

Information Sharing

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
- By 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 management.

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.

Our procedure is based on the 7 golden rules for information sharing as set out in *Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (Department for Education 2018)*.

1. Remember that the General Data Protection Regulation is not a barrier to sharing information, but provides a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.

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 at setting and reassured that this will only when necessary.
- Have information about our Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy.
- Have information about the circumstances when information will be shared with external agencies.

3. Seek advice when there are doubts about possible significant harm to a child or others.

4. Share with 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.

5. Managers are conversant with this and are able to advise staff accordingly.

In our setting we:

- Record concerns and discuss these with the setting's Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). 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 Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy 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 cover this verbally when the child starts.
- **Parents sign a form at registration to say they understand this.**
- Parents are asked to give consent to share information about any additional needs their child may have, or to pass on child development summaries, to the next provider/school. This is discussed Dinton Pre-School's SENCO.

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?