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Data Protection Policy

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1. Statement

WELL Associates Ltd is committed to a policy of protecting the rights and privacy of individuals (includes learners, staff and others) in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018.

WELL Associates Ltd needs to process certain information about its staff, learners and other individuals it has dealings with for administrative purposes (e.g. to recruit and pay staff, to administer programmes of study, to record progress, to agree awards, to collect fees, and to comply with legal obligations to funding bodies and government).

To comply with the law, information about individuals must be collected and used fairly, stored safely and securely and not disclosed to any third party unlawfully. The policy applies to all staff and learners of WELL Associates Ltd.

Any breach of the Data Protection Act 2018 and in line with GDPR Regulations, or the WELL Associates Ltd Data Protection Policy is considered as an offence and in that event; WELL Associates Ltd disciplinary procedures will apply.

As a matter of good practice, other agencies and individuals working with WELL Associates Ltd, and who have access to personal information, will be expected to have read and comply with this policy.

It is expected that departments/sections who deal with external agencies will take responsibility for ensuring that such agencies sign a contract agreeing to abide by this policy.

2. General Data Protection Regulations

The principles of GDPR are as follows:

2.1. Processing should be lawful, fair and transparent:

Data subjects should have a clear understanding of what personal data is being processed about them and why it is being processed.

Any communication with the data subject about their personal data should be easily accessible, easy to understand and written in plain and clear language.

GDPR requires organisations to provide certain information to the data subject when the personal data is collected either directly from the data subject or from another source.

The information may be provided to the data subject as part of a fair processing notice.

2.2. Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes:

Personal data should be collected for a specific purpose and the data subject should know what that purpose is.

If an organisation wishes to use personal data for another purpose, it will need to get separate consent from the data subject for that particular purpose, or determine whether another ground (such as legitimate interest or the processing of special categories of data for the provision of health and social care services) applies.

2.3. Personal data must be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary:

Organisations should only process the personal data they need to process to achieve the purpose for which it was collected.

For example, diversity questionnaires are often completed on an anonymous basis so that the information in the questionnaires is not personal data – an organisation is unlikely to need to know a person's racial or ethnic origin or religious beliefs to be able to employ them or provide them with services.

Organisations, staff and carers should have access to relevant health and medical records only, particularly given the volume of special categories of data contained within those documents.

2.4. Personal data shall be accurate and kept up to date:

Organisations should have processes in place to ensure that the personal data they process is accurate and up to date.

For example, if a person's contact information changes, it should be updated as soon as possible and the previous, now inaccurate contact information will be deleted or removed.

The same principle applies to personal data contained within care records – it should be regularly reviewed and updated.

2.5. Personal data shall be kept for no longer than is necessary:

GDPR requires personal data to be deleted or destroyed when it is no longer needed by the organisation. Alternatively, the personal data could be anonymised or otherwise modified so that it no longer relates to an individual.

There may be statutory or sector-specific reasons why personal data should be retained beyond the period for which the organisation needs it.

For example, organisations are required to keep Right to Work documentation for 2 years beyond the termination of a person's employment.

Contracts should be kept for 6 years and Deeds for 12 years in case a claim arises. Different organisations are likely to adopt different retention periods for the same type of personal data.

This variation is fine if all decisions are logical and sensible, that no personal data is retained 'just in case' and that all decisions around data retention are recorded together with an explanation of why that decision was reached.

It includes a retention schedule which should be reviewed and adhered to (where relevant) unless there are specific circumstances that require an alternative retention period (in which case, the reasons for choosing such alternative period should be recorded).

2.6. There must be appropriate security in place in respect of the personal data:

Each organisation should put in place security measures (whether technical, organisational or manual) to protect the personal data against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage.

This may include, for example, ensuring documents stored online or on a computer are password protected or encrypted and that hard copy documents are stored in locked drawers or cabinets with restricted access.

The use of portable media devices, such as USB sticks, should also be reviewed – can they be avoided or at least encrypted?

