



Body Worn Video (Policy & Procedure)

OFFICIAL

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Policy

1.0 Statement

Merseyside Police is committed to maximising the use of its resources to capture the best possible evidence and intelligence, by the effective use of technology. Body Worn Video (BWV) therefore should be used in all appropriate circumstances. To enable this, all BWV Operators must be aware of their responsibilities in relation to its deployment and retention to safeguard users and the integrity of the digital product.

Officers and staff are reminded that all BWV footage is subject to disclosure and may be relied upon or referred to at any stage during an investigation, prosecution of a case or investigation of professional standards and behaviour.

1.1 Aims

Common Law provides the police with the authority to use BWV in the lawful execution of its duties, for the purpose of the prevention and detection of crime.

- Putting the Community first by promoting public confidence through the appropriate use of BWV to maintain integrity and transparency
- To ensure the integrity, retention and continuity of any evidence or intelligence gained
- The admissibility, in court, of any evidence obtained
- Bring more offenders to justice by the production of digital evidence
- To improve the effectiveness of Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) interviews by way of presenting key evidence to the suspect
- To modify behaviour to help prevent harm to the public and to deter people from committing crime and anti-social behaviour
- To support our officers and staff who may be subject to crime themselves in the course of their duties
- Compliance with relevant legislation, force guidelines and the Human Rights and Equality Acts

1.2 Objectives

- Capture best evidence to maximise charging and out-of-court disposals, promote early guilty pleas and support evidence-led prosecutions and thereby reducing: -
 - The number of cases proceeding to trial
 - The court appearances attended by vulnerable victims and witnesses
 - Unnecessary case building requirements
- Maximise the use of BWV to conduct voluntary PACE interviews where appropriate, away from a police station improving efficiency and supporting vulnerable suspects and victims
- Increase the level and quality of intelligence gathered
- Improve standards of professional behaviour to reduce complaints and civil litigations

1.3 Application and Scope

All police officers and police staff, including the extended police family and those working voluntarily or under contract to Merseyside Police must be aware of, and are required to comply with, all relevant policy and associated procedures.

This policy document sets out principles to help guide decision making and is, in some parts, prescriptive. However, it is vital that officers and staff have the freedom to innovate, exercise discretion and take risk-based decisions centred on the needs of the victim and the merits of each case. Non-statutory policies, including College of Policing APP, provide guidance only. They are 'living documents' and it is recognised that there may be a better way of doing this. Accordingly, if staff depart from a policy but can give a good rationale for their actions, and have acted with honesty, integrity, and professionalism, to make the best decision for the community we serve, they will be trusted and supported.¹

This policy covers all aspects of the use of BWV equipment by members of staff and the subsequent management of the data obtained.

BWV does not replace the need for an MG11 or a formal ABE where applicable, and whilst BWV may be utilised in public order situations this document does not replace the policy and procedures for other users of visual recording equipment, such as that used by Public Order trained Evidence Gatherers.

The Chief Officer lead for Body Worn Camera technology is the Assistant Chief Constable responsible for Local Policing and Criminal Justice.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following working practices: -

- [Body Worn Video VA Guidance](#)
- [CCTV & Digital Images Policy](#)
- [ICT Acceptable Use Policy](#)
- [ICT Equipment Return & Allocation Procedure](#)
- [Death & Serious Injury Policy](#)
- [Police Pursuits Procedure](#)
- [Premises Search Guidance](#)

Appropriate use of BWV may be subject to scrutiny by supervisors, Professional Standards Department (PSD) and/or the Public Scrutiny Panel to ensure compliance, integrity, and transparency.

BWV equipment shall be used solely for policing purposes and will only be connected to a police computer. Failure to adhere to this may result in disciplinary action.

The Code of Ethics for Policing underpins every policy, procedure, decision, and action in policing today, and staff are reminded of the need to comply with these standards and principles at all times.

2.0 Roles & Responsibilities

Assistant Chief Constable (ACC) Local Policing & Criminal Justice will have the strategic lead for this policy.

Head of Matrix will have the tactical lead for this policy.

¹ This paragraph inserted 16/06/2016 to emphasise appropriate use of discretion.

2.1 Strand Leads

- Should ensure that the roles and responsibilities required below are allocated to the appropriate officers and staff.
- Ensure officers and staff are provided with appropriate training (see 5.0) to make effective and lawful use of the equipment.
- Make certain that all BWV operators are aware of, and familiar with, this policy and associated documents (see 1.1).
- Responsible for monitoring the practical implementation of this policy at local level.

2.2 Supervision / Sergeants

- Must familiarise themselves with this policy and ensure only trained officers utilise the equipment and software.
- Must monitor usage to ensure BWV Operators are returning devices at the end of each tour of duty and that devices are accounted for.
- Should be familiar with the reports available on Delphi to facilitate the above.
- Supervisors will dip-sample and review the quality and content of BWV Operators' application of procedure and recordings, particularly in relation to Stop Searches, to ensure integrity and lawfulness is maintained.

2.3 BWV Operators

- **MUST** familiarise themselves with this and other relevant policies & procedures (see 1.1) and ensure compliance in line with this policy, example exceptions/justification are documented in this policy.
- **MUST** ensure they have completed all relevant training prior to utilising the cameras and software.
- **MUST** ensure cameras are docked appropriately at the end of every duty and made available for other staff members to use.
- **MUST** wear it when deployed operationally (inc. plain clothes deployments) unless otherwise documented with rationale by a manager for example surveillance teams.
- **MUST** take responsibility for what they have chosen to record or omit, as they may have to justify their decision making during any subsequent court or other investigative proceedings.
- **MUST** take responsibility for reporting any faults and breakages to Body Worn Cameras via the ICT Helpdesk.

NB: Only Merseyside Police purchased Body Worn Video devices can be utilised by staff. Under no circumstances must any privately owned BWV devices be used to capture evidence by any Merseyside Police employee.

2.4 The Visual Evidence Unit

The Visual Evidence Unit is responsible for redaction or enhancement of BWV footage that cannot be achieved using NICE Investigate. The Visual Evidence Unit must undertake ALL requirements for complex editing, to comply with accreditation and ensure evidential integrity is maintained.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

All images recorded are the property of Merseyside Police and must be retained in accordance with force procedures and the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) Practice Advice on Police Use of Digital Images. Images are recorded and retained for policing purposes and must not be shown or given to unauthorised persons other than in accordance with specified exemptions.

