



Records Retention and Disposal

Policy and Guidance

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Summary of changes

Amendment to 1.2: inclusion of The Data Use and Access Act 2025
 Amendments to 6.3 and 8.9: archive system to be put beyond use from January 2026
 Addition of 7.4: Azure account retention and deletion
 Removal of old 8.6 and new arrangements for recycling
 Addition of 8.15: IT hardware disposal

Policy

1 Purpose

1.1 The aims of this policy and the accompanying guidance are to:

- ensure that staff understand why the retention periods and disposal practices for VTS information are necessary and important
- clarify those periods and the procedures to be followed
- assist the VTS in conforming to Cabinet Office guidelines on data handling security.

1.2 This policy forms part of and supports our Information Security System (ISS).

1.3 Breaches of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA), the Data Use and Access Act 2025 (DUA) or the UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), can result in a penalty of up to £17.5million or the imposition of lesser non-financial measures, but would always inevitably damage the VTS's reputation. Compliance with the law and this policy is therefore very important.

1.4 The use of the Dynamics Appeals Management System and SharePoint (the document management system) elevates the importance of and the need for compliance with this policy.

2 Scope

2.1 This policy applies to all staff and members of the VTS Board. Compliance will be checked by the relevant Information Asset Owner (IAO) through spot checks. A list of current IAOs is at Appendix 1.

2.2 The requirement for Members of the Valuation Tribunal for England (VTE) to comply is managed by the President of the VTE.

2.3 This policy should be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the ISS, such as the following documents 'Information Security Policy, 'Email System Control', and 'System Backup'.

3 Background

3.1 Under the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the VTS is committed to having a retention policy, so that it has a clear and **consistent approach** to responding efficiently to information requests. Our retention policy sets out both the length of time the VTS holds data and also the status of the documents, for example, the VTS should not be put in the position of having to release a draft document that it holds, simply because it was retained beyond its useful life.

3.3 The GDPR requires the VTS (as a data controller) to review systematically what personal data it processes and to delete any that is no longer required. Personal data are defined as relating to:

“an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a

name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.”

Only in exceptional and justifiable circumstances should data be held indefinitely. Under the Third and Fourth Principles of the GDPR, the amount of data processed must not be excessive for the business requirement and the data must also be accurate.

3.4 Legislation and best practice provide requirements and guidelines relating to the periods for which certain types of documents should be retained¹, for example contracts, accounting records, employment records and appeal records. The guidance has been drawn up as a result of various research and consultation with managers.

4 Principles

4.1 A retention period normally starts when a process or transaction ends. For example, many financial records need to be kept for six years after the current financial year, and a tribunal decision for six years after the date of the last alteration to it.

4.2 The VTS rules and procedures are proportionate to the size of the organisation and the resources available. The general rule will be that any record is kept for at least the time period specified in any relevant legislation but may be kept beyond that where a known business requirement exists.

4.3 The business requirements include the need for simplicity and ease of disposal. Beyond an archive of governance documents, management information and HR records for pension purposes, potential future requests from external stakeholders are not taken into account in setting retention periods.

4.4 Records are kept enabling access and to provide information, so no purpose is served in retaining paper files.

4.5 As far as possible, the integrity of a folder should be maintained, with all its contents retained or disposed of together; this means that selective weeding is not necessary and should not be carried out according to anyone’s personal views. This should be borne in mind when setting up a new electronic file structure.

4.6 Electronic storage is always the preferred option. SharePoint, our document management system is in use for all appeal areas. This means that all documents received in paper format must be scanned for storing electronically. Retention periods have also been built into the SharePoint system to allow automatic deletion or archiving.

4.7 Wherever possible, retention and disposal will be built into each standard business process.

5 Help and feedback

¹ Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators’ Guide to Document Retention, ICSA 2004
Retention Guidelines for Local Authorities, Records Management Society 2003
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management> (accessed February 2013)

5.1 Any comments or queries about the Policy and Guidance should be sent to the VTS Data Protection Officer.

Guidance

6 Tribunal records

6.1 Retention periods are set out in Appendix 2. The legal requirements are set out in the Statutory Instrument² and are incorporated in Appendix 2. Beyond the statutory requirement, the President's instruction is that records relating to determined cases should be retained for four months after the date of the last amendment. This includes clerks' notes. The President issued an instruction to VTE Members³, in 2016, to securely dispose of any notes they have relating to a decision as soon as it has been issued, and since then, he has continued to state the importance of data protection within members' circulars. The four-month rule does not apply to paper versions of documents that have been scanned. See 6.2 below.

