



Data Protection Policy

Reviewed September 2026

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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 UK [General Data Protection Regulation \(UK GDPR\)](#) and the 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.

• Legislation and guidance

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

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.

- **Definitions**

Term	Definition
Personal data	Any information relating to an identified, or identifiable, individual. This may include the individual's: • Name (including initials) • Identification number • Location data • Online identifier, such as a username It may also include factors specific to the individual's physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity.
Special categories of personal data	Personal data which is more sensitive and so needs more protection, including information about an individual's: • Racial or ethnic origin • Political opinions • Religious or philosophical beliefs • Trade union membership • Genetics • Health – physical or mental • Sex life or sexual orientation
Processing	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.
Data subject	The identified or identifiable individual whose personal data is held or processed.
Data controller	A person or organisation that determines the purposes and the means of processing of personal data.

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

- **The data controller**

Our schools process personal data relating to parents, pupils, staff, governors, visitors and others, and therefore are data controllers.

The schools are registered as data controllers with the ICO and renew this registration annually as legally required.

- **Roles and responsibilities**

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

.1 Lady Bankes Primary School Governing body

Lady Bankes Primary School's governing body has overall responsibility for ensuring that our schools comply with all relevant data protection obligations.

.2 Data Protection Officer

The data protection officer (DPO) is 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 body and, where relevant, report to them their advice and recommendations on school data protection issues.

The DPO is the first point of contact for the ICO. The DPL (Data Protection Lead) is the first point of contact for any individuals whose data the school processes.

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

Our DPO is Chorus Business Advisers and is contactable via dpo@chorusadvisers.co.uk Tel: 0845 867 1263

Our DPL is Tracy Nunn – School Business Manager and is contactable on tnunn@ladybankes.school . -01895-634180/634318

.3 Head teacher

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

.4 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 DPO 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

- **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 schools aim to comply with these principles.

- **Collecting personal data**

.1 Lawfulness, fairness and transparency

The school will only process personal data where they 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 a 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 schools, as public authorities, can perform tasks **in the public interest**, and carry out their official functions
- The data needs to be processed for the **legitimate interests** of the schools 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 under data protection law:

- The individual (or their parent/carer when appropriate in the case of a pupil) has given **explicit consent**
- The data needs to be processed to perform or exercise obligations or rights in relation to **employment, social security or social protection law**
- The data needs to be processed to ensure the **vital interests** of the individual or another person, where the individual is physically or legally incapable of giving consent
- The data has already been made **manifestly public** by the individual
- The data needs to be processed for the establishment, exercise or defence of **legal claims**
- The data needs to be processed for reasons of **substantial public interest** as defined in legislation
- The data needs to be processed for **health or social care purposes**, and the processing is done by, or under the direction of, a health or social work professional or by any other person obliged to confidentiality under law
- The data needs to be processed for **public health reasons**, and the processing is done by, or under the direction of, a health professional or by any other person obliged to confidentiality under law
- The data needs to be processed for **archiving purposes**, scientific or historical research purposes, or statistical purposes, and the processing is in the public interest

For criminal offence data, we will meet both a lawful basis and a condition set out under data protection law. Conditions include:

- The individual (or their parent/carer when appropriate in the case of a pupil) has given **consent**
- The data needs to be processed to ensure the **vital interests** of the individual or another person, where the individual is physically or legally incapable of giving consent
- The data has already been made **manifestly public** by the individual
- The data needs to be processed for or in connection with legal proceedings, to obtain legal advice, or for the establishment, exercise or defence of **legal rights**
- The data needs to be processed for reasons of **substantial public interest** as defined in legislation

Whenever we first collect personal data directly from individuals, we will provide them with the

relevant information required by data protection law.

We will always consider the fairness of our data processing. We will ensure we do not handle personal data in ways that individuals would not reasonably expect, or use personal data in ways which have unjustified adverse effects on them.

.2 Limitation, minimisation and accuracy

Lady Bankes Primary School will only collect personal data for specified, explicit and legitimate reasons. They will explain these reasons to the individuals when they first collect their data.

If they want to use personal data for reasons other than those given when they first obtained it, they will inform the individuals concerned before they 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 record retention schedule.

• Sharing personal data

Lady Bankes Primary School 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 staff at risk

They need to liaise with other agencies – they will seek consent as necessary before doing this

Suppliers or contractors need data to enable them to provide services to staff and pupils – for example, IT companies. When doing this, they 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 they 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

Lady Bankes Primary School will also share personal data with law enforcement and government bodies where legally required to do so, including for:

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 pupils or staff.

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

• Subject access requests and other rights of individuals

.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
- Where relevant, the existence of the right to request rectification, erasure or restriction, or to object to such processing
- The right to lodge a complaint with the ICO or another supervisory authority. 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
- The safeguards provided if the data is being transferred internationally

Subject access requests must be submitted in writing, either by letter or email 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.

.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 schools 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.

.3 Responding to subject access requests

When responding to requests, the school:

- 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 (or receipt of the additional information needed to confirm identity, where relevant)
- Will provide the information free of charge
- May tell the individual they will comply within 3 months of receipt of the request, where a request is complex or numerous. The schools will inform the individual of this

within 1 month, and explain why the extension is necessary

The school 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
- Would include another person's personal data that we can't reasonably anonymise, and we don't have the other person's consent and it would be unreasonable to proceed without it
- Is part of certain sensitive documents, such as those related to crime, immigration, legal proceedings or legal professional privilege, management forecasts, negotiations, confidential references, or exam scripts

If the request is unfounded or excessive, the schools may refuse to act on it, or charge a reasonable fee which takes into account administrative costs. We will take into account whether the request is repetitive in nature when making this decision. When the school refuses a request, they will tell the individual why, and tell them they have the right to complain to the ICO.

