



IPSWICH SCHOOL GDPR and Data Protection Policy

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and The Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) is the law that protects personal privacy and upholds individual's rights. It applies to anyone who handles or has access to people's personal data.

This policy is intended to ensure that personal information is dealt with properly and securely and in accordance with the legislation. It will apply to personal information regardless of the way it is used, recorded and stored and whether it is held in paper files or electronically.

Policy Objectives

The school as the Data Controller will comply with its obligations under the GDPR and DPA. The school is committed to being concise, clear and transparent about how it obtains and uses personal information and will ensure data subjects are aware of their rights under the legislation.

All staff must have a general understanding of the law and understand how it may affect their decisions in order to make an informed judgement about how information is gathered, used and ultimately deleted. All staff must read, understand and comply with this policy.

The Information Commissioner as the Regulator can impose fines of up to 20 million Euros (approximately £17 million) for serious breaches of the GDPR, therefore it is imperative that the School and all staff comply with the legislation.

Scope of the Policy

Personal data is any information that relates to an identified or identifiable living individual who can be identified directly or indirectly from the information. The information includes factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of a living individual. This includes any expression of opinion about an individual and intentions towards an individual. Under the GDPR personal information also includes an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data or an online identifier.

The School collects a large amount of personal data every year including: pupil records, staff records, names and addresses of those requesting prospectuses, examination marks, references, fee collection as well as the many different types of research data used by the School. In addition, it may be required by law to collect and use certain types of information to comply with statutory obligations of Local Authorities (LAs), government agencies and other bodies.

The Principles

The principles set out in the GDPR must be adhered to when processing personal data:

1. Personal data must be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner (**lawfulness, fairness and transparency**)
2. Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes (**purpose limitation**)
3. Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purpose(s) for which they are processed (**data minimisation**)
4. Personal data shall be accurate and where necessary kept up to date and every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate are erased or rectified without delay (**accuracy**).
5. Personal data shall be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purpose for which the personal data is processed (**storage limitation**)
6. Appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject and to ensure that personal information are processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data and protects against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data (**integrity and confidentiality**).

Transfer Limitation

In addition, personal data shall not be transferred to a country outside the EEA unless that country or territory ensures an adequate level of protection for the rights and freedoms of data subjects in relation to the processing of personal data as determined by the European Commission or where the organisation receiving the data has provided adequate safeguards.

This means that individuals' rights must be enforceable and effective legal remedies for individuals must be available following the transfer. It may also be possible to transfer data where the data subject has provided explicit consent or for other limited reasons. Staff should contact the Health, Safety & Compliance Officer if they require further assistance with a proposed transfer of personal data outside of the EEA.

Lawful Basis for processing personal information

Before any processing activity starts for the first time, and then regularly afterwards, the purpose(s) for the processing activity and the most appropriate lawful basis (or bases) for that processing must be selected:

The following basis would apply to most of the School's Activities.

- **Processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the data controller** or by a third party
- The data subject has given consent to the processing of his or her data for one or more specific purposes. Agreement must be indicated clearly either by a statement or positive action to the processing. Consent requires affirmative action so silence, pre-ticked boxes or inactivity are unlikely to be sufficient. If consent is given in a document which deals with other matters, the consent must be kept separate from those other matters
- Processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the school
- Processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party, or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract
- Processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the data controller is subject
- Processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person

Any Staff member who wishes to process data (this includes obtaining new data) must ensure that this is agreed with the Compliance Officer, before any processing takes place.

Data subjects must be easily able to withdraw consent to processing at any time and withdrawal must be promptly honoured. Consent may need to be reviewed if personal data is intended to be processed for a different and incompatible purpose which was not disclosed when the data subject first gave consent.

The decision as to which lawful basis applies must be documented, to demonstrate compliance with the data protection principles and include information about both the purposes of the processing and the lawful basis for it in the school's relevant privacy notice(s).

When determining whether legitimate interests are the most appropriate basis for lawful processing (only where appropriate outside the school's public tasks) a legitimate interests assessment must be carried out and recorded. Where a significant privacy impact is identified, a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) may also need to be conducted.

Sensitive Personal Information

Processing of sensitive personal information (known as 'special categories of personal data') is prohibited unless a lawful special condition for processing is identified.

Sensitive personal information is data which reveals racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, sex life or orientation or is genetic or biometric data which uniquely identifies a natural person.

Sensitive personal information will only be processed if:

- There is a lawful basis for doing so as identified above
- One of the special conditions for processing sensitive personal information applies:

- (a) the individual ('data subject') has given explicit consent (which has been clearly explained in a Privacy Notice)
- (b) the processing is necessary for the purposes of exercising the employment law rights or obligations of the school or the data subject
- (c) the processing is necessary to protect the data subject's vital interests, and the data subject is physically incapable of giving consent
- (d) the processing is carried out in the course of its legitimate activities with appropriate safeguards by a foundation, association or any other not-for-profit body with a political, philosophical, religious or trade-union aim
- (e) the processing relates to personal data which are manifestly made public by the data subject
- (f) the processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims
- (g) the processing is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest
- (h) the processing is necessary for purposes of preventative or occupational medicine, for the assessment of the working capacity of the employee, the provision of social care and the management of social care systems or services
- (i) the processing is necessary for reasons of public interest in the area of public health.

The school's privacy notice(s) set out the types of sensitive personal information that it processes, what it is used for, the lawful basis for the processing and the special condition that applies.

Sensitive personal information will not be processed until an assessment has been made of the proposed processing as to whether it complies with the criteria above and the individual has been informed (by way of a privacy notice or consent) of the nature of the processing, the purposes for which it is being carried out and the legal basis for it.

Unless the School can rely on another legal basis of processing, explicit consent is usually required for processing sensitive personal data. **Evidence of consent will need to be captured and recorded so that the school can demonstrate compliance with the GDPR.** (School Contract, APC etc.)

Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) - Annex E

All data controllers are required to implement 'Privacy by Design' when processing personal data.

This means the School's processes must embed privacy considerations and incorporate appropriate technical and organisational measures (like pseudonymisation) in an effective manner to ensure compliance with data privacy principles.

Where processing is likely to result in high risk to an individual's data protection rights (for example where a new technology is being implemented) a DPIA must be carried out to assess:

- whether the processing is necessary and proportionate in relation to its purpose
- the risks to individuals
- what measures can be put in place to address those risks and protect personal information.

When carrying out a DPIA, staff should seek the advice of the Compliance Officer for support and guidance and once complete, refer the finalised document to the Compliance Officer for sign off.

Documentation and records

Written records of processing activities must be kept and recorded including:

- the name(s) and details of individuals or roles that carry out the processing
- the purposes of the processing
- a description of the categories of individuals and categories of personal data
- categories of recipients of personal data
- details of transfers to third countries, including documentation of the transfer mechanism safeguards in place
- retention schedules
- a description of technical and organisational security measures.

As part of the School's record of processing activities the Compliance Officer will document, or link to documentation on:

- information required for privacy notices
- records of consent
- controller-processor contracts
- the location of personal information;
- DPIAs and
- Records of data breaches.

Records of processing of sensitive information are kept on:

- The relevant purposes for which the processing takes place, including why it is necessary for that purpose
- The lawful basis for our processing and
- Whether the personal information is retained or erased in accordance with the Retention Schedule and, if not, the reasons for not following the policy.

The School should conduct regular reviews of the personal information it processes and update its documentation accordingly. This may include:

- Carrying out information audits to find out what personal information is held
- Talking to staff about their processing activities
- Reviewing policies, procedures, contracts and agreements to address retention, security and data sharing.

