



Walsall College

CCTV Code of Practice

Policy and Procedure

Bringing talent to life...

DEPARTMENT	CONTRACTS AND DATA PROTECTION
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1. Introduction

- 1.1 A Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is in operation at Walsall College. This system, known as the ‘Walsall College CCTV System’, comprises a number of cameras installed at strategic locations. Some of the cameras are fully operational with pan, tilt and zoom facilities. Others are fixed cameras, images from which are presented in the same Control Room. Cameras are located at the Wisemore Campus, Business and Sports Hub, Hawbush Campus, Portland Street Campus, and the Green Lane Campus. Images from Business and Sports Hub, Portland Street and Green Lane are relayed back to the control room via IP Networking.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this document, the ‘owner’ of the system is Walsall College.
- 1.3 For the purposes of the Data Protection Act refer to the ‘data controller’ of Walsall College.
- 1.4 The ‘system manager’ is the Security Manager of Walsall College.
- 1.5 The Walsall College CCTV system has been notified to the information Commissioner
- 1.6 Details of key personnel, their responsibilities and contact points are shown at Appendix A to this Code.
- 1.7 A Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also in operation at Little Professor’s Nursery, which is situated in Walsall College at the Wisemore Campus. Little Professor’s Nursery is the Data Controller for the CCTV system¹. No images are shared with the control room. See Annex H for locations of cameras.

2. Walsall College Statement in Respect of the Human Rights Act 1998

- 2.1 Walsall College recognises that public authorities and those organisations carrying out the functions of a public service nature are required to observe the obligations imposed by the Human Rights Act 1998, and consider that the use of CCTV in Walsall College is a necessary, proportionate and suitable tool to help reduce crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve public safety.
- 2.2 Walsall College recognises that public authorities and those organisations carrying out the functions of a public service nature are required to observe the obligations imposed by the Human Rights Act 1998, and consider that the use of CCTV in Walsall College is a necessary, proportionate and suitable tool to help reduce crime, reduce the fear of crime and improve public safety.

¹ *The Head of Operational Services is responsible for the operation of the system*

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- 2.3 It is recognised that operation of the Walsall College CCTV System may be considered to infringe on the privacy of individuals. The College recognise that it is their responsibility to ensure that the scheme should always comply with all relevant legislation, to ensure its legality and legitimacy. The scheme will only be used as a proportional response to identified problems and be used only in so far as it is necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, public safety, the economic wellbeing of the area, for the prevention and detection of crime or disorder, for the protection of health and morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
- 2.4 The Codes of Practice and observance of the Operational Procedures contained in the manual shall ensure that evidence is secured, retained and made available as required to ensure there is absolute respect for everyone’s right to a free trial.
- 2.5 The Walsall College CCTV System shall be operated with respect for all individuals, recognising the right to be free from inhuman or degrading treatment and avoiding discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

3. Objectives of the System

- 3.1 The objectives of the Walsall College CCTV System as determined by the College which form the lawful basis for the processing of data are:-
- 3.2 To help reduce the fear of crime;
- 3.3 The help deter crime;
- 3.4 To help detect crime and provide evidential material for discipline proceedings;
- 3.5 To assist in the overall management of Walsall College;
- 3.6 To enhance community health & safety and welfare within Walsall College; and
- 3.7 To assist in supporting the Police and civil proceedings which will help detect crime

4. Procedural Manual

- 4.1 This Code of Practice (hereafter referred to as ‘The Code’) is supplemented by a separate ‘Procedural Manual’, which offers instructions on all aspects of the day-to-day operation of the system. To ensure the purpose and principles of the CCTV system are realised, the procedural manual is based and expands upon the contents of this Code of Practice.

5. Statement of purpose

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5.1. The purpose of this document is to state the intention of the owners and the managers, on behalf of the College as a whole and as far as is reasonably practicable, to support the objectives of the Walsall College CCTV System, (hereafter referred to as ‘The System’) and to outline how it is intended to do so.

5.2 The ‘Purpose’ of ‘The System’, and the process adopted in determining the ‘Reasons’ for implementing ‘The System’ are as previously defined in order to achieve the objectives detailed within Paragraph 3.

6. General Principles of Operation

6.1. The system will be operated in accordance with all the requirements and the principles of the Human Rights Act 1998.

6.2. The operation of the system will also recognise the need for formal authorisation of any covert ‘Directed’ surveillance or crime –trend (hotspot’) surveillance as required by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and the police force policy.

6.3. The system will be operated in accordance with the Data Protection Act at all times

6.4. The System will be operated fairly, within the law, and only for the purposes for which it was established and are identified within this Code of Practice, or which are subsequently agreed in accordance with this Code of Practice.

6.5. The system will be operated with due regard to the principle that everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life and their home.

6.6. The public interest in the operation of the system will be recognised by ensuring the security and integrity of operational procedures.

6.7. Throughout this Code of Practice it is intended, as far as reasonably possible, to balance the objectives of the CCTV System with the need to safeguard the individual’s rights. Every effort has been made throughout the Code to indicate that a formal structure has been put in place, including a complaints procedure, by which it can be identified that the System is not only accountable, but is seen to be accountable.

6.8. Participation in the system by the College, individual or authority assumes an agreement by all such participants to comply fully with this Code and to be accountable under the Code of Practice.

7. Copyright

7.1. Copyright and ownership of all material recorded by virtue of ‘The System’ will remain with the data controller.

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8. Camera and Area Coverage

- 8.1. The areas covered by CCTV to which this Code of Practice refers are the College areas within the responsibility of Walsall College.
- 8.2. From time to time transportable or mobile cameras may be temporarily sited within the area. The use of such cameras, and the data produced by virtue of their use, will always accord with the objectives of the CCTV System and be governed by these Codes and Procedures.
- 8.3. Some of the cameras offer full colour, pan tilt and zoom (PTZ) capability, some of which may automatically switch to monochrome in low light conditions.
- 8.4. None of the cameras forming part of the System will be installed in a covert manner. Some cameras may be enclosed within 'All weather domes' for aesthetic or operational reasons but the presence of all cameras will be identified by appropriate signs.
- 8.5. A matrix detailing the number and location of all fixed cameras is attached at Appendix H to these Codes.

9. Monitoring and Recording Facilities

- 9.1. A monitoring Control Room is located at Walsall College Wisemore Campus. The CCTV equipment has the capability of recording all cameras simultaneously throughout every 24 hour period.
- 9.2. No equipment, other than that housed within the main CCTV control room Wisemore and Security office at the Hub shall be capable of recording images from any of the cameras.
- 9.3. CCTV operators are able to record images from selected cameras in real-time, produce hard copies of recorded images, replay or copy any pre-recorded data at their discretion and in accordance with the Code of Practice. All viewing and recording equipment shall only be operated by trained and authorised users.

10. Human Resources

- 10.1. Unauthorised persons will not have access without an authorised member of staff being present. Access to the control Room is limited to Security personnel only. All visitors to the Control Room are signed in via the CCTV Visitors Log.
- 10.2. The monitoring room shall be staffed by specially selected and trained operators in accordance with the strategy contained within the procedural manual.
- 10.3. All operators shall receive training relevant to their role in the requirements of the Human Rights Act 1998, Data Protection Act 2018, Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

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and the Codes of Practice and Procedures. Further training will be provided as necessary.

11. Processing and Handling of Recorded Material

11.1. All recorded material, whether recorded digitally, in analogue format or as a hard copy video print, will be processed and handled strictly in accordance with this Code of Practice and the Procedural Manual.

12. Operators Instructions

12.1. Technical instructions on the use of equipment housed within the monitoring room are contained in a separate manual provided by the equipment suppliers.

13. Changes to The Code or The Procedural Manual

13.1. Any major changes to either the Code of Practice or the Procedural Manual, (i.e. such as will have a significant impact upon the Code of Practice or upon the operation of the system) will take place only after consultation with, and upon the agreement of all parties with a participatory role in the operation of the system.

13.2. A minor change, (i.e. such as may be required for clarification and will not have such a significant impact) may be agreed between the security manager and the owners of the system.

13.3. The installation of a CCTV camera is considered to be overt unless it is installed in a manner whereby its presence is deliberately intended to be concealed from the view of any person likely to be within the field of view of that camera.

13.4. Cameras which may be placed in domes or covered to reduce the likelihood of assessing their field of view, or to protect them from weather or damage, would not be regarded as covert provided that appropriate signs indicating the use of such cameras are displayed in the vicinity.

13.5. The use of 'dummy' cameras as part of a CCTV System is strongly discouraged. The greatest deterrent value of a CCTV System is its power to produce evidential material and, in doing so, to reassure those it is intended to protect.

14. Privacy

14.1. Public Concern

14.1.1. Although the majority of the public at large may have become accustomed to 'being

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watched', those who do express concern do so mainly over matters pertaining to the processing of the information, (or data) i.e. what happens to the material that is obtained.

