

STANNINGTON INFANT SCHOOL

Freedom of Information Policy

Agreed by Governors





Stannington Infant School Policy for Freedom of Information

Stannington Infant School Vision:

- ➊ To encourage a caring and positive attitude amongst the children towards all others and their environment.
- ➋ To provide a challenging, creative and rich curriculum which will develop curiosity, confidence and independence.
- ➌ To provide an inclusive, safe, secure, healthy and happy environment.

Contents:

1. Statement of Intent
2. [Legal framework](#)
3. [Accepting requests for information](#)
4. [General right of access to information held by the school](#)
5. [The appropriate limit](#)
6. [Charging fees](#)
7. [Means of communication](#)
8. [Providing advice and assistance](#)
9. [Consultation with third parties](#)
10. [Internal reviews](#)
11. [Publication scheme](#)
12. [Contracts and outsourced services](#)
13. [Monitoring and review](#)

Appendices

- A. SAR request
- B. [FOI Request Evidence Log](#)

Statement of intent

As an educational provider, our school has an obligation to publish a freedom of information statement, outlining how we will meet our duties under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and associated regulations. The development and effective implementation of this policy fulfils that requirement. More specifically, this policy outlines our school's policy and procedures for:

- The release and publication of private data and public records.
- Providing applicants with advice and assistance throughout the duration of their requests.

It also clarifies our position regarding the appropriate limit to the costs incurred by the school in obtaining any requested information, and on charging fees for its provision.

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to the following legislation:

- UK GDPR
- The Data Protection Act 2018
- The Freedom of Information Act 2000
- The Freedom of Information and Data Protection (Appropriate Limit and Fees) Regulations 2004

This policy also has due regard to guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Cabinet Office (2018) 'Freedom of Information Code of Practice'
- ICO (2013) 'Definition document for the governing bodies of maintained and other state-funded schools in England'
- ICO (2015) 'Model publication scheme'
- ICO (2016) 'Duty to provide advice and assistance (section 16)'
- ICO (2015) 'Time limits for compliance under the Freedom of Information Act (section 10)'

This policy will be viewed in conjunction with the following other school policies:

- Data Protection Policy
- Customer Services Policy

Accepting requests for information

The school will only accept a request for information which meets all of the following criteria:

- It is in writing
- It states the name of the applicant (not a pseudonym) and an address for correspondence
- It adequately describes the information requested

A request will be treated as made in writing if it meets all of the following requirements:

- It is transmitted by electronic means
- It is received in legible form
- It is capable of being used for subsequent reference

Where a request is submitted in a foreign language, the school is not expected to obtain a translation of the request. For the request to be processed, the school will ask the applicant to provide their request in English.

The school will publish details of its procedures for dealing with requests for information on the website, which includes the following:

- A contact address and email address
- A telephone number
- A named individual to assist applicants with their requests

General rights of access to information held by the school

Provided that the request meets the requirements set out in section 2 of this policy, the school will comply with its duty to:

- Confirm or deny to any person making a request for information to the school, whether it holds information of the description specified in the request.
- Provide the documentation, if the school confirms that it holds the requested information.

This will be completed no later than 20 school days, or 60 working days if this is shorter, from receipt of the request. Where a fee is charged, the timeframe within which the school has to respond to the request begins from the day the fee is received.

The school will not comply with this duty where:

- The school reasonably requires further information to meet a freedom of information request, has informed the applicant of this requirement, but was not subsequently supplied with that further information.
- The information is no longer readily available as it is contained in files that have been placed in archive storage or is difficult to access for similar reasons.
- A request for information is exempt under section 2 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.
- The cost of providing the information exceeds the appropriate limit.
- The request is vexatious.
- The request is a repeated request from the same person made within 60 consecutive working days of the initial one.
- A fee notice was not honoured.
- The requested information is not held by the school for the purposes of the school's business.

Where information is, or is thought to be, exempt, the school will, within 20 school days, give notice to the applicant which:

- States that fact.
- Specifies the exemption in question.