6.2 Guidance warns appellants that important original documents should not be sent to us and will not be returned. If documents are nonetheless sent in which would be costly or difficult to replace, (for example passports, certificates of birth/ death/ marriage), they must be returned to the sender by registered post. All other documents must be securely disposed of immediately after scanning.

6.3 All appeal decisions on Dynamics AMS meet the statutory requirement, retained no longer than six years from the last alteration of the decision. Currently, there is limited access to older records (up to 1999) on an archive system, however this will only be maintained up to 31 December 2025, after which it will be put beyond use.

6.4 Auto-delete rules for appeal documentation (appeal form, evidence bundles etc.) have been applied to Dynamics AMS in line with Appendix 2, however the appeal record and timeline will be retained for a limited period for NDR appeals*. CT appeal records and timeline will be kept indefinitely.

** NDR appeal records and timeline will be deleted after the next two rating lists have been completed, e.g. 2017 List appeal records to be kept during the 2023 and 2026 Lists but deleted once the 2029 List is introduced.*

6.5 The circumstances where information will be **excluded** from being auto-deleted are listed below:

- information about an appeal that is relevant to a complaint made within the first four months should be held for a further two years
- information about an appeal that is known to have been appealed to the High Court or the Upper Tribunal should be held until that case is finally determined (as it may be remitted back to the VTE)
- appeal information that has been requested as part of a subject access request (SAR) should be held for a further six years
- information relating to a review of a decision should be held until that case is finally determined

² The Valuation Tribunal for England (Council Tax and Rating Appeals) (Procedure) Regulations SI 2009 No 2269 – Regulation 41

³ Letter to VTE members 11/11/2016

7 Other records

7.1 Appendix 3 is a list of other types of more common legal, financial, employment and governance documents held by the VTS, together with the time periods for which they should be retained.

7.2 Staff and VTE Member details on CIPHR, the Members' Portal and on SAP should be synchronised on an ongoing basis, through communication between departments as changes are notified. The IAOs and relevant departments should also arrange to cleanse these databases at least once every two years~, supported by information received through:

- reminding staff to amend any changed details in their HR Self-Service records
- reminding VTE Members (on a quarterly basis) to review and update their personal details held on the Members' Portal
- checking current hearing and training venue use for the list on Dynamics AMS/member allocation portal (annually)

7.3 Changes to suppliers' details must be updated on SAP as they are notified.

~ FSSD have an agreement/policy in place with VTS covering vendor/supplier and customer data, and as part of a regular rhythm of review and cleanse, any vendor/supplier and customer data not used in the last two years is reviewed and either left live and selectable within SAP or specifically marked dormant in system terms.

7.4 Staff leaving employment of the VTS will have their account removed from the assigned Azure groups and the account itself must be retained for a period of six months before being deletion.

8 Disposal

8.1 A timetable for disposal is shown at Appendix 5 and it is the responsibility of IAOs to ensure these duties are allocated to staff. Compliance will be monitored through discussion with individual staff and spot checks.

8.2 Approval must be obtained from the relevant IAO before records not included in this policy are disposed of or destroyed. There is an electronic form for this purpose on the intranet (Forms Index/Corporate) which is shown as Appendix 4.

8.3 When records are disposed of or destroyed, this must be logged on the form by the person who carries it out. They then pass the form to the relevant IAO for certification. IAO signatures should be scanned signatures (providing that Finance already holds a copy of the signature).

Paper records

8.4 In the event that paper records are received in the post, these must be disposed of immediately after scanning to comply with this policy. The IAOs should ensure that these duties are allocated to specific staff.

8.5 The shredders must be used for all waste that is either marked 'confidential'/'sensitive'/'restricted' from whatever source or includes personal data.

This rule must be applied for tribunal records even though they are in the public domain.

8.6 Other non-confidential waste should be disposed of in the recycling bins.

8.7 Finance, HR and Corporate files for archiving off site should be brought to the attention of the relevant IAO who will arrange indexing as required, boxing up and collection by Iron Mountain.

