



## Data Protection Policy 2022 - 2023

**Equality Impact Assessment:** Askham Bryan College recognises the importance of the Equality Act 2010 and its duties under the Act. This document has been assessed to ensure that it does not adversely affect staff, students or stakeholders on the grounds of any protected characteristics.

### 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 Data Protection in the UK is primarily governed by 2 key pieces of legislation: the Data Protection Act 2018 (or “DPA 2018”) and the UK GDPR.
- 1.2 The DPA 2018 sets out the framework for data protection law in the UK. It updates and replaces the Data Protection Act 1998, and came into effect on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018, at the same time as the EU GDPR. The DPA 2018 was amended on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 by regulations under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, to reflect the UK’s status outside the EU.
- 1.3 The UK GDPR is the “UK General Data Protection Regulation”. It is a UK law which came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 and supplements the DPA 2018. It is based on the EU GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679), which applied in the UK before that date, with some changes to make it work more effectively in a UK context. It sets out the key principles, rights and obligations for most processing of Personal Data in the UK, except for law enforcement and intelligence agencies.
- 1.4 The purpose of this Policy is to set out how the College will comply with the requirements of the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 (“DPA 2018”).

### 2. SCOPE

- 2.1 This Policy applies to all sites and all users of the College systems, including staff, students, contractors and visitors to the College, and link organisations such as the Wildlife Park and the Rural Business Research Unit (“RBRU”), who are permitted access to the College’s computing or information resources (including directors and employees of any such organisation).
- 2.2 This Policy also applies to all Personal Data and Special Categories of Personal Data (previously known as “Sensitive Data”) processed by the College and as defined under the UK GDPR, including structured sets of Personal Data held in electronic or other

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filing systems that are accessible according to specified criteria.

2.3 “Personal Data” means any information relating to an identified or identifiable living individual. “Identifiable living individual” means a living individual who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to:

(a) a unique identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data or an online identifier, for instance, name, postal address, email address, telephone number, etc; or

(b) one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of the individual.

2.3 Special Categories of Personal Data are Personal Data deemed to be more sensitive by law, and so need additional protection.

2.4 For Personal Data to be processed lawfully, there must be a legal basis for any processing, which includes sharing of Personal Data (see section 5).

2.5 Special categories of Personal Data cannot be processed unless at least one *further* condition for processing Special Category Data is fulfilled. These are set out at <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/lawful-basis-for-processing/special-category-data/>

2.6 This Policy is supplemented by a number of separate data protection policies and procedures, details of which are at section 14, below.

### 3. DATA PROTECTION PRINCIPLES

3.1 The UK GDPR sets out seven key principles that should lie at the heart of an organisation’s approach to the processing of Personal Data including Special Categories of Personal Data:

- **lawfulness, fairness and transparency** - telling people why you need their Personal Data and what you intend to do with it, and making sure you have a lawful basis for any processing that you do (see section 5);
- **purpose limitation** – making sure that you only use the Personal Data for what you said you were going to use it for;
- **data minimisation** – not collecting more Personal Data than you need/intend to use, just because it is nice to have;
- **accuracy** - making sure you keep any Personal Data accurate and up to date;
- **storage limitation** – making sure you do not keep any Personal Data for longer than you need;

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- **integrity and confidentiality (security)** - putting in place organisational and technical measures to ensure that the Personal Data is kept secure;
- **accountability** - taking responsibility for what you do with Personal Data and how you comply with the other principles.

3.2 The College will ensure it complies with the data protection principles by:

- only processing Personal Data where an appropriate legal basis to do so exists and only in order to meet the College's operational needs or fulfil legal requirements;
- being clear with individuals whose Personal Data we process as to how we store it, what we do with it and why;
- taking steps to ensure that Personal Data is up to date and accurate;
- establishing appropriate retention periods for any Personal Data held;
- ensuring that Data Subjects' rights (see section 10) can be appropriately exercised including responding to any valid Subject Access Requests promptly and in any event within one month of receiving them (unless limited exceptions apply);
- regularly reviewing data protection procedures and guidelines within the organisation;
- adopting national data protection best practice, including incorporation of appropriate learning from any published ICO data protection and/or European Data Protection Board (EDPB) guidance;
- ensuring that all staff are made aware of good practice in data protection and providing adequate training for all staff responsible for processing Personal Data;
- appointing a Data Protection Officer who is responsible for data protection compliance and who is a point of contact for all data protection issues (see section 8);
- sharing information where required by law and where approved information sharing agreements are in place and when agreed processes have been followed.

