drugs are illegal. However, the school wishes to be as helpful as possible to girls for whom substance use may present a problem outside of the school context. These pupils need to have trusted adults they can turn to for help and guidance as their welfare is of paramount importance. Students in this position are encouraged to seek help from the school counsellor, the school nurse, their Head of Year or the Deputy Head, Pastoral, whether they wish to discuss their own experiences or those of a peer about whom they are concerned.

Safeguarding

In dealing with drug-related issues, schools must be aware of their duties relating to safeguarding pupils. In particular, staff must be aware that drug, alcohol, and substance misuse can be a sign of possible emotional and/or sexual abuse, or can be a connected to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) or Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE). Further information is set out in the School Safeguarding Policy.

Schools should ensure that staff are aware of signs which might indicate that a pupil is either particularly vulnerable to the misuse of drugs, and the signs which suggest they are in fact using drugs, or that a member of their family is using drugs. Any such concerns should then trigger a report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

Consideration should be given as to whether any other support, referral or needs assessment is appropriate in the circumstances, to safeguard the well-being of the pupil. Schools must consider the best interests of the young person, who may need support, and of any other pupils who may have been affected by the incident.

Information sharing and consent

Schools should be aware of the guidance on confidentiality, information sharing and consent set out in the School Safeguarding Policy when considering the need to share information with third party agencies for reasons connected with the safeguarding or well-being of a child.

If staff have a safeguarding concern, including any concern about the well-being of a pupil, and are unsure about whether or how to share information appropriately, guidance should be sought from:

- The DSL
- The local authority designated officer (LADO), which can potentially be on a no names basis
- The Legal department at Trust Office
- Information sharing government guidance:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice
- ICO - Data sharing code of practice October 2021 https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/ico-codes-of-practice/data-sharing-a-code-of-practice/

Police

It is a criminal offence to possess, consume, or supply certain drugs. In such cases parents and pupils can expect that the police will be informed. The School seeks to uphold the rule of law and support the work of police in fighting drugs in the local area. Police are therefore informed not with a vindictive aim towards the pupil(s) involved, but rather to provide police with intelligence that might help protect other pupils and the wider community.

Reminder

Staff are reminded that their own expressed attitude and behaviour with regard to controlled drugs, especially insofar as it is witnessed by or known to pupils, is a matter of substantive interest to the School.

The use of legal drugs in school

Some students may have medication prescribed to them by a GP which involves them taking this medication during school hours. In these cases, parents should contact the school nurse (nurse@oxf.gdst.net) so the necessary arrangements can be made. Students should not be bringing legal drugs onto the school site unless this has been authorised by the school nurse. If students need medication such as painkillers during the school day they should go to the Health Centre rather than bring their own supply.

Alcohol

The school's policy is that the consumption of alcohol by pupils, on or in the vicinity of the school premises, is prohibited. The only exception to this is at special evening events, such as the Leavers' Ball, for which specific arrangements are made for students in Year 13. On these occasions, Sixth form pupils, who may be allowed to drink a small quantity of alcohol on specific occasions under the supervision of staff where this has been risk assessed and signed off by the Head and is consistent with the law (i.e only those Y13 students who have turned 18).

The school's view is that the possession, use or supply of alcohol in school-related contexts will not be condoned and will be treated as a serious disciplinary offence. It may result in the offending pupil's temporary or permanent exclusion from the school.

Response to incidents involving alcohol:

All incidents involving actual or suspected consumption of alcohol in school, in close proximity to school or whilst participating in school activities, will be reported to the Headmistress.

- While staff are always willing to offer sensitive advice and support to pupils, girls should be aware that any information divulged to staff about illegal activity cannot be held in confidence and will be passed to the Head.
- While respecting pupils' rights to privacy, where there are reasonable grounds, the Headmistress may require a pupil to show the contents of her locker, her bag or other property to a senior member of staff.
- Pastoral support for pupils known to have an unhealthy relationship with alcohol could include counsellor support, referral to support organisations, a strict, structured regime in school, a supportive contract or any other strategy deemed helpful for that individual student.

Sanctions:

- A student who consumes alcohol on the school premises or within the context of any school event (including trips, work experience, theatre visits, Duke of Edinburgh, etc) will be externally excluded and given a warning about the possibility of permanent exclusion should the offence occur again. She may also be asked to sign a supportive contract.
- A student who consumes alcohol near the school premises, within school hours, will be externally excluded.
- A student who consumes alcohol near the school premises or whilst in school uniform, out of school hours, will be externally excluded.
- Repeated offences could result in permanent exclusion from the school.