Electronic records

8.8 The VTS still holds records over six years old, which may be accessed from an archive system. This will be put beyond use from January 2026. Guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO, 2014) notes the practical reality that it may not be possible for data in backups or archives to be deleted immediately on termination of a contract. Provided appropriate safeguards are in place, such as the data being put immediately beyond use, it may be acceptable that the data is not deleted immediately if the retention period is appropriate and the data is subsequently deleted as soon as possible. The ICO will be satisfied that information has been 'put beyond use', if not actually deleted, provided that the data controller holding it:

- is not able, or will not attempt, to use the personal data to inform any decision in respect of any individual or in a manner that affects the individual in any way
- does not give any other organisation access to the personal data
- surrounds the personal data with appropriate technical and organisational security
- commits to permanent deletion of the information if, or when, this becomes possible

8.9 For other electronic data, files should be deleted regularly to comply with this policy. Electronic records should be double-deleted or overwritten. Thereafter, each member of staff should ensure that they regularly delete electronic records that they have received, copied or created, in line with the time limits shown in the Appendices. This is particularly important if staff have saved copies of policies or business processes in personal files, as they soon become out of date. Staff should instead rely on the intranet for the latest versions and not download them.

8.10 Staff must ensure that the electronic 'recycle bin' is emptied weekly.

8.11 The retention times apply not only to files on devices but also to files that have been downloaded onto laptops; these files must also be deleted in line with this policy.

8.12 Draft documents (such as minutes, decisions, business processes and reports) must be deleted once a final version has been approved.

8.13 Staff are responsible for their own email storage and deletion. This includes Outlook PST files. As far as possible, emails that are to be retained or that fall within the other subject categories of information should be moved from mailboxes and saved to the appropriate appeal record on Dynamics so that they are available to other colleagues and to meet FOI and SAR requests. The 'Deleted Items' email box should be emptied daily in response to the prompt shown when logging out. Personal and office calendars follow similar retention periods and should not contain sensitive personal data and any personal data must be kept to a minimum.

8.14 Data sent to third parties (for example the payroll provider), must be handled securely; this includes secure and prompt disposal. This requirement will be built into any contract and must be communicated to suppliers, to comply with the UK GDPR.

IT hardware

8.15 IT hardware containing organisational information assets must be disposed of securely when no longer required. This is in line with ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Control A.8.3.2.

8.16 Disposal methods shall ensure that all sensitive information is rendered irrecoverable, using approved techniques such as shredding, degaussing (the destruction of the data on a data storage device by removing its magnetism), or certified destruction via authorised vendors. Upon disposal of IT hardware, the roles and responsibilities regarding the disposal must be clearly defined, with all disposal actions documented to ensure an auditable record that addresses compliance with internal procedures, data protection requirements, and legal or regulatory obligations.

Appendix 1

Information Asset Owners

Data and information in paper and electronic form are treated as information assets for purposes of identifying the risks around their handling and security. The VTS has a number of information assets.

All records come within the Government's security guidelines to "manage and protect". Staff who manage and control these assets are deemed to be information asset owners (IAOs); as such they must ensure that areas of risk are addressed and if need be, highlighted in the relevant risk register. IAOs must also be aware of how information is manipulated over the network for their area of activity and responsibility.

The information assets and their IAOs are:

Dynamics AMS	IT Analyst
Windows/IT infrastructure	IT Analyst
SAP accounting system/integrated software	Finance Director
CIPHR staff and HR records	Head of HR & Training
Property (Estate)	Chief Executive
Records for appeals/operational inboxes	Planning Manager
VTE Members' database	Member Engagement Lead

As systems develop, obligations fall on each IAO to control information flows and monitor the purposes for which the information is used, internally and externally. This includes determining the appropriate retention periods for records in their area of responsibility, having regard to statutory requirements and best practice.

Each IAO has the added responsibility to report quarterly to the Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) and annually through an assurance statement confirming that all responsibilities and obligations on them have been treated in accordance with the VTS security policy framework (the ISS). The SIRO, appointed by the Board on behalf of the Cabinet Office, reports to and supports the Accounting Officer (Chief Executive) on matters of information assurance, handling data risk and monitoring information, in so far as these affect the organisation.