BWV is generally an **overt** method by which officers and police staff can obtain and secure evidence at the scene of incidents and crimes. These procedures are intended to enable BWV Operators to

comply with legislation and guidance to create evidence for use in court proceedings. Occasions where covert capabilities are deployed may include Firearms Officers or where the force decides to extend covert capability and use.

Refer to annex C for a glossary of terms

4.0 Equipment & Associated Systems

The BWV equipment is a body-mounted camera with a built-in microphone. The camera stores digital files that, once recorded, cannot be deleted, or amended by the BWV Operator. Each digital file carries a unique identifier and is time and date stamped throughout.

There is dedicated software (DEMS 360) that supports the management, uploading and storage of BWV digital files. This provides a full audit trail ensuring evidential continuity is maintained. It will be the responsibility of the systems administrator to report any malfunctions to the relevant department.

NICE Investigate is the force's digital evidence management system providing a central repository for multimedia such as BWV, CCTV, 999 calls, DIR, etc.

5.0 BWV Training

All BWV Operators will be required to familiarise themselves with the guidance documents published on iForce that can be found [here](#). Supervisors should ensure that their staff are familiar with this policy and with the guidance available to ensure that best practice is adhered to in all circumstances.

In order that BWV Operators know how to clip and perform basic redaction functions on BWV recordings, operators **must** also complete the necessary 'NICE Investigate' training. This is located within the [Virtual Training Library](#).

Officers are reminded of their obligation to clip and redact relevant footage to ensure that only the evidential recording required for prosecution is initially supplied to the CPS. If any part of the BWV footage has the potential to undermine the prosecution, support the defence, or is specifically requested by the CPS then the whole recording may be provided, in accordance with our disclosure responsibilities.

- Personal issue BWV (Matrix Firearms Officers only): Once officers have been allocated a personal BWV camera it will be permanently booked out to them, there will be no requirement to book it out however will be required to dock at the end of each duty to upload recorded footage.
- Pool issue BWV: Officers/ Police Staff will book out a camera at the commencement of their duty and return it to the dock at the conclusion, ensuring that the camera is docked correctly to facilitate the automatic upload of footage.

Procedure

6.0 Procedure

The decision to record or not to record an incident will rest with the BWV Operator. However, BWV Operators should record incidents **whenever they invoke a police power** and, in all cases, BWV Operators must use their professional judgement.

In addition, BWV Operators must follow national guidance, that BWV **must** be deployed to record the following: -

- Domestic & Hate Crime Incidents - [refer to 7.1](#)

-
- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| • In Private Dwellings | - | refer to 7.2 |
| • Stop Search | - | refer to 7.3 |
| • Crime & Traffic Scene | - | refer to 7.4 |
| • Public Order | - | refer to 7.5 |
| • Police Pursuit | - | refer to 7.6 |
| • Using police search powers | - | refer to 7.7 |
| • Method of Entry | - | refer to 7.7 |

6.1 Pre-record

BWV Operators should be aware that the Reveal D3, D5 and the new D7 cameras have a 30 second pre-record this will capture the 30 seconds of audio and video prior to pressing the record button, this will support officers to capture incidents where they have been delayed starting recording.

6.2 What to say

At the commencement of any recording the BWV Operator should, where practicable, make a verbal announcement to indicate why the recording has been activated.

If possible, this should include:

- Date, time, and location
- Incident type
- Confirmation, where practicable, to those present that the incident is now being recorded using both video and audio.

If the recording has commenced prior to arrival at the scene of an incident the user should, as soon as is practicable, announce to those persons present at the incident that recording is taking place and that actions and sounds are being recorded. Specific words for this announcement have not been prescribed, but users should use straightforward speech that can be easily understood by those present, such as:

"I am wearing and using a body worn video camera which is recording both video and sound..."

6.3 Recording an Incident

Where multiple BWV operators are at the scene of an incident it is mandatory for every operator to switch on BWV (if in possession of a device). Recording of multiple angles can be useful and covers failure in equipment.

It must be noted that BWV does not replace the requirement for operators to create an MG11 statement.

BWV Operators are reminded to switch off or reverse BWV cameras under certain circumstances, for example, when writing a statement or logging onto devices/force systems, to avoid incidents such as where cameras may inadvertently capture confidential or sensitive information, e.g., personal addresses and operators' passwords. This is to ensure that there are no information breaches of General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and disclosure, which could either put the individual or force at risk. **NOTE:** All BWV footage is subject to disclosure and as such may be made available to the defence.

It is not an acceptable process to record Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) or other evidential material via BWV. The process of recording from a monitor or other device screen adds at least seven levels of degradation and distortion to the recording and does not consider whether the system is displaying the images correctly, or if the screen you are recording the images from has been set up correctly or is clean. For recovering CCTV/video data for evidential use please refer to the force [CCTV & Digital Images policy](#).

6.4 Selective Capture:

Selective capture does not involve deletion of any images, merely the user making a choice of when to record and when not to record. In general, the BWV Operator should record entire encounters from beginning to end without the recording being interrupted. However, the nature of some incidents may make it necessary for the user to consider the rationale for continuing to record throughout entire incidents.

BWV Operators **MUST** be aware that stopping a recording during any Police Incident may require an explanation at court or if being investigated by PSD or Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC). In cases where the user does interrupt or cease recording at an ongoing incident they should record their decision on video, electronic pocket notebook (ePNB) or STORM log including the grounds for making such a decision.

There are limited circumstances in which the deletion by the user of any images already recorded can be justified and any such action may result in legal or disciplinary proceedings. The BWV hardware used by Merseyside Police is fully auditable and any deleted recordings or removal of any part of the camera is automatically reported to the systems administrator.

6.5 Concluding a Recording:

It is considered advisable that the BWV Operator continues to record for a short period after the incident has concluded. This will clearly demonstrate to any subsequent viewer, particularly from an evidential and integrity perspective, that the incident has come to an end.

Recording may also be concluded when the BWV Operator attends another area such as a custody suite where other recording devices are able to take over the recording.

Prior to concluding recording the BWV Operator should make a verbal announcement to indicate the reason for ending the recording this should state, when practicable:

- Date, time, and location
- Reason for concluding recording

7.0 BWV Camera Deployment

This section aims to clarify under what circumstances BWV should be deployed.

