

Data Protection Policy



Lealands
High School

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January 2022

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1 Introduction

Lealands High School policies are designed to support the school ethos, aims and vision. Lealands is a positive learning community which is fully inclusive to ensure equality of opportunity for all.

Our aims are outlined in our Home School Agreement.

Our aims:

Excellence in everything we do

- Everyone achieves success and makes excellent progress
- We all continually improve what we do and work hard
- We care about being the best we can be and getting the best out of those around us

Everyone has responsibility

- To prepare young people for life and a positive future
- To ensure that school is a safe place
- To help and support others to grow and succeed

Respect for all

- Everyone is valued for their contribution
- All are cared for and supported so that needs are met
- We recognise and celebrate the talents, gifts and uniqueness of every individual

In order to achieve these aims students, parents and the school need to work in partnership.

Our vision is to be:

*Everyone **achieves excellence**, demonstrates **respect** for all and takes **responsibility** for their own actions, while helping others to be successful.*

We strive to achieve this vision in all that we do and staff, students, parents, governors, other school stakeholders and partners are all an important part of making this happen.

- 1.1 We are committed to protecting the rights and freedoms of all individuals in relation to the processing of their personal data. This policy should be followed by all staff, contractors and partners working on behalf of the school.

2 Scope

- 2.1 The school needs to comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and EU General Data Protection Regulations. This policy has been developed to ensure all staff, contractors and partners understand their obligations when processing personal and special category data.
- 2.2 This policy and the legislation apply to all personal data, both that held in paper files and electronically. So long as the processing of the data is carried out for school purposes, it applies regardless of where data is held.
- 2.3 'Processing' data is widely defined and includes obtaining, recording, keeping, or using it in any way; sharing or disclosing it; erasing and destroying it.

3 Data protection principles

3.1 Personal and special category data must be:

Processed lawfully	All personal and special category data must be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to individuals
Used for a specific purpose	The data must be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes
Be relevant to the purpose	The data must be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed
Be accurate	Data should be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date; every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay
Kept no longer than necessary	Kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; personal data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the personal data will be processed solely for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes subject to implementation of the appropriate technical and organisational measures required by the GDPR in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of individuals
Kept securely	Processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures

4 Caldicott Guardian Principles

4.1 In addition to the data protection principles employees dealing with health and social care information must follow the Caldicott principles when processing Information relating to service users. The need for confidentiality also extends to other individuals, including relatives and staff as follows:

Justify the purpose(s)	Every proposed use or transfer of personal confidential data within or from an organisation should be clearly defined, scrutinised and documented, with continuing uses regularly reviewed, by an appropriate guardian.
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Don't use personal confidential data unless it is absolutely necessary	Personal confidential data items should not be included unless it is essential for the specified purpose(s) of that flow. The need for data subjects to be identified should be considered at each stage of satisfying the purpose(s).
Use the minimum necessary personal confidential data.	Where use of personal confidential data is considered to be essential, the inclusion of each individual item of data should be considered and justified so that the minimum amount of personal confidential data is transferred or accessible as is necessary for a given function to be carried out.
Access to personal confidential data should be on a strict need-to-know basis	Only those individuals who need access to personal confidential data should have access to it, and they should only have access to the data items that they need to see. This may mean introducing access controls or splitting data flows where one data flow is used for several purposes.
Everyone with access to personal confidential data should be aware of their responsibilities	Action should be taken to ensure that those handling personal confidential data are made fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations to respect confidentiality.
Comply with the law	Every use of personal confidential data must be lawful. Someone in each organisation handling personal confidential data should be responsible for ensuring that the organisation complies with legal requirements.
The duty to share information can be as important as the duty to protect confidentiality	Health and social care professionals should have the confidence to share information in the best interests of their service users within the framework set out by these principles. They should be supported by the policies of their employers, regulators and professional bodies.