If information falls within scope of a qualified exemption and the school needs additional time to consider the public interest test, the school may extend the deadline. In most cases, the extension will exceed no more than a further 20 school days; however, the actual length of the extension will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Where a public interest test extension is required, the school will write to the applicant to inform them of this, stating the following information:

- Which exemption(s) the extension relies on and why
- A revised deadline for when the applicant will receive their response

Where a deadline has to be further extended, the school will write to the applicant again, stating the information outlined above.

Requests for information that is not recorded by the school (e.g. requests for explanations, clarification of policy and comments on the school's business) will not be considered valid requests. In these cases, the applicant will be provided with an explanation of why their request will not be treated under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the school will respond to the applicant through other channels as appropriate.

The information provided to the applicant will be in the format that they have requested, where possible.

Where it is not possible to provide the information in the requested format, the school will assist the applicant by discussing alternative formats in which it can be provided. The information provided will also be in the language in which it is held, or another language that is legally required. If, under relevant disability and discrimination regulations, the school is legally obliged to provide the information in other forms and formats, it will do so.

In some cases, a request may be dealt with under more than one access regime, e.g. if the request involves both information about the school and personal information, it will be dealt with under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Data Protection Act 2018.

Staff are made aware that it is a criminal offence to alter, deface, block, erase, destroy or conceal any information held by the school with the intention of preventing disclosure following a request.

The appropriate limit

The school will not comply with any freedom of information request that exceeds the statutorily imposed appropriate limit of £450.

When determining whether the cost of complying with a freedom of information request is within the appropriate limit, the school will take account only of the costs we reasonably expect to incur in relation to:

- Determining whether it holds the information.
- Locating the information, or a document which may contain the information.
- Retrieving the information, or a document which may contain the information.
- Extracting the information from a document containing it.
- Costs related to the time spent by any person undertaking any of the activities outlined in section 4.2 of this policy on behalf of the school, are to be estimated at a rate of £25 per person per hour.

The school is not required to search for information in scope of a request until it is within the cost limit. If responding to one part of a request would exceed the cost limit, the school does not have to respond to any other parts of the request.

Where multiple requests for information are made to the school within 60 consecutive working days of each other, either by a single person or by different persons who appear to be acting in concert, the estimated cost of complying with any of the requests is to be taken to be the total costs to the school of complying with all of them.

Charging fees

The school may, within 20 school days, give an applicant who has requested information from the school, a written notice stating that a fee is to be charged for the school's compliance.

Charges may be made for disbursements, such as the following:

- Production expenses, e.g. printing and photocopying
- Transmission costs, e.g. postage
- Complying with the applicant's preferences about the format in which they would like to receive the information, e.g. scanning to a CD.

Fees charged will not exceed the total cost to the school of:

- Informing the person making the request whether we hold the information.
- Communicating the information to the person making the request.

Where a fee is to be charged, the school will not comply with [section 3](#) of this policy unless the requested fee is paid within a period of three months, beginning with the day on which the fees notice is given to the applicant.

Where a fee is paid by cheque, the school has the right to wait until the cheque is cleared before commencing work. Once a fee is received, the school will inform the applicant of the revised response deadline, i.e. an additional 20 school days (or 60 working days).

Where the school has underestimated the cost to be charged to an applicant, a second fees notice will not be issued; instead, the school will bear the additional costs. The school will not take into account any costs which are attributable to the time spent by persons undertaking any of the activities mentioned in section 5.3 above.

When calculating the 20th school day in which to respond to a freedom of information request, the period beginning the day on which the fee notice is given to the applicant and ending with the day on which the fee is received will be disregarded.

Means of communication

Where, on making a request for information, the applicant expresses a preference for communication by any one of the following means, the school will, as far as is practicable, give effect to that preference:

- The provision to the applicant of a copy of the information in permanent form or in another form acceptable to the applicant.

- The provision to the applicant of a reasonable opportunity to inspect a record containing the information.
- The provision to the applicant of a digest, or summary of the information, in permanent form or in another form acceptable to the applicant.

Where a preference is not stated by the applicant, the school will communicate by any means which are reasonable under the circumstances. For example, where an applicant uses Twitter to make a request, the school may respond via an alternative medium as Twitter restricts the length of a response.

Providing advice and assistance

The school will meet its duty to provide advice and assistance, as far as is reasonable, to any person who proposes to make, or has made, requests for information to the school.

