



DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**CARRYING OUT A DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON SURVEILLANCE CAMERA SYSTEMS**

Purpose of this advice and template

Principle 2 of the surveillance camera code of practice¹ states that the use of a surveillance camera system must take into account the effect on individuals and their privacy, with regular reviews to ensure its use remains justified. The best way to ensure this is by carrying out a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) before any surveillance camera system is installed, whenever a new technology or functionality is being added on to an existing system, or whenever there are plans to process more sensitive data or capture images from a different location. This will assist in assessing and mitigating any privacy issues linked to the use of a surveillance system.

A DPIA is one of the ways that a data controller can check and demonstrate that their processing of personal data is compliant with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)² and the Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018. There are statutory requirements to carry out a DPIA in Section 64 DPA 2018 and article 35 of the GDPR.

The Information Commissioner has responsibility for regulating and enforcing data protection law, and has published [detailed general guidance](#) on how to approach your data protection impact assessment. In many cases under data protection law, a DPIA is a mandatory requirement. The Surveillance Camera Commissioner (SCC) and the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) has worked together on this advice, which is tailored to the processing of personal data by surveillance camera systems.

Suggested steps involved in carrying out a DPIA are shown in **Appendix One**.

A further benefit of carrying out a DPIA using this template is that it will help to address statutory requirements under the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA). Section 6(1) HRA provides that it is unlawful for a public authority to act in a way which is contrary to the rights guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Therefore, in addition to the above, as a public body or any other body that performs public functions you must make sure that your system complies with HRA requirements. Whilst the particular human rights concerns associated with surveillance tend to be those arising from Article 8 which sets out a right to respect for privacy, surveillance does also have the potential to interfere with rights granted under other Articles of the ECHR such as conscience and religion (Article 9), expression (Article 10) or association (Article 11).

If you identify a high risk to privacy that you cannot mitigate adequately, data protection law requires that you must consult the ICO before starting to process personal data. Use of any surveillance camera system with biometric capabilities, such as Automated Facial Recognition technology, is always likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals and therefore a DPIA must always be carried out in respect of those systems before you process any personal data. There is a risk matrix at **Appendix Two** that can help you to identify these risks.

Who is this template for?

To complement the ICO's detailed general guidance for DPIAs, the SCC has worked with the ICO to prepare this template specifically for those organisations in England and Wales that must have regard to the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice under Section 33(5) of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012. This template helps such organisations to address their data protection and human rights obligations in the specific context of operating surveillance cameras.

This surveillance camera specific DPIA is also intended to be of value to the wider community of public authorities and any other bodies, whether public or private, who perform public functions. This secondary audience is subject to the same legal obligations under data protection and human rights legislation, and

¹ Surveillance Camera Code of Practice issued by the Home Secretary in June 2013 under Section 30(1)(a) Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

² Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and European Council, also known as the General Data Protection Regulation, was transposed into UK law through the Data Protection Act 2018. Any processing of personal data by competent authorities for the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences is regulated under Part 3 of the Data Protection Act 2018 which transposes Directive (EU) 2016/680, also known as the Law Enforcement Directive, into UK law.

is encouraged by the SCC to follow guidance in the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice on a voluntary basis.

When should you carry out the DPIA process for a surveillance camera system?

- Before any system is installed.
- Whenever a new technology or functionality is being added on to an existing system.
- Whenever there are plans to process more sensitive data or capture images from a different location.

In deciding whether to carry out a DPIA and its scope, consideration must be given to the nature and scope of the surveillance camera activities and their potential to interfere with the privacy rights of individuals.

You **must** carry out a DPIA for any processing of surveillance camera data that is likely to result in a high risk to individual privacy. The GDPR states that a DPIA “shall in particular be required in the case of systematic monitoring of publicly accessible places on a large scale” (Article 35).

Furthermore, as a controller in relation to the processing of personal data, you must seek the advice of a designated Data Protection Officer when carrying out a DPIA.

