

# Deansrath Community College

## Substance Use Policy



Reviewed: March 2022

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## **Introduction:**

Deansrath Community College is committed to addressing the needs of the whole school in relation to substance use. We believe that the whole school community, i.e. Students, Staff, Parents/Guardians and Board of Management need to work together and that co-operation is essential to the acceptance and implementation of the policy.

It has been agreed that a drug is: **Any chemical substance which changes the way the body feels, thinks or behaves.**

This school recognises that substances – **both legal and illegal** – are available in the local community and that the school, being a part of this community, will have substance-use incidents which need to be handled in a consistent and sensitive way.

Deansrath Community College also acknowledges that it has an important role to play in Substance Use Education, both in terms of prevention and referral options for those who use such substances.

### **Deansrath Community College Mission Statement**

**Our mission in Deansrath Community College is to  
create a safe learning environment within the community  
which acknowledges diversity, fosters mutual respect  
celebrates achievement, recognises the needs of the individual,  
challenging all to reach their full potential.**

## **The School Ethos:**

This school believes that the personal and social development of each member of the school community is important. In relation to our Social, Personal and Health Education Policy, the school takes the following position in relation to substance use:

### **Substance Use/Misuse in the College**

Deansrath Community College does not accept the possession, use or supply of illegal substances on school premises or on school trips or events. This applies to all members of the school community.

### **Medical Policy**

- No medication will be administered to students by any member of staff
- Parents/Guardians must inform the College of a need for their child to take medication. This should be noted on the child's enrolment form.
- Students are solely responsible for taking their own medication. (In as far as possible students should take medication in their own time outside of school)
- Provision will be made for the safe keeping of student's medication in the event of it being a potential danger to others.
- Staff will be informed of students who have specific medical needs.

# **THE SUBSTANCE USE POLICY**

## **4 KEY AREAS**

- 1. Substance Use Education Programmes**
- 2. Managing Substance Use Related Incidents**
- 3. Training and Staff Development**
- 4. Monitoring, Review and Evaluation**

# 1.SUBSTANCE USE EDUCATION

Deansrath Community College is committed to providing a comprehensive and timetabled drug education programme for all students as part of the Social, Personal and Health Education Programme.

Our educational aims in relation to Substance Use Education are:

- a) To increase the self-esteem and confidence of our young people
- b) To equip young people with personal and social skills
- c) To enable young people to make informed, healthy and responsible choices
- d) To provide honest age appropriate information on substances.
- e) To minimise the harm caused by substance use through offering supportive interventions.
- f) To support the young person and their family in dealing with substance misuse.

These aims will be met through the following actions:

- All teachers involved in **SPHE** will be given the opportunity to avail of relevant training on a regular basis.
- The Care Team with input from the SPHE Co-ordinator, Guidance Counsellor, Home School Community Liaison Officer, Health and Safety Officer, Chaplain and Student Counsellor will work together to co-ordinate the substance use policy.
- Staff teaching the Substance Use Education Programmes will be given the opportunity to avail of in-service training in S.P.H.E. as Substance Use Education is taught through this subject.
- All teachers will be given the opportunity to avail of in-service training relating to Substance Use Information and Awareness training.
- A Healthy Lifestyle Week/Substance Use Awareness Week will be run once a year. This will be organised by the S.P.H.E. Co-ordinator and Home School Community Liaison teacher and will run in conjunction with local schools and local agencies.
- A Noticeboard will be set up in the college in order to provide relevant information on Substance Use.
- The School will offer supports such as Counselling and School Completion Interventions to students and their family in relation to substance misuse. Every effort will be made to facilitate the student and family accessing of supports within the local community i.e. Neart le Chéile, Tus Nua etc.

**Visiting Speakers**

We believe that trained teachers are in the best position to carry out Substance Use Education but sometimes it may be appropriate to use an outside speaker to supplement or reinforce the work done in the context of the S.P.H.E. programme. In adherence to best practice guidelines we will not invite ex-drug users to give input. We will liaise with and use the support offered by the LDTF.

**Parents/Guardians**

Parents/Guardians are to be made aware of what is happening in the school with regard to Substance Use Education by way of letters and parents' meetings. Information on Substance Use Education and awareness courses will also be made available to parents/guardians. This will run in conjunction with a Drug Awareness Week and will be organised by the S.P.H.E Co-ordinator and Home School Community Liaison teacher.

