

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE:	Licensing Committee
DATE:	1 July 2014
DIRECTOR:	Ewan Sutherland (Acting Director)
TITLE OF REPORT:	CCTV – Taxis and Private Hire Cars – Outcome of Consultation
REPORT NUMBER:	CG/14/086

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise the Committee of the outcome of consultation on the previous report on developments towards CCTV in respect of taxis and private hire cars, and to propose an appropriate legal and policy response.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:

- a. considers the terms of the report, in particular the consultees' responses;
- b. instructs officers to update the policy and condition following consideration of those responses;
- c. thereafter instructs officers to consult further on the updated proposals with affected licence holders; and
- d. instructs officers to report back with the results and final proposals for ratification at their meeting on 2 September 2014.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Installation of a CCTV system in vehicles would be voluntary and therefore be paid for by the licence holder or their insurer. There would be no onus on the licensing authority for payment towards its costs.

For the licensing authority there is potentially significant administration work in maintaining an approved list of CCTV suppliers and systems, checking the notifications of new CCTV systems and any amendments to existing systems. The installation of any such CCTV systems would necessitate a test thereof by an authorised officer of the licensing authority.

The licensing authority may be bound to undertake or participate in enforcement action if licence holders do not comply with the

requirements of their CCTV policy and licence conditions, or the Data Protection Code of Practice from the Information Commissioner's Office.

There would be a cost to the taxi or private hire car licence holder to include a CCTV system as part of their licence. The procedure would be to submit the request as a variation application, which currently costs £60. The application fees should cover the above costs to the licensing authority and as such the fee income would be monitored.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

None.

5. BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

a. Decisions of the Information Commissioner in relation to Licensing Authority's Policies for CCTV in Taxis and Private Hire Cars

As a general principle the Information Commissioner recommends that the privacy of drivers and passengers is respected. Therefore, whilst it may be appropriate to use CCTV in taxis and private hire cars the licensing authority must be careful with regard to the extent it permits its use, particularly when where audio recording is involved.

"For CCTV equipment in taxis, the ICO (Information Commissioner's Office) advises that images should only be recorded where it is clearly justifiable."

The Commissioner also stated that: "this ... sends a clear message to ... local authorities that they must properly consider all the legal obligations on them before requiring the installation of CCTV or similar equipment and that audio recording should be very much the exception, rather than the rule. Images should only be recorded where it is clearly justifiable."

Furthermore, the Commissioner has provided useful enforcement rulings in respect of CCTV policies of licensing authorities in England.

For example, one such ruling advises that it is a breach of the Data Protection Act 1998 ("the 1998 Act") to have a policy requiring the mandatory recording of passengers' and drivers' conversations in taxis or private hire cars.

These press releases and case rulings highlight that in the Commissioner's opinion it is contrary to the principles of the 1998 Act for a licensing authority *to make it mandatory* for all taxis and private hire vehicles to install CCTV equipment to constantly record images and the conversations of both drivers and passengers.

The Commissioner's reason for this view appears to be that recording all conversations would be disproportionate given the very low number of incidents occurring compared to the number of trouble free taxi journeys.

Accordingly, the policy proposed for the Committee must forbid the constant recording of audio (i.e. conversations).

For these reasons it is proposed that the Committee does not compel the installation of CCTV in all taxis and private hire cars. Instead it may only permit CCTV to be installed (whether externally and/or internally) in certain circumstances, provided the licence holder meets their obligations in respect of the Data Protection Act 1998 ("the Act").

Following consultation with the ICO in Scotland, it appears that it also is possible to permit the recording of audio conversations/altercations inside taxis and private hire cars, solely when an incident occurs.

The licensing authority has received requests from suppliers of CCTV products to approve the introduction of CCTV in taxis and private hire cars. It is possible to have CCTV systems that record inside or outside the vehicle only or both inside and outside. The different types of CCTV recording for taxis and private hire cars are considered as follows.

b. External Recording CCTV Systems

The purpose of introducing external CCTV is apparently to provide evidence in the event of an accident.

Suppliers advise that the camera would be mounted within the rear view mirror and would record events outside the front of the vehicle and there would be no audio recording. Recording of events from the rear of the vehicle is also possible with certain systems. It has been explained that the recorded images would only be accessed in the event of an accident and that the relevant company would be responsible for the information as data controller. They acknowledge that there are legal implications in terms of the Act concerning their proposals.

The responsibility for protection of the recorded data would therefore be that of the relevant licence holder and would not be that of the licensing authority. Any policy and conditions, which may be implemented, should make this clear.

Whilst such obligation for processing would attach to the relevant data controller, the licensing authority has responsibility to ensure it does not condone inappropriate collection or processing of audio or visual recordings. Therefore, it is crucial that a policy and conditions is put in place as a safeguard. A policy and condition was proposed (see Appendix 4) and following consultation additional safeguards shall be

considered and added to the policy and possibly the condition before further consultation is undertaken.

c. Internal Recording CCTV Systems

Although the initial enquiry was limited to the introduction of an external CCTV recording system for the purpose of accident event recording, some licence holders support the introduction of an internal CCTV system, on a case by case basis, as a safety measure to provide evidence in the event of any altercation with passengers. A supplier who offers CCTV systems that record internally, externally and both has been in contact by telephone.

The introduction of CCTV for recording inside the vehicle places a greater focus on the human rights and data protection issues. A principal aspect of this relates to the balance between the potential to protect the safety of the driver with the potential intrusion into passengers' privacy. Any internal recording of CCTV (whether visual and/or audio) must be assessed in terms of the licensing authority's duties under the Human Rights Act 1998 as well as the Data Protection Act 1998.

d. Suggested Licensing Authority Approach to CCTV Systems

It is recommended as part of the proposed policy that the Licensing Committee only permits CCTV systems (external and/or internal), provided the licence holder and/or possibly the Police are of the view that such a system is required for a legitimate purpose, such as crime prevention and detection, public or driver safety.

In the circumstances, it is proposed that the licensing authority's position on CCTV in taxis and private hire cars be set out in a policy and new conditions of licence for both taxi and private hire car licences.

The proposed conditions of licence make it clear that the licensing authority is not the responsible data controller in respect of CCTV.

The draft policy would allow external recording for accident events only, at both the front and rear of the vehicle. It is suggested that internal CCTV may record video constantly but only record audio of specific altercations inside the vehicle by use of a 'panic button'. Constant audio recording is not permitted. It would be the responsibility of the licence holder and their employee drivers to only use the panic button when it is necessary to do so.

Following consultation it has become clear that the licensing authority in its policy should consider fixing a minimum level of specification, parameters for the retention of and access to recorded data as well as the approval of CCTV systems and suppliers. It will not be possible to permit any type of CCTV system of the licence holder's choosing. The

local authority would maintain an approved list of systems and names of suppliers from whom CCTV systems and services could be sourced by licence holders. Suppliers and systems would only be added to this list if they had demonstrated compliance with the policy and the Act, including all the compulsory Data Protection criteria.

The licence holder or their insurer/CCTV supplier should be familiar with the Data Protection Code of Practice from the Information Commissioner (see Appendix 1 below), with which they should comply in order to adequately meet the terms of the Act. In particular the "Checklist for users of limited CCTV systems monitoring small retail and business premises" contained in Appendix 2 of the ICO's Code appears to be of assistance to ensure they comply with the Act.

The licensing authority should aim to protect the safety and security of Members of the public as well as licence holders. This means that licence holders may be permitted to have CCTV systems in their vehicles as a safeguard for them, but it may not be possible for them to directly control the system and access to the recorded data. This would be in order to adequately comply with the Act and protect the public from inadvertent or willful misuse of recorded data. Furthermore, if the driver of a vehicle is in control of the CCTV they can turn it off and it may miss an incident. It may also be more difficult for them to rely on the information in relation to legal proceedings as the data may not have been recorded lawfully by an independent party.

The procedure to introduce a CCTV system to a taxi would begin with an application by the licence holder to make a variation to their licence.

It is envisaged that as part of their application, before installing a CCTV system, the holder must carry out the following preparatory procedures. They would be required to notify the licensing authority: a) of the type of recording to be carried out (e.g. specify external and/or internal and/or internal with panic button audio recording); b) of the technical specification of the approved system and the details of the approved supplier; c) of the person/company who is acting as the data controller; d) provide a copy of their data protection policy in respect of the processing, retention and control of data recordings; and e) provide a copy of the registration of the CCTV system with the Information Commissioner.

Once the licence holder has complied with the above procedures, and provided the CCTV system is on the approved, it may be installed. Once installed it would be important for the system to be checked by an authorised officer of the licensing authority before it could be used.

