

# GENERAL PRIVACY NOTICE



## Your personal data – what is it?

“Personal data” is any information about a living individual which allows them to be identified from that data (for example a name, photographs, videos, email address, or address). Identification can be directly using the data itself or by combining it with other information which helps to identify a living individual (e.g. a list of staff may contain personnel ID numbers rather than names but if you use a separate list of the ID numbers which give the corresponding names to identify the staff in the first list then the first list will also be treated as personal data). The processing of personal data is governed by legislation relating to personal data which applies in the United Kingdom including the General Data Protection Regulation (the “GDPR”) and other legislation relating to personal data and rights such as the Human Rights Act.

## Who are we?

This Privacy Notice is provided to you by Burley Parish Council which is the data controller for your data.

## Other data controllers the council works with:

- City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
- Community groups
- Charities
- Other not for profit entities
- Contractors

We may need to share your personal data we hold with them so that they can carry out their responsibilities to the council. If we and the other data controllers listed above are processing your data jointly for the same purposes, then the council and the other data controllers may be “joint data controllers” which mean we are all collectively responsible to you for your data. Where each of the parties listed above are processing your data for their own independent purposes then each of us will be independently responsible to you and if you have any questions, wish to exercise any of your rights (see below) or wish to raise a complaint, you should do so directly to the relevant data controller.

A description of what personal data the council processes and for what purposes is set out in this Privacy Notice.

## The council will process some or all of the following personal data where necessary to perform its tasks:

- Names, titles, and aliases, photographs;
- Contact details such as telephone numbers, addresses, and email addresses;
- Where they are relevant to the services provided by a council, or where you provide them to us, we may process information such as gender, age, marital status, nationality, education/work history, academic/professional qualifications, hobbies, family composition, and dependants;
- Where you pay for activities such as use of a council hall, financial identifiers such as bank account numbers, payment card numbers, payment/transaction identifiers, policy numbers, and claim numbers;
- The personal data we process may include sensitive or other special categories of personal data such as criminal convictions, racial or ethnic origin, mental and physical health, details of injuries, medication/treatment received, political beliefs, trade union affiliation, genetic data, biometric data, data concerning and sexual life or orientation.

## How we use sensitive personal data

- We may process sensitive personal data including, as appropriate:
  - information about your physical or mental health or condition in order to monitor sick leave and take decisions on your fitness for work;
  - your racial or ethnic origin or religious or similar information in order to monitor compliance with equal opportunities legislation;
  - in order to comply with legal requirements and obligations to third parties.
- These types of data are described in the GDPR as “Special categories of data” and require higher levels of protection. We need to have further justification for collecting, storing and using this type of personal data.
- We may process special categories of personal data in the following circumstances:

- In limited circumstances, with your explicit written consent.
- Where we need to carry out our legal obligations.
- Where it is needed in the public interest.
- Less commonly, we may process this type of personal data where it is needed in relation to legal claims or where it is needed to protect your interests (or someone else's interests) and you are not capable of giving your consent, or where you have already made the information public.

#### **Do we need your consent to process your sensitive personal data?**

- In limited circumstances, we may approach you for your written consent to allow us to process certain sensitive personal data. If we do so, we will provide you with full details of the personal data that we would like and the reason we need it, so that you can carefully consider whether you wish to consent.

#### **The council will comply with data protection law. This says that the personal data we hold about you must be:**

- Used lawfully, fairly and in a transparent way.
- Collected only for valid purposes that we have clearly explained to you and not used in any way that is incompatible with those purposes.
- Relevant to the purposes we have told you about and limited only to those purposes.
- Accurate and kept up to date.
- Kept only as long as necessary for the purposes we have told you about.
- Kept and destroyed securely including ensuring that appropriate technical and security measures are in place to protect your personal data to protect personal data from loss, misuse, unauthorised access and disclosure.

