

SchoolBeat.cymru



The All Wales School Liaison Core Programme

# Newsletter

Police safeguarding the children of Wales  
through crime prevention education

Number

# 16





# Dear Colleague,

This edition is packed full of information, advice and news to help support you and your school.

**This term's Special Feature is on Drugs and Driving.**

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## ★ SPECIAL FEATURE ★

# Drugs & Driving



### The Law

It is illegal in England and Wales to drive if you:

- are unfit to do so because you are on legal or illegal drugs or
- have certain levels of illegal drugs in your blood (even if they haven't affected your driving).

The police can stop you and make you do a 'field impairment assessment' if they think you have taken drugs.

This is a series of tests, for example, asking you to walk in a straight line.

Police Officers can also use a roadside drug kit to screen for Cannabis and Cocaine.

If the police think you are unfit to drive because of taking drugs, you will be arrested and will have to take a blood or urine test at a police station.

If the test proves to be positive you could be charged with a crime.

Many people do not think that taking certain over the counter or prescription drugs can render them unfit to drive.

The effects of legal / prescribed drugs can be less obvious, but one shouldn't underestimate the danger.

**It's advisable for individuals to ask their doctor about whether they should drive if they've been prescribed any of the following drugs:**

Amphetamines e.g. Dexamphetamine or Selegiline; Clonazepam; Diazepam; Flunitrazepam; Lorazepam; Methadone; Oxazepam; Temazepam; Morphine or Opiate and Opioid-based drugs, such as - Codeine, Tramadol or Fentanyl.

## Different drugs impair driving in different ways.

- Cannabis, for example, slows your reaction time, resulting in longer braking distances.
- Cocaine promotes over confidence, meaning faster driving and greater risk-taking, and
- Mind-altering drugs such as Ecstasy and LSD distort your perception of reality, leaving you unable to judge speed and distance accurately.

## What are the penalties for drug driving?

If you're convicted of drug driving you could have:

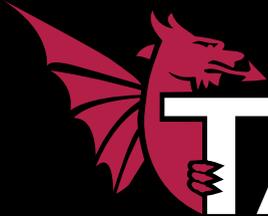
- A minimum 1 year driving ban
- An unlimited fine
- Up to 6 months in prison
- A criminal record
- A significant increase in your car insurance costs
- Trouble travelling to countries like the USA.

Your driving licence will show you've been convicted for drug driving - this remains on your licence for 11 years, If you drive for work, your employer will see your conviction on your licence.

**The penalty for causing death by dangerous driving under the influence of drugs is a prison sentence of up to 14 years.**

**Drug driving can be just as dangerous as driving under the influence of Alcohol.**





# TARIAN



TARIAN is the Southern Wales Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU) covering Dyfed-Powys, South Wales and Gwent.

The ROCU has a team of dedicated 'Cyber Prevent' officers in the Regional Cyber Crime Unit or RCCU whose role is to prevent young people from committing cyber crime. They work closely with the National Crime Agency (NCA) who coordinate the National Cyber Prevent response.

The RCCU has been keen to work with young people across Wales because recent research with cyber offenders has identified that:

- they started off by participating in games, cheats and hacking
- there is a perceived low risk of getting caught
- cyber criminals are younger than those committing comparative traditional crimes such as theft or blackmail.

## Examples of cyber dependent offences include:

Computer or network intrusion (Hacking), Phishing, and Distributed Denial of Service Attacks (DDoS).

The maximum sentence for this type of offending is 10 years imprisonment.



## Case Study: How we PREVENT...

School pupils were reported to the police for hacking into their school network. A police investigation took place and Prevent Officers conducted a 'Cease and Desist' visit at their home addresses in the presence of their parents. This process raises awareness of Computer Misuse Act, 1990 legislation and highlights the consequences of breaking the law. Fortunately for these individuals TARIAN RCCU were able to intervene at an early stage and referred them to a national workshop aimed at signposting them to use their skills in a positive manner.

The young people were told of:

- The Computer Misuse Act 1990
- the consequences of cyber crime for offenders and victims
- social responsibility on-line
- educational opportunities
- cyber security and technical career advice

## Case Study: How we PURSUE...

A boy was found to be carrying out a series of denial of service attacks against a college network and blackmailing people online.

He was arrested, interviewed and charged with multiple serious cyber crime offences.

We want to avoid individuals from going this far, hence the determination

of TARIAN RCCU Prevent Officers to divert individuals away from committing cybercrime.