There would also be other separate legal requirements of installation, such as the display of an appropriate sign that advises passengers they are being recorded and provides the data controller's contact details. This is important as the data controller would be obliged to

have in place procedures for dealing with Subject Access Requests for personal data recorded in the vehicle, which means they must provide a passenger with copies of the images they record of them within 40 days of receipt of the request. A charge of up to £10 can be levied for dealing with such a request. It also would be essential for the data controller to set out in the data protection policy how they will deal with requests by the Police or the licensing authority for access to recorded data.

e. Consultation

Following the previous report to the Committee on 18 March 2014, consultation was undertaken with relevant parties, including all licence holders who may be affected. The results have helped to inform the licensing authority's position and further highlighted various public protection criteria that should be applied, should it wish permit CCTV recording in taxis and private hire cars.

i. Taxi Trade – (including Taxi Consultation Group)

The Taxi Consultation Group twice discussed the matter, at their meetings on 6 November 2012 and 4 March 2014, and provided their views. Their representatives were of the opinion that external accident recording CCTV in taxis is appropriate. It apparently may be of assistance in reducing false insurance claims against drivers and may reduce their insurance premiums. Some licence holders assert that internal recording is vital in the interest of their safety. They do not wish CCTV to be made a mandatory licensing requirement. The TCG representatives did not ask to discuss CCTV again at their meeting on 16 June 2014.

All taxi and private hire car licence holders were written to in respect of the proposed policy and condition. There is one licence holder wishes to attend the meeting and address the Committee, and therefore has been invited. Another licence holder wrote an emotive letter to the Committee, which shall be circulated separately to Members at the meeting due to its content.

One other licence holder wrote to explain that he has been a driver for over 20 years and had been threatened a few times a night. He personally installed CCTV in his taxi three years ago and feels it has given him a greater degree of safety as passengers see the CCTV camera and signs inside his vehicle.

ii. Suppliers (Taxi Insurers/CCTV Companies)

The insurers advise that taxi drivers are more likely than other road users to be subject to false insurance claims, including

deliberate staged crashes. External CCTV accident recording would help to protect against such fraudulent claims. Others have advised that they can provide internal and external recording systems for driver and passenger safety.

A number of suppliers are available, who can provide systems that are compliant with the Data Protection Act 1998 as their company acts as Data Controller and strictly regulates access to the recordings. It appears that this situation may be preferable to the licensing authority rather than have licence holders purchasing CCTV systems and installing and operating them themselves on an individual basis.

Responses were received from four separate companies that are either insurers or suppliers of CCTV for taxis and private hire cars. These responses were of particular assistance as they raised a number of valuable insights into the practicalities of permitting CCTV. Copies of the responses are reproduced in Appendix 2 for Members' consideration.

The major issues for clarification are control of access to the data, control over the operation of the CCTV system, specification of CCTV systems, approval of CCTV systems and suppliers and maintenance of an approved list.

The upshot of these responses is that it appears the policy and condition should be more restrictive to protect passengers against misuse of recorded data; and also more instructive to licence holders to ensure that should they wish to operate a CCTV system they are under no misapprehension about their legal duties, including the dos and don'ts in respect of Data Protection.

For example, licence holders should not be able to turn off their own systems, view or access the images in the vehicle download images onto their own portable devices, or have access to images that could be uploaded to the internet or otherwise distributed, all of which should be specifically prohibited by the policy.

iii. Information Commissioner's Office – Scotland

The Information Commissioner's Office in Edinburgh is the responsible authority for data protection matters in Scotland.

They have advised that they have few comments in relation to the Council's proposed document. They advised that the policy appears to cover necessary details and puts in place a monitoring and checking process to ensure any CCTV systems and the use thereof is compliant with Data Protection. It was

also seen as a positive that evidence of registration with the ICO is a prerequisite of being permitted to operate a CCTV system.

iv. The Equality and Human Rights Commission – Scotland

The EHRC were consulted, however a response was not received.

v. Police Scotland – Aberdeen City Division

Police Scotland, Aberdeen City Division is consulted in relation to the policy and condition particularly in respect potential for prevention, detection and prosecution of crime with CCTV.

They advised “The Police welcome any trade driven improvements that also supports our priorities and assist us to keep people within the city of Aberdeen safe.

We would expect any use of any CCTV systems to be compliant with the legislation which governs the use of CCTV systems. We understand from reading the document attached such use would be included in the conditions attached to taxi and private hire car licences.

We would hope to see the installation of internal and external systems, where use is being considered, other than external only, for the very real and obvious benefits it affords both the driver and passenger(s), especially in the event of a crime, or allegation of a crime, being investigated by the Police.”

6. IMPACT

Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment – An EHRIA was prepared and is attached at Appendix 3. Members should note that they are obliged to read the EHRIA and take it into account as part of their decision making process in relation to this report and its policy considerations. The policy to be considered is yet to be updated following the consultees’ responses therefore the EHRIA in relation to the initial document has been provided. The policy implications are currently the same as those proposed on 18 March 2014. An updated EHRIA shall accompany the next report as the policy implications may be slightly different.

In summary, it appears that CCTV in taxis will impact equally on all passengers. It will not disproportionately affect any of the equality strands.

It is noted that CCTV could be considered as a form of surveillance and/or a form of activity, which may have an impact in terms of Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (“the HRA 1998”), which is as follows:

“Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and correspondence”.

The Committee must ensure that its policies are legally compliant with all of the human rights contained in the HRA 1998, as Article 6 thereof states “It is unlawful for a public authority to act in a way that is incompatible with a Convention Right”.

This has the effect that the Committee must ensure its proposed policy is compliant with Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998.

Lawful interference of the rights is permitted, provided it is necessary. It appears interference with the Article 8 right would not be justifiable, in terms of a standard policy requirement or general presumption in favour of unregulated CCTV recording systems in taxis and private hire car. Accordingly, the Committee should not coerce or encourage all taxis and private hire cars to provide CCTV recording. Therefore, a general policy requiring CCTV is not recommended to the Committee.

Instead the introduction of a CCTV system should only be permitted at the request of the licence holder, under specific conditions and where it is necessary for legitimate purposes, e.g. the safety of the driver or members of the public, insurance fraud, precaution against assault and/or for prevention, detection, and prosecution of crime.

Provided the above, or other legitimate purposes, are the basis of the policy, the Committee may permit the installation of CCTV systems by individual licence holders, their drivers, insurance and CCTV companies who must themselves ensure that they meet their legal duties.

If these parties take the view that it is necessary for them to install CCTV to protect their rights they must consider and ensure the legal protection of the rights of others. The Committee may only permit CCTV if its policy and condition places safeguards to uphold such protection.

Corporate – To ensure that no enforcement action may be taken against Aberdeen City Council in respect of the proposed policy and conditions: a) by the Information Commissioner they must be compliant with the Data Protection Act 1998; and b) by the Equality and Human Rights Commission they must be compliant with the Human Rights Act 1998.

Public – CCTV may be of benefit to the public, taxi drivers and the Police Service of Scotland in terms of safety of the driver or members of the public, insurance fraud, assault and/or for prevention, detection, and prosecution of crime. There is also a potential for intrusion on passengers’ and road users’ as they will be recorded where they may

have a reasonable expectation of some privacy, albeit they may be in a public place.

7. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The Committee must ensure that its proposed policy is compliant with the Data Protection Act 1998 and that it takes no responsibility for the control and processing of data recorded by licence holders, their drivers or CCTV or insurance companies.

It is also of fundamental importance that the Committee secures that its proposed policy is compliant with the Human Rights Act 1998 to avoid enforcement by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

8. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- The Data Protection Act 1998
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Information Commissioner's News release: 25 July 2012

9. REPORT AUTHOR DETAILS

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CCTV code of practice

Revised edition 2008



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Information Commissioner's Office

1. Foreword



CCTV surveillance has become a common feature of our daily lives. We are caught on numerous CCTV cameras as we move around our towns and cities, visit shops and offices, and travel on the road and other parts of the public transport network. Whilst the use of CCTV continues to enjoy general public support, it necessarily involves intrusion into the lives of ordinary individuals as they go about their day to day business. Our research has shown that the public expect it to be used responsibly with effective safeguards in place. Maintaining public trust and confidence in its use is essential if its benefits are to be realised and its use is not to become increasingly viewed with suspicion as part of a surveillance society.

