

Confidentiality Policy – Pastoral Care			
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Approved by:	SET Curriculum	Committee:	
Type of Policy:	Staff	Quality Assured by:	

1. General/Summary

- 1.1. To provide procedures on confidentiality for the use of all staff who will from time-to-time deal with confidentiality concerning learners.

This overview summarises the confidentiality procedure for full and part-time Students and not those who are studying via an employer or a Work Placed Learning programme. Please read the full procedure in order to read the statements of law from which this procedure is written.

2. Procedure

- 2.1 This procedure has been written to reflect the needs of Care Experienced Students previously known as 'Children in Care' or 'Looked After Children' and Care Leavers as a response to the Government green paper on 'Care Matters – transforming the lives of children and young people in care October 2006.' It also ties in with the CIC Covenant we have registered with the Government in 2017.

3. Health

Students aged 16 and over have the rights to confidentiality with regard to their health. If a student refuses to contact parents, when they need medical treatment, we must respect this.

The only exception to this is when a student becomes a danger to them self or others and needs to be taken to a 'place of safety' or is putting their health or themselves at significant risk. This will usually be done in co-operation with another agency for example the police, social care services or a GP and usually relates to mental health.

4. Pastoral Care

- 4.1 A student is entitled to confidentiality when confiding in a tutor concerning personal issues so that permission would need to be gained from the student in order for this to be shared with other colleagues, eg: problems with parents.

However, there are circumstances when confidentiality needs to be breached and these are:

- Major crime
- Acts of terrorism, radicalisation, or extremism
- Child protection
- If the student places themselves or others at risk
- In addition, Fraser Competency needs to be assessed. (*Fraser / Gillick competency is a measure of the young person's reasoning to check that the decision in hand is one that they can appropriately make. E.g. you could have a 13-year-old who is able to be prescribed contraception because they are able to demonstrate that they understand what they are doing and are making a reasoned and informed judgement*).

5. Child Protection

- 5.1 All disclosures must be reported to the Alternate Designated Lead immediately who are located in Student Welfare.
- 5.2 Students must be informed that this matter cannot be kept confidential and will be reported. Child Protection includes physical, sexual, emotional and abuse from neglect.
- 5.3 Homelessness in under 18-year-olds also needs to be reported through the MARF paperwork. Other issues such as sex trafficking and forced marriage come under the wider remit of safeguarding.
- 5.4 Safety of the unborn child and parent.

6. Academic Matters

- 6.1 Learners who start the course aged 18 will be able to decide whether parents receive reports.

7. Terrorism / Prevent

- 7.1 All information regarding terrorist activity must be reported to the MASH. This includes students with mental health conditions who have access to firearms.

8. Student Welfare

- 8.1 Welfare Officers will where possible discuss with tutors the students' issues unless the student insists on confidentiality. We must respect a young person's wish for confidentiality if consent is not forthcoming.

In-Depth Procedure:

- This area is very complicated because different rules apply to different scenarios. If you are in any doubt over what actions you need to take please contact the Student Welfare Manager. .
- In general a distinction needs to be made between 1) mental or physical health, 2) pastoral care 3) child protection and 4) academic issues.
- This procedure only relates to those who are 13+ and who are deemed self-aware (Fraser / Gillick competent).
- It is also appreciated that many members of staff would be more comfortable with some issues if parents were informed. The reason for not doing so is that parents are often involved in the problem e.g. if a student is self-harming they could also have been abused at home.

Health

- If a student of 13+ is attending counselling, a doctor or other person providing medical care, they are entitled to confidentiality. This means that the health / counselling professional will not be able to discuss this matter with tutors, nor will tutors be informed if this is not the wish of the student. Parents **must not** be contacted if we have medical information, which a student does not wish to be passed on, for example: pregnancy, miscarriage or abortion. For under 16s the Gillick principle applies, meaning that if they are deemed mature, confidentiality can be maintained for children as young as 13.
- The exceptions to the above are in relation to Health and Safety, where it may be essential to notify others if a student constitutes increased risk. These situations must be clarified by the Health and Safety Officer before disclosure.

Pastoral Care

- If a member of the welfare team sees a student concerning a personal problem, the member of staff will try where possible to get the student's permission to talk to the tutor. If this is not forthcoming then the student's confidentiality will be respected. This is as per the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Human Rights Act 1998. Also information will not be passed on to parents unless the student wishes it to happen.
- Confidentiality between tutors and students can be maintained except in the following situations:-
 - If a student's problem goes beyond the realms of pastoral care, the help of another member of staff would be more appropriate e.g. counselling, financial help, health related problems.
 - If there are child protection concerns or a disclosure is made then the tutor must tell the student that they will be telling the child protection co-ordinator. The tutor must then contact the alternate safeguarding lead immediately, or in their absence the alternate safeguarding lead. If a student appears to be suicidal, this cannot be kept confidential and will need to be referred to Student Welfare.
 - If a student tells a tutor about a personal problem this cannot be shared with other members of staff unless the student's permission is given. This is highlighted as sensitive data in the Data Protection Act.

- Equally, even if a student has not said the information they have just given a member of staff is confidential, their permission must be given in order for this to be shared. This is highlighted as sensitive data in the Data Protection Act.

Child Protection

- All disclosures must be referred to the alternate safeguarding lead immediately. They are located in Student Welfare.
- Students must be told that the tutors have no option but to refer the information on to the child protection co-ordinator.

Prevention of Terrorism

If information comes to light about an act of terrorism this must be passed on via referral to the MASH.

- Included in prevention of terrorism are those individuals with mental health issues that have access to firearms. The individuals must be reported to MASH.
- Please see procedure [12.36.01 Non-accidental Explosion or Hostile Intruder](#) .

Revision History – Policy name

Revision date	Reason for revision	Section number	Changes made