## 2. MANAGING SUBSTANCE USE INCIDENTS

**2A. Procedure to follow when a student is suspected of being under the influence of a substance which includes, amongst others, alcohol, tobacco, solvents, sedatives, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis and opiates.**

The College realises that certain behaviours are symptoms of general teenage behaviour and are not necessarily a sign of substance use. Certain guidelines will be used to ascertain whether a particular behaviour is a result of general teenage behaviour or of substance use (Appendix A). These decisions will be made using the professional experience of a teacher who has observed a change in behaviour in a student that is known to them.

If a student presents for class and the teacher observes that the student is exhibiting unusual behaviour (see Common Symptoms of Drug Abuse — Appendix A) the following procedure applies:

1. **SEEK HELP:** The teacher should send another student to the office with a note seeking assistance if help is required during the class period. The Principal/ Deputy Principal in consultation with key personnel will be informed of the situation.
2. **ACCERTAIN PROBLEM:** The Principal/Deputy Principal/Key Personnel will discuss the situation and if it was suspected that a substance had been taken. The student will be asked to go to the Principal/Deputy Principal's office. A conversation will take place with the student in a non-judgemental fashion. For example, it may be said the "the teacher is worried about you to-day as you don't seem to be yourself". If the Principal/Deputy Principal and or Key Personnel suspect that the student has misused a substance, the parents/guardians of the student will be notified.
3. **Notify Parents/Guardians and Take Action**
  - The Principal/Deputy Principal and or Key Personnel will speak with the parents/guardians expressing concern that the behaviour/symptoms of the student may indicate substance misuse. (See Appendix C).
  - The situation will be discussed with the parents and suggestions given as to how the school and home could work together to support the student.
  - Counselling by the school counsellor will be offered or services in the area will be suggested. (See Appendix F)
  - If it is considered that the student is in need of medical attention, emergency medical assistance will be called. (See Appendix B)
  - If the student is exhibiting volatile and/or aggressive behaviour and is difficult to control within the school, parents/guardians will be asked to take the student home. In extreme circumstance if it is deemed a considerable health and safety risk due to an escalation of aggressive behaviour, it may be necessary to call the

Gardaí.

- 4. CARE TEAM SUPPORT:** If parents/guardians were not contactable and therefore unable to come to the school, the student will be put under the supervision the custody of one of the care team in the school until a parent could come to the school. This would include the student counsellors, the home school community liaison teacher, and the chaplain or guidance counsellor or nominated staff members. At the end of the school day if contact has not been made with parents/guardians or any contact person previously agreed by the parents the DLP may contact Social Services.

**FOLLOW UP:** If parents/guardians were not met on the day of the incident, they will be asked to come to the school to discuss the situation as soon as possible. In the event of the parents/guardians not contacting the school within two school days, efforts will be made by the school through HSCL/SCP to engage with the parents/guardians. The student will remain at home until this engagement has begun. The various options for support as outlined above would be discussed. If after repeated efforts parent/guardians fail to engage with the school, this becomes a Child Protection issue and guidelines will be followed.

**SANCTION:**

This may include up to a maximum of five days' suspension and/ or referral to the Board of Management.

**2B: Procedure to follow when illegal substances are found on the premises.**

- The substance will be seized – it will be retained and not destroyed so that the Gardaí may dispose of it.

**2C: Procedure to follow when a student is found using a substance or in possession of a substance or related paraphernalia:**

**I. CIGARETTES/E CIGARETTES**

Smoking is not allowed on the premises of Deansrath Community College.

**Procedure to follow when a student is found smoking or in possession of cigarettes on the school premises:**

- If a student is found smoking in the school premises, the student will be asked to hand over



- the cigarettes and lighter by a staff member.
- The parent/guardian will be notified that their son/daughter is in breach of the Policy on Substance Use.

**SANCTION:** The student will incur a one-day suspension.

## **II. ALCOHOL**

The consumption of alcohol is not permitted on the College premises.