This code of practice replaces one first issued in 2000. Since then there have been advances in the way CCTV is used, the technology employed and the wider legal environment in which it operates. There have also been developments which may help achieve more privacy friendly ways of using CCTV. This revised code builds upon the previous guidance reflecting these changes and the lessons learnt of how it is used in practice. During the production of the code discussions have taken place with organisations that use CCTV and a public consultation exercise undertaken which generated many valuable comments.

However, the objective of this code remains the same: helping ensure that good practice standards are adopted by those who operate CCTV. If they follow its provisions this not only helps them remain within the law but fosters public confidence by demonstrating that they take their responsibilities seriously.



Richard Thomas
Information Commissioner

2. About this code



This code provides good practice advice for those involved in operating CCTV and other devices which view or record images of individuals. It also covers other information derived from those images that relates to individuals (for example vehicle registration marks). This code uses the terms 'CCTV' and 'images' throughout for ease of reference. Information held by organisations that is about individuals is covered by the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the guidance in this code will help operators comply with their legal obligations under the DPA.

The DPA not only creates obligations for organisations, it also gives individuals rights, such as the right to gain access to their details and to claim compensation when they suffer damage.

The basic legal requirement is to comply with the DPA itself. This code sets out the Information Commissioner's recommendations on how the legal requirements of the DPA can be met. Organisations may use alternative methods to meet these requirements, but if they do nothing then they risk breaking the law.

The recommendations in this code are all based on the legally enforceable data protection principles (Appendix 1) that lie at the heart of the DPA and they have been set out to follow the lifecycle and practical operation of CCTV. Each section of the code poses questions that must be positively addressed to help ensure that the good practice recommendations are being achieved.

Following the recommendations in this code will

- help ensure that those capturing images of individuals comply with the DPA;
- mean that the images that are captured are usable; and
- reassure those whose images are being captured.

This code replaces the earlier code of practice issued by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) in 2000 (reprinted in 2001) and the supplementary guidance for small users. It takes account of the technical, operational and legal changes that have taken place since the original code was drawn up.

CCTV operators and practitioners have been involved in its production and we have taken into account their experiences of using the previous code of practice. It also builds upon research the ICO has commissioned into public attitudes to surveillance technologies and research on 'surveillance society' issues more generally.

3. What this code covers

This code covers the use of CCTV and other systems which capture images of identifiable individuals or information relating to individuals for any of the following purposes:

- Seeing what an individual is doing, for example monitoring them in a shop or walking down the street.
- Potentially taking some action in relation to an individual, for example handing the images over to the police to investigate a crime.
- Using the images of an individual in some way that will affect their privacy, for example passing images on to a TV company.

Most CCTV is directed at viewing and/or recording the activities of individuals. This means that most uses of CCTV by organisations or businesses will be covered by the Data Protection Act (DPA) and the provisions of this code, regardless of the size of the system. This replaces our previous guidance on when a CCTV system has to comply with the DPA.

The use of cameras for limited household purposes is exempt from the DPA. This applies where an individual uses CCTV to protect their home from burglary, even if the camera overlooks the street or other areas near their home. Images captured for recreational purposes, such as with a mobile phone, digital camera or camcorder, are also exempt.

Example: If you make a video of your child in a nativity play for your own family use, this is not covered by data protection law.

This code is primarily aimed at businesses and organisations who routinely capture images of individuals on their CCTV equipment. Some specific uses of image recording equipment are not intended to be covered in this code, although they may still be covered by the requirements of the DPA.

- The covert surveillance activities of the law enforcement community are not covered here because they are governed by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000 and Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act (RIPSA) 2000.
- The use of conventional cameras (not CCTV) by the news media or for artistic purposes such as for film making are not covered by this code as they are subject to special treatment in the DPA. This code does apply to the passing on of CCTV images to the media.

Not all sections of the code will be fully relevant to all CCTV systems; this will depend upon the extent and use of the images. Although small-scale users (such as small retailers) are covered by the DPA, they are unlikely to have sophisticated systems, so many of this code's provisions are inappropriate. Appendix 2 provides special guidance, as an alternative to the full code, for very limited use of CCTV where privacy risks are small and resources are limited. If you are a small user, but you wish to use your CCTV system for any purpose which is not covered in the checklist, you should read the full code. Appendix 3 is for employers who may use CCTV to monitor their workers.

Note: The DPA applies to images captured by CCTV. This code does not cover the use of dummy or non-operational cameras.



4. Deciding whether to use CCTV or continue using CCTV

Using CCTV can be privacy intrusive, as it is capable of putting a lot of law-abiding people under surveillance and recording their movements as they go about their day to day activities. You should carefully consider whether to use it; the fact that it is possible, affordable or has public support should not be the primary motivating factor. You should take into account what benefits can be gained, whether better solutions exist, and what effect it may have on individuals.

Example: Cars in a car park are frequently damaged and broken in to at night. Consider whether improved lighting would reduce the problem more effectively than CCTV.

You should consider these matters objectively as part of an assessment of the scheme's impact on people's privacy. This does not have to be an extensive or time-consuming process in all cases. The extent of assessment necessary will depend on the size of the proposed scheme and the level of impact it is likely to have on people's privacy¹.

You should use the results of the impact assessment to determine whether CCTV is justified in all the circumstances and if so how it should be operated in practice.

The things to cover in any impact assessment include:

- What organisation will be using the CCTV images? Who will take legal responsibility under the Data Protection Act (DPA)?²
- What is the organisation's purpose for using CCTV? What are the problems it is meant to address?
- What are the benefits to be gained from its use?
- Can CCTV technology realistically deliver these benefits? Can less privacy-intrusive solutions, such as improved lighting, achieve the same objectives?
- Do you need images of identifiable individuals, or could the scheme use other images not capable of identifying the individual?
- Will the particular equipment/system of work being considered deliver the desired benefits now and remain suitable in the future?
- What future demands may arise for wider use of images and how will you address these?
- What are the views of those who will be under surveillance?
- What could you do to minimise intrusion for those that may be monitored, particularly if specific concerns have been expressed?

¹ If you are establishing a large system, or considering a use of CCTV which could give rise to significant privacy concerns, you may wish to consider using the ICO's Privacy impact assessment handbook.

² If CCTV is used by a business or organisation, then it is the body that is legally responsible under the DPA (the "data controller"), not an individual member of staff.

Where the system will be operated by or on behalf of a public authority, the authority will also need to consider wider human rights issues and in particular the implications of the European Convention on Human Rights, Article 8 (the right to respect for private and family life). This will include:

- Is the proposed system established on a proper legal basis and operated in accordance with the law?
- Is it necessary to address a pressing need, such as public safety, crime prevention or national security?
- Is it justified in the circumstances?
- Is it proportionate to the problem that it is designed to deal with?

If this is not the case then it would not be appropriate to use CCTV.



5. Ensuring effective administration

Establishing a clear basis for the handling of any personal information is essential and the handling of images relating to individuals is no different. It is important to establish who has responsibility for the control of the images, for example, deciding what is to be recorded, how the images should be used and to whom they may be disclosed. The body which makes these decisions is called the data controller and is legally responsible for compliance with the Data Protection Act (DPA).

Where more than one organisation is involved, each should know its responsibilities and obligations. If both make decisions about the purposes and operation of the scheme, then both are responsible under the DPA. This may be the case, for example, where the police have a 'live feed' from a local authority-owned camera.

- Who has responsibility for control of the images and making decisions on how these can be used? If more than one body is involved have responsibilities been agreed and does each know its responsibilities?
- Has the body (or have the bodies) responsible notified the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) that they are the data controller? Does the notification cover the purposes for which the images are used, the disclosures that are made and other relevant details?
- If someone outside your organisation provides you with any processing services, for example editing the images, is a written contract in place with clearly defined responsibilities? This should ensure that the images are only processed in accordance with your instructions. The contract should also include guarantees about security, such as storage and the use of properly trained staff.

You will also need clear procedures to determine how you use the system in practice.

- Have you identified clearly defined and specific purposes for the use of images, and have these been communicated to those who operate the system?
- Are there clearly documented procedures, based on this code, for how the images should be handled in practice? This could include guidance on disclosures and how to keep a record of these. Have these been given to appropriate people?
- Has responsibility for ensuring that procedures are followed been allocated to an appropriate named individual? They should ensure that standards are set, procedures are put in place to meet these standards and they should make sure the system complies with this code and with legal obligations such as an individual's right of access.
- Are proactive checks or audits carried out on a regular basis to ensure that procedures are being complied with? This can be done either by you as the system operator or a third party.

You should review regularly whether the use of CCTV continues to be justified. You will have to renew your notification yearly, so this would be an appropriate time to consider the ongoing use of CCTV.