- 14.1.2. Processing' means obtaining, recording or holding the information or data or carrying out any operation or set of operations on the information or data, including;
 - 14.1.4.1. organisation, adaptation or alteration of the information or data
 - 14.1.4.2. retrieval, consultation or use of the information or data
 - 14.1.4.3. disclosure of the information or data by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, or
 - 14.1.4.4. alignment, combination, blocking, erasure or destruction of the information or data.
- 14.2. All personal data obtained by virtue of 'The System', shall be processed fairly and lawfully and, in particular, shall only be processed in the exercise of achieving the stated objectives of the system. In processing personal data there will be total respect for everyone's right to respect for his or her private and family life and their home.
- 14.3. The storage and security of the data will be strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018 and additional locally agreed procedures.

15. Data Protection Legislation

- 15.1. The operation of 'The System' has been notified to the Office of the Information Commissioner in accordance with current Data Protection legislation.
- 15.2. The 'data controller' for 'The System' is, and day to day responsibility for the data will be, devolved to the Data Controller of Walsall College.
- 15.3. This Code recognises that the Data Protection Act will apply to all systems within Walsall College.
- 15.4. All data will be processed in accordance with the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018 which, in summarised form, includes, but is not limited to:
 - 15.4.1. All personal data will be obtained and processed lawfully, fairly and transparently.
 - 15.4.2. Personal data will be held only for the purposes specified.
 - 15.4.3. Personal data will be used only for the purposes, and disclosed only to the people, shown within these codes of practice.
 - 15.4.4. Only personal data will be held which are adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purpose for which the data are held.

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- 15.4.5. Steps will be taken to ensure that personal data are accurate and where necessary, kept up to date.
- 15.4.6. Personal data will be held for no longer than is necessary.
- 15.4.7. Individuals will be allowed access to information held about them and, where appropriate, permitted to correct or erase it.
- 15.4.8. Procedures will be implemented to put in place security measures to prevent unauthorised or accidental access to, alteration, disclosure, or loss and destruction of information.

16. Request for Information (Subject Access)

- 16.1. Any request from an individual for the disclosure of personal data which he / she believes is recorded by virtue of the system will be directed in the first instance to the system manager or data controller.
- 16.2. The principles of Chapter 3 sections 45 of the Data Protection Act 2018 (Rights of Data Subjects and Others) shall be followed in respect of every request, those Sections are reproduced as Appendix B to these codes.
- 16.3. If the request cannot be complied with without identifying another individual, permission from all parties must be considered (in the context of the degree of privacy they could reasonably anticipate from being in that location at that time) in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.
- 16.4. Any person making a request must be able to satisfactorily prove their identity and provide sufficient information to enable the data to be located. The appropriate 'Subject Access' request form is included in Appendix G.

17. Exemptions to the Provision of Information

- 17.1. In considering a request made under the provisions of Chapter 3 Section 45 of the Data Protection Act 2018, reference may also be made to Schedule 1, Part 2 paragraph 10 of the Act which includes, but is not limited to, the following statement:
 - 17.1.1. Personal data processed for any of the following purposes -
 - 17.1.1.1. the prevention or detection of an unlawful act;
 - 17.1.1.2. must be carried out without the consent of the data subject so as not to prejudice those purposes; and
 - 17.1.1.3. is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest.
 - 17.1.2. Each and every application will be assessed on its own merits and general 'blanket

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exemptions' will not be applied.

18. Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act, 1996

18.1. The Criminal Procedures and Investigations Act, 1996 came into effect in April, 1997 and introduced a statutory framework for the disclosure to defendants of material which the prosecution would not intend to use in the presentation of its own case, (known as unused material). An explanatory summary of the provisions of the Act is contained within the procedural manual, but disclosure of unused material under the provisions of this Act should not be confused with the obligations placed on the data controller by Chapter 3, Section 45 of the Data Protection Act 2018, (known as subject access).

19. Accountability and Public Information

19.1. For reasons of security and confidentiality, access to the CCTV monitoring room is restricted in accordance with this Code of Practice. However, in the interest of openness and accountability, anyone wishing to visit the room may be permitted to do so, subject to the approval of, and after making prior arrangements with, the Manager of the System (Security Manager).

19.2. Cameras will not be used to look into private residential property. Where the equipment permits it 'Privacy zones' will be programmed into the system as required in order to ensure that the interior of any private residential property within range of the system is not surveyed by the cameras. If such 'zones' cannot be programmed the operators will be specifically trained in privacy issues.

19.3. A member of the public wishing to register a complaint with regard to any aspect of 'The System' may do so by contacting the System Manager's office. All complaints shall be dealt with in accordance with The College's Complaints Procedure, a copy of which may be obtained from Walsall College. Any performance issues identified will be considered under the organisations disciplinary procedures to which all members of The College including CCTV personnel are subject.

19.4. All CCTV staff are contractually subject to regulations governing confidentiality and discipline. An individual who suffers damage or distress by reason of any contravention of this Code of Practice may be entitled to compensation.

20. System Owner

20.1. The position of the manager of The System (not the monitoring room Supervisor), named at Appendix A, being the nominated representative of the system owners, will have unrestricted personal access to the CCTV monitoring room and will be responsible for receiving regular and frequent reports from the monitoring room Supervisor of the system.

20.2. The College will nominate a committee with a specific responsibility for receiving and considering those reports.

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20.3. Formal consultation will take place between the owners and the managers of the system with regard to all aspects, including this Code of Practice and the Procedural Manual.

21. System Manager

21.1. The nominated manager named at Appendix A will have day-to-day responsibility for the system as a whole.

21.2. The system will be subject to annual audit by the College Audit Body (or nominated deputy whose organisational level of responsibility is at least equal to that of the system manager, but who is not the system manager).

21.3. The system manager will ensure that every complaint is acknowledged in writing within five working days, which will include advice to the complainant of the enquiry procedure to be undertaken. A formal report will be forwarded to the nominee of the system owner named at Appendix A, giving details of all complaints and the outcome of relevant enquiries.

21.4. An informal foreshortened process whereby the System Manager informs the system owners of any complaint within 7 working days would be considered Best Practice.

22. Public Information

22.1. Code Of Practice

22.1.1. A copy of this Code of Practice shall be published on The College's individual web sites, and a copy will be made available to anyone on request. Additional copies will be lodged at the main college reception desk.

22.1.2. A small informative leaflet summarising this Code of Practice and containing information on the complaints procedure and subject access requests available more widely, would be considered Best Practice.

22.2. Signs

22.2.1. Signs will be placed in the locality of the cameras and at main entrance points to the relevant areas. The signs will indicate:

22.2.1.1. The presence of CCTV monitoring

22.2.1.2. The 'ownership' of the system

22.2.1.3. Contact telephone number of the 'data controller' of the system.

23. Assessment Of The System And Code Of Practice

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23.1. Evaluation

23.1.1. It is recommended that 'The System' be periodically be independently evaluated to establish whether the purposes of the system are being complied with and whether objectives are being achieved.

23.1.2. An assessment of the impact upon crime: This assessment shall include not only the immediate area covered by the cameras but the wider area of College premises.

23.1.2.1. An assessment of the incidents monitored by the system

23.1.2.2. An assessment of the impact on College business

23.1.2.3. An assessment of areas without CCTV

23.1.2.4. The views and opinions of the public

23.1.2.5. The operation of the Code of Practice

23.1.2.6. Whether the purposes for which the system was established are still relevant

23.2. Cost Effectiveness

23.2.1. The results of the evaluation will be published and will be used to review and develop any alterations to the specified purpose and objectives of the scheme as well as the functioning, management and operation of the system.

23.2.2. It is intended that evaluations should take place at least every two years.

23.3. Monitoring

23.3.1. The system manager will accept day-to-day responsibility for the monitoring, operation and evaluation of the system and the implementation of this Code of Practice.

23.3.2. The system manager shall also be responsible for maintaining full management information as to the incidents dealt with by the monitoring room, for use in the management of the system and in future evaluations.

23.4. Audit

23.4.1. The College Auditor or other appropriate person, or his/her nominated deputy, who is not the system manager, will be responsible for regularly auditing the operation of the system and the compliance with this Code of Practice. Audits, which may be in the form of irregular spot checks, will include examination of the monitoring room records, digital images histories and the content of recorded material.