The school may offer advice and assistance in the following circumstances:

- If an individual requests to know what types of information the school holds and the format in which it is available, as well as information on the fees regulations and charging procedures.
- If a request has been made, but the school is unable to regard it as a valid request due to insufficient information, leading to an inability to identify and locate the information.
- If a request has been refused, e.g. due to an excessive cost, and it is necessary for the school to assist the individual who has submitted the request.

The school will provide assistance for each individual on a case-by-case basis; examples of how the school will provide assistance include the following:

- Informing an applicant of their rights under the Freedom of Information Act 2000
- Assisting an individual in the focus of their request, e.g. by advising of the types of information available within the requested category
- Advising an applicant if information is available elsewhere and how to access this information
- Keeping an applicant informed on the progress of their request

Where the school wishes to ask a different public authority to deal with a request by transferring it to them, this will only be done with the agreement of the applicant.

In order to provide assistance as outlined above, the school will engage in the following good practice procedures:

- Make early contact with an individual and keep them informed of the process of their request.
- Accurately record and document all correspondence concerning the clarification and handling of any request.
- Give consideration to the most appropriate means of contacting the applicant, taking into account their individual circumstances.
- Discuss with the applicant whether they would prefer to receive the information in an alternative format, in cases where it is not possible to provide the information requested in the manner originally specified.
- Remain prepared to assist an applicant who has had their request denied due to an exemption.

The school will give particular consideration to what level of assistance is required for an applicant who has difficulty submitting a written request.

In circumstances where an applicant has difficulty submitting a written request, the school will:

- Make a note of the application over the telephone and then send the note to the applicant to confirm and return – the statutory time limit for a reply would begin here.
- Direct the individual to a different agency that may be able to assist with framing their request.

NB. This list is not exhaustive, and the school may decide to take additional assistance measures that are appropriate to the case.

Where an applicant's request has been refused either because the information is accessible by other means, or the information is intended for future publication or research, the school, as a matter of good practice, will provide advice and assistance.

The school will advise the applicant how and where information can be obtained, if it is accessible by other means.

Where there is an intention to publish the information in the future, the school will advise the applicant of when this publication is expected. If the request is not clear, the school will ask for more detail from the applicant in order to identify and locate the relevant information, before providing further advice and assistance.

If the school believes the applicant has not provided their real name, the school will inform the applicant that the request will not be responded to until further information is received from the applicant.

If the school is able to clearly identify the elements of a request, it will respond following usual procedures and will provide advice and assistance for the remainder of the request. If any additional clarification is needed for the remainder of a request, the school will ensure there is no delay in asking for further information.

Applicants are given **two months** to provide any requested clarification. If an applicant decides not to follow the school's advice and assistance and fails to provide clarification, the school is under no obligation to contact the applicant again.

If the school is under any doubt that the applicant did not receive the advice and assistance, the school will re-issue it. The school is not required to provide assistance where an applicant's request is vexatious or repeated, as defined under section 14 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Where the school has already sent a refusal request in relation to a previous vexatious request, the school is not obliged to send another notice for future vexatious requests.

An ongoing evidence log is kept, recording relevant correspondence or behaviour that has been taken into account when a request has been classed as vexatious.

The school is not required to provide information where the cost of complying with a request exceeds the limit outlined in the Freedom of Information Act 2000. In such cases, the school will firstly provide the applicant with advice and assistance to help them reframe or refocus their request with a view of bringing it within the cost limit. Then the school will consider whether any information can be provided free of charge if the applicant refuses to pay the fee.

If a request is refined, it will be treated as a new request.

A record will be kept by the headteacher in the school office of all the advice and assistance provided.

Consultation with third parties

The school may need to consult third parties about information held in scope of a request to consider whether it would be suitable to disclose the information. Situations where third parties may need to be consulted include the following:

- When requests relate to persons or bodies who are not the applicant and/or the school
- When the disclosure of information is likely to affect the interests of persons or bodies who are not the applicant or the school

The school will consider if a third party needs to be directly consulted about a request, particularly, if there are contractual obligations that require consultation before information is disclosed.

Third parties will also be consulted where the school is proposing to disclose information relating to them or information that is likely to affect their business or private interests.

The views of third parties will be given appropriate weighting when deciding how to respond to a request.