Privacy Notice

The school will issue privacy notices as required, informing data subjects (or their parents, depending on age of the pupil, if about pupil information) about the personal information that it collects and holds relating to individual data subjects, how individuals can expect their personal information to be used and for what purposes.

When information is collected directly from data subjects, including for HR or employment purposes, the data subject shall be given all the information required by the GDPR including the identity of the Health, Safety & Compliance Officer, how and why the School will use, process, disclose, protect and retain that personal data through a privacy notice (which must be presented when the data subject first provides the data).

When information is collected indirectly (for example from a third party or publicly available source) the data subject must be provided with all the information required by the GDPR as soon as possible after collecting or receiving the data. The school must also check that the data was collected by the third party in accordance with the GDPR and on a basis which is consistent with the proposed processing of the personal data.

The School will take appropriate measures to provide information in privacy notices in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language.

The School will issue a minimum of two privacy notices, one for pupil information, and one for workforce information, and these will be reviewed in line with any statutory or contractual changes.

Purpose Limitation

Personal data must be collected only for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes. It must not be further processed in any manner incompatible with those purposes.

Personal data must not be used for new, different or incompatible purposes from that disclosed when it was first obtained unless the data subject has been informed of the new purposes and they have consented where necessary.

Data minimisation

Personal data must be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which it is processed.

Staff may only process data when their role requires it. Staff must not process personal data for any reason unrelated to their role.

The School maintains a Retention Schedule to ensure personal data is deleted after a reasonable time for the purpose for which it was being held, unless a law requires such data to be kept for a minimum time. Staff must take all reasonable steps to destroy or delete all personal data that is held in its systems when it is no longer required in accordance with the Schedule. This includes requiring third parties to delete such data where applicable.

Staff must ensure that data subjects are informed of the period for which data is stored and how that period is determined in any applicable Privacy Notice.

Individual Rights

Staff as well as any other 'data subjects' have the following rights in relation to their personal information:

- To be informed about how, why and on what basis that information is processed (*see Ipswich School privacy notices*)
- To obtain confirmation that personal information is being processed and to obtain access to it and certain other information, by making a subject access request.

- To have data corrected if it is inaccurate or incomplete
- To have data erased if it is no longer necessary for the purpose for which it was originally collected/processed, or if there are no overriding legitimate grounds for the processing ('the right to be forgotten')
- To restrict the processing of personal information where the accuracy of the information is contested, or the processing is unlawful (but Ipswich School do not want the data to be erased) or where the school no longer need the personal information, but Ipswich School require the data to establish, exercise or defend a legal claim
- To restrict the processing of personal information temporarily where Ipswich School do not think it is accurate (and the school are verifying whether it is accurate), or where Ipswich School have objected to the processing (and the school are considering whether the school's legitimate grounds override your interests)
- In limited circumstances to receive or ask for their personal data to be transferred to a third party in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format
- To withdraw consent to processing at any time (if applicable)
- To request a copy of an agreement under which personal data is transferred outside of the EEA.
- To object to decisions based solely on automated processing, including profiling
- To be notified of a data breach which is likely to result in high risk to their rights and obligations
- To make a complaint to the ICO or a Court.

Individual Responsibilities

During their employment, staff may have access to the personal information of other members of staff, suppliers, clients or the public. The school expects staff to help meet its data protection obligations to those individuals.

If you have access to personal information, you must:

- only access the personal information that you have authority to access and only for authorised purposes
- only allow other staff to access personal information if they have appropriate authorisation
- only allow individuals who are not school staff to access personal information if you have specific authority to do so
- keep personal information secure (e.g. by complying with rules on access to premises, computer access, password protection and secure file storage and destruction in accordance with the school's policies).
- not remove personal information, or devices containing personal information (or which can be used to access it) from the school's premises unless appropriate security measures are in place (such as pseudonymisation, encryption or password protection) to secure the information and the device
- not store personal information on local drives or on personal devices that are used for work purposes.

Information Security

The school will use appropriate technical and organisational measures to keep personal information secure, to protect against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage.

All staff are responsible for keeping information secure in accordance with the legislation and must follow their school's acceptable usage policy.

The school will develop, implement and maintain safeguards appropriate to its size, scope and business, its available resources, the amount of personal data that it owns or maintains on behalf of others and identified risks (including use of encryption and pseudonymisation where applicable). It will regularly evaluate and test the effectiveness of those safeguards to ensure security of processing.

Staff must guard against unlawful or unauthorised processing of personal data and against the accidental loss of, or damage to, personal data. Staff must exercise particular care in protecting sensitive personal data from loss and unauthorised access, use or disclosure.

Staff must follow all procedures and technologies put in place to maintain the security of all personal data from the point of collection to the point of destruction. Staff may only transfer personal data to third-party service providers who agree in writing to comply with the required policies and procedures and who agree to put adequate measures in place, as requested.

Staff must maintain data security by protecting the **confidentiality, integrity and availability** of the personal data, defined as follows:

Confidentiality means that only people who have a need to know and are authorised to use the personal data can access it.

Integrity means that personal data is accurate and suitable for the purpose for which it is processed.

Availability means that authorised users can access the personal data when they need it for authorised purposes.

Staff must comply with and not attempt to circumvent the administrative, physical and technical safeguards the school has implemented and maintains in accordance with the GDPR and DPA.

Where the school uses external organisations to process personal information on its behalf, additional security arrangements need to be implemented in contracts with those organisations to safeguard the security of personal information. Contracts with external organisations must provide that:

- the organisation may only act on the written instructions of the school
- those processing data are subject to the duty of confidence
- appropriate measures are taken to ensure the security of processing
- sub-contractors are only engaged with the prior consent of the school and under a written contract
- the organisation will assist the school in providing subject access and allowing individuals to exercise their rights in relation to data protection
- the organisation will delete or return all personal information to the school as requested at the end of the contract
- the organisation will submit to audits and inspections, provide the school with whatever information it needs to ensure that they are both meeting their data protection obligations, and tell the school immediately if it does something infringing data protection law.

Before any new agreement involving the processing of personal information by an external organisation is entered into, or an existing agreement is altered, the relevant staff must seek approval from the Health, Safety & Compliance Officer.

Storage and retention of personal information

Personal data will be kept securely in accordance with the school's data protection obligations. (*Appendix A refers to the Schools Retention Policy*)

Personal data should not be retained for any longer than necessary. The length of time data should be retained will depend upon the circumstances, including the reasons why personal data was obtained.

Personal information that is no longer required will be deleted in accordance with the Schools Record Retention Schedule.

Data breaches

A data breach may take many different forms:

- Loss or theft of data or equipment on which personal information is stored
- Unauthorised access to or use of personal information either by a member of staff or third party
- Loss of data resulting from an equipment or systems (including hardware or software) failure
- Human error, such as accidental deletion or alteration of data
- Unforeseen circumstances, such as a fire or flood
- Deliberate attacks on IT systems, such as hacking, viruses or phishing scams
- Blagging offences where information is obtained by deceiving the organisation which holds it

The school must report a data breach to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) without undue delay and where possible within 72 hours, if the breach is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals. The school must also notify the affected individuals if the breach is likely to result in a high risk to their rights and freedoms.

Staff should ensure they inform their line manager and the Compliance Officer immediately, that a data breach is discovered and make all reasonable efforts to recover the information, following the ICO breach reporting process.

