

Prendergast Community Primary School



"Believe and Achieve"

Data Protection Policy

Ready, Respectful, Safe

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1.0 Introduction & Scope

Pembrokeshire County Council and our School is committed to conducting its business in accordance with all applicable Data Protection laws and regulations and in line with the highest standards of ethical conduct. To demonstrate our commitment, Pembrokeshire County Council has signed up to the [Personal Information Promise](#) with the Information Commissioners Office.

This policy stipulates the expected behaviours of Pembrokeshire County Council Employees, Councillors, Volunteers, Partners, Governors, Contractors and commissioned Service Providers in relation to the collection, use, retention, sharing, disclosure and destruction of any Personal Data belonging to a Pembrokeshire County Council Contact (i.e. the Data Subject).

Personal Data is defined as any information relating to an identified or identifiable living individual (Data Subject). An identifiable living individual is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that individual. Personal Data is subject to certain legal safeguards and other regulations, which impose restrictions on how organisations may process Personal Data. An organisation that handles Personal Data and makes decisions about its use is known as a Data Controller. Our school, as a Data Controller, is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Data Protection requirements outlined in this policy. Non-compliance may expose our school to complaints, regulatory action, fines and/or reputational damage.

As a Public & Education Authority, Pembrokeshire County Council has a number of roles including (but not limited to) an Employer, Service Provider, exercising Statutory duties, Partner, and Commissioner. In order to undertake its business, the Council manages vast amounts of Personal Data. This Policy outlines the legal framework by which Personal Data will be managed by Pembrokeshire County Council and its Schools.

1.1 Legislative Background

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) was adopted on 14 April 2016 and came into force on 25 May 2018. The GDPR is a regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union and European Economic Area. The GDPR provided national derogations for Member States to make exemptions for certain purposes. In light of the requirement to determine national derogations along with Britain's planned exit from the European Union, the Data Protection Act 2018 came into force on 25 May 2018. The Data Protection Act 2018 enshrines the GDPR in British law and extends it to cover legal areas for which the EU does not have oversight. It will remain in force after the UK leaves the EU.

1.2 Application

This policy applies to all services, processes and functions undertaken by or on behalf of Pembrokeshire County Council and our school where personal data is processed.

This will include personal data that forms part of a filing system, which is defined as any structured set of personal data which is accessible according to specific criteria, whether held by automated means or manually and whether centralised, decentralised or dispersed on a functional or geographic basis. Manual (not automated) unstructured data (which does not form part of a file or formal record) is exempt from most of the act. All automated data (including emails, skype conversations, etc.) must comply with this policy.

Data Protection Policy

2.0 Governance

2.1 Information Governance Team

The Audit, Risk & Information Service is managed by the Governance, Assurance & Information Manager who is Pembrokeshire County Councils designated Data Protection Officer. To demonstrate our commitment to Data Protection and to enhance the effectiveness of our compliance efforts, Pembrokeshire County Council has established an Information Governance Team within the Audit, Risk & Information Service, which operates independently of other Council Services and support functions. The role of the Data Protection Officer is to undertake either directly or via the Information Governance Team, the following tasks:

- a) To inform and advise Pembrokeshire County Council and its employees who carry out Processing pursuant to Data Protection Regulations, National Law or Union based Data Protection Provisions;
- b) Ensuring alignment of this policy with Data Protection Regulations, National Law or Union based Data Protection Provisions;
- c) Providing guidance with regards to carrying out Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA's) and monitor performance;
- d) Acting as a point of contact for and cooperating with the Information Commissioners Office (ICO);
- e) Determining the need for notifications to the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) as a result of Pembrokeshire County Council's current or intended Personal Data Processing activities;
- f) Have due regard to the risk associated with processing operations, taking into account the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing;
- g) The establishment and operation of a system providing prompt and appropriate responses to Data Subjects requests;
- h) Informing Senior Management, Members, and Officers of any potential corporate, civil and criminal penalties which may be levied against Pembrokeshire County Council and/or its Employees or Members for violation of applicable Data Protection laws;
- i) Ensuring establishment of procedures and standard contractual provisions for obtaining compliance with this Policy by any Third Party who:
 - Provide Personal Data to Pembrokeshire County Council
 - Receives Personal Data from Pembrokeshire County Council
 - Has access to Personal Data collected or processed by Pembrokeshire County Council.

