



# **Data protection policy for the Be Skilled group of schools**

**May 2018**

**As a group of schools we have agreed that we will adhere to a common sense approach to ensure the safe day to day running of each school and to ensure that the data protection rights of students, staff and other members of the school community are safeguarded.**

**This is paramount so that all children and staff are kept safe.**

**This policy will ensure that each school complies with the Data Protection Acts and ensure compliance by each school with the eight rules of data protection as set down by the Data Protection Commissioner based on the acts.**

## Contents

1. Aims.....	3
2. Legislation and guidance.....	3
3. Definitions.....	4
4. The data controller.....	5
5. Roles and responsibilities.....	5
6. Data protection principles.....	6
7. Collecting personal data.....	6
8. Sharing personal data.....	7
9. Subject access requests and other rights of individuals.....	7
10. Parental requests to see the educational record.....	8
11. Photographs and videos.....	9
12. Data protection by design and default.....	9
13. Data security and storage of records.....	10
14. Disposal of records.....	10
15. Personal data breaches.....	10
16. Training.....	11
17. Monitoring arrangements.....	11
18. Links with other policies.....	11
Appendix 1: Personal data breach procedure.....	13

## 1. Aims

Our school aims to ensure that all personal data collected about staff, pupils, parents, governors, visitors and other individuals is collected, stored and processed in accordance with the [General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\)](#) and the expected provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018) as set out in the [Data Protection Bill](#).

This policy applies to all personal data, regardless of whether it is in paper or electronic format.

## 2. Legislation and guidance

This policy meets the requirements of the GDPR and the expected provisions of the DPA 2018. It is based on guidance published by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) on the [GDPR](#) and the ICO's [code of practice for subject access requests](#).

It meets the requirements of the [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012](#) when referring to our use of biometric data.

It also reflects the ICO's [code of practice](#) for the use of surveillance cameras and personal information.

In addition, this policy complies with regulation 5 of the [Education \(Pupil Information\) \(England\) Regulations 2005](#), which gives parents the right of access to their child's educational record.

### 3. Definitions

Term	Definition
<b>Personal data</b>	Any information relating to an identified, or identifiable, individual. This may include the individual's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Name (including initials)</li><li>• Identification number</li><li>• Location data</li><li>• Online identifier, such as a username</li></ul> It may also include factors specific to the individual's physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity.
<b>Special categories of personal data</b>	Personal data which is more sensitive and so needs more protection, including information about an individual's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Racial or ethnic origin</li><li>• Political opinions</li><li>• Religious or philosophical beliefs</li><li>• Trade union membership</li><li>• Genetics</li><li>• Biometrics (such as fingerprints, retina and iris patterns), where used for identification purposes</li><li>• Health – physical or mental</li><li>• Sex life or sexual orientation</li></ul>
<b>Processing</b>	Anything done to personal data, such as collecting, recording, organising, structuring, storing, adapting, altering, retrieving, using, disseminating, erasing or destroying. Processing can be automated or manual.
<b>Data subject</b>	The identified or identifiable individual whose personal data is held or processed.
<b>Data controller</b>	A person or organisation that determines the purposes and the means of processing of personal data.

<b>Data processor</b>	A person or other body, other than an employee of the data controller, who processes personal data on behalf of the data controller.
<b>Personal data breach</b>	A breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to personal data.

## 4. The data controller

Each school processes personal data relating to parents, pupils, staff, governors, visitors and others, and therefore has its own data controller.

**Belton C of E Primary School – Ruth Smith**

**Diseworth C of E Primary Andrea Brooks**

**St. Botolph's C of E Primary - Jane Small**

**Long Whatton C of E Primary – Joan Coombes**

**Oxley School - Julie Robinson**

Each school is registered as a data controller with the ICO and will renew this registration annually or as otherwise legally required.

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

This policy applies to **all staff** employed by our school, and to external organisations or individuals working on our behalf. Staff who do not comply with this policy may face disciplinary action.

### 5.1 Governing board

The governing board has overall responsibility for ensuring that our school complies with all relevant data protection obligations.