If the Compliance Officer is not available they must report to the Bursar or Headmaster/Head Teacher.

Training

The school will ensure that staff are adequately trained regarding their data protection responsibilities.

Consequences of a failure to comply

The school takes compliance with this policy very seriously. Failure to comply puts data subjects whose personal information is being processed at risk and carries the risk of significant civil and criminal sanctions for the individual and the school and may in some circumstances amount to a criminal offence by the individual.

Any failure to comply with any part of this policy may lead to disciplinary action under the school's procedures and this action may result in dismissal for gross misconduct. If a non-employee breaches this policy, they may have their contract terminated with immediate effect.

If you have any questions or concerns about this policy, you should contact your line manager or the school's Health, Safety & Compliance Officer.

Review of Policy

This policy will be updated as necessary to reflect best practice or amendments made to GDPR@ipswich.school.

The Supervisory Authority in the UK

Please follow this link to the ICO's website (<https://ico.org.uk/>) which provides detailed guidance on a range of topics including individuals' rights, data breaches, dealing with subject access requests, how to handle requests from third parties for personal data etc.

Queries and Complaints

Any comments or queries should be directed to the Compliance Officer using the following contact details:

GDPR

Ipswich School
25 Henley Road

Ipswich
IP1 3SG

gdpr@ipswich.school

M R Rackham

Health, Safety and Compliance
Ipswich School

Review date Dec 19

Appendixes

A - Staff - Policy Summary

B -Retention Policy

(i) Attachment - Table of retention

C - Individual Rights

D - LIA & DPIA

E - Profiling - Marketing

I - SAR Policy and procedures

J - Privacy Notices

Other Policies:

Ipswich School CCTV policy

Data Mapping - Held by GDPR@ipswich.school

Exam Data Retention Policy

DATA RETENTION POLICY - SUMMARY FOR STAFF

General

Ipswich School Data Retention Policy forms an essential part of the personal data lifecycle. This Summary has been produced to remind staff of the key points and will be shared on the School shared drives.

Lawful Basis for processing personal information

Before any processing activity starts for the first time, and then regularly afterwards, the purpose(s) for the processing activity and the most appropriate lawful basis (or bases) for that processing must be selected:

The following basis would apply to most of the School's Activities.

- Processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests of Ipswich School

Data Protection Principles

The Data Protection Act (2018) defines six Data Protection Principles; which all processors of personal information must abide by. The 6 principles are:

1. Processing shall be lawful, fair and transparent
2. The purpose of processing shall be specified, explicit and legitimate
3. Personal data processed shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive
4. Personal data shall be accurate and kept up to date.
5. Personal data processed for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary
6. Personal data shall be processed in a secure manner

There are also **stronger rights for individuals** regarding their own data.

The individual's rights include: to be informed about how their data is used, to have access to their data, to rectify incorrect information, to have their data erased, to restrict how their data is used, to move their data from one organisation to another, and to object to their data being used at all

Definitions

Term	Definition	Example
Personal data	Any information relating to an identifiable person who can be directly or indirectly identified in particular by reference to an identifier.	Register, Mark Book, email, SOS List etc.
Data controller:	The person (or company) who determines the purposes for which and the manner in which any personal data are, or are to be, recorded.	In our case, the Data Controller is Ipswich School
Data processor	Any person who processes data on behalf of the data controller.	You, Me etc.
Explicit consent	A form of consent normally given orally or in writing and is where a patient makes a clear and positive indication that they understand the consequences of what they are agreeing to and are content with these consequences. For data protection purposes, this must clearly set out how the information is going to be used and how the person can withdraw that consent.	Parents Contract will include "Consent" where applicable, i.e. Media
Processing	This term covers the collection, recording or holding of information or data, or carrying out any operation or set of operations on the information or data, including but not restricted to alteration, retrieval, disclosure and destruction or disposal of the data.	

Staff Responsibilities and Guidance

Everyone working for the Ipswich School has a legal duty to keep information about Staff, Pupils, Parents and other individuals such as Alumni or volunteers confidential. They are required to adhere to school policies, contract of employment etc.

In the course of your employment you will have access to personal information relating to the School, its Pupils, parents, employees, other parties, as well as information relating to the School's policies or finances. You must not use such information for your own benefit nor disclose it to other persons without the consent of the School and the party concerned unless required to do so by law. This applies both during and after the termination of your employment. If any member of staff is found to have revealed information without consent, disciplinary action may be taken. If you are in any doubt regarding the use of information in the pursuit of your duties, you should seek advice from SMT or the Health, Safety and Compliance Officer before communicating such information to any third party. Nothing in this clause inhibits the provisions of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998.

Breach of Policy and Procedure

Any breach of data protection and confidentiality can have severe implications for the School, its pupils, parents and staff. The office of the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) regulates data protection and is charged with upholding individual's information rights. The ICO has a wide range of powers to enforce compliance which includes the imposition of a financial penalty of up to £20,000,000.

Staff who wish to report incidents relating to data protection act should contact gdpr@ipswich.school

Dos & Donts:

DO:

1. Use strong passwords – at least 8 characters, with upper and lower-case letters and special characters
2. Regularly 'cleanse' the information you hold, and dispose of anything you no longer need
3. Send and save scanned files to a secure folder that only authorised people can access (Google Drive)
4. Turn off the 'autofill' function on your emails, to reduce the risk of emailing the wrong person
5. Double-check that you're sending information to the correct person, who has the right to view it
6. **Use "bcc" when you're emailing a group of people who don't have email addresses for everyone else in the group, e.g. parents**
7. Keep personal data anonymous where possible
8. Think before you put information up on the wall ...
 - Do you have a good reason to display it?
 - Do you need consent from the parent or pupil?
 - Might there be a safeguarding risk in displaying it?
 - Read and understand all of the school's policies on data protection
 - Report safeguarding concerns to the relevant people where you're concerned about a child – **data protection laws DO NOT stop you from doing this**
 - Only collect information about pupils and parents/carers that you actually need
 - Keep data in a safe place when taking it home

DONT:

1. Write passwords down anywhere
2. Leave personal data unattended:
 - On your desk
 - On an unattended computer screen
 - On top of the printer
 - Anywhere else someone might see it when they aren't supposed to
 - Take any sensitive or confidential personal information home with you
 - Use a memory stick. If you really need to, make sure it's encrypted/password protected.

DATA RETENTION POLICY - IPSWICH SCHOOL

Overview

A Data Retention Policy forms an essential part of the personal data lifecycle. Data shall be maintained for as long as there is an operational need. The length of time it will be retained will be set out in the Data Retention Schedule.

Purpose

This policy addresses the requirements surrounding Data Retention as set out by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and how Ipswich School meets its obligations to individuals and the law regarding the retention of personal data. This document serves to inform all staff members who process personal data on behalf of the School. The purpose of this policy is to:

- minimise the retention period of records while ensuring that the information needs of the business are met
- ensure that records required for legal and evidential purposes are kept for the appropriate period and in an appropriate manner
- ensure that records are not destroyed prematurely

We need to do this in order to:

- ensure the School complies with the law
- protect staff and other individuals
- protect the organisation

Scope

This document applies to the retention of personal data, which is processed and subsequently retained by the School. It should be read in conjunction with the **Data Retention Schedule** which specifies retention periods for each type of data. It applies to all staff, contractors and temporary employees who hold or process any the School records for any purpose. It applies equally to our own servers, third party servers, email accounts, backup storage such as photographic, microform and electronic media that are used to store records as well as to more traditional paper or card records.