Appendix 2 – Tribunal records

Document	Period of Retention (electronic)	Comments
Appeal forms	4 months after last entry to decision or determination by higher court	
Incomplete appeal applications, awaiting further information	6 months	
Notices of acknowledgement, hearing, postponement/adjournment	4 months after last entry to decision or determination by higher court	
Hearing correspondence: postponement requests, parties' submissions/statements of case	4 months after last entry to decision or determination by higher court	Exclude from auto delete/archive to be flagged in Dynamics if related to a SAR, Complaints file, review of a decision or cases being appealed to the High Court or Upper Tribunal.
Draft decisions	Until final version issued	Draft versions must be deleted after final version approved
Judicial decision records: substantive appeal decisions, review decisions, consent orders, out of time decisions, strike out decisions, preliminary decisions and directions	6 years after last amendment - Statutory requirement	
Chairman's signed decision or emailed approval of draft decision	4 months after last amendment to decision or determination by higher court	
Clerks' notes	4 months after last entry to decision or determination by higher court	Exempt from disclosure under DPA 2018, Schedule 2, Part 2, 14(2)(b) <i>"GDPR provisions do not apply to personal data processed by a court or a tribunal acting in its judicial capacity."</i>
Members' notes	n/a. See 6.1 above.	
FTT / High Court decisions	IRIS (intranet) library – indefinitely	
Correspondence/emails/notes of phone calls relating to appeals	4 months after last entry to decision or determination by higher court	Exclude from auto delete/archive to be flagged in Dynamics if related to a SAR, Complaints file, review of a decision or cases being appealed to the High Court or Upper Tribunal.

Document	Period of Retention (electronic)	Comments
Undelivered notices	Up to 3 months	Efforts taken to redirect.

Dynamics appeal record and timeline to be retained indefinitely for CT appeals. For NDR appeals, Dynamics appeal record and timeline to be deleted after the next two rating lists have been completed

Appendix 3 – Other documents

Document	Period of Retention	Comments
Statistics (MI, Pis)	Permanent	
Emails – inbox and sent items Calendars	6 months for individuals’ ; 1 month for ‘office’; 3 months for ‘member’; 1 month for ‘travel’; leave calendar – 1 year	Any longer life suggests they should be stored in a named file
Timesheets (sign in sheets)	2 weeks	
Complaints registers and correspondence	2 years from latest correspondence	Only retain VTS-related correspondence
Disposal certificate	6 years plus the current financial year	
FOI and Data Protection		
Request Register; correspondence; disposal certificates	6 years	
Hospitality and gifts register	6 years	
Organisation/ governance records		
Major agreements of historical significance	Permanently	Example: protocols with DLUHC, VTE
Service level agreements	6 years after signing	Example: with VOA, BAs, MoJ
Property		
Deeds of title	Permanently or until property disposed of	
Leases and all records in acquisition	12 years after termination or resolution of dilapidations etc	
Negotiations where property is not acquired	Closure of negotiation + 6 years	
Planning consents and records of alterations	10 years	
Wayleave agreements; licences	12 years after expiry or disposal of property	
Records in disposal – surveys, dilaps etc	Disposal + 6 years	
Fitting out records	Next fit-out + 1 year or disposal of property	
Maintenance schedules and records, repairs records, inspections, fire certificates	When superseded, or completion + 2 years	
Health and safety inspection reports	When superseded or current + 5 years	
Asbestos inspections, registers, reports	40 years	

Document	Period of Retention	Comments
Removal of asbestos or other hazardous material	Removal + 5 years	
Finance		
Asset registers Depreciation registers	6 years after sale or disposal of asset or last asset in register	
Financial statements for – quarterly, annual reports monthly, periodic ad hoc	6 years Until cumulated into quarterly/annual reports 1 year	
Spending reviews	Permanently	Exceeds statutory requirement for historical/archive purposes
Grant funding records	Permanently	Exceeds statutory requirement for historical/archive purposes
Records of serious matters: theft, fraud, misappropriation, irrecoverable debts and overpayments, write-offs	10 years after action/investigation is completed	
Purchase order records Courier records Travel warrants	6 years 2 years 2 years	
Receipt books, post books, reconciliation sheets, revenue cash books, receipt cash books, invoices, debit notes, refunds, register of debts written off, register of refunds	6 years generally but only 2 years for petty cash and summary cash books	Value Added Tax Act 1994
Records required for NAO's value-for-money examinations	6 years	Unlikely to be a need to keep beyond first 5-year review, unless for own purposes
Tax		
Supporting documentation for tax returns and VAT	6 years after the end of the financial year in which the records were created	Retain until any tax return enquiry is complete. Value Added Tax Act 1994 s58 and Schedule 11, para 6