5 Lawful basis for processing data

5.1 You must have a lawful basis for collecting and processing personal data. These are:

Personal data

Consent	The data subject has given clear consent for us to process their personal data for a specific purpose.
Contract	The processing is necessary for a contract we have with the data subject, or because they have asked us to take specific steps before entering into a contract.
Legal obligation	The processing is necessary for us to comply with the law
Vital interests	The processing is necessary to protect the data subject's life
Public task	The processing is necessary for us to perform a task in the public interest or for our official functions as a public authority.

Special category data

5.2 In order to process special category data (see section 21 for definition) you must determine your lawful basis above and the special category condition below:

Consent	The data subject has given clear consent for us to process their personal data for a specific purpose.
Employment, Social Security/Social Protection	The data is necessary for employment or social security purposes
Vital Interests	The processing is necessary to protect the data subject's life
Not for profit	The data is processed by a not-for-profit body that the data subject belongs to i.e a trade union
Public domain	The data subject has already made their information publicly available
Legal defence claims	It is necessary for legal cases or by the courts
Substantial public interest	It is for the benefit of society as a whole
Adult social care	It is necessary to deliver health or social care services

Public Interest in public health	It is necessary to protect public health
Scientific/historical Research, Statistics or Public Archiving	It is necessary for archiving, research, or statistical purposes

6 Data Protection Roles

6.1 There are three core data protection roles in place to support the Schools approach to data protection. These are required according to the size of the school and the type of data being processed:

Senior Information Risk Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads and fosters a culture that values, protects and uses information for the success of the organisation and benefit of its customers • Owns the organisation’s overall information risk policy and risk assessment processes and ensuring they are implemented consistently • Advises the Head on the information risk aspects on the Statement of Governance • Owns the organisation’s information incident management framework
Caldicott Guardian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts as a guardian, responsible for safeguarding the confidentiality of data subjects’s information. • Agrees and reviews internal protocols • Develops security and confidentiality policies • Acts as the ‘Conscience of the School - Provides a sense of right and wrong’
Data Protection Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors compliance with the GDPR and Data protection Act 2018 • Develops data protection policies, awareness-raising, training, and audits. • Provides advice and on all aspects of our data protection obligations. • Provides advice to services completing Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs), Information Sharing Agreements, Privacy Notices etc • Acts as a contact point for the ICO. • Supports the SIRO & Caldicott Guardian to complete their duties

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is easily accessible and acts as the main point of contact for our employees, individuals, the ICO and data subjects.
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7 Personal data in the public domain

- 7.1 The School holds certain information about people in the public domain, for example planning applications are published on our website. Personal data classified as being in the 'public domain' refers to information which will be publicly available world-wide and may be disclosed to third parties without recourse to the data subject.
- 7.2 The names and contact details of employees at service manager and above may also be made publically available.

8 Responsibilities of staff and contractors.

- 8.1 Staff and contractors must:
- Complete the Data Protection Act training as soon as they join the school. This is a mandatory requirement.
 - Complete an annual refresher course induction as directed by their manager
 - Ensure that they only ever process personal data in accordance with requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018
 - Follow the 6 Principles highlighted above.
 - Seek help and advice from the School Business Manager

9 Data security

- 9.1 Keeping personal data properly secure is vital in complying with the Data Protection Act. All staff and contractors are responsible for ensuring that any personal data they have access to be kept securely. They are also responsible for ensuring that personal data is not disclosed inappropriately (either orally or in writing or accidentally) to any unauthorised third party.
- 9.2 This includes, as a minimum:
- Always keep your passwords safe and never share them. Follow the guidance on creating safe passwords
 - Secure any personal data kept in paper format in a lockable cabinet or pedestal. Do not leave documents on your desk unattended at any time
 - If you have to take hard copy documents out of the office make sure that you look after them at all times, this includes note books and files. Consider whether you need to take files out of the office at all or if you can take them on an encrypted handheld device or laptop.
 - If you need to put hard copy data on a disc or memory stick make sure that the device that you use is encrypted and that the data is password protected.

- If you have access to these devices make sure that they are stored securely and locked away safely when not being used.

