



Holy Cross

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

Biometric Policy

‘I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full’ (John 10:10).

Legal Framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Data Protection Act 2018
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- DfE (2022) 'Protection of biometric information of children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2023) 'Data protection in schools'

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Key Points

- Schools and colleges that use pupils' biometric data must treat the data collected with appropriate care and must comply with the data protection principles as set out in the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) 2018
- Where the data is to be used as part of an automated biometric recognition system, schools and colleges must also comply with the additional requirements in sections 26 to 28 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- The School must ensure that each parent of a child is notified of the School's intention to use the child's biometric data as part of an automated biometric recognition system
- The written consent of at least one parent must be obtained before the data is taken from the child and used ie, 'processed'. This applies to all pupils in schools and colleges under the age of 18. In no circumstances can a child's biometric data be processed without written consent
- Schools and colleges must not process the biometric data of a pupil (under 18 years of age) where the child (whether verbally or non-verbally) objects or refuses to participate in the processing of their biometric data
- No parent has consented in writing to the processing
- A parent has objected in writing to such processing, even if another parent has given written consent

- Schools and colleges must provide reasonable alternative means of accessing services for those pupils who will not be using an automated biometric recognition system.

1. What is biometric data?

- 1.1 Biometric data means personal data resulting from specific technical processing relating to the physical, physiological or behavioural characteristics of a natural person, which allows or confirms the unique identification of that natural person, such as facial images or dactyloscopic data
- 1.2 The Information Commissioner considers all biometric information to be sensitive personal data as defined by the GDPR 2018; this means that it must be obtained, used and stored in accordance with that Regulation
- 1.3 The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 includes provisions which relate to the use of biometric data in schools and colleges when used as part of an automated biometric recognition system. These provisions are in addition to the requirements of the GDPR 2018

2. What is an automated biometric recognition system?

- 2.1 An automated biometric recognition system uses technology which measures an individual's physical or behavioural characteristics by using equipment that operates automatically (ie electronically). Information from the individual is automatically compared with biometric information stored in the system to see if there is a match in order to recognise or identify the individual
- 2.2 Biometric recognition systems can use many kinds of physical or behavioural characteristics such as those listed in 1.1 above

3. What does processing data mean?

'Processing' of biometric information includes obtaining, recording or holding the data or carrying out any operation or set of operations on the data including (but not limited to) disclosing it, deleting it, organising it or altering it. An automated biometric recognition system processes data when:

- a) Recording pupils' biometric data, for example, taking measurements from a fingerprint via a fingerprint scanner
- b) Storing pupils' biometric information on a database system
- c) Using that data as part of an electronic process, for example, by comparing it with biometric information stored on a database in order to identify or recognise pupils

4. The Biometric System and the Protection of Freedom Act, 2012

The School uses a biometric finger system in the catering facility. To comply with the above

legislation, the School must have written confirmation in order that the biometric information for each child may be processed.

5. Cashless Meals System

What is a cashless system?

This allows the system to recognise each individual pupil, hold individual cash balances, record cash spent and cash received, record where money is spent, on what food, on any specific date and time of day.

How are pupils recognised by the system?

Each pupil will have their fingerprint registered which will then be translated to an Alpha Numeric number, the image is then discarded, when used this will then enter them into the system programme and identify them by a number.

How is this then used to obtain a school meal?

The pupil simply places their finger on a scanner at the point of sale; a display will show the server the pupil's name, tutor group and current cash balance held within the system. The selected food items will be entered into the system from an itemised keyboard while the amount spent and the new cash balance will show on the display.

How is money entered into the system?

- a) By cash into an automatic cash revaluation terminal located in the main hall which is set to accept £20, £10, £5 notes and £2, £1, 50p & 20p coins.
- b) By credit/debit card using the on-line ParentPay (Parent Login) System.

How does the revaluation station work?

Firstly, the pupil places their finger on the scanner mounted on the revaluation station which will display the pupil's name and current cash balance held within the system.

At the second stage coins are inserted into the slot. Each incremental cash balance will show on the display. Press the button to tell the system that the transaction is completed.

How will the pupil be able to check what the current cash balance is held in the system at any one time?

- a) By using the revaluation station. Place a finger on the scanner to display the current cash balance. There is no need to deposit any money, just press the button to finish.

- b) Also, a remote display at the point of sale will show the new cash balance when the food service is finished.

Can the whole balance be spent in one day?

No, a daily spend limit of £5.00 is set for all pupils and no food above that limit can be bought unless parents have requested an increase. Parents can also ask for a lower limit to be set.

What if the pupil does not hold a sufficient cash balance one day to pay for a meal?

As before, no pupil is refused a meal because they have not brought their dinner money to school with them. The school will allow for the pupil to loan money for one day. However, just as before, the pupil would be expected to bring some money with them the next day to repay the loan and re-credit the system by using the revaluation station, or online. If this situation arises, a pupil should speak to a member of staff on duty. **DO NOT GO WITHOUT YOUR BREAK OR LUNCH NEEDS.**

What about pupils entitled to a ‘free school meal’?

The system works exactly the same for all pupils whether they pay or have a free school meal. All pupils have their own account to use in exactly the same way. The amount allocated for the free school meal will be entered into the system by the software daily and will be accessible at dinner break.

The system will then allow on a daily basis the required cash amount for each individual pupil to be allotted to their current cash balance. However, any under spend or missed dinner will be identified by the system and will not be added to the next day's balance.

The pupil can also add extra cash on to his or her balance in the system by using the revaluation station, to enable a greater daily spend on the meal than allocated by their free meal allowance. As this allowance can only be spent on a lunch, extra cash added into the system can also be used for break time snacks.

Will pupils have problems in using this system?

