

Bishopstone with Hinton Parva Parish Council Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) Policy Statement

1. Introduction

This policy is to control the management, operation, use and confidentiality of the CCTV system at the location/s listed in this document.

This policy will be subject to annual review by the Parish Council to ensure that it continues to reflect the public interest and that it and the systems meet all legislative requirements.

2. Owner

The system is owned by BISHOPSTONE with HINTON PARVA PARISH COUNCIL (B&HPPC) and the Parish Clerk is responsible for the operation of the system and for ensuring compliance with this policy and the procedures documented in the Procedures Manual. Contact details can be found on page 4.

The use of CCTV adheres to the principles of the following:

- Human Rights Act 1998
- Data Protection Act 1998: CCTV digital images, if they show a recognisable person, are personal data and are covered by the Data Protection Act 1998.
- This Policy is associated with the Parish Council's Data Protection Policy, the provisions of which should be adhered to at all times.
- The Clerk is the Parish Council's Data Protection Officer and is responsible for the
- Council's Data Protection Policy.
- The Council has adopted the 12 guiding principles of the CCTV code of practice
- issued by Gov.uk as at Appendix 1

3. The system

The system comprises of one camera.

THE COUNCIL HAS INSTALLED TEMPORARY CCTV DEVICES AT
insert location
UNDER SECTION 31 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RATINGS ACT 1997

Signs will be prominently placed to inform members of the public that a CCTV installation is in use.

Although every effort has been made to ensure maximum effectiveness of the system it is not possible to guarantee that the system will detect every incident taking place within the area of coverage.

4. Statement of Purpose

The system has been installed by B&HPPC with the primary purpose of reducing the threat of crime and anti-social behaviour generally across the parish.

The scheme will be used for the following purposes:

- Deter those having criminal intent
- Assist in the prevention and detection of crime
- Facilitate the identification, apprehension and prosecution of offenders in relation to crime and public order
- Facilitate the identification of any activities/event which might warrant
- The system will not be used:
 - To provide recorded images for the world-wide-web.
 - To record sound other than in accordance with the policy on covert recording.
 - For any automated decision taking

Covert recording

No covert recording will be undertaken.

Security of the information gathered

Images captured by the system will only be viewed if an incident has been reported. No unauthorised access to the Data will be permitted at any time. Access will be strictly limited to the Clerk, the Chairperson, police officers and any other person with statutory powers of entry.

When not in use, equipment will be stored at *enter agreed location*

Training in the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 will be given the Clerk.

Recording

Images will normally be retained for only long enough for any incident to come to light and the incident be investigated (30 day) from the date of recording, and then automatically overwritten. Once a hard drive has reached the end of its use it will be erased prior to disposal. All hard drives and recorders shall remain the property of the Parish Council until disposal and destruction.

Access to images

All access to images will be recorded in the Access Log. See Appendix 2.

Except for law enforcement bodies, images will not be provided to third parties. Disclosure of recorded material will only be made to third parties in strict accordance with the purposes of the system and is limited to the following authorities:

- Law enforcement agencies where images recorded would assist in a criminal enquiry and/or the prevention of terrorism and disorder
- Prosecution agencies
- Relevant legal representatives
- People whose images have been recorded and retained unless disclosure to the individual would prejudice criminal enquiries or criminal proceedings.
- Emergency services in connection with the investigation of an accident.

Access to images by a subject

CCTV digital images, if they show a recognisable person, are personal data and are covered by the Data Protection Act. Anyone who believes that they have been filmed by C.C.T.V. is entitled to ask for a copy of the data, subject to exemptions contained in the Act. They do not have the right of instant access.

A person whose image has been recorded and retained and who wishes access to the data must apply in writing to the Data Protection Officer.

The Data Protection Officer will then arrange for a copy of the data to be made and given to the applicant. The applicant must not ask another member of staff to show them the data, or ask anyone else for a copy of the data. All communications must go through the Data Protection Officer. A response will be provided promptly and in any event within forty days of receiving the required fee and information.

The Data Protection Act gives the Data Protection Officer the right to refuse a request for a copy of the data particularly where such access could prejudice the prevention or detection of crime or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders. If it is decided that a data subject access request is to be refused, the reasons will be fully documented and the data subject informed in writing, stating the reasons.

Request to prevent processing

An individual has the right to request a prevention of processing where this is likely to cause substantial and unwarranted damage or distress to that or another individual.

All such requests should be addressed in the first instance to the Data Protection Officer, who will provide a written response within 21 days of receiving the request setting out their decision on the request. A copy of the request and response will be retained.

Complaints

It is recognised that others may have concerns or complaints about the operation of the system. Any complaint should be addressed in the first instant to the Clerk. In addition, concerns or enquiries relating to the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 may be addressed to the Clerk. These rights do not alter the existing rights of others under any relevant grievance or disciplinary procedures.

Compliance monitoring

The contact point for members of the public wishing to enquire about the system will be the Clerk - by telephone or email or by attending a Parish Council meeting.

Upon request enquirers will be provided with:

- A summary of this statement of policy
- A copy of the Council's complaints procedures
- All documented procedures will be kept under review and a report periodically made to the Parish Council.
- The effectiveness of the system in meeting its purposes will be kept under review and reports submitted as required to the Parish Council.

Clerk contact details:

Email:

Telephone

Adopted at the parish council meeting of

Signed

Date

Date of review

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Appendix 1

The guiding principles of the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice B&HPPC adopt the following 12 guiding principles:

1. Use of a surveillance camera system must always be for a specified purpose which is in pursuit of a legitimate aim and necessary to meet an identified pressing need.
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.
3. There must be as much transparency in the use of a surveillance camera system as possible, including a published contact point for access to information and complaints.
4. There must be clear responsibility and accountability for all surveillance camera system activities including images and information collected, held and used.
5. Clear rules, policies and procedures must be in place before a surveillance camera system is used, and these must be communicated to all who need to comply with them.
6. No more images and information should be stored than that which is strictly required for the stated purpose of a surveillance camera system, and such images and information should be deleted once their purposes have been discharged.
7. Access to retained images and information should be restricted and there must be clearly defined rules on who can gain access and for what purpose such access is granted; the disclosure of images and information should only take place when it is necessary for such a purpose or for law enforcement purposes.
8. Surveillance camera system operators should consider any approved operational, technical and competency standards relevant to a system and its purpose and work to meet and maintain those standards.
9. Surveillance camera system images and information should be subject to appropriate security measures to safeguard against unauthorised access and use.
10. There should be effective review and audit mechanisms to ensure legal requirements, policies and standards are complied with in practice, and regular reports should be published.
11. When the use of a surveillance camera system is in pursuit of a legitimate aim, and there is a pressing need for its use, it should then be used in the most effective way to support public safety and law enforcement with the aim of processing images and information of evidential value.
12. Any information used to support a surveillance camera system which compares against a reference database for matching purposes should be accurate and kept up to date.

APPENDIX 2
Access Log Book

Date	Who had access	Why access granted/required	Result of Access

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