## 4. PRIVACY BY DESIGN AND DEFAULT

4.1 The College will ensure that data protection principles are taken into account throughout the process of designing a new process, product, policy or services, rather than treating it as an afterthought. This means assessing carefully and implementing appropriate technical and organisational measures and procedures from the outset to ensure the processing complies with the law and protects the rights of the Data Subjects. This process is known as "privacy by design and default".

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- 4.2 The College will also ensure mechanisms are in place to ensure that, by default, only Personal Data which are necessary for each specific purpose are processed. This includes ensuring that only the minimum amount of Personal Data is collected and processed for a specific purpose; that the extent of processing is limited to that necessary for each purpose; the Personal Data is stored no longer than necessary, and access is restricted to that necessary for each purpose.

## 5. LAWFUL BASIS FOR PROCESSING AND SHARING PERSONAL DATA

- 5.1 Under the UK GDPR and DPA 2018 you must have a lawful basis for processing and or sharing Personal Data with other organisations. Lawful bases permitted by the UK GDPR are:

### 1. **Consent** of the Data Subject.

According to the ICO, genuine consent is defined as “...any **freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous** indication of the Data Subject's agreement to the processing of Personal Data relating to him or her, such as by a written statement, including by electronic means, or an oral statement.

This could include ticking a box [“positive opt in”] when visiting an internet website, choosing technical settings for information society services or another statement or conduct which clearly indicates in this context the Data Subject's acceptance of the proposed processing of his or her Personal Data. Silence, pre-ticked boxes or inactivity should not therefore constitute consent.”

In some circumstances, where the processing is required in order to comply with a legal or statutory obligation (for instance, reporting requirements to the ESFA or DfE), consent, as a basis of processing, may not apply, and a Data Subject cannot give or withdraw their consent to that processing.

- ### 2. **Performance of a contract** - You can rely on performance of a contract if:
- a) you have a contract with someone and need to process their Personal Data to comply with your obligations as part of that contract; or
  - b) you do not yet have a contract with someone, but they have asked you to do something as an initial step (for example, provide a quote), with a view to possibly entering into a contract with them later and you need to process their Personal Data to do so.
- ### 3. **Legal obligation**, ie where the processing is necessary to comply with a common law or statutory obligation (Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, etc).
- ### 4. Where the processing or sharing of Personal Data is necessary in the Data Subject's “**vital interests**”, ie in the event of an emergency and it is not possible to obtain the Data Subject's consent, where they may be injured and unable to give consent. If you can reasonably protect the person's vital interests in another less intrusive way,

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however, this basis will not apply;

5. **Public task** – where it is necessary to process Personal Data ‘in the exercise of official authority’ (this covers public functions and powers that are set out in law) or to perform a specific task in the public interest that is set out in law. It is most relevant to public authorities; but it can apply to any organisation that exercises official authority or carries out tasks in the public interest. You do not need a specific statutory power to process Personal Data, but your underlying task, function or power must have a clear basis in law; and/or
6. **Legitimate interests** is the most flexible of the six lawful bases for processing, and could theoretically apply to any type of processing carried out for any reasonable purpose; but you cannot assume it will always be the most appropriate. It is likely to be most appropriate where you use people’s Personal Data in ways they would reasonably expect and which have a minimal privacy impact, or where there is a compelling justification for the processing, for instance, to prevent fraud, or for security.

## 6. WHY THE COLLEGE PROCESSES PERSONAL DATA

- 6.1. The College needs to process certain information (“Personal Data”) about its employees, students, external contractors, suppliers and other third parties for a number of purposes, such as, but not limited to the following:
  - a) providing education, support and general advice services for students;
  - b) for enrolment purposes and to record and track a student’s learning journey, once their application to the College has been successful;
  - c) to maintain Learner Profiles and records of work for each student;
  - d) arranging student travel or accommodation;
  - e) providing catering services;
  - f) organising offsite activities or student work experience and organising conferences at the College;
  - g) handling student funding and bursaries and for safeguarding purposes;
  - h) promoting the College and its services (marketing, promotional materials, photographs of students around campus, etc);
  - i) for insurance purposes;
  - j) processing of financial transactions (payment for offsite activities, accommodation, etc);
  - k) processing of payroll, invoicing and for administrative reasons, in respect of the

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functioning and governance of the College and College properties, including recruitment and provision of staff contracts;

- l) supporting and managing employees;
- m) collection of monies due to the College;
- n) use of CCTV to maintain the security of the College's premises and for preventing and investigating crime;
- o) to maintain a register of the College's interests;
- p) to maintain accident records and to otherwise comply with health and safety legislation;
- q) complaints handling;
- r) and to otherwise fulfill its statutory obligations as an educational institution under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 and other applicable legislation.

