



GDPR

Your Rights – Our Responsibilities

1. The right to be informed

Individuals have the right to be informed about the collection and use of their personal data. This is a key transparency requirement under the GDPR. At Catherine Miller House, we'll tell you exactly what information we hold on file and what it's used for. Straight away.

2. The right of access

Residents / Authorised guardians have the right to access their personal data and supplementary information. The right of access allows individuals to be aware of and verify the lawfulness of the processing. We will give you full access to the information requested in a timely manner.

3. The right to rectification

The GDPR gives individuals the right to have personal data rectified. Personal data can be rectified if it is inaccurate or incomplete.

4. The right to erasure

The right to erasure is also known as 'the right to be forgotten'. The broad principle underpinning this right is to enable an individual to request the deletion or removal of personal data where there is no compelling reason for its continued processing.

5. The right to restrict processing

Individuals have a right to 'block' or suppress processing of personal data. When processing is restricted, you are permitted to store the personal data, but not further process it. You can retain just enough information about the individual to ensure that the restriction is respected in future.

6. The right to data portability

The right to data portability allows individuals to obtain and reuse their personal data for their own purposes across different services. It allows them to move, copy or transfer personal data easily from one IT environment to another in a safe and secure way, without hindrance to usability.

7. The right to object

Individuals have the right to object to: processing based on legitimate interests or the performance of a task in the public interest/exercise of official authority (including profiling); direct marketing (including profiling); and processing for purposes of scientific/historical research and statistics.

8. Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling.

The GDPR has provisions on - automated individual decision-making (making a decision solely by automated means without any human involvement); and profiling (automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain things about an individual). Profiling can be part of an automated decision-making process.

Catherine Miller Howell