**Procedure to follow when a student is found drinking alcohol or has alcohol in their possession on the school premises:**

### **Notify Parents/Guardians and Take Action**

- The Principal/Deputy Principal and or Key Personnel will speak with the parents/guardians expressing concern that the behaviour/symptoms of the student may indicate alcohol misuse. (See Appendix C).
- The situation will be discussed with the parents and suggestions given as to how the school and home could work together to support the student.
- Counselling by the school counsellor will be offered or services in the area will be suggested. (See Appendix F) If it is considered that the student is in need of medical attention, emergency medical assistance will be called ( See Appendix B)
- If the student is exhibiting volatile and/or aggressive behaviour and is difficult to control within the school, parents/guardians will be asked to take the student home. In extreme circumstance if it is deemed a considerable health and safety risk due to an escalation of aggressive behaviour, it may be necessary to call the Gardaí.
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**SANCTION:** The student will incur a suspension.

## **III. OTHER ILLICT DRUGS SEDATIVES (EXCLUDING ALCOHOL), STIMULANTS, SOLVENTS, HALLUCINOGENS, CANNABIS AND OPIATES.**

Illicit Drug Use is not allowed on the premises of Deansrath Community College.

**Procedure to follow when a student is found taking a prohibited substance from the above categories or has them in their possession:**

- The Principal/Deputy Principal and or Key Personnel will speak with the parents/guardians expressing concern that the behaviour/symptoms of the student may indicate substance misuse. (See Appendix C).
- The situation will be discussed with the parents and suggestions given as to how the school and home could work together to support the student.
- Counselling by the school counsellor will be offered or services in the area will be suggested. (See appendix F)
- If it is considered that the student is in need of medical attention, emergency medical assistance will be called.
- If the student is exhibiting volatile and/or aggressive behaviour and is difficult to control within the school, parents/guardians will be asked to take the student home. In extreme circumstance if it is deemed a considerable health and safety risk due to an escalation of aggressive behaviour, it may be necessary to call the Gardaí.

#### **SANCTION:**

This may include up to a maximum of five days' suspension and/ or referral to the Board of Management and referral to the Gardaí.

- 1. CARE TEAM SUPPORT:** If parents/guardians were not contactable and therefore unable to come to the school, the student will be put under the supervision the custody of one of the care team in the school until a parent could come to the school. This would include the student counsellors, the home school community liaison teacher, and the chaplain or guidance counsellor or nominated staff members. At the end of the school day if contact has not been made with parents/guardians or any contact person previously agreed by the parents the DLP may contact Social Services.

**2D: Procedure to follow when a person (parent/teacher/student) expresses concerns related to suspected substance use of a student.**

- Principal and/or Deputy Principal/Year Head will be notified by the person to whom concerns were expressed.
- The student will be encouraged to meet with the Student Counsellor and/or the teacher may seek the advice of the student counsellor.
- Recommendations may include:
  - a) Internal Referral – counselling with the Student Counsellor or
  - b) External Referral- referral to agencies such as Neart le Chéile/HSE Adolescent Drug Counselling Services.

**2E: Procedure to follow when a student expresses concerns related to their own substance use.**

- The teacher will listen to the concerns of the student. The student will be told by the teacher that they may not be able to keep the information confidential.
- The teacher concerned will notify the Designated Liaison Person (DLP), Principal and/or Deputy Principal as per Child Protection Guidelines.
- The student will be encouraged to meet with the Student Counsellor and/or the teacher may seek advice from the Student Counsellor
- Recommendations may include a) Internal referral b) External referral

**2F: Procedure to follow when a member of staff reports to work under the influence of a substance.**

- If a member of staff reports for work and is under the influence of a substance, the matter will be reported to the school management.
- This will be dealt with in accordance with employment law and the Professional Code of Conduct for Teachers 2016. <http://www.teachingcouncil.ie/en/Publications/Fitness-to-Teach/Code-of-Professional-Conduct-for-Teachers1.pdf>

**2G: Procedure to follow when a parent/visitor comes to the school under the influence of a substance.**

- If a staff member suspects that a parent/guardian or visitor has come to the school under the influence of a substance the matter should be reported to school management.
- The parent or visitor may be asked to leave the premises for health and safety reasons. They will arrange for someone to collect them or get a taxi home.
- Parent/Guardian will be contacted for follow-up by Principal after the incident.
- Year Head will link in with student

### 3. TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

- **INSERVICE:** All staff will receive training on the subject of Substance Use by means of staff in-service days, to include information on categories of substances, effects of use/misuse and signs of use/misuse.
- **CLONDALKIN DRUGS and ALCOHOL TASK FORCE:** A number of staff members have linked up with the Clondalkin drugs task force and will continue to receive training from this group.
- **CO-ORDINATION OF SUBSTANCE USE POLICY:** The substance use policy will be co-ordinated within the college by the SPHE Co-ordinator, Health and Safety Officer, Student Counsellors, Chaplain and Guidance counsellor.
- **S.P.H.E. SUPPORT SERVICE:** Teachers of S.P.H.E. will receive education on substance use from the S.P.H.E. support service.