### 5.2 Data protection officer

**None of our schools currently have a DPO, however this role is being considered as part of the overall action plan of compliance. Until a DPO is appointed, the Headteacher is responsible.**

The data protection officer (DPO) will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this policy, monitoring our compliance with data protection law, and developing related policies and guidelines where applicable.

They will provide an annual report of their activities directly to the governing board and, where relevant, report to the board their advice and recommendations on school data protection issues.

The DPO will also be the first point of contact for individuals whose data the school processes, and for the ICO.

Full details of the DPO's responsibilities are set out in their job description.

### 5.3 Headteacher

The headteacher acts as the representative of the data controller on a day-to-day basis.

### 5.4 All staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Collecting, storing and processing any personal data in accordance with this policy
- Informing the school of any changes to their personal data, such as a change of address
- Contacting the data controller/Headteacher (**until a DPO has been appointed**) in the following circumstances:
  - With any questions about the operation of this policy, data protection law, retaining personal data or keeping personal data secure
  - If they have any concerns that this policy is not being followed
  - If they are unsure whether or not they have a lawful basis to use personal data in a particular way
    - If they need to rely on or capture consent, draft a privacy notice, deal with data protection rights invoked by an individual, or transfer personal data outside the European Economic Area
    - If there has been a data breach
    - Whenever they are engaging in a new activity that may affect the privacy rights of individuals
    - If they need help with any contracts or sharing personal data with third parties

## 6. Data protection principles

The GDPR is based on data protection principles that our school must comply with.

The principles say that personal data must be:

- Processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner
- Collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes
- Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary to fulfil the purposes for which it is processed
- Accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date
- Kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which it is processed
- Processed in a way that ensures it is appropriately secure

This policy sets out how the school aims to comply with these principles.

## 7. Collecting personal data

### 7.1 Lawfulness, fairness and transparency

We will only process personal data where we have one of 6 'lawful bases' (legal reasons) to do so under data protection law:

- The data needs to be processed so that the school can **fulfil a contract** with the individual, or the individual has asked the school to take specific steps before entering into a contract

- The data needs to be processed so that the school can **comply with a legal obligation**
- The data needs to be processed to ensure the **vital interests** of the individual e.g. to protect someone's life
- The data needs to be processed so that the school, as a public authority, can perform a task **in the public interest**, and carry out its official functions
- The data needs to be processed for the **legitimate interests** of the school or a third party (provided the individual's rights and freedoms are not overridden)
- The individual (or their parent/carer when appropriate in the case of a pupil) has freely given clear **consent**

For special categories of personal data, we will also meet one of the special category conditions for processing which are set out in the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018. If we offer online services to pupils, such as classroom apps, and we intend to rely on consent as a basis for processing, we will get parental consent (except for online counselling and preventive services).

## 7.2 Limitation, minimisation and accuracy

We will only collect personal data for specified, explicit and legitimate reasons. We will explain these reasons to the individuals when we first collect their data.

If we want to use personal data for reasons other than those given when we first obtained it, we will inform the individuals concerned before we do so, and seek consent where necessary.

Staff must only process personal data where it is necessary in order to do their jobs.

When staff no longer need the personal data they hold, they must ensure it is deleted or anonymised. This will be done in accordance with the school's Records Management Procedures/ Guidance (see Appendix 2) which also references the [Information and Records Management Society's toolkit for schools](#)

# 8. Sharing personal data

We will not normally share personal data with anyone else, but may do so where:

- There is an issue with a pupil or parent/carer that puts the safety of our staff at risk
- We need to liaise with other agencies – we will seek consent as necessary before doing this
- Our suppliers or contractors need data to enable us to provide services to our staff and pupils – for example, IT companies. When doing this, we will:
  - Only appoint suppliers or contractors which can provide sufficient guarantees that they comply with data protection law
  - Establish a data sharing agreement with the supplier or contractor, either in the contract or as a standalone agreement, to ensure the fair and lawful processing of any personal data we share
  - Only share data that the supplier or contractor needs to carry out their service, and information necessary to keep them safe while working with us

We will also share personal data with law enforcement and government bodies where we are legally required to do so, including for:

- The prevention or detection of crime and/or fraud
- The apprehension or prosecution of offenders

- The assessment or collection of tax owed to HMRC
- In connection with legal proceedings
- Where the disclosure is required to satisfy our safeguarding obligations
- Research and statistical purposes, as long as personal data is sufficiently anonymised or consent has been provided

We may also share personal data with emergency services and local authorities to help them to respond to an emergency situation that affects any of our pupils or staff.

