

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	PD	Year Group	10	Sequence No.	1	Topic	1

Retrieval	Core Knowledge and Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning? What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>Oracy recap task:</p> <p>Two lies and a truth. Challenge – what is wrong with the two lies?</p> <p>1. Substance misuse is a diminution di-muh-nyoo-shn (reduction) in the body's response to a drug after continued use.</p> <p>2. Substance misuse is the unpleasant physical reaction that accompanies the process of ceasing to take an addictive drug.</p> <p>3. Substance misuse is the use of alcohol, illegal drugs, or over-the-counter or prescription medications in a way that they are not meant to be used.</p> <p>L3 – Recap task - Thinking back to our video, how was Alfie groomed by the gang?</p> <p>Grooming or kindness? For each statement show your green or red</p>	<p><u>What is substance misuse and what issues can it cause?</u></p> <p>Substance misuse is the use of alcohol, illegal drugs, or over-the-counter or prescription medications in a way that they are not meant to be used. Over time, substance misuse can become an unhealthy way to respond to stress and anxiety.</p> <p>Definitions</p> <p>intoxication, the state of being intoxicated, especially by alcohol. Eg drunkenness. withdrawal, the unpleasant physical reaction that accompanies the process of ceasing to take an addictive drug. substance induced disorders, depressive, anxiety, psychotic, or manic symptoms that occur as a physiological consequence of the use of substances of abuse or medications substance use disorder, a mental disorder that affects a person's brain and behaviour, leading to a person's inability to control their use of substances such as legal or illegal drugs, alcohol, or medications. problem substance, a pattern of using a substance (drug) that causes significant problems or distress tolerance, diminution in the body's response to a drug after continued use.</p> <p>Substance misuse can cause relationship breakdowns, mental health issues, dependency on certain substances, health issues such as HIV, family breakdowns.</p> <p>https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/advice-for-the-families-of-drug-users/</p> <p><u>Information about drugs.</u></p> <p><u>What drugs are out there?</u></p> <p>The Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) divides drugs into three classes as follows:</p>

card. Students need to know the definition of grooming to access this task.

L4 DO NOW – what is criminal exploitation of children?

Using the warning signs of criminal exploitation, to identify what the issues are from a case study.

Class A:

These include: cocaine and crack, ecstasy, MDMA (added in Jan 2021), heroin, LSD, methadone, methamphetamine (crystal meth), fresh and prepared magic mushrooms.

Class B:

These include: amphetamine, barbiturates, codeine, ketamine, synthetic cannabinoids such as Spice and cannabis (medicinal cannabis is now legal in the UK and can be prescribed by specialist doctors from 1st November 2018). GBL and GHB (From April 2021), mephedrone.

Class C:

These include: anabolic steroids, minor tranquillisers or benzodiazepines, khat and BZP.

Penalties

Maximum penalties under the Misuse of Drugs Act:

Drug class	Possession	Supply
Class A	7 years + fine	Life + fine
Class B	5 years + fine	14 years + fine
Class C	2 years + fine	14 years + fine

Maximum sentences differ according to the nature of the offence – less for possession; more for trafficking, production, or for allowing premises to be used for producing or supplying drugs. They also vary according to how harmful the drug is thought to be.

Less serious offences are usually dealt with by magistrates' courts, where sentences can't exceed six months and/or a £5,000 fine, or three months and/or a fine. Most drug offenders are convicted of unlawful possession. Although maximum penalties are severe, only around one in five people convicted of possession receive a custodial sentence and even fewer actually go to prison, with the majority of fines £50 or less.

<https://www.talktofrank.com/>

Website above for slang names for drugs.

Knowledge retrieval quiz.

- What does substance misuse mean?
- How does the word tolerance link to drug misuse?