Organisations should develop policies and procedures to circulate to staff so that staff know the steps they need to take to protect the personal data they process.

This may include introducing requirements around the length and complexity of passwords, limiting access to documents and implementing a 'working from home' policy so that all staff know how to protect personal data that is removed from the office environment and what to do if something goes wrong.

Special attention should be paid to special categories of data, which require a greater level of protection due to their sensitive nature.

3. Definitions

Data Controller:	Any person (or organisation) who makes decisions regarding particular personal data, including decisions regarding the purposes for which personal data are processed and the way in which the personal data are processed.
Data Subject:	Any living individual who is the subject of personal data held by an organisation.

Personal Data:	Data relating to a living individual who can be identified from that information or from that data and other information in possession of the data controller. Includes name, address, telephone number, and id number. Also includes expression of opinion about the individual, and of the intentions of the data controller in respect of that individual. Personal data as defined, and covered, by the Act can be held in any format, electronic (including websites and emails), paper-based, photographic etc. from which the individual's information can be readily extracted.
Processing:	Any operation related to organisation, retrieval, disclosure and deletion of data and includes obtaining & recording data accessing, altering, adding to, merging or deleting data.
Relevant Filing System:	Any paper filing system or other manual filing system, which is structured so that information about an individual is readily accessible. Please note that this is the definition of "Relevant Filing System" in the Act.
Sensitive Data:	Different from ordinary personal data (such as name, address, telephone) and relates to racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious beliefs, trade union membership, health, sex life, criminal convictions. Sensitive data are subject to much stricter conditions of processing.
Third Party:	Any individual/organisation other than the data subject, the data controller (WELL Associates) or its agents.

4. Data Protection Principles

All processing of personal data must be done in accordance with the data protection principles.

4.1. Personal Data

Personal data shall be processed fairly and lawfully. Those responsible for processing personal data must make reasonable efforts to ensure that data subjects are informed of the identity of the data controller, the purpose(s) of the processing, any disclosures to third parties that are envisaged and an indication of the period for which the data will be kept.

Personal data shall be obtained for specific and lawful purposes and not processed in a manner incompatible with those purposes. Data obtained for specified purposes must not be used for a purpose that differs from those.

Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purpose for which it is held. Information, which is not strictly necessary for the purpose for which it is obtained, should not be collected. If data is given or obtained which is excessive for the purpose, it should be immediately deleted or destroyed.

Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date. Data, kept for a long time, must be reviewed and updated as necessary. No data should be kept unless it is reasonable to assume accurate.

It is the responsibility of individuals to ensure that data held by WELL Associates Ltd is accurate and up to date. Completion of an appropriate registration or application form etc will be taken, as an indication that the data contained therein is accurate.

Individuals should notify WELL Associates Ltd of any changes in circumstance to enable personal records to be updated accordingly.

It is the responsibility of WELL Associates Ltd to ensure that any notification regarding change of circumstances is noted and acted upon.

Personal data shall be kept only for as long as necessary.

Personal data shall be processed in accordance with the rights of data subjects under the Data Protection Act.

Appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of data.

Personal data shall not be transferred to a country or a territory outside the European Economic Area unless that country or territory ensures an adequate level of protection for the rights and freedoms of data subjects in relation to the processing of personal data.

Data must not be transferred outside of the European Economic Area (EEA) - the EU Member States together with Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway - without the explicit consent of the individual.

Members of WELL Associates Ltd should be particularly aware of this when publishing information on the Internet, which can be accessed from anywhere in the globe. This is because transfer includes placing data on a web site that can be accessed from outside the EEA.

4.2. Data Subject Rights

Data Subjects have the following rights regarding data processing, and the data that are recorded about them:

- To make subject access requests regarding the nature of information held about them;
- To prevent processing likely to cause damage or distress;
- To prevent processing for purposes of direct marketing

- To be informed about mechanics of automated decision-making process that will significantly affect them;
- Not to have significant decisions that will affect them taken solely by automated process;
- To sue for compensation if they suffer damage by any contravention of the Act;
- To take action to rectify, block, erase or destroy inaccurate data;
- To request the Commissioner to assess whether any provision of the Act has been contravened.

