

**Westbury-on-Severn
CE Primary School**

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL

GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION (GDPR) POLICY

LAST REVIEW: -	March 2021
REVIEW PERIOD: -	2 Years
NEXT REVIEW DUE: -	June 2023
RESPONSIBILITY FOR REVIEW: -	Full Governors and Data Protection Officer

Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the Data Protection Officer, the Governors and Headteachers to ensure procedures are in place to ensure that the school complies with the General Data Protection Regulations 2018 (GDPR)

Introduction

In order to operate efficiently TCPS has to collect and use information about people with whom it works. These may include members of the public, current, past and prospective employees, clients and customers, third parties and suppliers. In addition, it may be required by law to collect and use information in order to comply with the requirements of central government.

The School is committed to ensuring personal information is properly managed and that it ensures compliance with the General Data Protection Regulations May 2018 Act. The School will make every effort to meet its obligations under the legislation and will regularly review procedures to ensure that it is doing so. This policy applies to all employees, governors, contractors, volunteers, agents and representatives and temporary staff working for or on behalf of the School.

This policy applies to all personal information created or held by the School in whatever format (e.g. paper, electronic, email, microfiche, film) and however it is stored, (for example ICT system/database, shared drive filing structure, email, filing cabinet, shelving and personal filing drawers).

The GDPR does not apply to access to information about deceased individuals.

Responsibilities – Appendix for recommended DPO

The Data Protection Officer for this school is Mr. Iain Sutherst

The Governors with overall responsibility for compliance with the DPA is Mr. Iain Suthurst

The Data Protection Officer (DPO) should not be the head teacher, DSL or Business Manager.

The Data Protection Officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with the DPA and this policy within the day to day activities of the School. The DPO is responsible for ensuring that appropriate training is provided for all staff.

All members of staff or contractors who hold or collect personal data are responsible for their own compliance with the DPA and must ensure that personal information is kept and processed in-line with the DPA and duplication is minimised

The Requirements

The GDPR stipulates that anyone processing personal data must comply with eight principles of good practice; these principles are legally enforceable. The principles require that personal information:

From 25 May 2018, schools and academies will need to be able to demonstrate that they comply with the following data protection principles, which require that personal data is:

- Processed in a lawful, fair and transparent manner
- Collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes
- Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary
- Accurate, and where necessary, kept up to date
- kept in a form which enables individuals to be identified for no longer than necessary
- Processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security
- Appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data.
- Personal data shall not be transferred to a country or territory outside the European Economic Area

Personal data is information about living, identifiable individuals. It covers both facts and opinions about the individual, but need not be sensitive information. It can be as little as a name and address. Such data can be part of a computer record or manual record.

Notification

- **Under the General Data Protection Regulations all Data Controllers must notify the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) about how they process personal information.**
- Each individual school is a data controller and so must register with the ICO. Failure to do so is a criminal offence.

The Data Protection Act requires every data controller (the School) who is processing personal data, to notify and renew their notification, on an annual basis. Failure to do so is a criminal offence. The Information Commissioner maintains a public register of data controllers, in which the School is registered.

Consent

Whenever information is collected about individuals or families consent must be sought and they must be made aware of the following:

- The identity of the data controller, e.g. the School;
- The Data Protection Officer
- The purpose that the information is being collected for;
- Any other purposes that it may be used for;
- Who the information is recorded and how it will or may be shared with; and
- How to contact the data controller.

This must be at the time that information first starts to be gathered on an individual.

Privacy Notice – see Appendix for Privacy notices

Information that will be collected may include.

- Children's registration forms
- Electronic records for admin
- SEND register and forms
- Health care plans/allergies/medical records
- Class lists
- Interventions
- Permission slips
- Photographs
- Electronic and paper tracking systems
- Test results
- Observations of learning
- Reports and parents evening notes
- Safeguarding records
- Records of meetings/behaviour incidents/family concerns
- Records from other settings
- Teachers notes

Conditions for Processing

- The requirement that data is processed in a 'lawful' and 'transparent' manner means schools' and academies' privacy policies and certain supplier contracts need to be reviewed and brought up to spec: the GDPR sets out a number of new, mandatory requirements for these legal documents