Smoking (including e-cigarettes)

Smoking poses a serious hazard to the health of young people and, because of its addictive nature, can have long term consequences. Whilst some consider e-cigarettes to be a safer option, they still pose a threat, particularly because of their largely unregulated nature (therefore contents can be variable in potency) and because they can act as a gateway into other substance abuse.

The school's policy is that pupils must not smoke cigarettes or e-cigarettes/vapes on or in the vicinity of the school premises or whilst wearing school uniform. The use of cigarettes and e-cigarettes/vapes is also forbidden in any school context, including trips, evening activities, Duke of Edinburgh expeditions, etc. The school's view is that the possession, use or supply of cigarettes (including e-cigarettes/vapes) in school-related contexts will not be condoned and will be treated as a serious disciplinary offence. It may result in the offending pupil's exclusion from the school.

We aim to assist parents and girls through education in the prevention of substance abuse. We provide pastoral care and support for all pupils within the context of a whole school community. Students are taught about the dangers and effects of smoking (including e-cigarettes/vapes) in PSHCE lessons.

Response to incidents in school involving cigarette smoking (including e-cigarettes/vapes):

All incidents involving actual or suspected smoking in school, in close proximity to school, in school uniform, or in a school context will be reported to the Headmistress.

- While staff are always willing to offer sensitive advice and support to pupils, students should be aware that any information divulged to staff about illegal activity cannot be held in confidence and will be passed to the Headmistress.
- While respecting pupils' rights to privacy, where there are reasonable grounds, the Headmistress may require a pupil to show the contents of her locker or other property to a senior member of staff
- Where there is perceived to be a need for counselling, the school will provide help and support and advice about professional services available.

Sanctions:

- A student who is found smoking on the school premises will be externally excluded for one day in the first instance.
- A student who is found smoking near the school premises in school uniform (Years 7-11) or not in school uniform (Sixth Form) within school hours will be externally excluded for one day in the first instance.
- A student who is found smoking near the school premises in school uniform out of school hours will be internally excluded for one day in the first instance. A repeat offence would result in external exclusion.
- Repeated offences could result in permanent exclusion from the school.

Sources of external support

Some of the main drug support organisations are listed below.

Adfam: https://adfam.org.uk/ - focuses on support for families

ASH: https://ash.org.uk/ - action on smoking and health

Drinkaware: https://www.drinkaware.co.uk/ - promotes responsible drinking

FRANK: https://www.talktofrank.com/ - drugs awareness campaign and support / advice

Re-Solv: https://www.re-solv.org/ - focuses on solvent and volatile substance abuse

We are with you: https://www.wearewithyou.org.uk/ - support with alcohol, drugs or mental health from a local service or online

Appendix 1 – The Searching of Pupils

Annex B: Search and confiscation

1. Introduction

1.1 Investigation into drug-related incidents may involve a decision as to whether or not it is reasonable and proportionate to carry out a search, whether to use reasonable force, whether to confiscate or dispose of any item found, whether to inform parents, and whether to inform the police.

1.2 Detailed guidance is provided in Searching, screening and confiscation DFE July 2022 (this is still the most recent update):

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091132/Searching__Screening_and_Confiscation_guidance_July_2022.pdf

1.3 The key points relevant to drugs are set out below for ease of reference.

2. Power to search

2.1 With consent

There is a power to search pupils for any item with their consent where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the pupil may have a prohibited item or an item banned by the school rules. The member of staff should ensure the pupil understands the reason for the search and how it will be conducted so that their agreement is informed.

2.2 Without consent

Heads and staff authorised by the Head have a statutory power to search without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a pupil may have a prohibited item or an item banned by the school rules for which a search can be made.

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, or to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil)

The school's banned items are:

- Vapes and e-cigarettes

Subject to the search rules below, schools can search clothing and possessions (any goods over which the pupil has or appears to have control), including pockets, bags, desks and lockers.

3. Search rules

3.1 There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting a pupil is in possession of a prohibited item or an item banned by the school rules for which a search can be made. Before any search takes place, the member of staff conducting the search should explain to the pupil why they are being searched, how and where the search will take place, and provide the opportunity to ask questions.