6.2 Further details as to why the College processes Personal Data including Special Categories of Personal Data and how long it retains that information for and why are set out in the College's Staff, Student, Student Recruitment and Marketing and Visitor Privacy Statements and the College's Data Retention Policy, available at <https://www.askham-bryan.ac.uk/publication-scheme-data-protection/>

## 7. WHY THE COLLEGE SHARES PERSONAL DATA

- 7.1 The College is required by law to share some Personal Data with certain third parties, such as the ESFA (Education and Skills Funding Agency) (as a condition of the College's funding), local authorities (who are under an obligation to ensure that young people aged 16 – 18, where possible, do not become NEET, i.e. Not in Education, Employment, or Training), OfS (Office for Students), Ofsted, Student Loans Company, Higher Education Statistics Agency ("HESA") and awarding bodies.
- 7.2 In most cases, the College is under a legal or statutory obligation to share this information.
- 7.2 The College may also need to share Personal Data to provide certain non-core services to students, such as transport, catering, offsite activities, etc
- 7.4 In other instances, the College will only share Personal Data with an individual's consent. That consent can be withdrawn at any time; but withdrawing consent could have implications for the provision of that service.
- 7.5 Where appropriate, the College will first enter into a Data Sharing Agreement with the other organisation, to ensure that the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects' affected by the sharing are properly protected.

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### Safeguarding

- 7.5 Information about an individual may, however, be shared with appropriate authorities such as the Police and Social Services, without a Data Sharing Agreement first being in place, where in the circumstances, the College deems it is necessary or justified, for instance, for safeguarding purposes.
- 7.6 The College has a legal obligation to ensure the safety and wellbeing of its students whilst at the College. This duty is typically referred to as “Safeguarding”.
- 7.7 Essentially it is about keeping children and vulnerable adults safe; looking for signs of possible abuse, neglect, etc, and raising that with the appropriate authorities if serious enough.
- 7.8 If there is any conflict between the obligations due under data protection legislation and the obligations under Safeguarding, then the obligations under Safeguarding “trump” the obligations under data protection legislation.**

## 8. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 8.1 The College is the Controller under data protection legislation for the Personal Data it processes for its own purposes (as set out at section 6). In some instances, it will be a Joint Controller or Controller in Common with other organisations, such as the ESFA (“Education and Skills Funding Agency”) and DfE (“Department for Education”).
- 8.2 A “Controller” is the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of Personal Data. “A Processor” is a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes Personal Data on behalf of the Controller and under their authority/express instructions.

### Data Protection Officer

- 8.3 The College’s Data Protection Officer (DPO) is responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy and the College’s other data protection policies and procedures (see section 14), and advising the College generally on matters relating to data protection, and is assisted by the Legal and Compliance Adviser and Head of IT.
- 8.4 The College’s DPO is Judith Clapham, Director of Governance and the Clerk to the Corporation. Judith can be contacted on [judith.clapham@askham-bryan.ac.uk](mailto:judith.clapham@askham-bryan.ac.uk) . Data protection queries can also be sent to [DataProtection@askham-bryan.ac.uk](mailto:DataProtection@askham-bryan.ac.uk) .
- 8.5 The DPO is also responsible for:
- acting as primary contact on any data protection queries;
  - acting as primary contact for Data Subjects and the UK’s Supervisory Authority, the ICO (“Information Commissioner’s Office”);

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- approving responses to Subject Access Requests;
- monitoring the completion of mandatory data protection training for all staff (assisted by line managers).

### Employee responsibilities

8.6 All staff have individual responsibility for ensuring they comply with this Policy and the College's other data protection policies and procedures (see section 14).

8.7 All staff will also:

- observe all forms of guidance, codes of practice and procedures about the collection, sharing, handling and use of Personal Data;
- only collect and process information in accordance with the purpose for which it is required to be used by the College to meet its statutory requirements and business needs;
- ensure the information is destroyed when no longer required, in line with the College's Data Retention Policy and Procedure;
- upon receipt of a request by or on behalf of an individual for information held about them (Subject Access Request), immediately refer any such requests to the College's Legal and Compliance Adviser to respond to, as per the College's Subject Access Request Policy and Procedure;
- understand that breaches of this Policy may result in scrutiny by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) with the potential for fines to be levied and accompanying reputational damage;
- ensure they successfully complete their mandatory training.