2.2 Policy Dissemination & Enforcement

The Corporate Management Team of Pembrokeshire County Council and SLT at our school must ensure that all Pembrokeshire County Council Employees, Members and Governors are responsible for the Processing of Personal Data are aware of and comply with the contents of this policy.

Our school must make sure that all Third Parties engaged, on either a contractual or voluntary basis, to process personal data on behalf of our school (i.e. Data Processors) are aware of and comply with the contents of this policy. Assurance and evidence of such compliance (including a site visit) must be obtained from all Third Parties, whether companies or individuals, prior to granting them access to Personal Data controlled by our school.

2.3 Data Protection Training

All Pembrokeshire County Council employees will be required to undertake Data Protection Training on induction and as part of ongoing workplace training and development. There is a requirement to

undertake the e-Learning training on an annual basis (based on expectations of the ICO). It is the responsibility of school Managers to ensure that their staff have undertaken the training, understand their responsibilities and adhere to the Data Protection Policy, the IT Security Policy and supporting Procedural guidance.

Information Asset Owners/Head teachers will be provided with additional training on their responsibilities to ensure continued compliance with Data Protection requirements.

2.4 Data Protection by Design

To ensure that all Data Protection requirements are identified and addressed when designing new systems or processes and/or when reviewing or expanding existing systems or processes, the Data Protection Officer should be advised and will need to approve the process before the change is implemented. The involvement of the Data Protection Officer must be sought at the outset.

As part of this process a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) must be conducted, the Information Governance Team will be able to assist with this. The subsequent findings of the DPIA must then be submitted to the Data Protection Officer for review and approval. The IT department will work closely with the Information Governance Team to assess the impact of any new technology uses on the security of Personal Data.

2.5 Compliance Monitoring

To confirm compliance with this policy and the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018 and other Data Protection legislation, the Information Governance Team will undertake annual risk based compliance checks within our school. The annual programme of compliance checks will be informed by the risk rating on the Information Asset Register and will be approved by the Data Protection Officer. Each compliance check will, as a minimum, assess:

- Compliance with Policy in relation to the protection of Personal Data, including:
 - The assignment of responsibilities
 - Raising awareness
 - Training of Employees
- The effectiveness of Data Protection related operational practices, including:
 - Security
 - Data Subject rights
 - Personal Data transfers
 - Personal Data incident management
 - Personal Data complaints handling
- The level of understanding of Data Protection policies and Privacy Notices
- The accuracy of Personal Data being stored
- Monitoring arrangements of Data Processor activities
- The adequacy of procedures for redressing poor compliance and Personal data Breaches.

The Information Governance Team, in cooperation with our school, will devise an action plan for correcting any identified deficiencies within a defined and reasonable timeframe. This will be monitored through the MKI automated system. Major deficiencies identified and non-compliance with agreed timescales will be reported to the Head Teacher & Governing body.

2.6 Breach Reporting

A data breach is a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access to, personal data. A data incident, is a breach of security that could have, but did not lead to one of the above.

All data breaches must be reported immediately to the Data Protection Officer via the Information Governance Team. To assist, an online form is available on [HWB](#), alternatively please complete with as much information as possible and email it to dataprotection@pembrokeshire.gov.uk. The Data Protection Officer is responsible for assessing data breaches and making a decision on reporting to the Information Commissioners Office. Under the GDPR reportable data breaches must be reported to the Information Commissioners Office within 72 hours of the Council becoming aware that the breach has occurred. A risk assessment is undertaken by the Data Protection Officer to determine whether the breach is reportable, this will include undertaking preliminary investigations into the circumstances of the breach, therefore it is critical that the Data Protection Officer is notified immediately via the Information Governance Team. Failure to notify the ICO of a reportable breach within 72 hours of the Council becoming aware of it could result in a substantial fine, as well as a fine for the breach itself. Please inform the Information Governance Team of any data incidents. This is really useful so that we can measure our risk and learn from such incidents and further strengthen our security arrangements.

2.7 Complaints

The Council is committed to providing the highest standards of integrity and security of personal data that it processes. However, if you are unhappy about the way that your personal data has been processed or the application of your rights under the Data Protection legislation, then please address your concerns to:

Data Protection Officer
Pembrokeshire County Council
County Hall
Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire
SA61 1TP
Email: DataProtection@pembrokeshire.gov.uk

The Information Commissioner's Office has developed a [letter template](#) to assist you in raising your concerns.