Where we transfer personal data to a country or territory outside the European Economic Area, we will do so in accordance with data protection law.

## 9. Subject access requests and other rights of individuals

### 9.1 Subject access requests

Individuals have a right to make a 'subject access request' to gain access to personal information that the school holds about them. This includes:

- Confirmation that their personal data is being processed
- Access to a copy of the data
- The purposes of the data processing
- The categories of personal data concerned
- Who the data has been, or will be, shared with
- How long the data will be stored for, or if this isn't possible, the criteria used to determine this period
- The source of the data, if not the individual
- Whether any automated decision-making is being applied to their data, and what the significance and consequences of this might be for the individual

Subject access requests must be submitted in writing, either by letter, email or fax to the DPO. They should include:

- Name of individual
- Correspondence address
- Contact number and email address
- Details of the information requested

If staff receive a subject access request they must immediately forward it to the DPO.

### 9.2 Children and subject access requests

Personal data about a child belongs to that child, and not the child's parents or carers. For a parent or carer to make a subject access request with respect to their child, the child must either be unable to understand their rights and the implications of a subject access request, or have given their consent.

Children below the age of 12 are generally not regarded to be mature enough to understand their rights and the implications of a subject access request. Therefore, most subject access requests from parents or carers of pupils at our school may be granted without the express permission of the pupil. This is not a rule and a pupil's ability to understand their rights will always be judged on a case-by-case basis.

### 9.3 Responding to subject access requests

When responding to requests, we:

- May ask the individual to provide 2 forms of identification
- May contact the individual via phone to confirm the request was made
- Will respond without delay and within 1 month of receipt of the request
- Will provide the information free of charge
- May tell the individual we will comply within 3 months of receipt of the request, where a request is complex or numerous. We will inform the individual of this within 1 month, and explain why the extension is necessary

We will not disclose information if it:

- Might cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the pupil or another individual
- Would reveal that the child is at risk of abuse, where the disclosure of that information would not be in the child's best interests
- Is contained in adoption or parental order records
- Is given to a court in proceedings concerning the child

If the request is unfounded or excessive, we may refuse to act on it, or charge a reasonable fee which takes into account administrative costs.

A request will be deemed to be unfounded or excessive if it is repetitive, or asks for further copies of the same information.

When we refuse a request, we will tell the individual why, and tell them they have the right to complain to the ICO.

#### **9.4 Other data protection rights of the individual**

In addition to the right to make a subject access request (see above), and to receive information when we are collecting their data about how we use and process it (see section 7), individuals also have the right to:

- Withdraw their consent to processing at any time
- Ask us to rectify, erase or restrict processing of their personal data, or object to the processing of it (in certain circumstances)
- Prevent use of their personal data for direct marketing
- Challenge processing which has been justified on the basis of public interest
- Request a copy of agreements under which their personal data is transferred outside of the European Economic Area
- Object to decisions based solely on automated decision making or profiling (decisions taken with no human involvement, that might negatively affect them)
- Prevent processing that is likely to cause damage or distress
- Be notified of a data breach in certain circumstances
- Make a complaint to the ICO
- Ask for their personal data to be transferred to a third party in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format (in certain circumstances)

Individuals should submit any request to exercise these rights to the DPO. If staff receive such a request, they must immediately forward it to the DPO.

## **10. Parental requests to see the educational record**

Parents, or those with parental responsibility, have a legal right to free access to their child's educational record (which includes most information about a pupil) within 15 school days of receipt of a written request.

## 11. Photographs and videos

As part of our school activities, we may take photographs and record images of individuals within our school.

We will obtain written consent from parents/carers for photographs and videos to be taken of their child for communication, marketing and promotional materials. We will clearly explain how the photograph and/or video will be used to both the parent/carer and pupil.