10 Sending personal data securely

10.1 You can send documents containing personal data securely using the following methods:

Requested by:	Method:
Email	This is the school's preferred method. Scan a copy of the file and move it to a secure location on the network. Send the file by secure data transfer (currently Egress). Ask the data subject to confirm receipt of the documents as soon as possible
Hard copy	<p>Documents should be hand delivered to the data subject wherever possible. Check ID and address for sending before handing over documents. Make sure that the documents are securely contained in a sealed envelope.</p> <p>If it not possible for the data subject to collect the documents themselves use the special delivery service and include the name of the data subject on the envelope to ensure that they sign for the documents.</p> <p>Note: only sensitive personal data needs to be sent by special delivery. General correspondence can be sent via normal post.</p> <p>Note: Check you have the correct address before posting</p>
Encrypted device	Where the data is especially sensitive you may want to consider saving the documents on a password protected, encrypted memory device rather than posting hard copies. You can send the password to the data subject once they have received the device by post to ensure that only they have access.

11 Data Breaches

- 11.1 Occasionally things will go wrong and mistakes will be made. Sometimes this may entail significant financial or reputational risk for the school and our families and pupils. It is vital that we can identify, evaluate and contain data breaches as soon as they occur.
- 11.2 Identifying data breaches quickly and effectively to limit any impact on our customers is critical to our success. Equally we need to understand where there are areas of weakness within our operating processes and continuously improve to reduce the risk of significant control failures leading to data breaches.
- 11.3 If an employee suspects a data breach has occurred they should report this to the School Business Manager. A data breach report should be completed as quickly as possible and as a maximum within 24 hours.

12 Data subject rights

12.1 Data subjects have defined rights over the use of their data. These rights have been reinforced and extended by the Data Protection Act 2018. These rights are:

Informed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals have the right to be informed about the collection and use of their personal data. This is a key transparency requirement under the Data Protection Act 2018.• You must provide individuals with information including: your purposes for processing their personal data, your retention periods for that personal data, and who it will be shared with. We call this 'privacy information'.• You must provide privacy information to individuals at the time you collect their personal data from them.• If you obtain personal data from other sources, you must provide individuals with privacy information within a reasonable period of obtaining the data and no later than 28 calendar days.
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individuals have the right to access their personal data.• This is commonly referred to as subject access.• Individuals can make a subject access request verbally or in writing.• You have 28 calendar days to respond to a request.• You cannot charge a fee to deal with a request in most circumstances.
Rectification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Data Protection Act 2018 includes a right for individuals to have inaccurate personal data rectified, or completed if it is incomplete.• An individual can make a request for rectification verbally or in writing.• You have 28 calendar days to respond to a request.• In certain circumstances you can refuse a request for rectification.
Erasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Data Protection Act 2018 introduces a right for individuals to have personal data erased.• The right to erasure is also known as 'the right to be forgotten'.• Individuals can make a request for erasure verbally or in writing.• You have 28 calendar days to respond to a request.• The right is not absolute and only applies in certain circumstances.

<p>Restrict processing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals have the right to request the restriction or suppression of their personal data. • This is not an absolute right and only applies in certain circumstances. • When processing is restricted, you are permitted to store the personal data, but not use it. • An individual can make a request for restriction verbally or in writing. • You have 28 calendar days to respond to a request.
<p>Data Portability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to data portability allows individuals to obtain and reuse their personal data for their own purposes across different services. • It allows them to move, copy or transfer personal data easily from one IT environment to another in a safe and secure way, without affecting its usability. • Doing this enables individuals to take advantage of applications and services that can use this data to find them a better deal or help them understand their spending habits. • This only applies to information the data subject has provided to us and where we are using their consent to process information about them. If our systems do not allow us to transfer the data to another service automatically then we are required to provide copies of the information we hold so that they can transfer it over.
<p>Object</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Data Protection Act 2018 gives individuals the right to object to the processing of their personal data in certain circumstances. • Individuals have an absolute right to stop their data being used for direct marketing. • In other cases where the right to object applies you may be able to continue processing if you can show that you have a compelling reason for doing so. • You must tell individuals about their right to object. • An individual can make an objection verbally or in writing. • You have 28 calendar days to respond to an objection