³ Please be aware that notification to the Commissioner does not in itself ensure that the system is compliant. You will still need to comply with the data protection principles (see appendix 1). Not all organisations need to notify. Current notification requirements can be found at www.ico.gov.uk/what_we_cover/data_protection/notification.aspx

6. Selecting and siting the cameras

Any CCTV images must be adequate for the purpose for which you are collecting them. It is essential that you choose camera equipment and locations which achieve the purposes for which you are using CCTV. Both permanent and movable cameras should be sited and image capture restricted to ensure that they do not view areas that are not of interest and are not intended to be the subject of surveillance, such as individuals' private property. The cameras must be sited and the system must have the necessary technical specification to ensure that images are of the appropriate quality.

Example: Check that a fixed camera positioned in winter will not be obscured by the growth of spring and summer foliage.

- Have you carefully chosen the camera location to minimise viewing spaces that are not of relevance to the purposes for which you are using CCTV?
- Where CCTV has been installed to deal with a specific problem, have you considered setting the system up so it only records at the time when the problem usually occurs? Alternatively, have you considered other privacy-friendly ways of processing images? For example, some systems only record events that are likely to cause concern, such as movement into a defined area. This can also save on storage capacity.
- Will the cameras be sited to ensure that they can produce images of the right quality, taking into account their technical capabilities and the environment in which they are placed?
- Is the camera suitable for the location, bearing in mind the light levels and the size of the area to be viewed by each camera?
- Are the cameras sited so that they are secure and protected from vandalism?
- Will the system produce images of sufficient size, resolution and frames per second?

In areas where people have a heightened expectation of privacy, such as changing rooms or toilet areas, cameras should only be used in the most exceptional circumstances where it is necessary to deal with very serious concerns. In these cases, you should make extra effort to ensure that those under surveillance are aware⁴.

To judge the quality of images that will be necessary, you will need to take into account the purpose for which CCTV is used and the level of quality that will be necessary to achieve the purpose. The Home Office Scientific Development Branch⁵ recommends identifying the needs of a CCTV system by using four categories:

- **Monitoring:** to watch the flow of traffic or the movement of people where you do not need to pick out individual figures.
- **Detecting:** to detect the presence of a person in the image, without needing to see their face
- **Recognising:** to recognise somebody you know, or determine that somebody is not known to you.
- **Identifying:** to record high quality facial images which can be used in court to prove someone's identity beyond reasonable doubt.

Their guidance gives more detail on the quality of images needed for each of these purposes, and should be consulted when choosing equipment.

⁴ The use of signs is included in the section on Responsibilities

⁵ CCTV Operational Requirements Manual (v0.4 5/5/06), available from <http://scienceandresearch.homeoffice.gov.uk/hosdb>

7. Using the equipment

It is important that a CCTV system produces images that are of a suitable quality for the purpose for which the system was installed. If identification is necessary, then poor quality images which do not help to identify individuals may undermine the purpose for installing the system.

- Do the recorded pictures and prints as well as the live screens produce good clear pictures? This is important to ensure that there has not been an unacceptable loss of detail during the recording process.
- Have you considered the compression settings for recording material? In a digital system, a high level of compression will result in poorer picture quality on playback.
- Have you set up the recording medium in such a way that images cannot be inadvertently corrupted?
- Is there a regular check that the date and time stamp recorded on the images is accurate?
- If automatic facial recognition technology is being used, are the cameras placed so that facial images are clearly captured? Are the results of any match checked by people before any action is taken?
- Has a regular maintenance regime been set up to ensure that the system continues to produce high quality images?
- If a wireless transmission system is used, are sufficient safeguards in place to protect it from being intercepted?

CCTV must not be used to record conversations between members of the public as this is highly intrusive and unlikely to be justified. You should choose a system without this facility if possible. If your system comes equipped with a sound recording facility then you should turn this off or disable it in some other way.

There are limited circumstances in which audio recording may be justified, subject to sufficient safeguards. These could include:

- Audio based alert systems (such as those triggered by changes in noise patterns such as sudden shouting). Conversations must not be recorded, and operators should not listen in.
- Two-way audio feeds from 'help points' covered by CCTV cameras, where these are activated by the person requiring assistance.
- Conversations between staff and particular individuals where a reliable record is needed of what was said, such as in the charging area of a police custody suite⁶.
- Where recording is triggered due to a specific threat, e.g. a 'panic button' in a taxi cab.

In the limited circumstances where audio recording is justified, signs must make it very clear that audio recording is being or may be carried out.

⁶ Police use of body-worn video devices (headcams) is covered by the Home Office guidelines, "Guidance for the police use of body-worn video devices", produced in consultation with the ICO. See the Home Office police publications page, <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-and-publications/>

The use of audio to broadcast messages to those under surveillance should be restricted to messages directly related to the purpose for which the system was established.

- If there is an audio monitoring or recording capability has this been disabled?
- If an audio based alert system is being used are measures in place to prevent conversations being monitored or recorded?
- If there are audio communications with help points, are these initiated by those requiring assistance?
- If a message broadcast facility is used, are the messages limited to those consistent with the original purpose for establishing the system?



8. Looking after the recorded material and using the images

8.1 Storing and viewing the images

Recorded material should be stored in a way that maintains the integrity of the image. This is to ensure that the rights of individuals recorded by the CCTV system are protected and that the material can be used as evidence in court. To do this you need to carefully choose the medium on which the images are stored, and then ensure that access is restricted. You may wish to keep a record of how the images are handled if they are likely to be used as evidence in court. Finally, once there is no reason to retain the recorded images, they should be deleted. Exactly when you decide to do this will depend on the purpose for using CCTV.

Many modern CCTV systems rely on digital recording technology and these new methods present their own problems. With video tapes it was very easy to remove a tape and give it to the law enforcement agencies such as the police for use as part of an investigation. It is important that your images can be used by appropriate law enforcement agencies if this is envisaged. If they cannot, this may undermine the purpose for undertaking CCTV surveillance.

- How easy is it to take copies of a recording off your system when asked for by a law enforcement agency? Can this be done without interrupting the operation of the system?
- Will they find your recorded images straightforward to use?
- What will you do when recorded material needs to be taken away for further examination?

Viewing of live images on monitors should usually be restricted to the operator unless the monitor displays a scene which is also in plain sight from the monitor location.

Example: Customers in a bank can see themselves on a monitor screen. This is acceptable as they cannot see anything on the screen which they could not see by looking around them. The only customers who can see the monitor are those who are also shown on it.

Example: Monitors in a hotel reception area show guests in the corridors and lifts, i.e. out of sight of the reception area. They should be turned so that they are only visible to staff, and members of the public should not be allowed access to the area where staff can view them.

Recorded images should also be viewed in a restricted area, such as a designated secure office. The monitoring or viewing of images from areas where an individual would have an expectation of privacy should be restricted to authorised persons.

- Are your monitors correctly sited taking into account the images that are displayed?
- Is your monitor viewing area appropriate and secure?
- Where necessary is access limited to authorised people?

8.2 Disclosure

Disclosure of images from the CCTV system must also be controlled and consistent with the purpose for which the system was established. For example, if the system is established to help prevent and detect crime it will be appropriate to disclose images to law enforcement agencies where a crime needs to be investigated, but it would not be appropriate to disclose images of identifiable individuals to the media for entertainment purposes or place them on the internet. Images can be released to the media for identification purposes; this should not generally be done by anyone other than a law enforcement agency.

NOTE: Even if a system was not established to prevent and detect crime, it would still be acceptable to disclose images to law enforcement agencies if failure to do so would be likely to prejudice the prevention and detection of crime.

Any other requests for images should be approached with care, as a wide disclosure of these may be unfair to the individuals concerned. In some limited circumstances it may be appropriate to release images to a third party, where their needs outweigh those of the individuals whose images are recorded.

Example: A member of the public requests CCTV footage of a car park, which shows their car being damaged. They say they need it so that they or their insurance company can take legal action. You should consider whether their request is genuine and whether there is any risk to the safety of other people involved.

- Are arrangements in place to restrict disclosure of images in a way consistent with the purpose for establishing the system?
- Do those that may handle requests for disclosure have clear guidance on the circumstances in which it is appropriate to make a disclosure and when it is not?
- Do you record the date of the disclosure along with details of who the images have been provided to (the name of the person and the organisation they represent) and why they are required?

Judgements about disclosure should be made by the organisation operating the CCTV system. They have discretion to refuse any request for information unless there is an overriding legal obligation such as a court order or information access rights⁷. Once you have disclosed an image to another body, such as the police, then they become the data controller for their copy of that image. It is their responsibility to comply with the Data Protection Act (DPA) in relation to any further disclosures.