Provision of Data

It is a criminal offence to knowingly or recklessly obtain or disclose information about an individual without legitimate cause. Relevant, confidential data should only be given to:

- *other members of staff, governors on a need to know basis;*
- *relevant Parents/Guardians;*
- *other authorities if it is necessary in the public interest, e.g. prevention of crime;*
- *other authorities, such as the LEA and schools to which a pupil may move, where there are legitimate requirements (DfE leaflet 0015/2000 entitled "Pupil Records and Reports" issued in March 2000 covers Data Protection issues and how and what information should be transferred to other schools. DfES/0268/2002 provides further information).*

The School should not disclose anything on a pupil's record which would be likely to cause serious harm to their physical or mental health or that of anyone else. Therefore, those who create such records should ensure that such information is separated from other records.

Where there is doubt or statutory requirements conflict advice should be obtained.

When giving information to an individual, particularly by telephone, it is most important that the individual's identity is verified. If in doubt, questions should be asked of the individual, to which only he/she is likely to know the answers. Information should not be provided to other parties, even if related. For example: in the case of divorced parents it is important that information regarding one party is not given to the other party to which he/she is not entitled.

The individual's right to access their personal information (Subject Access Requests)

The rights of individuals

- Schools and academies will already be familiar with the right of subject access. This right is changing slightly under the GDPR (MAY 2018): a charge can no longer be made for responding to a subject access request (unless particular circumstances apply) and the time for responding to a subject access request is being reduced from 40 days to one calendar month.

When providing the information, the School must also provide a description of why the information is processed, details of anyone it may be disclosed to and the source of the data.

Provision of data to children

In relation to the capacity of a child to make a subject access request, guidance provided by the Information Commissioner's Office has been that by the age of 12 a child can be expected to have sufficient maturity to understand the nature of the request. A child may of course reach sufficient maturity earlier; each child should be judged on a case by case basis.

If the child does not understand the nature of the request, someone with parental responsibility for the child, or a guardian, is entitled to make the request on behalf of the child and receive a response.

Pupils who submit requests to access their educational records should be allowed to do so unless it is obvious that they do not understand what they are asking for.

Parents' rights

An adult with parental responsibility can access the information about their child, as long as the child is not considered to be sufficiently mature. They must be able to prove their parental responsibility and the School is entitled to request relevant documentation to evidence this as well as the identity of the requestor and child.

In addition, parents have their own independent right under The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2000 of access to the official education records of their children. Students do not have a right to prevent their parents from obtaining a copy of their school records.

Information Security

All members of staff should be constantly aware of the possibility of personal data being seen by unauthorised personnel. For example, possibilities may arise when computer screens are visible to the general public; files may be seen by the cleaners if left on desks overnight (all papers must be locked in cabinets when not in use).

The use of computer passwords is a requirement of the school to avoid unauthorised access.

Maintenance of up to date data

Out of date information should be discarded if no longer relevant. Information should only be kept as long as needed, for legal or business purposes. In reality most, relevant information should be kept for the period during which the person is associated with the School plus an additional period which the School has determined.

Disposal of data – see Appendix at end of policy for Disposal schedule.

The school will comply with the requirements for the safe destruction of personal data when it is no longer required.

The disposal of personal data, in either paper or electronic form, must be conducted in a way that makes reconstruction highly unlikely. Electronic files must be securely overwritten and other media must be shredded, incinerated or otherwise disintegrated for data.

A Destruction Log should be kept of all data that is disposed of. The log should include the document ID, classification, date of destruction, method and authorisation.

Inaccurate Data

If an individual complains that the personal data held about them is wrong, incomplete or inaccurate, the position should be investigated thoroughly including checking with the source of the information. In the meantime, a caution should be marked on the person's file that there is a question mark over the accuracy. An individual is entitled to apply to the court for a correcting order and it is obviously preferable to avoid legal proceedings by working with the person to correct the data or allay their concerns.

Recording of Data

Records should be kept in such a way that the individual concerned can inspect them. It should also be borne in mind that at some time in the future the data may be inspected by the courts or some legal official. It should therefore be correct, unbiased, unambiguous and clearly decipherable/readable. Where information is obtained from an outside source, details of the source and date obtained should be recorded.

