

RECORD RETENTION PROCEDURE & SCHEDULE



RECORD RETENTION PROCEDURE & SCHEDULE

Newcastle upon Tyne Royal Grammar School

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INTRODUCTION

The School handles and stores information about identifiable, living people and we are legally obliged to protect that information.

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) the length of document retention is a question of relevance and purpose, as well as data security.

It does, however, have strict rules about use and storage of personal data generally with the practical effect of requiring more dynamic, efficient and secure storage systems. Under the General Data Protection Regulations 2018 and the Data Protection Act 2018, we must:

- Only collect information that we need for a specific purpose.
- Keep it secure and accessed only by those with reason to view it.
- Be transparent and accountable as to what we hold.
- Understand and explain the reasons why we hold data which also means keeping records that explain how decisions around personal data are made.
- Ensure it is relevant and up-to-date.
- Only hold as much as we need, and only for as long as we need it.
- Be prepared to respond more quickly to subject access requests.
- · Be able to amend, delete or transfer data promptly upon any justified request, or



otherwise prepared to explain why we will not.

Be able to audit how someone's personal data was collected and when.

This record retention procedure and schedule contains recommended retention periods for the different record series created and maintained by RGS in the course of its business. The schedule refers to all information regardless of the media in which it is stored.

Some of the retention periods are governed by statute. Others are guidelines following best practice. Every effort has been made to ensure that these retention periods are compliant with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulations 2018 and the Data Protection Act 2018.

IICSA, Child protection and document retention

In the light of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), former Chair Dame Lowell Goddard's forceful statements, and various high-profile safeguarding cases, there is an emphasis currently being placed on long-term, lifetime or even indefinite keeping of full records related to incident reporting. Many will be extending this rule to all personnel and student files on a *safety first* basis.

In the current climate, there should not be any deletion of historic staff and student files, or any material potentially relevant for future cases, even if it has been held for long periods already. Data protection issues should never put child safety at risk, nor take precedence over the general prevention and processing of safeguarding claims.

THE PURPOSE OF THE RECORD RETENTION PROCEDURE & SCHEDULE

Under the General Data Protection Regulations 2018 and the Data Protection Act 2018, organisations are required to maintain a record retention procedure and schedule listing the record series which the School creates in the course of its business. The record retention procedure and schedule lays down the length of time which the record needs to be retained and the action which should be taken when it is of no further administrative use.

There are still legal considerations in respect of retention of records and documents which must be borne in mind. These include:

- Statutory duties and government guidance relating to schools, including for safeguarding;
- Disclosure requirements for potential future litigation;
- Contractual obligations;
- The law of confidentiality and privacy; and

These will inform not only minimum and maximum retention periods, but also what to keep and who should be able to access it.

Members of staff are expected to manage their current record keeping systems using the record retention procedure and schedule and to take account of the different kinds of retention periods when they are creating new record keeping systems.

The record retention procedure and schedule refers to all information, regardless of the media in which they are stored.



BENEFITS OF A RECORD RETENTION PROCEDURE & SCHEDULE

There are a number of benefits which arise from the use of a complete record retention procedure and schedule:

- Members of staff can be confident about destroying information at the appropriate time
- Information which is subject to Data Protection legislation will be available when required.
- The School is not maintaining and storing information unnecessarily.

MEANING OF RECORD

In these guidelines, *record* means any document or item of data which contains evidence or information relating to the School, its staff or students. Some of this material, but not all, will contain personal data of individuals as defined in the GDPR.

The GDPR applies to *personal data* meaning any information relating to an identifiable person who can be directly or indirectly identified in particular by reference to an identifier.

This definition provides for a wide range of personal identifiers to constitute personal data, including name, identification number, location data or online identifier.

The GDPR applies to both automated personal data and to manual filing systems where personal data are accessible according to specific criteria.

An obvious example of personal data would be the Single Central Record or a student file; however, a *record* of personal data could arise simply by holding an email on the School's systems.

Many, if not most, new and recent records will be created, received and stored electronically. Others (such as certificates, registers, or older records) will be original paper documents. The format of the record is less important than its contents and the purpose for keeping it.