For example, if the third party created or provided the information, they may have a better understanding of its sensitivity.

It is ultimately the school's decision as to whether information in scope of a request will be released following any relevant consultation.

Where the school decides to release information following consultation with a third party, the third party will be informed in advance that the information is going to be disclosed.

Where the school intends to release information that relates to a large number of third parties, the school will consider whether it would be more appropriate to contact a representative organisation who can express views on behalf of the third parties, rather than contacting each party individually. If no representative organisation exists, the school may also consider only notifying or consulting a sample of the third parties relating to the disclosure. Decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Internal reviews

When responding to requests for information, the details of the school's internal review process will be set out, including information about how applicants can request an internal review. Applicants will also be informed of their right to complain to the ICO if they are still dissatisfied following the outcome of the school's internal review.

Requests for an internal review should be made in writing to the school.

For a request for an internal review to be accepted, it must be made within 40 school days from the date the school issued an initial response to the request.

Upon receipt of an application, the school will acknowledge an application and inform the applicant of the intended response date. Responses will usually be delivered within 20 school days of receipt of the application.

If an internal review is complex, requires consultation with third parties or the relevant information is of high volume, the school may need to extend the usual response timeframe. In these cases, the school will inform the applicant and provide an alternative response date. In most cases, the extension will exceed no more than a further 20 school days; however, the actual length of the extension will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Where clarification is needed from an applicant regarding the review, the normal response period will not begin until clarification is received. Wherever possible, the review will be undertaken by a different member of staff than the person who took the original decision. During a review, the school will evaluate the handling of the request; particular attention will be paid to concerns raised by the applicant.

The applicant will be informed of the outcome of the review and a record will be kept of such reviews and the final decision that is made. If the outcome of the review is to disclose information that was previously withheld, the information will be provided to the applicant at the same time they are informed of the response to the review, where possible. If this is not possible, the applicant will be informed of when the information will be provided.

Within the response to a review, the applicant will be informed again of their right to complain to the ICO.

Publication scheme

The school will meet its duty to adopt and maintain a publication scheme which specifies the information which it will publish on the school's website, and whether the information will be available free of charge or on payment.

This publication scheme follows a model approved by the Information Commissioners Office. This scheme is not a list of individual publications but rather a description of the classes of types of information that we are committed to publishing. This list is not an exhaustive list of all of the types of information that we publish. We try to proactively publish as much information as we can where the information would have a wider public interest.

This scheme does not include information that we consider to be sensitive, such as personal information, information prevented from disclosure by law or information about security matters.

Classes of Information

There are six classes of information that we hold:

- Who we are and what we do
- What we spend and how we spend it
- What our priorities are and how we are doing
- How we make decisions
- Our policies and procedures
- The services we offer

Making Information Available

- Information will generally be made available on the school website. Where it is not possible to include this information on the school website, or when an individual does not wish to access the information by the website the school will indicate how information can be obtained by other means and provide it by those means. This may be detailed in response to a request or within the scheme itself. This will usually be by way of a paper copy.
- In some exceptional circumstances, some information may be available only by viewing in person. Where this manner is specified, contact details will be provided. An appointment to view the information will be arranged within a reasonable timescale.
- Information will be provided in the language in which it is held or in such other language that is legally required. Where we are legally required to translate any information, we shall do so.

The publication scheme will be reviewed and, where necessary, updated on an annual basis.

Contracts and outsourced services

The school will make clear what information is held by third party contractors on behalf of the school. Where a contractor holds information relating to a contract held with the school on behalf of the school, this information is considered in the same way as information held by a public authority and so is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

When entering into a contract, the school and contractor will agree what information the school will consider to be held by the contractor on behalf of the school, this will be indicated in the contract.

Appropriate arrangements will be put in place for the school to gain access to information held by the contractor on the school's behalf, in the event that a freedom of information request is made. These arrangements will be set out in a [contract](#), and will cover areas including the following:

- How and when the contractor should be approached for information and who the points of contact are
- How quickly information should be provided to the school
- How any disagreement about disclosure between the school and contractor will be addressed
- How requests for internal reviews and appeals to the ICO will be managed
- The contractor's responsibility for maintaining record keeping systems in relation to the information they hold on behalf of the school
- The circumstances under which the school must consult with the contractor about disclosure and the process for doing so
- The types of information which should not be disclosed and the reasons for this confidentiality, where appropriate

In some situations, the school may offer or accept confidentiality arrangements that are not set out within a contract with a third party. The school and the third party will both be aware of the legal limits placed on the enforceability of expectations of confidentiality and the public interest in transparency. Such expectations will only be created where it is appropriate to do so.