3.2 The staff member conducting the search must be the same sex as the pupil and there must be another staff member present as a witness, who should also be the same sex as the pupil if at all possible. In exceptional circumstances, a staff member not of the same sex may search a pupil (with or without a witness present) if the staff member believes there is a risk that serious harm will be caused to a person if the search is not carried out as a matter of urgency, and it is not reasonably practicable for the search to be carried out by a member of staff who is the same sex as the pupil or for the search to be carried out in the presence of another member of staff.

3.3 It is important to record the basis for reasonable grounds for the search e.g. staff heard pupils discussing the item, or suspicious behaviour of a pupil.

3.4 Location: Searches can only be carried out on school premises, or if off school premises, where the member of staff has lawful control or charge of the pupil, e.g. on trips.

3.5 Searches can be of a pupil's clothing and possessions (any goods over which the pupil appears to have control including pockets, bags, desks and lockers). However, you cannot require a pupil to remove any clothing other than outer clothing (not worn next to skin, or immediately over a garment that is being worn as underwear). A member of staff's power to search does not permit them to conduct a strip search: such searches may only be carried out by police officers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) Code A and in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) Code C.

3.6 Heads may want to:

3.6.1 Consider setting out in their local policies or internally who is authorised to carry out searches, although staff can of course be authorised on a case-by-case basis;

3.6.2 Consider whether authorised staff require additional training for this - Heads cannot require staff (other than security staff) to carry out a search if they refuse; and

3.6.3 Check that it is clear in the school's behaviour policy those items which are prohibited, and (separately) the items which are banned by the school rules.

3.7. Following a search and whether or not any items have been found, staff should consider if the reasons for the search, the search itself, or the outcome may give cause to suspect that the pupil is suffering or is likely to suffer harm. Consideration should be given to whether any specific support is needed. In this instance, staff should follow the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and speak with the DSL as set out in Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education. See Section 6 'Confiscation' below for guidance on items found as a result of a search.

4. Informing parents/guardians

4.1 Schools are not required to inform parents before a search takes place, or to seek their consent to

search their child. However, schools may take the view that it would be appropriate to involve parents/guardians prior to the search, to avoid allegations, for example, that the child could not give informed consent, or was "ambushed".

4.2 As a matter of best practice, and except as noted below, parents should be informed of any search for a prohibited item and the outcome of the search as soon as is practicable. A member of staff should inform the parents of what, if anything, has been confiscated and the resulting action the school has taken, including any sanctions applied.*.

4.3 Schools should consider that in some circumstances it might also be necessary to inform parents of a search for an item banned by the school rules.

*An exception to this is if there may be a safeguarding reason as to why it may not be in the best interests of the child for parents/guardians to be informed. In such cases, the DSL should liaise with the LADO in accordance with the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and further safeguarding information and guidance available on the GDST intranet, and act in accordance with this advice. Advice can also be sought from the Legal department at Trust Office.

5. Use of reasonable force

5.1 It is worth reiterating the guidance on the use of reasonable force available on the GDST intranet, as this may be relevant in the context of either a search without consent, or if there is a concern that a pupil may be harmed if action is not taken:

All members of staff (and other staff whom the Head has temporarily put in charge of pupils such as volunteers or parents accompanying students on a school organised visit and volunteers with the Head's permission) are legally entitled to use reasonable force to control or restrain pupils but must not use force as a punishment. This entitlement applies not only whilst on school premises but also whenever a teacher (or other person with the Head's permission) has lawful control or charge of pupils.

In addition to the general power to use reasonable force, Heads and staff authorised by the Head can "use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances to conduct a search for prohibited items including, but not limited to, illegal drugs, tobacco and cigarette papers. However force cannot be used to search for items banned under the school rules, and not otherwise in the list of prohibited items.

Safe methods of reasonable force must be used for the shortest period of time necessary and with the minimum amount of force necessary to achieve the desired result.

All incidents involving use of restraint must be reported and recorded in accordance with the school's own internal policies and procedures.

When using reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving pupils with SEND, mental health or medical conditions, schools should carefully recognise the additional vulnerability of these groups. They should also consider their duties under the Equality Act 2010 in relation to making reasonable adjustments:

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents

5.2 For further information schools should refer to the DfE guidance on Use of Reasonable Force: advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies – July 2013:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a819959ed915d74e6233224/Use_of_reasonable_force_advice_Reviewed_July_2015.pdf

6 Confiscation / what to do with items found

6.1 As a general rule,

an authorised staff member carrying out a search can confiscate any item that they have reasonable grounds for suspecting:

• poses a risk to staff or pupils;

• is prohibited, or identified in the school rules for which a search can be made, or

• is evidence in relation to an offence

6.2 Items can be confiscated, retained or disposed of as a disciplinary penalty, when it is reasonable to do so.

6.3 Specific items:

6.3.1 Where illegal drugs are found or substances believed to be illegal drugs and/or other illegal items are found, these should generally be delivered to the police as soon as possible, but may be disposed of if the person thinks there is good reason to do so.