Document	Period of Retention	Comments
PAYE & NI returns	For PAYE records not required to be sent to the Inland Revenue, 3 years + current year	(Income Tax (PAYE) Regulation 2003, Reg 97); Finance Act 2010.
Indemnities, guarantees, loan agreements	6 years after expiry	
Banking Records		
Cheques, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, bank statements	2 years other than record of cheques drawn (6 years)	
Instructions to banks	6 years after ceasing to be effective	
Subscription records	6 years after cessation of membership	Companies Act 2006
Audit records		
Terms of reference	6 years	
Reports and action plans	6 years after completion of action	
Management letters	Permanent	
Vendor details	Unused archived by FSSD after 18 months; cleansed at 7 yrs	
Datasets	2 years plus current; older archived	
Employee Records since VTS formed		
Pension Records	Until age 100	
Job history including staff personal records: contract(s), Ts & Cs; previous service dates; pay and pension history, pension estimates, resignation/termination letters	Until age 100	
Job history: personal records of organisation's important executives	Permanently	for historical purposes
Current address details	6 years after employment ceases	
Qualifications, references	Until age 100	
Grievance proceedings records	Informal – 2 years from resolution* Formal – 6 years from resolution	*or earlier at aggrieved party's request
Disciplinary, oral/verbal, written, final warnings, appeals	Time periods specified in Staff Handbook	

Document	Period of Retention	Comments
Applications for jobs, interview notes – Recruitment/promotion panel Internal Where the candidate is unsuccessful Where the candidate is successful	2 years 2 years 1 year after notifying the unsuccessful candidate Until age 100 (as part of job history record)*	Exceed limits in the Discrimination Acts 1975 and 1986, Race Relations Act 1976 and Limitations Act 1980. Civil Service Appointments Commissioner requirement. * Exceeds statutory requirement as forms part of job history record
Payroll input forms, wages/salary records, overtime/bonus payments Payroll sheets, copies	6 years + current year 2 years	Taxes Management Act 1970
Payrolls/wages	6 years after employment ceases	
Bank details – current	6 years after employment ceases	
Loan, advances and overpayment records	6 years after repayment or write-off	
Annual leave records	2 years	
Expenses, T&S records	6 years	Archived off SAP after 18 months; cleansed every 7 years by FSSD
Sickness records Reports of home visits or from medical advisers; health declarations; fitness for work	Until age 100	Limitation Act 1980
Certificates and self-certificates unrelated to workplace injury; statutory sick pay forms	Until age 100	Exceeds statutory requirement as forms part of job history record
Papers relating to injury on duty	Until age 100	
Accident books	3 years from the date of each entry	Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regs 1979
Accident reports and correspondence	3 years after settlement	RIDDOR Regulations 1995 S7
Health and safety records – medical reports of those exposed to substances hazardous to health (lead, asbestos, compressed air) For ionising radiation	40 years from date of last entry 50 years from date of last entry or until the person reaches age 75	Personal injury actions must generally be commenced within 3 years of the injury. Exceeds statutory requirement for industrial injuries not capable of detection within that period (such as to exposure to hazardous substances, radiation)

Document	Period of Retention	Comments
Pregnancy/childbirth certification	1 year following return to work after pregnancy	Time limit for litigation
Parental leave	5 years from birth/adoption of child, or 18 years if the child receives disability allowance	
Maternity pay records and calculations	3 years after the end of the financial year to which records relate	Statutory Maternity Pay (General) Regs 1986
Redundancy details, payment calculations, refunds, notifications	6 years from redundancy	
Training and development records	6 years; employee keeps indefinitely	Evidence of successful development/competency
Organisational charts	Permanently	
Members' records		
Expenses, T&S records	6 years after appointment ends	Archived off SAP after 18 months; cleansed every 7 years by FSSD
Appointment, election, attendance records	6 years after appointment ends	
Declarations	6 years after appointment ends	
Policies and guidance	For staff and on intranet – until superseded; Corporate records retain permanently	Draft versions must be deleted when a final version is approved/issued
Business processes	Until superseded	
Project management documents - approved projects - rejected/deferred projects	10 years after close of project 5 years after close/deferral	Includes planning, initiation, business case, feasibility, post-implementation review and evaluation documents
Risk registers	5 years	
Minutes and Action points		
Board	Permanently	Historical archive
Board Committees	Permanently	
Other Committees	5 years	
Office and team meeting minutes	2 years	
Draft minutes	Only until a final version is approved	Important that these are deleted
Technical and Research		
Reports	10 years after requirements have ended	
Customer survey Qs, results and analysis	10 years	Headline figures retained permanently