Contractors must comply with requests from the school for access to information they hold on behalf of the school. Requests for information held by a contractor on behalf of the school will be responded to by the school. If a contractor receives a request, this will be passed onto the school for consideration.

Appendix – Subject Access Requests

Under Data Protection Law, data subjects have a general right to find out whether the School hold or process personal data about them, to access that data, and to be given supplementary information. This is known as the right of access or the right to make a data subject access request (SAR). The purpose of the right is to enable the individual to be aware of and verify the lawfulness of the processing of personal data that the School are undertaking.

This appendix provides guidance for staff members on how data subject access requests should be handled and for all individuals on how to make a SAR.

Failure to comply with the right of access under UK GDPR puts both staff and the School at potentially significant risk and so the School takes compliance with this policy very seriously.

A data subject has the right to be informed by the School of the following: -

- (a) Confirmation that their data is being processed;
- (b) Access to their personal data;
- (c) A description of the information that is being processed;
- (d) The purpose for which the information is being processed;
- (e) The recipients/class of recipients to whom that information is or may be disclosed;
- (f) Details of the School's sources of information obtained;
- (g) In relation to any personal data processed for the purposes of evaluating matters in relation to the data subject that has constituted or is likely to constitute the sole basis for any decision significantly affecting him or her, to be informed of the logic of the Data Controller's decision making. Such data may include, but is not limited to, performance at work, creditworthiness, reliability and conduct; and
- (h) Other supplementary information.

How to Recognise a Subject Access Request

A data subject access request is a request from an individual (or from someone acting with the authority of an individual, e.g., a solicitor or a parent making a request in relation to information relating to their child):

- for confirmation as to whether the School process personal data about him or her and, if so
- for access to that personal data
- and/or certain other supplementary information

A valid SAR can be both in writing (by letter, email, WhatsApp text) or verbally (e.g., during a telephone conversation). The request may refer to the UK GDPR and/or to 'data protection' and/or to 'personal data' but does not need to do so in order to be a valid request. For example, a letter which states 'please provide me with a copy of information that the School hold about me' would constitute a data subject access request and should be treated as such.

A data subject is generally only entitled to access their own personal data and not information relating to other people.

How to Make a Data Subject Access Request

Whilst there is no requirement to do so, we encourage any individuals who wish to make such a request to make the request in writing, detailing exactly the personal data being requested. This allows the School to easily recognise that you wish to make a data subject access request and the nature of your request. If the request is unclear/vague we may be required to clarify the scope of the request which may in turn delay the start of the time period for dealing with the request.

What to do When You Receive a Data Subject Access Request

All data subject access requests should be immediately directed to the headteacher who should contact Judicium as DPO in order to assist with the request and what is required. There are limited timescales within which the School must respond to a request and any delay could result in failing to meet those timescales, which could lead to enforcement action by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) and/or legal action by the affected individual.

Acknowledging the Request

When receiving a SAR the School shall acknowledge the request as soon as possible and inform the requester about the statutory deadline (of one calendar month) to respond to the request.

In addition to acknowledging the request, the School may ask for:

- proof of ID (if needed);
- further clarification about the requested information;
- if it is not clear where the information shall be sent, the School must clarify what address/email address to use when sending the requested information; and/or
- consent (if requesting third party data).

The School should work with their DPO in order to create the acknowledgment.

Verifying the Identity of a Requester or Requesting Clarification of the Request

Before responding to a SAR, the School will take reasonable steps to verify the identity of the person making the request. In the case of current employees, this will usually be straightforward. The School is entitled to request additional information from a requester in order to verify whether the requester is in fact

who they say they are. Where the School has reasonable doubts as to the identity of the individual making the request, evidence of identity may be established by production of a passport, driving license, a recent utility bill with current address, birth/marriage certificate, credit card or a mortgage statement.