Some pupils may find it difficult to control their accounts for the first couple of weeks, but because of a daily spend limit, most learn this important life skill very quickly and will enjoy being in control of their account.

Will we be able to have any information on how the system is being used?

Reports can be obtained from the system giving comprehensive information on all aspects of use for each pupil. These reports can be for a specific day or between any dates you wish, they will be dated and timed to the minute, and can be obtained from the Catering Department.

Main Benefits

- Convenient way of paying for school meals
- No more looking for change every morning
- Healthy eating is encouraged
- Queuing times are reduced through increased speed of service
- Automatic free meal allocation with the pupil remaining anonymous
- Detailed reports to analyse all aspects of the use of the system
- Having control of pupil accounts by pupils teaches important lifeskills
- A more efficient delivery of service helps the caterer to provide wholesome, healthy and enjoyable meals at a low cost

Data Handling

Certain data will be held on the system to enable accurate operation. This will include your child's name, tutor group, photo, account balance and meal entitlement. In line with the new GDPR legislation that covers data protection and came into force in May 2018, I am informing you that details of how we securely hold data, for what purposes and for how long, is contained within our Privacy Notice, which may be found on the school website. If you have any concerns please contact the school.

6. Frequently Asked Questions

What information should schools provide to parents/pupils to help them decide whether to object or for parents to give their consent?

Any objection or consent by a parent must be an informed decision – as should any objection on the part of a child. Schools and colleges should take steps to ensure parents receive full information about the processing of their child's biometric data including a description of the kind of system they plan to use, the nature of the data they process, the purpose of the processing and how the data will be obtained and used. Children should be provided with information in a manner that is appropriate to their age and understanding.

What if one parent disagrees with the other?

Schools and colleges will be required to notify each parent of a child whose biometric information they wish to collect/use. If one parent objects in writing, then the school or college will not be permitted to take or use that child's biometric data.

How will the child's right to object work in practice – must they do so in writing?

A child is not required to object in writing. An older child may be more able to say that they object to the processing of their biometric data. A younger child may show reluctance to take part in the physical process of giving the data in other ways. In either case the school or college will not be

permitted to collect or process the data.

Are schools required to ask/tell parents before introducing an automated biometric recognition system?

Schools are not required by law to consult parents before installing an automated biometric recognition system. However, they are required to notify parents and secure consent from at least one parent before biometric data is obtained or used for the purposes of such a system. It is up to schools to consider whether it is appropriate to consult parents and pupils in advance of introducing such a system.

Do schools need to renew consent every year?

No. The original written consent is valid until such time as it is withdrawn. However, it can be overridden, at any time if another parent or the child objects to the processing (subject to the parent's objection being in writing). When the pupil leaves the school, their biometric data should be securely removed from the school's biometric recognition system.

Do schools need to notify and obtain consent when the school introduces an additional, different type of automated biometric recognition system?

Yes, consent must be informed consent. If, for example, a school has obtained consent for a fingerprint/fingertip system for catering services and then later introduces a system for accessing library services using iris or retina scanning, then schools will have to meet the notification and consent requirements for the new system.

Can consent be withdrawn by a parent?

Parents will be able to withdraw their consent, in writing, at any time. In addition, either parent will be able to object to the processing at any time but they must do so in writing.

When and how can a child object?

A child can object to the processing of their biometric data or refuse to take part at any stage – ie before the processing takes place or at any point after his or her biometric data has been obtained and is being used as part of a biometric recognition system. If a pupil objects, the school or college must not start to process his or her biometric data or, if they are already doing this, must stop. The child does not have to object in writing.

Will consent given on entry to school be valid until the child leaves that school?

Yes. Consent will be valid until the child leaves the school – subject to any subsequent objection to the processing of the biometric data by the child or a written objection from a parent. If any such objection is made, the biometric data should not be processed and the school or college must, in accordance with the GDPR, remove it from the school's system by secure deletion.

Can the school notify parents and accept consent via email?

Yes – as long as the school is satisfied that the email contact details are accurate and the consent received is genuine.

Will parents be asked for retrospective consent?

No. Any processing that has taken place prior to the provisions in the Protection of Freedoms Act coming into force will not be affected. Any school or college wishing to continue to process biometric data must have already sent the necessary notifications to each parent of a child and obtained the written consent from at least one of them before continuing to use their child's biometric data.

Does the legislation cover other technologies such a palm and iris scanning?

Yes. The legislation covers all systems that record or use physical or behavioural characteristics for the purpose of identification. This includes systems which use palm, iris or face recognition, as well as fingerprints.

Is parental notification and consent required under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 for the use of photographs and CCTV in schools?

No – not unless the use of photographs and CCTV is for the purposes of an automated biometric recognition system. However, schools and colleges must continue to comply with the requirements in the GDPR 2018 when using CCTV for general security purposes or when using photographs of pupils as part of a manual ID system or an automated system that uses barcodes to provide services to pupils. Depending on the activity concerned, consent may be required under the GDPR before personal data is processed. The Government believes that the GDPR requirements are sufficient to regulate the use of CCTV and photographs for purposes other than automated biometric recognitionsystems. Photo ID card systems, where a pupil's photo is scanned automatically to provide them with services, would come within the obligations on schools and colleges under sections 26 to 28 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, as such systems fall within the definition in that Act of automated biometric recognition systems.

Is parental notification or consent required if a pupil uses or accesses standard commercial sites or software which use face recognition technology?

The provisions in the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 only cover processing by or on behalf of a school or college. If a school or college wishes to use such software for school work or any school business, then the requirement to notify parents and to obtain written consent will apply. However, if a pupil is using this software for their own personal purposes then the provisions do not apply, even if the software is accessed using school or college equipment.

Updated: Summer 2025

Review date: Summer 2027