Any person whose details, or child's details, are to be included on the School's website will be required to give written consent. At the time the information is included all such individuals will be properly informed about the consequences of their data being disseminated worldwide.

Photographs

Whether or not a photograph comes under the GDPR is a matter of interpretation and quality of the photograph. However, the School takes the matter extremely seriously and seeks to obtain parents' permission for the use of photographs outside the School and, in particular, to record their wishes if they do not want photographs to be taken of their children.

Email

All members of staff and members of the School's governing body must use RMUnify for communication of school related information. Parents and guardians should be encouraged to communicate with the school via public RMUnify email addresses. Use of personal email for school related matters is not permitted, and should

only be used for communicating non-personal related information and information that is or would be normally available via publicly accessible channels.

Emails (both received and sent) are to be configured with a maximum of 12 months retention period. Emails containing content and/or attachments that warrant longer retention (see Disposal schedules in the Appendix) are to be moved to a longer term retention folder, or ideally should be printed out for the school's paper records. RMUnify does not at present have automatic email expiry functionality, so it is recommended that staff and governors set a recurring task at the end of every month to purge email from same month in the previous year (eg on 30th June 2021, purge all emails with a date on or before 30th June 2020)

Emails are not to be considered part of the school's permanent record, **unless** where they contain relevant threads of communications leading to decisions being made, policy defined / updated or safe guarding measures put in place, and only then up to the point where the thread has reached a natural conclusion. Once a thread has concluded (and been appropriately documented), the emails related to the thread can safely be deleted. Staff and governors should use discretion to determine whether emails should be retained or not, and if in any doubt seek confirmation from the Head Teacher, their deputy or the School's DPO. Emails that contain attachments, should not in general be retained, as long as the attachments themselves have been saved to the appropriate folder on the school's file share.

As with all electronically held information, emails are subject to the same GDPR and DPA regulations as other records held by the school. However, given their typically transient and immediate nature, should not be relied upon of themselves to record decisions, define policy or other measures pertaining to the school's operation or related to anyone involved in that operation. Emails are therefore not called out explicitly in the Disposal schedules. Where information explicitly defined in the Disposal schedules are kept as emails, the retention policy in the disposal schedule must take precedence - for example Interview Notes and Recruitment records (if kept as email) are to be deleted 6 months after the interview has taken place.

Breach of the policy

Non-compliance with the requirements of the GDPR by the members of staff could lead to serious action being taken by third parties against the school authorities. Non-compliance by a member of staff is therefore considered a disciplinary matter which, depending on the circumstances, could lead to dismissal. It should be noted that an individual can commit a criminal offence under the Act, for example, by obtaining and/or disclosing personal data for his/her own purposes without the consent of the data controller.

Secure transfer of data and access out of school

The school recognises that personal data may be accessed by users out of school, or transferred to the LA or other agencies. In these circumstances:

- Users may not remove or copy sensitive or restricted or protected personal data from the school or authorised premises without permission and unless the media is encrypted and password protected and is transported securely for storage in a secure location.
- Users must take particular care that computers or removable devices which contain personal data that must not be accessed by other users (e.g. family members) when out of school
- When restricted or protected personal data is required by an authorised user from outside the organisation's premises (for example, by a member of staff to work from their home), they should preferably have secure remote access to the management information system or learning platform;
- If secure remote access is not possible, users must only remove or copy personal or sensitive data from the organisation or authorised premises if the storage media, memory stick, portable or mobile device is **encrypted** and is transported securely for storage in a secure location;
- Users must protect all portable and mobile/memory devices, including media, used to store and transmit personal information using approved **encryption software**; and
- Particular care should be taken if data is taken or transferred to another country, particularly outside Europe, and advice should be taken from the local authority (if relevant) in this event.

Data Breach

A personal data breach may mean that someone other than the data controller gets unauthorised access to personal data. But a personal data breach can also occur if there is unauthorised access within an organisation, or if a data controller's own employee accidentally alters or deletes personal data.

If there is a breach you must

- Immediately alert the school's Data Protection Officer (DPO) who has the obligation to investigate and inform the ICO (Information Commissioners Office)
- Provide as much information as possible to the DPO regarding the breach, and its possible impact on staff, pupils, governors, parents and anyone else associated with the school; and
- ensure details are corrected recorded in the schools data breach log (under guidance from the DPO).