We will endeavour to respond to your concerns within one calendar month of receipt.

If you remain unsatisfied with how we are managing your personal data or applying your rights under the Data Protection legislation then you may contact the Information Commissioners Office via this link: <https://ico.org.uk/make-a-complaint/your-personal-information-concerns/>, or write to:

The Information Commissioner's Office
Wycliffe House
Water Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 5AF

3.0 Data Protection Principles

In accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018, our school has adopted the following principles to govern its collection, use, retention, transfer, disclosure and destruction of Personal Data;

Principle 1: Lawfulness, Fairness and Transparency

Personal Data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the Data

Subject. This means that our school must tell the Data Subject what Processing will occur (transparency), the processing must match the description given to the Data Subject (fairness), and it must be for one of the purposes specified in 4.2 (lawfulness of processing).

Principle 2: Purpose Limitation

Personal Data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes. This means that our school must specify exactly what the Personal Data collected will be used for and limit the Processing of that Personal Data to only what is necessary to meet the specified purpose.

Principle 3: Data Minimisation

Personal Data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed. This means that our school must not collect or store Personal Data beyond what is strictly required.

Principle 4: Accuracy

Personal Data shall be accurate and kept up to date. This means that our school must have in place processes for identifying and addressing out-of-date, incorrect and redundant Personal Data.

Principle 5: Storage Limitation

Personal Data shall be kept in a form which permits identification of Data Subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the Personal Data is processed. This means that our school must, wherever possible, store Personal Data in a way that limits or prevents identification of the Data Subject.

Principle 6: Integrity & Confidentiality

Personal Data shall be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of Personal Data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful Processing, and against accidental loss, destruction or damage. Our school must use appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of Personal Data is maintained at all times.

Principle 7: Accountability

The Data Controller shall be responsible for, and be able to demonstrate compliance. This means that our school must demonstrate that the six Data Protection Principles (outlined above) are met for all Personal Data for which it is responsible (this will include the use for Third Parties for processing purposes).

4.0 Data Collection & Use of Data

4.1 Data Sources

Personal Data should be collected only from the Data Subject unless one of the following apply:

- The nature of the business purpose necessitates collection of the Personal Data from other persons or bodies;
- The collection must be carried out under emergency circumstances in order to protect the vital interests of the Data Subject or to prevent serious loss or injury to another person.

If Personal Data is collected from someone other than the Data Subject, the Data Subject must be informed of the collection unless one of the following apply:

- The Data Subject has received the required information by other means;
- The information must remain confidential due to a professional secrecy obligation;
- UK law expressly provides for the collection, Processing or transfer of the Personal Data (National Derogations awaited).

Where it has been determined that notification to a Data Subject is required, notification should occur promptly, but in no case later than:

- One calendar month from the first collection or recording of the Personal Data;
- At the time of first communication is used for communication with the Data Subject;
- At the time of disclosure if disclosed to another recipient.

4.2 Lawfulness of Processing

In preparing for the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018, the lawful basis of Processing (See Conditions of Processing, Appendix A) has been identified and documented within our school. This information has been captured within the Information Asset Register which is retained on the MKI System. The Data Protection Officer must be consulted and approve any changes to the lawful basis of Processing.

There are circumstances in which Personal Data may be further processed for purposes that go beyond the original purpose for which the Personal Data was collected. When making a

determination as to the compatibility of the new reason for Processing, guidance and approval must be obtained from the Information Governance Team before any such Processing may commence. In order to Process Personal Data Lawfully, at least one of the following conditions must apply:

- a) The Data Subject has given consent to the processing of his or her personal data for one or more specific purposes;
- b) Processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the Data Subject is party to or in order to take steps at the request of the Data Subject prior to entering into a contract;
- c) Processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which our school is subject;
- d) Processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the Data Subject or of another living individual;
- e) Processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in our school;
- f) Processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by our school or by a third party, except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the Data Subject, which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child.