23.5. Inspection

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- 23.5.1. A body of individuals who have no direct contact or relationship with the operation of the system may be appointed to be responsible for inspecting the operation of the system.
- 23.5.2. Inspections should take place at least six times per calendar year by no more than two people at any one time. The inspectors will be permitted access to the CCTV monitoring room, without prior notice and to the records held therein at any time, provided their presence does not disrupt the operational functioning of the room. Their findings will be reported to the Auditor and their visit recorded in the CCTV monitoring room.
- 23.5.3. Inspectors will be required to sign a declaration of confidentiality (see Appendix F)

**24. The use of ‘Independent Inspectors’ (Lay Visitors) is strongly recommended.
Staffing Of The Monitoring Room**

- 24.1.1. Staffing Of The Monitoring Room And Those Responsible For The Operation Of ‘The System’
- 24.1.2. The CCTV Monitoring Room will be staffed in accordance with the procedural manual. Equipment associated with The System will only be operated by authorised personnel who will have been properly trained in its use and all monitoring room procedures.
- 24.1.3. Every person involved in the management and operation of the system will be personally issued with a copy of both the Code of Practice and the Procedural Manual, will be required to sign a confirmation that they fully understand the obligations adherence to these documents places upon them and that any breach will be considered as a disciplinary offence. They will be fully conversant with the contents of both documents, which may be updated from time to time, and which he/she will be expected to comply with as far as is reasonably practicable at all times.
- 24.1.4. Arrangement may be made for a police liaison officer to be present in the monitoring room at certain times, or indeed at all times, subject to locally agreed protocols. Any such person must also be conversant with this Code of Practice and associated Procedural Manual. All personnel involved with the system shall receive training from time to time in respect of all legislation appropriate to their role.

24.2. Discipline

- 24.2.1. Every individual with any responsibility under the terms of this Code of Practice and who has any involvement with ‘The System’ to which they refer, will be subject to the relevant discipline code. Any breach of this Code of Practice or of any aspect of confidentiality will be dealt with in accordance with those discipline rules.

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24.2.2. The system manager will accept primary responsibility for ensuring there is no breach of security and that the Code of Practice is complied with. He/she has day-to-day responsibility for the management of the room and for enforcing the discipline rules. Non-compliance with this Code of Practice by any person will be considered a severe breach of discipline and dealt with accordingly including, if appropriate, the instigation of criminal proceedings.

24.3. Declaration of Confidentiality

24.3.1. Every individual with any responsibility under the terms of this Code of Practice and who has any involvement with The System to which they refer, will be required to sign a declaration of confidentiality. (See Appendix E).

25. Control And Operation Of Cameras

25.1. Guiding Principles

25.1.1. Any person operating the cameras will act with utmost probity at all times.

25.1.2. The cameras, control equipment, recording and reviewing equipment shall at all times only be operated by persons who have been trained in their use and the legislative implications of their use.

25.1.3. Every use of the cameras will accord with the purposes and key objectives of the system and shall be in compliance with this Code of Practice.

25.1.4. Cameras will not be used to look into private residential property. 'Privacy Zones' shall be programmed into the system (whenever practically possible) in order to ensure that the interior of any private residential property within range of the system is not surveyed by the cameras.

25.1.5. It may help in allaying any fears of residents living within sight of a camera for provision to be made for them to visit the monitoring room. This could provide reassurance and reinforce the professional approach adopted to the management of the system and adherence to procedures.

25.1.6. Camera operators will be mindful of exercising prejudices, which may lead to complaints of the system being used for purposes other than those for which it is intended. The operators may be required to justify their interest in, or recording of, any particular individual, group of individuals or property at any time by virtue of the audit of the system or by the system manager.

25.2. Primary Control

25.2.1. Only those trained and authorised members of staff with responsibility for using the CCTV equipment will have access to the operating controls, those operators have

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primacy of control at all times.

25.2.2. It is strongly recommended that under no circumstances will the recording of information gathered from a 'public area' CCTV Surveillance system take place anywhere other than a designated Primary CCTV monitoring room

26. Operational Command Of The System By The Police

- 26.1. Under rare and extreme operational circumstances the Police may make a request to command the use of 'The System' to which this Code of Practice applies. These circumstances may be a major incident or event that has a significant impact on the prevention and detection of crime or public safety. Such use will provide the police with a broad overview of events in order to command the incident.
- 26.2. Such requests will be viewed separately to the use of the systems' cameras with regard to the requirement for an authority for specific types of surveillance under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. See Appendix I.
- 26.3. Applications made as at 26.1 will be considered on the written request of a police officer not below the rank of Superintendent. Any such request will only be accommodated upon the personal written permission of the most senior representative of the System owners, or designated deputy of equal standing. In the event of an urgent need, a verbal request of the senior officer in charge, and in any case an officer not below the rank of Inspector, will be necessary. This should be followed as soon as practicable within 72 hours by a Superintendents' written request.
- 26.4. In the event of such a request being permitted, the Monitoring Room will continue to be staffed, and equipment operated by, only those personnel who are specifically trained to do so, and who fall within the terms of this Code. They will then operate under the command of the police officer designated in the verbal / written request, taking into account their responsibilities under this Code.
- 26.5. In very extreme circumstances a request may be made for the Police to take total control of The System in its entirety, including the staffing of the monitoring room and personal control of all associated equipment, to the exclusion of all representatives of the System owners. Any such request should be made to The System manager in the first instance, who will consult personally with the most senior officer of The System owners (or designated deputy of equal standing). A request for total exclusive control must be made in writing by a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Chief Constable or person of equal standing.

27. Maintenance Of The System

27.1. To ensure compliance with the Information Commissioners Code of Practice and that images recorded continue to be of appropriate evidential quality 'The System' shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Procedural Manual under a maintenance agreement.

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- 27.2. The maintenance agreement will make provision for regular/ periodic service checks on the equipment which will include cleaning of any all-weather domes or housings, checks on the functioning of the equipment, and any minor adjustments that need to be made to the equipment settings to maintain picture quality.
- 27.3. The maintenance will also include regular periodic overhaul of all the equipment and replacement of equipment, which is reaching the end of its serviceable life.
- 27.4. The maintenance agreement will also provide for 'emergency' attendance by a specialist CCTV engineer on site to rectify any loss or severe degradation of image or camera control.
- 27.5. The maintenance agreement will define the maximum periods of time permitted for attendance by the engineer and for rectification of the problem depending upon the severity of the event and the operational requirements of that element of the system.
- 27.6. It is the responsibility of the System Manager to ensure appropriate records are maintained in respect of the functioning of the cameras and the response of the maintenance organisation.

28. Access To, And Security Of, Monitoring Room And Associated Equipment

28.1. Authorised Access

- 28.1.1. Only trained and authorised personnel will operate any of the equipment located within the CCTV monitoring room, (or equipment associated with the CCTV System).

28.2. Public Access

- 28.2.1. Public access to the monitoring and recording facility will be prohibited except for lawful, proper and sufficient reasons and only then with the personal authority of the system manager. Any such visits will be conducted and recorded in accordance with the Procedural Manual.

28.3. Authorised Visits

- 28.3.1. Visits by inspectors or auditors do not fall into the scope of the above paragraph and may take place at any time, without prior warning. No more than two inspectors or auditors will visit at any one time. Inspectors or Auditors will not influence the operation of any part of the system during their visit. The visit will be suspended in the event of it being operationally inconvenient. Any such visit should be recorded in the same way as that described above.

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29. Declaration of Confidentiality

- 29.1. Regardless of their status, all visitors to the CCTV monitoring room, including inspectors and auditors, will be required to sign the visitor’s book and a declaration of confidentiality.
- 29.2. It is recommended that each page of the Visitor Book includes a declaration of confidentiality as a constant reminder of their obligations. Recommended wording is as follows:-
 - 29.2.1. ‘In signing this visitor book all visitors to the Walsall College CCTV monitoring room acknowledge that the precise location of the CCTV monitoring room and personal details of those operating the system, is, and should remain confidential. They further agree not to divulge any information obtained, overheard or overseen during their visit.’
- 29.3. It is also best practice to display a notice at the entrance to the room that they are entering a restricted area, and entry is dependent upon acceptance of the need for confidentiality. A copy of this notice is included in Appendix D.

30. Security

- 30.1. Authorised personnel will normally be present at all times when the equipment is in use. If the monitoring facility is to be left unattended for any reason it will be secured. In the event of the monitoring room having to be evacuated for safety or security reasons, the provisions of the Procedural Manual will be complied with.
- 30.2. The monitoring room will at all times be secured by ‘thumb turn locks’ operated by the CCTV operator, ‘Key-Locks’ for entrance or other equally secure means.
- 30.3. A fixed view camera located internal to the control room to record those gaining entry to the control room is strongly recommended.

31. Guiding Principles

- 31.1. For the purposes of this Code 'recorded material' means any material recorded by, or as the result of, technical equipment which forms part of ‘The System’, but specifically includes images recorded digitally, or by way of digital copying, including digital prints.
- 31.2. Every video or digital recording obtained by using ‘The System’ has the potential of containing material that has to be admitted in evidence at some point during its life span.