When and how do we notify the ICO (obligation carried out by the DPO)?

You must notify the ICO (www.ico.org.uk) within 24 hours of becoming aware of the essential facts of the breach. This notification must include at least:

- your name and contact details;
- the date and time of the breach (or an estimate);
- the date and time you detected it;
- basic information about the type of breach; and
- basic information about the personal data concerned.

If possible, you should also include full details of the incident, the number of individuals affected and its possible effect on them, the measures taken to mitigate those effects, and information about your notification to customers. If these details are not yet available, you must provide them as soon as possible.

Failure to submit breach notifications can incur a large fine.

When and how do we notify our customers?

If the breach is likely to adversely affect the personal data or privacy of your subscribers or users, you need to notify them of the breach without unnecessary delay. You need to tell them:

- your name and contact details;
- the estimated date of the breach;
- a summary of the incident;
- the nature and content of the personal data;
- the likely effect on the individual;
- any measures you have taken to address the breach; and
- how they can mitigate any possible adverse impact.

You do not need to tell your subscribers about a breach if you can demonstrate that the data was encrypted (or made unintelligible by a similar security measure).

If you do not tell your customers, the ICO can require you to do so they consider the breach is likely to adversely affect them.

Audit Logging / Reporting / Incident Handling

It is good practice, as recommended in the "Data Handling Procedures in Government" document that the activities of data users, in respect of electronically held personal data, will be logged and these logs will be monitored by responsible individuals.

The audit logs will be kept to provide evidence of accidental or deliberate data security breaches – including loss of protected data or breaches of an acceptable use policy, for example.

The school has a policy for reporting, managing and recovering from information risk incidents, which establishes

- a "responsible person" for each incident;
- a communications plan, including escalation procedures;
- and results in a plan of action for rapid resolution; and

- a plan of action of non-recurrence and further awareness raising.


All significant data protection incidents must be reported through the SIRO to the Information Commissioner's Office based upon the local incident handling policy and communication plan.

Appendix

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations May 2018
EIR	Environmental Information Regulations 2004
FoIA	Freedom of Information Act 2000

Glossary

Data Controller	A data controller is the individual or the legal person who controls and is responsible for the keeping and use of personal information on computer or in structured manual files. Data Controller is the School.
ICO	
Data Breach	A personal data breach may mean that someone other than the data controller gets unauthorised access to personal data.
Data Protection Officer	Person who takes responsibility for the secure use and storage of data and trains staff and governors.
Data Subject	The individual who the data or information is about
Educational record	The educational record is confined to information that comes from a teacher or other employee of a local authority or school, the pupil or their parents. Communications about a particular child from head teachers and teachers at a school and other employees at an education authority will therefore form part of that child's official educational record, as will correspondence from an educational psychologist engaged by the governing body under a contract of services. It may also include information from the child and their parents, such as information about the health of the child. Information kept by a teacher solely for their own use does not form part of the official educational record.
Information Commissioner	The independent person who has responsibility to see that the DPA is complied with. They can give advice on data protection issues and can enforce measures against individuals or organisations who do not comply with the DPA.
Notified Purposes	The purposes for which the school is entitled to process that data under its notification with the Office of the Information Commissioner.
Personal Data	Defined in s(1) of the DPA, as 'data which relates to a living individual who can be identified from that data, or from that data and other information which is in the possession of, or is likely to come into the possession of, the data controller' (the school is a data controller), and includes any expression of opinion about the individual and any indication of the intentions of the data controller or any other in respect of the individual.
Processing	covers a broad range of activities such that virtually any use of personal information or data will amount to processing.
Processed fairly and lawfully	Data must be processed in accordance with the 3 provisions of the DPA. These are the data protection principles, the rights of the individual and notification.
Sensitive Data	Information about racial or ethnic origin, sexual life, religious beliefs (or similar), physical or mental health/condition, membership of a trade union, political opinions or beliefs, details of proceedings in connection with an offence or an alleged offence.
Subject Access Request	An individual's request for personal data under the Data Protection Act 1998.