#### **We use your personal data for some or all of the following purposes:**

- To deliver public services including to understand your needs to provide the services that you request and to understand what we can do for you and inform you of other relevant services;
- To confirm your identity to provide some services;
- To contact you by post, email, telephone or using social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp);
- To help us to build up a picture of how we are performing;
- To prevent and detect fraud and corruption in the use of public funds and where necessary for the law enforcement functions;
- To enable us to meet all legal and statutory obligations and powers including any delegated functions;
- To carry out comprehensive safeguarding procedures (including due diligence and complaints handling) in accordance with best safeguarding practice from time to time with the aim of ensuring that all children and adults-at-risk are provided with safe environments and generally as necessary to protect individuals from harm or injury;
- To promote the interests of the council;
- To maintain our own accounts and records;
- To seek your views, opinions or comments;
- To notify you of changes to our facilities, services, events and staff, councillors and other role holders;
- To send you communications which you have requested and that may be of interest to you. These may include information about campaigns, appeals, other new projects or initiatives;
- To process relevant financial transactions including grants and payments for goods and services supplied to the council
- To allow the statistical analysis of data so we can plan the provision of services.

Our processing may also include the use of CCTV systems for the prevention and prosecution of crime.

#### **What is the legal basis for processing your personal data?**

The council is a public authority and has certain powers and obligations. Most of your personal data is processed for compliance with a legal obligation which includes the discharge of the council's statutory functions and powers. Sometimes when exercising these powers or duties it is necessary to process personal data of residents or people using the council's services. We will always take into account your interests and rights. This Privacy Notice sets out your rights and the council's obligations to you.

We may process personal data if it is necessary for the performance of a contract with you, or to take steps to enter into a contract. An example of this would be processing your data in connection with the use of sports facilities, or the acceptance of an allotment garden tenancy

Sometimes the use of your personal data requires your consent. We will first obtain your consent to that use.

#### **Sharing Your Personal Data**

The Parish Council (data controller) may on occasion share your data with 3rd parties (processors), but before doing so will check that we have your unambiguous consent to do so, further that processors have the equivalent of the controllers GDPR measures in place. The data controller will ensure that a processor has:

- The ability to ensure the ongoing confidentiality, integrity, availability and resilience of processing systems and services.
- The ability to restore the availability and access to personal data in a timely manner in the event of a physical or technical incident.
- A process for regularly testing, assessing and evaluating the effectiveness of technical and organisational measures for ensuring the security of the processing.

When assessing the appropriate level of security, controllers and processors must take account of the risks presented by processing from (amongst other things) accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

It is likely that we will need to share your data with some or all of the following, only where necessary:

- Our agents, suppliers and contractors. For example, we may ask for a commercial provider to publish or distribute newsletters on our behalf, or to maintain database software;
- On occasion, other local authorities or not for profit bodies with whom we are carrying out joint ventures; for example, in relation to facilities or events for the community.

### **How long do we keep your personal data?**

We will keep some records permanently if we are legally required to do so. We may keep some other records for an extended period of time. For example, it is currently best practice to keep financial records for a minimum period of 8 years to support HMRC audits or provide tax information. We may have legal obligations to retain some data in connection with our statutory obligations as a public authority. The council is permitted to retain data in order to defend or pursue claims. In some cases the law imposes a time limit for such claims (for example 3 years for personal injury claims or 6 years for contract claims). We will retain some personal data for this purpose as long as we believe it is necessary to be able to defend or pursue a claim. In general, we will endeavour to keep data only for as long as we need it. This means that we will delete it when it is no longer needed.

### **Your rights and your personal data**

You have the following rights with respect to your personal data:

When exercising any of the rights listed below, in order to process your request, we may need to verify your identity for your security. In such cases we will need you to respond with proof of your identity before you can exercise these rights.

- 1) ***The right to access personal data we hold on you***
  - At any point you can contact us to request the personal data we hold on you as well as why we have that personal data, who has access to the personal data and where we obtained the personal data from. Once we have received your request we will respond within one month.
  - There are no fees or charges for the first request but additional requests for the same personal data or requests which are manifestly unfounded or excessive may be subject to an administrative fee.
- 2) ***The right to correct and update the personal data we hold on you***
  - If the data we hold on you is out of date, incomplete or incorrect, you can inform us and your data will be updated.
- 3) ***The right to have your personal data erased***
  - If you feel that we should no longer be using your personal data or that we are unlawfully using your personal data, you can request that we erase the personal data we hold.
  - When we receive your request we will confirm whether the personal data has been deleted or the reason why it cannot be deleted (for example because we need it for to comply with a legal obligation).
- 4) ***The right to object to processing of your personal data or to restrict it to certain purposes only***
  - You have the right to request that we stop processing your personal data or ask us to restrict processing. Upon receiving the request we will contact you and let you know if we are able to comply or if we have a legal obligation to continue to process your data.
- 5) ***The right to data portability***
  - You have the right to request that we transfer some of your data to another controller. We will comply with your request, where it is feasible to do so, within one month of receiving your request.
- 6) ***The right to withdraw your consent to the processing at any time for any processing of data to which consent was obtained***
  - You can withdraw your consent easily by telephone, email, or by post (see Contact Details below).
- 7) ***The right to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office.***

- You can contact the Information Commissioners Office on 0303 123 1113 or via email <https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/email/> or at the Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AF.