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- 31.3. Members of the community must have total confidence that information recorded about their ordinary every day activities by virtue of 'The System', will be treated with due regard to their individual right to respect for their private and family life.
- 31.4. It is therefore of the utmost importance that irrespective of the means or format (e.g. paper copy, digital tape, CD, or any form of electronic processing and storage) of the images obtained from the system, they are treated strictly in accordance with this Code of Practice and the Procedural Manual from the moment they are received by the monitoring room until final destruction. Every movement and usage will be meticulously recorded.
- 31.5. Access to and the use of recorded material will be strictly for the purposes defined in this Code of Practice only.
- 31.6. Recorded material will not be copied, sold, otherwise released or used for commercial purposes or for the provision of entertainment.

32. National Standard For The Release Of Data To A Third Party

- 32.1. Every request for the release of personal data generated by this CCTV System will be channelled through the System Manager. The System Manager will ensure the principles contained within Appendix C to this Code of Practice are followed at all times.
- 32.2. In complying with the national standard for the release of data to third parties, it is intended, as far as reasonably practicable, to safeguard the individual's rights to privacy and to give effect to the following principles:
 - 32.2.1. Recorded material shall be processed lawfully and fairly, and used only for the purposes defined in this Code of Practice
 - 32.2.2. Access to recorded material will only take place in accordance with the standards outlined in appendix C and this Code of Practice
 - 32.2.3. The release or disclosure of data for commercial or entertainment purposes is specifically prohibited.
- 32.3. Members of the police service or other agency having a statutory authority to investigate and / or prosecute offences may, subject to compliance with appendix C, release details of recorded information to the media only in an effort to identify alleged offenders or potential witnesses. Under such circumstances, full details will be recorded in accordance with the Procedural Manual.

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- 32.4. Release to the media of recorded information, in whatever format, which may be part of a current investigation would be covered by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, 1984. Any such disclosure should only be made after due consideration of the likely impact on a criminal trial. Full details of any media coverage must be recorded and brought to the attention of both the prosecutor and the defence.
- 32.5. If material is to be shown to witnesses, including police officers, for the purpose of obtaining identification evidence, it must be shown in accordance with Appendix C and the Procedural Manual.
- 32.6. It may be beneficial to make use of ‘real’ digital footage for the training and education of those involved in the operation and management of CCTV systems, and for those involved in the investigation, prevention and detection of crime. Any material recorded by virtue of this CCTV system will only be used for such bona fide training and education purposes. Recorded material will not be released for commercial or entertainment purposes.

33. Digital Images - Provision & Quality

- 33.1. To ensure the quality of the images, and that recorded information will meet the criteria outlined by current Home Office guidelines, the only videotapes to be used with the system are those, which have been specifically provided in accordance with the Procedural Manual.

34. Tapes – Retention

- 34.1. Recorded images will be retained for a period of one calendar month. Before being overwritten. The Green Lane system will automatically overwrite after 28 days.
- 34.2. Digital Images will be always be used and stored in accordance with the Procedural Manual. At the conclusion of their life within the CCTV System they will be destroyed and the destruction certified.

35. Recording Policy

- 35.1. Subject to the equipment functioning correctly, images from every camera will be recorded throughout every 24 hour period in 24 hour time lapse mode, through digital multiplexers onto computer disk.
- 35.2. Images from selected cameras will be recorded in real time at the discretion of the CCTV operators or as directed by the System Manager.

36. Evidential CD's

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36.1. In the event of a CD being required for evidential purposes the procedures outlined in the Procedural Manual will be strictly complied with.

37. Digital Prints

37.1. Guiding Principles

- 37.1.1. A digital print is a copy of an image or images which already exist on digital recording/computer disc. Such prints are equally within the definitions of 'data' and recorded material
- 37.1.2. Digital prints will not be taken as a matter of routine. Each time a print is made it must be capable of justification by the originator who will be responsible for recording the full circumstances under which the print is taken in accordance with the Procedural Manual.
- 37.1.3. Digital prints contain data and will therefore only be released under the terms of Appendix C to this Code of Practice, 'Release of data to third parties'. If prints are released to the media, (in compliance with Appendix C), in an effort to identify alleged offenders or potential witnesses, full details will be recorded in accordance with the Procedural Manual.
- 37.1.4. A record will be maintained of all digital print productions in accordance with the Procedural Manual. The recorded details will include: a sequential number, the date, time and location of the incident, date and time of the production of the print and the identity of the person requesting the print, (if relevant) and the purpose for which the print was taken.
- 37.1.5. The records of the digital prints taken will be subject to audit in common with all other records in the system.

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Appendix A - National Standard for the Release of Data to Third Parties

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Arguably CCTV is one of the most powerful tools to be developed during recent years to assist with efforts to combat crime and disorder whilst enhancing community safety. Equally, it may be regarded by some as the most potent infringement of people's liberty. If users, owners and managers of such systems are to command the respect and support of the general public, the systems must not only be used with the utmost probity at all times, they must be used in a manner which stands up to scrutiny and is accountable to the very people they are aiming to protect.
- 1.2. The College is committed to the belief that everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life and their home. Although the use of CCTV cameras has become widely accepted in the UK as an effective security tool, those people who do express concern tend to do so over the handling of the information (data) which the System gathers.
- 1.3. After considerable research and consultation, the nationally recommended standard of The CCTV User Group has been adopted by the System owners.

2. General Policy

- 2.1. All requests for the release of data shall be processed in accordance with the Procedure Manual. All such requests shall be channelled through the data controller.
- 2.2. The data controller is the person who (either alone or jointly with others) determines the purpose for which and the manner in which any personal data are, or are to be processed.
- 2.3. In most cases the data controller is likely to be the scheme owners or for a 'partnership' the partners share responsibility.
- 2.4. Day to day responsibility may be devolved, usually to the scheme manager

3. Primary Request To View Data

- 3.1. Primary requests to view data generated by a CCTV System are likely to be made by third parties for any one or more of the following purposes:
 - 3.1.1. Providing evidence in criminal proceedings (e.g. Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, Criminal Procedures & Investigations Act 1996, etc.)
 - 3.1.2. Providing evidence in civil proceedings or tribunals

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- 3.1.3. The prevention of crime
- 3.1.4. The investigation and detection of crime (may include identification of offenders)
- 3.1.5. Identification of witnesses
- 3.2. Third parties, which are required to show adequate grounds for disclosure of data within the above criteria, may include, but are not limited to:
 - 3.2.1. Police
 - 3.2.2. Statutory authorities with powers to prosecute, (e.g. Customs and Excise; Trading Standards, etc.)
 - 3.2.3. Solicitors Plaintiffs in civil proceedings
 - 3.2.4. Accused persons or defendants in criminal proceedings
 - 3.2.5. Other agencies according to purpose and legal status
- 3.3 Upon receipt from a third party of a bona fide request for the release of data, the data controller shall:
 - 3.3.1 Not unduly obstruct a third party investigation to verify the existence of relevant data.
 - 3.3.2 Ensure the retention of data which may be relevant to a request, but which may be pending application for, or the issue of, a court order or subpoena. A time limit shall be imposed on such retention, which will be notified at the time of the request.
 - 3.3.3 A time limit could apply providing reasonable notice was issued to the agent, prior to the destruction of the held data, (e.g. a time limit was about to expire).
- 3.4 In circumstances outlined below, (requests by plaintiffs, accused persons or defendants) the data controller, or nominated representative, shall:
 - 3.4.1 Be satisfied that there is no connection with any existing data held by the police in connection with the same investigation.
 - 3.4.2 Treat all such enquiries with strict confidentiality.
- 3.5 The release of data to the police is not restricted to the civil police but could include, (for example) British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence Police, Military Police, etc. (It may be appropriate to put in place special arrangements in response to local requirements).
- 3.6 Aside from criminal investigations, data may be of evidential value in respect of civil proceedings or tribunals. In such cases a solicitor, or authorised representative of the tribunal, is required to give relevant information in writing prior to a search being granted.

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In the event of a search resulting in a requirement being made for the release of data, such release will only be facilitated on the instructions of a court order or subpoena. A charge may be made for this service to cover costs incurred. In all circumstances data will only be released for lawful and proper purposes.

- 3.7 There may be occasions when an enquiry by a plaintiff, an accused person, a defendant or a defence solicitor falls outside the terms of disclosure or subject access legislation. An example could be the investigation of an alibi. Such an enquiry may not form part of a prosecution investigation. Defence enquiries could also arise in a case where there appeared to be no recorded evidence in a prosecution investigation.
- 3.8 The data controller shall decide which (if any) "other agencies" might be permitted access to data. Having identified those 'other agencies', such access to data will only be permitted in compliance with this Standard.
- 3.9 The data controller can refuse an individual request to view if insufficient or inaccurate information is provided. A search request should specify reasonable accuracy (could be specified to the nearest ½ hour)

4. Secondary Request To View Data

- 4.1 A 'secondary' request for access to data may be defined as any request being made which does not fall into the category of a primary request. Before complying with a secondary request, the data controller shall ensure that:
 - 4.1.1 The request does not contravene, and that compliance with the request would not breach, current relevant legislation, (e.g. Data Protection Act 2018, Human Rights Act 1998, section 163 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, etc.)
 - 4.1.2 Any legislative requirements have been complied with, (e.g. the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018);
 - 4.1.3 Due regard has been taken of any known case law (current or past) which may be relevant, (e.g. R v Brentwood BC ex p. Peck) and
 - 4.1.4 The request would pass a test of 'disclosure in the public interest'
- 4.2 If, in compliance with a secondary request to view data, a decision is taken to release material to a third party, the following safeguards shall be put in place before surrendering the material:
 - 4.2.1 In respect of material to be released under the auspices of 'crime prevention', written agreement to the release of the material should be obtained from a police officer, not below the rank of Inspector. The officer should have personal knowledge of the circumstances of the crime/s to be prevented and an understanding of the CCTV System Code of Practice.