.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 they are collecting their data about how they use and process it (see section 7), individuals also have the right to:

- Withdraw their consent to processing at any time
- Ask the schools 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
- Object to processing which has been justified on the basis of public interest, official authority or legitimate interests
- Request a copy of agreements under which their personal data is transferred outside of the European Economic Area
- Challenge to decisions based solely on automated decision making or profiling (decisions taken with no human involvement, that might negatively affect them)
- 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 DPL. If staff receive such a request, they must immediately forward it to the DPL.

- **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.

If the request is for a copy of the educational record, the school may charge a fee to cover the cost of supplying it.

This right applies as long as the pupil concerned is aged under 18.

There are certain circumstances in which this right can be denied, such as if releasing the information might cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the pupil or another individual, or if it would mean releasing exam marks before they are officially announced.

- **Photographs and videos**

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

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

Any photographs and videos taken by parents/carers at school events for their own personal use are not covered by data protection legislation. However, we will ask that photos or videos with other pupils are not shared publicly on social media for safeguarding reasons, unless all the relevant parents/carers have agreed to this.

Uses may include:

- .1 Within school on notice boards and in school magazines, brochures, newsletters, etc.
- .2 Outside of school by external agencies such as the school photographer, newspapers, campaigns
- .3 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 Safeguarding and child protection policy for more information on our use of photographs and videos.

CCTV

The school does not operate a CCTV system.

Should this change in future, a separate CCTV policy and Data Protection Impact Assessment will be completed before any cameras are installed.

Biometric Data

The school does not collect, process or store biometric information from pupils, staff or visitors.

Should biometric systems ever be introduced, the school would comply with all legal requirements, including obtaining the appropriate parental consent where required.

- **Data protection by design and default**

The school will put measures in place to show that they have integrated data protection into all of their data processing activities, including:

- .1 Appointing a suitably qualified DPO, and ensuring they have the necessary resources to fulfil their duties and maintain their expert knowledge
- .2 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)
- .3 Completing privacy impact assessments where the schools' processing of personal data presents a high risk to rights and freedoms of individuals, and when introducing new technologies (the DPO will advise on this process)
- .4 Integrating data protection into internal documents including this policy, any related policies and privacy notices
- .5 Regularly training members of staff on data protection law, this policy, any related policies and any other data protection matters; they will also keep a record of attendance
- .6 Regularly conducting reviews and audits to test our privacy measures and make sure they are compliant
- .7 Appropriate safeguards being put in place if we transfer any personal data outside of the European Economic Area (EEA), where different data protection laws will apply
- .8 Maintaining records of their processing activities, including:
 - For the benefit of data subjects, making available the name and contact details of our schools and DPL/DPO and all information they are required to share about how they use and process their personal data (via privacy notices)
 - For all personal data that they hold, maintaining an internal record of the type of data, data subject, how and why they are using the data, any third-party recipients, how and why they are storing the data, retention periods and how they are keeping the data secure

- **Data security and storage of records**

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

In particular:

- Paper-based records and portable electronic devices, such as laptops and hard drive that contain personal data are kept under lock and key when not in use
- .1 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
- .2 Where personal information needs to be taken off site, staff must sign it in and out from the schools' offices
- .3 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
- .4 Encryption software is used to protect all portable devices and removable media, such as laptops and USB devices
- .5 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.

.6 Where the schools need to share personal data with a third party, they carry out due diligence and take reasonable steps to ensure it is stored securely and adequately protected (see section 8)

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 they cannot or do not need to rectify or update it.

For example, the schools will shred or incinerate paper-based records, and overwrite or delete electronic files. They may also use a third party to safely dispose of records on the schools' behalf. If they do so, they will require the third party to provide sufficient guarantees that it complies with data protection law.

Personal data breaches

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

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

When appropriate, the schools 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

17. Complaints

Anyone concerned about how the school handles personal information should contact the Data Protection Officer in the first instance.

Individuals also have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner's Office if they believe data protection law has been breached.

14. 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.

Monitoring arrangements

The DPL is responsible for monitoring and reviewing this policy.

This policy will be reviewed **every 2 years** and shared with the full governing body.

15. Links with other policies

This data protection policy is linked to our:

- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- ICT Policy
- Freedom of Information Policy
- Acceptable Usage 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 Head teacher of the relevant school 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 DPL 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.
- 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 and DPL
 - 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/DPL 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/DPL 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/DPL 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 the schools IAR Audit stored on a restricted access drive and accessed via a username and password protected PC. The DPL 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.

Sensitive information being disclosed via email (including safeguarding records)

All sensitive information should be sent via a secure portal such as Egress or Atomwide when at all possible. If these systems are not available, sensitive data should be 'blurred' and sent as a password protected attachment.

- 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 DPL as soon as they become aware of the error
- If the sender is unavailable or cannot recall the email for any reason, the DPL will ask their ICT support service to recall it
- In any cases where the recall is unsuccessful, the DPO or DPL 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
- from their website and deleted