Recently, TARIAN RCCU have enjoyed working closely with the AWSLCP to produce a film entitled, 'Don't cross the line into Cyber Crime' and the new Cyber Crime lesson. (Launched Sept 2018) It is hoped that this will increase awareness of cyber crime and the potential consequences among young people.

The film, Don't Cross the Line to Cyber Crime was launched in the National Assembly in Cardiff in the Spring.

The event was hosted by Llyr Gruffydd AM and well attended by many AMs and other dignitaries.

We were delighted to welcome D.C.C. Pam Kelly, the Welsh National Police Chiefs' Council Lead for Cyber Crime, D.C.C Bob Evans, All Wales Deputy Chief Constable and D.C.C. Richard Lewis, South Wales who is the Chair of the AWSLCP.

The resource was very favorably received by all and the partnership work that had taken place between TARIAN RCCU and the AWSLCP applauded.

The film, lesson and all the supporting resources are available on [www.SchoolBeat.cymru](http://www.SchoolBeat.cymru)



*Behind the scenes filming 'Don't Cross The Line into Cyber Crime' 2018*



*Faith McCready, AWSLCP National Lead addressing the audience in Ty Hywel, Cardiff Bay.*

**Ask your School Community Police Officer about our new lesson and the ways in which young people can be supported in your school.**

# Drugs

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT

# Ecstasy-MDMA



**Ecstasy** (also known as MDMA Methylendioxyamphetamin) is a stimulant type, class A drug. Originally, clubbers took ecstasy to feel energised, happy, to stay awake and to dance for hours.

The effects take about half an hour to kick in and tend to last between 3 to 6 hours, followed by a gradual comedown which can make people feel lethargic and depressed. Unfortunately, too many people take Ecstasy with Alcohol (a depressant) a combination which can be very dangerous!

### Street names

Mandy, MDMA, E, XTC, Superman, Rolex's, Pink superman, Mitsubishi's, Pills, Dolphins, Crystal, Cowie's, Brownies or identified by the design or logo impressed on tablets, e.g. shamrocks and pigs.

### Effects

- Users often have feelings of love and affection for friends and for the strangers around them
- Short-term effects of use can include anxiety, panic attacks, confused episodes, paranoia and even psychosis

- Ecstasy can make music and colours more intense
- Physical side effects can include dilated pupils, a tingling feeling, tightening of the jaw muscles raised body temperature and the heart beating faster.

### Risks

- Ecstasy is rarely pure. You can't be sure what's in it and you can't predict how you'll react.
- A recent study found that in some parts of the country the amount of MDMA in Ecstasy is increasing.
- There may be negative side effects from other drugs and ingredients that have been added.
- Long-term users can suffer memory problems, depression or anxiety.
- Anyone with a heart condition, blood pressure problems, epilepsy or asthma can have a very dangerous reaction to the drug.
- Ecstasy affects the body's temperature control, overheating and dehydration can occur.
- The drug can stop the body making urine, this can be deadly.



# Solvents

**Solvents** cover a wide range of products, such as gases, glues and aerosols. The products that are abused have a legitimate day to day use, which means they can be easily obtained.

When inhaled, volatile substances have a similar effect to Alcohol, making people feel uninhibited, euphoric and dizzy. But, the effect they have on the heart can cause death, even if it's the user's first time.

This is known as Sudden Sniffing Death.

There are between 50 and 100 deaths annually from the use of solvents and other volatile substances. A large majority of these fatalities are teenagers.

The use of ecstasy increased amongst 16 to 24 year olds between the 2013/14 and 2014/15 surveys, from 3.9 percent to 5.4 percent. This is an increase of approximately 95,000 people.

## The Law

**Class: Unclassified**

It is illegal for retailers in England and Wales to sell volatile substances to anyone under the age of 18 whom they suspect may use them for sniffing / inhaling.

**Solvent Street names include the following:**

Aerosols, Chroming, Dusting, Gas, Gases, Glue sniffing, Glues, Huffing, Inhalants, Laughing gas, Nitrousoxide, Petrol, Solvents



# WHAT YOU TOLD US

We are grateful specialised ad regarding very re topics for vulnerable stude PSE Coordina

If I had a worry or a problem I would talk to my School Community Police Officer - Pupil

Because of the visits from our SCPO, I find it easier to manage things when they go wrong - Pupil

Our SCPO h of what co we don't might



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vice  
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ur  
nts -  
tor

A fantastic educational programme that also provides pastoral support and advice. Our SCPO is outstanding!  
- School Teacher

elps us to be aware  
uld happen, so that  
do something we  
regret - Pupil

Both children and staff enjoy all of the lessons and find the content very appropriate. Thank-you very much!  
- Headteacher

I am not so nervous and more comfortable meeting the police out and about because of my SCPO - Pupil





# IN THE NEWS

## SchoolBeat.cymru goes to Prague!

Lyndon Samuel, Regional School Programme Manager - Gwent Police attended an international conference organised by the Faculty of Medicine at the King Charles University of Prague.