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- 4.2.2 If the material is to be released under the auspices of ‘public wellbeing, health or safety’, written agreement to the release of material should be obtained from a senior officer within the Local Authority. The officer should have personal knowledge of the potential benefit to be derived from releasing the material and an understanding of the CCTV System Code of Practice.
- 4.3 Recorded material may be used for bona fide training purposes such as police or staff training. Under no circumstances will recorded material be released for commercial sale of material for training or entertainment purposes.
- 4.4 ‘Disclosure in the public interest’ could include the disclosure of personal data that:
 - 4.4.1 provides specific information which would be of value or of interest to the public well being
 - 4.4.2 identifies a public health or safety issue
 - 4.4.3 leads to the prevention of crime
- 4.5 The disclosure of personal data which is the subject of a ‘live’ criminal investigation would always come under the terms of a primary request.

5. Individual Subject Access Under Data Protection Legislation

- 5.1 Under the terms of Data Protection legislation, individual access to personal data, of which that individual is the data subject, must be permitted providing:
 - 5.1.1 The request is made in writing
 - 5.1.2 The data controller is supplied with sufficient information to satisfy him or herself as to the identity of the person making the request
 - 5.1.3 The person making the request provides sufficient and accurate information about the time, date and place to enable the data controller to locate the information which that person seeks, (it is recognised that a person making a request is unlikely to know the precise time. Under those circumstances it is suggested that within one hour of accuracy would be a reasonable requirement)
 - 5.1.4 The person making the request is only shown information relevant to that particular search and which contains personal data of her or himself only, unless all other individuals who may be identified from the same information have consented to the disclosure
- 5.2 In the event of the data controller complying with a request to supply a copy of the data to the subject, only data pertaining to the individual should be copied, (all other personal data which may facilitate the identification of any other person should be concealed or erased). Under these circumstances an additional fee may be payable.

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- 5.3 The data controller is entitled to refuse an individual request to view data under these provisions if insufficient or inaccurate information is provided, however every effort should be made to comply with subject access procedures and each request should be treated on its own merit.
- 5.4 In addition to the principles contained within the Data Protection legislation, the data controller should be satisfied that the data is:
 - 5.4.1 Not currently and, as far as can be reasonably ascertained, not likely to become, part of a 'live' criminal investigation
 - 5.4.2 Not currently and, as far as can be reasonably ascertained, not likely to become, relevant to civil proceedings
 - 5.4.3 Not the subject of a complaint or dispute which has not been actioned
 - 5.4.4 The original data and that the audit trail has been maintained
 - 5.4.5 Not removed or copied without proper authority
 - 5.4.6 For individual disclosure only (i.e. to be disclosed to a named subject)

6. Process of Disclosure

- 6.1 Verify the accuracy of the request.
- 6.2 Replay the data to the requester only, (or responsible person acting on behalf of the person making the request).
- 6.3 The viewing should take place in a separate room and not in the control or monitoring area. Only data which is specific to the search request shall be shown.
- 6.4 It must not be possible to identify any other individual from the information being shown, (any such information will be blanked-out, either by means of electronic screening or manual editing on the monitor screen).
- 6.5 If a copy of the material is requested and there is no on-site means of editing out other personal data, then the material shall be sent to an editing house for processing prior to being sent to the requester.
- 6.6 The Information Commissioners Code of Practice for CCTV makes specific requirements for the precautions to be taken when images are sent to an editing house for processing.

7. Media Disclosure

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- 7.1 Set procedures for release of data to a third party should be followed. If the means of editing out other personal data does not exist on-site, measures should include:
 - 7.1.1 In the event of a request from the media for access to recorded material, the procedures outlined under 'secondary request to view data' shall be followed. If material is to be released the following procedures shall be adopted
 - 7.1.2 The release of the material must be accompanied by a signed release document that clearly states what the data will be used for and sets out the limits on its use
 - 7.1.3 The release form shall state that the receiver must process the data in a manner prescribed by the data controller, e.g. specific identities/data that must not be revealed
 - 7.1.4 It shall require that proof of any editing must be passed back to the data controller, either for approval or final consent, prior to its intended use by the media (protecting the position of the data controller who would be responsible for any infringement of Data Protection legislation and the System's Code of Practice)
 - 7.1.5 The release form shall be considered a contract and signed by both parties
 - 7.1.6 It should be noted, that in the well-publicised case of R v Brentwood Borough Council, ex parte Geoffrey Dennis Peck, (QBD November 1997), and the judge concluded that by releasing the video footage, the Council had not acted unlawfully. A verbal assurance that the broadcasters would mask the identity of the individual had been obtained. Despite further attempts by the Council to ensure the identity would not be revealed, the television company did in fact broadcast footage during which the identity of Peck was not concealed. The judge concluded that tighter guidelines should be considered to avoid future accidental broadcasts.
 - 7.1.7 Attention is drawn the requirements of the Information Commissioners in this respect detailed in his Code of Practice summarised above.

8. Principles

- 8.1 In adopting this national standard for the release of data to third parties, it is intended, as far as reasonably practicable, to safeguard the individual's rights to privacy and to give effect to the following principles:
 - 8.1.1 Recorded material shall be processed lawfully and fairly and used only for the purposes defined in the Code of Practice for the CCTV scheme
 - 8.1.2 Access to recorded material shall only take place in accordance with this Standard and the Code of Practice
 - 8.1.3 The release or disclosure of data for commercial or entertainment purposes is specifically prohibited.

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Appendix B - Restricted Access Notice

WARNING!

RESTRICTED ACCESS AREA

Everyone, regardless of status, entering this area is required to complete an entry in the CCTV Visitors Book. This book is located inside the Control Room at Wisemore Campus – Walsall College.

Visitors are advised to note the following confidentiality clause and entry is conditional on acceptance of that clause:

Confidentiality Clause:

'In being permitted entry to this area you acknowledge that the precise location of the CCTV monitoring room is, and should remain, confidential. You agree not to divulge any information obtained, overheard or overseen during your visit. An entry accompanied by your signature in the Visitors Book is your acceptance of these terms'.

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Appendix C - Declaration of Confidentiality

Walsall College CCTV System

I,, am retained by Walsall College to perform the duty of CCTV Control Room operator. I have received a copy of the Code of Practice in respect of the operation and management of that CCTV System.

I hereby declare that:

I am fully conversant with the content of that Code of Practice and understand that all duties which I undertake in connection with the Walsall College CCTV System must not contravene any part of the current Code of Practice, or any future amendments of which I am made aware. If now, or in the future, I am or become unclear of any aspect of the operation of the System or the content of The Code of Practice, I undertake to seek clarification of any such uncertainties.

I understand that it is a condition of my employment that I do not disclose or divulge to any individual, firm, company, authority, agency or other organisation, any information which I may have acquired in the course of, or for the purposes of, my position in connection with the CCTV System, verbally, in writing or by any other media, now or in the future, (including such time as I may no longer be retained in connection with the CCTV System).

In appending my signature to this declaration, I agree to abide by the Code of Practice at all times. I also understand and agree to maintain confidentiality in respect of all information gained during the course of my duties, whether received verbally, in writing or any other media format - now or in the future.

I further acknowledge that I have been informed and clearly understand that the communication, either verbally or in writing, to any unauthorised person(s) of any information acquired as a result of my employment with Walsall College may be an offence against the Official Secrets Act of 1911, Section 2, as amended by the Official Secrets Act of 1989.

Signed: Print Name:

Witness: Position:

Dated this day of (month) 20.....

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Appendix D - Subject Access Request Form

WALSALL COLLEGE CCTV SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
Data Protection Act, 2018

How to Apply For Access To Information Held On the CCTV System

These notes explain how you can find out what information, if any, is held about you on the CCTV System.

Your Rights

Subject to certain exemptions, you have a right to be told whether any personal data is held about you. You also have a right to a copy of that information in a permanent form except where the supply of such a copy is not possible or would involve disproportionate effort, or if you agree otherwise. The Partnership will only give that information if it is satisfied as to your identity. If release of the information will disclose information relating to another individual(s), who can be identified from that information, the College is not obliged to comply with an access request unless –

- The other individual has consented to the disclosure of information, or
- It is reasonable in all the circumstances to comply with the request without the consent of the other individual(s)

Walsall College Rights

The College may deny access to information where the Act allows. The main exemptions in relation to information held on the CCTV System are where the information may be held for:

- Prevention and detection of crime
- Apprehension and prosecution of offenders

And giving you the information may be likely to prejudice any of these purposes.