Where multiple BWV Operators are at the scene of an incident it is mandatory for every operator to switch on BWV (if in possession of a device). Recording of multiple angles can be useful and covers failure in equipment.

7.1 Domestic Incidents and Hate Crime

As stated at 6.0 a decision has been made at Chief Officer Level, that all BWV Operators must record at all domestic related incidents and all hate crime incidents which they attend, including their immediate approach and arrival at scene.

BWV Operators must update the Storm Log with the BWV recording reference number as per the Domestic Abuse Policy.

7.2 Private Dwellings

The expectation is that when officers are present within a private dwelling BWV will be activated, however users must consider the right to private and family life, in accordance with article 8 of the Human Rights Act, and must not record beyond what is necessary for the evidential requirements of the case. All recordings require a lawful basis in order to justify infringing Article 8.

Users may find that parties may object to the recording taking place for example in Domestic Incidents. In such circumstances users should continue to record and explain the reasons for recording continuously which include:

- That an incident has occurred requiring police to attend.
- That the officer's presence might be required to prevent a Breach of the Peace or injury to any person.
- The requirement to secure best evidence of any offences that have occurred, whether this is in writing or on video, and that video evidence will be more accurate and of higher quality and therefore in the interests of all parties
- Continuing to record would safeguard both parties with true and accurate recording of any significant statement made by either party.
- An incident having previously taken place may reoccur in the immediate future
- Continuing to record will safeguard all parties against any potential allegations.

The filming in domestic circumstances could be an issue with some cultural and religious beliefs. An example may be where a person in their home may not be dressed as they would usually be in public e.g., wearing head or face coverings. Officers should be aware of this fact and be practical and sensitive to the wishes of those involved in these policing incidents.

Unless specific circumstances dictate otherwise recording must continue uninterrupted from commencement of recording until the conclusion of the incident or resumption of general patrolling.

7.3 Stop & Search

All 'stop and search' encounters must be recorded unless the search is an 'intimate search' or 'strip search' (see guidance at 7.11) or if the search requires removal of more than outer clothing. A video recording does not replace the need for compliance with the stop and search policy.

- BWV should be activated to capture all relevant information in the time leading up to the person being detained for a search, the conduct of the search itself and the subsequent conclusion of the encounter.
- When a search exposing intimate parts of the body takes place, BWV Operators should cover the camera (or direct it away from the person) whenever intimate body parts are exposed. Audio recording should remain activated. The BWV Operator should explain to the person that the recording is for the protection of all parties and reassure them that intimate parts will not be filmed.
- BWV footage to be marked as evidential where offences are identified and non-evidential in cases where this is not the case.

Supervisors will dip-sample and review the quality and content of BWV Operators' application of procedure and recordings, to ensure integrity and lawfulness is maintained.

7.4 Crime & Traffic Scenes

It is evidentially important to record as much detail as possible, therefore recording should begin at the earliest opportunity at scene. All BWV Operators are asked to record a slow 360-degree capture of all crime scenes linked to serious offences. This ensures that the footage captures all persons' present including members of the public, the location of objects and evidence, and the positions of vehicles and debris at the scene of a serious road traffic collision. This will provide the SIO with relevant evidential data. Each crime scene recorded must be highlighted as evidential data and brought to the attention of the SIO at the earliest opportunity.

If reviewing a scene this should be treated as an evidential recording and where possible the BWV Operator should provide a running commentary of factual information to assist later viewers.

Examples of offences where 'scenes' should be captured are:

- Murder
- Serious Assaults
- Unexplained deaths
- Suicides

- Domestic Assaults
- Road Traffic Collisions

The above list is not exhaustive, and officers are trusted and empowered in accordance with Force Strategy and the 'Just' principles, to use discretion as to whether or not they believe it is important to record the scene.

7.5 Public Order

Commanders should consider the public perceptions and community impact of BWV in public order deployments; the effect on others within the event, both in relation to collateral and crowd dynamics; the effect on perception before and during peaceful protest, and ultimately its impact on public confidence.

BWV must be deployed in public order situations, however specific briefings must be provided to BWV Operators regarding its use.

BWV must not be deployed as a pseudo-evidence Gathering Team tactic.

In respect of Mutual Aid provision, BWV Operators should be guided by the mutual aid commander and force operations if they will deploy with a BWV. When BWV has been deployed in relation to Mutual Aid, operators should ensure that when returning to Merseyside, any BWV footage captured is uploaded locally to force systems. This will enable the digital transfer of footage should it be requested by the relevant force and ensures that audit and integrity is maintained. Pool cameras should not be removed from force, force operations & force equipment officers will inform officers of provisions.

7.6 Police Pursuits

In addition to in-car video and air support recording equipment, which must be used to record all pursuits, BWV Operators are reminded that they should activate their personal issue body worn cameras at the earliest safe opportunity.

BWV Operators must bear in mind the need to provide evidence of any criminal activities, standard of driving and any other evidence occurring during the pursuit. The decision-making processes involved in deciding to conduct and continue the pursuit should also be recorded. Accurate commentary is therefore vital along with the use of video facilities from both the vehicles involved in the pursuit and Air Support.

All camera and BWV footage must be secured on force systems and reference should be made to recordings within evidential statements, MG5 Police Report and the Occurrence Enquiry Log (OEL) where required.

7.7 Premises Searches: Section 18

If forced entry is required, all MOE **MUST** be recorded using BWV and uploaded and marked with the letters MOE. As a minimum the initial contact with occupants to confirm powers of entry/warrant served etc., method of building entry and any subsequent damage to doors should be captured on BWV.

At the conclusion of the search a designated BWV Operator **MUST** also complete a visual check of premises for damage prior to leaving, and this should be captured using BWV. This will assist in any subsequent enquiries, for example civil litigation claims etc., relating to the circumstances and impact of these incidents.

7.8 Court Premises

BWV should not be turned on within the Court precincts unless there is an incident which BWV Operators are called to deal/assist with. Once the incident has been concluded the camera should be turned off.

In relation to incidents within a court room whilst it is in session, BWV Operators should not switch BWV on unless directed to do so by the Judge or Magistrate.

Failure of BWV Operators to follow this guidance may result in a breach of Sec.41 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 and Sec.9 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

7.9 Recording at a Custody Suite

Not all areas of the suites are covered by CCTV, similarly CCTV in custody may be from a distance and due to noise levels audio recording can be problematic. It is therefore best practice to utilise body worn in custody where practicable. Examples may include escorting prisoners to cells, recording of drink drive procedures, capturing of behaviour for evidential purposes, use of force.

