



Privacy Impact Assessment- Public Space Surveillance Cameras

The privacy impact assessment (PIA) is recommended in the surveillance camera code of practice issued by the Surveillance Camera commissioner, in accordance with section 30(1) (a) of the protection of freedoms act 2012. The purpose of the PIA is to ensure that privacy risks are maintained while allowing the aims of the project to be met whenever possible.

CCTV can be privacy intrusive, as it is capable of putting many law abiding people under surveillance recording their movements as they go about their day to day activities.

We must take into account what benefits are gained, whether other solutions exist, and what effect it may have on individuals.

These matters should be considered objectively as part of an assessment process on people's privacy when considering the deployment of CCTV cameras.

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

Name: Paul Clark	Date: 21/03/2023	
Position: Neighbourhood Beat Manager	Organisation: South Wales Police	
Camera Number/s Cae Fadre Cameras 1, 2 and 3	Location/s: Cae Fardre estate, Church Village	

1. Why is your organisation considering the use for using CCTV?

x	Crime and Disorder	x	Antisocial Behaviour	x	Hate Crime x
x	Youth Annoyance		Licensing Offences		Security Issues
Other		Public protection and Road Traffic Offences			

2. What are the benefits to be gained from the use of CCTV?

x	1.To detect crime	x	5.To reduce crime and disorder
x	2.To Reduce the fear of crime	x	6.To Provide evidence for the criminal justice system
x	3.To improve road safety	x	7.To provide evidence for Trivallis housing
x	4.To Assist with gathering intelligence	x	8.Other

3. Can CCTV realistically deliver these benefits?

1. Yes	2. Yes	3. Yes	4. Yes	5. Yes	6. Yes	7. Yes	8. Yes
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4. Can less privacy intrusive solutions such as improvised lighting achieve the same objective?

No	Lighting has improved in the area, however this only assists the CCTV System. No other long term solution is available to provide security and public/community safety.
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5. Do your organisation need images of identifiable individuals/vehicles?

Yes	The system is capable of delivering high quality images, in compliance with regulations and produce sufficient evidential images for use of prosecuting bodies.
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6. What are the views of those who will be under surveillance?

Names and addresses of residential premises that oppose the use of CCTV:

Name:	Address:
	<i>Local residents in the area were consulted!</i>
	<i>The entire estate was canvassed and only 1 objection raised by a resident with no specific reason why.</i>
	Additional consultation with local councillors formed part of the process. Camera locations will be assessed on the basis of demand and crime reporting.

7. Will the system deliver the desired benefits now and remain sustainable for the future?

Yes: The system is maintained and updated to ensure continued high quality service

8. Is CCTV proportionate to the problem?

Yes

9. Is it justified in the circumstances?

Yes.

10. Is it necessary to address a pressing need, such as public safety, crime prevention or national security?

Yes <i>Images are required to be able to identify individuals who commit any crime or ASB on the estate where public confidence is currently low, due to fear of reprisals.</i>
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11. What could you do to minimise intrusion for those that may be monitored particularly if specific concerns have been raised?

Alter stop and rest positions to accommodate.
Privacy zones on cameras where required.

12. Is the proposed camera deployment on a proper legal basis and operated in accordance with the law?

Yes
All CCTV images are controlled under current legislation in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and all data movement is fully documented. Organisations are not limited to the police and can include other bodies with enforcement powers, (such as customs and excise and some council departments)
The scheme owners will maintain policies and procedures to meet the requirements of
BS7958:2015
BS7499:2013
BS7858:2012
ICO Code of Practice
RIPA
Human Rights Act
Health and Safety at Work
Surveillance Camera Commissioners COP

Signage required: Yes

Adequate signage will be requested when the system is installed at specific strategic points relevant to the individual scheme. Main roads/Public areas.

Privacy Impact assessment review

Camera Number/s Cae Fadre Cameras 1, 2 and 3	Date 06/01/25	Name:Robert Williams
Location/s: RCT Cae Fadre, Estate Church Village	Organisation:RCTCBC	

Changes implemented since installation :

Have the authority received any complaints since installation:

(If yes give details).