THE APPLICATION FORM: (N.B. ALL sections of the form must be completed. Failure to do so may delay your application.)

- Section 1 Asks you to give information about yourself that will help the College to confirm your identity. The College has a duty to ensure that information it holds is secure and it must be satisfied that you are who you say you are.
- Section 2 Asks you to provide evidence of your identity by producing TWO official documents (which between them clearly show your name, date of birth and current address) together with a recent full face photograph of you.
- Section 3 Asks you to confirm whether you will accept just viewing the information, or if you want a copy of the information.
- Section 4 You must sign the declaration

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When you have completed and checked this form, take or send it together with the required TWO identification documents, photograph and fee to:

Data protection Officer, Walsall College, Wisemore Campus, Littleton Street West, Walsall, West Midlands, WS2 8ES. Or take it to the reception desk at Walsall College.

(Receptionist – please complete ‘Official Use’ Section on page 5).

If you have any queries regarding this form, or your application, please ring the Security Manager on Tel No 01922 657024.

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**WALSALL COLLEGE CCTV SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
Data Protection Act 2018**

SECTION 1 About Yourself

The information requested below is to help the College (a) satisfy itself as to your identity and (b) find any data held about you.

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

Name (of person requesting footage):	
Company Name:	
Contact Telephone Number:	
Date of incident:	
Time of incident:	
Location of Incident	
Verification ID obtained from the above named person (i.e. PC Collar Number):	
Legal basis on which footage is released (i.e. Crime Reference Number):	

Description of Incident: (give as much detail as possible)

Reason for request:	
Manner in which footage was viewed/released (i.e. on CD):	

Please detail how the information will be used:

Requester:			
Name:		Position:	
Signature:		Date:	

External Funding Team			
Name:			
Signature		Date:	

Copy of Section 29 Form Requested:	Y/N		
Date Requested:		Date Obtained:	

Appendix E - CCTV System Camera Locations

Green Lane
Hickvision System

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	NOT IN USE	-	
02	BRICKWORK CORRIDOR	FIXED	COVERAGE OF CORRIDOR AND FIRE EXIT
03	REAR COMPOUND	FIXED	MONITOR REAR COMPOUND AND ACCESS/EGRESS INTO COMPOUND
04	NOT IN USE	-	-
05	CAR PARK	FIXED	MONITOR INGRESS/EGRESS TO CAR PARK
06	STUDENT UNION CORRIDOR / FIRE EXIT	FIXED	COVERAGE OF CORRIDOR AND FIRE EXIT
07	CANTEEN / KITCHEN / TILLS	FIXED	MONITOR CANTEEN AND TILLS
08	REFECTORY SEATING AREA	FIXED	MONITOR CANTEEN SEATING AREA
09	FIRE EXIT ROUTE (WHITEHOUSE STREET) TOP	FIXED	MONITOR FIRE ESCAPE ROUTE
10	REFECTORY VENDING MACHINES / ENTRANCE	FIXED	MONITOR CANTEEN VENDING MACHINES
11	REAR STAIRWELL	FIXED	MONITOR STAIRWELL REAR OF ROLAND CORRIDOR
12	STUDENT UNION /COMMON ROOM	FIXED	MONITOR STUDENT UNION/COMPUTER AREA
13	MAIN ENTRANCE/SECURITY DESK	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN ENTRANCE/SECURITY DESK
14	FIRE EXIT ROUTE (WHITEHOUSE STREET) BOTTOM	FIXED	MONITOR FIRE ESCAPE ROUTE
15	LIBRARY	FIXED	MONITOR LIBRARY

16	EXTERNAL FIRE EXIT – BRICKWORK	FIXED	MONITOR EXTERNAL FIRE EXIT – BRICKWORK
17	ATRIUM	FIXED	MONITOR ENTRY/EXIT INTO MAIN FOYER/MAIN DOORS

CITB System

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	CLASSROOM 109 - OFFICE	FIXED	MONITORING EXAMINATION OFFICE
02	CLASSROOM 109 – TEST ROOM	FIXED	MONITORING TEST ROOM
03	CLASSROOM 109 – TEST ROOM	FIXED	MONITORING TEST ROOM

Wisemore – Health Suite

Hikvision System

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	BAY 1	FIXED	MONITORING BAY 1 FOR STUDENT ASSESSMENTS
02	BAY 2	FIXED	MONITORING BAY 2 FOR STUDENT ASSESSMENTS
03	BAY 3	FIXED	MONITORING BAY 3 FOR STUDENT ASSESSMENTS
04	BAY 4	FIXED	MONITORING BAY 4 FOR STUDENT ASSESSMENTS

**Wisemore
Blazer System**

	CAMERA LOCATION/ NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	HAIR & BEAUTY WASH BASIN AREA	FIXED	MONITOR HAIR & BEAUTY WASH BASIN AREA
02	HAIR & BEAUTY MAIN ENTRANCE / RECEPTION	FIXED	MONITOR HAIR AND BEAUTY MAIN RECEPTION / ENTRANCE / TILL AREA
03	PRAYER ROOM / NURSERY ENTRANCE	FIXED	COVERAGE OF PRAYER ROOM / NURSERY ENTRANCE
04	C – ZONE GROUND FLOOR LIFT LOBBY AREA	FIXED	COVERAGE OF C – ZONE GROUND FLOOR LIFT LOBBY AREA
05	C – ZONE SECOND FLOOR LIFT LOBBY AREA	FIXED	MONITOR C – ZONE SECOND FLOOR LIFT LOBBY AREA
06	SMT LOBBY AREA	FIXED	MONITOR SMT LOBBY AREA
07	A-ZONE SECOND FLOOR CORRIDOR	FIXED	MONITOR A-ZONE SECOND FLOOR CORRIDOR
08	C-ZONE THIRD FLOOR LOBBY AREA	FIXED	MONITOR C-ZONE THIRD FLOOR LOBBY AREA
09	BIKE SHELTER REAR OF NORTH DOORS	FIXED	COVERAGE OF BIKE SHELTER REAR OF NORTH DOORS
10	MOTOR VEHICLE EXTERNAL GATES	FIXED	MOITORING OF MOTOR VEHICLE EXTERNAL GATES
11	CASC MAIN RECEPTION	FIXED	COVERAGE OF CASC MAIN RECEPTION / TILLS
12	MAIN ENTRANCE SOUTH DOORS	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN ENTRANCE SOUTH DOORS
13	GOODS YARD EXTERNAL GATES	FIXED	GOODS YARD EXTERNAL GATES
14	STUDENT UNION	FIXED	MONITOR STUDENT UNION

Wisemore
Intellex 2

INTELLEX 2	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	C07 STAIRS FIRE EXIT	FIXED	MONITOR FIRE EXIT
02	C06 STAIRS FIRE EXIT	FIXED	MONITOR FIRE EXIT
03	A04 STAIRS FIRE EXIT	FIXED	MONITOR FIRE EXIT
04	LIFT 1	FIXED	MONITOR LIFT INTERNAL
05	LIFT 3	FIXED	MONITOR LIFT INTERNAL
06	LIFT 2	FIXED	MONITOR LIFT INTERNAL
07	LIFT 4	FIXED	MONITOR LIFT INTERNAL
08	LIFT 5	FIXED	MONITOR LIFT INTERNAL
09	GOODS IN	FIXED	MONITOR GOODS IN ENTRANCE- INTERNAL
10	NORTH DOORS/CAR PARK ENTRY	FIXED	MONITOR REAR ENTRANCE DOORS
11	SOUTH DOORS/MAIN ENTRANCE	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN ENTRY DOORS
12	COLLEGE WAY	PTZ	COLLEGE WAY TOWARDS LITTLETON STREET WEST
13	NOT IN USE	-	-
14	FRONT MAIN ROAD	PTZ	LITTLETON STREET WEST
15	REAR COURTYARD	PTZ	COVERAGE OF REAR COURTYARD/BIKE STANDS
16	NOT USED	-	-

Wisemore
Intellex 3

INTELLEX 3	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	MAIN RECEPTION – WISEMORE (SHOP 1)	FIXED	MONITOR STAFF/VISITORS AT RECEPTION
02	CLASSROOM A001 (SHOP 2)	FIXED	MONITOR INTERNAL CLASSROOM
03	NOT IN USE	-	-
04	NOT IN USE	-	-
05	NOT IN USE	-	-
06	NOT IN USE	-	-
07	NURSERY	FIXED	NURSERY CORRIDOR VIEW TO GARDEN
08	NOT IN USE	-	-
09	LRC REAR SEATING AREA	FIXED	MONITOR REAR OF LRC
10	NOT IN USE	-	-
11	REFECTORY 1	FIXED	MONITOR REAR OF REFECTORY
12	REFECTORY 2	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN TILL/SEVING AREA
13	GOODS IN	FIXED	MONITOR GOODS IN
14	REAR CAR PARK	PTZ	COVERAGE OF REAR CAR PARK
15	COURTYARD	PTZ	COURTYARD AREA

