



# FREEDOM OF INFORMATION POLICY

relating to St George's C of E Primary School

was approved by the Governing Body on

22.10.24

As we work within a Church school, the staff and governors of Great Bromley Church of England Primary will seek to ensure that within all policies and procedures we incorporate opportunities for identifying, understanding and developing our core Christian values and vision.

## Our Vision

*Working together, learning for life.....*

*With the **compassion** of Jesus, we treat others with kindness and patience*

*With the **courage** of St George, we stand up for what is right*

*With **respect** and **friendship** we build each other up*

Written by:	SBM Services
Adopted by Board:	St George's C of E Primary School
Review date:	October 2025

## **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**

### **INTRODUCTION**

St George's CofE Primary School is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI) as a public authority, and as such, must comply with any requests for information in accordance with the principles laid out in the Act.

We are also required to provide an approved publication scheme of the types of class of information which St George's CofE Primary School holds. This document is published on St George's CofE Primary School website.

**Note:** The Freedom of Information Publication Scheme can be downloaded from the SBM Toolkit and adapted accordingly to the school or academy setting.

An example of the Freedom of Information Publication Scheme document is detailed below.

This guidance note should be deleted in the final draft.

### **WHAT IS A REQUEST UNDER FOI?**

Any request for any information from St George's CofE Primary School is technically a request under the FOI, whether or not the individual making the request mentions the FOI. However, the ICO has stated that routine requests for information (such as a parent requesting a copy of a policy) can be dealt with outside of the provisions of the Act.

In all non-routine cases, if the request is simple and the information is to be released, then the individual who received the request can release the information but must ensure that this is done within the timescale set out below. A copy of the request and response should then be sent to the Data Protection Officer.

All other requests should be referred in the first instance to the Headteacher who may allocate another individual to deal with the request. This must be done promptly, and in any event within 3 working days of receiving the request.

When considering a request under FOI, a release under FOI is treated as release to the general public, and so once it has been released to an individual, anyone can then access it. Access cannot be restricted when releasing the information by marking it "confidential" or "restricted".

## TIME LIMIT FOR COMPLIANCE

St George's CofE Primary School must respond as soon as possible, and in any event, within 20 working days of the date of receipt of the request. A "working day" is one in which pupils are in attendance, subject to an absolute maximum of 60 calendar days to respond.

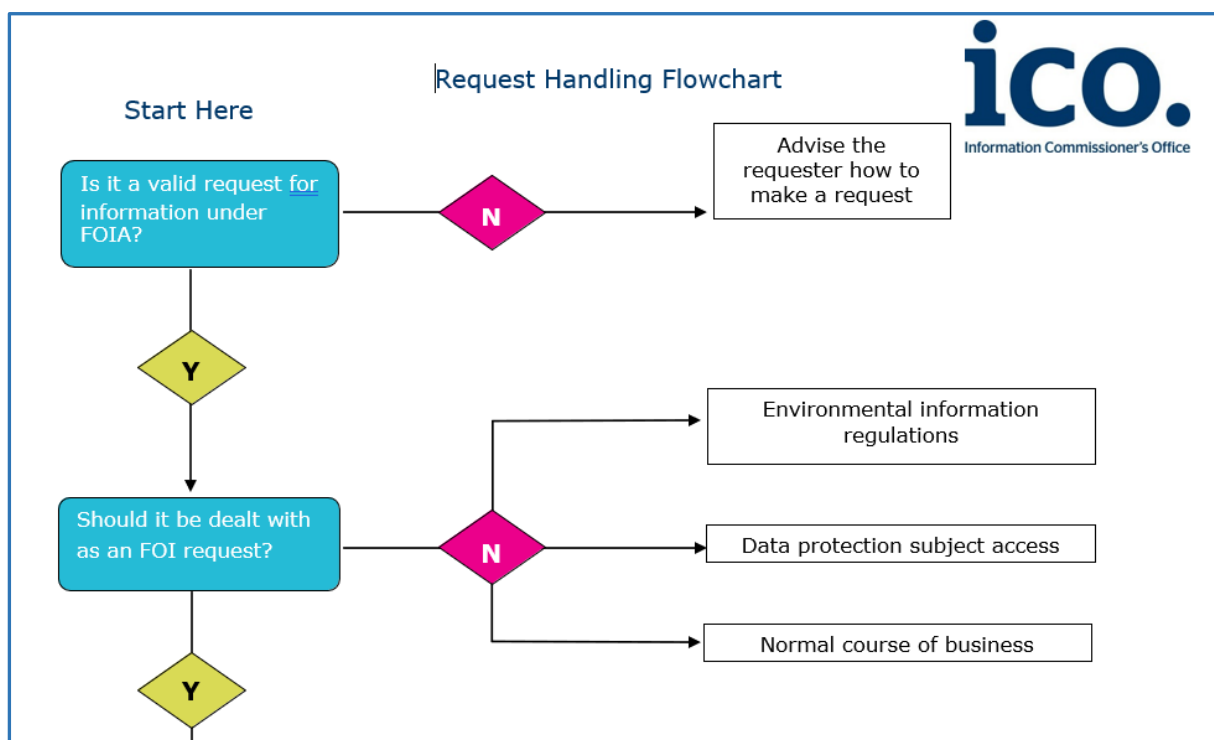
## PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH A REQUEST