The method of disclosing images should be secure to ensure they are only seen by the intended recipient.

⁷ More information on subject access and freedom of information requests can be found in section 9.

8.3 Retention

The DPA does not prescribe any specific minimum or maximum retention periods which apply to all systems or footage. Rather, retention should reflect the organisation's own purposes for recording images.

You should not keep images for longer than strictly necessary to meet your own purposes for recording them. On occasion, you may need to retain images for a longer period, where a law enforcement body is investigating a crime, to give them opportunity to view the images as part of an active investigation.

Example: A system installed to prevent fraud being carried out at an ATM may need to retain images for several weeks, since a suspicious transaction may not come to light until the victim gets a bank statement.

Example: Images from a town centre system may need to be retained for enough time to allow crimes to come to light, for example, a month. The exact period should be the shortest possible, based on your own experience.

Example: A small system in a pub may only need to retain images for a shorter period of time because incidents will come to light very quickly. However, if a crime has been reported to the police, you should retain the images until the police have time to collect them.

- Have you decided on the shortest period that you need to retain the images, based upon your own purpose for recording the images?
- Is your image retention policy documented and understood by those who operate the system?
- Are measures in place to ensure the permanent deletion of images through secure methods at the end of this period?
- Do you undertake systematic checks to ensure that the retention period is being complied with in practice?

9. Responsibilities

9.1 Letting people know

You must let people know that they are in an area where CCTV surveillance is being carried out.



The most effective way of doing this is by using prominently placed signs at the entrance to the CCTV zone and reinforcing this with further signs inside the area. This message can also be backed up with an audio announcement, where public announcements are already used, such as in a station.

Clear and prominent signs are particularly important where the cameras themselves are very discreet, or in locations where people might not expect to be under surveillance. As a general rule, signs should be more prominent and frequent where it would otherwise be less obvious to people that they are on CCTV.

In the exceptional circumstance that audio recording is being used, this should be stated explicitly and prominently.

Signs should:

- be clearly visible and readable;
- contain details of the organisation operating the system, the purpose for using CCTV and who to contact about the scheme (where these things are not obvious to those being monitored); and
- be an appropriate size depending on context, for example, whether they are viewed by pedestrians or car drivers.

Signs do not need to say who is operating the system if this is obvious. If CCTV is installed within a shop, for example, it will be obvious that the shop is responsible. All staff should know what to do or who to contact if a member of the public makes an enquiry about the CCTV system. Systems in public spaces and shopping centres should have signs giving the name and contact details of the company, organisation or authority responsible.

Example: "Images are being monitored and recorded for the purposes of crime prevention and public safety. This scheme is controlled by Greentown Borough Council. For more information, call 01234 567890."

- Do you have signs in place informing people that CCTV is in operation?
- Do your signs convey the appropriate information?

9.2 Subject access requests

Individuals whose images are recorded have a right to view the images of themselves and, unless they agree otherwise, to be provided with a copy of the images. This must be provided within 40 calendar days of receiving a request. You may charge a fee of up to £10 (this is the

current statutory maximum set by Parliament). Those who request access must provide you with details which allow you to identify them as the subject of the images and also to locate the images on your system. You should consider:

- How will the staff involved in operating the CCTV system recognise a subject access request?
- Do you have internal procedures in place for handling subject access requests? This could include keeping a log of the requests received and how they were dealt with, in case you are challenged.

A clearly documented process will also help guide individuals through such requests. This should make it clear what an individual needs to supply. You should decide:

- What details will you need to find the images? Is it made clear whether an individual will need to supply a photograph of themselves or a description of what they were wearing at the time they believe they were caught on the system, to aid identification?
- Is it made clear whether details of the date, time and location are required?
- What fee will you charge for supplying the requested images (up to a maximum of £10) and how should it be paid? Make this clear to people making access requests.
- How will you provide an individual with copies of the images?

If images of third parties are also shown with the images of the person who has made the access request, you must consider whether you need to obscure the images of third parties. If providing these images would involve an unfair intrusion into the privacy of the third party, or cause unwarranted harm or distress, then they should be obscured. In many cases, images can be disclosed as there will not be such intrusion.

Example: A public space CCTV camera records people walking down the street and going about their ordinary business. Where nothing untoward has occurred, this can be released without editing out third party images.

Example: Images show the individual who has made the request with a group of friends, waving at a camera in the town centre. There is little expectation of privacy and the person making the request already knows their friends were there. It is likely to be fair to release the image to the requester without editing out the faces of their friends.

Example: Images show a waiting room in a doctor's surgery. Individuals have a high expectation of privacy and confidentiality. Images of third parties should be redacted (blurred or removed) before release.

Where you decide that third parties should not be identifiable, then you will need to make arrangements to disguise or blur the images in question. It may be necessary to contract this work out to another organisation. Where this occurs, you will need to have a written contract with the processor which specifies exactly how the information is to be used and provides you with explicit security guarantees.

9.3 Freedom of information

If you are a public authority then you may receive requests under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) or Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 (FOISA). Public authorities should have a member of staff who is responsible for responding to freedom of information requests, and understands the authority's responsibilities. They must respond within 20 working days from receipt of the request.

Section 40 of the FOIA and section 38 of the FOISA contain a two-part exemption relating to information about individuals. If you receive a request for CCTV footage, you should consider:

- Are the images those of the requester? If so then that information is exempt from the FOIA/FOISA. Instead this request should be treated as a data protection subject access request as explained above.
- Are the images of other people? These can be disclosed only if disclosing the information in question does not breach the data protection principles.

In practical terms, if individuals are capable of being identified from the relevant CCTV images, then it is personal information about the individual concerned. It is unlikely that this information can be disclosed in response to an FOI request as the requester could potentially use the images for any purpose and the individual concerned is unlikely to expect this. This may therefore be unfair processing in contravention of the Data Protection Act (DPA).

This is not an exhaustive guide to handling FOI requests⁸.

Note: Even where footage is exempt from FOIA/FOISA it may be lawful to provide it on a case-by-case basis without breaching the DPA, where the reason for the request is taken into account. See section 8 (using the images) for advice on requests for disclosure.

9.4 Other responsibilities

Staff operating the CCTV system also need to be aware of two further rights that individuals have under the DPA. They need to recognise a request from an individual to prevent processing likely to cause substantial and unwarranted damage or distress (s10 DPA) and one to prevent automated decision-taking in relation to the individual (s12 DPA). Experience has shown that the operators of CCTV systems are highly unlikely to receive such requests. If you do, guidance on these rights is available from the Information Commissioner's Office⁹. Any use of Automatic Facial Recognition technology should also involve human intervention before decisions are taken, and this would not be decision taking solely on an automated basis within the terms of the DPA.

If the CCTV system covers a public space, the organisation operating the CCTV system should be aware of the possible licensing requirements imposed by the Security Industry Authority.

⁸ Further information about the FOIA can be found on ICO's website: www.ico.gov.uk including specific guidance about section 40 (FOI Awareness Guidance No1).

⁹ "How can I stop them processing my personal information?" and "Preventing decisions based on automated processing of personal information" can both be found on the ICO website: www.ico.gov.uk. You may also wish to consult our Legal Guidance.

A public space surveillance (CCTV) licence is required when operatives are supplied under a contract for services. Under the provisions of the Private Security Industry Act 2001, it is a criminal offence for staff to be contracted as public space surveillance CCTV operators in England, Wales and Scotland without an SIA licence¹⁰.

- Do the relevant staff know how to deal with any request to prevent processing or prevent automated decision making and where to seek advice?
- Have you satisfied any relevant licensing requirements?



¹⁰ This requirement does not apply in Northern Ireland. For more information visit www.the-sia.org.uk

10. Staying in control

Once you have followed the guidance in this code and set up the CCTV system you need to ensure that it continues to comply with the Data Protection Act (DPA) and the code's requirements in practice. If requested you should:

- tell people how they can make a subject access request, who it should be sent to and what information needs to be supplied with their request;
- give them a copy of this code or details of the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) website; and
- tell them how to complain about either the operation of the system or failure to comply with the requirements of this code.

Staff using the CCTV system or images should be trained to ensure they comply with this code. In particular, do they know:

- what the organisation's policies are for recording and retaining images?
- how to handle the images securely?
- what to do if they receive a request for images, for example, from the police?
- how to recognise a subject access request and what to do if they receive one?