### **Transfer of Data Abroad**

Any personal data transferred to countries or territories outside the European Economic Area ("EEA") will only be placed on systems complying with measures giving equivalent protection of personal rights either through international agreements or contracts approved by the European Union. Our website is also accessible from overseas so on occasion some personal data (for example in a newsletter) may be accessed from overseas.

### **Further processing**

If we wish to use your personal data for a new purpose, not covered by this Privacy Notice, then we will provide you with a new notice explaining this new use prior to commencing the processing and setting out the relevant purposes and processing conditions. Where and whenever necessary, we will seek your prior consent to the new processing.

### **Changes to this notice**

We keep this Privacy Notice under regular review and we will place any updates on [www.burleyparishcouncil.co.uk](http://www.burleyparishcouncil.co.uk). This Notice was last updated in July 2019.

### **Contact Details**

Please contact us if you have any questions about this Privacy Notice or the personal data we hold about you or to exercise all relevant rights, queries or complaints at:

The Data Controller, Burley in Wharfedale Parish Council

Email: [clerk@burleyparishcouncil.co.uk](mailto:clerk@burleyparishcouncil.co.uk)

# Retention and Disposal Policy



## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Council accumulates a vast amount of information and data during the course of its everyday activities. This includes data generated internally in addition to information obtained from individuals and external organisations. This information is recorded in various different types of document.
- 1.2 Records created and maintained by the Council are an important asset and as such measures need to be undertaken to safeguard this information. Properly managed records provide authentic and reliable evidence of the Council's transactions and are necessary to ensure it can demonstrate accountability.
- 1.3 Documents may be retained in either 'hard' paper form or in electronic forms. For the purpose of this policy, 'document' and 'record' refers to both hard copy and electronic records.
- 1.4 It is imperative that documents are retained for an adequate period of time. If documents are destroyed prematurely the Council and individual officers concerned could face prosecution for not complying with legislation and it could cause operational difficulties, reputational damage and difficulty in defending any claim brought against the Council.
- 1.5 In contrast to the above the Council should not retain documents longer than is necessary. Timely disposal should be undertaken to ensure compliance with the General Data Protection Regulations so that personal information is not retained longer than necessary. This will also ensure the most efficient use of limited storage space.

## 2. Scope and Objectives of the Policy

- 2.1 The aim of this document is to provide a working framework to determine which documents are:
  - Retained – and for how long; or
  - Disposed of – and if so by what method.
- 2.2 There are some records that do not need to be kept at all or that are routinely destroyed in the course of business. This usually applies to information that is duplicated, unimportant or only of a short-term value. Unimportant records of information include:
  - 'With compliments' slips.
  - Catalogues and trade journals.
  - Non-acceptance of invitations.
  - Trivial electronic mail messages that are not related to Council business.
  - Requests for information such as maps, plans or advertising material.
  - Out of date distribution lists.
- 2.3 Duplicated and superseded material such as stationery, manuals, drafts, forms, address books and reference copies of annual reports may be destroyed.
- 2.4 Records should not be destroyed if the information can be used as evidence to prove that something has happened. If destroyed the disposal needs to be disposed of under the General Data Protection Regulations

## 3. Roles and Responsibilities for Document Retention and Disposal

- 3.1 Councils are responsible for determining whether to retain or dispose of documents and should undertake a review of documentation at least on an annual basis to ensure that any unnecessary documentation being held is disposed of under the General Data Protection Regulations.
- 3.2 Councils should ensure that all employees are aware of the retention/disposal schedule.