Policy

- Personal data shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for a given purpose. However, the retention period can differ based on the type of data processed
- The Data Retention Schedule lists the types of personal data maintained by the School and specifies the Retention period for each data type. If the School acquires a new type of data, the Data Retention Schedule must be updated accordingly.
- No records involved in any investigation, litigation or audit will be destroyed until legal counsel has confirmed that no further legal reason exists for retention of the record. It is the responsibility of senior management involved to ensure related documents have been segregated appropriately.

Storage Guidelines

A document should not normally be stored both on paper and electronically, nor stored electronically in several different locations; a single electronic version (stored so as to be accessible, Google Drive, to all who need the information it contains) is preferred. There may be some exceptions to this, for example, exam-related paperwork referring to candidate enrolments, results and/or reports where we may take a scanned copy for ease of access to the information but where we also need to keep the original for purpose of checking signature or other hand-written details.

Retention Periods

Specific retention periods are detailed in the **Data Retention Schedule**. Where there is a statutory retention period for a record, this will be treated as a minimum period. No information should be kept indefinitely 'just in case'. In terms of information obligations, data subjects must be informed of:

- The retention period;
- If no fixed retention period can be provided – the criteria used to determine that period; and The new retention period if the purpose of processing has changed after personal data has been obtained

After the retention period has expired, the personal data does not necessarily have to be completely erased. In line with the School's Data Destruction Policy it is sufficient to anonymise the data, for example, by erasing single pieces of information that identify the data subject (whether alone or in combination with other pieces of information). In cases where the data cannot be allocated to an identifiable person, no action will be required.

Attachment 1

Ipswich School

Data Retention Schedule

The purpose of a retention table is to inform staff of the length of time which a record needs to be kept. It means that members of staff can be confident about destroying information at the appropriate time. Where records have been identified

Where records have been identified for destruction they should be disposed of in an appropriate way. Some sensitive information may require shredding before disposal.

Transferring to Archives is designed for those records that have been identified as worthy of permanent preservation, arrangements should be made to transfer the records to the Archives.

Type of Record/Document	Responsibility / Location	Retention Period
SCHOOL-SPECIFIC RECORDS		
Registration documents of School	Admin	Permanent (or until closure of the school)
Attendance Register	ISAMs, SOC's etc.	7 years from last date of entry. <i>(Can system be set to auto delete?)</i>
Minutes of Governors' meetings	Google drive	Archive Google
Annual curriculum	Google Drive	From end of year: 3 years (or 1 year for other
	Data	class records: e.g. marks/timetables/ assignments)
INDIVIDUAL PUPIL RECORDS		
		NB – this will generally be personal data
Admissions: application forms, assessments, records of decisions	Data	25 years from date of birth
Examination results (external)	Exam Archive	7 years from pupil leaving school
Examination results (internal)		1 Year
Pupil file including:		
Pupil reports	Data/Isams	ALL: 25 years from date of birth (subject where relevant to safeguarding considerations- any
Pupil performance records	Data/Isams	material which may be relevant to potential claims
Pupil medical records	Data/Isams	should be kept for the lifetime of the pupil)
Special educational needs records (to be Risk Assessed individually)	SEN Pupil Archive	Date of birth plus up to 25 years (allowing for special extensions to statutory limitation period)

Pastoral Meeting Notes	Admin (HM Archive)	7 years from pupil leaving school unless incident which should be kept as child protection files/ incident reporting
Early Years Funding records	Prep Archive	7 years
Trip Letters and Consent	EVC (Google Drive)	7 Years from Cohort leaving
Alumni Past/Present Records	OI Archive	Current Academic Year
Contact Details		Lifetime of Alumni/Past parents (Subject to Consent or legitimate interest)
Communication Records		
<u>SAFEGUARDING</u>		
Policies and procedures	DSL Archive	Keep a permanent record of historic policies
DBS disclosure certificates (if held)	ADMIN/HR	No longer than 6 months from decision on recruitment, unless DBS specifically consulted – but a record of the checks being made must be kept, if not the certificate itself.
Accident / Incident reporting	Matron /Archive	Keep on record for as long as any living victim may bring a claim (NB civil claim limitation periods can be set aside in cases of abuse). Ideally, files to be reviewed from time to time if resources allow and a suitably qualified person is available.
Child Protection files	DSL	If a referral has been made / social care have been involved or child has been subject of a multi-agency plan – indefinitely .
		If low level concerns, with no multi-agency act – apply applicable school low-level concerns policy rationale (this may be 25 years from date of birth OR indefinitely)
<u>ACCOUNTING RECORDS</u>		
	Bursary	
Accounting records (normally taken to mean records which enable a company's accurate financial position to be ascertained & which give a true and fair view of the company's financial state)	Financial regulations	Minimum – 6 years for UK charities (and public companies) from the end of the financial year in which the transaction took place
Tax returns		Minimum – 6 years

VAT returns		Minimum – 6 years
Budget and internal financial reports		Minimum – 3 years
Bursary Applications		TBC
<u>CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS</u>		
	Bursary	
Signed or final/concluded agreements (plus any signed or final/concluded variations or amendments)	Financial regulations	Minimum – 7 years from completion of contractual obligations or term of agreement, whichever is the later
Deeds (or contracts under seal)	Financial regulations	Minimum – 13 years from completion of contractual obligation or term of agreement
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RECORDS		
Formal documents of title (trade mark or registered design certificates; patent or utility model certificates)	Estates / Bursary	Permanent (in the case of any right which can be permanently extended, e.g. trade marks); otherwise expiry of right plus minimum of 7 years.
Assignments of intellectual property to or from the school	Estates / Bursary	As above in relation to contracts (7 years) or, where applicable, deeds (13 years).
IP / IT agreements (including software licences and ancillary agreements e.g. maintenance; storage; development; coexistence agreements; consents)	Bursary / IT	Minimum – 7 years from completion of contractual obligation concerned or term of agreement
EMPLOYEE / PERSONNEL RECORDS		
	HR / Bursary	NB this will contain personal data
Single Central Record of employees	Financial regulations	Keep a permanent record of all mandatory checks that have been undertaken (but not
Contracts of employment		DBS certificate itself- 6 months as above)
Employee appraisals or reviews		7 years from effective date of end of contract
		Unless there are concerns. HR to review (HR & Safeguarding)
Staff personnel file		Duration of employment plus minimum of 7 years
Payroll, salary, maternity pay records		Minimum – 6 years
Pension or other benefit schedule records		Possibly permanent, depending on nature of scheme
Job application and interview/rejection records (unsuccessful applicants)		Minimum 3 months but no more than 1 year
Health records relating to employees		7 years from end of contract of employment

INSURANCE RECORDS		
Insurance policies (will vary – private, public, professional indemnity)		Duration of policy (or as required by policy) plus a period for any run-off arrangement and coverage of insured risks: ideally, until it is possible to calculate that no living person could make a claim.
ENVIRONMENTAL & HEALTH RECORDS		
Maintenance logs	Financial regulations	10 years from date of last entry
Accidents to children	Matron Archive / RIDDOR	25 years from birth (unless safeguarding incident)
Accident at work records (staff)		Minimum – 4 years from date of accident, but review case-by-case where possible
Staff use of hazardous substances		Minimum – 7 years from end of date of use
Risk assessments (carried out in respect of above)		7 years from completion of relevant project, incident, event or activity.
Data Protection Records documenting processing activity, data breaches		No Limit- as long as upto date and relevant and contains no personal data

APPENDIX C

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

GDPR provides 8 main rights for individuals and strengthens those that exist under the Data Protection Act. Below are the 8 main rights and a brief explanation of each one to give you a better understanding. (follow links for more information)

[1. The right to be informed](#)

The right to be informed states how the information Ipswich School supply about the processing of personal data must be, typically in a privacy notice:

- concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible;
- written in clear and plain language, particularly if addressed to a child; and
- free of charge.