When a request is received that cannot be dealt with by simply providing the information, it should be referred in the first instance to the Headteacher, who may re-allocate to an individual with responsibility for the type of information requested.

### First Stage

The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) 'Request Handling Flowchart' (extract pictured below) provides an overview of the steps to follow when handling a request for information.

The flowchart can be reviewed in full at Appendix A.



The first stage in responding is to determine whether or not the school "holds" the information requested.

The **school** will hold the information if it exists in computer or paper format. Some requests will require the **school** to take information from different sources and manipulate it in some way. Where this would take minimal effort, the school is considered to "hold" that information, but if the required manipulation would take a significant amount of time, the requestor should be contacted to explain

that the information is not held in the manner requested and offer the opportunity to refine their request.

For example, if a request required the school to add up totals in a spreadsheet and release the total figures, this would be information “held” by the school. If the school would have to go through a number of spreadsheets and identify individual figures and provide a total, this is likely not to be information “held” by the school, depending on the time involved in extracting the information.

If the information requested is not held, the requestor should be contacted in writing to explain that the information is not held.

Before deciding that the school does not hold any recorded information, the person dealing with the request should make sure that they have carried out adequate and properly directed searches, and that there are convincing reasons for concluding that no recorded information is held. If a requestor subsequently complains to the ICO that the school has not identified all of the information that it holds, the ICO will consider the scope, quality and thoroughness of the searches that were undertaken and test the strength of the school’s reasoning and conclusions.

## **Second Stage**

The second stage is to decide whether the information can be released, or whether one of the exemptions set out in the Act applies to the information. Common exemptions that might apply include:

Section 40 (1) – the request is for the applicants’ personal data. This must be dealt with under the subject access regime in the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA), detailed in paragraph 9 of the GDPR Data Protection Policy;

Section 40 (2) – compliance with the request would involve releasing third party personal data, and this would be in breach of the DPA principles as set out in paragraph 3.1 of the GDPR Data Protection Policy;

Section 41 – information that has been sent to the school (but not the school’s own information) which is confidential;

Section 21 – information that is already publicly available, even if payment of a fee is required to access that information;

*Section 22 – information that the school intends to publish at a future date;*

*Section 43 – information that would prejudice the commercial interests of the Trust and/or a third party;*

*Section 38 – information that could prejudice the physical health, mental health or safety of an individual (this may apply particularly to safeguarding information);*

*Section 31 – information which may prejudice the effective detection and prevention of crime – such as the location of CCTV cameras;*

*Section 36 – information which, in the opinion of the **school's Chair of Governors**, would prejudice the effective conduct of the school. There is a special form for this on the ICO's website to assist with obtaining the chair's opinion.*

**Note:** The sections mentioned in italics are qualified exemptions. This means that even if the exemption applies to the information, a public interest weighting exercise must also be carried out, balancing the public interest in the information being released, as against the public interest in withholding the information.

## **RESPONDING TO A REQUEST**

### **If the information is held**

If the information being requested is held, there are a number of ways that the information can be made available to the requestor, including by email, as a printed copy or by arranging for the requestor to view the information. The information should be sent by whatever means is most reasonable, however, requestors have the right to specify their preferred means of communication, in their initial request. The original request should be checked for any preferences before sending out the information.