Uses may include:

- Within school on notice boards and in school magazines, brochures, newsletters, etc.
- Outside of school by external agencies such as the school photographer, newspapers, campaigns
- Online on our school website or social media pages

Consent can be refused or withdrawn at any time. If consent is withdrawn, we will delete the photograph or video and not distribute it further.

When using photographs and videos in this way we will not accompany them with any other personal information about the child, to ensure they cannot be identified.

See our **child protection safeguarding policy**, **acceptable use policy**, for more information on our use of photographs and videos.

## 12. Data protection by design and default

We will put measures in place to show that we have integrated data protection into all of our data processing activities, including:

- Appointing a suitably qualified DPO and ensuring they have the necessary resources to fulfil their duties and maintain their expert knowledge
- Only processing personal data that is necessary for each specific purpose of processing, and always in line with the data protection principles set out in relevant data protection law (see section 6)
- Completing privacy impact assessments where the school's processing of personal data presents a high risk to rights and freedoms of individuals, and when introducing new technologies (the DPO when appointed will advise on this process)
- Integrating data protection into internal documents including this policy, any related policies and privacy notices
- Regularly training members of staff on data protection law, this policy, any related policies and any other data protection matters; we will also keep a record of attendance
- Regularly conducting reviews and audits to test our privacy measures and make sure we are compliant
- Maintaining records of our processing activities, including:

- For the benefit of data subjects, making available the name and contact details of our school and DPO when appointed and all information we are required to share about how we use and process their personal data (via our privacy notices)
- For all personal data that we hold, maintaining an internal record of the type of data, data subject, how and why we are using the data, any third-party recipients, how and why we are storing the data, retention periods and how we are keeping the data secure

## 13. Data security and storage of records

We will protect personal data and keep it safe from unauthorised or unlawful access, alteration, processing or disclosure, and against accidental or unlawful loss, destruction or damage.

In particular:

- Paper-based records and portable electronic devices, such as laptops and hard drives that contain personal data are **Password Protected** or kept under lock and key when not in use
- Papers containing confidential personal data must not be left on office and classroom desks, on staffroom tables, pinned to notice/display boards, or left anywhere else where there is general access UNLESS IT PROTECTS THE VITAL INTERESTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP IN THE SCHOOL.
- Where personal information needs to be taken off site, staff must sign it in and out from the school office (e.g a child's SEND file )
- Passwords that are at least 8 characters long containing letters and numbers are used to access school computers, laptops and other electronic devices. Staff and pupils are reminded to change their passwords at regular intervals
- Encryption software is used to protect all portable devices and removable media, such as laptops and USB devices
- Staff, pupils or governors who store personal information on their personal devices are expected to follow the same security procedures as for school-owned equipment (see our online safety policy/ICT policy/acceptable use policy)
- Where we need to share personal data with a third party, we carry out due diligence and take reasonable steps to ensure it is stored securely and adequately protected (see section 8)

## 14. Disposal of records

Personal data that is no longer needed will be disposed of securely. Personal data that has become inaccurate or out of date will also be disposed of securely, where we cannot or do not need to rectify or update it.

For example, we will shred or incinerate paper-based records, and overwrite or delete electronic files. We may also use a third party to safely dispose of records on the school's behalf. If we do so, we will require the third party to provide sufficient guarantees that it

complies with data protection law. **SEE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT OF RECORDS POLICY (Appendix)**

## 15. Personal data breaches

The schools will make all reasonable endeavours to ensure that there are no personal data breaches.

The schools will distinguish between a data incident and data breach under the following definitions:

**Incident:** When protocol is not followed resulting in an 'in house' and 'controllable' event involving data.

*e.g A class list is left on the photocopier and is found by the next user. No data has been lost or is now in the public domain where it can be used by those outside the school. The situation is immediately rectifiable.*

**Breach:** When personal data is lost or stolen and is in the public domain beyond the control of the school and the situation cannot be immediately rectified.

*e.g A laptop is stolen from a car or house containing personal information about members of the school. The school now has no control over that data, excepting any encryption or password protection*

In the unlikely event of a suspected data breach, we will follow the procedure set out in **appendix 1**.