In order to Process Special Categories of Personal Data Lawfully, at least one of the following conditions must apply:

- a) The Data Subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those Personal Data for one or more specified purposes;
- b) Processing is necessary for the purposes of carrying out the obligations and exercising specific rights of our school or of the Data Subject in the field of employment and social security and social protection law in so far as it is authorised by National Law; *(see Appendix A 1 for further guidance)*
- c) Processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the Data Subject or of another living individual where the Data Subject is physically or legally incapable of giving consent;
- d) Processing relates to Personal Data which are manifestly made public by the Data Subject;
- e) Processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims or whenever courts are acting in their judicial capacity;
- f) Processing is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest; *(See Appendix B for further details)*

- g) Processing is necessary for the purposes of preventive or occupational medicine, for the assessment of the working capacity of the employee, medical diagnosis, the provision of health or social care or treatment or the management of health or social care systems and services on the basis of Union or Member State Law or pursuant to contract with a health professional and subject to conditions and safeguards (i.e. processed by or under the responsibility of a professional subject to the obligation of professional secrecy or by another person also subject to an obligation of secrecy by national competent bodies, e.g. professional codes of conduct); *(See Appendix A for further guidance)*.
- h) Processing is necessary for reasons of public interest in the area of public health, such as protecting against cross-border threats to health or ensuring high standards of quality and safety of health care and of medicinal products or medical devices, on the basis of Union or Members State law which provides for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject, in particular professional secrecy; *(see Appendix A 3 for further guidance)*
- i) Processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes based on Union or Member State law which shall be proportionate to the aim pursued, respect the essence of the right to data protection and provide for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and the interests of the data subject; *(see Appendix A 4 for further guidance)*
- j) Processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes. *(see Appendix A 4 for further guidance)*

4.3 Privacy Notices

The GDPR is more specific about the information we are required to provide to people about what we do with their personal data. We must provide this information to individuals in a way that is easy to access, read and understand.

Providing clear and concise privacy notices covers some of the key transparency requirements under

the Data Protection legislation. The checklist in Appendix C provides guidance on what we are required to include within a privacy notice depending on whether the personal data was collected from the individual it relates to or from another source.

Privacy Notices for our school is published on our [website](#).

4.4 Data Quality

Our school will adopt all necessary measures to ensure that the Personal Data it collects and processes

is complete and accurate in the first instance, and is updated to reflect the current situation of the Data Subject (as applicable). The measures adopted by our school to ensure data quality include:

- Correcting Personal Data known to be incorrect, inaccurate, incomplete, ambiguous, misleading or outdated, even if the data subject does not request rectification;
- Keeping Personal Data only for the period necessary to satisfy the permitted uses or applicable statutory retention period;
- The removal of Personal Data if in violation of any of the Data Protection principles or if the Personal Data is no longer required;
- Restriction, rather than deletion of Personal Data, insofar as:
 - A law prohibits erasure
 - Erasure would impair legitimate interests of the Data Subject
 - The Data Subject disputes that their Personal Data is correct and it cannot be clearly ascertained whether their information is correct or incorrect.

4.5 Data Retention

To ensure Fair Processing, Personal Data will not be retained by our school for longer than necessary in relation to the purposes for which it was originally collected. Or for which it was further processed.

The length of time for which our school need to retain Personal Data is set out in the Pembrokeshire

County Council Records Retention Schedule. This is based on the National Archives Guidance for Local

Authorities, which defines the statutory timescales for categories of Personal Data processing across the Authority by service/function.

In the absence of a Statutory Timescale, record retention is minimised in order to protect the rights of the Data Subject.

4.6 Technical & Organisational Measures

Our school will adopt physical, technical, and organisational measures to ensure the security of Personal Data. This includes the prevention of loss or damage, unauthorised alteration, access or processing, and other risks to which it may be exposed by virtue of human action or the physical or natural environment.

Further details on the minimum set of security measures adopted by our school are detailed within the following policies:

IT Security and e-Mail/Internet Policy
Records Management Policy
Confidential Waste Policy

A summary of the Personal Data related security measures is provided below:

- Prevent unauthorised persons from gaining access to data processing systems in which Personal Data are processed;
- Prevent persons entitled to use a data processing system from accessing Personal Data beyond their needs and authorisations;
- Ensure that Personal Data in the course of electronic transmission during transport cannot be read, copied, modified on or removed from a data processing system;
- Ensure that in the case where processing is carried out by a Data Processor, the data can be processed only in accordance with the instructions of the Data Controller;
- Ensure that Personal Data is protected against undesired destruction or loss;
- Ensure that Personal Data collected for different purposes can and is processed separately; Ensure that Personal Data is kept no longer than is necessary.

