

9 October 2026

Dear

ATISN 27496 – Powis Castle

Thank you for your request for information which I received on 14 September and the clarification that you provided on 18 September. You asked for:

1. Correspondence to Cadw from the National Trust on all matters concerning Powis Castle.
2. Correspondence to Cadw from the National Trust about grants / funding / similar concerning Powis Castle.

[Please see documents 1a-e and 2-5.](#)

I have redacted all personal information of Cadw officials, National Trust staff and local government officers, past and present. I have made these redactions under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and my reasoning for doing so is set out in Annex B.

Next steps

If you are dissatisfied with the Welsh Government's handling of your request, you can ask for an internal review within 40 working days of the date of this response. Requests for an internal review should be addressed to the Welsh Government's Freedom of Information Officer at Information Rights Unit, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ or Email: Freedom.ofinformation@gov.wales Please remember to quote the ATISN reference number above.

You also have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5AF. However, please note that the Commissioner will not normally investigate a complaint until it has been through our own internal review process.

Yours sincerely,

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ATISN 27391 – Regulation 13 of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004

I have decided to withhold the following information:

Information being withheld	Section number and exception name
Personal information of Cadw officials National Trust staff and local government officers, past and present.	Regulation (13) of the Environmental Information Regulations: the information requested includes personal data of which the applicant is not the data subject.

Engagement of Regulation 13

Regulation 13(1) together with the conditions in Regulation 13(2)(a)(i) and 13(2)(a)(ii) provides an absolute exemption if disclosure of the personal data would breach any of the data protection principles.

‘Personal data’ is defined in sections 3(2) and (3) of the Data Protection Act 2018 (‘the DPA 2018’) and means any information relating to an identified or identifiable living individual. An identifiable living individual 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 the individual.

After very careful consideration, I have concluded that, in this instance, the information requested contains personal data:

1. The information requested contains identifiers for Cadw officials, National Trust staff and local government officers, past and present. It can be used to directly identify individuals and therefore constitutes personal data.

Under Regulation 13(1) of the EIRs, personal data is exempt from release if disclosure would breach one of the data protection principles set out in Article 5 of the GDPR. I consider the principle being most relevant in this instance as being the first. This states that personal data must be: *“processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject.”*

- The starting point is to consider whether it would be fair to the data subject to disclose their personal data;
- If disclosure would not be fair, then the information is exempt from disclosure.

I have considered the [public interest test](#) set out in Regulation 12.1b and I consider that the individuals concerned would have a reasonable expectation that their

personal data would be kept confidential and not disclosed to the world at large. It would not be fair to the individuals concerned to release their personal data.

Disclosure could give rise to unfair and unwarranted intrusion on individuals' privacy in the circumstances of this case and has the potential to cause unnecessary and unjustified harm to the individuals in this case.

I have concluded that in in this case, disclosure would not have been within the reasonable expectation of individuals, and the loss of privacy would cause unwarranted distress. It is my view that disclosure would breach the first data protection principle, and so is exempt from release under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004.