See 7.11 (below) for guidance re Custody Searches.

7.10 Vulnerable Person Encounters/ Stop Checks

BWV Operators should consider the use of BWV during encounters or stop checks with potentially vulnerable members of the community. For example, when dealing with persons who appear to be fearful of interaction with officers and staff or have expressly stated that they are concerned by the interaction. An explanation of the BWV and its use should be provided and may reassure the person present.

7.11 Use of BWV for the Recording of Interviews

BWV should not be used to record interviews of suspects under caution, which occur at a police station. It may be used to record interviews, which take place other than at a police station.

Refer to [Body Worn Video VA guidance](#).

7.12 When **NOT** to Deploy BWV

The following examples are for guidance only where the use of BWV is NOT appropriate (this list is not exhaustive):

- **Custody Searches** – BWV must not be used under any circumstances for video or photographic recording during an intimate or strip search in custody.
- **Legal privilege** – BWV operators must be careful to respect legal privilege and must not record material that is or is likely to be subject of such protections.
- **Vulnerable Witness interview (VWI/ABE)** - the use of BWV is not a replacement for VWI, and vulnerable victims must be dealt with in accordance with the current force policy.
- **Explosive devices** - Like many electrical items, BWV cameras could cause electrostatic interference, which may trigger explosive devices. Therefore, BWV equipment **MUST NOT** be used in an area where it is believed that explosive devices may be present.

In all cases BWV Operators and supervisors must use their professional judgment regarding recording.

8.0 Witnesses and the Community

8.1 People Objecting to Recordings

The use of BWV has been introduced for a legitimate policing purpose. If a member of the public objects to being recorded, then they should be informed that the use of BWV is authorised for use by Merseyside Police. The public must expect officers and Police Staff to use this equipment when they are dealing with incidents to which they have been called, or incidents which dynamically require the attention of a police officer. The recording will not be ceased at the request of a member of the public.

If a BWV Operator feels the recording is unnecessarily inflaming a situation, then they can use their judgement, following the principles of the National Decision Model, to turn the camera to covert mode or in extreme cases turn off the equipment. The decision to turn off recording should only be considered as an action of last resort after all other alternatives have been exhausted.

8.2 Collateral Intrusion

Officers and staff are reminded that all BWV footage is subject to disclosure and may be relied upon or referred to at any stage during an investigation or prosecution of a case.

In so far as is practicable, therefore, BWV Operators should restrict recording to areas and persons necessary in order to obtain evidence and intelligence relevant to the incident and should attempt to minimise collateral intrusion. Every effort should be made to ensure that personal information of victims or witnesses is not inadvertently recorded on BWV. All footage captured is disclosable and might require editing and redaction at a later stage. The exception to this is the use of BWV during stop & search procedures, when it is necessary to confirm identity, addresses, locations, etc.

Any persons recorded as part of a policing incident can and may be deleted from the footage by the Visual Evidence Unit or other trained and authorised personnel. Users must note that this process will be carried out in exceptional circumstances only and not as a matter of course. NICE Investigate has basic redaction capability, which is the responsibility of the BWV Operator or Officer in Charge (OIC) to employ. Consideration of this process will be based on the sensitivity of the footage captured. If uncertain as to what aspects of the recording must be redacted, the guidance of supervision, or your Disclosure Champion should be sought. The Information Assurance Coordinator and/or Data Protection Officer are also available to provide advice.

8.3 Witness First Accounts

If the BWV Operator is approached by victims or witnesses who are giving their **first account** of the crime the user may record the encounter, but this should be considered against the needs of the individual with due sensitivity to the nature of the offence being reported. Any initial disclosure from victims and witnesses, including a first description of the offender, recorded by BWV should be treated as an evidential recording and submitted to the investigating officer. This is important to ensure compliance with statutory identification procedures under PACE Code D.

Such recordings DO NOT replace the need for formal written statements from victims or witnesses, but they can be used as 'supporting evidence' for the statements and can also be considered as hearsay evidence and used in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

If this recording amounts to the victim's first notes or initial description of suspects they may 'refer to the relevant section of the video' when making their written statement. Care must be taken to ensure that the witness reviews only their account and they must not be allowed access to other sections of the recording. The extent of any review by the witness to assist with making their statement must also be recorded in their statement.

8.4 Witness Identification

Witnesses to a policing incident where the offender is present, should under no circumstances be shown the video captured on the BWV. Officers/ Police Staff should revert to Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 Section D (Annex E) Showing of photographs or other controlled identification processes for further guidance. [Click Here](#)

9.0 Retention, Storage & Disclosure

9.1 Retention and Storage

The BWV device must be docked at the end of the BWV Operators tour of duty to allow all recordings to be automatically uploaded to DEMS 360. Once the recordings are uploaded, the camera is cleared of all footage and ready to be used again.

Firearms officers must store their personal issue BWV units securely when not in use.

All recorded footage is automatically uploaded when the camera is connected to a computer (all desktops) that has BWV software installed and is automatically saved on the secure networked data storage facility. Any saved evidential footage must then be identified by users entering the NICHE Occurrence or STORM log number in the incident ID column and other details such as exhibit number, suspects, and other relevant details in the Notes column.

Additional information entered into these fields is searchable and allows future searches to identify and retrieve essential footage. The recording of the NICHE occurrence number ensures that the BWV is indexed and uploaded to NICE Investigate correctly. This is essential in order to locate all footage linked to an occurrence.

In relation to 'arrested' suspects, the camera must be docked as soon as possible to allow the footage to be uploaded to support prisoner processing, interviewing and reduction in Released Under Investigation (RUI). This is particularly relevant when the suspect is expected to be remanded in custody to court. It is the responsibility of the BWV Operator to ensure that footage is correctly uploaded.

Data must NOT be uploaded to any device other than force computers with the BWV software installed. Any attempt to do so will result in the automated reporting of the incident and any user found doing so may be liable for prosecution or disciplinary procedures.