School Disposal Schedule

1. Management & Organisation

Record	Minimum Retention Period	Action After Retention
Board of Governors – general correspondence	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
BOG Meetings Minutes (master)	Current school year + 6 years	Offer to Shire Hall for Permanent Preservation, otherwise Destroy
Senior Management Team-Meeting Minutes	Current school year + 6 years	Transfer to Shire Hall for Permanent Preservation
Staff Meeting Minutes	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
School Development Plan	Retain in school for 10 years from closure of Plan	Transfer to Shire Hall for Permanent Preservation
School Policies	Retain while current. Retain 1 copy of old policy for 2 years after being replaced	Destroy
PTA – minutes and general correspondence	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Visitors Book	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Circulars to Staff, Parents and Pupils	Current school year + 3 years	Destroy
School Brochure or Prospectus	Current school year + 3 years	Destroy
Comments/Complaints	5 years after closing. Review for further retention in the case of contentious disputes	Destroy
Annual Report	Retain in school for 10 years from date of Report	Transfer to Shire Hall for Permanent Preservation
School Fund	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Emergency Planning/Business Continuity Plan	Until superseded	Destroy

Legislation and Guidance from DE, ELB, ESA, CCMS etc

Record	Minimum Retention Period	Action After Retention
Education (NI) Order	Until superseded	Destroy
Circulars, Guidance, Bulletins from DE, ELB etc	Until superseded	Destroy

Correspondence re: Statistical Returns to DE, ELB etc	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
DE Reports, Inspections	Until superseded	Destroy

Pupils

Record	Minimum Retention Period	Action After Retention
Applications for enrolment	3 years after enrolment	Destroy
Transfer applications (Transfer Forms)	3 years after enrolment	Destroy
Pupil Attendance Information/Registers	Date of Register + 10 years	Transfer to Shire Hall for Permanent Preservation
Pupil Education Records - School/Progress Reports etc	Until pupil is 23 years old	Destroy
Pupil Education Records - School/Progress Reports etc (Special Educational Needs)	Until Pupil is 26 years old	Destroy
Child Protection Information- Record of concerns where case was not referred to Social Services	10 years after last entry on file	Destroy
Child Protection Information- Social Services investigation outcome was unfounded or malicious	10 years after last entry on file	Destroy
Child Protection Information- Social Services investigation outcome was inconclusive, unsubstantiated or substantiated	Until pupil is 30 years old	Destroy
Disciplinary Action (Suspension/Expulsion)/Offences – bullying	Until pupil is 23 years old	Destroy
Disciplinary Action (Suspension/Expulsion)/Offences – bullying (Special Educational Needs)	Until pupil is 26 years old	Destroy
Timetables + Class Groupings	Retain while current	Destroy
Examination Results	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Careers Advice	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
School Meals returns	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Free Meals registers	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
School Trips – Financial & Administration details	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
School Trips-Attendance/Staff Supervision etc	Current financial year + 6 years. In the case of an incident/accident involving a pupil, retain until pupil is 23 years old or 26 for a pupil with special educational needs	Destroy

Reports of Stolen/Damaged Items	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Medical Records – records of pupils with medical conditions and details for the administration of drugs when necessary.	Until pupil is 23years old or in the case of a Special Needs Pupil, until 26 years old	Destroy

Staff

Record	Minimum Retention Period	Action After Retention
Staff Personnel Records (including, appointment details, training, staff development etc.)	7 years after leaving employment	Destroy
Interview notes and recruitment records	Date of interview + 6 months	Destroy
Staff Salary Records	7 years after leaving employment	Destroy
Staff Sickness Records (copies of Medical Certs)	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Substitute Teacher Records	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Substitute Staff Records-non teaching (cover for nursery assistants)	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Student Records-non teaching (e.g. nursery assistant students & pupils from schools on work experience)	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Student Teachers on Teaching Practice – student teacher progress	Current school year + 6 years	Destroy
Procedures for Induction of Staff	Until superseded	Destroy
Staff/Teachers' Attendance Records	7 years after leaving	Destroy
Staff Performance Review	7 years after leaving	Destroy