When appropriate, we will report the data breach to the ICO within 72 hours. Such breaches in a school context may include, but are not limited to:

- A non-anonymised dataset being published on the school website which shows the exam results of pupils eligible for the pupil premium
- Safeguarding information being made available to an unauthorised person
- The theft of a school laptop containing non-encrypted personal data about pupils

## 16. Training

All staff and governors are provided with data protection training as part of their induction process.

Data protection will also form part of continuing professional development, where changes to legislation, guidance or the school's processes make it necessary.

## 17. Monitoring arrangements

The DPO is responsible for monitoring and reviewing this policy.

This policy will be reviewed and updated if necessary when the Data Protection Bill receives royal assent and becomes law (as the Data Protection Act 2018) – if any changes are made to the bill that affect our school's practice. Otherwise, or from then on, this policy will be reviewed **every 2 years** and shared with the full governing board.

Note: the 2-year review frequency here reflects the information in the [Department for Education's advice on statutory policies](#). While the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 (when in place) are still new and schools are working out how best to implement them, we may wish to review our data protection policy annually, and then extend this to every 2 years once we are confident with our arrangements.

## 18. Links with other policies

This data protection policy is linked to our:

- Freedom of information publication scheme
- Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy
- Confidentiality Statement
- Acceptable use policy

### Appendix 1: Personal data breach procedure

This procedure is based on [guidance on personal data breaches](#) produced by the ICO.

- On finding or causing a breach, or potential breach, the staff member or data processor must immediately notify the DPO
- The DPO will investigate the report, and determine whether a breach has occurred. To decide, the DPO will consider whether personal data has been accidentally or unlawfully:
  - Lost
  - Stolen
  - Destroyed
  - Altered
  - Disclosed or made available where it should not have been
  - Made available to unauthorised people
- The DPO will alert the headteacher and the chair of governors
- The DPO will make all reasonable efforts to contain and minimise the impact of the breach, assisted by relevant staff members or data processors where necessary. (Actions relevant to specific data types are set out at the end of this procedure)
- The DPO will assess the potential consequences, based on how serious they are, and how likely they are to happen
- The DPO will work out whether the breach must be reported to the ICO. This must be judged on a case-by-case basis. To decide, the DPO will consider whether the breach is likely to negatively affect people's rights and freedoms, and cause them any physical, material or non-material damage (e.g. emotional distress), including through:
  - Loss of control over their data
  - Discrimination
  - Identify theft or fraud
  - Financial loss
  - Unauthorised reversal of pseudonymisation (for example, key-coding)
  - Damage to reputation
  - Loss of confidentiality
  - Any other significant economic or social disadvantage to the individual(s) concerned

If it's likely that there will be a risk to people's rights and freedoms, the DPO must notify the ICO.

- The DPO will document the decision (either way), in case it is challenged at a later date by the ICO or an individual affected by the breach. Documented decisions are stored on a designated form within the office system.
- Where the ICO must be notified, the DPO will do this via the ['report a breach' page of the ICO website](#) within 72 hours. As required, the DPO will set out:
  - A description of the nature of the personal data breach including, where possible:
    - The categories and approximate number of individuals concerned
    - The categories and approximate number of personal data records concerned
  - The name and contact details of the DPO
  - A description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
  - A description of the measures that have been, or will be taken, to deal with the breach and mitigate any possible adverse effects on the individual(s) concerned
- If all the above details are not yet known, the DPO will report as much as they can within 72 hours. The report will explain that there is a delay, the reasons why, and when the DPO expects to have further information. The DPO will submit the remaining information as soon as possible
- The DPO will also assess the risk to individuals, again based on the severity and likelihood of potential or actual impact. If the risk is high, the DPO will promptly inform, in writing, all individuals whose personal data has been breached. This notification will set out:
  - The name and contact details of the DPO
  - A description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
  - A description of the measures that have been, or will be, taken to deal with the data breach and mitigate any possible adverse effects on the individual(s) concerned
- The DPO will notify any relevant third parties who can help mitigate the loss to individuals – for example, the police, insurers, banks or credit card companies
- The DPO will document each breach, irrespective of whether it is reported to the ICO. For each breach, this record will include the:
  - Facts and cause
  - Effects
  - Action taken to contain it and ensure it does not happen again (such as establishing more robust processes or providing further training for individuals)

Records of all breaches will be stored on a paper-based form that will be held centrally with the DPO.