Digital records

Digital records can be lost or misappropriated in huge quantities very quickly.

Emails (whether they are retained electronically or printed out as part of a paper file) are also *records* and may be particularly important: whether as disclosable documents in any litigation, or as representing personal data of the sender (or subject) for data protection / data privacy purposes. Again, however, the format is secondary to the content and the purpose of keeping the document as a record.

Where voicemails relate to the categories and types of information in Section 6 above, a note should be taken of the date, time and content of the voicemail and the appropriate retention period applied. If the voicemail has been stored electronically, the same requirements apply for emails above. Voicemails that do not fall into one of these categories or type may be deleted.

It is also worth remembering that a digital document's original metadata may indicate the date of its creation, its author or the history of its changes: so it is important that this information is preserved.

Paper records

Under the GDPR, paper records includes organised, and/or indexed files, such that personal information relating to a certain individual is readily accessible. By way of example, an



alphabetical personnel file split into marked dividers will likely fall under this category: but a note in a notebook may not.

However, when personal information is contained on print-outs taken from electronic files, this data has already been processed by the School and falls under the GDPR. Remember: the GDPR is only one consideration in retaining records, so it is preferable to keep paper documents ordered and accessible.

STORAGE, SECURITY & REVIEW OF RECORDS

All staff should ensure, as a minimum, the following:

- That records whether electronic or hard copy are stored SECURELY as above, including if possible with encryption, so that access is available only to authorised persons and the records themselves are available when required and (where necessary) searchable.
- That important records, and large or sensitive personal databases, are not taken home or – in respect of digital data – carried or kept on portable devices (whether CDs, data sticks, mobiles or handheld electronic tablets), and accessed in line with the RGS's IT USE POLICY.
- Staff can use remote access tools such as Citrix, Foldr and Office365, however, they
 should not download files to personal devices and use the online editing tools if
 required. If staff are using personal devices to access data, they should ensure that
 the device is protected with a password and entry to the access tools is by password
 every time and not included in automatic password apps. Two Factor Authentication
 should be used when accessing school databases remotely if available.
- That arrangements with external storage providers whether physical or electronic (in any form, but most particularly cloud-based storage) – are supported by **robust** contractual arrangements providing for security and access.
- That reviews are conducted on a regular basis, in line with the guidance below, to
 ensure that all information being kept is still relevant and, in the case of personal
 data, necessary for the purposes for which it is held (and if so, that it is accurate
 and up-to-date).
- That all destruction or permanent erasure of records should be recorded and if undertaken by a third party, is carried out securely with no risk of the re-use or disclosure, or re-construction, of any records or information contained in them.
- Records to be archived should be clearly labelled and a list of the records made. The
 records should then be passed to the Bursar for storage.

This is particularly important in respect of the School's specific legal obligations under the GDPR. However, they amount to common sense rules even where personal data is not directly involved.

WHAT TO DO WITH RECORDS ONCE THEY HAVE REACHED THE END OF THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE LIFE

Destruction of records

Unless you deal with financial or personal matters (e.g. staff or students), only a small proportion of the records you produce will be confidential.

Any record produced by the School which is not in the public domain and which contains information on identifiable individuals should, however, be treated as confidential.



Where records have been identified for destruction they should be disposed of in an appropriate way. All records containing personal information, or sensitive policy information should be shredded before disposal. Any other records should be bundled up and disposed of to a waste paper merchant or disposed of in other appropriate ways.

GDPR requires organisations to maintain records on several things such as processing purposes, data sharing and retention, including destruction. Members of staff should record at least:

- File reference (or other unique identifier);
- File title (or brief description);
- Number of files;
- The name of the authorising officer.

This could be kept in an Excel spreadsheet or other database format. A template is provided in Appendix A.

Under the Act, the individual handling or processing confidential personal data is personally responsible for the proper disposal of such data.

Do not leave sacks containing confidential waste in corridors.