### 4. MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

It has been agreed upon that the Substance Use Policy will be monitored by using a Drug Related Incident Report Form (Appendix E). Any incidents relating to substance misuse will be recorded on this form and placed in a file in the main office.

The policy will be reviewed at least every three years or as required.

## **5. APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX A:**

#### **COMMON SYMPTOMS OF DRUG ABUSE**

1. Change in character (loss of truthfulness becomes a necessity to cover up their way of life).
2. Poor physical appearance
3. Unusual outbreaks of temper.
4. Using excess money, borrowing money.
5. Stealing monies to purchase drugs.
6. Diminished or increased appetite
7. Spending considerable time away from home.
8. Changes in attendance at work / school / college
9. Wearing of sunglasses at inappropriate times (hiding dilated or constricted pupils)

**These symptoms could be caused by many factors other than drugs. Therefore it is important that we do not jump to conclusions.**

#### **MANIFESTATIONS OF SPECIFIC DRUGS:**

##### **A. Glue Sniffing.**

1. Odour of substance inhaled on clothes or breath
2. Traces of glue on clothes, hair, hands.
3. Spots or burns around the nose and mouth.
4. Excessive nasal secretion.
5. Watering and redness of the eyes.
6. Poor muscular control
7. Drowsiness or unconsciousness.
8. Presence of small plastic bags containing fluids / crisp bags hidden away.
9. Disturbed behaviour - likened to drunkenness.
10. Dizziness, headaches.
11. Loss of energy, complexion becoming sallow.
12. Lack of judgement and awareness.
13. Feeling sick and loss of appetite
14. Lack of energy and tendency to doze.
15. Mood swings.
16. Confused conversation.
17. Truancy.
18. Small groups congregating in sheds or remote parts of grounds at break times.

## **B. Barbiturate Abuser**

1. Drowsiness.
2. Staggering.
3. Lack of interest.
4. Appear disoriented.
5. Withdrawal symptoms could follow a pattern:  
12/24 hrs – dizziness, insomnia, anxiety.  
24/36 hrs – fainting, vomiting, hands shaking, muscles twitching  
36/48 hrs – epileptic fits and delirium
6. Individuals should receive hospital treatment where there is any doubt regarding quantity consumed, as overdoses can lead to long coma and possible brain damage

## **C. Amphetamine Abuser – Stimulants**

1. Pupils dilated
2. Excessive activity
3. Irritability
4. Dizziness
5. Dry mouth, bad breath, mouth ulcers
6. Suppressed appetite
7. Weight loss
8. Insomnia

## **D. Marijuana Abuser – Cannabis**

**Difficult to recognise unless under the influence at the time they are being observed**

1. Changes in visual perception
2. Impaired ability to speak or write coherently
3. Distorted judgement
4. Intensified touch, taste and smell
5. Loss of effectiveness
6. Impaired verbal facility.
7. In later stages one becomes sleepy or stuporous.
8. Inability to concentrate for long periods.
9. Excitable - inane laughter.
10. Increased hunger and thirst.
11. Bloodshot conjunctivals, constant use of eye drops.
12. Needing of sunglasses in unnecessary surroundings.

**E. Narcotic – (Heroin, Morphine, etc.)**

1. If inhaling the drug in powder form, this causes redness and rawness.
2. If injecting, the scars can be found.
3. Pupils are constricted.
4. Abuser becomes lethargic and drowsy. “Goofing off” – Looks like they are nodding off
5. Loss of appetite.
6. Speech slow and slurred.

**F. Hallucinogen Abuser – (L.S.D., S.T.P., Mescaline)**

1. Altered perceptions.
2. Distorting of time and space.
3. Can intensify depression or fear.
4. Changes in mood and behaviour.
5. Lessening of inhibitions.
6. Dilated pupils.
7. Affects body temperature and blood pressure

## APPENDIX B:

### Drug Situations - Medical Emergencies

The procedures for a medical emergency apply when a person is at immediate risk of harm. A person who is unconscious, having trouble breathing, seriously confused or disoriented or who has taken a harmful, toxic substance, should be responded to as an emergency.

