



# CCTV POLICY

## Mayland Parish Council

This Policy should be read with reference to the Data Protection Act 2018, Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (PFA), the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA), the Secretary of State's Surveillance Camera Code of Practice (SC code), the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) CCTV Code of Practice and Surveillance Camera Commissioner as became part of Biometrics and Surveillance Camera Commissioner in February 2022.

### **1. Background & Introduction**

Under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 and Data Protection Act 2018 the processing of personal Data captured by CCTV system is controlled by Mayland Parish Council solely. The information Commissioner's Office (ICO) has issued a Code of Practice on compliance with legal obligations. The use of CCTV is covered by the Act, regardless of the number of cameras or how sophisticated the equipment is and Mayland Parish Council adheres to the ICO's Code of Practice.

Mayland Parish Council is committed to informing its staff, volunteers and service users about the presence of and operation of CCTV. This Policy is available on the Mayland Parish Council's website so that all stakeholders are clear about how CCTV is utilised.

Access to personal information recorded through CCTV cameras is restricted solely to the Data Protection Officers appointed by Mayland Parish Council.

### **2. Objectives and targets**

This CCTV Policy explains how Mayland Parish Council will operate its CCTV equipment and comply with the current legislation.

Mayland Parish Council uses CCTV equipment to provide a safer, more secure environment for its staff, volunteers and service users and to combat vandalism and theft. Essentially it is used for:

The prevention, investigation and detection of crime.

The apprehension and prosecution of offenders (including use of images as evidence in criminal proceedings).

Safeguarding public, volunteers and staff.

Monitoring the security of the site.

To protect members of the public and private property.

Mayland Parish Council does not use the CCTV system for covert monitoring.

### **3. Location**

Cameras are located in areas where it has been identified there is a need and where other solutions are ineffective. The CCTV system is used solely for purpose(s) identified and is not used to routinely monitor staff, volunteers, or service users' conduct. Cameras will not be used in areas subject to a heightened expectation of privacy e.g. changing rooms or toilets. Signage alerts individuals to the use of CCTV on the entrance to the Lawling Park Car Park.

Static cameras will not focus on private homes, gardens and other areas of private property.

Materials or knowledge secured as a result of CCTV will not be used for any commercial purpose.

Recordings will only be released to the media for use in the investigation of a specific crime and with the written authority of the Police. Tapes will never be released to the media for purpose of entertainment.

### **4. Maintenance**

The CCTV system is maintained by Mayland Parish Council and includes periodic maintenance inspections.

Mayland Parish Council is responsible for:

- Ensuring that it complies with its responsibilities in relation to guidance on the location of the camera
- Ensuring that the date and time reference are accurate
- Ensuring that suitable maintenance and servicing is undertaken to ensure that clear images are recorded
- Ensuring that the Data Protection Officer is trained in the use of the equipment
- Ensuring that cameras are protected from vandalism in order to ensure that they remain in working order.

## **5. Identification**

In areas of entrance to the Lawling Park Car Park and building, the Council will ensure prominent signs are in place.

The signs will:

- Be clearly visible and legible
- Contain details of the organisation operating the scheme, the purpose for using CCTV and who to contact about the scheme.
- Be an appropriate size depending on context.

## **6. Type of Equipment**

Mayland Parish Council's standard CCTV cameras record visual images only and do not record sound.

## **7. Administration**

Mayland Parish Council is the Data Controller and the Data Protection Officer has responsibility for the control of images and deciding how the CCTV system is used. The Council has notified the Information Commissioner's Office of both the name of the Data Controller and the purpose for which the images are used. Only the Data Protection Officer will have access to the images and is aware of the procedures that need to be followed when accessing the recorded images. The Data Protection Officer is trained and is aware of responsibilities under the CCTV Code of Practice:

Access to recorded images is restricted to the Data Protection Officer and recordings will be accessed as prescribed by the Council in the event of an incident.

Access to the medium on which the images are recorded is documented. All employees are aware of the restrictions in relation to access and security. And disclosure of recorded images.

## **8. Image storage, viewing and retention**

Recorded images will be stored in a way that ensures the integrity of the image and in a way that allows specific times and dates to be identified.

Mayland Parish Council reserves the right to use images captured on CCTV where there is activity that cannot be expected to be ignored such as criminal activity, potential gross misconduct, or behaviour which puts others at risk. The Data Protection Officer will retain images for evidential purposes in a locked area. Anyone viewing or managing CCTV will be DBS checked. Where images are retained, the Data Protection Officer will ensure the reason for its retention is recorded, where it is kept, any use made of the images and finally when it is destroyed.

Mayland Parish Council ensures that images are not retained for longer than is necessary. Once the retention period has expired, images are removed or erased.

## **9. Disclosure**

Disclosure of the recorded images to third parties can only be authorised by the Data Controller.

Disclosure will only be granted:

- If its release is fair to all individuals concerned
- If there is an overriding legal obligation (e.g. information access rights)
- If it is consistent with the purpose for which the system was established.

All requests for access or for disclosure are recorded. If access or disclosure is denied, the reason is documented.

N.B. Disclosure may be authorised to law enforcement agencies, even if a system was not established to prevent or detect crime, if withholding it would prejudice the prevention or detection of crime.

## **10. Monitoring and evaluation**

Mayland Parish Council undertakes regular audits to ensure that the use of CCTV continues to be justified. The audit includes a review of:

- Its stated purpose
- The location
- The images recorded
- Storage length
- Deletion

## **11. Period of Review**

The efficacy of this Policy will be reviewed biannually by Mayland Parish Council. If the Council decides to change the way in which it uses CCTV, it will inform the Information Commissioner within 28 days.

## **12. Guiding Principles**

System operators should adopt the following 9 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 systems 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.

Policy Adopted: 12<sup>th</sup> July 2022  
Next Review: July 2023