Document	Period of Retention	Comments
Contracts		
Signed	6 years from end of contract	Retained by Finance
Contract amendments and contract renewal forms	6 years from end of contract	
Operation and monitoring, eg complaints	6 years from end of contract	Retained by the department whose budget was involved in the tender and procurement
Contractors' reports	2 years from end of contract	
Tender – user requirements, specification,	6 years from end of contract	
evaluation criteria, invitation	6 years from end of contract	
Unsuccessful tenders' documents	1 year after last correspondence	
Successful tender documents	6 years from award of contract	
Visitors' books	1 year + current	
Interpreters' contact details and contracts	3 years + current	

Appendix 4

 RECORDS DISPOSAL/DESTRUCTION CERTIFICATE							
Date of disposal	Person disposing	Office/ Dept	Description of data	Format of data	Date range of data	In line with RR&D Policy?	Method of disposal
Approvals: Before disposing of any data not included in the Records Retention and Disposal Policy, approval should be sought from the relevant Information Asset Owner (IAO).							
<i>I approve the disposal of the data described above</i>							
Printed name and signature of IAO:							Date
Certification: After disposing of any data, within one week the relevant IAO must certify that this has been carried out.							
<i>I certify that the data described above has been disposed of, in line with the Records Retention and Disposal Policy</i>							
Printed name and signature of IAO:							Date:
When completed and signed, please email this form to the Data Protection Officer (for filing and retention for 6 years)							

Appendix 5 - Timetable for disposal

When	What	Who
Continuously	Draft documents when final version approved	All
	VTE member records updated	MEL
Weekly	Office and Travel inboxes for 5 weeks ago	Ops
	Timesheets (signing in sheets)	HR
	Personal recycling bins on laptops	All
Monthly	Member inbox for 4 months ago	Ops
	Operational calendars	
	Appeal management reports > 6 weeks (paper + elect)	Ops
	Hearing files (paper +virtual) for hearings over 4 months ago, after check against Dynamics for cases that need to be retained for relisting or those under review	Ops
	SAP reconciliation with Dynamics AMS	Finance
Quarterly	Successful applications/interviews to personnel file	HR
	Pregnancy/ childbirth certifications > 1 year	HR
Half-yearly	Applications where no response to request for further info	Ops
	Personal email boxes and calendars	All
	Complaints files > 2 years	All
	PST files	All
	Courier records > 2 years old	Finance
	Travel warrants > 2 years old	Finance
	Datasets on website > 2 years old to archive	Finance/ IT
	Job application records, unsuccessful > 2 years	HR
	Promotion/interview records, unsuccessful > 2years	HR
	Maternity pay records	HR
	Accident records and reports etc > 3 years	HR
Yearly	Remind staff to update their HR self-service records	HR
	Write to VTE members to check the data we hold about them and update database;	MEL/ Finance
	VTE member records > 6 years after appointment ends	MEL/Finance
	Estates records	Corp Services
	FOI/DPA files > 6 years	BD
	Finance statements annual > 6 years + current	Finance
	Asset Register > 6 years + current	Finance
	Depreciation Register > 6 years + current	Finance
	Purchase order records > 6 years + current	Finance
	Other financial records > 6 years + current	Finance
	Parental leave records > 5 years from birth/adoption of child or > 18 if child disabled	HR
	Finance and HR records > 6 years after employee leaves: deleted or moved to file to retain to age 100	Finance/HR
	Risk registers > 5 years	Departments
	Training and development records > 6 years	Training
	Contract and tender documents	HO managers
	Visitor books > 1 year	Admin/Recptn
	Office/team meeting minutes	Managers
Two-yearly	HR records for any former employee aged 100	HR
	Health and safety records	HR
	Ionising radiation records	HR
	Project management documentation and reports	BD
Four-yearly	Pension membership data	Finance/HR