A note on secure disposal of documents

For confidential, sensitive or personal information to be considered securely disposed of, it must be in a condition where it cannot either be read or reconstructed. Skips and regular waste disposal will not be considered secure.

Paper records should be shredded using a cross-cutting shredder; CDs/DVDs/diskettes should be cut into pieces. Hard-copy images, AV recordings and hard disks should be dismantled and destroyed.

Where third party disposal experts are used they should ideally be supervised but, in any event, under adequate contractual obligations to the School to process and dispose of the INFORMATION.

Transfer of records to the Archives

Where records have been identified as being worthy of permanent preservation, arrangements should be made with the Bursar to transfer the records to the Archives. A list of the records sent to the Archives should be created to include the information above. See the RGS Archives Policy and RGS Collections Policy for more details.

Transfer of information to other media

Where lengthy retention periods have been allocated to records, members of staff may wish to consider converting paper records to other media such as microform or digital media. The lifespan of the media and the ability to migrate data where necessary should always be considered.

CONTACTS

All questions about this procedure should be directed to the Bursar.

LINKS TO OTHER SCHOOL POLICIES



This policy should read in conjunction with the following related policies: *Privacy Notice, RGS Archives Policy* and *RGS Collections Policy*.



RECORD RETENTION PROCEDURE & SCHEDULE

9.1 Child Protection

The retention and use of records relating to child protection matters concerning learners, and child protection allegations against staff requires specific guidance in this schedule.

Basic file description	Data holder	Statutory provisions	Retention period [operational]	Action at the end of the administrative life of the record		
Child Protection files	PD	Education Act 2002, s175, related guidance "Keeping Children Safe in Education", September 2016	If no concerns DOB + 25 years If referral made Indefinitely	SHRED	Child Protection information must be copied and sent under separate cover to new school/college whilst the child is still under 18. Where a child is removed from roll to be educated at home, the file should be copied to the Local Authority.	
Allegation of a child protection nature against a member of staff, including where the allegation is unfounded	PD	Employment Practices Code: Supplementary Guidance 2.13.1 (Records of Disciplinary and Grievance) Education Act 2002 guidance " Keeping Children Safe in Education", September 2016 part 4	35 years or indefinitely	SHRED	Employment Practices Code: Supplementary Guidance 2.13.1 (Records of Disciplinary and Grievance "Records of allegations about workers who have been investigated and found to be without substance should not normally be retained once an investigation has been completed. There are some exceptions to this where for its own protection the employer has to keep a limited record that an allegation was received and investigated, for example, where the allegation relates to abuse and the worker is employed to work with children or other vulnerable individuals".	



9.2 Governors

Basic file description	Data holder	Statutory provisions	Retention period [operational]	Action at the end of the administrative life of the record		
Minutes						
• Principal set (signed)	Bursar		Permanent	Retain for 6 years from date of meeting	Transfer to Archives	
Inspection copies	Bursar		Date of meeting + 3 years	DESTROY		
Registers	Bursar		Permanent	Retain for 6 years from date of meeting	Transfer to Archives	
Reports	Bursar		Date of report + 6 years	Retain for 6 years from date of meeting	Transfer to Archives	
Instruments of Government	Bursar		Permanent	Retain in school while school is open	Transfer to Archives when the school has closed	
Trusts and Endowments	Bursar		Permanent	Retain in school whilst operationally required	Transfer to Archives	
Complaints files	SSS		Date of resolution of complaint + 6 years	Retain in school for the first six years Review for further retention in the case of contentious disputes Destroy routine complaints. Complaints alleging possible harm to a young person by a member of staff are covered in 6.1 above.		