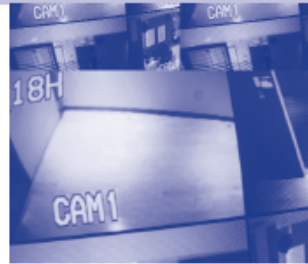
All images must be protected by sufficient security to ensure they do not fall into the wrong hands. This should include technical, organisational and physical security. For example:

- Are sufficient safeguards in place to protect wireless transmission systems from interception?
- Is the ability to make copies of images restricted to appropriate staff?
- Where copies of images are disclosed, how are they safely delivered to the intended recipient?
- Are control rooms and rooms where images are stored secure?
- Are staff trained in security procedures and are there sanctions against staff who misuse CCTV images?
- Are staff aware that they could be committing a criminal offence if they misuse CCTV images?

Any documented procedures which you produce following on from this code should be reviewed regularly, either by a designated individual within the organisation or by a third party. This is to ensure the standards established during the setup of the system are maintained.

Similarly, there should be a periodic review (at least annually) of the system's effectiveness to ensure that it is still doing what it was intended to do. If it does not achieve its purpose, it should be stopped or modified.

- Is information available to help deal with queries about the operation of the system and how individuals may make access requests?
- Does the information include your commitment to the recommendations in this code and include details of the ICO if individuals have data protection compliance concerns?
- Is a system of regular compliance reviews in place, including compliance with the provisions of this code, continued operational effectiveness and whether the system continues to meet its purposes and remains justified?
- Are the results of the review recorded, and are its conclusions acted upon?



Appendix 1

The Data Protection Act 1998: data protection principles

1. Personal data shall be processed fairly and lawfully and, in particular, shall not be processed unless—
 - (a) at least one of the conditions in Schedule 2 is met, and
 - (b) in the case of sensitive personal data, at least one of the conditions in Schedule 3 is also met.
2. Personal data shall be obtained only for one or more specified and lawful purposes, and shall not be further processed in any manner incompatible with that purpose or those purposes.
3. Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purpose or purposes for which they are processed.
4. Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date.
5. Personal data processed for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes.
6. Personal data shall be processed in accordance with the rights of data subjects under this Act.
7. Appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data.
8. Personal data shall not be transferred to a country or territory outside the European Economic Area unless that country or territory ensures an adequate level of protection for the rights and freedoms of data subjects in relation to the processing of personal data.

This is not a full explanation of the principles. For more general information, see our **Legal Guidance**¹.

¹ The ICO's "Data Protection Act 1998 Legal Guidance" is available on the ICO website www.ico.gov.uk.

Appendix 2

Checklist for users of limited CCTV systems monitoring small retail and business premises

This CCTV system and the images produced by it are controlled by who is responsible for how the system is used and for notifying the Information Commissioner about the CCTV system and its purpose (which is a legal requirement of the Data Protection Act 1998)¹.

We (...) have considered the need for using CCTV and have decided it is required for the prevention and detection of crime and for protecting the safety of customers. It will not be used for other purposes. We conduct an annual review of our use of CCTV.

	Checked (Date)	By	Date of next review
Notification has been submitted to the Information Commissioner and the next renewal date recorded.			
There is a named individual who is responsible for the operation of the system.			
A system has been chosen which produces clear images which the law enforcement bodies (usually the police) can use to investigate crime and these can easily be taken from the system when required.			
Cameras have been sited so that they provide clear images.			
Cameras have been positioned to avoid capturing the images of persons not visiting the premises.			
There are visible signs showing that CCTV is in operation. Where it is not obvious who is responsible for the system contact details are displayed on the sign(s).			
Images from this CCTV system are securely stored, where only a limited number of authorised persons may have access to them.			
The recorded images will only be retained long enough for any incident to come to light (e.g. for a theft to be noticed) and the incident to be investigated.			
Except for law enforcement bodies, images will not be provided to third parties.			
The organisation knows how to respond to individuals making requests for copies of their own images. If unsure the controller knows to seek advice from the Information Commissioner as soon as such a request is made.			
Regular checks are carried out to ensure that the system is working properly and produces high quality images.			

Please keep this checklist in a safe place until the date of the next review.

¹ Not all small businesses need to notify. Current notification requirements can be found at www.ico.gov.uk/what_we_cover/data_protection/notification.aspx

Appendix 3

Monitoring your workforce

When you install CCTV in a workplace, such as a shop, it is likely to capture pictures of workers, even if they are not the main subject of surveillance. If the purpose of the CCTV is solely to prevent and detect crime, then you should not use it for monitoring the amount of work done or compliance with company procedures.

- Have the cameras been installed so they are not directed specifically to capture images of workers?
- Are the recorded images viewed only when there is suspected criminal activity, and not just for routine monitoring of workers? Cameras installed for preventing and detecting crime should not be used for non-criminal matters.
- Are images of workers used only if you see something you cannot be expected to ignore, such as criminal activity, gross misconduct, or behaviour which puts others at risk?
- If these images are used in disciplinary proceedings, is the footage retained so that the worker can see it and respond? A still image is unlikely to be enough.

In some cases, it may be appropriate to install CCTV specifically for workforce monitoring. You should go through the decision making process in section 4 of this code and consider whether it is justified. In particular, consider whether better training or greater supervision would be a more appropriate solution.

Example: You suspect that your workers are stealing goods from the store room. It would be appropriate to install CCTV in this room, as it will not involve continuous or intrusive monitoring and is proportionate to the problem.

Example: You suspect that your workers are making mobile phone calls during working hours, against company policy, and you consider installing CCTV cameras on their desks to monitor them throughout the day. This would be intrusive and disproportionate. Continuous monitoring should only be used in very exceptional circumstances, for example where hazardous substances are used and failure to follow procedures would pose a serious risk to life.

- Is CCTV limited to areas which workers would not expect to be private? CCTV should not be used in toilet areas or private offices.
- Are workers made aware that the CCTV is for staff monitoring and how it will be used? How are visitors informed that CCTV is in operation?
- If CCTV is used to enforce internal policies, are workers fully aware of these policies and have they had sufficient training?
- Do you have procedures to deal appropriately with subject access requests from workers?

Workers should normally be aware that they are being monitored, but in exceptional circumstances, covert monitoring may be used as part of a specific investigation. Covert

monitoring is where video or audio recording equipment is used, and those being monitored are unaware that this is taking place. Before approving covert monitoring you should ask yourself:

- Is this an exceptional circumstance, and is there is reason to suspect criminal activity or equivalent malpractice?
- Will the cameras only be used for a specific investigation, and will they be removed once the investigation is complete?
- Would it prejudice the investigation to tell workers that cameras are being used?
- Have you taken into account the intrusion on innocent workers?
- Has the decision been taken by senior management?

Cameras and listening devices should not be installed in private areas such as toilets and private offices, except in the most exceptional circumstances where serious crime is suspected. This should only happen where there is an intention to involve the police, not where it is a purely internal disciplinary matter.

In some cases, covert cameras installed for one investigation may turn up evidence of other criminal behaviour or disciplinary offences. You should only make use of this where the offence is serious, for example, gross misconduct or misconduct putting others at risk. It would be unfair to use evidence obtained covertly for minor disciplinary matters.

In some cases, covert monitoring may be covered by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 or the Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000 (RIPA / RIPSAs). You may wish to seek advice¹.

More advice on monitoring workers can be found in our **Employment practices code**².

¹ The Home Office guidance on RIPA can be found at <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/ripa>

² The Employment practices code and other related guidance can be found on the ICO website www.ico.gov.uk

If you would like to contact us please call 08456 306060, or 01625 545745
if you would prefer to call a national rate number.

e: mail@ico.gsi.gov.uk

w: www.ico.gov.uk



January 2008

Information Commissioner's Office
Wydliffe House, Water Lane
Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AF

01/ICO/VI0101/10X



Information Commissioner's Office

Westminster Insurance

“The Variation you have supplied does appear to be workable amendment which will both help taxi drivers and insurance companies.

One bit of advice I will give however is that you may not want to be inspecting 100 types of cameras as we have found it is quite difficult to determine the specifications and if they fit our requirements. In addition to this one of our most important requirements is that the camera must be powered by the ignition and not by a cigarette lighter as this means a driver can pick and choose when to install the camera, I would also mention that the drivers must have clear signage on the vehicle that CCTV recording is in operation.

Look forward to this variation is made live as it will result in lower premiums for taxi drivers in Aberdeen.”

Y3K Group - Smart Witness | Xvision | IQCCTV

“The document is very clear and concise and falls in line with the equipment that is currently available on the market.”