If the information being requested is included in the publication scheme, this information can be given out automatically, or provide a link to the requestor where the information can be accessed such as the relevant page on the **school** website.

If the requestor has made their request by email, and the information is an electronic document in a standard form, then it would be reasonable to reply by email and attach the information.

### **If some or all of the information has been withheld**

When responding to a request where the **school** has withheld some or all of the information, the **school** must explain why the information has been withheld, quoting the appropriate section number and explaining how the information requested fits within that exemption. If the public interest test has been applied, this also needs to be explained.

The letter should end by explaining to the requestor how they can complain – by writing to the Chair of Governors within 20 working days of the response being received, giving reasons for the appeal. A review will then be carried out internally by someone not involved in the original decision, usually at **Governor** level.

### **If the information is not held**

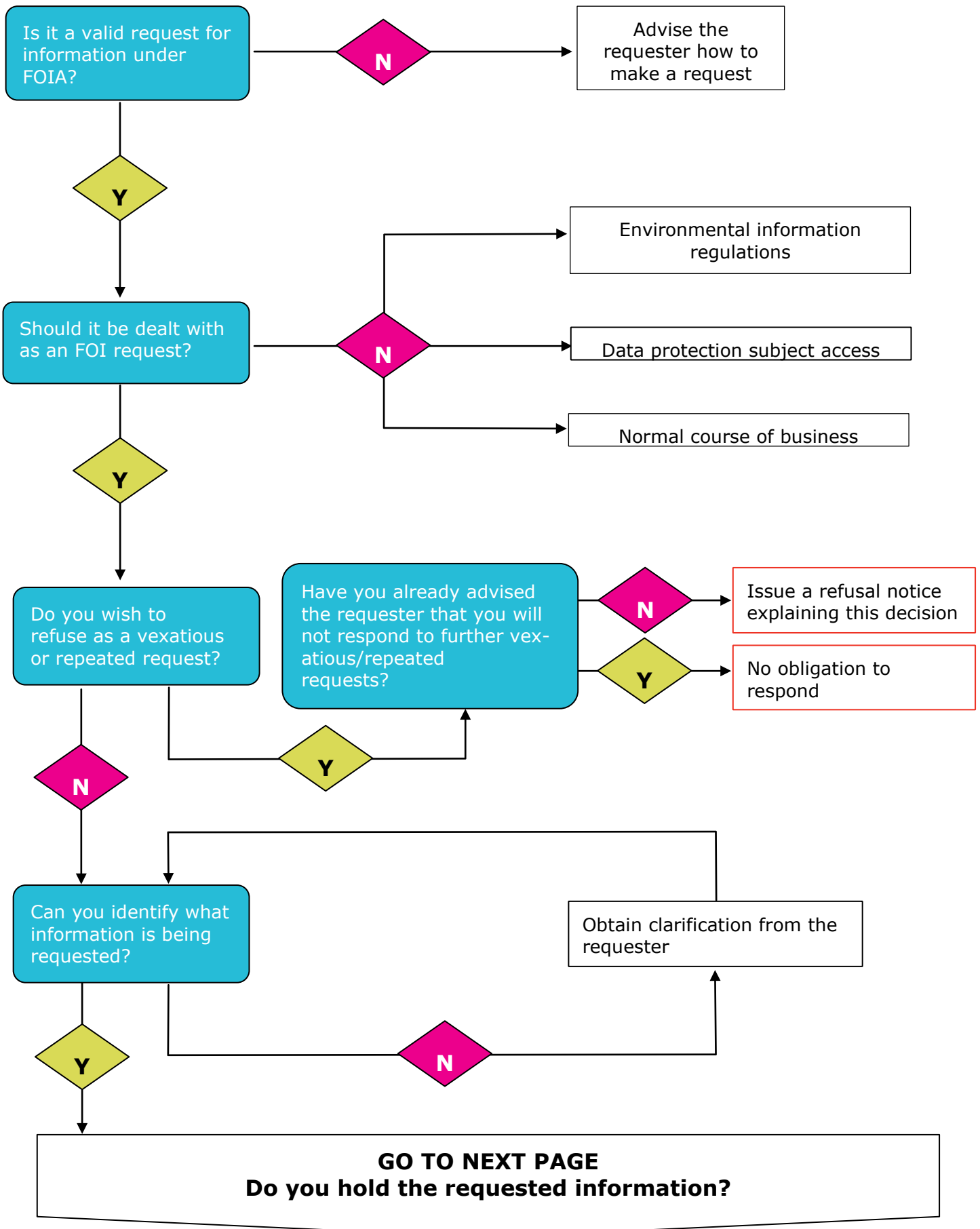
The FOI act only covers information that is held. If the information that the requestor has asked for is not held, the **school** can comply with the request by informing the requestor in writing that the

