



# Robert Bloomfield Academy

## Screening, Searching & Confiscation Policy

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Significant changes made	
Ratified	Local Governing Body
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# Screening, Searching & Confiscation Policy (2022)

To be reviewed Autumn Term 2024

## 1. Rationale and Aim

Robert Bloomfield Academy (RBA) aims to provide a safe and secure environment for all pupils, staff and visitors. RBA staff can search a pupil for an item in line with the guidance below. RBA staff can seize any prohibited item(s) found as a result of a search and they retain the right to carry out screening of pupils if necessary, although this is not routine.

## 2. Policy

### What legislation does this policy relate to?

- Education Act 1996
- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- The Academies (Specification and Disposal of Articles) Regulations 2012
- Searching, screening and confiscation advice for headteachers, school staff and governing bodies January 2018
- The Academy Behaviour (Determination and Publicising of Measures in Academies) Regulations 2012
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- Searching, screening and confiscation at school 2022

### Searching

RBA staff can search a pupil for any item if the pupil concerned agrees. Staff are not required to have formal written consent from the pupil, it is sufficient for a member of staff to ask the pupil to turn out his or her pockets or to ask whether the member of staff can look in the pupil's bag or locker and for the pupil to verbally agree. RBA staff are authorised by the Principal to search pupils and have the statutory power to search pupils or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil may possess 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,
  - to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil)

RBA staff can also search for any item banned by the academies' rules which has been identified in the rules as an item which may be searched for.

Specifically:

- Lighters or matches
- Paint or markers
- Aerosols
- Laser pens or pointers
- Vapes
- Any other energy discharge device

If a member of staff suspects a pupil has a prohibited or banned item in his/her possession, they can instruct the pupil to turn out his or her pockets or bag and if the pupil refuses, the pupil will face a fixed term exclusion for refusing a search. If the member of staff suspects that a pupil who is refusing to be searched is carrying something illegal or dangerous the police will be called to carry out a search. There is a limited exception to this rule (please see the list below).

RBA staff may search regardless of whether the pupil is found after the search to have that item. This includes circumstances where staff suspect a pupil of having items such as illegal drugs or stolen property which are later found not to be illegal or stolen.

RBA staff can view CCTV footage, if available, in order to make a decision as to whether to conduct a search for an item.

Rules for members of staff conducting searches:

- Staff can carry out a search of a pupil of the opposite sex and without a witness present, but **only** where they reasonably believe 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 practicable** to summon another member of staff.
- Staff should be the same sex as the pupil being searched, if the pupil is to be touched in any way.
- There must be a witness (also a staff member) and, if at all possible, they should be the same sex as the pupil being searched if the pupil is to be touched in any way.
- The person conducting the search must not require the pupil to remove any clothing other than outer clothing. Outer clothing means clothing that is not worn next to the skin or immediately over a garment that is being worn as underwear. Outer clothing includes hats, shoes, boots, gloves and scarves. 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.
- 'Possessions' means any goods over which the pupil has or appears to have control – this includes desks, lockers and bags.
- 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 reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff.
- A member of staff should never undertake a search if he/she thinks there is any risk to their personal safety or that of other staff or pupils (including the pupil being searched). In these circumstances a senior member of staff will call the police to undertake a search.
- Although RBA staff are authorised to carry out searches within the rules set out above, they are not required to do so.

- Members of staff can use such force as is reasonable (for more information please refer to the RBA Physical Intervention Policy) given the circumstances when conducting a search for illegal items: 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.

### **Confiscation**

RBA 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 academy discipline.

RBA reserves the right to hand any **offensive weapons** to the police. **Offensive weapons** are deemed as anything that could be used to cause harm to others.

The academy's general power to discipline, as set out in Section 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, enables a member of staff to confiscate, retain or dispose of a pupil's property as a disciplinary penalty, where reasonable to do so.

The member of staff can use their discretion to confiscate, retain and/or destroy any item found as a result of a 'with consent' search so long as it is reasonable in the circumstances. Where any article is thought to be a weapon, it must be passed to the police.

Staff have a defence to any complaint or other action brought against them. The law protects members of staff from liability in any proceedings brought against them for any loss of, or damage to, any item they have confiscated, provided they acted lawfully and within the guidelines set out in this policy.

### **Items found as a result of a 'without consent' search - what the law says:**

- A person carrying out a search can seize anything they have reasonable grounds for suspecting is a prohibited item or is evidence in relation to an offence.
- Where a person conducting a search finds **alcohol**, they should give it to a member of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) who will dispose of it. Alcohol must not be returned to the pupil.
- Where they find **controlled drugs**, these must be delivered to the police as soon as possible but may be disposed of if the Principal thinks there is a good reason to do so.
- Where they find **other substances** which are not believed to be controlled drugs these can be confiscated, where a member of staff believes them to be harmful or detrimental to good order and discipline. This would include, for example, so called 'legal highs'. Where staff suspect a substance may be controlled they should treat them as controlled drugs as outlined above.
- Where staff find **stolen items**, these must be delivered to the police as soon as reasonably practicable – but may be returned to the owner (or may be retained or disposed of if returning them to their owner is not practicable) if the person thinks that there is a good reason to do so.
- Where a member of staff finds **tobacco or cigarette papers** they may retain or dispose of them. As with alcohol, this means that staff can dispose of tobacco or cigarette papers as they think appropriate but this must not include returning them to the pupil.
- **Fireworks** found as a result of a search may be retained or disposed of but must not be returned to the pupil.
- If a member of staff finds a **pornographic image**, they may dispose of the image unless its possession constitutes a specified offence (i.e. it is extreme or child pornography) in which case it must be delivered to the police as soon as reasonably practicable. Images found on a mobile phone or other electronic device can be deleted unless it is necessary to pass them to the police.

