



SEARCHING, SCREENING AND CONFISCATION POLICY

This policy will be reviewed in full by the Governing Body on an annual basis.

Signature Date

Early Years Manager at Carmel Christian School

Signature Date

Chairperson of the Governing Body

Revision table	Date	Details
Review	18 November 2017	Major rebuild of several sections
Review	11 November 2018	Review of the policy by the Governors
Review	20 August 2019	Review
Review	20 August 2020	Review
Review	17 May 2021	Review due to staff and setting changes
Review	24 May 2022	Review – added web links to relevant guidance
Next Review Due	24 May 2023	

Carmel Christian School fully recognises the responsibility it has under section 157 of the Education Act 2002 to have arrangements in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

This policy applies to all children in our Early Years setting. Care and consideration will be given to the age of the child when following the guidance in this policy.

Carmel Christian School
Searching, Screening and Confiscating Policy

This policy applies to all staff, volunteers and contractors, paid and unpaid, working in the school including governors/trustees.

This policy has been written using advice taken from *Searching, screening and confiscation: Advice for headteachers, school staff and governing bodies*, DfE 2018. The school acknowledges its legal duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children and children with special educational needs (SEN), in accordance with the Equality Act 2010.

The school holds the following documents on file:

- *Searching, screening and confiscation: Advice for headteachers, school staff and governing bodies*, DfE, January 2018.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/674416/Searching_screening_and_confiscation.pdf

- *Sexting in schools and colleges: Responding to incidents and safeguarding young people* (UKCCIS January 2017)

<https://www.icmec.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Sexting-in-Schools-UKCCIS.pdf>

SEARCH WITH CONSENT

- School staff can search a child for any item if the pupil. The school will take into account the age of the child when considering consent.
- It is enough for the teacher to ask the child to take out what is in his or her pockets or if the teacher can look in the child's bag and for the child to agree. They do not need written consent from the child.
- The school makes clear in their school behaviour policy and in communications to parents and students what items are banned.
- If a member of staff suspects a child has a banned item in his/her possession, they can instruct the child to empty out his or her pockets or bag, and if the child refuses, the teacher can apply an appropriate sanction as set out in the school's behaviour policy.
- A child refusing to co-operate with such a search raises the same kind of issues as where a child refuses to stop any other unacceptable behaviour when instructed by a member of staff – in such circumstances, the staff member may apply an appropriate sanction.

SEARCH WITHOUT CONSENT

All staff authorised by the Early Years Manager have a statutory power to search a child or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the child may have a prohibited item. Prohibited items are:

Carmel Christian School
Searching, Screening and Confiscating Policy

- knives or weapons
- alcohol
- illegal drugs
- stolen items
- tobacco and cigarette papers
- fireworks
- pornographic, sexual or indecent 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 staff member conducting the search must have a witness (also a staff member). There is a limited exception to this rule. Staff can carry out a search of a child without a witness present, but only where the staff member reasonably believes that there is a risk that serious harm will be caused to a person if they do not conduct the search immediately and where it is not reasonably practical to summon another member of staff.

ESTABLISHING GROUNDS FOR A SEARCH

Teachers can only search a child without consent if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a child may have in his or her possession a prohibited item. The teacher must decide in each particular case what constitutes reasonable grounds for suspicion. For example, they may have heard other children talking about the item or they might notice a student behaving in a way that causes them to be suspicious.

The powers allow school staff to search regardless of whether the child is found, after the search, to have that item. This includes circumstances where staff suspect a child of having items such as illegal drugs or stolen property that is later found not to be illegal or stolen.

Searches without consent can only be carried out on the school premises or, if elsewhere, where the member of staff has lawful control or charge of the child, for example on school trips in England or in training settings.

CONFISCATION

School staff can seize any prohibited item found as a result of a search. They can also seize any item, however found, which they consider harmful or detrimental to the school.

When deciding what to do with the confiscated items, staff will follow the guidelines set out in *Searching, screening and confiscation: Advice for headteachers, school staff and governing bodies*, DfE 2018.

DEALING WITH ELECTRONIC DEVICES (STATUTORY GUIDANCE)

Staff may lawfully search electronic devices, without consent or parental permission, if there is a suspicion that the pupil has a device prohibited by school rules, or the staff member has good reason to suspect the device may be used to:

- cause harm
- disrupt teaching
- break school rules
- commit an offence
- cause personal injury
- damage property

Where the person conducting the search finds an electronic device, they may examine any data or files on the device if they think there is a good reason to do so. Following an examination, if the person has decided to return the device to the owner, or to retain or dispose of it, they may erase any data or files, if they think there is a good reason to do so.

The member of staff must have regard to the following guidance issued by the Secretary of State when determining what is a “good reason” for examining or erasing the contents of an electronic device (from: *Searching, screening and confiscation: Advice for headteachers, school staff and governing bodies*, DfE 2018):

- In determining a ‘good reason’ to examine or erase the data or files, the staff member must reasonably suspect that the data or file on the device in question has been, or could be, used to cause harm, to disrupt teaching or to go against the expectation in the school’s Behaviour Policy.
- If inappropriate material is found on the device, it is up to the teacher to decide whether they should delete that material, retain it as evidence (of a criminal offence or a breach of school discipline) or whether the material is of such seriousness that it requires the involvement of the police.
- Any data, files or images that are not believed to be unlawful, may be deleted or kept as evidence of a breach of the school’s Behaviour Policy.
- Any data, files or images that are believed to be illegal must be passed to the police as soon as possible, including pornographic images of children, without deleting them.

GUIDANCE FOR CARRYING OUT A SEARCH: WHAT THE LAW SAYS

- The person conducting the search may not require the child to remove any clothing other than outer clothing.

Carmel Christian School
Searching, Screening and Confiscating Policy

- ‘Outer clothing’ means clothing that is not worn next to the skin or immediately over a garment that is being worn as underwear but ‘outer clothing’ includes hats, shoes, boots, gloves and scarves.
- ‘Possessions’ means any goods over which the student has or appears to have control.
- 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 caused to a person if the search is not conducted immediately and where it is not reasonably practical to summon another member of staff.
- Also note: The power to search without consent enables a personal search, involving removal of outer clothing and searching of pockets; but not an intimate search going further than that, which only a person with more extensive powers (e.g., a police officer) can do.

USE OF FORCE

Please refer to our Physical Interventions Policy.

INFORMING PARENTS

- There is no requirement for the school to inform parents before a search.
- Parents may be informed as part of the school Behaviour Policy and procedures.
- Parents will be informed if the matter is sufficiently serious or could be potentially harmful to the student or the school.
- If a parent makes a complaint, the normal procedures for dealing with a complaint should be followed.

RECORD KEEPING

There is no legal requirement for the school to keep records of searches or confiscation. However, as part of our normal procedures, any such event will be recorded on the child’s action plan/in their student file.