## 4. Document Retention Protocol

- 4.1 Councils should have in place an adequate system for documenting the activities of their service. This system should take into account the legislative and regulatory environments to which they work.
- 4.2 Records of each activity should be complete and accurate enough to allow employees and their successors to undertake appropriate actions in the context of their responsibilities to:
- Facilitate an audit or examination of the business by anyone so authorised.
  - Protect the legal and other rights of the Council, its clients and any other persons affected by its actions.
  - Verify individual consent to record, manage and record disposal of their personal data.
  - Provide authenticity of the records so that the evidence derived from them is shown to be credible and authoritative.
- 4.3 To facilitate this the following principles should be adopted:
- Records created and maintained should be arranged in a record-keeping system that will enable quick and easy retrieval of information under the General Data Protection Regulations
  - Documents that are no longer required for operational purposes but need retaining should be held in secure filing systems or archives.
- 4.4 The retention schedules in Appendix A: List of Documents for Retention or Disposal provide guidance on the recommended minimum retention periods for specific classes of documents and records. These schedules have been compiled from recommended best practice from the Public Records Office, the Records Management Society of Great Britain and in accordance with relevant legislation.
- 4.5 Whenever there is a possibility of litigation, the records and information that are likely to be affected should not be amended or disposed of until the threat of litigation has been removed.

## **5. Document Disposal Protocol**

- 5.1 Documents should only be disposed of if reviewed in accordance with the following:
- Is retention required to fulfil statutory or other regulatory requirements?
  - Is retention required to meet the operational needs of the service?
  - Is retention required to evidence events in the case of dispute?
  - Is retention required because the document or record is of historic interest or intrinsic value?
- 5.2 When documents are scheduled for disposal the method of disposal should be appropriate to the nature and sensitivity of the documents concerned. A record of the disposal will be kept to comply with the General Data Protection Regulations.
- 5.3 Documents can be disposed of by any of the following methods:
- Non-confidential records: place in waste paper bin for disposal.
  - Confidential records or records giving personal information: shred documents.
  - Deletion of computer records.
  - Transmission of records to an external body such as the County Records Office.
- 5.4 The following principles should be followed when disposing of records:
- All records containing personal or confidential information should be destroyed at the end of the retention period. Failure to do so could lead to the Council being prosecuted under the General Data Protection Regulations.
  - the Freedom of Information Act or cause reputational damage.
  - Where computer records are deleted steps should be taken to ensure that data is 'virtually impossible to retrieve' as advised by the Information Commissioner.
  - Where documents are of historical interest it may be appropriate that they are transmitted to the County Records office.
  - Back-up copies of documents should also be destroyed (including electronic or photographed documents unless specific provisions exist for their disposal).
- 5.5 Records should be maintained of appropriate disposals. These records should contain the following information:
- The name of the document destroyed.
  - The date the document was destroyed.
  - The method of disposal.

## **6. Data Protection Legislation – Obligation to Dispose of Certain Data**

6.1 The Data Protection legislation requires that personal information must not be retained longer than is necessary for the purpose for which it was originally obtained. Data Protection legislation defines personal information as:

Data that relates to a living individual who can be identified:

- a) from the data, or
- b) from those data and other information which is in the possession of, or is likely to come into the possession of the data controller.

It includes any expression of opinion about the individual and any indication of the intentions of the Council or other person in respect of the individual.

6.2 Data Protection legislation provides an exemption for information about identifiable living individuals that is held for research, statistical or historical purposes to be held indefinitely provided that the specific requirements are met.

6.3 Councils are responsible for ensuring that they comply with the principles of the under the General Data Protection Regulations namely:

- Personal data is processed fairly and lawfully and, in particular, shall not be processed unless specific conditions are met.
- Personal data shall only be obtained for specific purposes and processed in a compatible manner.
- Personal data shall be adequate, relevant, but not excessive.
- Personal data shall be accurate and up to date.
- Personal data shall not be kept for longer than is necessary.
- Personal data shall be processed in accordance with the rights of the data subject.
- Personal data shall be kept secure.

6.4 External storage providers or archivists that are holding Council documents must also comply with the above principles of the General Data Protection Regulations.

## **7. Scanning of Documents**

7.1 In general once a document has been scanned on to a document image system the original becomes redundant. There is no specific legislation covering the format for which local government records are retained following electronic storage, except for those prescribed by HM Revenue and Customs.