To assess the level of risk, you must consider both the likelihood and the severity of any impact on individuals. High risk could result from either a high probability of some harm, or a lower possibility of serious harm. It is important to embed DPIAs into your organisational processes such as project planning and other management and review activities, and ensure the outcome can influence your plans. A DPIA is not a one-off exercise and you should see it as an ongoing process, and regularly review it.

As part of an ongoing process, your DPIA should be updated whenever you review your surveillance camera systems, it is good practice to do so at least annually, and whenever you are considering introducing new technology or functionality connected to them.

The situations when a DPIA should be carried out, include the following:

- When you are introducing a new surveillance camera system.
- If you are considering introducing new or additional technology that may affect privacy (e.g. automatic facial recognition, automatic number plate recognition (ANPR), audio recording, body worn cameras, unmanned aerial vehicles (drones), megapixel or multi sensor very high resolution cameras).
- When you are changing the location or field of view of a camera or other such change that may raise privacy concerns.
- When you are reviewing your system to ensure that it is still justified. Both the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice and the ICO recommend that you review your system annually.
- If your system involves any form of cross referencing to other collections of personal information.
- If your system involves more than one company or agency undertaking activities either on your behalf or in their own right.
- When you change the way in which the recorded images and information is handled, used or disclosed.
- When you increase the area captured by your surveillance camera system.
- When you change or add an end user or recipient for the recorded information or information derived from it.

If you decide that a DPIA is not necessary for your surveillance camera system, then you must record your decision together with the supporting rationale for your decision.

Description of proposed surveillance camera system

Provide an overview of the proposed surveillance camera system

This should include the following information:

- An outline of the problem(s) the surveillance camera system is trying to resolve.
- Why a surveillance camera system is considered to be part of the most effective solution.
- How the surveillance camera system will be used to address the problem (identified above).
- How success will be measured (i.e. evaluation: reduction in crime, reduction of fear, increased detection etc).

In addition, consideration must be given to the lawful basis for surveillance, the necessity of mitigating the problem, the proportionality of any solution, and the governance and accountability arrangements for any surveillance camera system and the data it processes.

The following questions must be considered as part of a DPIA:

- Do you have a lawful basis for any surveillance activity?
- Is the surveillance activity necessary to address a pressing need, for example: public safety; the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences; or, national security?
- Is surveillance proportionate to the problem that it is designed to mitigate?

If the answer to any of these questions is no, then the use of surveillance cameras is not appropriate.

Otherwise please proceed to complete the template below, where your initial answers to these questions can also be recorded.

DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE

Statutory requirements in Section 64 DPA 2018 and article 35 of the GDPR are that your DPIA **must**:

- describe the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing;
- assess necessity, proportionality and compliance measures;
- identify and assess risks to individuals; and
- identify any additional measures to mitigate those risks.

Statutory requirements in Sections 69-71 DPA 2018 and articles 37-39 of the GDPR are that if you are a public authority, or if you carry out certain types of processing activities, you **must** designate a Data Protection Officer (DPO) and always seek their advice when carrying out a DPIA. The ICO provides [guidance on the requirement to appoint a DPO](#). If you decide that you don't need to appoint a DPO you should record your decision and your supporting rationale. In the performance of their role, a DPO must report to the highest management level within the controller.

These statutory requirements indicate that a DPIA should be reviewed and signed off at the highest level of governance within an organisation.

To help you follow these requirements this template comprises two parts.

Level One considers the general details of the surveillance camera system and supporting business processes, including any use of integrated surveillance technologies such as automatic facial recognition. It is supported by **Appendix Three** which helps to capture detail when describing the information flows. The SCC's [Passport to Compliance](#) provides detailed guidance on identifying your lawful basis for surveillance, approach to consultation, transparency and so on.

Level Two considers the specific implications for the installation and use of each camera and the functionality of the system.