Wisemore
Intellex 4

INTELLEX 4	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	LRC (LIBRARY)	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN ENTRANCE INTO LRC
02	A101	FIXED	CLASSROOMS
03	LRC (LIBRARY)	S FIXED	REAR VIEW/CLASSROOMS
04	C BLOCK ROOF	FIXED	MONITOR ROOF ACCESS
05	CORRIDOR 1 ST SOUTH	FIXED	C 1 ST FLOOR MONITOR CORRIDOR
06	LEARNING DECK 1 (1 ST FLOOR)	PTZ	COVERAGE OF INTERNAL CLASSROOM
07	CORRIDOR 2 ND SOUTH	FIXED	C 2 ND FLOOR MONITOR CORRIDOR
08	CORRIDOR 2 ND NORTH	FIXED	C 2 ND FLORMONITOR CORRIDOR
09	LEARNING DECK 2 (2 ND FLOOR)	PTZ	COVERAGE OF INTERNAL OFFICE (JOB SHOP)
10	A 2 ND SOUTH	FIXED	A 2 ND SOUTH MONITOR CORRIDOR
11	A 2 ND NORTH	FIXED	A 2 ND NORTH MONITOR CORRIDOR
12	NOT IN USE	-	-
13	LEARNING DECK 3(3 RD FLOOR)	PTZ	COVERAGE OF INTERNAL CLASSROOM
14	A438 STAFF OFFICE(ESTATES/FIN ANCE)	FIXED	MONITOR INTERNAL STAFF OFFICE
15	TARDIS FOURTH FLOOR A ZONE	FIXED	MONITOR TARDIS FOURTH FLOOR A ZONE
16	FOURTH FLOOR A ZONE MIDDLE CORRIDOR	FIXED	MONITOR FOURTH FLOOR A ZONE MIDDLE CORRIDOR

Wisemore Intellex 5

INTELLEX 5	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	C BLOCK GRND LIFT LOBBY	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET/LIFT LOBBY AREA
02	C BLOCK 1 ST FLOOR LIFT LOBBY	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET/LIFT LOBBY AREA
03	C BLOCK 2 ND FLOOR LIFT LOBBY	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET/LIFT LOBBY AREA
04	C BLOCK 3 RD FLOOR LIFT LOBBY	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET/LIFT LOBBY AREA
05	C BLOCK 4 TH FLOOR LIFT LOBBY	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET/LIFT LOBBY AREA
06	4 TH FLOOR BRIDGE	FIXED	MONITOR WALKWAY FROM C BLOCK
07	4 TH FLOOR A ZONE (NORTH)	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET LOBBY
08	2 ND FLOOR A ZONE (NORTH)	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET LOBBY
09	NOT IN USE	-	-
10	1 ST FLOOR A ZONE (NORTH)	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET LOBBY
11	NOT IN USE	-	-
12	1 ST FLOOR A ZONE (SOUTH)	FIXED	MONITOR CORRIDOR/TOILET LOBBY
13	2 ND FLOOR A ZONE (SOUTH)	FIXED	MONITOR CORRIDOR/TOILET LOBBY
14	3 RD FLOOR A ZONE (SOUTH)	FIXED	MONITOR CORRIDOR/TOILET LOBBY
15	4 TH FLOOR A ZONE (SOUTH)	FIXED	MONITOR TOILET LOBBY
16	A ZONE ROOF	FIXED	MONITOR ROOF ACCESS

Wisemore (canteen) – Vendaïd

VENDAID	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	SELF-SERVE CHECKOUT	FIXED	MONITOR THE SELF-SERVE AREA
02	ENTERENCE TO CANTEEN	FIXED	MONITOR CANTEEN AREA

Business and Sports Hub

Avigilon System

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	SMOKING AREA	PTZ	OVERLOOKING SMOKING AND BIKE RACK EXTERNAL
02	HUB CAR PARK	PTZ	EXTERNAL CAR PARK
03	LITTLETON STREET WEST	PTZ	SIDE OF BUILDING ALONG LITTLETON STREET WEST
04	MAIN ENTRANCE	PTZ	COURT YARD AND FRONT ENTRANCE
05	RECEPTION	FIXED	GROUND FLOOR RECEPTION AREA
06	CHANGING ROOM LOBBY	FIXED	SPORTS HALL CHANING ROOMS ENTRANCE
07	RESTAURANT	FIXED	BEHIND BAR COUNTER
08	STAIRS	FIXED	FIRST FLOOR STAIRWELL BUSINESS SIDE
09	SPORTS HALL VIEWING	FIXED	FIRST FLOOR VIEWING AREA
10	ROOF ACCESS	FIXED	2 ND FLOOR LEADING ROOF ACCESS
11	CORRIDOR	FIXED	2 nd FLOOR CORRIDOR BUSINESS SIDE

Portland Street Campus
Hikvision System

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	CORRIDOR LEADING TO WORKSHOP / LOBBY AREA	FIXED	MONITOR CORRIDOR LEADING TO WORKSHOP / LOBBY AREA
02	REAR OF PORTLAND STREET (OLD BREAK OUT AREA)	FIXED	MONITOR REAR OF PORTLAND STREET – OLD BREAK OUT AREA
03	MAIN WORKSHOP CAMERA 1	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN WORKSHOP
04	MAIN WORKSHOP CAMERA 2	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN WORKSHOP
05	MAIN WORKSHOP CAMERA 3	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN WORKSHOP
06	EXTERNAL MAIN ENTRANCE / FRONT PARKING AREA	FIXED	MONITOR EXTERNAL MAIN ENTRANCE / FRONT PARKING AREA
07	EXTERNAL SIDE OF BUILDING	FIXED	MONITOR SIDE ENTRANCE/DRIVEWAY

Hawbush Campus
Hikvision System

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	POST ROOM SHUTTER	FIXED	MONITOR ACCESS SHUTTER TO POST ROOM AT FRONT OF BUILDING
02	RECEPTION / FRONT DOOR	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN RECEPTION AND MAIN FRONT DOOR ENTRANCE TO SITE
03	BISTRO SERVING COUNTER / TILL	FIXED	MONITOR TILL AT BISTRO
04	CORRIDOR MAIN	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN CORRIDOR OVERLOOKING PHOTOCOPIERS
05	MIDDLE STAIRS	FIXED	MONITOR MIDDLE STAIRS AND FIRE EXIT TO FRON OF BUILDING

06	CORRIDOR – FOREST ARTS SIDE	FIXED	MONITOR CORRDIOR LEADING UP TO FOREST ARTS DOOR
07	WEST WING CORRIDOR	FIXED	MONITOR CORRIDOR ON WEST SIDE OF BUILDING
08	WEST WING FIRE EXIT	FIXED	MONITOR WEST WING FIRE EXIT NEAR TO TOILETS
09	EXTERNAL GARDEN REAR OF BUILDING	FIXED	MONITOR REAR GARDEN GATE BEHIND SITE

Little Professor’s Nursery

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	2 – 5 YEAR ROOM	FIXED	TWO CAMERAS MONITOR THE 2-5 YEAR ROOM
02	BABY ROON	FIXED	TWO CAMERAS MONITOR THE BABY ROOM
03	NURSERY GARDEN	FIXED	MONITOR THE NURSERY GARDEN AREA

Pleck Library

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	OUTSIDE OF BUILDING	FIXED	MONITOR OUTSIDE FRONT DOOR, OUTSIDE GATE/DRIVEWAY AND OUTSIDE FRONT OF BUILDING
02	INTERNAL ENTERANCE	FIXED	MONITOR INTERNAL ENTERANCE
03	INTERNAL MAIN AREA	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN AREA AND COMPUTER AREA
04	KITCHEN	FIXED	MONITOR KITCHEN AND TOILET AREA

Pioneer House

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	RECEPTION AREA	FIXED	MONITOR RECEPTION AREA
02	JOINT ACCESS STAIRWELL	FIXED	MONITOR JOINT ACCESS STAIRWELL
03	MAIN STAIRWELL	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN STAIRWELL

Whitehall

	CAMERA LOCATION/NAME	TYPE OF CAMERA	REMARKS
01	ENTRANCE LOBBY	FIXED	MONITOR ENTRANCE LOBBY
02	REAR RH	FIXED	MONITOR REAR ENTRANCE TO BUILDING
03	MAIN GATE	FIXED	MONITOR MAIN GATE / CAR PARK
04	FRONT ENTRANCE	FIXED	MONITOR FRONT ENTRANCE