- What is meant by withdrawal?
- Could you give an example of a withdrawal symptom?
- What issues can substance misuse cause?
- Name two drugs that are class A drugs.
- What class of drug is cannabis?
- What is the maximum penalty for possession of a class A drug?
- What sentence can you get for supplying a class A drug?
- *Substance misuse is the use of alcohol, illegal drugs, or over-the-counter or prescription medications in a way that they are not meant to be used. Over time, substance misuse can become an unhealthy way to respond to stress and anxiety.*
- *People who misuse drugs create a tolerance to them over time. This means that they need more of the drug to avoid withdrawal.*
- *The effects of coming 'down' off of a drug.*
- *Shaking, vomiting, stomach pains, hallucinations, stroke, headache amongst others.*
- *Can lead to the breakdown of relationships and families, can lead to increased crime and anti-social behaviour, can lead to time in prison.*
- *Crack cocaine and cocaine, ecstasy, MDMA, heroin, LSD, methadone, crystal meth, magic mushrooms*
- *Class B*
- *7 years and a fine*
- *Life sentence and a fine*

How do criminal gangs exploit children?

Criminal exploitation is child abuse where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes.



WHAT DO YOU THINK CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION WOULD LOOK LIKE?

- Draw a gingerbread person on your page. How do you think criminal exploitation would effect a young person? What would this look like?



ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

Write answers for the questions below as you watch:

How is Alfie criminally exploited by the gang or 'fam'? He is given money and 'presents' to make him feel like part of the gang. He is then expected to sell drugs in return following this grooming process.

Does anything we have watched link back to the work that you have done in your PD lessons this year? Drugs and substance misuse.

How might Alfie have avoided the situation he got himself into? Understanding that the people he was involved with didn't have his best interests at heart or he could have spoken to his family about what was happening.

Grooming is when someone builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child or young person so they can manipulate, exploit and abuse them.

Victims are groomed, sometimes by being given money, attention, status, gifts and promises of a better life. They might feel part of a group or a family so are often willing to help.

Victims often don't feel that they are at risk and it is not until it is too late or heavily involved that they realise just how bad things are for them.

Victims might find themselves doing things that they know are wrong, dangerous or uncomfortable, such as lots of travelling or hiding drugs inside their body.



GROOMING OR KINDNESS? FOR EACH STATEMENT
SHOW YOUR GREEN OR RED CARD.

- Alfie is given 'status' as part of the gang.
- Alfie is given DVD's by his mum for his birthday.
- Alfie is given money by Dave for some trainers, even though Dave doesn't know Alfie.
- Alfie is told that he is one of the 'fam'.
- Alfie is given money for looking after a bag for Dave.

ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

How would criminal gangs use violence to control children they have groomed? Discuss with your partner.

- Children are often threatened by gangs
- They can be blackmailed
- Gangs will use physical violence towards children
- Gangs will threaten the safety of the child's friends or family
- Children will be trafficked by gangs away from their local area

Staying safe – this is really important! Which would be the best tip from below and why? Discuss then write down your idea!

- Stick with mates a similar age to you but be aware of peer on peer abuse.
- A good mate won't ask you to do stuff you're uncomfortable with, so if you feel you can't say no to someone, ask yourself: 'Am I in a safe situation?'
- If someone offers you something for free, ask if they'd want something in return.
- Listen to your body – a fast, pounding heartbeat and churning stomach are signs you feel unsafe, nervous or uncomfortable.
- Be careful what personal details – including photos – you give out online, by phone, or in real life.
- Make sure you know where you are going and how to get home. Have credit and charge on your phone.
- Make sure someone you trust always knows where you are, you could use the Snapmap or Apple's Find Friends app.
- Be responsible if you are drinking and/or taking drugs as they can make you unaware of unsafe situations.

Protecting yourself.

- The best way to stop exploitation is to not let the grooming process start.
- Be wary of new friends both online and in person. Abusers can be male or female, they can be the same age or older, from any background.
- Don't stop talking to friends and family – isolating a potential victim is key to a groomers success don't let it happen. Make sure no matter what your friends know you are there for them.
- Don't give people things they can use against you. Sexting or sending a naked selfie might not seem like a big deal, but if it's something you wouldn't want your whole class to see don't hit send!
- If someone asks you to look after something, deliver a package or sell something, be suspicious, once you've done that first one they will have something on you.
- If something seems to good to be true, it probably is – think twice.

How to spot the signs of criminal exploitation of children.

Key term	Definition
Cuckooing	This is the most popular term that describes county lines activity. It can also mean the act of traveling to another city/town to deliver drugs or money
Going Country	The act of selling drugs. Can refer to the act of moving drugs from one town to another or the act of selling drugs in one location.
Trap House	When a young person is forced to work in order to pay off a debt.
Trapping	The taking over of a vulnerable person's home to use and sell illegal drugs from for a short period of time. The individual may have a mental/physical illness or may be promised free drugs in exchange for their house. The vulnerable person may also be sexually and physically abused throughout this process
Debt Slavery	A building used as a base from where drugs are sold (or sometimes manufactured). These houses usually are occupied by someone (usually adult drug users but sometimes young people are forced to stay in them).