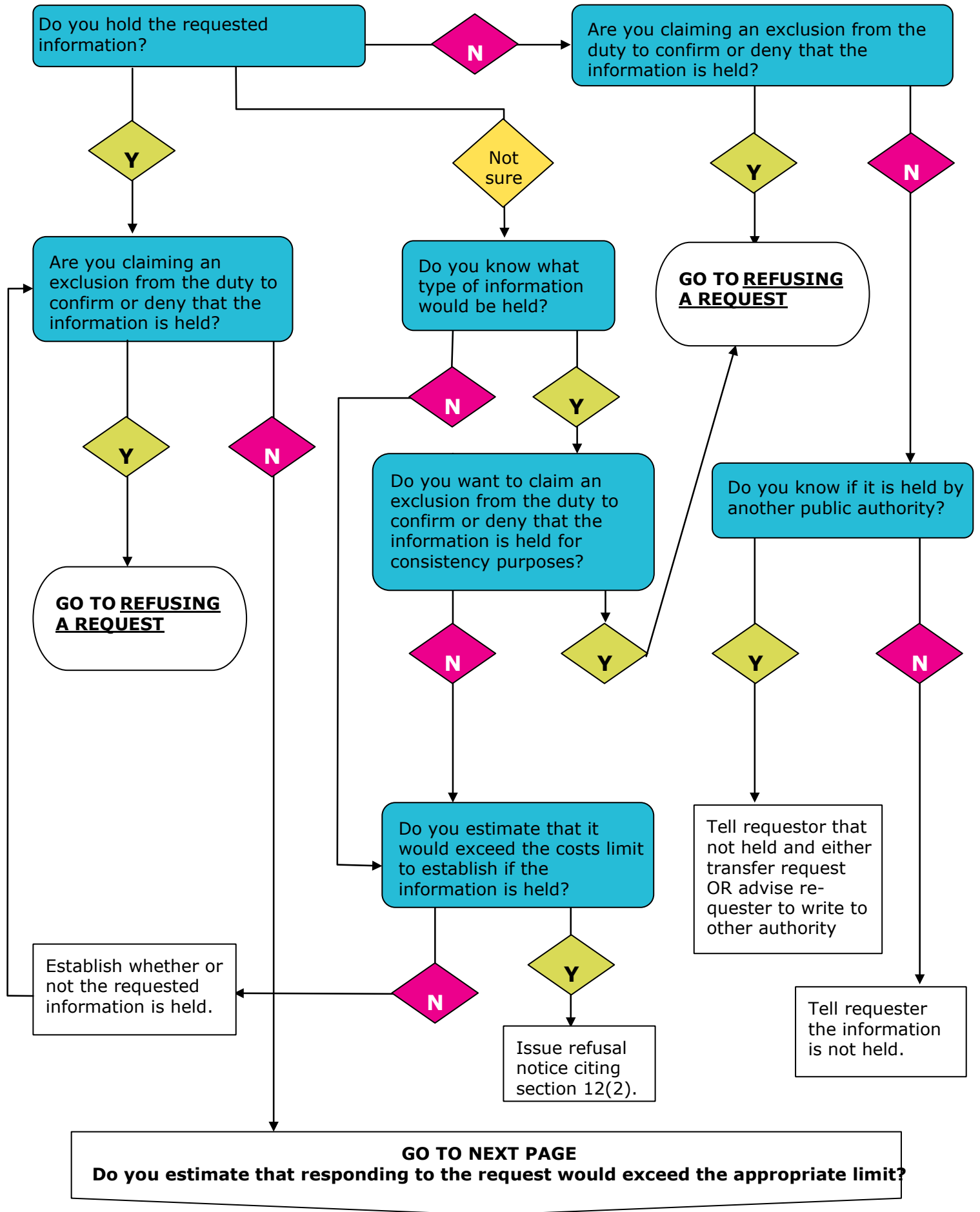
information is not held (subject to adequate searches for the information having been undertaken as per the requirements set out in the 'First Stage' section of this document).