The conference was organised in partnership with the Czech Police Force. Over two hundred and fifty organisers and delegates were keen to learn about the unique partnership that we have in Wales between schools and the four Welsh Police Forces which has resulted in extensive positive engagement with young

people across the country. Lyndon was one of only three people from outside the Czech Republic to be invited to speak at the conference entitled:

*'Addictive substances and school safety - Convergence of prevention perspectives of various provinces.'*

In his presentation at the conference, Lyndon delivered a brief history of the All Wales School Liaison Core Programme, together with an explanation of its current position, Programme content, the practicalities of delivery, links with partners and ongoing future



developments.

It was very evident from comments made by delegates, a number of whom were senior Czech Police Officers that the young people of Wales are very fortunate to have the services of dedicated School Community Police Officers delivering such an extensive and indeed unique crime prevention Programme as the AWSLCP.

## Congratulations Bethan

Congratulations also to Bethan James our Dyfed Powys Regional School Liaison Manager on her recent success. Bethan was nominated a finalist for the Leadership Award at the 2018 Dyfed-Powys Awards.

**Well done Bethan! We are all very proud of you!**



# IN THE SPOTLIGHT!

For International Women's Day 2018, our Regional School Liaison Manager Mannon Williams featured as a role model for women within the Force.



## Here is her story...

I'm Mannon Williams and I have been the Regional Schools Liaison Manager in North Wales Police for 5 years. I am responsible for coordinating the AWSLCP across the force area.

I lead a team of 16 School Community Police Officers (SCPOs) and also work closely with the National @SchoolBeat team. As an educationalist, in force I am fortunate enough to work with multi-disciplinary teams ranging from child protection to cybercrime. I also work with other agencies to ensure we

deliver consistent educational messages to our young people across North Wales.

I was a secondary school teacher for 23 years and was initially seconded to North Wales Police for 1 year. I loved teaching and my plan was to return.....little did I think I would still be here five years on!

I feel blessed every day to get the opportunity to visit schools in the region and meet some wonderful pupils and their dedicated teaching staff.

I'm honoured to be part of a team who trial and develop new lesson plans and other inputs for the SCPOs and feel humbled when I see

the difference they make, not just here in North Wales, but across Wales.

The role involves a lot of travelling across the region and as it is a National Programme I also travel once a month to meet the other Regional School Liaison Managers from the Welsh forces.

I love the role and thrive on the challenges it brings.

As a mother to two boys who have grown up with the AWSLCP, I really believe in our product and I feel that we are genuinely making a difference!



# INDEPENDENT CHILD TRAFFICKING ADVOCATES



## Who are ICTAs?

Independent Child Trafficking Advocates (ICTAs) are specialist professionals who support children who have been identified as trafficked or potentially trafficked to navigate the complex systems of social care, immigration and criminal justice.

## What do ICTAs do?

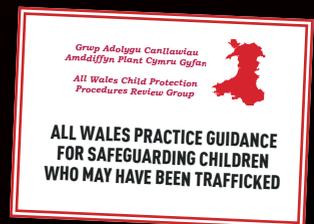
- Raise awareness and support professionals in their work with trafficked children.
- Support in keeping children safe and work toward the prevention of re-trafficking.
- Provide advocacy, guidance and signposting to relevant services.
- Ensure children are referred into the National Referral Mechanism.
- Enable children's voices to be heard.

- Support children to understand the complex systems of social care, immigration and criminal justice.

Wales has been chosen to be an early adopter site of ICTAs. This means that all children identified as potentially trafficked in those areas must be referred into Barnardo's ICTAs Service and an ICTA will be allocated and make contact with the child within 24 hours. All referrals to the ICTA Service should have also been referred into local Children's Services via your DSP in school or your SCPO.

## Guidance for Safeguarding Children Who May Have Been Trafficked

This guidance is intended to provide practice guidance to professionals and volunteers from all agencies to help them effectively safeguard children who are abused and neglected by adults who traffic them into and within the UK for purposes of exploitation.



**“ MAKING A REFERRAL QUICKLY AFTER IDENTIFICATION COULD SUPPORT IN REDUCING CHILDREN GOING MISSING AND BEING RE-TRAFFICKED ”**