

Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy

Adopted by	The Trustees
Chair	Rev Nigel Sinclair
Date	23.05.2019
Review Date	23.05.2021

Background:

This policy is based on the Department for Education advice for head teachers, school staff and governing bodies '**Searching, screening and confiscation**' **DfE January 2018**'

Objectives of this Policy:

To outline the policy and legal powers the Academy has for screening and searching pupils. It also outlines the powers the Academy has to seize and then confiscate items found during a search.

References below to 'the Head teacher' includes the Executive Head teacher, Head teacher or acting Head teacher as appropriate.

Links with other Policies:

Elevate/Academy Behaviour policy
Elevate Anti Bullying policy
Elevate Exclusions policy
Elevate Complaints policy

Searching:

Academy staff can search any child for any item if the child agrees. The Head teacher, Deputy Head or other member of the Leadership Team have a statutory power to search children or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the child may have a prohibited item.

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 the property of, any person (including the child),
- The head teacher and authorised staff can also search for any item banned by the Academy rules, which has been identified as an item which may be searched for.

Confiscation:

Academy staff can seize any prohibited item found as a result of a search. They can also seize any item, which they consider harmful or detrimental to Academy discipline.

Searching with Consent:

- Academy staff can search children with their consent for any item;
- Formal written consent is not required from the children (such as asking the children to turn out his or her pockets or if the teacher can look in a child's bag or locker/drawer and for the child to agree;
- The behaviour policy, shared with children and parents, will clearly state any items which are banned;
- If a member of staff suspects a child has a banned item in his/her bag and if the child refuses the search, the member staff can apply an appropriate consequence as set out in the Academy's behaviour policy. This could include the involvement of the child's parents.

Searching Without Consent:

- The head teacher or a member of staff authorised by the head teacher can search without consent of child or their parent/ carer if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting a child is in possession of an item on the prohibited list;
- A member of staff must be the same sex as the child being searched; and there must be a witness (also a member of staff) and, if at all possible, they should be the same sex as the child being searched;
- If you believe the child is at risk of serious harm if you do not search immediately then the search can be conducted on a child of the opposite sex and with or without a witness;
- Searches without consent can only be carried out on the Academy premises or, if elsewhere, where the member of staff has lawful control or charge of the children, for example on school trips in England.

During the Search: The law states:

- The person conducting the search may not request the children to remove clothing other than outer clothing;
- A child's possessions can only be searched in the presence of the child and another member of staff, except where there is a risk that serious harm will be cause to a person if the search is not conducted immediately and where it is not reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff;
- It does NOT enable or allow an intimate search going further than that, which only a person with more extensive powers (e.g. police officer) can do;
- Members of staff can use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances when conducting a search for knives or weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images or articles that have been or could be used to commit an offence or cause harm. Such force cannot be used to search for items banned under the Academy rules.

Electronic Devices:

- If it is suspected that the device has been or is likely to be used to commit an offence or cause personal injury or damage to property then data or files on the device can be examined;

- This can be done under the powers of 'without consent' search if it is reasonably suspected to be used to commit an offence or cause personal injury or damage to property;
- If inappropriate material is found on a child's device, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will decide whether they should delete that material, retain it as evidence (of a criminal offence or a breach of Academy discipline) or whether the material is of such seriousness that it requires the involvement of the police;
- Any material on the device that is suspected to be evidence relevant to an offence, or that is a pornographic image of a child or an extreme pornographic image must not be deleted and must be given to the police as soon as reasonably possible;
- The Academy may delete files or data if they believe there is good reason (it could cause harm, disrupt teaching or break the Academy rules) to do so and they are not needed to be given to the police.

After the Search:

- Senior leaders can use their discretion to confiscate, retain or to destroy any item found so long as it is reasonable in the circumstances;
- Any offensive weapon, controlled drugs, stolen items (unless low value eg. Pencil cases), pornographic images that are a specified offence (ie. Extreme or child pornography) must be passed to the police;
- The Academy will inform the individual child's parents or guardians where a search has taken place, though there is no legal requirement to do so.

Schools Obligation under the EU Convention on Human Rights:

Under article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, children have a right to respect for their private life. In the context of these particular powers, this means that children have the right to expect reasonable level of personal privacy. ^[L]_[SEP]The right under Article 8 is not absolute, it can be interfered with but any interference with this right by a school must be justified and proportionate. The powers of search in **the Education Act 1996** are compatible with Article 8.

Screening:

Schools can require children to undergo screening by a walk-through or hand-held metal detector. We do not have such devices. The advice will be kept under review and updated as necessary.