6.3.2 Confiscated items suspected to be illegal should be sealed in a plastic bag with details of the date and time of the find and witness present, and stored in a secure location until it is handed to the police.

6.3.3 Alcohol, tobacco and cigarette papers are not illegal but are prohibited items. They may be retained or disposed of as appropriate, but not returned to the pupil.

6.3.4 Members of staff should use their judgement to decide to return, retain or dispose of e-cigarettes and other drugs which are not prohibited but banned under the school rules.

7 Police

7.1 When determining what is a good reason for not delivering illegal drugs or stolen items to the Police, the member of staff should consider all relevant circumstances and use their professional judgement to determine whether they can safely dispose of the article/substance.

7.2 The possession, supply, or taking of drugs may involve a criminal offence, and effective liaison with the police may help in the appropriate handling of such incidents. The police would not normally need to be involved in cases of legal drugs, but schools may wish to inform trading standards or the police about the inappropriate sale or supply of tobacco, alcohol, legal highs or volatile substances to pupils in the local area.

7.3 The law does not require the school to inform the police of the name of the pupil from whom the drugs were taken, but the guidance advises this.

The DfE guidance searching, screening and confiscation (July 2022 - Updated July 2023) states:

Searching can play a critical role in ensuring that schools are safe environments for all pupils and staff. It is a vital measure to safeguard and promote staff and pupil welfare, and to maintain high standards of behaviour through which pupils can learn and thrive.

Headteachers and staff they authorise have a statutory power to search a pupil or their possessions where they have reasonable grounds to suspect that the pupil may have a prohibited item listed in paragraph 31 or any other item that the school rules identify as an item which may be searched for.

The list of prohibited items is:

• *knives and weapons;*

• alcohol;

• illegal drugs;

• stolen items;

• any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be used: to commit an offence, or to cause personal injury to, or damage to property of; any person (including the pupil).

• tobacco and cigarette papers;

• fireworks; and

• pornographic images.

List of banned items:

- *Vapes and e-cigarettes*

Under common law, school staff have the power to search a pupil for any item if the pupil agrees. The member of staff should ensure the pupil understands the reason for the search and how it will be conducted so that their agreement is informed.

Only the headteacher, or a member of staff authorised by the headteacher, can carry out a search. When conducting a search the member of staff authorised by the Headteacher needs to following the DfE guidance:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091132/Searching__Screening_and_Confiscation_guidance_July_2022.pdf

Appendix 2

OHS Supportive Contract in support of the School's Drugs, Alcohol & Smoking Policy

Date: _____ Full name of pupil: _____ Pupil's date of birth: _____

I have made a voluntary admission that I have violated the terms of the School's Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking Policy. As an alternative to permanent exclusion, the Head has offered me a supportive regime under which:

- I agree to abide by the terms of the School's Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking Policy, which I have read and understood. I hereby pledge that I will not violate the terms of this policy again whilst at Oxford High.
- For the remainder of my school career, without obligation on the part of the School, I may at any time be asked to be subject to a drugs test or have my bag / belongings / locker searched, even if no specific grounds exist at that time to suggest that I have been involved with drugs or substances.
- I agree to be subject to this regime and to co-operate with the School in every respect. I understand that the School will take all reasonable care to preserve my confidentiality and human rights in the operation of this regime.

I also understand that, if without good reason, I fail to adhere to the terms of this contract or if a test proves positive, I would be required to leave Oxford High School.

Signed (pupil): _____

Declaration of parents/guardian/education guardian:

I/We, the undersigned, have read and agreed to the Oxford High School Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking Policy and this Appendix. For my/our part, I/we accept the Head's offer of a supportive contract for the above-named pupil.

I/We undertake to co-operate with the screening procedure in all respects and to pay any associated charges.

Signed: _____
Full Name: _____
Relationship to Pupil: _____

Signed: _____
Full Name: _____
Relationship to Pupil: _____

Date: _____