Finance

Record	Minimum Retention Period	Action After Retention
Annual budget and budget deployment	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Budget Monitoring	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Annual Statement of Accounts (Outturn Statement)	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Order Books, Invoices, Bank Records, Cash Books, Till Rolls, Lodgement books etc	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Postage Book	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy
Audit Reports	Current financial year + 6 years	Destroy

Health & Safety

Record	Minimum Retention Period	Action After Retention
Accident Reporting (Adults)	Date of incident + 7 years	Destroy
Accident Reporting (Children)	Until pupil is 23years old or in the case of a Special Needs pupil, until 26 years old	Destroy
Risk Assessments – work experience locations/pupils	7 years	Destroy
H & S Reports	15 years	Destroy
Fire Procedure	Until superseded	Destroy
Security System File	For the life of the system	Destroy

Who can be your DPO?

Position	Pros	Cons
Network manager, Head, Designated Safeguarding Person, or Business/MIS manager	CANNOT be a DPO as these duties lead to a conflict of interests of their own role. Article 38(6) allows DPOs to 'fulfil other tasks and duties'. It requires, however, that the organisation ensure that 'any such tasks and duties do not result in a conflict of interests'. The DPO cannot hold a position within the organisation that leads him or her to determine the purposes and the means of the processing of personal data. As a rule of thumb, conflicting positions may include senior management positions such as chief executive, chief operating, chief financial, chief medical officer, head of marketing department, head of human resources, or head of IT departments.	
Deputy head, other senior members of staff, or Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided they can manage, train and direct staff an internal person may be appointed • Will be known and respected by school staff • Can assign some work to an administration person such as SARs and completion of SAQs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will need to be given sufficient time outside existing role, particularly until May 2018 • CANNOT be a DPO if these duties lead to a conflict of interests of their own role – see regulations • May not understand the technical infrastructure • May not understand data flows within the school • Will find communication with data subjects very time consuming • Need to drop everything in the event of a serious data breach • Will still require input from school staff
External private professional DPO, or internal appointment for sole use in school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholly objective • Understands the regulations • Has technical knowledge • Will be available whenever required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive • Will need time, thus cost, to understand the infrastructure in school • Will still require input from staff.
DPO role and shared with other schools or LA support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholly objective • Understands the regulations • Has technical knowledge • Lower cost than private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown cost • Will need time to understand the infrastructure in school • Shared person must be available if a breach or other incident occurs • Will still require input from school staff although that will improve over time

Use of technologies and impact levels

The following provides a useful guide:

	The information	The technology	(Impact Level)
School life and events	School terms, holidays, training days, the curriculum, extra-curricular activities, events, displays of pupil's work, lunchtime menus, extended services, parent consultation events	Common practice is to use publicly accessible technology such as school websites or portal, emailed newsletters, subscription text services	Most of this information will fall into the NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED (Impact Level 0) category.
Learning and achievement	Individual pupil / student academic, social and behavioural achievements, progress with learning, learning behaviour, how parents can support their child's learning, assessments, attainment, attendance, individual and personalised curriculum and educational needs.	Typically, schools will make information available by parents logging on to a system that provides them with appropriately secure access, such as a Learning Platform or portal, or by communication to a personal device or email account belonging to the parent.	Most of this information will fall into the PROTECT (Impact Level 2) category. There may be students/ pupils whose personal data requires a RESTRICTED marking (Impact Level 3) or higher. For example, the home address of a child at risk. In this case, the school may decide not to make this pupil / student record available in this way.
Messages and alerts	Attendance, behavioural, achievement, sickness, school closure, transport arrangements, and other information that it may be important to inform or contact a parent about as soon as possible. This may be particularly important when it is necessary to contact a parent concerning information that may be considered too sensitive to make available using other online means.	Email and text messaging are commonly used by schools to contact and keep parents informed. Where parents are frequently accessing information online then systems e.g. Learning Platforms or portals, might be used to alert parents to issues via "dashboards" of information, or be used to provide further detail and context.	Most of this information will fall into the PROTECT (Impact Level 1) category. However, since it is not practical to encrypt email or text messages to parents, schools should not send detailed personally identifiable information. General, anonymous alerts about school's closures or transport arrangements would fall into the NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED (Impact Level 0) category.