- The DPO and headteacher will meet to review what happened and how it can be stopped from happening again. This meeting will happen as soon as reasonably possible

### **Actions to minimise the impact of data breaches**

We will take the actions set out below to mitigate the impact of different types of data breach, focusing especially on breaches involving particularly risky or sensitive information. We will review the effectiveness of these actions and amend them as necessary after any data breach.

Set out the relevant actions you will take for different types of risky or sensitive personal data processed by your school. For example:

**Sensitive information being disclosed via email (including safeguarding records)**

- If special category data (sensitive information) is accidentally made available via email to unauthorised individuals, the sender must attempt to recall the email as soon as they become aware of the error
- Members of staff who receive personal data sent in error must alert the sender and the DPO as soon as they become aware of the error
- If the sender is unavailable or cannot recall the email for any reason, the DPO will ask the ICT department to recall it
- In any cases where the recall is unsuccessful, the DPO will contact the relevant unauthorised individuals who received the email, explain that the information was sent in error, and request that those individuals delete the information and do not share, publish, save or replicate it in any way
- The DPO will ensure we receive a written response from all the individuals who received the data, confirming that they have complied with this request
- The DPO will carry out an internet search to check that the information has not been made public; if it has, we will contact the publisher/website owner or administrator to request that the information is removed from their website and deleted

*Other types of breach that you might want to consider could include:*

- Details of pupil premium interventions for named children being published on the school website
- Non-anonymised pupil exam results or staff pay information being shared with governors
- A school laptop containing non-encrypted sensitive personal data being stolen or hacked
- The school's cashless payment provider being hacked and parents' financial details stolen

## Appendix 2: Records Management Procedures and Guidance

*NB - further details and guidance can be found in the IRMS Toolkit for Schools, a copy of which is stored with this policy.*

### Background

Section 46 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires schools to follow a Code of Practice on managing their records. Under section 7 of the Code of Practice on the Management of Records, it states that: "Authorities should have in place a records management policy, either as a separate policy or as part of a wider information or knowledge management policy."

The School recognises that by efficiently managing its records, it will be able to comply with its legal and regulatory obligations and to contribute to the effective overall management of the institution. Records provide evidence for protecting the legal rights and interests of the school, and provide evidence for demonstrating performance and accountability. This document provides the policy framework through which this effective management can be achieved and audited.

### 1. Scope of the policy

**1.1** This policy applies to all records created, received or maintained by staff of the school in the course of carrying out its functions.

**1.2** Records are defined as all those documents which facilitate the business carried out by the school and which are thereafter retained (for a set period) to provide evidence of its transactions or activities. These records may be created, received or maintained in hard copy or electronically.

**1.3** A small percentage of the school's records will be selected for permanent preservation as part of the institution's archives and for historical research. This should be done in liaison with the County Archives Service.

### 2. Responsibilities

**2.1** The school has a corporate responsibility to maintain its records and record keeping systems in accordance with the regulatory environment. The person with overall responsibility for this policy is the Head of the School.

**2.2** The person responsible for records management in the school will give guidance for good records management practice and will promote compliance with this policy so that information will be retrieved easily, appropriately and in a timely way. They will also monitor compliance with this policy by surveying at least annually to check if records are stored securely and can be accessed appropriately.

**2.3** Individual staff and employees must ensure that records for which they are responsible are accurate, and are maintained and disposed of in accordance with the school's records management guidelines.

**3. Relationship with existing policies** This policy has been drawn up within the context of: Freedom of Information policy, Data Protection policy and with other legislation or regulations (including audit, equal opportunities and ethics) affecting the school.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ [Headteacher]

## **Pupil Records**

These guidelines are intended to help provide consistency of practice in the way in which pupil records are managed. These will assist schools about how pupil records should be managed and what kind of information should be included in the file. It is hoped that the guidelines will develop further following suggestions and comments from those members of staff in schools who have the most contact with pupil records. These guidelines apply to information created and stored in both physical and electronic format. These are only guidelines and have no legal status, if you are in doubt about whether a piece of information should be included on the file please contact the Local Authority.