4.3. Consent

Wherever possible, personal data or sensitive data should not be obtained, held, used or disclosed unless the individual has given consent.

WELL Associates Ltd understands "consent" to mean that the data subject has been fully informed of the intended processing and has signified their agreement, whilst being in a fit state of mind to do so and without pressure being exerted upon them.

Consent obtained under duress or because of misleading information will not be a valid basis for processing. There must be some active communication between the parties such as signing a form and the individual must sign the form freely of their own accord.

Consent cannot be inferred from non-response to a communication. For sensitive data, explicit written consent of data subjects must be obtained unless an alternative legitimate basis for processing exists.

In most instances consent to process personal and sensitive data is obtained routinely by WELL Associates Ltd (e.g. when a student signs a registration form or when a new member of staff signs a contract of employment).

Any WELL Associates forms (whether paper-based or web based) that gather data on an individual should contain a statement explaining what the information is to be used for and to whom it may be disclosed.

It is particularly important to obtain specific consent if an individual's data are to be published on the Internet as such data can be accessed from all over the globe.

Therefore, not gaining consent could contravene the eighth data protection principle. If an individual does not consent to certain types of processing (e.g. direct marketing), appropriate action must be taken to ensure that the processing does not take place.

If any member of WELL Associates Ltd is in any doubt about these matters, they should consult WELL Associates Ltd Data Protection Officer.

4.4. Security of Data

All staff are responsible for ensuring that any personal data (on others), which they hold, are kept securely and that they are not disclosed to any unauthorised third party (see Section 11 on Disclosure of Data for more detail).

All personal data should be accessible only to those who need to use it. You should form a judgement based upon the sensitivity and value of the information in question, but always consider keeping personal data:

- In a lockable room with controlled access; or
- In a locked drawer or filing cabinet; or
- If computerised, password protected;
- Kept on disks which are themselves kept securely.

Care should be taken to ensure that PCs and terminals are not visible except to authorised staff and that computer passwords are kept confidential.

PC screens should not be left unattended without password protected screensavers and manual records should not be left where they can be accessed by unauthorised personnel.

Care must be taken to ensure that appropriate security measures are in place for the deletion or disposal of personal data. Manual records should be shredded or disposed of as "confidential waste".

Hard drives of redundant PCs should be wiped clean before disposal. This policy also applies to staff and learners who process personal data "off-site".

Off-site processing presents a potentially greater risk of loss, theft or damage to personal data. Staff and learners should take particular care when processing personal data at home or in other locations outside the Training Centre.

4.5. Rights of Access to Data

Members of WELL Associates Ltd have the right to access any personal data, which are held by WELL Associates Ltd in electronic format and manual records, which form part of a relevant filing system.

This includes the right to inspect confidential personal references received by WELL Associates Ltd about that person.

Any individual who wishes to exercise this right should apply in writing to the Data Protection Officer. WELL Associates Ltd reserves the right to charge a fee for data subject access requests (currently £50).

Any such request will normally be complied with within 40 days of receipt of the written request and, where appropriate, the fee.

In order to respond efficiently to subject access requests WELL Associates Ltd needs to have in place appropriate records management practices.

4.6. Disclosure of Data

WELL Associates Ltd must ensure that personal data are not disclosed to unauthorised third parties which includes family members, friends, government bodies, and in certain circumstances, the Police.

All staff and learners should exercise caution when asked to disclose personal data held on another individual to a third party. For instance, it would usually be deemed appropriate to disclose a colleague's work contact details in response to an enquiry regarding a particular function for which they are responsible.

However, it would not usually be appropriate to disclose a colleague's work details to someone who wished to contact them regarding a non-work-related matter.

Best practice, however, would be to take the contact details of the person making the enquiry and pass them onto the member of WELL Associates Ltd concerned.