9.3 Management

Basic file description	Data holder	Statutory provisions	Retention period [operational]	Action at the end of the administrative life of the record	
School development plans	SSS		Closure + 6 years	Review	Offer to the Archives
Minutes of the Senior Management Teams and other internal administrative bodies	SSS		Date of meeting + 5 years	Retain in the school for 5 years from meeting	Transfer to Archives [The appropriate archivist will then take a sample for permanent preservation]
Reports made by the Head or the Senior Leadership Team	SSS		Date of report + 3 years	Retain in the school for 5 years from meeting	Transfer to Archives [The appropriate archivist will then take a sample for permanent preservation]
Records created by staff with administrative responsibilities (except child protection records which are dealt with in section 6.1 above).	Individual Staff		Closure of file + 6 years	DESTROY If these records contain sensitive information they should be shredded	
Curriculum development	DoS		Current year + 3 years	DESTROY	



9.4 Students					
Basic file description	Data holder	Statutory provisions	Retention period [operational]	Action at the end of the admir	nistrative life of the record
Admission Details	AdO		Date of leaving + 7 years	Retain in the school for 7 years from the date of the last entry.	Transfer to the Archives
Admission Details for unsuccessful applicants	AdO		Within 6 months unless consent to retain received.	If consent received, retain until past last entry level SHRED	SHRED
Attendance registers	AtO		Date of register + 6 years	Retain in the school for 6 years from the date of the last entry.	Transfer to the Archives
Student files	HoY		DOB of the learner + 25 years	SHRED	
Student medical records	Nurse		DOB of the learner + 25 years	SHRED	
Special Educational Needs files, reviews and Individual Education Plans	PD		DOB of the learner + 35 years	SHRED	
Examination results (External and Internal)	DoS		Year of examinations + 7 years	DESTROY	Any certificates left unclaimed should be returned to the appropriate Examination Board
Disciplinary records	HoY		Date of leaving + 7 years	SHRED	
Any other records created in the course of contact with learners	HoY		Current year + 3 years	Review at the end of 3 years and either allocate a further retention period or DESTROY	
Live UCAS /careers docs/references	Careers		Date of leaving + 7 years	SHRED	
Archived UCAS/careers docs /references	SSS		Date of leaving + 7 years	SHRED	



9.5 Personnel **Basic file description** Data **Statutory provisions Retention period** Action at the end of the administrative life of the record holder [operational] Payroll, sick pay, HRO Financial Regulations Current year + 6 years SHRED maternity pay Staff Personal files HRO Termination + 7 years SHRED SHRED Interview notes and **HRO** Date of interview + 6 recruitment records months Pre-employment CM CRB quidelines Date of check + 6 SHRED This information should be placed months [by the designated member of on the personnel file if the vetting information applicant is successful and (including unsuccessful staff] managed according to the CRB checks) quidelines Records relating to Nurse Date of incident + 12 Review at the end of this period. In accident/injury at work years the case of serious accidents a further retention period will need to be applied SHRED Annual HRO Current year + 7 years Appraisal/assessment records Records held under HRO Last payment + 6 SHRED Retirement Benefits years Schemes (Information Powers) Regulations 1995 Medical records Nurse Termination + 7 years SHRED If there are any outstanding issues related to the individuals health then retain and review regularly.



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9.6 Health and Safety

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Basic file description	Data Holder	Statutory Provisions	Retention Period [operational]	Action at the end of the administrative life of the record			
Accessibility Plans	Bursar	Disability Discrimination Act	Current year + 6 years	DESTROY			
Accident Reporting		Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979 Regulation 25. Social Security Administration Act 1992 Section 8. Limitation Act 1980					
Adults - Accident records	Nurse		Date of accident + 4 years	SHRED			
• Children	Nurse		DOB + 25 years	SHRED			
COSHH	FM	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)	Current year + 10 years	Review [where appropriate an additional retention period may be allocated]			
PPE examination and test records	FM		5 years	DESTROY			
Fire Precautions log books	FM		Current year + 6 years	DESTROY			
Process of monitoring of areas where employees and persons are likely to have come in contact with asbestos	FM		Last action + 40 years	DESTROY			



9.6 Health and Safety (cont.) **Basic file description Statutory Provisions** Data Retention Action at the end of the administrative life of the record Holder Period [operational] Process of monitoring of FM Last action + 50 **DESTROY** areas where employees years and persons are likely to have come in contact with radiation Risk Assessments Bursar Date that DESTROY assessment superseded + 7 years Safe use of work FΜ Provision and use of Work Until the next **DESTORY** Equipment Regulations 1998 inspection or equipment equipment is disposed of Waste transfer notes FΜ 2 years from expiry SHRED and destruction of certificate certificates