If an individual is requesting a large amount of data the School may ask the requester for more information for the purpose of clarifying the request, but the requester shall never be asked why the request has been made. The School shall let the requestor know as soon as possible where more information is needed before responding to the request.

In both cases, the period of responding begins when the additional information has been received. If the School do not receive this information, they will be unable to comply with the request.

Requests Made by Third Parties or on Behalf of Children

The school need to be satisfied that the third party making the request is entitled to act on behalf of the individual, but it is the third party's responsibility to provide evidence of this entitlement. This might be a written authority to make the request or it might be a more general power of attorney. The School may also require proof of identity in certain circumstances.

If the School is in any doubt or has any concerns as to providing the personal data of the data subject to the third party, then it should provide the information requested directly to the data subject. It is then a matter for the data subject to decide whether to share this information with any third party.

When requests are made on behalf of children, it is important to note that even if a child is too young to understand the implications of subject access rights, it is still the right of the child, rather than of anyone else such as a parent or guardian, to have access to the child's personal data. Before responding to a SAR for information held about a child, the School should consider whether the child is mature enough to understand their rights. If the school is confident that the child can understand their rights, then the School should usually respond directly to the child or seek their consent before releasing their information.

It shall be assessed if the child is able to understand (in broad terms) what it means to make a subject access request and how to interpret the information they receive as a result of doing so. When considering borderline cases, it should be taken into account, among other things:

- the child's level of maturity and their ability to make decisions like this;
- the nature of the personal data;
- any court orders relating to parental access or responsibility that may apply;
- any duty of confidence owed to the child or young person;
- any consequences of allowing those with parental responsibility access to the child's or young person's information. This is particularly important if there have been allegations of abuse or ill treatment;
- any detriment to the child or young person if individuals with parental responsibility cannot access this information; and
- any views the child or young person has on whether their parents should have access to information about them.

Generally, a person aged 12 years or over is presumed to be of sufficient age and maturity to be able to exercise their right of access, unless the contrary is shown. In relation to a child 12 years of age or older, then provided that the School is confident that they understand their rights and there is no reason to believe that the child does not have the capacity to make a request on their own behalf, the School will require the written authorisation of the child before responding to the requester or provide the personal data directly to the child.

The School may also refuse to provide information to parents if there are consequences of allowing access to the child's information – for example, if it is likely to cause detriment to the child.

Fee For Responding to a SAR

The School will usually deal with a SAR free of charge. Where a request is considered to be manifestly unfounded or excessive a fee to cover administrative costs may be requested. If a request is considered to be manifestly unfounded or unreasonable the School will inform the requester why this is considered to be the case and that the School will charge a fee for complying with the request.

A fee may also be requested in relation to repeat requests for copies of the same information. In these circumstances a reasonable fee will be charged taking into account the administrative costs of providing the information.

If a fee is requested, the period of responding begins when the fee has been received.

Time Period for Responding to a SAR

The School has one calendar month to respond to a SAR. This will run from the day that the request was received or from the day when any additional identification or other information requested is received, or payment of any required fee has been received.

The circumstances where the School is in any reasonable doubt as to the identity of the requester, this period will not commence unless and until sufficient information has been provided by the requester as to their identity and in the case of a third party requester, the written authorisation of the data subject has been received.

The period for response may be extended by a further two calendar months in relation to complex requests. What constitutes a complex request will depend on the particular nature of the request. The DPO must always be consulted in determining whether a request is sufficiently complex as to extend the response period.

Where a request is considered to be sufficiently complex as to require an extension of the period for response, the School will need to notify the requester within one calendar month of receiving the request, together with reasons as to why this extension is considered necessary.

School Closure Periods

The school may not be able to respond to requests received during or just before school closure periods within the one calendar month response period. This is because the school is closed and there will be no one on site to comply with requests during school holiday periods. As a result, it is unlikely that your request will be able to be dealt with during this time. We may not be able to acknowledge your request during this time (i.e., until a time when we receive the request). However, if we can acknowledge the request, we may still not be able to deal with it until the School re-opens. The School will endeavour to comply with requests as soon as possible and will keep in communication with you as far as possible. If your request is urgent, please provide your request during term times and not during/close to closure periods.