What are the warning signs in the case study?

A 16 year old male had been reported as missing from London and was considered at risk due to his age and link to gangs. He had recently failed to appear at court for his alleged involvement in a stabbing. He was found in possession of a 6-inch kitchen knife and 30 wraps of drugs.

Whilst in custody he was found to have significant burns to his body, on his stomach area, consistent with having been burnt by boiling liquid. He would not disclose further details; however it was suspected this may have been caused by those responsible for placing him in Ipswich to deal in class A drugs.

All of the below are signs of child criminal exploitation.

- Are they always going missing from school or their home?
- Are they traveling alone to places far away from home?
- Do they suddenly have lots of money/lots of new clothes/new mobile phones?
- Are they receiving a lot more calls or texts than usual?
- Are they carrying weapons or know people that have access to weapons?
- Do they have unexplained injuries?

<https://www.fearless.org/en> This is a website that provides information about crimes that children are forced to commit by criminal gangs.

Feelings, risks and advice.

Scenario 1 - A young teenager is promised new trainers and phone if they help a new older friend with a job out of town for a few weeks.

Scenario 2 - A teenager is living in a cramp, dirty flat working all night, 7 days a week selling drugs out of town. They have had their mobile taken off them and are unsure when they will be allowed to go home.

Scenario 3 - A teenage girl who has run away from home to live with her older boyfriend (he is a prominent gang member). She is now dependent on drugs and is experiencing systematic sexual abuse.

What are the warning signs and what help did Sandra receive?

Sandra, a 15 year old, is regularly reported to be missing from home and absent from school. As a result of this and the fact that her current boyfriend is a gang member, she has been identified as vulnerable. Whilst missing, she is arrested twice – once for travelling without paying a fare, and for battery offences.

While in custody, DNA of the suspect in a rape investigation is found in Sandra's underwear. Indecent photos of Sandra are also found in the suspect's phone and it is learned that she has been used as a prostitute. She has also been used to hold and transport drugs and money. The suspect was arrested and found guilty of Indecent Images of Children. Sandra has now been moved to a secure accommodation in order to fully safeguard her. Her risk has now been significantly reduced.

This is a true story, but to protect the identity of the individual involved, names have been changed.

- <http://www.mensadviceline.org.uk/>
- <http://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>
- <http://www.childline.org.uk/>

What are the positives and negatives of UK democracy?

Democracy is a way of running the country by the whole population, typically through elected representatives or Members of Parliament (MPs).

What are the three parts of the parliamentary structure?

House of Lords, Commons (650 members and are voted for in an election) and the monarch

What makes the UK a democracy?

The House of Commons is elected by the public in votes.

Would you change anything about how the UK is ran?

Potentially our voting system doesn't count every vote as the first past the post system discounts the votes of anyone who didn't vote for the elected member.

Positive features of democracy

- Elections are free. All adults may vote without hindrance in a secret ballot
- Parties & pressure groups are free to operate, provided they are legal
- There are no serious barriers to standing for office
- The government does not control the media - free media in the UK
- Government is bound by the rule of law
- There is generally political equality for all
- Government is responsible to Parliament
- Freedom of expression, thought and association (within certain legal restrictions)
- The civil service (administration of the government) is largely unbiased

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political corruption is rare <p>Negative, undemocratic features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The electoral system is often seen as unfair• The monarchy and House of Lords are unelected• Citizens don't take a full part in the democratic process (voter apathy)• Referendums are used infrequently in the UK• House of Commons doesn't reflect social make-up of the UK (for example women make up roughly half the population of the UK but only a third of MPs in the Commons).• Party system offers voters a limited choice (two-party system – no other party has won an outright election victory since 1906!)• A great deal of uncontrolled power lies in the hands of prime minister, who is not directly elected• Pressure groups can also reflect the interests of privileged groups rather than the public at large• Government exercises too much control over Parliament• Citizens do not enjoy a fixed Bill of Rights• Government is excessively secretive
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