Template – Level One

Location of surveillance camera system being assessed:

Body worn video system (BWV) used by officers within Local Area Services, XX number of BWV cameras located at Eastleigh Borough Council, Eastleigh House, Upper Market Street, Eastleigh SO50 9YN and utilised throughout entire Borough of Eastleigh

Date of assessment	September 2020
Review date	September 2021
Name of person responsible	Robert Saunders, Local Operations & Parking Manager
Name of Data Protection Officer	Ian Austin, Head of Legal Services & Data Protection Officer

GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 and Surveillance Camera Code of Practice

1. What are the problems that you need to address in defining your purpose for using the surveillance camera system? Evidence should be provided which includes relevant available information, such as crime statistics for the previous 12 months, the type, location, times and numbers of crime offences, housing issues relevant at the time, community issues relevant at the time and any environment issues relevant at the time.

Our Civil Enforcement Officers enforce parking regulations and contraventions thereof, on the streets and in car parks of the borough. They will frequently have to issue Penalty Charge Notices, and this is often a trigger for individuals to get annoyed and upset. These officers regularly experience verbal abuse and threats of violence against them. On occasion officers have been victims of physical attacks and violence. Incident reports are completed by officers on average around twice a month.

If an incident is required to be escalated, either internally, by reporting it to the police, or as a result of a complaint by the individual, there is a need to establish the evidence around the circumstances.

2. Can surveillance camera technology realistically mitigate the risks attached to those problems? State why the use of surveillance cameras can mitigate the risks in practice, including evidence to justify why that would be likely to be the case.

A bodyworn camera mitigates the risks at 1 above in the following ways:

1. It acts as a deterrant to individuals who are threatening or displaying abusive behaviour. Individuals realise that they will not be able to act violently without their actions being recorded and therefore they will have to answer to those actions at a later time. Civil Enforcement Officers who experience threats of violence or abusive language are trained to explain to the individual that they will activate the Body Worn Video (BWV) and that the individual will now be video and audio recorded. This often causes individuals to think twice, and calm down.

2. The fact that officers can record altercations means that there is an evidence log which can be used in future investigations (as explained above, either for use by the police, EBC internally - in respect of complaints or disciplinary matters or insurance companies).

3. What other less privacy-intrusive solutions such as improved lighting have been considered?

There is a need to consider other options prior to any decision to use surveillance camera systems. For example, could better lighting or improved physical security measures adequately mitigate the risk? Does the camera operation need to be 24/7? Where these types of restrictions have been considered, provide your reasons for not relying on them and opting to use surveillance cameras as specified.

N/A

4. What is the lawful basis for using the surveillance camera system? State which lawful basis for processing set out in Article 6 of the GDPR or under Part 3 of DPA 2018 applies when you process the personal data that will be captured through your surveillance camera system.

Public task - the processing is necessary to perform a task in the public interest or for our official functions, and there is a clear basis in law (article 6(1)(e).

5. Can you describe the information flows? State how data will be captured, whether it will include audio data, the form of transmission, if there is live monitoring or whether data will be recorded, whether any integrated surveillance technologies such as automatic facial recognition is used, if there is auto deletion after the retention period, written procedures for retention in line with stated purpose, written procedures for sharing data with an approved third party, record keeping requirements, cyber security arrangements and what induction and ongoing training is provided to operating staff. Specific template questions to assist in this description are included in **Appendix Three**.

The BWV is activated by the officer if a situation determines its use. A situation may be where the enforcement officer feels their personal safety is threatened, either verbal or perception of physical abuse to be encountered. A verbal warning is stated and the camera identifies that it records video and audio. The recording is started or stopped by the officer. Any recorded footage is downloaded by the officer into the BWV system through an automatic process when the camera is 'docked' accordingly, for example at the end of a shift. The footage is stored according to retention policy, and is automatically deleted by the system if not required. Access into the BWV system is restricted and general users cannot access recorded footage. See Appendix 3 for further information.