Information to be Provided in Response to a Request

The individual is entitled to receive access to the personal data we process about him or her and the following information:

- the purpose for which we process the data;
- the recipients or categories of recipient to whom the personal data has been or will be disclosed, in particular where those recipients are in third countries or international organisations;
- where possible, the period for which it is envisaged the personal data will be stored, or, if not possible, the criteria used to determine that period;
- the fact that the individual has the right:
 - to request that the Company rectifies, erases or restricts the processing of his personal data; or
 - to object to its processing;
 - to lodge a complaint with the ICO;
 - where the personal data has not been collected from the individual, any information available regarding the source of the data;
 - any automated decision we have taken about him or her together with meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for him or her.

The information should be provided in a way that is concise, transparent, easy to understand and easy to access using clear and plain language, with any technical terms, abbreviations or codes explained. The response shall be given in writing if the SAR was made in writing in a commonly used electronic format.

The information that the School are required to supply in response to a SAR must be supplied by reference to the data in question at the time the request was received. However, as the School have one month in which to respond the School is allowed to take into account any amendment or deletion made to the personal data between the time the request is received and the time the personal data is supplied if such amendment or deletion would have been made regardless of the receipt of the SAR.

Therefore, the School is allowed to carry out regular housekeeping activities even if this means deleting or amending personal data after the receipt of a SAR. The School is not allowed to amend or delete data to avoid supplying the data.

How to Locate Information

The personal data the School need to provide in response to a data subject access request may be located in several of the electronic and manual filing systems. This is why it is important to identify at the outset the type of information requested so that the search can be focused.

Depending on the type of information requested, the School may need to search all or some of the following:

- electronic systems, e.g., databases, networked and non-networked computers, servers, customer records, human resources system, email data, back up data, CCTV;
- manual filing systems in which personal data is accessible according to specific criteria, e.g., chronologically ordered sets of manual records containing personal data;
- data systems held externally by our data processors;
- occupational health records;
- pensions data;
- share scheme information;
- insurance benefit information.

The School should search these systems using the individual's name, employee number or other personal identifier as a search determinant.

Protection of Third Parties - Exemptions to the Right of Subject Access

There are circumstances where information can be withheld pursuant to a SAR. These specific exemptions and requests should be considered on a case by case basis.

The School will consider whether it is possible to redact information so that this does not identify those third parties. If their data cannot be redacted (for example, after redaction it is still obvious who the data relates to) then the School do not have to disclose personal data to the extent that doing so would involve disclosing information relating to another individual (including information identifying the other individual as the source of information) who can be identified from the information unless:

- the other individual has consented to the disclosure; or
- it is reasonable to comply with the request without that individual's consent.

In determining whether it is reasonable to disclose the information without the individual's consent, all of the relevant circumstances will be taken into account, including:

- the type of information that they would disclose;
- any duty of confidentiality they owe to the other individual;
- any steps taken to seek consent from the other individual;
- whether the other individual is capable of giving consent; and
- any express refusal of consent by the other individual.

It needs to be decided whether it is appropriate to disclose the information in each case. This decision will involve balancing the data subject's right of access against the other individual's rights. If the other person consents to the school disclosing the information about them, then it would be unreasonable not to do so. However, if there is no such consent, the school must decide whether to disclose the information anyway. If there are any concerns in this regard then the DPO should be consulted.

Other Exemptions to the Right of Subject Access

In certain circumstances the School may be exempt from providing some or all of the personal data requested. These exemptions are described below and should only be applied on a case-by-case basis after a careful consideration of all the facts.

Crime detection and prevention: The School do not have to disclose any personal data being processed for the purposes of preventing or detecting crime; apprehending or prosecuting offenders; or assessing or collecting any tax or duty.

Confidential references: The School do not have to disclose any confidential references given to third parties for the purpose of actual or prospective:

- education, training or employment of the individual;
- appointment of the individual to any office; or
- provision by the individual of any service

This exemption does not apply to confidential references that the School receive from third parties. However, in this situation, granting access to the reference may disclose the personal data of another

individual (i.e., the person giving the reference), which means that the School must consider the rules regarding disclosure of third-party data set out above before disclosing the reference.

Legal professional privilege: The School do not have to disclose any personal data which is subject to legal professional privilege.