9.7 Property **Basic file description** Data **Statutory Provisions Retention Period** Action at the end of the administrative life of the Holder [operational] record These should follow the property Title Deeds CM Offer to Archives Permanent СМ Retain until superseded then offer Offer to Archives Plans Permanent to archives before destruction Expiry of lease + 6 DESTROY CM Offer to Archives Leases years Current year + 3 Lettings Bursar **DESTROY** years Burglary, theft and vandalism Current year + 6 CM SHRED report forms years Maintenance log books FM Last entry + 10 **DESTROY** years Current year + 6 Contractors' Reports FM **DESTROY**

years



9.8 Administrative

Basic file description					strative life of the record
	Holder	Provisions	[operational]		
Employer's Liability certificate	СМ		Permanent whilst the school is open	Retain for 40 years after school has closed	
Inventories of equipment and furniture	FO		Disposal of last item + 6 years or date superseded + 6 years	DESTROY	
School brochure/prospectus	ComM		Current year + 3 years		Transfer to Archives [The appropriate archivist will then take a sample for permanent preservation]
Circulars (staff/parents/learners)	SSS		Current year + 1 year	DESTROY	
Newsletters, ephemera	ComM		Current year + 1 year	Review to see whether a further retention period is required	Transfer to Archives [The appropriate archivist will then take a sample for permanent preservation]
Visitors' book	SSS		Current year + 2 years	Review to see whether a further retention period is required	Transfer to Archives [The appropriate archivist will then take a sample for permanent preservation]
Old Novocastrian Association	DM		Permanent	Review to see whether a further retention period is required	Transfer to Archives [The appropriate archivist will then take a sample for permanent preservation]



9.9 Finance							
Basic file description	Data Holder	Statutory Provisions	Retention Period [operational]	Action at the end of the a	dministrative life of the record		
Finance information	Bursar/FO	Financial Regulations	Current year + 6 years	SHRED			

9.10 ISI/DfE							
Basic file description	Data Holder	Statutory Provisions	Retention Period [operational]	Action at the end of the administrative life of the record			
ISI reports and papers	СМ		Replace former report with any new inspection report	Review to see whether a further retention period is required	Transfer to Archives [The appropriate archivist will then take a sample for permanent preservation]		
Returns	СМ		Current year + 6 years	DESTROY			



Appendix A - Confidential and Non-Confidential Records

What is not confidential	What is confidential		
Any record or copy thereof which is already in the public domain e.g.	Any record which contains personal information about a living individual e.g.		
 Mission statements Charters Constitutions Ordinances Statutes Regulations Published directories Websites Published minutes Published reports Press releases Prospectuses Timetables Presentation materials Course guides and outlines Publicity material Blank examination papers (post exam) Theses (accepted) Data which has been anonymised Published surveys Magazines Published circulars 	 Questionnaire or other data collected under a guarantee of confidentiality. Correspondence or other documents which reveal the contact details or any financial details of a named living person, unless permission has been given to circulate the details. Correspondence or other documents which reveal personal details or pass comments on a named living person. Staff personnel records Discipline records Learner records Grant applications Job applications Interview notes Admissions records Redundancy records Sick pay records Maternity pay records Income tax and National Insurance returns Wages and salary records Accident books and records Health records Medical records Any record which, if made public before a certain period, may breach commercial confidentiality e.g. Contracts Tenders Purchasing records Maintenance records Insurance records Unpublished accounting records 		



Appendix B - Record Review/Disposal template

Record Description	Media Type	Review Date	Dispose / Retain	Reason for decision	Signature of Reviewer
	Record Description	Record Description Media Type	Record Description Media Type Review Date Review Date Review Date	Record Description Media Type Review Date Dispose / Retain Dispose / Retain Dispose / Retain Dispose / Retain Dispose / Retain	Record Description Media Type Review Date Dispose / Retain Reason for decision Image: Control of the con



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