IF IN ANY DOUBT, CALL MEDICAL HELP

#### BEFORE ASSISTANCE ARRIVES:

##### If the person is conscious:

- Ask the person what has happened and attempt to identify any drug used
- Collect any drug sample and any vomit for medical analysis
- Keep the person under observation, warm and quiet
- **Do not** induce vomiting
- **Do not** give the person a hot drink as this increases the blood circulation and absorption of a substance

##### If the person is unconscious:

- **Do not** move the person if a fall is likely to have led to spinal or other serious injury which may not be obvious
- Ensure the person can breathe and place in the recovery position
- Ask friends or others present what has happened and if possible identify any drug used
- **Do not** give anything by mouth
- **Do not** attempt to make the person sit or stand
- **Do not** leave the person unattended or in the charge of a young person

The  
Recovery  
Position



#### WHEN MEDICAL HELP ARRIVES:

- Pass on any information available, including vomit and any drug samples
- If necessary, arrange for an appropriate adult to accompany the person to hospital
- Contact appropriate persons and complete a drug related situation report form as soon as you have dealt with the emergency.



## Appendix C

### Guidelines for meeting with Parents or Guardians

It is important that young people involved in drug related situations are not isolated or marginalised. Foróige needs to support parents or guardians involvement in order to ensure that the young person's needs and issues are dealt with appropriately and sensitively.

- Set up a meeting as soon as possible between the Staff member, Volunteer if appropriate, young person and parent/guardian. Depending on individual circumstances it may be appropriate to, for example, arrange for the Staff member and parents or guardians to meet privately first.
- Decide with parents or guardians if others need to attend.
- Agree the venue and the time of the meeting with the young person and parents or guardians.
- Make sure there is enough time set aside for the meeting and that the environment is comfortable and free from intrusion.

#### Putting parents at ease:

- Be aware of the fears or anxieties parents or guardians might have.
- Empathise with the family's circumstances.
- Recognise the responsibility and expertise of parents or guardians.
- Build alliance with parents or guardians.

#### Content of meeting:

*Treat parents supportively. This is a crisis for them.*

- Talk about the specific things you have noticed in relation to the young person's behaviour.
- Pass on the concerns of the organisation.
- Seek the concern of parents or guardians.
- Outline Foróige's guidelines.
- Acknowledge the young person's personal responsibility for his or her behaviour and his or her role in deciding what to do next.
- Ask parents or guardians how they feel and how Foróige can have a positive input on the young person's situation.
- Inform them of the support services available to them and their son, daughter or ward outside Foróige.
- Arrange for a follow-up meeting if necessary.

## APPENDIX D:

### Drugs and the Law

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There are several laws that restrict and regulate the production, sale and availability of drugs. Some of the most relevant ones are outlined below.

#### MISUSE OF DRUGS ACTS 1977 & 1984

As stated in the Misuse of Drugs Act:

Possession or use of an illegal substance is a criminal offence. It is also a crime to aid, abet, counsel or induce a person into committing the crime of possession of an illegal drug.

*"Drug misuse includes possession of a drug, including a controlled drug within the Meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Acts, and/or the sale, supply or consumption by whatever means of any drug or controlled drug."*

A controlled drug is as defined in the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977 and 1984.

These Acts are intended to prevent the non-medical use of drugs; they attempt to control a range of illegal drugs.

#### The Misuse of Drugs Acts states that there are several specific offences which include:

- Simple possession (a small amount for the carrier's own use)
- Possession with intent to supply
- Growing opium poppies, cannabis and coca plants.
- Forging prescriptions.
- Owners and occupiers of premises knowingly allowing drug dealing on their premises.
- Import or export and production of controlled drugs.
- Printing or selling of publications that advertise drug-using equipment, or that may encourage the use of controlled drugs.

To enforce the Misuse of Drugs Acts, the Gardaí have powers that allow them to stop, detain and search individuals and vehicles **without a warrant** if the Gardaí have reasonable cause to suspect a drug related offence.

Customs and Excise Officials have similar powers.

## **OTHER LAWS**

**Child Care Act 1991** – Section 74 of this Act prohibits the sale of glue, aerosols etc to anyone under the age of 18, if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the young person will inhale the product to cause intoxication.