Pegasus Motor Insurance

“Could you please confirm if Aberdeen Licensing have an approved list of providers and/or specification relating to the installation of CCTV systems in the city’s Taxis or Private Hire vehicles.

We currently have two partners who provide CCTV and telematics units that are approved by the TFL, and would be happy to submit specifications of any proposed units for your approval. We would look to install units that have the ability to record images from a front facing camera, and a rear facing camera, with no voice recording. Our reason for such a system is to defend against both fraudulent and disputed liability claims.”

Verifeye

“We have found that the most successful implementations of cameras around the world have been in those places where there is a strict specification and the system is made mandatory. As long as the drivers are left able to select what they fit and be the data controller of it they will go for the cheapest and the security will always be suspect. You may be certain that if they can download the images some of them find their way onto the internet. Particularly if the passenger behaviour is ‘suspect’.

If the driver is able to turn off the system you may be confident that it will be turned off when an attack on him takes place. Conversely should he decide that he is going to compromise a drunk, young, female passenger he could switch off his system in advance. I am not suggesting that this is typical of

drivers, but we have to be realistic and it does sometimes happen. Young 'ladies' are known to make offers to drivers when they realise they do not have sufficient funds for the journey.

I think you would find it difficult for your staff to be able to inspect and assess the myriad systems that are available on the market. Many of which are not fit for purpose. The equipment needs to be of sufficient build quality to be able to withstand several years of use within the very adverse operating conditions found in a hard-working, moving, vibrating road vehicle. There also needs to be adequate back-up support in the event of a subsequent fault developing. So much of what can be bought will not be supported.

Specify the image quality you seek. Images taken at night of people on the back seat need to be of sufficient quality to allow the police to reasonably be able to identify the person.

Our recommendations are:

1. Draw up a high level specification which does not allow the drivers a choice. I realise that you would probably need to have more than one supplier, but make certain that the field is not left wide open.
2. Ensure that the storage medium that is selected is solid state and of sufficient reliability. Anything that uses SD or micro SD cards will limit reliability. Industrial grade memory is essential. Disc drives do not like being put in cars, and generally at far slower at being ready for use than solid state. Bear in mind that in-car CCTV needs to be a 'fit & forget' device.
3. Preferably make cameras mandatory.
4. Specify that stored data must be encrypted.
5. Be your own data controller/down loader. If necessary use an external company, but do not make the drivers data controllers. They will object to the cost of the decryption tools necessary and be in a prime position to abuse the data if it suits them.
6. Make it compulsory that if a camera is installed it is permanently wired and cannot be turned off.

If I can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact."

Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment – the Form.



Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment - the Form

There are separate guidance notes to accompany this form – “Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment – the Guide.” Please use these guidance notes as you complete this form. Throughout the form, proposal should be understood broadly to include the full range of our activities and could refer to a decision, policy, strategy, plan, procedure, report or business case, embracing a range of different actions such as setting budgets, developing high level strategies and organisational practices such as internal restructuring. Essentially everything we do!

STEP 1: Identify essential information

1. Committee Report No.

2. Name of proposal.

3. Officer(s) completing this form.

Name	Designation	Service	Directorate
Paul Connolly	Solicitor	Legal and Democratic	Corporate Governance

4. Date of Impact Assessment.

5. When is the proposal next due for review?

6. Committee Name.

7. Date the Committee is due to meet.

8. Identify the Lead Council Service and who else is involved in delivering this proposal (for example other Council services or partner agencies).

Litigation and Licensing (Team 3), Legal and Democratic Services and Fleet Services, Asset Management and Operations

9. Please summarise this Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA). This must include any practical actions you intend to take or have taken to reduce, justify or remove any adverse negative impacts. This must also include a summary of how this proposal complies with the public sector equality duty for people with protected characteristics - see Step 2. **Please return to this question after completing the EHRIA.**

In summary, it appears that CCTV in taxis will impact equally on all passengers. It will not disproportionately affect any of the equality strands.

In terms of the Human Rights Act 1998 it is noted that CCTV could be considered a form of surveillance and/or a form of activity, which may have an impact in terms of Article 8, which is as follows: "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and correspondence". Accordingly, the Licensing Committee must ensure that its policy is legally compliant with Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998.

Lawful interference of this right is permitted, provided it is necessary.

It appears interference with this right would not be justifiable, in terms of a standard policy requirement or general presumption by the Committee in favour of permitting installation and use of unregulated CCTV recording systems inside a taxi or private hire car. This means that the Committee should not require all taxis and private hire cars to provide CCTV recording. As such, a general policy requiring CCTV is not recommended to the Committee.

However, provided the above purposes are the basis of the policy, the Committee may permit the installation of CCTV systems by individual licence holders, their drivers, insurance and CCTV companies who must themselves ensure that they meet their legal requirements. If private individuals take the view that it is necessary for them to install CCTV to protect their rights in terms of insurance fraud or in relation to assault they must consider the legal framework in respect of others rights.

10. Where will you publish the results of the Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment? Tick which applies.

- ✓ Para 9 of EHRIA will be published in committee report in Section 6 "Impact"
- ✓ Full EHRIA will be attached to the committee report as an appendix
- ✓ Copied to Equalities Team to publish on the Council website

STEP 2: Outline the aims of the proposal

11. What are the main aims of the proposal?

The main aims of the proposal are to ensure that taxi and private hire car licence holders only install and operate CCTV systems in a manner which is acceptable to the public and are made aware that they must meet all relevant legal obligations in that regard.

12. Who will benefit most from the proposal?

The taxi and private hire car licence holders may benefit most from the proposal. For example, be reduced insurance premiums and increased likelihood of the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime committed in or around their vehicle.

13. You should assess the impact of your proposal on equality groups and tell us how implementing this proposal will impact on the needs of the public sector equality duty to: eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advance equality of opportunity; and foster good relations.

It appears that the proposal will not have a particular effect on any of the equality groups. However, it may generally assist to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations other road users, passengers and the taxi or private hire drivers behaviour shall be recorded in the event of any incidents in and around the taxi.

STEP 3: Gather and consider evidence

15. What evidence is there to identify any potential positive or negative impacts in terms of involvement, consultation, research, officer knowledge and experience, equality monitoring data, user feedback and other? You must consider relevant evidence, including evidence from equality groups.

Officers have consulted the reports of other licensing authorities in respect of CCTV. They have consulted informally with the Information Commissioner in respect of considerations under the Data Protection Act 1998 considerations. A formal consultation shall be requested. The taxi trade representatives on the Taxi Consultation Group shall be consulted. The Disability Advisory Group taxis representative shall be consulted. The relevant licence holders shall be consulted as well as the insurance and CCTV companies.

This shall be completed before the Licensing Committee takes a final decision on the policy after initial consideration at its meeting on 18 March 2014.

STEP 4: Assess likely impacts on people with Protected Characteristics

16. Which, if any, people with protected characteristics and others could be affected positively or negatively by this proposal? Place the symbol in the relevant box. Be aware of cross-cutting issues, such as older women with a disability experiencing poverty and isolation.

(Positive +, neutral 0, - negative)

Protected Characteristics					
Age - Younger	0	Disability	0	Gender Reassignment*	0
Older					
Marriage or Civil Partnership	0	Pregnancy and Maternity	0	Race**	0
Religion or Belief	0	Sex (gender)***	0	Sexual orientation****	0
Others e.g. poverty	0				

Notes:

- * Gender Reassignment includes Transsexual
- ** Race includes Gypsy/Travellers
- *** Sex (gender) i.e. men, women
- **** Sexual orientation includes LGB: Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual

17. Please detail the potential positive and/or negative impacts on those with protected characteristics you have highlighted above.

In making the assessment you must consider relevant evidence, including evidence received from individuals and equality groups. Having considered all of these elements, you must take account of the results of such assessments. This requires you to consider taking action to address any issues identified, such as removing or mitigating any negative impacts, where possible, and exploiting any potential for positive impact. If any adverse impact amounts to **unlawful discrimination**, the policy must be amended to avert this. Detail the impacts and describe those affected.

Positive impacts (describe protected characteristics affected)	Negative Impacts (describe protected characteristics affected)
N/A	N/A

STEP 5: Human Rights - Apply the three key assessment tests for compliance assurance

18. Does this proposal/policy/procedure have the potential to interfere with an individual's rights as set out in the Human Rights Act 1998? State which rights might be affected by ticking the appropriate box(es) and saying how. If you answer "no", go straight to question 22.

