

# Oakfield School

## 39. Confidentiality Policy



To be Reviewed:	September 2021
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### ***Statement on confidentiality***

All staff, external agencies/visitors working with pupils as part of the curriculum or the school's pastoral support procedures, pupils and parents should be aware of this policy. It is of particular importance to staff involved with the personal and social education programme (PSE), including sex and relationships education (SRE) and drug education. It sets out guidance for all staff about pupil information that they can regard as confidential and that which they cannot. Any external agencies/visitors to the school who are teaching or working with groups of pupils must also abide by this policy.

### **Procedures for confidentiality within the school**

1. Any information that a pupil discloses to a member of staff or visitor should not be passed on to other colleagues indiscriminately but should only be passed on a "need to know basis".
2. Members of staff should not offer pupils, or their parents, blanket or unconditional confidentiality.
3. Any information concerning a pupil's behaviour or conduct that is likely to cause harm to themselves or to others should be passed on to the Headteacher and/or other agencies.
4. Every parent and child, (if of sufficient age and maturity to understand), will be made aware of our Confidentiality Policy. The policy can be found on the School Website and parents are made aware of this on their initial home visit.
5. When embarking on a lesson, or a programme of lessons, that may well touch on sensitive and/or controversial issues teachers should clarify with pupils the issue of confidentiality. These lessons will not exclusively be in PSE but might also occur in English, Science and/or other subjects. An unrealistic confidentiality agreement should not be offered to pupils. The classroom is a public place and confidentiality cannot be offered. However, teachers should establish ground rules with their teaching groups in order to avoid inappropriate questions and answers in class or in group sessions which may lead to personal disclosures. Teachers should ensure that pupils understand these rules when working with other staff and external contributors and visitors. Staff should be able to get advice and support on ground rules and distancing techniques from a member of the Senior Leadership Team.
6. Teachers need to be aware that effective sex and relationship education, which brings an understanding of what is and is not acceptable in a relationship, can lead to disclosure of a child protection issue. If a personal disclosure is made, a teacher should explain that such information can, and should, be kept confidential within the classroom but, that some information may need to be passed on to colleagues, and may well be in the best interests of a pupil to do so.

7. Where a pupil discloses information about physical or sexual abuse, neglect or emotional abuse, the member of staff or visitor must follow the Local Safeguarding Partnership procedures and pass this information on to the designated teacher.
8. Safeguarding partnership guidelines should be followed in respect of cases concerning child protection. If someone believes that a child may be suffering, or may be at risk of suffering significant harm, then he/she should always refer his/her concerns to the Child Protection Coordinator. The school will seek, in general, to discuss any concerns with the family and where possible, seek their agreement to making referrals to Social Services. However, this should only be done where such discussion and agreement seeking will not place a child at increased risk of significant harm.
9. If such disclosed information is to be passed on the pupil should be told of this, know who the information will be passed on to and why and who else in the school, or externally will have access to the information. The pupil should also be reassured that they will be offered appropriate, ongoing support. However, if this will prejudice the welfare of the child, or hamper an investigation under Section 43 or 47 of the Children's Act, the situation should be discussed with Social Services and/or the legal section should be consulted.
10. In the case of illegal activity of a non-child protection nature, any action that the school takes will always be in the best interests of the pupil. This does not always mean that the police will be informed. In such circumstances the City Council's legal department will be consulted, as can the school's police liaison officer. Hypothetical situations are best discussed with the police liaison officer before they occur rather than as they happen.
11. Some external agencies may be working in the school offering specific advice and support directly to individual pupils. If this is the case their professional code of confidentiality must be shared with the school and any deviation from the school's policy must be agreed formally with the school and shared with the pupils concerned. Confidentiality must not be permitted where there are child protection concerns. Parents must also be informed that such agencies are working in the school, or using the school's premises to make contact with pupils at lunch-times and/or after school, to offer them professional advice and support on a range of issues. Parents should know when these external agencies are providing pupils with an additional service that is not part of the school's curriculum or its extra-curricular activities and that they will not be bound by the school's confidentiality policy but by their own professional codes on confidentiality.
12. If such a visitor is working in the school and following a different code of confidentiality in line with their professional protocols, members of staff may wish to refer pupils to them before they disclose information in order to maintain pupil confidentiality. Pupils and parents need to be aware of and understand any referral procedures related to this within the school.

13. In cases of child protection members of staff are not obliged to pass on information about pupils to their parents. However, it is only in the most exceptional circumstances that a school would be in the position of having to handle information without parental knowledge. The reasons for not informing the parents should be recorded in writing. If a teacher believes a pupil to be in moral or physical risk, or in breach of the law, they must ensure that the pupil is aware of the risks and encourage her/him to tell her/his parents and seek support from them. The Headteacher or a senior member of staff should always be informed before parents are contacted.
14. Pupils should also be informed about where they might seek confidential help e.g. the school nurse, other local advice and support services, the Youth Service Counselling Unit, their GP.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

This policy will be monitored by Rachel Davies, Headteacher, on a regular basis.

This Policy was reviewed July 2019.

Signed: .....

Mr Lee Morfitt (Chair of Governors)