6. What are the views of those who will be under surveillance? Please outline the main comments from the public resulting from your consultation – as part of a DPIA, the data controller should seek the views of those subjects who are likely to come under surveillance or their representatives on the proposition, without prejudice to the protection of commercial or public interests or the security of processing operations. This can often be achieved by existing local consultation mechanisms such as local area committees or safer neighbourhood team meetings; but, if necessary depending on the privacy intrusion of the surveillance in question, other methods could be considered such as face to face interviews, online surveys, questionnaires being sent to residents/businesses and addressing focus groups, crime & disorder partnerships and community forums. The Data Protection Officer may be able to offer advice on how to carry out consultation.

Not applicable - recordings only made of targeted individuals during specific incidents, when it occurs. There will be no surveillance and therefore consultation not required.

7. What are the benefits to be gained from using surveillance cameras? Give specific reasons why this is necessary compared to other alternatives. Consider if there is a specific need to prevent/detect crime in the area. Consider if there would be a need to reduce the fear of crime in the area, and be prepared to evaluate.

There are no other alternatives in this situation, because officers don't know where or when the incident which requires the recording will occur - it can be anywhere in the borough and therefore the flexibility and portability of a BWV is necessary.

8. What are the privacy risks arising from this surveillance camera system? State the main privacy risks relating to this particular system. For example, who is being recorded; will it only be subjects of interests? How long will recordings be retained? Will they be shared? What are the expectations of those under surveillance and impact on their behaviour, level of intrusion into their lives, effects on privacy if safeguards are not effective? What is your assessment of both the likelihood and the severity of any impact on individuals?

Recorded data is only kept for intended purposes, and is not to be used for other reasons. Public will be recorded if the enforcement officer considers the need to do so, generally relating to personal safety. Recordings are not to be shared unless needed by statutory authority, for example providing evidence for the police.

Because the camera is worn on officer's person, there could be unintended data capture of third parties while recordings are being made. Officers can't control how wide the camera angle is because they can't normally view what is being recorded at the time.

Recordings will only be made of incidents. Recordings will be retained for 6 months and destroyed thereafter. Recordings will only be shared where there is a legal obligation to do so.

The effect on individuals' lives is minimal - the BWV is only activated where there is a real need to do so - ie. where the officer feels threatened or where there is an incident or altercation which would justify it. Training is provided to officers in order to ensure that the BWV is not activated in any other circumstances. We are not conducting surveillance, this is only to record specific incidents. Those recordings of the incidents will only be viewed where there is a lawful basis to do so. Otherwise footage will automatically be destroyed after 6 months.

9. Have any data protection by design and default features been adopted to reduce privacy intrusion? Could any features be introduced as enhancements? State the privacy enhancing techniques and other features that have been identified, considered and accepted or rejected. For example, has consideration been given to the use of technical measures to limit the acquisition of images, such as privacy masking on cameras that overlook residential properties? If these have not been adopted, provide a reason.

BWV recordings are held on a standalone secure system. Other measures such as masking cameras etc are not appropriate.

10. What organisations will be using the surveillance camera images, and where is the controller responsibility under the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018? List the organisation(s) that will use the data derived from the camera system and identify their responsibilities, giving the name of the data controller(s) and any data processors. Specify any data sharing agreements you have with these organisations.

Eastleigh Borough Council; Hampshire Constabulary. There is potential for other agencies to review footage, for example DVLA, VOSA, neighbouring enforcement councils eg Portsmouth City Council in respect of disabled Blue Badge enforcement of identified fraudulent activity.

11. Do the images need to be able to recognise or identify individuals, or could the purpose be met using images in which individuals cannot be identified? Explain why images that can recognise or identify people are necessary in practice. For example, cameras deployed for the purpose of ensuring traffic flows freely in a town centre may not need to be capable of capturing images of identifiable individuals, whereas cameras justified on the basis of dealing with problems reflected in assessments showing the current crime hotspots may need to capture images in which individuals can be identified.

BWV recorded footage needs to be of sufficient quality where identification of individuals may be required.