<p>Automated decision making and profiling</p>	<p>The Data Protection Act 2018 has provisions on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automated individual decision-making (making a decision solely by automated means without any human involvement); and 2. Profiling (automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain things about an individual). Profiling can be part of an automated decision-making process. <p>The Data Protection Act 2018 applies to all automated individual decision-making and profiling. The Act has additional rules to protect individuals if you are carrying out solely automated decision-making that has legal or similarly significant effects on them.</p> <p>You can only carry out this type of decision-making where the decision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary for the entry into or performance of a contract; or • Authorised by Union or Member state law applicable to the controller; or • Based on the individual’s explicit consent. <p>If you are carrying out any of these activities you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give individuals information about the processing; • Introduce simple ways for them to request human intervention or challenge a decision; • Carry out regular checks to make sure that your systems are working as intended.
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12.2 The above rights are conditional depending on the reason we hold the data and why we may need to retain it.

12.3 Where we have a legal obligation to collect and process data or we are collecting the data to carryout a public task, the data subject’s application to object to that data processing might be rejected. This is because the School has a legal obligation under the law to keep certain data without the data subject’s consent.

12.4 Another example is where an individual claims that there is an error in the recording of a child protection meeting. In these circumstances it is unlikely that our records will be amended. This is because the minutes will often contain the professional opinion of a social worker or other professional. Whilst we would not amend the original record we should place the individual’s objections on file next to the original minutes so that these could be referred to as required.

12.5 However, when we rely on consent to process data about an individual we will, in most cases, be obliged to apply the above rights.

13 Prohibited activities

13.1 The following activities are strictly prohibited when processing personal and special category data:

- Sharing passwords to access data
- Leaving passwords unattended
- Sending personal data to your personal email address to work on at home
- Sending data to unauthorised personal. Always check that the recipients are authorised to view the information you are sending
- Sending personal data in an insecure format
- Losing or misplacing personal and sensitive data
- Leaving personal data unprotected
- Accessing information about a resident or member of staff where you do not have a legitimate reason for doing so
- Taking unauthorised copies, or images of data for use outside of the school's permitted remit such as photocopies or screen shots of documents
- Accessing personal data about an individual for your own personal use
- Disclosing personal data to a third person outside of the school without a lawful basis

13.2 This Data Protection Policy forms part of all employees' terms and conditions of appointment. Any breach of this policy will therefore be dealt with under the school's agreed disciplinary procedures and may, subject to the seriousness of the breach, lead to a dismissal from the school's service.

14 Privacy by Design

14.1 Under the Data Protection Act 2018 the school has a general obligation to implement technical and organisational measures to show that we have considered and integrated data protection into our processing activities. In order to achieve this, the school needs to complete Privacy Impact Assessments to help identify and minimise any data protection risks

15 Privacy impact assessments (PIA)

15.1 You must do a PIA for certain listed types of processing, or any other processing that is likely to result in a high risk to individuals' interests:

- Use systematic and extensive profiling or automated decision-making to make significant decisions about people.
- Process special category data or criminal offence data on a large scale.
- Systematically monitor a publicly accessible place on a large scale.
- Use new technologies.
- Use profiling, automated decision-making or special category data to help make decisions on someone's access to a service, opportunity or benefit.
- Carry out profiling on a large scale, including evaluation or scoring of individuals.
- Process biometric or genetic data.

- Combine, compare or match data from multiple sources.
- Process personal data without providing a privacy notice directly to the individual.
- Process personal data in a way which involves tracking individuals' online or offline location or behaviour.
- Process children's personal data for profiling or automated decision-making or for marketing purposes, or offer online services directly to them.
- Process personal data which could result in a risk of physical harm in the event of a security breach.

13.1 You must consider completing a PIA when you identify:

- Automated decision-making with significant effects.
- Systematic monitoring.
- Processing of sensitive data or data of a highly personal nature.
- Processing on a large scale.
- Processing of data concerning vulnerable data subjects (including children)
- Innovative technological or organisational solutions.
- Processing involving preventing data subjects from exercising a right or using a service or contract.