**The Intoxicating Liquor Act 1988** – This Act prohibits the sale of alcohol to anyone under the age of 18, the buying of alcohol for anyone under the age of 18, and the possession/consumption of alcohol in a public place by anyone under 18.

**The Tobacco (Health Promotion and Protection) Act 1988** – This prohibits the sale of tobacco to anyone under 18 years of age; it also restricts smoking in public places e.g. cinemas.

## **Penalties**

The penalties for being found guilty of drug-related offences vary greatly. In general, penalties for supply or production of illegal drugs are greater than penalties for possession of drugs for one's own personal use. Young people under the age of 18 are dealt with under the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme.

### **Possession for Personal Use – Maximum Penalties**

#### **Cannabis**

- 1st Offence €635 fine
- 2nd Offence €1,270 fine
- 3rd Offence 3 years imprisonment or unlimited fine or both

#### **Other Controlled Drugs – Maximum Penalties**

- 7 years imprisonment or unlimited fine or both

#### **Possession for the Purpose of Supply**

- Maximum Penalty: Life imprisonment or fine (unlimited) or both

A CONVICTION FOR ANY MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT OFFENCE CAN AFFECT FUTURE EMPLOYMENT. MANY COUNTRIES, INCLUDING AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES MAY REFUSE VISAS TO PEOPLE WITH DRUG CONVICTIONS.

*N.B.: Drug Laws are complex and the above notes should not be taken as legal advice*

# APPENDIX E: DRUG RELATED INCIDENT FORM REPORT



## Deansrath Community College

### Drug Related Situation Report Form

To indicate type of situation, please circle one or more of the boxes below.

Medical Emergency	Discovery of use or supply	Disclosure	Suspicion of use/Allegation	Concern expressed	Intoxication	Adult Use	Other
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### Record of a Drug Related Situation

Name(s) of person(s) involved:	
Date incident occurred:	Report form completed by:

First Aid given?	Yes ____	First Aid given by:
	No ____	
Ambulance/Doctor called?	Yes ____	Called by:
	No ____	At time:

Drug involved (if known – or a brief description):		
Sample found?	Yes ____	If an illegal substance, confiscated and placed in locked box by:
	No ____	In the presence of:
Date handed over to Gardaí:	By:	



## **Appendix F SERVICES IN THE AREA**

**(taken from Clondalkin Drugs & Alcohol Task Force website)**

[www.clondalkindrugtaskforce.ie](http://www.clondalkindrugtaskforce.ie)

### **Clondalkin Drugs & Alcohol Task Force**

A1 Weatherwell Business Park

Clondalkin Dublin 22.

Tel: (01) 457 9445

Fax: (01) 457 9422

E-mail: [coordinator@cdatf.ie](mailto:coordinator@cdatf.ie)

**Sandra Mullen** - [Coordinator@cdatf.ie](mailto:Coordinator@cdatf.ie)

### **Tara Deacy**

Prevention and Intervention Officer

Email address: [prevention@cdatf.ie](mailto:prevention@cdatf.ie)

### **Jennifer Clancy**

Treatment and Rehabilitation Officer

Email address: [rehabilitation@cdtf.ie](mailto:rehabilitation@cdtf.ie)

### **Laura Fox**

Administrator -

Email address: [admin@cdatf.ie](mailto:admin@cdatf.ie)

### **Eleanor Floyd**

Financial Administrator -

Email address: [accounts@cdatf.ie](mailto:accounts@cdatf.ie)

## **CLONDALKIN FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES**

If you are living with someone who is affected by drug or alcohol misuse, you probably have lots of questions or perhaps you are not sure how to cope.

There are services locally that can help you. Below is a list of local family support services that you may find useful.

- [CASP](#)
- [Clondalkin Tus Nua](#)
- [Neart Le Cheile](#)
- [Dochas Family Centre](#)

### **CASP (Clondalkin Addiction Support Programme)**

Maria Finn

Muriel Boothman Centre,

Ballyowen Meadows,

Fonthill Road,

Clondalkin Dublin 22.

Tel: 01 616 6750

Fax: 616 6755

Email: [info@casp.ie](mailto:info@casp.ie)

CASP: Provides a range of services for drug users and their families living in the North Clondalkin Area. These include, detox and methadone programmes, counselling, family therapy, health promotion, holistic therapies and more.