[2. The right of access](#)

Under the right of access, Ipswich School must be able to provide processing confirmation and access to an individual's data free of charge and provide it in a commonly used format - an electronic format if the request is made electronically.

[3. The right to rectification](#)

Individuals are entitled to have their personal data rectified if inaccurate or incomplete and Ipswich School must respond to a rectification request within one month if not deemed complex. Ipswich School must inform related third parties where possible if the personal data is disclosed to them also.

[4. The right to erasure](#)

'The right to be forgotten', or right to erasure means Ipswich School must have procedures in place for removing or deleting personal data easily and securely where there is no compelling reason for possession and continued processing. Specific circumstances stated by the [ICO](#) include:

- Where the personal data is no longer necessary in relation to the purpose for which it was originally collected/processed.
- When the individual withdraws consent.
- When the individual objects to the processing and there is no overriding legitimate interest for continuing the processing.
- The personal data was unlawfully processed (ie otherwise in breach of the GDPR).
- The personal data has to be erased in order to comply with a legal obligation.
- The personal data is processed in relation to the offer of information society services to a child.

Especially for marketing, this right is a main reason why having the appropriate tools and record keeping in place is so important to know why someone's data is being processed and what it relates to, and if someone has removed their consent to receiving marketing materials and having their data processed. Many investigations will likely arise through people being disgruntled when they have withdrawn their consent from marketing materials, or not given their consent initially for marketing materials, but are still being processed and receiving electronic marketing such as emails for example.

[5. The right to restrict processing](#)

Individuals have the right to 'block' or restrict processing of personal data, in the following circumstances outlined by the [ICO](#):

- "Where an individual contests the accuracy of the personal data, Ipswich School should restrict the processing until Ipswich School have verified the accuracy of the personal data."
- "Where an individual has objected to the processing (where it was necessary for the performance of a public interest task or purpose of legitimate interests), and Ipswich School are considering whether the organisation's legitimate grounds override those of the individual"
- "When processing is unlawful and the individual opposes erasure and requests restriction instead."
- "If Ipswich School no longer need the personal data but the individual requires the data to establish, exercise or defend a legal claim."

Ipswich School must inform any third parties that are also involved with the data about the restriction, and inform individuals when Ipswich School remove a restriction on processing.

[6. The right to data portability](#)

The right to data portability allows individuals to obtain and reuse their personal data across different services for their own purposes. The right only applies:

- to personal data an individual has provided to a controller;

- where the processing is based on the individual's consent or for the performance of a contract; and
- when processing is automated.

Personal data must be provided in a structured, commonly used and machine readable format (like CSV files) so other organisations can use it, and must be provided free of charge.

[7. The right to object](#)

The right to object means individuals have the right to object to direct marketing (including profiling), processing based on legitimate interest, and purposes of scientific/historical research and statistics, in which case Ipswich School must stop processing personal data immediately and at any time, with no exemptions or grounds to refuse, free of charge.

Ensure Ipswich School are informing individuals of their right to object in their privacy notice and "at the point of first communication".

[8. Rights related to automated decision making and profiling](#)

If any of your processing operations constitute automated decision making including profiling (such as insurance firms), individuals have the right not to be subject to a decision and must be able to obtain human intervention, express their point of view, and obtain an explanation of the decision and challenge it. The right does not apply if the automated decision is a contractual necessity between Ipswich School and the person, if it's authorised by law, or if based on explicit consent.

Ipswich School LIA

This legitimate interests assessment (LIA) template is designed to help you and the Compliance Officer to decide whether or not the legitimate interests basis is likely to apply to your processing.

Part 1: Purpose test

You need to assess whether there is a legitimate interest behind the processing.

- Why do you want to process the data?
- What benefit do you expect to get from the processing?
- Do any third parties benefit from the processing?
- Are there any wider public benefits to the processing?
- How important are the benefits that you have identified?
- What would the impact be if you couldn't go ahead with the processing?
- Are you complying with any specific data protection rules that apply to your processing (eg profiling requirements, or e-privacy legislation)?
- Are you complying with other relevant laws?
- Are you complying with industry guidelines or codes of practice?
- Are there any other ethical issues with the processing?

You need to assess whether the processing is necessary for the purpose you have identified.

- Will this processing actually help you achieve your purpose?
- Is the processing proportionate to that purpose?
- Can you achieve the same purpose without the processing?
- Can you achieve the same purpose by processing less data, or by processing the data in another more obvious or less intrusive way?

You need to consider the impact on individuals' interests and rights and freedoms and assess whether this overrides your legitimate interests.

Nature of the personal data

- Is it special category data or criminal offence data?
- Is it data which people are likely to consider particularly 'private'?
- Are you processing children's data or data relating to other vulnerable people?
- Is the data about people in their personal or professional capacity?

Reasonable expectations

- Do you have an existing relationship with the individual?
- What's the nature of the relationship and how have you used data in the past?
- Did you collect the data directly from the individual? What did you tell them at the time?
- If you obtained the data from a third party, what did they tell the individuals about reuse by third parties for other purposes and does this cover you?
- How long ago did you collect the data? Are there any changes in technology or context since then that would affect expectations?
- Is your intended purpose and method widely understood?
- Are you intending to do anything new or innovative?
- Do you have any evidence about expectations – eg from market research, focus groups or other forms of consultation?
- Are there any other factors in the particular circumstances that mean they would or would not expect the processing?

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Likely impact

- What are the possible impacts of the processing on people?
- Will individuals lose any control over the use of their personal data?
- What is the likelihood and severity of any potential impact?
- Are some people likely to object to the processing or find it intrusive?
- Would you be happy to explain the processing to individuals?
- Can you adopt any safeguards to minimise the impact?

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Can you offer individuals an opt-out?	Yes / No
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Making the decision

This is where you use your answers to Parts 1, 2 and 3 to decide whether or not you can apply the legitimate interests basis.

Can you rely on legitimate interests for this processing?	Yes / No
Do you have any comments to justify your answer? (optional)	
LIA completed by	
Date	

What's next?

Keep a record of this LIA, and keep it under review.

Include details of your purposes and lawful basis for processing in your privacy information, including an outline of your legitimate interests.

Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

Under GDPR there is a greater focus on actively managing the risks around processing personal data. Part of this management is the completion of Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs). These act rather like most risk assessment exercises; encouraging people to look carefully at what they are doing, why they are doing it, the risks involved and controlling those risks to an acceptable level.

Under GDPR DPIAs must in accordance with Article 35 be completed where the use of the data “is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons”. The risks can arise from the activity and the category and quantity of the data to be used.

Step 1

Identify if a DPIA is needed

- 1) It might be helpful to answer screening questions to identify a proposal’s potential impact on privacy, consider in particular:
 - Are new technologies being used?
 - Will the proposal involve automated decision making or profiling?
 - Are special categories of personal data being processed?
 - Is a large volume of personal data being processed?
 - Will the proposal involve the systematic surveillance of large public spaces?
 - Are datasets being merged?
 - Is the personal data of vulnerable individuals being processed?
 - Is data being transferred outside the EU?
 - Will personal data be processed in ways which individuals might not reasonably expect?