7.2 As a general rule hard copies of scanned documents should be retained for three months after scanning.

7.3 Original documents required for VAT and tax purposes should be retained for six years unless a shorter period has been agreed with HM Revenue and Customs.

## **8. Review of Document Retention**

8.1 It is planned to review, update and where appropriate amend this document on a regular basis (at least every three years in accordance with the *Code of Practice on the Management of Records* issued by the Lord Chancellor).

8.2 This document has been compiled from various sources of recommended best practice and with reference to the following documents and publications:

- *Local Council Administration*, Charles Arnold-Baker, 910<sup>h</sup> edition, Chapter 11
- Local Government Act 1972, sections 225 – 229, section 234
- SLCC Advice Note 316 Retaining Important Documents
- SLCC Clerks' Manual: Storing Books and Documents
- *Lord Chancellor's Code of Practice on the Management of Records* issued under Section 46 of the *Freedom of Information Act 2000*

## **9. List of Documents**

9.1 The full list of the Council's documents and the procedures for retention or disposal can be found in Appendix A: List of Documents for Retention and Disposal. This is updated regularly in accordance with any changes to legal requirements.

# Security Incidents Policy



## What is a 'Security Incident?'

A Security Incident occurs when the Council's assets (including physical assets) or information are subject to the following (whether actual or attempted, or accidentally or maliciously):

- Loss, theft, destruction, or compromise; or
- In the case of information only, disclosed to unauthorised persons (e.g. outside the Council by email).

## Why are we concerned about incidents of this nature?

Because the Council is responsible for the management of substantial physical assets and resources on behalf of the public, including sensitive information, some of which is commercial, and also information about residents, council tax payers, elected members, and fellow employees.

In addition, the Council has a statutory responsibility to look after personal data and report certain types of incident (including those affecting ICT systems) to relevant statutory authorities.

## Special rules regarding personal-data security incidents

The Council has a legal responsibility to deal with incidents involving individuals' personal data which may result in physical, material or non-material damage, or loss of control over their information. These include limitation of individual rights, discrimination, identity theft, fraud, financial loss, damage to their reputation, or loss of confidentiality. Cases where there is likely to be a risk to individuals for these reasons have to be reported to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).

Additionally, where the incident is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of the individuals, the Council has to tell those persons so that they can take action so as to protect themselves.

The Council is responsible for all decisions on whether to report cases to the ICO.

## Reporting an incident

The Clerk to the Council will complete the Security Incident Report Form (attached). This is used to alert all concerned of the incident and to commence remedial action.

## When to report an incident

Immediately it is discovered, or immediately we are informed of an incident by one of our data processors/contractors/service providers, or other third party.

# SUBJECT ACCESS POLICY



To facilitate **Subject Access Requests (“SARs”)**, the Council will:

- A. Inform data subjects of their right to access data and provide an easily accessible mechanism through which such a request can be submitted (e.g. a dedicated email address).
- B. Implement an SAR policy within the council, including internal procedures, which specify responsibilities for the accurate and timely handling of SARs, including requests for rectification, erasure or restriction of processing.
- C. Ensure personal data is easily accessible at all times in order to ensure a timely response to SARs and that personal data on specific data subjects can be easily filtered.
- D. Where possible, implement standards to respond to SARs, including a standard response.

## 1. Upon receipt of a SAR, the Council will:

- (a) Verify whether we are controller of the data subject’s personal data. If we are not a controller, but merely a processor, we will inform the data subject and refer them to the actual controller.
- (b) Verify the identity of the data subject; if needed, request any further evidence on the identity of the data subject.
- (c) Verify the access request; is it sufficiently substantiated? Is it clear to the data controller what personal data is requested? If not: request additional information.
- (d) Verify whether requests are unfounded or excessive (in particular because of their repetitive character); if so, you may refuse to act on the request or charge a reasonable fee.
- (e) Promptly acknowledge receipt of the SAR and inform the data subject of any costs involved in the processing of the SAR.
- (f) Verify whether we process the data requested. If we do not process any data, inform the data subject accordingly. At all times make sure the internal SAR policy is followed and progress can be monitored.
- (g) Ensure data will not be changed as a result of the SAR. Routine changes as part of the processing activities concerned are permitted.
- (h) Verify whether the data requested also involves data on other data subjects and make sure this data is filtered before the requested data is supplied to the data subject; if data cannot be filtered, ensure that other data subjects have consented to the supply of their data as part of the SAR.

