



Safeguarding Children - Information Sharing

"Information sharing is vital to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people. A factor identified in many serious case reviews has been a failure by practitioners to record information, to share it, to understand its significance and then take appropriate action"

Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services (HMG 2015)

Policy statement

We recognise that parents have a right to know that information they share will be regarded as confidential as well as be informed about the circumstances, and reasons, when we are obliged to share information.

We are obliged to share confidential information without authorisation from the person who provided it or to whom it relates if it is in the public interest. That is when:

- it is to prevent a crime from being committed or intervene where one may have been, or to prevent harm to a child or adult; or
- not sharing it could be worse than the outcome of having shared it.

The decision should never be made as an individual, but with the back-up of the Designated Safeguarding Lead. The three critical criteria are:

- Where there is *evidence* that the child is suffering, or is at risk of suffering, significant harm.
- Where there is *reasonable cause to believe* that a child may be suffering, or at risk of suffering, significant harm.
- To *prevent* significant harm arising to children and young people or serious harm to adults, including the prevention, detection and prosecution of serious crime.

Procedures

Our procedure is based on the 7 golden rules for information sharing as set out in *Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services (HMG 2015)*.

1. Remember that the Data Protection Act and human rights law are not a barrier to sharing information but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.
 - Our policy and procedures on information sharing provide guidance to appropriate sharing of information with external agencies.



2. Be open and honest. Explain to families how, when and why information will be shared about them and with whom. Seek consent to share information, unless it puts the child at risk or undermines a criminal investigation.

In our setting we ensure parents:

- receive information about our information sharing policy when starting their child in the setting and they sign a form to say that they *understand* circumstances when information may be shared without their consent. This will only be when it is a matter of safeguarding a child or vulnerable adult. This is on our registration form;
 - have information about our Safeguarding Children and Child Protection policy; and
 - have information about the circumstances when information will be shared with external agencies, for example, with regard to any special needs the child may have or transition to school.
3. Seek advice when there are doubts about possible significant harm to a child or others.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead or other senior staff member will contact children's social care for advice where they have doubts or are unsure.
4. Share with informed consent where appropriate. Respect the wishes of children and parents not to consent to share confidential information. However, in the interests of the child, know when it is reasonable to override their wish.
- Guidelines for consent are part of this procedure.
5. Senior staff are conversant with this and are able to advise staff accordingly. Consider the safety and welfare of the child when making a decision about sharing information - if there are concerns regarding 'significant harm' the child's well-being and safety is paramount.

In our nursery we:

- record concerns and discuss these with the setting's Designated Safeguarding Lead. Record decisions made and the reasons why information will be shared and to whom; and
 - follow the procedures for reporting concerns and record keeping.
6. Information shared should be accurate and up-to-date, necessary for the purpose it is being shared for, shared only with those who need to know and shared securely.
- Our Child Protection procedure and Record Keeping procedure set out how and where information should be recorded and what information should be shared with another agency when making a referral.
7. Reasons for decisions to share information, or not, are recorded.



- Provision for this is set out in our Record Keeping procedure

Consent

Parents have a right to be informed that their consent to share information will be sought in most cases, as well as the kinds of circumstances when their consent may not be sought, or their refusal to give consent may be overridden. We do this as follows:

- Our policies and procedures set out our responsibility regarding gaining consent to share information and when it may not be sought or overridden.
- We may cover this verbally when the child starts or include this in our prospectus.
- Parents sign a form at registration to say they understand this.
- Parents are asked to give written consent to share information about any additional needs their child may have, or to pass on child development summaries, to the next provider/school.
- Copies are given to parents of the forms they sign.

We consider the following questions when we need to share:

- Is there legitimate purpose to sharing the information?
- Does the information enable the person to be identified?
- Is the information confidential?
- If the information is confidential, do you have consent to share?
- Is there a statutory duty or court order to share information?
- If consent is refused, or there are good reasons not to seek consent, is there sufficient public interest to share information?
- If the decision is to share, are you sharing the right information in the right way?
- Have you properly recorded your decision?

All the undertakings above are subject to the paramount commitment of the nursery, which is to the safety and well-being of the child. Please also see our Safeguarding Children and Child Protection policy.

Legal framework: Data Protection Act 1998, Human Rights Act 1998, Children Act 2004

Completed: 04/09/17

To be reviewed: 04/09/18