2) If you think it likely that a DPIA is required contact the Compliance Officer who can provide guidance.

Step 2

Determine that the processing is necessary and proportionate

- 3) Describe the processing that is being proposed and why it is being proposed; this will include an analysis of how the data will be obtained, used and retained.
- 4) Assess the necessity and proportionality of the processing in relation to the purpose, i.e. can it be done another way that requires less processing of personal data?
- 5) Always consider whether you can anonymise or at least pseudonymise the data you wish to process. You may be able to anonymise at a later date, safely destroying the original identifiable data. Also consider whether you can conduct the activity with less data either in terms of quantity or quality – only take what you need.

Step 3

Identify the risks associated with the processing

- 6) You will need to assess the risks to the rights and freedoms of the individuals whose data is being processed, i.e. what would happen if the data was lost or misused in some way? This needs to include consideration of the rights afforded to individuals under the GDPR.

See ICO guidance:

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/>

- 7) Also consider the risk that the processing poses (if any) to compliance with the GDPR and to the University more broadly.

The following table can be used:

Proposed processing	Risk to individual	Compliance risk	Associated organisation risk
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Step 4

Identify solutions/mitigations to the risks

- 8) Describe safeguards and security measures put in place, privacy by design, use of data processing and data sharing agreements.
- 9) Consider seeking the views of the data subjects, or their representatives and other interested parties (i.e. data processors, sector specialists).

Step 5

Document the findings

10) The following table can be used:

Risk	Solution	Result (is the risk eliminated, reduced or accepted?)	Evaluation: is the final impact on individuals justified, compliant and proportionate?
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Step 6

Feed the results into the proposal

- 11) Assess if there are changes that need to be made to the proposal, and define how the risks will be monitored.
- 12) Make sure that the solutions proposed deal with the risk. If you are not sure about acceptable levels please contact the Data Protection Officer.

Step 7

Implementation

- 13) Once you have completed the above findings and it is safe to proceed make sure that all those involved in the processing are aware of the necessary solutions.
- 14) Regularly review processing activity to make sure it is still compliant with the acceptable position and be responsive to any necessary changes.

ICO Guidance

Guidance on generally doing impact assessments see

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/accountability-and-governance/data-protection-impact-assessments/>

APPENDIX E

GDPR - AUTOMATED DECISION MAKING AND PROFILING

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) introduces specific controls in relation to certain kinds of automated decision making and profiling.

This guide provides an overview of what is changing and how the GDPR will be interpreted by supervisory authorities, such as the UK's Information Commissioner (ICO).

What is automated decision making and profiling?

Automated decision making and profiling are two separate, but often interlinked concepts.

- a. **Profiling** is a form of automated processing of personal data used to analyse or predict matters relating to an individual. For example analysing an individual's performance at work, financial status, health, interests or location.
- b. **Automated decision making** is the ability to make decisions without human involvement. In practice, profiling can often be a precursor to automated decision making.

Profiling and automated decision making can be used in three ways:

- a. General profiling - Individuals are segmented into different groups based on data analysis
- b. Decision making based on profiling - A human makes a decision based on profiling
- c. Solely automated decision making - An algorithm makes a decision with no human input

General prohibition on certain types of automated decision making

The Article 29 Working Party's draft guidance interprets Article 22(1) of the GDPR as prohibiting decisions based solely on automated decision making which produce legal effects or similarly significantly affect an individual unless:

- It is necessary for the performance of or entering into a contract;
- It is authorised by law; or
- It is based on the data subject's explicit consent.

Automated decision making that involves special categories of personal data, such as information about, health, sexuality, and religious beliefs, is only permitted where it is carried out on the basis of explicit consent or where it is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest, such as fraud prevention and operating an insurance business.

Necessity is interpreted narrowly, and organisations must be able to show that it is not possible to use less intrusive means to achieve the same goal.

As with general consent under the GDPR, any consent must be freely given, unambiguous, specific and informed.

What is meant by 'legal effects' or 'similarly significantly affects'?

'Legal effects' are things that have an impact on an individual's legal rights or affect a person's legal status or rights under a contract. Examples include:

- Being entitled or denied benefits such as housing or child benefit
- Being refused entry at a national border
- Automatic disconnection from a mobile phone service because an individual forgot to pay their bill

'Similarly significantly affects' means decisions that have non-trivial consequences, such as:

- Automatic refusal of an online credit application

- Automated decisions about credit limits, based on analysis of spending habits and location

What do I need to tell individuals?

Where decisions are made solely using automated decision making, organisations must:

- tell the individual that it is using automated decision making for these purposes;
- provide meaningful information about the logic involved (for example by explaining the data sources and main characteristics of the decision making process); and
- explain the significance and envisaged consequences

The Article 29 Working Party recommends that these steps are followed whenever automated decision making is used, as this can help with ensuring that the processing is carried out fairly.

Safeguards and transparency

Individuals must be told when a decision has been taken solely using automated decision making and they must have the right to request a review of the decision. The review should be .by a person with appropriate authority and capacity to change the decision and should involve a thorough review of all relevant information.

Organisations using automated decision making should also carry out regular reviews and use appropriate procedures to prevent errors.

APPENDIX F

Subject Access Request (SAR) Policy & Procedure

SCOPE

The following procedure describes the procedure to be followed when handling Subject Access Requests received by the Ipswich School (the Data Controller) under the Data protection Act 2018 (DPA18) and the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PERSONAL DATA

Under the DPA and the GDPR an individual has the right to access their personal data processed by the Data Controller (i.e. Ipswich School), specifically an individual is entitled to:

- a) Be informed by Ipswich School whether personal data of which they are the data subject are being processed by or on behalf of the school.
- b) Be given a description of that data, including the personal data of which the individual is the data subject, the purpose for which the data are being or are due to be processed and the recipients or classes of recipients to whom the data are or may be disclosed.
- c) Have communicated to them in an intelligible form the information constituting any personal data of which that individual is the data subject, any information available to the school as to the source of those data, and where the data is used for the purpose of evaluating matters that has constituted or is likely to constitute the sole basis for any decision significantly affecting them (e.g. performance at work, their conduct or creditworthiness), to be informed by the school of the logic involved in that decision-taking.
- d) Verify the lawfulness (Legitimate Interest) of the processing of their personal data.

DEFINITION OF PERSONAL DATA

Personal data means any information that relates to a living individual who can be identified

HOW TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO YOUR PERSONAL DATA: THE SUBJECT ACCESS REQUEST PROCEDURE

In order to obtain access to your personal data, you must make your request in writing. This is known as a Subject Access Request (SAR). You may make an SAR by contacting gdpr@ipswich.school.

Your written request should include the following information to enable us to process it efficiently:

- a) Sufficient information to identify yourself to prevent unauthorised disclosures to third parties, e.g. any relevant reference numbers or account numbers, dates of correspondence and details of employees you have dealt with, etc.
- b) The information you are seeking. Where a request is made by an agent on your behalf, in addition to the above, a request will only be fulfilled where the agent can provide proof of authority to act on the your behalf.

It is important to note that a data controller is not obliged to comply with a request until they are provided with sufficient information necessary to confirm your identity and to locate the information you seek, so it is important to provide this information from the outset.