4.7 Data Sharing

There may be instances where requests to share information with third parties. This may be a one-off request or for systematic data sharing.

One-off Data Sharing

As a Data Controller we would not disclose personal data to any members of the public. Requests such as these would be dealt with under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which provides an exemption for sharing of personal information.

However, there may be instances when it would be appropriate to share personal data with a third party, such as another professional, court, regulatory body, etc. The following points should be

considered and documented to justify your rationale for decision-making:

- Do you think you should share the information?
- Have you assessed the potential benefits and risks to individuals and/or society of sharing or not sharing?
- Do you have concerns that an individual is at risk of serious harm?
- Do you need to consider an exemption in the DPA to share?
- Do you have the power to share?
- Do you have a legal obligation to share?

If you decide to share you need to:

- Only share what is necessary
- Distinguish fact from opinion
- Share the information securely

- Ensure that you are giving information to the right person
- Consider whether it is appropriate/safe to inform the data subject that you have shared their information.

Record your decision:

- What information was shared and for what purpose
- Who it was shared with
- When it was shared
- Your justification for sharing
- Whether the information was shared with or without consent.

Requests for information should be discussed with your Information Asset Owner – this will be your Head Teacher.

Systematic Data Sharing

Our school will have reasons why we may wish to share personal data regularly with a third party. In

these cases, we must have a data sharing agreement/information sharing protocol in place.

As well as

considering the key points above, the data sharing agreement/ information sharing protocol should

cover the following issues:

- What information needs to be shared
- The organisations that will be involved
- What you need to tell data subject about the data sharing and how you will communicate that information (privacy notice)
- Measures to ensure adequate security is in place to protect the data
- What arrangement need to be in place to provide data subjects with access to their personal data if they request it
- Agreed common retention periods for the data
- Processes to ensure secure disposal/deletion takes place.

Pembrokeshire County Council has signed up to the [Wales Accord on the Sharing of Personal](#)

[Information \(WASPI\)](#). This provides a good practice in data sharing and enables public services to meet their data protection responsibilities as they move to collaborative working. The Information

Governance Team will be able to assist with the development of data sharing agreements/information sharing protocols and must be consulted at the outset.

4.8 Data Transfers

The GDPR imposes a general prohibition on the transfer of personal data outside the EU, unless:

- The transfer is based on an adequacy decision;

- The transfer is subject to appropriate safeguards;
- The transfer is governed by Binding Corporate Rules; or
- The transfer is in accordance with specific exceptions.

In all cases, you should refer to the Data Protection Officer before transferring data outside of the EU.

Accessing personal data remotely when outside of the EU would be included in this definition.

4.9 Children's Data

Children need particular protection when you are collecting and processing their personal data because they may be less aware of the risks involved. As a school that process children's personal data we

should consider the need to protect them and design systems and processes with this in mind (Data Privacy Impact Assessment).

If consent is being relied on as the lawful basis for processing then consideration needs to be given to the following:

- The competence of the child (whether they have the capacity to understand the implications of the collection and processing of their personal data). If a child isn't deemed to be competent then consent is not 'informed' and therefore not valid;
- The imbalance of power in your relationship with the child, to ensure that if you accept their consent it is freely given;
- Are you providing an online service to children? If you are relying on consent then you must seek parental consent for children under the age of 13, unless the online service is a preventative or counselling service.

Transparency is key. You can raise children's (and their parents') awareness of data protection risks, consequences, safeguards and rights by:

- Telling them what you are doing with their personal data;
- Being open about the risks and safeguards involved; and
- Letting them know what to do if they are unhappy.

We must have age-appropriate privacy notices for children. They must be clearly written so that they are able to understand what will happen to their personal data, and what rights they have.

4.10 Data Processors

A Data Processor is responsible for processing personal data on behalf of a data controller. An example would be use of the Royal Mail to deliver post, Cloud provision or third parties contracted to undertake confidential waste disposal. The GDPR applies to both Data

Controllers and Data Processors. Data

Processors have specific legal obligations placed on them, for example, they are required to maintain records of personal data processing activities. Data Processors now have a legal liability if they are responsible for a data breach.