## **Managing Pupil Records**

The pupil record should be seen as the core record charting an individual pupil's progress through the Education System. The pupil record should accompany the pupil to every school they attend and should contain information that is accurate, objective and easy to access. These guidelines are based on the assumption that the pupil record is a principal record and that all information relating to the pupil will be found in the file (although it may spread across more than one file cover).

### **1. File covers for pupil records**

It is strongly recommended that schools use a consistent file cover for the pupil record. This assists secondary schools to ensure consistency of practice when receiving records from a number of different primary schools. If, for example, primary schools have many different file covers for their files, the secondary school that the pupil files are transferred to will then be holding different levels of information for pupils coming from different primary schools. Using pre-printed file ensures all the necessary information is collated and the record looks tidy, and reflects the fact that it is the principal record containing all the information about an individual child.

### **2. Recording information**

Pupils have a right of access to their educational record and so do their parents under the Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005. Under the Data Protection Act 1998 a pupil or their nominated representative has a right to see information held about them. This right exists until the point that the file is destroyed. Therefore, it is important to remember that all information should be accurately recorded, objective in nature and expressed in a professional manner.

### **3. Primary School records**

#### **3a. Opening a file**

These guidelines apply to information created and stored in both physical and electronic format. The pupil record starts its life when a file is opened for each new pupil as they begin school. This is the file which will follow the pupil for the rest of his/her school career. If pre-printed file covers are not being used then the following information should appear on the front of the paper file:

- Surname
- Forename

- DOB
- Unique Pupil Number
- The file cover should also contain a note of the date when the file was opened and the date when the file is closed if it is felt to be appropriate. Inside the front cover the following information should be easily accessible.
- The name of the pupil's doctor
- Emergency contact details
- Gender • Preferred name
- Position in family
- Ethnic origin
- Language of home (if other than English)
- Religion
- Any allergies or other medical conditions that it is important to be aware of
- Names of adults who hold parental responsibility with home address and telephone number (and any additional relevant carers and their relationship to the child)
- Name of the school, admission number and the date of admission and the date of leaving.
- Any other agency involvement e.g. speech and language therapist, paediatrician.

It is essential that these files, which contain personal information, are managed against the information security guidelines also contained in the toolkit.

### **3b. Items which should be included on the pupil record**

- If the pupil has attended an early years setting, then the record of transfer should be included on the pupil file
- Admission form (application form)
- Privacy Notice [if these are issued annually only the most recent need be on the file]
- Photography Consents
- Years Record
- Annual Written Report to Parents
- National Curriculum and Religious Education Locally Agreed Syllabus Record Sheets
- Any information relating to a major incident involving the child (either an accident or other incident)
- Any reports written about the child
- Any information about a statement/EHCP and support offered in relation to the statement/EHCP

Any relevant medical information (should be stored in the file in a sealed envelope clearly marked as such)

- Child protection reports/disclosures (should be stored in the file in a sealed envelope clearly marked as such)
- Any information relating to exclusions (fixed or permanent)
- Any correspondence with parents or outside agencies relating to major issues
- Details of any complaints made by the parents or the pupil.

The following records should be stored separately to the pupil record as they are subject to shorter retention periods and if they are placed on the file then it will involve a lot of unnecessary weeding of the files before they are transferred on to another school.

- Absence notes
- Parental consent forms for trips/outings [in the event of a major incident all the parental consent forms should be retained with the incident report not in the pupil record]
- Correspondence with parents about minor issues
- Accident forms (these should be stored separately and retained on the school premises until their statutory retention period is reached. A copy could be placed on the pupil file in the event of a major incident)

### **3c. Transferring the pupil record to the secondary school**

The pupil record should not be weeded before transfer to the secondary school unless any records with a short retention period have been placed in the file. It is important to remember that the information which may seem unnecessary to the person weeding the file may be a vital piece of information required at a later stage.