Appendix F - Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act Guiding Principles

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (hereafter referred to as 'the Act') came into force on 2 October 2000. It places a requirement on public authorities listed in Schedule 1; Part 1 of the act to authorise certain types of covert surveillance during planned investigations.
- 1.2 The guidance contained in this Code of Practice serves to explain and highlight the legislation to be considered. A more detailed section is included in the Procedural Manual to assist users in the application of the requirements

2. Background

- 2.1 General observation forms part of the duties of many law enforcement officers and other public bodies. Police officers will be on patrol at football grounds and other venues monitoring the crowd to maintain public safety and prevent disorder. Officers may also target a crime "hot spot" in order to identify and arrest offenders committing crime at that location. Trading standards or HM Customs & Excise officers might covertly observe and then visit a shop as part of their enforcement function to verify the supply or level of supply of goods or services that may be liable to a restriction or tax. Such observation may involve the use of equipment to merely reinforce normal sensory perception, such as binoculars, or the use of cameras, where this does not involve systematic surveillance of an individual. It forms a part of the everyday functions of law enforcement or other public bodies. This low-level activity will not usually be regulated under the provisions of the 2000 Act.
- 2.2 Neither do the provisions of the Act cover the normal, everyday use of overt CCTV surveillance systems. Members of the public are aware that such systems are in use, for their own protection, and to prevent crime. However, it had not been envisaged how much the Act would impact on specific, targeted use of public/private CCTV systems by 'relevant Public Authorities' covered in Schedule 1: Part1 of the Act, when used during their planned investigations.
- 2.3 The consequences of not obtaining an authorisation under this Part may be, where there is an interference by a public authority with Article 8 rights (invasion of privacy), and there is no other source of authority, that the action is unlawful by virtue of section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (Right to fair trial) and the evidence obtained could be excluded in court under Section 78 Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1978.
- 2.4 The Act is divided into five parts. Part II is the relevant part of the act for CCTV. It creates a system of authorisations for various types of covert surveillance. The types of activity covered are "intrusive surveillance" and "directed surveillance".

3. Surveillance Types

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We should clearly differentiate in this guidance between “Intrusive” surveillance which will be a great rarity for CCTV operations and “Directed” surveillance which will be the more likely.

3.1. Covert Surveillance

2.4.1 Observations which are carried out by, or with, the use of a surveillance device. Surveillance will be covert where it is carried out in a manner calculated to ensure that the person or persons subject to the surveillance are unaware that it is, or may be, taking place.

2.5 Intrusive Surveillance

2.5.1 This is a highly invasive type of covert surveillance, the like of which CCTV equipment and their images alone would not be able to engage in except on the most rare occasion. The act says:

"Intrusive surveillance" is defined as covert surveillance carried out in relation to anything taking place on residential premises or in any private vehicle.

This kind of surveillance may take place by means either of a person or device located inside residential premises or a private vehicle of the person who is subject to the surveillance, or by means of a device placed outside which consistently provides a product of equivalent quality and detail as a product which would be obtained from a device located inside.

2.5.2 Therefore it is not intrusive unless the camera capabilities are such that it consistently provides information of the same quality and detail as might be expected to be obtained from a device actually present on the premises or in the vehicle.

2.5.3 Our CCTV cameras are deemed incapable of providing this level of detail so as to be considered “intrusive” for the purposes of the act. Current interpretations re sustained gathering of images of persons in a car in a car park dealing in drugs; being able to see clearly inside the car, would not be considered “intrusive” under the act.

2.5.4 In particular, the following extract from this code prevents us from carrying out intrusion of premises with cameras. This section puts us in a strong position to resist the use of public cameras in this way by investigators.

2.5.5 Cameras will not be used to look into private residential property. Where the equipment permits it 'Privacy zones' will be programmed into the system as required in order to ensure that the interior of any private residential property within range of the system is not surveyed by the cameras. If such 'zones' cannot be programmed the operators will be specifically trained in privacy issues.

3.3. Directed Surveillance

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- 2.6.1 This level of covert surveillance is likely to be engaged more by public/private CCTV users when they are requested by “authorised bodies” (see later) to operate their cameras in a specific way; for a planned purpose or operation; where ‘private information’ is to be gained.
- 2.6.2 The act says:

“Directed surveillance” is defined in subsection (2) as covert surveillance that is undertaken in relation to a specific investigation or a specific operation which is likely to result in the obtaining of private information about a person (whether or not one specifically identified for the purposes of the investigation or operation);

and otherwise than by way of an immediate response to events or circumstances the nature of which is such that it would not be reasonably practicable for an authorisation under this Part to be sought for the carrying out of the surveillance. - (planned),
- 2.6.3 In this section "private information", in relation to a person, includes any information relating to his private or family life.
- 2.6.4 If a CCTV user is carrying out normal everyday observations by operating a particular camera to gain the best information; albeit it may not be the most obvious camera to use, or the nearest to the incident being observed, that use will not be deemed to be “covert” under the terms of the act; it is using modern technology to the advantage of the operator. It will only be where CCTV cameras are to be used in a planned, targeted way to gain private information that the requirements of authorised directed surveillance need to be met.
- 2.6.5 If users are requested to operate their cameras as part of a planned operation where the subject is unaware that targeted surveillance is, or may be, taking place; "private information" is to be gained and it involves systematic surveillance of an individual/s (whether or not the target of the operation) then a RIPA “directed surveillance” authority must be obtained.

2.7 Authorisations

- 2.7.1 Intrusive surveillance can be only be “authorised” by chief officers within UK police forces and H.M. Customs & Excise and is therefore irrelevant for any other authority or agency. It is an area of RIPA that CCTV users can largely disregard.
- 2.7.2 Those who can authorise covert surveillance for public authorities listed in Sch. 1/Part1, in respect to Directed surveillance are detailed in Article 2 / Part I - Statutory Instrument 2417/2000: The Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Prescription of Offices, Ranks and Positions) Order 2000, e.g.:

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2.7.2.1 A Local Authority (within the meaning of Section 1 of the Local Government Act 1999). The prescribed office as a minimum level of authority is:

Assistant Chief Officer; Officer responsible for the management of an investigation.

2.7.2.2 Police Forces - A police force maintained under section 2 of the Police Act 1996 (police forces in England and Wales). The prescribed level is a Superintendent; for urgent cases an Inspector.

2.7.3 The impact for staff in Police control rooms and CCTV monitoring centres, is that there might be cause to monitor for some time, a person or premises using the cameras. In most cases, this will be an immediate response to events or circumstances. In this case, it would not require authorisation unless it were to continue for some time. The RIPA draft Code of Practice suggests some hours rather than minutes.

2.7.4 In cases where a pre-planned incident or operation wishes to make use of public/private CCTV for such monitoring, an authority will almost certainly be required from the appropriate person with the authorised agency.

2.7.5 The 'authority' must indicate the reasons and should fall within one of the following categories:-

- An authorisation is necessary on grounds falling within this subsection if it is necessary-
- in the interests of national security;
- for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder;
- in the interests of the economic well-being of the United Kingdom;
- in the interests of public safety;
- for the purpose of protecting public health;
- for the purpose of assessing or collecting any tax, duty, levy or other imposition, contribution or charge payable to a government department; or
- for any purpose (not falling within paragraphs (a) to (f)) which is specified for the purposes of this subsection by an order made by the Secretary of State.

2.7.6 Every RIPA authority must be thought through and the thought process clearly demonstrated and recorded on the application. Necessity and Proportionality must be fully considered; asking the questions: "is it the only way?" "what else have I considered?". It should not be a repeat of principles – in order to prevent & detect crime or in the interests of public safety etc.

2.7.7 Whenever an authority is issued it must be regularly reviewed as the investigation progresses and it must be cancelled properly upon conclusion. The completion of these stages will be looked at during any inspection process.

2.7.8 In cases where there is doubt as to whether an authorisation is required or not, it may be prudent to obtain the necessary authority verbally and then later in writing using the forms.

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2.7.9 Forms should be available at each CCTV monitoring centre and are to be included in the procedural manual.

2.7.10 Policing examples:

2.7.10.1 Insp. Authorisation- urgent request (up to 72hrs)

An example of a request requiring an urgent Inspectors authority might be where a car is found in a car park late at night and known to belong to drug dealers. The officers might task CCTV to watch the vehicle over a period of time (no longer response to immediate events) and note who goes to and from the vehicle - sustained surveillance of individual/s gaining private information.

2.7.10.2 Supt Authorisation – non-urgent request

Where crime squad officers are acting on intelligence linked to a long term, planned operation and they wish to have a shop premises monitored from the outside over a period of days, which is suspected of dealing in stolen goods.

2.7.10.3 No authorisation required

Where officers are on patrol and come across a local drug dealer sitting in the town centre/street. It would not be effective for them to remain in a shop doorway and wish to have the cameras monitor them instead, so as not to divulge the observation taking place. Response to immediate events.

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