Check Sheet

Schools may find it beneficial to use this to check their systems for handling data.

- € Training for staff on Data Protection, and how to comply with requirements
- € Data Protection Policy in place
- € All portable devices containing personal data are encrypted
- € Passwords – Staff use complex passwords
- € Passwords – Not shared between staff
- € Privacy notice sent to parents
- € Privacy notice given to staff
- € Images stored securely
- € School registered with the ICO as a data controller
- € Member of staff with overall responsibility for data identified (SIRO)
- € Risk assessments complete
- € Systems in place to ensure that data is retained securely for the required amount of time
- € Process in place to allow for subject access requests.
- € If school has CCTV appropriate policies are in place to cover use, storage and deletion of the data, and appropriate signage is displayed
- € Paper based documents secure
- € Electronic backup of data both working and secure
- € Systems in place to help reduce the risk of a data breach *e.g. personal data sent out checked before the envelope sealed, uploads to websites checked etc*

Privacy Notice

Westbury-on-Severn Church of England Primary School is a data Controller for the purpose of the General data protection Regulations. We collect information from you and may receive information about you and your child. We use this data to –

Keep your child safe and healthy
Support teaching and Learning
Monitor, report and share progress and achievements
Assess how well we are doing.

This information includes your contact details, curriculum assessment, photographs, video, results, attendance as well as personal characteristics such as ethnic groups, special needs and relevant medical information. We also share summarised, aggregated data for statistical analysis purposes with the WGSP. We are required by law to pass some information to the Local Authority (LA), the DfE and safeguarding authorities.

We will not give information about you to anyone outside the school without your consent unless the law or our procedures require us to.

If you want to see a copy of the information about you that we hold and/or share, please contact David Crunkhurn (headteacher).

If you require more information about how the Local Authority (LA) and/or DfE store and use your information, then please go to the following websites:

<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/article/105060/Privacy-Notices> and

<http://www.education.gov.uk/researchandstatistics/datatdatam/b00212337/datause>

If you are unable to access these websites we can send you a copy of this information. Please contact the LA or DfE as follows:

- CYP Systems Support Team
ICT Service
Gloucestershire County Council
Quayside House
Quay Street
Gloucester. GL1 2TZ

Website: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk
Email: cypdsystems support@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Public Communications Unit
Department for Education
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
London

Privacy Notice for school workforce – General Data Protection Regulations 2018

Westbury-on-Severn Church of England Primary School is the Data Controller for the purposes of the General Data Protection Regulations

Personal data is held by the school about those employed or otherwise engaged to work at the school or Local Authority. This is to assist in the smooth running of the school and/or enable individuals to be paid. The collection of this information will benefit both national and local users by:

- Improving the management of school workforce data across the sector;
- Enabling a comprehensive picture of the workforce and how it is deployed to be built up;
- Informing the development of recruitment and retention policies;
- Allowing better financial modeling and planning;
- Enabling ethnicity and disability monitoring; and
- Supporting the work of the School Teacher Review Body

This personal data includes some or all of the following - identifiers such as name and National Insurance Number and characteristics such as ethnic group; employment contract and remuneration details, qualifications and absence information. We also share summarised, aggregated data for statistical analysis purposes with the West Gloucestershire Schools partnership - WGSP.

We will not give information about you to anyone without your consent unless the law and our policies require us to.

We are required by law to pass on some of this data to:

- the LA
- the Department for Education (DfE)

If you require more information about how the LA and/or DfE store and use this data please go to the following websites:

- <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/data-protection/privacy-notice/>
and
- <https://www.gov.uk/data-protection-how-we-collect-and-share-research-data>

If you are unable to access these websites we can send you a copy of this information. Please contact the LA or DfE as follows:

- ICT Service Application Support
Gloucestershire County Council
Block 4 First Floor
Shire Hall
Westgate Street
Gloucester. GL1 2TP

Website: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk

Email: cypdsupport@gloucestershire.gov.uk

- Ministerial and Public Communications Division
Department for Education
Piccadilly Gate
Store Street
Manchester
M1 2WD

Website: www.education.gov.uk

email: <http://www.education.gov.uk/help/contactus>
Telephone: 0370 000 2288