The GDPR places certain obligations on Data Controllers to have a contract in place with Data Processors and certain clauses must be included. The Data Controller must also be able to evidence that they have undertaken due diligence checks prior to entering into a contract and must undertake and evidence regular contract monitoring to gain appropriate assurance that the Data Processor is GDPR compliant.

5.0 Data Subject Rights

5.1 Right to be Informed

Individuals have the right to be informed about the collection and use of their personal data. This is a key transparency requirement under the GDPR. Section 4.1 on Data Sources, Section 4.3 on Privacy Notices and Appendix C provides further information on compliance with this right.

5.2 Right of Access (Subject Access Request)

If an individual makes a request relating to any of the rights listed, our school will consider each request in accordance with all applicable Data Protection laws and regulations. No administration fee will be charged to the data subject for considering and/or complying with such a request unless the request is deemed to be unnecessary or excessive in nature. Data Subjects are entitled to obtain, based upon a request made to the Access to Records Team via our school and upon successful verification of their identity, the following information about their own

Personal Data;

Confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her is being processed.

Where that is the case, access to the personal information as defined below:

- The purposes of the collection, processing, use and storage of their personal data;
- The source(s) of the personal data, if it was not obtained from the Data Subject;
- The categories of personal data stored for the Data Subject;
- The recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data has been or may be transmitted, along with the location of those recipients;
- The envisaged period of storage for the personal data or the rationale for determining the storage period;
- The use of any automated decision-making, including profiling;
- The right of the Data Subject to:
 - Object to processing of their Personal Data
 - Lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office
 - Request rectification or erasure of their personal data

- Request restriction of processing of their personal data.

It should be noted that situations may arise where providing the information requested by a Data

Subject would disclose Personal Data about another individual which will need to be redacted.

The Access to Records Team are trained in handling requests and identifying third party data and are

equipped with the redaction software to assist with this process, which is why it is essential that all

requests are processed by the Access to Records Team.

5.3 Right to Rectification

Individuals have the right to have inaccurate personal data rectified, or completed if it is incomplete. An individual can make a request for rectification verbally or in writing. Requests must be recorded on the Data subjects record and processed within one calendar month. Retaining records of the date the request was received, who received it and how (e.g. email, letter, telephone call) and when actioned, will fulfil the accountability requirement.

In certain circumstances a request for rectification can be refused. For example, there may be a record maintained of an error: while it would be appropriate to correct an error it would also be appropriate to keep a record that the error had been corrected. If an individual requested that the record of the error be removed this could be refused as the record that the error occurred is in itself accurate.

In certain circumstances, an individual may dispute the accuracy of a professional opinion, however, this is an opinion and in itself is subjective. As long as the record clearly records that it is an opinion and whose opinion it is, this would constitute an accurate record.

5.4 Right to Restrict Processing

This is not an absolute right and only applies in certain circumstances, e.g. the accuracy of the data is

being contested, the data has been unlawfully processed, the individual has objected to processing and the legitimate grounds for processing are being considered.

When processing is restricted it can be stored, but not used. Information Asset Owners will be responsible for ensuring that there are appropriate safeguards within their systems to enable the restriction of processing.

5.5 Right to Erasure

This is also known as 'the right to be forgotten'. Individuals can make the request for erasure verbally or in writing and must be responded to within one calendar month. The right to erasure only applies in certain circumstances:

- The personal data is no longer necessary for the purpose which it was originally collected or processed for;
- The legal basis for processing is 'consent';
- The legal basis for processing is 'legitimate interests', the individual objects to the processing and there is no overriding legitimate interest to continue this processing;
- The processing is for direct marketing purposes and the individual objects to that processing;
- The personal data has been processed unlawfully;
- Compliance with a legal obligation;

The personal data has been processed to offer information society services to a child. There is an emphasis on the right to have personal data erased if the request relates to data collected from children. This reflects the enhanced protection of children's information, especially in online environments, under the GDPR.

If the personal data has been disclosed to others, each recipient must be contacted and informed of the erasure, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. If asked to do so, you must inform the individual's about these recipients.

5.6 Right to Data Portability

The right to data portability allows individuals to obtain and reuse their personal data for their own purposes within our school. It allows them to move, copy or transfer personal data easily from one IT environment to another in a safe and secure way, without affecting its usability. This right will mainly apply to utility service providers, banking and mobile phone providers and is unlikely to apply to service provided by our school. The right only applies to information provided to the school.