### Staff training

8.8 To ensure all staff understand their obligations and Data Subjects' rights under data protection legislation, in particular under the UK GDPR and under the Data Protection Act 2018, all staff are required to undertake mandatory annual data protection training and mandatory data protection training will also form part of the induction process for all new employees.

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## 9. DATA BREACH NOTIFICATION

- 9.1 In the event of a “Data Breach”, defined as “a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, Personal Data”, staff will immediately alert the DPO, Legal and Compliance Adviser and Head of IT, who will need to investigate the circumstances of the Data Breach and assess the potential damage that could be caused to the affected Data Subject(s).
- 9.2 A Data Breach can have a range of adverse effects on individuals, which include emotional distress, and physical and material damage. Some Data Breaches will not lead to risks beyond possible inconvenience to those who need the data to do their job. Other Data Breaches can significantly affect individuals whose Personal Data has been compromised.
- 9.3 Examples of a Data Breach are:
- access by an unauthorised third party (such as a hacker);
  - sending Personal Data to an incorrect recipient (perhaps by sending an email to the wrong person or by sending post to the wrong address);
  - loss or theft of personal devices (such as a mobile or laptop) containing Personal Data;
  - alteration of Personal Data without permission;
  - loss of availability of Personal Data; and/or,
  - where Personal Data is accessed by someone without the proper authorisation and or that person then passes on that information to someone else.
- 9.4 A Data Breach is therefore not limited to just loss or theft of Personal Data.
- 9.5 **If the College’s Data Protection Officer considers that there is a high risk of the Data Breach adversely affecting Data Subject(s)’ rights and freedoms, then the Information Commissioner’s Office (“ICO”) must also be informed of the Data Breach.**
- 9.6 Overall responsibility for investigating Data Breaches rests with the College’s Data Protection Officer who may delegate the investigation or aspects of the investigation to the Head of IT and or Legal and Compliance Adviser, as appropriate.
- 9.7 Staff involved in the breach will be required to cooperate in that investigation. Failure to cooperate could lead to disciplinary action.
- 9.8 Please see the College’s Data Breach Reporting Policy and Data Breach Reporting Procedure for further details, at <https://www.askham-bryan.ac.uk/publication-scheme-data-protection/>

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## 10. SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUALS RIGHTS

10.1 Together with the UK GDPR, the UK GDPR and DPA 2018 create certain rights for individuals (also known as “Data Subjects”). Some of these rights existed previously, under the Data Protection Act 1998; but others are new and some have been expanded upon.

10.2 A Data Subject under the UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 has the following rights:

1. the right to be **informed** – the right for a Data Subject to be told what Personal Data an organisation processes about them and why and how long that information will be held for before it is anonymised (or pseudonymised) or deleted or destroyed;
2. the right of **access** – a right to submit a request, known as a Subject Access Request, to ask what information an organisation holds about that individual and to be provided with a copy of that information. Unlike under the Data Protection Act 1998, the deadline for responding to such a request is now one month starting the day you receive the request (as opposed to 40 days) and no fee is now chargeable for responding to a Subject Access Request;
3. the right to **rectification** – a right to have inaccurate or incomplete Personal Data rectified. In some circumstances, an organisation can refuse a request for rectification, but usually only where the organisation considers the request manifestly unfounded or excessive, taking into account whether the request is repetitive in nature;
4. the right to **erasure** – a right to deletion or removal of Personal Data where there is no compelling reason for its continued processing (although this only applies in certain circumstances; it is not an absolute right);
5. the right to **restrict processing** – a right to limit the way an organisation processes an individual’s Personal Data where the individual contests the accuracy of that data or for instance when processing is unlawful and the individual opposes erasure and requests restriction instead. This is not an absolute right and the organisation is still entitled to *store* that Personal Data;
6. the right to **data portability** – the right of a Data Subject to be given a copy of any Personal Data held by an organisation in a “commonly used and machine-readable” format, so that they can transfer that data to another organisation. This is likely to have limited application here at the College and is usually only available where someone is transferring from one service provider, such as a utility company, to another and also depends on the legal basis for processing;
7. the right to **object** – the right to object to the processing of an individual’s Personal Data, unless the organisation can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds for the processing, which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the individual, or the processing is for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims;

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8. **rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling** – automated decision making and profiling is the process whereby Personal Data is used to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to an individual, such as their work or economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, etc to assist, for instance, with direct marketing to that individual.