12. How will you inform people that they are under surveillance and respond to any Subject Access Requests, the exercise of any other rights of data subjects, complaints or requests for information? State what privacy notices will be made available and your approach to making more detailed information available about your surveillance camera system and the images it processes. In addition, you must have procedures in place to respond to requests for camera footage in which a subject appears, and to respond to any other request to meet data protection rights and obligations.

The CCTV Policy is a published document, which details information in relation to the CCTV systems, and how Subject Access Request may be processed. Any activation of the BWV is advised to the public through a verbal (and visual) warning, and the camera hardware visually identifies recording is active. The relevant privacy notice is on our website at www.eastleigh.gov.uk/privacy

13. How will you know if the particular camera system/hardware/software/firmware being considered does deliver the desired benefits now and in the future? It is good practice to review the continued use of your system on a regular basis, at least annually, to ensure it remains necessary, proportionate and effective in meeting its stated purpose. State how the system will continue to meet current and future needs, including your review policy and how you will ensure that your system and procedures are up to date in mitigating the risks linked to the problem.

Through engagement with CCTV providers and testing the market through BWV trials, systems have been tried and tested to ensure requirements are met. The system is to be reviewed annually to ensure it is suitable and fit for purpose. It is likely that a replacement of system(s) would be made every 5-7 years as hardware support declines and technology changes.

14. What future demands may arise for wider use of images and how will these be addressed? Consider whether it is possible that the images from the surveillance camera system will be processed for any other purpose or with additional technical factors (e.g. face identification, traffic monitoring or enforcement, automatic number plate recognition, body worn cameras) in future and how such possibilities will be addressed. Will the camera system have a future dual function or dual purpose?

The BWV cameras are not to be used for any wider purpose as other systems and solutions exist, such as the public realm CCTV system. However, if legislation changes then a review would be made accordingly.

15. Have you considered the extent to which your surveillance camera system may interfere with the rights and freedoms conferred under the European Convention on Human Rights? When we consider data protection, our focus tends to be upon the potential to interfere with the Article 8 right to respect for private and family life. Surveillance undertaken in accordance with the law could, however, interfere with other rights and freedoms such as those of conscience and religion (Article 9), expression (Article 10) or association (Article 11). Summarise your assessment of the extent to which you might interfere with ECHR rights and freedoms, and what measures you need to take to ensure that any interference is necessary and proportionate.

Yes.

Any potential interference with ECHR will be lawful, necessary and proportionate as any use of BWV will be determined by officers on a case by case basis, a clear verbal (and visual) warning will be given and the BWV is clearly identified as being on an officer's person. The circumstances in which BWV will be activated are clear and include, for example, (this is not an exclusive list) situations where the officer's personal safety is threatened, or evidence of a breach of law is being recorded.

The rights identified are "qualified rights" and any interference will be in accordance with the law.

16. Do any of these measures discriminate against any particular sections of the community?

Article 14 of the ECHR prohibits discrimination with respect to rights under the Convention. Detail whether the proposed surveillance will have a potential discriminatory or disproportionate impact on a section of the community. For example, establishing a surveillance camera system in an area with a high density of one particular religious or ethnic group.

It is not considered by Eastleigh Borough Council that the use of the BWV system will have discriminatory impacts on any sector of the community.

Template Level Two

This Level 2 template is designed to give organisations a simple and easy to use format for recording camera locations, other hardware, software and firmware on their surveillance camera system, and demonstrating an assessment of risk to privacy across their system and the steps taken to mitigate that risk.

Principle 2 - The use of a surveillance camera system must take into account its effect on individuals and their privacy, with regular reviews to ensure its use remains justified.

When looking at the obligation under the code a risk assessment methodology has been developed to help organisations identify any privacy risks to individual or specific group of individuals (e.g. children, vulnerable people), compliance risks, reputational risks to the organisation and non-compliance with the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 and/or the Data Protection Act 2018.