INFORMATION CONTAINING PERSONAL DATA ABOUT THIRD PARTIES

Some information within your request may contain personal data related to other individuals (third parties). Your request may therefore lead to a conflict of interest between your rights to this information and the third party's rights regarding their own personal information. In order to ensure that the data of third parties is not compromised, Ipswich School shall redact or edit (e.g. provide excerpts of information) information so that third parties' data does not form part of the requested information.

CHARGING A FEE FOR / REFUSING TO RESPOND TO SUBJECT ACCESS REQUESTS

In line with the GDPR the UCO will fulfil all SAR's free of charge, however, where a request is either manifestly unfounded or excessive, particularly if it is repetitive we may:

- a) Charge a reasonable fee taking into account the administrative costs of providing the information; or
- b) Refuse to respond.

APPEALS PROCEDURE

Ipswich School has the established appeals procedure to provide individuals the opportunity to request an internal review of their SAR outcome. This procedure shall:

- a) Reassess the way in which the request was handled and provided.
- b) Be undertaken by senior and impartial staff members able to make an independent decision that may overturn the original outcome if required.

Requesters may not be satisfied with the outcome of their request for the following reasons:

- a) Disagree with our interpretation of their request.
- b) Believe we hold more information than we have disclosed.
- c) Still be waiting for a response and are unhappy with the delay.

If a requester is not satisfied with the outcome of their request they should write to the Bursar or email gdpr@ipswich.school to request an internal review explaining why they are dissatisfied with the outcome or handling of their request within 60 days of receiving their initial outcome:

APPENDIX G

Privacy Notices (For Website Privacy Notices, see Main Website for Privacy Notices)

Ipswich School Privacy Notice

The Ipswich School Privacy Policy has been updated in line with the new GDPR regulations.

We, Ipswich School, are a data controller for the purposes of the Data Protection Act. We collect information from you and may receive information about you from your previous school, employer and other information.

WHAT THIS PRIVACY NOTICE IS FOR

This policy is intended to provide information about how the School will use (or "process") personal data about individuals including: its staff; its current, past and prospective pupils; and their parents, carers or guardians (referred to in this policy as "parents").

This information is provided because Data Protection Law gives individuals rights to understand how their data is used. Staff, parents and pupils are all encouraged to read this Privacy Notice and understand the School's obligations to its entire community.

This Privacy Notice applies alongside any other information the School may provide about a particular use of personal data, for example when collecting data via an online or paper form.

This Privacy Notice also applies in addition to the School's other relevant terms and conditions and policies, including:

- any contract between the School and its staff or the parents of pupils;
- the School's policy on taking, storing and using images of children;
- the School's CCTV;
- the School's retention of records policy;
- the School's safeguarding, pastoral, or health and safety policies, including as to how concerns or incidents are recorded;
- the School's Acceptable Use and Online Safety Policy

Anyone who works for, or acts on behalf of, the School (including staff, volunteers, governors and service providers) should also be aware of and comply with this Privacy Notice, the School's data protection policy, which also provides further information about how personal data about those individuals will be used.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DATA PROTECTION

The School has appointed a Health, Safety and Compliance Officer, who will deal with all your requests and enquiries concerning the School's uses of your personal data and endeavour to ensure that all personal data is processed in compliance with this policy and Data Protection Act. This person can be contacted at gdpr@ipswich.school.

HOW AND WHY DOES THE SCHOOL COLLECT AND USE PERSONAL INFORMATION?

We set out below examples of the different ways in which we use personal information and where this personal information comes from. The School's primary reason for using your personal information is to provide educational services to your child.

- We obtain information about you from admissions forms and from your child's previous School. We may also get information from professionals such as doctors and from local authorities.
- We may have information about any family circumstances which might affect your child's welfare or happiness.
- We may need information about any court orders or criminal petitions which relate to you. This is so that we can safeguard the welfare and wellbeing of your child and the other pupils at the School.
- We use CCTV to make sure the School site is safe. CCTV is not used in private areas such as toilets.

- We may take photographs or videos of you at School events to use on social media and on the School website. This is to show prospective parents and pupils what we do here and to advertise the School. We may continue to use these photographs and videos after your child has left the School.
- We may send you information to keep you up to date with what is happening at the School. For example, by sending you information about events and activities taking place (including fundraising events) and the School newsletter, i.e. The Occasional.
- We may keep details of your address when your child leaves the School so we can send you information and find out how your child is progressing. We may also pass your details onto the alumni organisation, known as the Old Ipswichian Club. Further information on the alumni association can be found here: www.ipswich.school/old-ipswichians
- We may use information about you if we need this for historical research purposes or for statistical purposes.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We will process financial information about you in relation to the payment of fees. In some cases we get information about you from third parties such as credit reference agencies or from your child's previous School(s).

We may hold information about bankruptcy petitions and statutory demands.

We may search the files of any licensed credit reference agency in order to verify your identity. This also allows us to assess your application for the award of a bursary or for credit in contemplation of an agreement for the deferment of fees. This record will be seen by other organisations which make searches about you.

Failure to supply information may result in a refusal of an award or credit.

SHARING PERSONAL INFORMATION WITH THIRD PARTIES

In accordance with our legal obligations, we may share information with local authorities, the Independent Schools Inspectorate and the Department for Education, for example, where we have any safeguarding concerns.

On occasion, we may need to share information with the police.

We may also need to share information with our legal advisers for the purpose of obtaining legal advice. Occasionally we may use consultants, experts and other advisors to assist the School in fulfilling its obligations and to help run the School properly. We might need to share your information with them if this is relevant to their work.

If your child is not of British nationality we have to make sure that your child has the right to study in the UK. We might have to provide information about you to UK Visas and Immigration to comply with our duties as a Tier 4 sponsor.

We may share some information with our insurance company, for example, where there is a serious incident at the School.

If you have unpaid fees while your child is at the School we may share information about this with other Schools or educational establishments to which you intend to send your child.

If your child leaves us to attend another School we may need to provide that School with information about you. For example, details of family circumstances for safeguarding reasons.

We may share information about you with others in your family, such as another parent or stepparent. For example, where this is part of our obligation to take care of your child, as part of our wider legal and regulatory obligations, or in connection with School fees.

OUR LEGAL GROUNDS FOR USING YOUR INFORMATION

This section contains information about the legal basis that we are relying on when handling your information.

Legitimate interest

This means that the processing is necessary for legitimate interests except where the processing is unfair to you. The School relies on legitimate interests for most of the ways in which it uses your information.

Specifically, the School has a legitimate interest in:

- Providing educational services to your child;
- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of your child (and other children);
- Promoting the objects and interests of the School. This includes fundraising. It also includes making sure that we are able to enforce our rights against you, for example, so that we can contact you if unpaid School fees are due;
- Facilitating the efficient operation of the School; and
- Ensuring that all relevant legal obligations of the School are complied with.

In addition your personal information may be processed for the legitimate interests of others. For example another School will have a legitimate interest in knowing if you have not paid School fees that are due to us. If you object to us using your information where we are relying on our legitimate interests as explained above please email gdpr@ipswich.school

Necessary for a contract

We will need to use your information in order to perform our obligations under our contract with you. For example, we need your name and contact details so that we can update you on your child's progress and so that we can contact you if there is a concern.

Legal obligation

Where the School needs to use your information in order to comply with a legal obligation, for example to report a concern to Children's Services. We may also have to disclose your information to third parties such as the courts, the local authority or the police where legally obliged to do so.

Vital interests

For example, to prevent someone from being seriously harmed or killed.

Public interest

The School considers that it is acting in the public interest when providing education.