## 2. Responding to a SAR – the Council will:

- (a) Respond to a SAR within one month after receipt of the request:
  - (i) If more time is needed to respond to complex requests, an extension of another two months is permissible, provided this is communicated to the data subject in a timely manner within the first month;
  - (ii) if the council cannot provide the information requested, it should inform the data subject on this decision without delay and at the latest within one month of receipt of the request.
- (b) If a SAR is submitted in electronic form, any personal data should preferably be provided by electronic means as well.
- (c) If data on the data subject is processed, the following information will be included as a minimum in the SAR response:
  - (i) the purposes of the processing;

- (ii) the categories of personal data concerned;
  - (iii) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom personal data has been or will be disclosed, in particular in third countries or international organisations, including any appropriate safeguards for transfer of data, such as Binding Corporate Rules<sup>1</sup> or EU model clauses<sup>2</sup>;
  - (iv) where possible, the envisaged period for which personal data will be stored, or, if not possible, the criteria used to determine that period;
  - (v) the existence of the right to request rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing of personal data concerning the data subject or to object to such processing;
  - (vi) the right to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioners Office (“ICO”);
  - (vii) if the data has not been collected from the data subject: the source of such data;
  - (viii) the existence of any automated decision-making, including profiling and any meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for the data subject.
- (d) Provide a copy of the personal data undergoing processing.

Notes:

1. We must ensure a request has been received in writing where a data subject is asking for sufficiently well-defined personal data held by the council relating to the data subject. We should clarify with the requestor what personal data they need. They must supply their address and valid evidence to prove their identity. The council accepts the following forms of identification (\* These documents must be dated in the past 12 months, +These documents must be dated in the past 3 months):
  - Current UK/EEA Passport
  - UK Photocard Driving Licence (Full or Provisional)
  - Firearms Licence / Shotgun Certificate
  - EEA National Identity Card
  - Full UK Paper Driving Licence
  - State Benefits Entitlement Document\*
  - State Pension Entitlement Document\*
  - HMRC Tax Credit Document\*
  - Local Authority Benefit Document\*
  - State/Local Authority Educational Grant Document\*
  - HMRC Tax Notification Document
  - Disabled Driver’s Pass
  - Financial Statement issued by bank, building society or credit card company+
  - Judiciary Document such as a Notice of Hearing, Summons or Court Order
  - Utility bill for supply of gas, electric, water or telephone landline+
  - Most recent Mortgage Statement
  - Most recent council Tax Bill/Demand or Statement
  - Tenancy Agreement
  - Building Society Passbook which shows a transaction in the last 3 months and your address
2. Depending on the degree to which personal data is organised and structured, we will need to search emails (including archived emails and those that have been deleted but are still recoverable), Word documents, spreadsheets, databases, systems, removable media (for example, memory sticks, floppy disks, CDs), tape recordings, paper records in relevant filing systems etc. which we are responsible for or own.
3. We must not withhold personal data because we believe it will be misunderstood; instead, we should provide an explanation with the personal data. We must provide the personal data in an “intelligible form”, which includes giving an explanation of any codes, acronyms and complex terms. The personal data must be supplied in a permanent form except where the person agrees or where it is impossible or would involve undue effort. We may be able to agree with the requester that they will view the personal

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<sup>1</sup> “Binding Corporate Rules” is a global data protection policy covering the international transfer of personal data out of the European Union. It requires approval of a data protection regulator in the European Union. In most cases this will be the relevant regulator where an organisation’s head quarters is located. In the UK, the relevant regulator is the Information Commissioner’s Office.

<sup>2</sup> “EU model clauses” are clauses approved by the European Union which govern the international transfer of personal data. The clauses can be between two data controllers or a data controller and a data processor.

data on screen or inspect files on our premises. We must redact any exempt personal data from the released documents and explain why that personal data is being withheld.

4. We will make these procedures clear on forms and on the council website
5. We will promulgate procedures through the use of induction, performance monitoring and training, as well as through establishing and maintaining appropriate day to day working practices.
6. A database is maintained allowing the council to report on the volume of requests and compliance against the statutory timescale.
7. When responding to a complaint, we must advise the requestor that they may complain to the Information Commissioners Office ("ICO") if they remain unhappy with the outcome.