A system that consists of static cameras in a residential housing block will generally present a lower risk than a system that has multiple High Definition Pan Tilt and Zoom (PTZ) cameras. However, the DPIA should help identify any cameras (irrespective of the type) that may be directed at a more vulnerable area (e.g. a children's play area) and thus presenting a higher privacy risk. This approach allows the organisation to document a generic and methodical approach to any intrusion into privacy, catalogue your cameras by type and location, and finally identify any cameras that present specific privacy risks and document the mitigation you have taken. It also allows you to consider the risks associated with any integrated surveillance technology such as automatic facial recognition systems, along with security measures against cyber disruption of your system,

As an organisation that operates a surveillance camera system you will also be the controller of the personal data captured by its cameras. Under DPA 2018 (Sections 69-71), a data controller is under a legal obligation to designate and resource a data protection officer and to seek their advice when carrying out a DPIA.

An example of a risk assessment matrix is shown in **Appendix Two**.

When undertaking a DPIA, it is essential to be able to confirm where the organisation's cameras are sited. It is good practice for all organisations to maintain an asset register for all of their hardware (including cameras), software and firmware. This allows the system operator to record each site and system component in a manner to lead into the level two process.

If any new site or installation sits outside of the pre-defined fields, or additional integrated surveillance technologies are added, then new categories can be added as required

Overall step one and step two will cover the uses of hardware, software and firmware of the system. However, it may be contrary to the purpose of your surveillance camera system to publically list or categorise each individual asset.

Template – Level Two

Step 1 (definition of hardware, software and firmware including camera types utilised)

Cameras Specification: System operator owner should include below all camera types and system capabilities (e.g. static, PTZ, panoramic, ANPR) and their likely application and expected use. This will differ by organisation, but should be able to reflect a change in camera ability or system functionality due to upgrade.

Please see example below:

ID	Camera types	Makes and models used	Amount	Description	Justification and expected use
1.	Body Worn Video (BWV)	Reveal Media D3 BWV Camera	12	Colour, High definition, Audio recording capable	Used by enforcement officers, mostly when undertaking parking enforcement duties
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					

Step 2 (location assessment)

Location: Each system operator/owner should list and categorise the different areas covered by surveillance on their system. This list should use the specifications above which ID (types) are used at each specific location.

CAT	Location type	Camera types used	Amount	Recording	Monitoring	Assessment of use of equipment (mitigations or justifications)
A.	Through Borough of Eastleigh where officers patrol	Body Worn Video (BWV)	N/A	As activated	If and when required	BWV video provided to enforcement officers during their operational shifts (generally 8am to 8pm Mon-Sun)
B.						
C.						
D.						
E.						
F.						
G.						
H.						
I.						
J.						

CAT	Location type	Camera types used	Amount Recording	Monitoring	Assessment of use of equipment (mitigations or justifications)
K.					
L.					

Step 3 (Cameras or functionality where additional mitigation required)

Asset register: It is considered to be good practice for all organisations to maintain an asset register for all of the components which make up their system. This allows the system owner to record each site and equipment installed therein categorised in a manner to lead into the level two process.

Please document here any additional mitigation taken on a camera or system to ensure that privacy is in line with the ECHR requirements.

Asset number	Reviewed	Camera type	Location category	Further mitigation/ comments (optional)
N/A	xx/xx/xxxx	N/A	N/A	(E.g. although this camera is in the town centre, at the height at which it has been installed there is an ability to see into residential windows, this has been removed as a risk through the use of privacy screens.)

Measures approved by:

Integrate actions back into project plan, with date and responsibility for completion

Name

Date

Residual risks approved by:

If you identify a high risk that you cannot mitigate adequately, you must consult the ICO before starting to capture and process images

Name

Date

DPO advice provided:

DPO should advise on compliance and whether processing can proceed

Name

Date

Summary of DPO advice

DPO advice accepted or overruled by:

If overruled, you must explain your reasons

Name

Date

Comments

Consultation responses reviewed by:

If your decision departs from individuals' views, you must explain your reasons

Name

Date

Comments

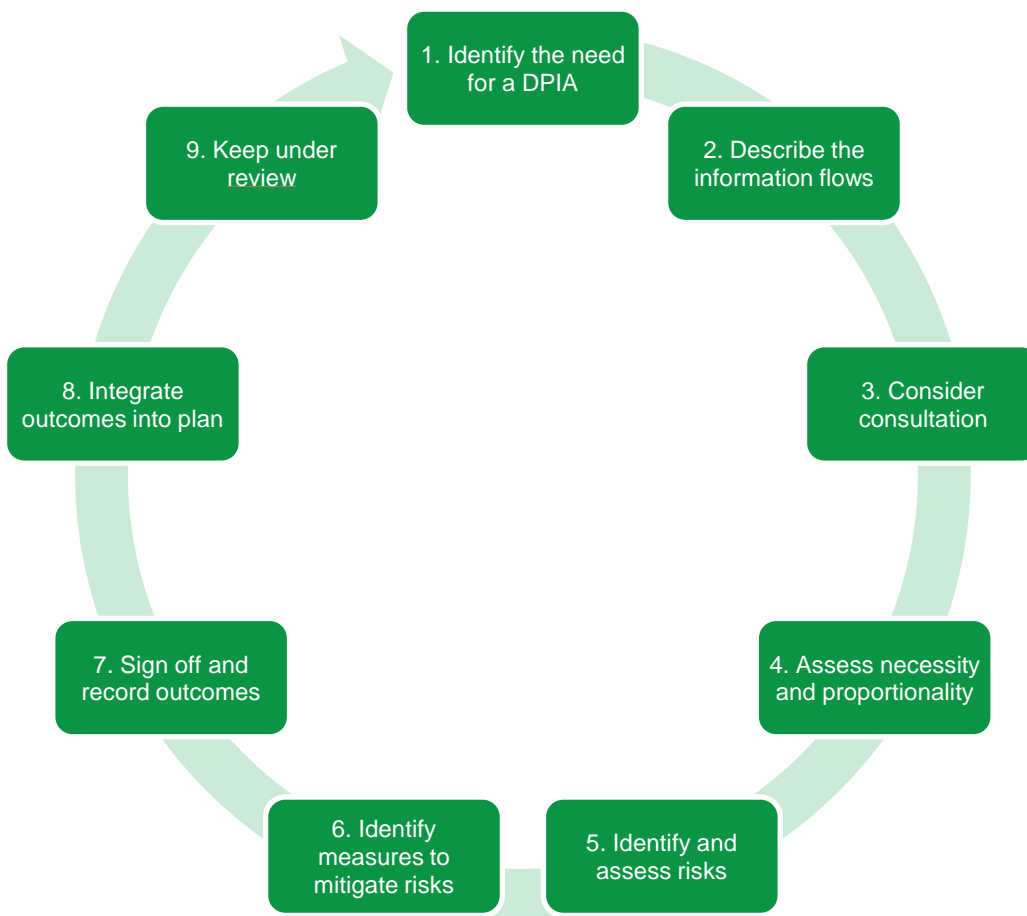
This DPIA will kept under review by:

The DPO should also review ongoing compliance with DPIA

Name

Date

APPENDIX ONE: STEPS IN CARRYING OUT A DPIA



APPENDIX TWO: DATA PROTECTION RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Scoring could be used to highlight the risk factor associated with each site or functionality if done utilising the risk matrix example shown below.

Matrix Example:

	Camera Types (low number low impact – High number, High Impact)									
Location Types										
A (low impact)										
Z (high impact)										

Be aware that use of any surveillance camera system with biometric capabilities, such as Automated Facial Recognition technology, is always likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals and therefore a DPIA must always be carried out in respect of those systems before you process any personal data.

APPENDIX THREE: LEVEL 1

DESCRIBE THE INFORMATION FLOWS

Optional questions to help describe the collection, use and deletion of personal data.

It may also be useful to refer to a flow diagram or another way of explaining data flows.

