

St John Vianney Catholic School

Mount Nod Way

Coventry

CV5 7GX



Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy

Mission statement

“St John Vianney School is an academic community which is characterised by the Gospel Spirit of Peace, Justice and Love. All that we do and say in our school will be dominated by Jesus’ words “Love one another as I have loved you”. Our school rules are based on this statement and carried in “our hearts and our heads” and reflected in the life and work of our school”.

St John Vianney Catholic Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the safety and welfare of all children and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment.

Background

This policy is based on the Department for Education advice for headteachers, school staff and governing bodies ‘Searching, screening and confiscation’ DfE January 2018.

Objectives

To outline the policy and legal powers St John Vianney Catholic School has for screening and searching pupils. It also outlines the powers the school has to seize and then confiscate items found during a search.

Searching

Staff can search any pupil for any item if the pupil agrees. The Headteacher has a statutory power to search pupils or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil 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 pupil).
- The Headteacher and authorised staff can also search for any item banned by the school rules, which has been identified as an item which may be searched for.

Confiscation

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 school discipline.

Searching with consent

- Staff can search pupils with their consent for any item.
- Formal written consent is not required from the pupils (such as asking the pupils to turn out his or her pockets or if the teacher can look in a pupils' bag or locker and for the pupil to agree.
- If a member of staff suspects a pupil has a banned item in his/her bag and if the pupil refuses the search, the member of staff can apply an appropriate consequence as set out in the school's policy and procedures.

Searching without consent

- The Headteacher or a member of staff authorised by the Headteacher 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 pupil 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 pupil 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 school premises or, if elsewhere, where the member of staff has lawful control or charge of the pupils, for example on school trips in England

During the search The law states:

- The person conducting the search may not request the pupils to remove clothing other than outer clothing.
- A pupil's possessions can only be searched in the presence of the pupil 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 reasonable 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 school 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 pupil's device, the Designated Safeguarding Lead or one of the Deputy Safeguarding Leads will 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 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 school may delete files or data if they believe there is good reason (it could cause harm, disrupt teaching or break the school rules) to do so and they are not needed to be given to the police.

After the search

- The Headteacher 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 e.g. pencil cases), pornographic images that are a specified offence (i.e. extreme or child pornography) must be passed to the police.
- The School will inform the individual pupil'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, pupils have a right to respect for their private life. In the context of these particular powers, this means that pupils have the right to expect reasonable level of personal privacy. 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.