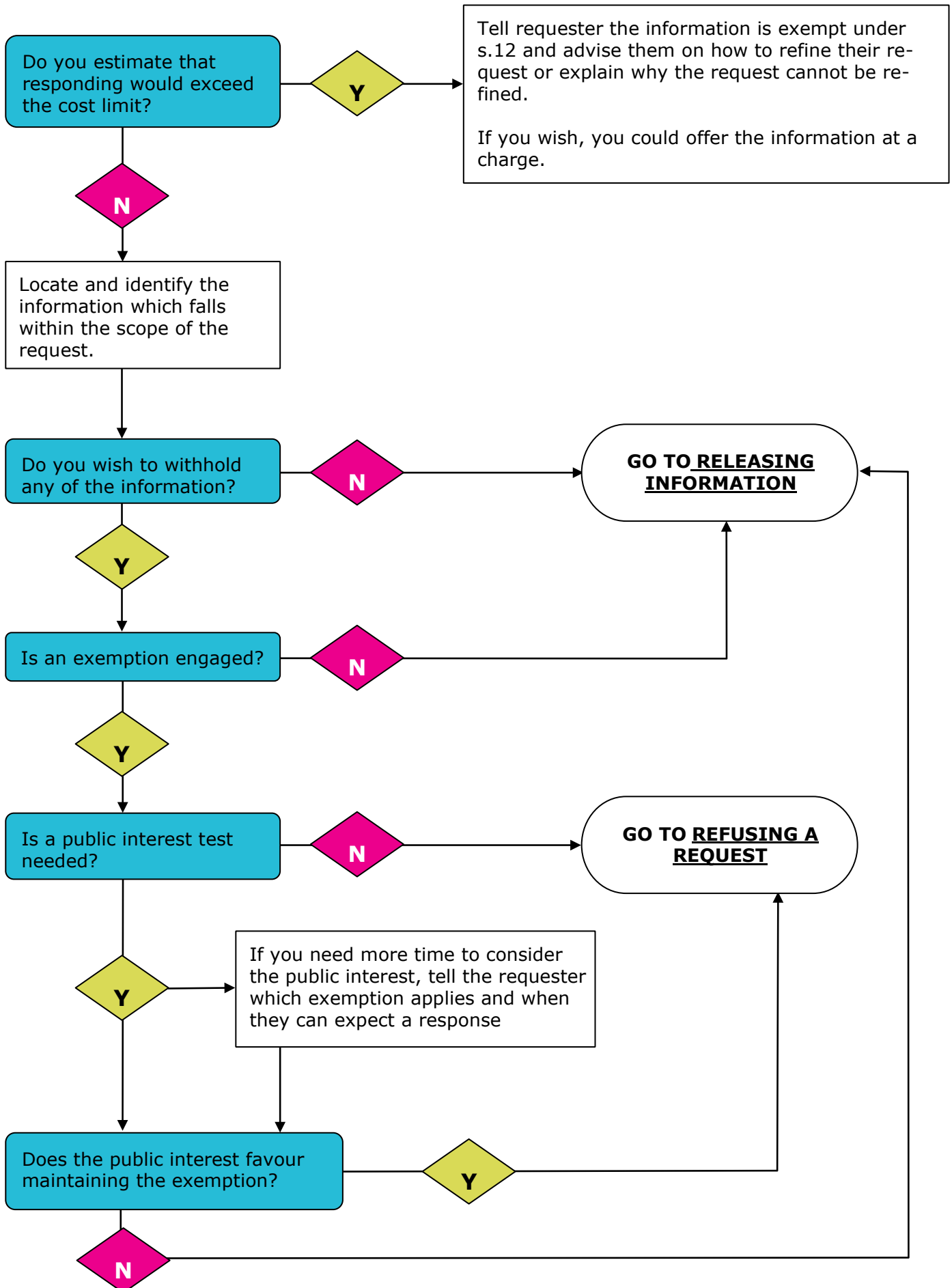
## **CONTACT**

Any questions about this policy should be directed in the first instance to the Headteacher.