This policy determines that personal data may be legitimately disclosed where one of the following conditions apply:

- The individual has given their consent (e.g. a student/member of staff has consented to WELL Associates Ltd corresponding with a named third party);
- Where the disclosure is in the legitimate interests of the institution (e.g. disclosure to staff - personal information can be disclosed to other employees if it is clear that those members of staff require the information to enable them to perform their jobs);
- Where the institution is legally obliged to disclose the data (e.g. HESA and HESES returns, ethnic minority and disability monitoring);
- Where disclosure of data is required for the performance of a contract (e.g. informing a student's LEA or sponsor of course changes/withdrawal etc).

The Act permits certain disclosures without consent so long as the information is requested for one or more of the following purposes (all requests must be supported by the appropriate paperwork):

- To safeguard national security;
- Prevention or detection of crime including the apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- Assessment or collection of tax duty;
- Discharge of regulatory functions (includes health, safety and welfare of persons at work);
- To prevent serious harm to a third party;
- To protect the vital interests of the individual, this refers to life and death situations.

When members of staff receive enquiries as to whether a named individual is a member of WELL Associates Ltd, the enquirer should be asked why the information is required.

If consent for disclosure has not been given and the reason is not one detailed above (i.e. consent not required), the member of staff should decline to comment.

Even confirming whether an individual is a member of WELL Associates Ltd may constitute an unauthorised disclosure.

Unless consent has been obtained from the data subject, information should not be disclosed over the telephone.

Instead, the enquirer should be asked to provide documentary evidence to support their request.

Ideally a statement from the data subject consenting to disclosure to the third party should accompany the request. As an alternative to disclosing personal data, WELL Associates Ltd may offer to do one of the following:

- Pass a message to the data subject asking them to contact the enquirer;
- Accept a sealed envelope/incoming email message and attempt to forward it to the data subject.

Please remember to inform the enquirer that such action will be taken conditionally: i.e. "if the person is a member of WELL Associates Ltd" to avoid confirming their membership of, their presence in or their absence from the institution.

4.7. Retention and Disposal of Data:

WELL Associates Ltd discourages the retention of personal data for longer than they are required. Considerable amounts of data are collected on current staff and learners.

However, once a member of staff or student has left the institution, it will not be necessary to retain all the information held on them.

Some data will be kept for longer periods than others. Learners In general, electronic student records containing information about individual learners are kept indefinitely and information would typically include name and address on entry and completion, programmes taken, examination results, awards obtained.

Departments should regularly review the personal files of individual learners in accordance with WELL Associates' Records Retention Schedule.

In general, electronic staff records containing information about individual members of staff are kept indefinitely and information would typically include name and address, positions held, leaving salary.

Other information relating to individual members of staff will be kept by the HR Lead for 6 years from the end of employment.

Information relating to Income Tax, Statutory Maternity Pay etc will be retained for the statutory time period (between 3 and 6 years).

Departments should regularly review the personal files of individual staff members in accordance with WELL Associates Ltd.'s Records Retention Schedule (Appendix VII).

Information relating to unsuccessful applicants in connection with recruitment to a post must be kept for 12 months from the interview date.

Personnel may keep a record of names of individuals that have applied for, be short-listed, or interviewed, for posts indefinitely. This is to aid management of the recruitment process.

Disposal of Records - Personal data must be disposed of in a way that protects the rights and privacy of data subjects (e.g. the shredding, disposal as confidential waste, secure electronic deletion).

4.8. Publication of WELL Associates Information

It is recognised that there might be occasions when a member of staff, a student, or a lay member of WELL Associates, requests that their personal details in some of these categories remain confidential or are restricted to internal access.

All individuals should be offered an opportunity to opt-out of the publication of the above (and other) data. In such instances, WELL Associates should comply with the request and ensure that appropriate action is taken.

4.9. Direct Marketing

Any department or section that uses personal data for direct marketing purposes must inform data subjects of this at the time of collection of the data. Individuals must be provided with the opportunity to object to the use of their data for direct marketing purposes (e.g. an opt-out box).