<p><input type="checkbox"/> Article 3 – Right not to be subjected to torture, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Article 6 – Right to a fair and public hearing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Article 8 – Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Article 10 – freedom of expression</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other article not listed above</p> <p>In terms of the Human Rights Act 1998 it is noted that CCTV could be considered a form of surveillance and/or a form of activity, which may have an impact in terms of Article 8, which is as follows: "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and correspondence". Accordingly, the Licensing Committee must ensure that its policy is legally compliant with Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998.</p> <p>Lawful interference of this right is permitted, provided it is necessary.</p> <p>It appears interference with this right would not be justifiable, in terms of a standard policy requirement or general presumption by the Committee in favour of permitting installation and use of unregulated CCTV recording systems inside a taxi or private hire car. This means that the Committee should not require all taxis and private hire cars to provide CCTV recording. As such, a general policy requiring CCTV is not recommended to the Committee.</p> <p>However, provided the above purposes are the basis of the policy, the Committee may permit the installation of CCTV systems by individual licence holders, their drivers, insurance and CCTV companies who must themselves ensure that they meet their legal requirements. If private individuals take the view that it is necessary for them to install CCTV to protect their rights in terms of insurance fraud or in relation to assault they must consider the legal framework in respect of others rights.</p>
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Legality

19. Where there is a potential negative impact is there a legal basis in the relevant domestic law?

<p>The Committee will not approve a policy that is in breach of its duties as a public authority in terms of Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998.</p>
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Legitimate aim

20. Is the aim of the policy identified in Steps 1 and 2 a legitimate aim being served in terms of the relevant equality legislation or the Human Rights Act?

Not applicable

Proportionality

21. Is the impact of the policy proportionate to the legitimate aim being pursued? Is it the minimum necessary interference to achieve the legitimate aim?

Not applicable

STEP 6: Monitor and review

22. How will you monitor the implementation of the proposal? (For example, customer satisfaction questionnaires)

Further consultation shall be completed before the policy is fully implemented.

The Information Commissioner may wish to advise the Committee on its policy's compliance with the Data Protection Act 1998.

They may also wish to enforce against misuse of CCTV by private individual taxi and private hire car licence holders.

Authorised officers of the licensing authority shall monitor the number of CCTV systems installed and ensure they comply with the policy.

23. How will the results of this impact assessment and any further monitoring be used to develop the proposal?

Responses to consultation shall be used to inform the Committee's decision on the policy.

Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment – the Form.

STEP 7 SIGN OFF

The final stage of the EHRIA is formally to sign off the document as being a complete, rigorous and robust assessment.

Person(s) completing the impact assessment.

Name	Date	Signature
Paul Connolly		

Quality check: document has been checked by

Name	Date	Signature
Eric Anderson		

Head of Service (Sign-off)

Name	Date	Signature
Jane MacEachran		

Now –

Please send an electronic copy of your completed EHRIA - without signatures - together with the proposal to:

Equalities Team
Customer Service and Performance
Corporate Governance
Aberdeen City Council
Business Hub 13
Second Floor North
Marischal College
Broad Street
Aberdeen
AB10 1AB

Telephone 01224 523039 Email sandrab@aberdeencity.gov.uk

CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1982, SCHEDULE 1, PARAGRAPH 10

VARIATION –

- **CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO PRIVATE HIRE CAR LICENCES and**
- **CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO TAXI LICENCES**

Proposed Condition for inclusion in the Conditions Applicable to Taxi /PHC Licences

The licence holder may be permitted to install a Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system within their taxi/PHC for the purpose of external accident event recording and/or internal recording. Such CCTV shall only record visual images and not audio, unless an incident occurs within the vehicle when a 'panic button' may be pressed to record audio internally. Audio must not be recorded outside the vehicle at any time.

The licence holder must meet the following requirements prior to installation of CCTV in their vehicle: a) notify the licensing authority in writing of the type of recording to be carried out (e.g. specify external and/or internal and if the internal recording includes a panic button function for audio recording); b) notify the licensing authority in writing of the technical specification of the system; c) notify the licensing authority in writing of the person/company who is acting as the data controller; d) provide the licensing authority with a copy of the licence holder's data protection policy in respect of the processing and control of data recordings; and e) provide the licensing authority with a copy of the registration of the CCTV system with the Information Commissioner. If any of the documents or details changes the licence holder must notify the licensing authority forthwith in writing and provide a copy of the updated document(s).

Once the CCTV system is installed, but prior to its operation, an authorised officer of the licensing authority shall carry out an inspection for the purpose of determining whether or not it complies with this condition and its associated policy requirements. The licence holder is liable for the maintenance and repair of the CCTV system and upon request by an authorised officer must provide the documentation in relation to its installation and maintenance.

The licence holder is responsible for their CCTV system and any legal requirements pertaining to the operation thereof, including but not limited to legal requirements under the Data Protection Act 1998.

The licence holder shall ensure proper use of the CCTV system, which should be operated only as per the above notifications to the licensing authority and within the terms of their data protection registration with the Information Commissioner.

Draft CCTV Policy – Taxi and Private Hire Cars

External (Accident) Recording

The licensing authority may permit the installation and operation of CCTV in taxis and private hire cars in respect of external image recording, for legitimate

purposes only, e.g. accident event recording (in relation to insurance claims) and to assist with the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime. External audio recording is not permitted.

Internal (Incident) Recording

The licensing authority may permit the installation and operation of CCTV in taxis and private hire cars in respect of internal image recording, for legitimate purposes only, e.g. to record incidents inside the vehicle to improve passenger and driver safety and for the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime. Internal audio recording is not permitted except by way of a “panic button”, which may be pressed by the driver to record audio only on the occurrence of an incident.

Internal and External Systems

Dual function CCTV systems may be permitted, provided they meet the necessary requirements (see below), which are the same as those for specific internal or external systems.

Conditions of Licence (Necessary Requirements)

The licensing authority has imposed conditions of licence to support this policy. Breach of a condition of licence is a criminal offence, which on summary conviction may result in a monetary fine. Such breaches may be reported to Police Scotland and may be subject to other sanctions under the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, such as suspension of the licence.

The licence holder must meet the following requirements prior to installation of CCTV in their vehicle: a) notify the licensing authority in writing of the type of recording to be carried out (e.g. specify external and/or internal and if the internal recording includes a panic button function for audio recording); b) notify the licensing authority in writing of the technical specification of the system; c) notify the licensing authority in writing of the person/company who is acting as the data controller; d) provide the licensing authority with a copy of the licence holder's data protection policy in respect of the processing and control of data recordings; and e) provide the licensing authority with a copy of the registration of the CCTV system with the Information Commissioner. If any of the documents or details changes the licence holder must notify the licensing authority forthwith in writing and provide a copy of the updated document(s).

The licence holder shall ensure proper use of the CCTV system, which should be operated only as per the licence holder's notifications to the licensing authority and within the terms of their registration with the Information Commissioner.

Inspection and Approval of CCTV systems

Prior to use of a CCTV system it must be inspected and approved by an authorised officer of the licensing authority. The officer shall carry out an inspection for the purpose of determining whether or not it complies with the condition and policy.

The licence holder must be able to provide an authorised officer of the licensing authority with logs and/or other appropriate documentation with regard to the installation of the CCTV system.

Maintenance and Repair

The licence holder is liable for the maintenance and repair of the CCTV system and upon request must present the vehicle to an authorised officer for investigation thereof.

The licence holder shall upon request provide an authorised officer of the licensing authority with the documentation in relation to the maintenance of the CCTV system.

Data Controller

Licence holders, insurers and CCTV companies should be aware that if they install CCTV in a taxi or private hire car they must meet the legal obligations that arise therefrom.

The licence holder should also be aware that they are responsible for the operation of CCTV system in their vehicle and any legal requirements pertaining to the operation thereof, including but not limited to legal requirements under the Data Protection Act 1998.

Accordingly, it is recommended that if licence holders wish to install a CCTV system in their vehicle they should seek independent legal advice. The licensing authority cannot provide such advice.

For the avoidance of doubt, Aberdeen City Council, as the licensing authority is not the Data Controller in respect of CCTV systems installed by licence holders, their drivers or their insurers. The licensing authority neither recommends the installation of CCTV nor has responsibility for control of access to any data recorded by a taxi or private hire car licence holder or their insurer.

Useful Contacts

The Licensing Authority (Licensing)
Corporate Governance
Aberdeen City Council
Business Hub 6 L1S
Marischal College
Aberdeen AB10 1AQ

Tel: 01224 522377
Email: licensing@aberdeencity.gov.uk

Information Commissioner's Office -
Scotland
45 Melville Street
Edinburgh
EH3 7HL

Tel: 0131 244 9001
Email: scotland@ico.org.uk