16 International transfers

16.1 The Data Protection Act 2018 imposes restrictions on the transfer of personal data outside the European Union, to third countries or international organisations. Personal data may only be transferred outside of the EU in compliance with the conditions for transfer set out in Chapter V of the GDPR.

16.2 You may transfer personal data where the organisation receiving the personal data has provided adequate safeguards. Individuals' rights must be enforceable and effective legal remedies for individuals must be available following the transfer.

16.3 Adequate safeguards may be provided for by a legally binding agreement between public authorities or bodies or the transfer is

- necessary for important reasons of public interest;
- necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims;
- necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject or other persons, where the data subject is physically or legally incapable of giving consent; or
- made from a register which under UK or EU law is intended to provide information to the public (and which is open to consultation by either the public in general or those able to show a legitimate interest in inspecting the register).

17 Exemptions

17.1 Exemptions to the Data Protection Act 2018 can apply in a small number of areas and only where the restriction respects the essence of the individual's fundamental rights and

freedoms and it is a necessary and proportionate measure in a democratic society to safeguard:

- National security;
- Defence;
- Public security;
- The prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences;
- Other important public interests, in particular economic or financial interests, including budgetary and taxation matters, public health and security;
- The protection of judicial independence and proceedings;
- Breaches of ethics in regulated professions;
- The protection of the individual, or the rights and freedoms of others; or
- The enforcement of civil law matters

18 Conclusion

18.1 Compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018 is the responsibility of all members of staff, contractors and partners. Any questions about this policy or any queries concerning data protection matters should be raised with Mrs Goslin via admin@lealands.luton.sch.uk

19 Definitions

Subject Access Request or SAR	A request for access to data by a living person under the Act is known as a Subject Access Request or SAR. All records that contain the personal data of the subject will be made available, certain exemptions may apply. Please refer to the SAR policy for further information
Freedom of Information Request or FOI.	A request for access to data held is dealt with under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and is known as a Freedom of Information Request or FOI. Requests for the data of deceased people may be processed under this legislation. Please refer to the FOI policy for further information
Personal Data	<p>Personal data is data that relates to a living individual who can be identified directly or indirectly from the data.</p> <p>Personal data can be factual (such as a name, address or date of birth) or it can be an opinion (such as a performance appraisal).</p> <p>Examples of personal data are the name and address of an individual; email and phone number; a Council Tax reference number or an NHS number</p>
Special Category Data	Certain types of personal data are given special protections under the Act because misuse could create more significant harm to a person's fundamental rights and freedoms. For example, by putting them at risk of unlawful discrimination.

	<p>Information relating to criminal activities or convictions is not special category data but must be treated with similar safeguards in place.</p> <p>Special category data includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • race or ethnic origin of the data subject • their political opinions • their religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature • whether they are a member of a trade union • their physical or mental health or condition • their sexual life • sexual orientation • Biometrics (where used for ID purposes) • Genetics
Confidential Data	<p>This relates specifically to data that is given in confidence or data which is confidential in nature and is therefore not in the public domain.</p> <p>Some confidential data will also be personal data and/or special category data and therefore come within the terms of this policy. Staff working in social care and in management roles will handle confidential data regularly and must be careful not to disclose this information incorrectly.</p>
Data Controller	<p>The organisation which determines the purposes and the manner in which, any personal data is processed is known as the data controller. The school is the data controller of all personal data used and held. For our purposes the Head is the data controller.</p>
Data Processors	<p>Organisations or individuals who process personal data on behalf of the data controller are known as data processors. This includes suppliers which handle personal data on the school's behalf.</p>
Data Subject	<p>A living individual who is the subject of personal data is known as the data subject. This need not be a UK national or resident.</p>
Lawful Basis	<p>These are the grounds specified by the Regulations which need to be satisfied for any data processing to be lawful. One condition needs to exist for processing personal data. Where special category data is processed a second condition must also exist.</p>
Data Breach	<p>A data breach is a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.</p>

	A data breach may occur by accidentally sending an email to the wrong person or leaving a file in a public place. Breaches which result in a high risk of harm to the individual must be reported to the ICO within 72 hours.
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