- Where an **article that has been (or could be) used to commit an offence or to cause personal injury or damage to property** is found it may be delivered to the police or returned to the owner. It may also be retained or disposed of by a senior member of staff.
- Where a member of staff finds an item which is banned under the RBA rules they should take into account all relevant circumstances and use their professional judgment to decide whether to return it to its owner, retain it or dispose of it.
- Any **weapons or items which are evidence of an offence** must be passed to the police as soon as possible.

### **Statutory guidance on the disposal of controlled drugs and stolen items**

It is up to the RBA SLT to decide whether there is a good reason not to deliver stolen items or controlled drugs to the police. In determining what is a “good reason” for not delivering **controlled drugs or stolen items** to the police the member of staff must have regard to the following guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

“In determining what is a ‘good reason’ for not delivering controlled drugs or stolen items to the police, the member of staff should take into account all relevant circumstances and use their professional judgment to determine whether they can safely dispose of a seized article.”

Where staff are unsure as to the legal status of a substance and have reason to believe it may be a controlled drug they should treat it as such. With regard to stolen items, it would not be reasonable or desirable to involve the police in dealing with low value items such as pencil cases. However, staff may judge it appropriate to contact the police if the items are valuable (iPods/laptops) or illegal (alcohol/fireworks). If in doubt, a member of the SLG should be consulted.

### **Statutory guidance for dealing with electronic devices**

- Where the person conducting the search finds an electronic device that is prohibited by the school rules or that they reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence or cause personal injury or damage to property, they may examine any data or files on the device where there is a good reason to do so. They may also delete data or files if they think there is a good reason to do so, unless they are going to give the device to the police. This power applies to all schools and there is no need to have parental consent to search through a young person’s mobile phone if it has been seized in a lawful ‘without consent’ search and is prohibited by the school rules or is reasonably suspected of being, or being likely to be, used to commit an offence or cause personal injury or damage to property.
- 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:
  - In determining a ‘good reason’ to examine or erase the data or files the staff member should 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 break the school rules.
  - If an electronic device that is prohibited by the school rules has been seized and the member of staff has reasonable grounds to suspect that it contains evidence in relation to an offence, they must give the device to the police as soon as it is reasonably practicable. 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, should not be deleted prior to giving the device to the police.

- If a staff member does not find any material that they suspect is evidence in relation to an offence, and decides not to give the device to the police, they can decide whether it is appropriate to delete any files or data from the device or to retain the device as evidence of a breach of school discipline.
- All school staff should be aware that behaviours linked to sexting put a child in danger. Governing bodies should ensure sexting and the school's approach to it is reflected in the child protection policy. The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) Education Group has recently published the advice - sexting in schools and colleges - responding to incidents and safeguarding young people.
- Teachers should also take account of any additional guidance and procedures on the retention and disposal of items that have been put in place by the school.

### **Screening**

RBA does not routinely require pupils to undergo screening but retain the right to carry this out if necessary.

What the law allows:

- RBA can require pupils to undergo screening by a walkthrough or hand-held metal detector (arch or wand) even if they do not suspect them of having a weapon and without the consent of the pupils.
- RBA's statutory power to make rules on pupil behaviour and their duty as an employer to manage the safety of staff, pupils and visitors enables them to impose a requirement that pupils undergo screening.
- Any member of RBA academy staff can screen pupils.

Also note:

- If a pupil refuses to be screened, RBA may refuse to have the pupil on the premises. Health and safety legislation requires an academy to be managed in a way which does not expose pupils or staff to risks to their health and safety and this would include making reasonable rules as a condition of admittance.
- If a pupil fails to comply and RBA does not let the pupil onto school site, RBA has not excluded the pupil and the pupil's absence should be treated as unauthorised. The pupil must comply with the rules and attend.
- This type of screening, without physical contact, is not subject to the same conditions as apply to the powers to search without consent.

### **Telling parents and dealing with complaints**

- RBA is not required to inform parents before a search takes place or to seek their consent to search their child.
- There is no legal requirement to make or keep a record of a search although it is good practice to do so.
- RBA will inform the individual pupil's parents or carers where alcohol, illegal drugs or potentially harmful substances are found, though there is no legal requirement to do so.
- Complaints about screening or searching should be dealt with through the normal procedure – refer to the RBA Complaints Policy.

**Links to other policies:**

- Drugs & Alcohol Policy
- Promoting Positive Behaviour Policy
- Complaints Policy

**3. Monitoring and Evaluation**

RBA hold a variety of records concerning incidents of misbehaviour. Information concerning incidents of misbehaviour are reported to the Local Governing Body on a regular basis.

It is the responsibility of the governing body to monitor this information and to ensure that this policy is administered fairly and consistently.

**4. Implementation & Review**

This policy will be made known to all staff, parents/carers and governors, and published on the RBA website. Copies are also available upon request from the front office. This policy will be reviewed two yearly or as required.

**5. Author and Date**

Author: Tom Guiney (Senior Assistant Principal)  
Date: October 2022

Approved by: Main Governing Body