Management forecasting: The School do not have to disclose any personal data processed for the purposes of management forecasting or management planning to assist us in the conduct of any business or any other activity.

Negotiations: The School do not have to disclose any personal data consisting of records of intentions in relation to any negotiations with the individual where doing so would be likely to prejudice those negotiations.

Refusing to Respond to a Request

The school can refuse to comply with a request if the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive, taking into account whether the request is repetitive in nature.

If a request is found to be manifestly unfounded or excessive the school can:

- request a "reasonable fee" to deal with the request; or
- refuse to deal with the request.

In either case the school need to justify the decision and inform the requestor about the decision.

The reasonable fee should be based on the administrative costs of complying with the request. If deciding to charge a fee the school should contact the individual promptly and inform them. The school do not need to comply with the request until the fee has been received.

Record Keeping

A record of all subject access requests shall be kept by the Headteacher. The record shall include the date the SAR was received, the name of the requester, what data the School sent to the requester and the date of the response.

Appendix – Subject Access Request Form

The Data Protection Act 2018 provides you, the data subject, with a right to receive a copy of the data/information we hold about you or to authorise someone to act on your behalf. Please complete this form if you wish to make a request for your data. Your request will normally be processed within one calendar month upon receipt of a fully completed form and proof of identity.

Proof of Identity

We require proof of your identity before we can disclose personal data. Proof of your identity should include a copy of a document such as your birth certificate, passport, driving licence, official letter addressed to you at your address e.g., bank statement, recent utilities bill or council tax bill. The document should include your name, date of birth and current address. If you have changed your name, please supply relevant documents evidencing the change.

Section 1

Please fill in the details of the data subject (i.e., the person whose data you are requesting). If you are not the data subject and you are applying on behalf of someone else, please fill in the details of the data subject below and not your own.

Title	
Surname/Family Name	
First Name(s)/ Forename	
Date of Birth	
Address	
Post Code	
Phone Number	
Email address	

I am enclosing the following copies as proof of identity (please tick the relevant box):

- Birth certificate
- Driving licence
- Passport
- An official letter to my address

Personal Information

If you only want to know what information is held in specific records, please indicate in the box below. Please tell us if you know in which capacity the information is being held, together with any names or dates you may have. If you do not know exact dates, please give the year(s) that you think may be relevant.

Details:

Employment records:

If you are, or have been employed by the School and are seeking personal information in relation to your employment please provide details of your staff number, unit, team, dates of employment etc.

Details:

Section 2

Please complete this section of the form with your details if you are acting on behalf of someone else (i.e., the data subject).

If you are **NOT** the data subject, but an agent appointed on their behalf, you will need to provide evidence of your identity as well as that of the data subject and proof of your right to act on their behalf.

Title	
Surname/ Family Name	
First Name(s)/Forenames	
Date of Birth	
Address	
Post Code	
Phone Number	

I am enclosing the following copies as proof of identity (please tick the relevant box):

- Birth certificate
- Driving licence
- Passport
- An official letter to my address

What is your relationship to the data subject? (e.g., parent, carer, legal representative)

I am enclosing the following copy as proof of legal authorisation to act on behalf of the data subject:

- Letter of authority
- Lasting or Enduring Power of Attorney
- Evidence of parental responsibility
- Other (give details):

Section 3

Please describe as detailed as possible what data you request access to (e.g., time period, categories of data, information relating to a specific case, paper records, electronic records).

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I wish to:

- Receive the information by post*
- Receive the information by email
- Collect the information in person
- View a copy of the information only
- Go through the information with a member of staff

*Please be aware that if you wish us to post the information to you, we will take every care to ensure that it is addressed correctly. However, we cannot be held liable if the information is lost in the post or incorrectly delivered or opened by someone else in your household. Loss or incorrect delivery may cause you embarrassment or harm if the information is 'sensitive'.

Please send your completed form and proof of identity by email to: enquiries@stannington.sheffield.sch.uk

Monitoring and review

This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis, or in light of any changes to relevant legislation, by the headteacher.

FOI Request Evidence Log

Date of request	Format (e.g. email or in writing)	Location (Where is the correspondence stored?)	Requester	Repeated request? (Yes/No)	Deemed vexatious or repeated? (Yes/No)	Comments