Primary schools do not need to keep copies of any records in the pupil record except if there is an ongoing legal action when the pupil leaves the school. Custody of and responsibility for the records passes to the school the pupil transfers to.

Files should not be sent by post unless absolutely necessary. If files are sent by post, they should be sent by registered post with an accompanying list of the files. The secondary school should sign a copy of the list to say that they have received the files and return that to the primary school. Where appropriate, records can be delivered by hand with signed confirmation for tracking and auditing purposes.

Electronic documents that relate to the pupil file also need to be transferred, or, if duplicated in a master paper file, destroyed.

### **4. Secondary School records**

Not applicable to Oxley Primary School.

### **5. Responsibility for the pupil record once the pupil leaves the school**

The school which the pupil attended until statutory school leaving age is responsible for retaining the pupil record until the pupil reaches the age of **25 years**. [See the retention schedule for further information].

### **6. Safe destruction of the pupil record**

The pupil record should be disposed of in accordance with the safe disposal of records guidelines.

### **7. Transfer of a pupil record outside the EU area**

If you are requested to transfer a pupil file outside the EU area because a pupil has moved into that area, please contact the Local Authority for further advice.

### **8. Storage of pupil records**

All pupil records should be kept securely at all times. Paper records, for example, should be kept in lockable storage areas with restricted access, and the contents should be

secure within the file. Equally, electronic records should have appropriate security. Access arrangements for pupil records should ensure that confidentiality is maintained whilst equally enabling information to be shared lawfully and appropriately, and to be accessible for those authorised to see it.

## **Safe disposal of records which have reached the end of their administrative life**

### **1. Disposal of records that have reached the end of the minimum retention period allocated**

NB: Please be aware that this guidance applies to all types of record, whether they are in paper or digital format. In each organisation, local records managers must ensure that records that are no longer required for business use are reviewed as soon as possible under the criteria set out so that only the appropriate records are destroyed. The local review will determine whether records are to be selected for permanent preservation, destroyed, digitised to an electronic format or retained by the organisation for research or litigation purposes.

### **2. Safe destruction of records**

All records containing personal information, or sensitive policy information should be made either unreadable or unreconstructable.

- Paper records should be shredded using a cross-cutting shredder
- CDs / DVDs / Floppy Disks should be cut into pieces
- Audio / Video Tapes and Fax Rolls should be dismantled and shredded
- Hard Disks should be dismantled and sanded

Any other records should be bundled up and disposed of to a waste paper merchant or disposed of in other appropriate ways. Do not put records in with the regular waste or a skip unless there is no other alternative. There are companies who can provide confidential waste bins and other services which can be purchased to ensure that records are disposed of in an appropriate way.

There are companies who can provide confidential waste bins and other services which can be purchased to ensure that records are disposed of in an appropriate way.

(i) Where an external provider is used it is recommended that all records must be shredded on-site in the presence of an employee. The organisation must also be able to prove that the records have been destroyed by the company who should provide a Certificate of Destruction. Staff working for the external provider should have been trained in the handling of confidential documents. The shredding needs to be planned with specific dates and all records should be identified as to the date of destruction. It is important to understand that if the records are recorded as to be destroyed but have not yet been destroyed and a request for the records has been received they **MUST** still be provided.

(ii) Where records are destroyed internally, the process must ensure that all records are recorded and authorised to be destroyed by a Senior Manager and the destruction

recorded. Records should be shredded as soon as the record has been documented as being destroyed.

#### **4. Transfer of information to other media**

Where lengthy retention periods have been allocated to records, members of staff may wish to consider converting paper records to other media such as microform or digital media. The lifespan of the media and the ability to migrate data where necessary should always be considered.

Consideration should also be given to the legal admissibility of records that have been converted from paper to electronic media. It is essential to have procedures in place so that conversion is done in a standard way. This means that organisations can prove that the electronic version is a genuine original and could not have been tampered with in any way. Reference should be made to 'British Standard 10008:2008 'Evidential weight and legal admissibility of electronic information' when preparing such procedures.

#### **5. Recording of all archiving, permanent destruction and digitisation of records**

Sample appendices are provided for the recording of all records to be used. These records could be kept in an Excel spreadsheet or other database format.