9.2 Evidential Footage

'Evidential' footage will be considered any data that is:

- Evidence of an offence being committed
- Supporting evidence for any process, e.g., stop & search, arrest, charge, Fixed Penalty Notice, Penalty Notice for Disorder etc.
- Footage which should be revealed under The Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996
- Footage that is required for a relevant and proportionate policing purpose, e.g., footage taken of overcrowding at a town centre taxi-rank, highlighting the need for an intervention by a Local Authority partner

Data uploaded as **non-evidential** will be stored on the BWV storage system for 1 year plus 1 day. During that time, it is searchable and can be retrieved and marked as evidential. After this period, it will be automatically deleted.

Where more than one BWV device is present at the scene of an incident the officer in the case (OIC) must ensure that all available footage of the incident is secured as exhibits in consideration of any defence arguments that may be presented.

The existence of BWV whether evidential or not must always be noted in the officers' ePNB.

9.2.1 BWV as Evidence

It is acceptable, and an expectation, that officers review their own BWV when compiling their MG11 statement, unless specifically directed not to by a senior officer, for example, a matter relating to a complaint or being investigated by PSD, IOPC or the officer is part of a Post Incident Procedure (PIP).

Wherever BWV has been employed, reference to this footage must be recorded within the officers' statement. This must include the start and finish times of the relevant evidential section(s). If this recording is to be relied upon as evidence, then it must be allocated an exhibit reference number, which must also be included.

Officers/ Police Staff have a duty to identify to the PDM/CPS anything that may have been recorded, which has the potential to undermine the prosecution case or assist the defence with theirs. This must be highlighted via the MG6 Case File Information form.

Where there has been a legitimate reason to interrupt recording or turn the camera off, the reason for this must be recorded on the pre-charge MG6 to fully inform the Police Decision Maker (PDM)/Crown

Prosecution Service (CPS) prosecutor. Officers/ Police Staff should be conscious that where a witness discloses personal details or an address that can later be redacted it is not necessary to stop the recording.

It is the responsibility of the BWV Operator to complete the relevant parts of the MG6 as described above.

9.2.2 BWV 'Key' Evidence Requirements for CPS Charging

In accordance with the Director of Public Prosecutions Guidance on Charging, 6th Edition 2020.

If BWV material CAN be made available to the CPS at the PRE-CHARGE stage: -

- The relevant extracts of the BWV footage must be made available to the CPS.
- An officer/ Police Staff member who has viewed the BWV footage must provide a summary of the recording including the counter times for the evidential sections via the CM01. Where a number of individuals are involved in an incident, this summary should identify them and explain their roles.

If BWV material CANNOT be made available to the CPS at the PRE-CHARGE stage: -

- The police must explain the reason why via the CM01 and/or MG6.

If this evidence is 'key' and not supplied, or an explanation not provided at the pre charge stage, the CPS might reject the case. The impact of this may delay any charging decision, and potentially affect victims, extend risk to the community and delay bringing offenders to justice.

9.3 NICE Investigate

NICE Investigate will automatically index BWV footage using the occurrence number created on the BWV software as its identifier. Following ingestion into NICE, a data entry for each piece of footage is written-back to NICHE as a 'property item' on the associated occurrence, initially classified as 'Unused Material'.

Media marked as 'evidential' will be auto ingested into NICE allowing officers/staff to review, clip, and conduct basic redaction where necessary. Any modification to the original BWV footage will be created and stored as a 'variant' – the original footage will remain on the BWV storage system and a copy of the original on NICE. Relevant 'evidential' clipped footage is its own exhibit, and each clip requires an individual reference. If charged, an exhibiting statement will be required.

Officers and staff must use the redaction software on NICE to 'clip' the BWV footage to create a shorter variant to show the relevant 'evidential' section of the recording. At the pre-charge stage this is the responsibility of the OIC or footage owner. At the post-charge stage this is the responsibility of the Disclosure Officer. Anything requiring more complex editing at either stage must be submitted to the FIB Visual Evidence Unit.

A requirement for redaction due to collateral intrusion must be considered and applied prior to showing footage to a suspect and/or their legal representative.

User guides and videos on how to use NICE Investigate for searching, review, clipping and basic redaction are available on the [iForce Virtual Training Library](#).

9.4 BWV on NICHE

Once NICE has created a property item on NICHE, the OIC will need to re-title the item and re-classify it as evidence if it forms part of the prosecution case file.

The title of the footage must be amended to conform to national naming conventions, i.e., a prefix of EX (Evidential exhibit) or UM (Unused Material) followed by the exhibit reference (if applicable), collar number and 'BWV'. If it has been redacted or clipped, this information must also be included.

When declared as evidential, the footage provided to CPS must not exceed 10 minutes in duration. If it is necessary to exceed 10 minutes, a rationale for this must be provided to CPS via the CM01, MG6 (or MG0 post-charge).

The Visual Recorded Evidence (VRE) section on the CM01/MG5, must contain a summary of any evidential content and clearly outline the timeline as to when the offence/offender is captured during the video.

For NGAP Magistrates and all Crown Court hearings, it is essential that the Disclosure Officer ensures all 'exhibits' are declared on the MG12, and all relevant 'unused material' is identified on the appropriate disclosure schedule.

9.5 Disclosure (CPIA)

In accordance with the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act (CPIA) 1996 Code of Practice (Revised October 2020), the Investigator must retain material obtained in a criminal investigation, which may be relevant to the investigation.

At the heart of every investigation is the obligation, in the CPIA and Code of Practice, to pursue all reasonable lines of enquiry, whether these point towards or away from the suspect. Any material that satisfies the Disclosure Test, i.e., has the potential to undermine the prosecution case or assist the defence, **must** be brought to the attention of the PDM and CPS at the earliest opportunity.

The investigator must notify the disclosure officer of the existence and whereabouts of material that has been retained.

Officers and staff are reminded that all BWV footage is subject to disclosure whether used evidentially or provided as unused material.

9.6 Disclosure (News & Media)

BWV footage may be considered for use on force social media and/or for release to the news media if it could support a force objective or serve a policing purpose. For example, footage could be considered for release to support an ongoing police investigation, inform the public about a recent incident, or support a crime prevention campaign.

News and Communications team members will have access to BWV footage, and the systems on which it is stored, so that they can proactively source good opportunities to use the material to support the above objectives. This will always be done in consultation with the Senior Investigating Officer (SIO), Officer in the Case (OIC) or incident commander, whose authority will be required before footage is released publicly.