5.7 Right to Object

The GDPR gives individuals the right to object to processing of their personal data in certain circumstances. Individuals have the absolute right to stop their data being used for direct marketing.

An individual can object where one of the following lawful bases are being relied on:

- 'public task' (for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest);
- 'public task' (for the exercise of official authority vested in the Council/School); or
- 'legitimate interests'.

An individual must provide a specific reason why they are objecting to the processing of their data. In these circumstances, this is not an absolute right, and processing can continue if:

- The Council/School can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds for the processing, which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the individual; or
- The processing is for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims.

Individuals must be informed of their right to object. If an objection is received it must be responded to within one calendar month. The rationale for the decision must be clearly recorded and communicated to the individual. If the objection is refused the individual must be notified of their right to make a complaint to the ICO.

5.8 Rights Related to Automated Decision-Making Including Profiling

The GDPR has provisions on:

- Automated individual decision-making (making a decision solely by automated means without any human involvement); and
- Profiling (automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain things about an individual).
Profiling can be part of an automated decision making process.

The GDPR has additional rules to protect individuals solely automated decision-making is being undertaken that has a legal or similarly significant effects on them. This type of decision-making can only be undertaken where the decision is:

- Necessary for the entry into or performance of a contract; or
- Authorised by Union or UK law; or
- Based on an individual's explicit consent.

6.0 Law Enforcement Requests & Disclosures

In certain circumstances, it is permitted that personal data be shared without the knowledge or consent

of the data subject. This is the case where the disclosure of the personal data is necessary for any of the following purposes:

- The prevention or detection of crime;
- The apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- The assessment or collection of a tax or duty;
- By the order of a court or by any rule of law.

If our school processes personal data for one of these purposes, then it may apply an exception to the processing rules outlined in this policy (Appendix C) but only to the extent that not doing so would be likely to prejudice the case in question.

If any School employee receives a request from a court or any regulatory or law enforcement authority for information relating to a School contact, the Information Governance Team must be notified and will be able to provide guidance and assistance.

7.0 Data Protection Exemptions

The Data Protection Act 2018 defines exemptions to the application of certain requirements under the

GDPR. Appendix C provides a breakdown of the exemptions to the GDPR and are cross-referred to the

requirements (Articles) of the GDPR. The application of the exemptions in certain circumstances is quite complex and will require reference to specific guidance within the Data Protection Act 2018, which is

why the table cross-refers to the relevant section of the Act. Advice should be sought from the Data

Protection Officer via the Information Governance team.

In order to meet the Accountability requirement, the rationale for applying an exemption must be

documented and retained. If the ICO receives a complaint they will ask for this information when

assessing the complaint.

Appendix A – Further Guidance on Conditions for Processing

1. Employment, Social Security and Social Protection

This condition is met if:

a) The processing is necessary for the purposes of performing or exercising obligations or

rights which are imposed or conferred by law on the controller or the data subject in

connection with employment, social security or social protection, and

b) When the processing is carried out, the controller has an appropriate policy document in

place.

2. Health and Social Care Purposes

This condition is met if the processing is necessary for one of the following purposes:

a) Preventative or occupational medicine

b) The assessment of the working capacity of an employee

c) Medical diagnosis

d) The provision of health care or treatment

e) The provision of social care, or

f) The management of health care systems or service or social care systems or services.

Personal data may be processed for these purposes when processed by or under the

responsibility of a professional subject to the obligation of professional secrecy

established by
national competent bodies.

3. Public Health

The condition is met if the processing:

- a) Is necessary for reasons of public interest in the area of public health, and
- b) Is carried out –
 - i. By or under the responsibility of a health professional, or
 - ii. By another person who in the circumstances owes a duty of confidentiality

under an

enactment or rule of law.

4. Research, etc.

This condition is met if the processing:

- a) Is necessary for archiving purposes, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes
- b) Is subject to appropriate technical and organisational safeguards including, e.g. data minimisation, pseudonymisation. Where the purpose can be met without the

identification of the data subject, those purposes should be fulfilled in that manner.

- c) Such processing does not satisfy requirements if the processing is likely to cause

substantial damage or distress to a data subject or if the processing is carried out for the purposes of measures or decisions with respect to a particular individual.