5.1 How is information collected?

- CCTV camera
- Body Worn Video
- ANPR
- Unmanned aerial systems (drones)
- Stand-alone cameras
- Real time monitoring
- Other (please specify)

5.2 Does the system's technology enable recording?

- Yes
- No

Please state where the recording will be undertaken (no need to stipulate address just Local Authority CCTV Control room or on-site would suffice for stand-alone camera or BWV), and whether it also enables audio recording.

on-site for Body Worn Video

Is the recording and associated equipment secure and restricted to authorised person(s)? (Please specify, e.g. in secure control room accessed restricted to authorised personnel)

Footage and equipment located in secure office with restricted access within secure building

5.3 What type of transmission is used for the installation subject of this PIA (tick multiple options if necessary)

- Fibre optic
- Wireless (please specify below)
- Hard wired (apart from fibre optic, please specify)
- Broadband
- Other (please specify)

Body-worn video records to an internal storage within the video badge and recorded footage is then downloaded to standalone server by a manual 'docking procedure'

5.4 What security features are there to protect transmission data e.g. encryption (please specify)

Data is not transmitted

5.5 Where will the information be collected from?

- Public places (please specify)
- Car parks
- Buildings/premises (external)
- Buildings/premises (internal public areas) (please specify)

Civil Enforcement Officers patrol car parks and adopted highways to enforce parking & waiting restrictions

- Other (please specify)

5.6 From whom/what is the information collected?

- General public in monitored areas (general observation)
- Target individuals or activities (suspicious persons/incidents)
- Other (please specify)
- Vehicles
- Visitors

5.7 What measures are in place to mitigate the risk of cyber attacks which interrupt service or lead to the unauthorised disclosure of images and information?

The system is not connected the internet

5.8 How is the information used? (tick multiple options if necessary)

- Monitored in real time to detect and respond to unlawful activities
- Monitored in real time to track suspicious persons/activity
- Compared with reference data of persons of interest through Automatic Facial Recognition software
- Compared with reference data for vehicles of interest through Automatic Number Plate Recognition software
- Used to search for vulnerable persons
- Used to search for wanted persons
- Recorded data disclosed to authorised agencies to support post incident investigation by, including law enforcement agencies
- Recorded data disclosed to authorised agencies to provide intelligence
- Other (please specify)

5.9 How long is footage stored? (please state retention period)

6-months for parking-related footage, to cover the period where a Penalty Charge Notice can be recovered (from date of service)

5.10 Retention Procedure

- Footage automatically deleted after retention period
- System operator required to initiate deletion
- Under certain circumstances authorised persons may override the retention period e.g. retained for prosecution agency (please explain your procedure)

If footage is identified to be kept, an 'incident' is created which overrides the automatic retention

5.11 With which external agencies/bodies is the information/footage shared?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statutory prosecution agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government agencies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial system | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal representatives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data subjects | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |

5.12 How is the information disclosed to the authorised agencies

- Only by onsite visiting
- Copies of the footage released to those mentioned above (please specify below how released e.g. sent by post, courier, etc)
- Offsite from remote server
- Other (please specify)

If recorded footage is required, it would ordinarily be 'burnt' to a recordable DVD and the copy collected from council offices (post would be an irregular option)

5.13 Is there a written policy specifying the following? (tick multiple boxes if applicable)

- Which agencies are granted access
- How information is disclosed
- How information is handled
- Recipients of information become Data Controllers of the copy disclosed

Are these procedures made public? Yes No

Are there auditing mechanisms? Yes No

If so, please specify what is audited (e.g., disclosure, production, accessed, handled, received, stored information)

The CCTV system is included in regular internal audit processes in respect of those for the wider enforcement team within Local Area Services

5.14 Do operating staff receive appropriate training to include the following?

- Legislation issues
- Monitoring, handling, disclosing, storage, deletion of information
- Disciplinary procedures
- Incident procedures
- Limits on system uses
- Other (please specify)

5.15 Do CCTV operators receive ongoing training?

Yes No

5.16 Are there appropriate signs which inform the public when they are in an area covered by surveillance camera systems?

Yes No