Police officers and staff featured in BWV footage will always be made aware of the intention for its release into the public domain and their written permission will be sought in order to comply with GDPR legislation. Members of the public featured in footage must always have their identity protected. Suspects or people subsequently arrested, must also always have their identity protected unless the incident has been fully dealt with at court and legal proceedings are no longer active. The use of BWV in communications by the force must always adhere to reporting restrictions imposed by the court.

Release of BWV footage for media purposes will only be undertaken by the News and Communications team so as to ensure it complies with media law, is fully auditable and can be withdrawn from media and social media when necessary.

10. Digital Sharing of BWV

NICE Investigate can be used to review, clip and 'share' BWV along with other media types which are auto ingested into the system. Once reviewed and any necessary redaction applied officers/staff may 'share' BWV footage with themselves via NICE in order to show the footage to a suspect in interview.

NICE may also be used, primarily by Police Decision Makers at the pre-charge stage, to share BWV footage with CPS to obtain a charging decision.

The Criminal Justice (CJ) Prosecution Unit can manually upload and digitally transfer any evidential BWV required by CPS as part of the prosecution case file. Footage is uploaded directly onto NICE. To enable this, the OIC **must** ensure there is an exhibiting statement and complete a form MG0 MME as part of the NICHE case file for each separate exhibit.

Officers and staff should be conscious that non-evidential BWV footage (e.g., Stop & Search procedure) might also be made available to a Public Scrutiny Panel for review and transparency.

11.0 Complex Editing Requests

All requests for complex audio or visual edits must be initiated through NICHE tasking, using the CCTV2 document found in the reports tab. Officers and staff must fully complete this document indicating the specific requirements of the copy/edit i.e., timelines and required redaction. The task must then be directed to the Visual Evidence Unit for completion.

12.0 Legislation and Guidelines

12.1 Retention & Disposal

Personal data contained in BWV images and audio, and other CCTV and digital media must be processed in accordance with; -

- The European Convention of Human Rights
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The General Data Protection Regulations
- The Data Protection Act 2018
- The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- The NPCC Retention, Review and Disposal Schedule
- The Management of Police Information (MOPI)

Future migration strategies for evidential images that need to be retained for long periods will be adopted by the Force Information & Communication Technology Department as and when the business requirement is defined.

12.2 Provision of Data to Outside Organisations

Any data sent outside the Force must be compliant with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), The Management of Police Information (MOPI) guidance, Government Protective Marking Scheme (GPMS) and the Force Information Sharing Policy.

Personal data may be shared outside of the Force on the basis of an identified and documented lawful condition (article 6 GDPR and S8 DPA 2018) within the GDPR or Data Protection Act 2018 and, if a regular/repeated occurrence, under the conditions of a signed Information Sharing Agreement with the third parties. A Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) may also be required.

Data sharing outside of the European Economic Area must not take place. The Information Assurance Coordinator and Data Protection may be consulted in the event of any doubt about the lawfulness of sharing personal data or any other aspect of the sharing.

12.3 Human Rights Legislation

Merseyside Police must act in a way that is compatible with the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR). Of particular relevance to retention periods of CCTV is Article 8 ECHR, which protects the right of an individual's private and family life.

Further advice can be found [here](#).

12.4 The General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA)

The General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) will be relevant to the retention of CCTV if the footage held is about a living person who can be identified from data. Articles 5 and 9 of the GDPR and Ss 34 to 42 of the DPA 2018 are the principles with which compliance is required.

For more information, please see the NPCC Data Protection Manual of Guidance (MOG). It is available via the Knowledge Hub.

GDPR can be accessed by clicking [here](#).

12.5 Authorised Professional Practice (APP) Advice

Further advice can be obtained from the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) Authorised Professional Practice link below:

[Information Management](#)

12.6 Security Policy

All staff engaged in the processing of CCTV and digital evidence must ensure that they comply with the ['ICT Acceptable Use policy and procedure'](#).

12.7 Protection of Freedoms 2012 (CCTV Codes of Practice: Aug 2013)

On the 12th of August 2013, the Surveillance Camera Codes of Practice came into force. The Codes are pursuant to S30(1)(a) of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012. Merseyside Police is a 'relevant authority' as defined by Section 33 of the 2012 Act, and as such must show due regard to the code when exercising any function to which it relates.

Whilst this is a Code of Practice, it is pursuant to Sec 29 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 and is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and a court or tribunal may take into account a failure by a relevant authority to have regard to the code in determining a question in any such proceedings.

For further information [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012](#)

12.8 Police Powers to Take Images

Section 116(2) of the [Serious Organised Crime & Police Act 2005](#) & s.64A of PACE

This allows a police officer to photograph a person away from a police station, with or without their consent. Further advice can be found using the following link:

[Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984](#)

12.9 Director of Public Prosecutions Guidance on Charging, 6th Edition 2020 & the Attorney Generals Guidelines 2020

The Director's Guidance aims to achieve efficient and effective charging arrangements between policing and the Crown Prosecution Service. The Attorney General's guidance is to ensure both police and CPS work in a way to discharge their disclosure requirements and comply with CPIA.

ANNEX A: BWV User Guidance Summary

It is recognised that the use of Body Worn Video (BWV) technology is an efficient and effective method of gathering evidence; particularly when the prosecution might rely heavily on visually recorded evidence, and the complainant withdraws their support, for example, in cases of Domestic Abuse. Additionally, that the recording of an incident can often protect the integrity and credibility of the force and individual officers.

Whilst this is important, officers and staff are reminded that all BWV footage is subject to disclosure and maybe relied upon or referred to at any stage during an investigation or prosecution of a case.

Due to this, the following guidelines must be considered by officers.