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**Clondalkin Tus Nua**

Rosie McGlone  
New Nangor Road  
Clondalkin, Dublin 22

Email: [ctn.projectmanager@gmail.com](mailto:ctn.projectmanager@gmail.com)

Clondalkin Tus Nua provides support to parents, partners and siblings of drug misusers. Offering one to one support and group work in a safe and confidential environment. Providing information, advice support, counselling, holistic therapies, referrals and more.

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**Neart Le Cheile**

Unit 1-2  
Neilstown Shopping Centre,  
Neilstown Road,  
Clondalkin, Dublin 22.  
Tel: (01) 457 3515

Email: [neartlecheile@gmail.com](mailto:neartlecheile@gmail.com)

The Neart Le Cheile project work with parents and families of drugs users and young drug users themselves. Near Le Cheile provides support to parents, grandparents, siblings and children of drug users and to young drug users themselves. They offer advocacy on behalf of families and drug users. They also provide stress management and relaxation therapies such as acupuncture and acupressure.

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**Dochas Family Centre**

Liscarne Gardens  
Clondalkin  
Dublin 22  
Tel : ( 01) 623 4531

Email: [dochasfamilycentre@eircom.net](mailto:dochasfamilycentre@eircom.net)

Dochas work with children who have social, emotional and behavioral needs and their families, who are in the age range of 8-12 years and who attend one of the four local primary schools in north Clondalkin.

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## LINKS

### DRUG INFORMATION

- [www.aboutdrugs.ie](http://www.aboutdrugs.ie)
- [www.dap.ie](http://www.dap.ie) (Drugs Awareness Programme)
- [www.drinkanddrugs.net](http://www.drinkanddrugs.net)
- [www.drugsinfo.ie](http://www.drugsinfo.ie)
- [www.talktofrank.com](http://www.talktofrank.com) (This UK web-site provides information and advice to anyone concerned about drugs)
- [www.ndc.hrb.ie](http://www.ndc.hrb.ie) (The National Documentation Centre)
- [www.byap.ie](http://www.byap.ie) (Drug Treatment, Education & Training; Basic - University Level)
- [www.addictionireland.net](http://www.addictionireland.net) (Evidence Based Drug & Social Justice Research available)

### GOVERNMENT AGENCIES/ RESEARCH AND POLICY

- [www.hrb.ie](http://www.hrb.ie) (The Drug Misuse Research Division of the Health Research Board)
- [www.hse.ie](http://www.hse.ie) (Health Services Executive)
- [www.ihra.net](http://www.ihra.net) (International Harm Reduction Association)
- [www.nacd.ie](http://www.nacd.ie) (The National Advisory Committee on Drugs)
- [www.nta.nhs.uk](http://www.nta.nhs.uk) (The National Treatment Agency is a special health authority, created by the Government in the UK in 2001 to improve the availability, capacity and effectiveness of treatment for problem drug use in England)



- [www.undcp.org](http://www.undcp.org) (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
- [www.drugpolicy.ie](http://www.drugpolicy.ie)
- [www.drugsandalcohol.ie](http://www.drugsandalcohol.ie) (national Documentation Centre - search our repository of Irish drug-related research and use a range of other valuable material)

## SUPPORT

- [www.addictionireland.ie](http://www.addictionireland.ie) (The Drug Treatment Board)
- [www.aldp.ie](http://www.aldp.ie) (Anna Liffey Project)
- [www.dailydose.ie](http://www.dailydose.ie) (Information, support and tools that people require to help them overcome or reduce their substance use problem)
- [www.samaritans.org](http://www.samaritans.org)
- [www.rade.ie](http://www.rade.ie) (Recovery through Art, Drama and Education)
- [www.childline.ie](http://www.childline.ie)
- [www.na.org](http://www.na.org) (Narcotics Anonymous)
- [www.al-anonuk.org.uk](http://www.al-anonuk.org.uk) (Al Anon for family and friends of alcoholics)
- [www.dublinaidssalliance.ie](http://www.dublinaidssalliance.ie)
- [www.gayhealthnetwork.ie](http://www.gayhealthnetwork.ie)
- [www.cchepc.ie](http://www.cchepc.ie) (Hepatitis Help Line)
- [www.mqi.ie](http://www.mqi.ie) (Merchants Quay Ireland)
- [www.alcoholireland.ie](http://www.alcoholireland.ie) (The National Charity for Alcohol related Issues)