The School must also comply with an additional condition where it processes special categories of personal information. These special categories are as follows:

- personal information revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership,
- Genetic information, biometric information, health information, and information about sex life or orientation.

Medical purposes

This includes medical treatment and the management of healthcare services.

We may ask for your consent to use your information in certain ways. If we ask for your consent to use your personal information you can withdraw this consent at any time.

Any use of your information before you withdraw your consent remains valid. Please email gdpr@ipswich.school if you would like to withdraw any consent given.

SENDING INFORMATION TO OTHER COUNTRIES

We may send your information to other countries where:

- We communicate with you or your child when you are overseas (for example, during School holidays, or if you live in a different country).

- The European Commission has produced a list of countries which have adequate data protection rules. The list can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/internationaltransfers/adequacy/index_en.htm

- If the country that we are sending your information to is not on the list or, is not a country within the EEA (which means the European Union, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland) then it might not have the same level of protection for personal information as there is the UK.

HOW LONG WE KEEP PERSONAL DATA

The School will retain personal data securely and only in line with how long it is necessary to keep for a legitimate and lawful reason. Typically, the legal recommendation for how long to keep ordinary staff and pupil personnel files is up to 7 years following departure from the School.

However, incident reports and safeguarding files will need to be kept much longer, in accordance with specific legal requirements.

If you have any specific queries about how our retention policy is applied, or wish to request that personal data that you no longer believe to be relevant is considered for erasure, please contact gdpr@ipswich.school.

However, please bear in mind that the School will often have lawful and necessary reasons to hold on to some personal data even following such request.

A limited and reasonable amount of information will be kept for archiving purposes, for example; and even where you have requested we no longer keep in touch with you, we will need to keep a record of the fact in order to fulfil your wishes (called a "suppression record").

KEEPING IN TOUCH AND SUPPORTING THE SCHOOL

The School will use the contact details of parents, alumni and other members of the School community to keep them updated about the activities of the School, or alumni and parent events of interest, including by sending updates and newsletters, by email and by post.

The School has a legitimate interest to also:

- Share personal data about parents and/or alumni, as appropriate, with organisations set up to help establish and maintain relationships with the School community, such as the FOIS, ISSC, ISE;
- Contact parents and/or alumni by post and email in order to promote and raise funds for the School and, where appropriate, other worthy causes;

Should you wish to limit or object to any such use, or would like further information about them, please contact gdpr@ipswich.school.

You always have the right to withdraw consent, where given, or otherwise object to direct marketing or fundraising. However, the School is nonetheless likely to retain some of your details (not least to ensure that no more communications are sent to that particular address, email or telephone number).

YOUR RIGHTS

Rights of access, Individuals have various rights under Data Protection Law to access and understand personal data about them held by the School, and in some cases ask for it to be erased or amended or have it transferred to others, or for the School to stop processing it – but subject to certain exemptions and limitations.

Any individual wishing to access or amend their personal data, or wishing it to be transferred to another person or organisation, or who has some other objection to how their personal data is used, should put their request in writing to gdpr@ipswich.school.

The School will endeavour to respond to any such written requests as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within statutory time-limits (which is 30 calendar days in the case of requests for access to information).

The School will be better able to respond quickly to smaller, targeted requests for information. If the request for information is manifestly excessive or similar to previous requests, the School may ask you to reconsider.

Requests that cannot be fulfilled

You should be aware that the right of access is limited to your own personal data, and certain data is exempt from the right of access. This will include information which identifies other individuals (and parents need to be aware this may include their own children, in certain limited situations, or information which is subject to legal privilege (for example legal advice given to or sought by the School, or documents prepared in connection with a legal action).

The School is also not required to disclose any pupil examination scripts (or other information consisting solely of pupil test answers), provide examination or other test marks ahead of any ordinary publication, nor share any confidential reference given by the School itself for the purposes of the education, training or employment of any individual.

You may have heard of the "right to be forgotten". However, we will sometimes have compelling reasons to refuse specific requests to amend, delete or stop processing your (or your child's) personal data: for example, a legal requirement, or where it falls within a legitimate interest identified in this Privacy Notice. All such requests will be considered on their own merits.

Pupil requests

Pupils can make subject access requests for their own personal data, provided that, in the reasonable opinion of the School, they have sufficient maturity to understand the request they are making. A pupil of any age may ask a parent or other representative to make a subject access request on his/her behalf.

Parental requests

It should be clearly understood that the rules on subject access are not the sole basis on which information requests are handled. Parents may not have a statutory right to information, but they and others will often have a legitimate interest or expectation in receiving certain information about pupils without their consent. The School may consider there are lawful grounds for sharing with or without reference to that pupil.

Parents will in general receive educational and pastoral updates about their children, in accordance with the Parent Contract. Where parents are separated, the School will, in most cases, aim to provide the same information to each person with parental responsibility, but may need to factor in all the circumstances including the express wishes of the child.

Consent

Where the School is relying on consent as a means to process personal data, any person may withdraw this consent at any time (subject to similar age considerations as above).

Examples where we do rely on consent are for example:

- Use of images;
- Consent for pupil being driven in a School vehicle;
- Consent to reimburse the School for any medical expenses;

Please note this list is not exhaustive.

Please be aware however that the School may not be relying on consent but have another lawful reason to process the personal data in question even without your consent.

That reason will usually have been asserted under this Privacy Notice, or may otherwise exist under some form of contract or agreement with the individual (e.g. an employment or parent contract, or because a purchase of goods, services or membership of an organisation such as an alumni or parents' association has been requested).

Whose rights?

The rights under Data Protection Law belong to the individual to whom the data relates. However, the School will often rely on parental authority or notice for the necessary ways it processes personal data relating to pupils – for example, under the parent contract, or via a form. Parents and pupils should be aware that this is not necessarily the same as the School relying on strict consent. Where consent is required, it may in some cases be necessary or appropriate – given the nature of the processing in question, and the pupil's age and understanding – to seek the pupil's consent.

In general, the School will assume that pupils' consent is not required for ordinary disclosure of their personal data to their parents, e.g. for the purposes of keeping parents informed about the pupil's activities, progress and behaviour, and in the interests of the pupil's welfare. That is unless, in the School's opinion, there is a good reason to do otherwise.

Pupils are required to respect the personal data and privacy of others, and to comply with the School's acceptable use policy and the School rules.

DATA ACCURACY AND SECURITY

The School will endeavour to ensure that all personal data held in relation to an individual is as up to date and accurate as possible. Individuals must please notify the gdpr@ipswich.school of any significant changes to important information, such as contact details, medical details, held about them.

An individual has the right to request that any out-of-date, irrelevant or inaccurate or information about them is erased or corrected (subject to certain exemptions and limitations under Data Protection Act).

The School will take appropriate technical and organisational steps to ensure the security of personal data about individuals, including policies around use of technology and devices, and access to School systems. All staff and governors will be made aware of this policy and their duties under Data Protection Law and receive relevant training.

THIS POLICY

The School will update this Privacy Notice as required. Any substantial changes that affect your rights will be provided to you directly as far as is reasonably practicable.

QUERIES AND COMPLAINTS

Any comments or queries on this policy should be directed to gdpr@ipswich.school.

If an individual believes that the School has not complied with this policy or acted otherwise than in accordance with Data Protection Law, they should utilise the School complaints / grievance procedure and should also notify the Headmaster.

You can also make a referral to or lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), although the ICO recommends that steps are taken to resolve the matter with the School before involving the regulator: <https://ico.org.uk>

Jan 19