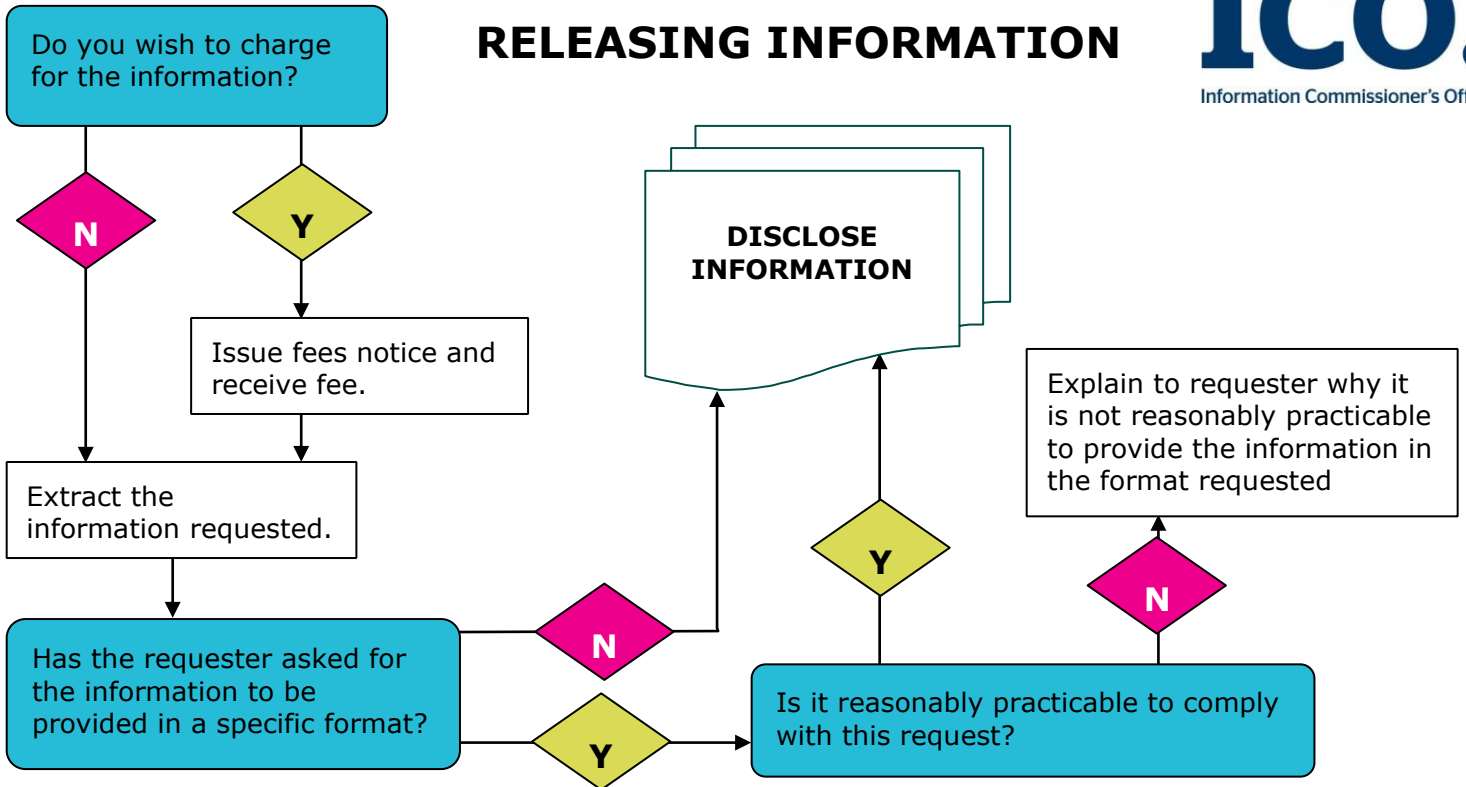
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## RELEASING INFORMATION



## REFUSING A REQUEST