- If the first officer(s) at scene have already commenced recording, subsequent officers attending must use a discretionary approach, based on knowledge and experience, to consider whether footage captured on additional cameras will add anything of further evidential value. The requirement to switch on BWV is not mandatory for every officer at scene.
- Every effort should be made to ensure that personal information (e.g., Date of Birth (DOB), address, contact details) of victims or witnesses are not inadvertently recorded on BWV – this information should be recorded on the MG11 Back. Officers are reminded that all footage is disclosable and might require editing and redaction at a later stage. The exception to this is the use of BWV during stop & search procedures, when it is necessary to confirm identity, addresses, locations, etc.
- Officers are reminded to switch off or reverse BWV cameras under certain circumstances, for example, when writing a statement or logging onto devices/force systems, as there have been incidents where cameras have inadvertently captured confidential or sensitive information, e.g., personal addresses and officers' passwords.
- It must be noted that the use of BWV should not be used to record a statement, as these must continue to be completed in written format.
- During PACE searches, if BWV is employed to record seized items, search officers must ensure these are brought to the attention of the nominated 'Exhibits Officer' for recording.
- Officers must ensure they record the occurrence, time and date on the BWV storage system when uploading their BWV footage, to ensure that your BWV is indexed and uploaded to NICE correctly. This is essential in order to locate all footage linked to an occurrence.
- It is acceptable, and an expectation, that officers review their own BWV when compiling their MG11 statement, unless specifically directed not to by a senior officer, for example, a matter relating to a complaint or being investigated by PSD.
- Wherever BWV has been employed, reference to this footage must be recorded within the officers' statement. This must include the start and finish times of the relevant evidential section(s). If this recording is to be relied upon as evidence, then it must be allocated an exhibit reference number, which must also be included.
- The existence of BWV whether evidential or not must always be noted in the officers' ePNB.
- Officers have a duty to identify to the PDM/CPS anything that may have been recorded, which has the potential to undermine the prosecution case or assist the defence with theirs. This must be highlighted via the MG6 Case File Information form.
- Where there has been a legitimate reason to interrupt recording or turn the camera off, the reason for this must be recorded on the pre-charge MG6 to fully inform the prosecutor.
- Once ingested into NICE/NICHE the title of the footage must be amended to conform to national naming conventions, i.e., a prefix of EX or UM (Evidential exhibit or Unused Material) followed by their exhibit reference (if applicable), collar number and BWV. If it has been redacted or clipped, this information must also be included.
- Officers and staff must use the redaction software on NICE to 'clip' the BWV footage to create a shorter variant to show the relevant 'evidential' part of the recording. At the pre-

charge stage this is the responsibility of the OIC or footage owner. At the post-charge stage this is the responsibility of the Disclosure Officer. Anything requiring specific editing at either stage must be submitted to the Force Intel Bureau (FIB) Visual Evidence Unit.

- In relation to arrested suspects, if the officer is aware that BWV footage is of evidential value, this must be uploaded prior to leaving the custody suite to support prisoner processing, interviewing and reduction in RUI.
- Relevant 'evidential' clipped footage is its own exhibit, and each clip requires an individual reference. If charged, an exhibiting statement will be required.
- When declared as evidential, the footage provided to CPS must not exceed 10 minutes in duration; if and when it is longer than the agreed timescale, a rationale for this must be provided to CPS via the CM01 or MG6 (or MG0 if supplied post-charge).
- The Visual Recorded Evidence (VRE) section on the CM01/MG5, must contain a summary of any evidential content and clearly outline the timeline as to when the offence/offender is captured during the video.
- Not Guilty Anticipated Plea (NGAP) Magistrates/All Crown Court cases: It is essential post-charge, that the Disclosure Officer ensures all 'exhibits' are declared on the MG12, and all relevant 'unused material' is identified on the appropriate disclosure schedule.

ANNEX B: Key Reminders

DO	DON'T
Remember to activate your BWV camera, even when multiple BWV Operators are at the scene of an incident.	Record personal or sensitive information on BWV when dealing with an incident
Ensure you book out the BWV camera to yourself for your tour of duty.	Forget to return the BWV camera to a dock for uploading of footage and charging for next officer.
Ensure you record the <u>occurrence</u> , time and date on the BWV storage system when uploading footage	Forward footage to CPS that has not been reviewed, clipped and/or redacted to prevent information breaches
Review your own BWV when compiling your statement – unless senior officer directs you <u>not</u> to	Leave the custody suite without uploading your evidential BWV footage
Ensure you refer to BWV footage within your statement, including timings of evidential sections, and an exhibit number	Copy the entire BWV footage when sending to CPS unless the whole recording is declared as evidential
Ensure that you record the existence of BWV in your ePNB	Don't film yourself logging onto devices, force systems or any other sensitive material or data.
Bring to the attention of the PDM/CPS, on the MG6, any footage that you feel may undermine the case or assist the defence – this is a legal obligation (CPIA 1996)	Keep the BWV Camera beyond the end of your tour of duty. It should be docked so that footage is uploaded, and it is available for other officers.
Explain any reasons why BWV was present but not employed or was interrupted on the MG6	Employ BWV as an alternative to a written statement
Ensure footage on NICE is clearly labelled – prefix of EX = evidential, UM = unused material	
Use NICE to 'clip' the evidential section of your BWV footage – Pre charge = OIC/footage owner, Post charge = Disclosure Officer	
Ensure clips do not exceed 10 minutes unless you feel the evidential content exceeds this timeframe – if more than 10 mins explain why on the CM01/MG6/ or MG0	
Give each clip or variant its own exhibit number	
Summarise the evidential content of the BWV on the VRE section of the MG5	
Ensure that <u>all</u> BWV footage is revealed to CPS on either the MG12 (Exhibits) or disclosure schedules (Unused Material) – duty of the Disclosure Officer	
Ensure all seized items are brought to the attention of the Exhibits Officer for recording during a PACE search	

ANNEX C: Glossary of Terms

Some key terms used in the policy sections of this policy document are summarised below:

- **APP** *Authorised Professional Practice*. The official source of professional practice on policing, developed and approved by the College of Policing, to which police officers and staff are expected to have regard in the discharge of their duties.
- **BWV Operators** May be Police Officers or authorised Police Staff
- **Collateral Intrusion** Occurs when you record information about people who are not the target of your enquiries. This may also occur when you capture images of people not involved in the incident.
- **Complex editing** Editing that cannot be easily achieved by using NICE Investigate and requires support from the Visual Evidence Unit.
- **DPA 2018** *Data Protection Act 2018*
- **Evidential footage** Footage provided as 'key evidence' to prove the offence and exhibited as part of the prosecution case.
- **Exhibit** A document or object (including audio/visual recordings) introduced as evidence, forming part of the prosecution case.
- **GDPR 2018** *General Data Protection Regulation*. Legal framework that sets guidelines for the collection and processing of personal information from individuals.
- **Intelligence footage** Recording thought to be relevant to a particular target or incident(s).
- **IOPC** *Independent Office of Police Conduct*. The organisation that investigates serious complaints and allegations of misconduct against the police and any subsequent appeals.
- **Legal privilege** The lawful 'confidential' communications between a legal representative and their client.
- **Original footage** Initial recording captured by the source device (BWC). Often referred to as the 'master' version.
- **PIM** *Post Incident Management*. Formal procedures employed by the police following a Death or Serious Injury contact with police.
- **Unused Material** Material that is relevant to the investigation, but which does not actually form part of the case for the prosecution against the accused.