Automated decision making and profiling is unlikely to apply here at the College and usually applies where pre-programmed algorithms or other criteria are used to make a decision, without human involvement.

An example would be, you apply for a loan from a bank or building society using the bank or building society's online loan calculator. If you are turned down for that loan, it is because a program or algorithm made that decision, as opposed to an actual human being. As such, you have a right to challenge that decision.

- 10.2 Please see the College's Subject Access Request Policy and Data Subject Rights Policy for further details, at <https://www.askham-bryan.ac.uk/publication-scheme-data-protection/>

## 11. OVERRIDING OBJECTIVE

- 11.1 At all times, the rights of the individual are paramount.
- 11.2 When processing and or sharing any Personal Data, staff must ask themselves, "is the use of this Personal Data in this way consistent with the reasons it came into our possession in the first place?"
- 11.3 If the answer is in the negative, then staff should stop the processing and seek further advice from either the College's Data Protection Officer (see 8.3 or 12.1, below) or Legal and Compliance Adviser, before processing the Personal Data any further.

## 12. COMPLAINTS

- 12.1. Any person who considers that any of the College's data protection policies and or procedures have not been followed should raise the matter with the College's Data Protection Officer by contacting [judith.clapham@askham-bryan.ac.uk](mailto:judith.clapham@askham-bryan.ac.uk) or by emailing [DataProtection@askham-bryan.ac.uk](mailto:DataProtection@askham-bryan.ac.uk) . Alternatively, they may wish to make a formal complaint. Details of the College's Customer Service and Complaints Policy are available on the College's website (<https://www.askham-bryan.ac.uk/publication-scheme-customer-services/>) and or on request.
- 12.2. If an individual makes a complaint to the College and is not satisfied with the College's response, they may then wish contact the Information Commissioner's Office (or "ICO"), the UK's supervisory authority, at <https://ico.org.uk/concerns/> and make a formal complaint. The College is registered with the Information Commissioner's Office ("ICO"). The Registration Number is Z6170811. Renewal of the registration takes place annually on 22 January.

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- 12.3. **Please note that the ICO is unlikely to investigate a complaint without an individual first having made a complaint to the College and exhausting the College's own internal complaints procedure first.**

### 13. MONITORING AND REVIEW

- 13.1 The Director of Governance will maintain oversight of the effectiveness of these arrangements. This policy and the implementation arrangements which underpin it will be reviewed annually by the Director of Governance and Legal and Compliance Adviser.

### 14. SUPPORTING/RELATED DOCUMENTS

- 14.1 This policy is supplemented by the following policies and procedures which should be referred to if and when the situation arises:

Subject Access Request Policy

Subject Access Request Procedure (internal use only)

Data Sharing Policy

Data Sharing Procedure (internal use only)

Data Retention Policy

Data Retention Procedure (internal use only)

Breach Detection and Reporting Policy

Breach Detection and Reporting Procedure (internal use only)

Data Subject Rights Policy

Data Subject Rights Procedure (internal use only)

CCTV Policy

CCTV Procedure (internal use only)

PECR Policy

Environmental Information Regulations Policy

Environmental Information Regulations Procedure (internal use only)

Environmental Information Regulations Guidance - Responding to Requests (internal use only)

Freedom of Information Act Policy

Freedom of Information Act Procedure (internal use only)

Freedom of Information Act Guidance (internal use only)

Information Security Policy

Online Safety Policy

Online Safety Procedure (internal use only)

Data Classification Policy (internal use only)

Data Privacy Impact Assessment Guidance (internal use only)

Information System Owner Processes (internal use only)

Key Partners and Suppliers (Data Protection Compliance) (internal use only)

Mobile Device Policy (internal use only)

Clear Desk and Clear Screen Policy (internal use only)

Staff Privacy Statement

Student Privacy Statement

Visitors Privacy Statement

Student Recruitment and Marketing Privacy Statement

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## **15. RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

15.1 In all aspects of this policy the College will comply with the following legislation:

Data Protection Act 2018

UK General Data Protection Regulation

Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003

Codes of Practice of the Information Commissioner's Office

Freedom of Information Act 2000

Environmental Information Regulations 2004

Human Rights Act 1998

Equality Act 2010

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