ANNEX D: NPCC Guidance

Security Classification/FoI 2000	OFFICIAL / FOIA Open
FoI Requests on rationale	npcc.request@foi.pnn.police.uk
Author	DCC Jim Colwell
Force/organisation	Devon & Cornwall Police
NPCC Coordination Committee	Local Policing
Telephone number	01392 226080
Date created	20 October 2021



TO: All Chief Constables, Commissioners, Body Worn Video Leads

Dear Colleague,

Capturing images of CCTV Footage on BWV Cameras

I am writing to advise you of an important issue that has come to light nationally in that some forces are routinely capturing images from Mobile Phones, CCTV screens/monitors with BWV cameras. However, they then fail to go on to seize or obtain the original recording in line with CPIA requirements as the 'Master Recording'. This can present legal issues when cases arrive at court.

Taking a video or image of CCTV footage on body-worn video or other mobile device may be seen as a pragmatic way to assist with reasonable lines of enquiry whilst waiting on a formal evidential download to be completed. It does however have the potential to create significant procedural difficulties and should only be considered for immediate intelligence purposes only (for example, where there is an immediate threat to life or to facilitate recognition of an offender at large). It must always be followed up with a valid download of the original image data.

This practice may be with the best intentions, however this is not an acceptable process for recovering CCTV/video data for evidential use. The process of recording from a monitor or other device screen adds at least seven levels of degradation and distortion to the recording and does not consider whether the system is displaying the images correctly, or if the screen you are recording the images from has been set up correctly in the first place or is even clean.

The visual conflicts created by the mobile device camera sensor and the various positions in which it is held, adds digital artefacts and skews the image, distorting features and faces increasing the risk of an incorrect identification.

Officers should be aware that CCTV is not just images or video, it is digital evidence and contains personal data subject to strict legislative controls. Where these degraded images have been published on social media or press release, this has caused damage to the Forces' reputations from

victims and reduces the public perception of our ability to investigate digital crime where criticism and negative comments have been made. It is also important to note the following requirements:

- Digital Evidence must conform to ACPO/NPCC principles of which the first states: "Principle 1: No action taken by law enforcement agencies, persons employed within those agencies, or their agents should change data which may subsequently be relied upon in court."
- In relation to biometric search systems (such as PND Facial), the images must conform to the relevant standard: "Images should be first generation images captured from the CCTV video data with no added or altered information."
- The Information Commissioner's Office enforce correct handling of personal data which CCTV must adhere to. "The use of personal mobile devices is not acceptable under any circumstances: Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date." And "Where you use your own resources to compile personal data about an individual, then you must make sure the information is correct. You should take particular care if the information could have serious implications for the individual."

It would be welcomed if you could ensure your BWV policy instructs your officers that:

- The use of BWV to capture video or images from any another device is only seen as a last resort in response to immediate intelligence purposes for recognition only.
- Officers must ensure that if this is done, the original source recording must also be seized and treated as an exhibit in line with current working practices.

For any queries or clarification regarding this matter, please contact Ian Cocklin by email to ian.cocklin@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk.

Yours faithfully

Jim Colwell

Deputy Chief Constable
NPCC Lead - Body Worn Video Portfolio
Devon and Cornwall Police
Force Headquarters
Middlemoor
Exeter, Devon, EX2 7HQ

13. Consultation

The below table should list outcomes of any consultation undertaken, i.e. what issues were raised (if any) and clearly state if any changes were made to proposals/draft policy etc., as a result of receiving feedback.

If consultation is deemed necessary, e.g. in relation to a new or revised policy or a proposal then the list provided below can be used. This is not intended to be exhaustive, equally, it does not follow that on each occasion every group mentioned must be consulted – this will depend on the circumstances and nature of the subject matter. Wherever practicable, appropriate or relevant, consultation may also be extended to other groups.

The Policy Author will consult widely with a minimum of 4 weeks for written consultation, in the event of a meeting being required, the consuler should ensure that this is arranged in a timely and effective manner.

Consultation is about informing stakeholders impacted by any proposals and gaining an understanding of their issues before any final decisions are made.

Name of Group	Date (when group was contacted)	Outcome of Consultation (Including, wherever relevant or necessary, comments/views provided).
SMB Members	October 2021	<p>Latest NPCC guidance supplied from Criminal Justice and added as appendix.</p> <p>IOPC learning provided by Professional Standards Department and replicated within policy.</p> <p>Updates added around technology implications and features from ICT.</p> <p>Minor wording suggestions and corrections to old version received from Investigations and Response & Resolution.</p>

Staff Associations

Police Federation Federation.Office@merseyside.police.uk	October 2021	N/A
Superintendents		N/A

Association	October 2021	
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Trade Unions

UNISON unison.office@merseyside.police.uk	October 2021	N/A
GMB/MPO GMB.MPO@merseyside.police.uk	October 2021	N/A

Staff Support Networks

LGBT+ LGBT@merseyside.police.uk	October 2021	No issues from a network perspective.
Disability Support Disability.Support.Network@merseyside.police.uk	October 2021	N/A
FORE Focus on Race & Ethnicity	October 2021	N/A
Gender Equality (Previously Parity 21)	October 2021	N/A
Flexible Working	October 2021	N/A
Christian Police Association	October 2021	N/A
International Police Association	October 2021	N/A
Catholic Police Guild	October 2021	N/A
The Armed Forces	October 2021	N/A

Other

Special Constabulary	October 2021	N/A
Volunteers Volunteer.Police.Cadets@merseyside.police.uk	October 2021	N/A

Police Cadets	October 2021	N/A
Members of the Merseyside Independent Advisor Group (MIAG) (Community Engagement, Local Policing)	October 2021	Feedback received around when to file stop search encounters as evidential or non-evidential.
Others	N/A	N/A

Merseyside Police is committed to ensuring that:

- The appropriate consultation will take place
- Consultation is open and inclusive, maximising resources and delivering timely and relevant information to staff