

Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust 'Hospital Eyes' - Information Document

The following legends and assessments are for reference and accompany the list of Barnsley 'Hospital Eyes' CCTV surveillance assets associated with this document:
The assessments are not included in the public available list of cameras.

Legend – Surveillance Rationale

- 1 – Prevention of Crime
- 2 – Detection of Crime
- 3 – Investigation of Crime & Securing of Evidence
- 4 – Public Safety/Disorder
- 5 – Specific Patient Safety
- 6 – Car Park Monitoring for Public Safety and Protection of Property

Personal Privacy Impact & Collateral Intrusion Matrix

- 1 – Negligible Possible Impact
- 2 - Minor Possible Impact
- 3 - Moderate Possible Impact
- 4 - Serious Possible Impact – Operator to consider care required.
- 5 - Certain Impact – Consider options and alternatives

Privacy

An individual's right to be left alone and without fear of intrusion. This includes the collection of information and surveillance data and how people act in public places. Privacy includes the personal dignity of any person – patient, staff, visitor or contractor.

Private Information

Information relating to an individual's private or family life and includes private or personal relationships with others, including family and professional or business relationships. It can include the repeated monitoring to establish a pattern of personal behaviour.

Collateral Intrusion

The collection of possible private information about persons who are not subjects of the core purposes of CCTV surveillance i.e. staff passing through waiting room, contractors working on site, taxi drivers and ambulance staff.

Assessment Rationale

To provide:

- Patient safety and reassurance
- Staff safety and reassurance
- To prevent and deter crime of other unauthorised activity including the possible abuse of patients and violence and aggression to staff members
- To aid in the investigation of crime and securing of evidence
- To provide a deterrent to possible public order or anti-social behaviour activities
- To ensure public safety in open space areas such as car parks, drives and pathways.
- To deter and prevent crime to persons and/or property in those public spaces.

- All surveillance must be legal and considered necessary and proportionate.

Alternatives considered as options to surveillance camera deployment:

- Extended patrols by security staff including Project Dixon - Limited resources
- 'Dummy' cameras and security fittings as deterrent value – if required as evidence, possible breach of public/staff & evidential credibility of systems.
- Staff challenges and improved security culture – still ongoing but large staff numbers and staff movements require work in progress. Standing information and training issue. Recent penetration test highlighted tangible gaps in security culture and procedures.
- Support from Local Authority Enforcement Officers, PCSOs and Police Officers. – considered & requested but cost factors, limited police resources all currently prevail including police demand management constraints.
- Enhanced support from hospital volunteers and increased footfall numbers.
- Robust protective security infrastructure i.e. access control, doors locks, viewing panels etc. – Considered on case to case basis in every forthcoming project case.
- Fencing and 'Secure by Design' for car parks and public areas – Costs of fencing and planning application constraints for hospital boundary adjoining Pogmoor Road and Gawber Road.
- The Trust is currently awaiting a 'Secure Environments' audit for national accreditation. This was delayed due to the restrictions imposed by COVID-19.
- CSAS police accreditation. Presently being scoped with South Yorkshire Police.
- Motion senses – Cost and links to IT and Wi-Fi infrastructure. Would also require CCTV back-up if activated.

Camera Positions

- Cameras 1-88 (with minor exceptions) are legacy installations prior to extended security surveys, strategy and current BSU staffing. A small number are currently over-committed and have an over emphasis on the value of PTZ functionality.
PTZ cameras have the capability of impacting on privacy and dignity alongside the possibility of covert usage. A small number have been redeployed or positions moved following further privacy impact assessments.
- Cameras 89-211 – Subject of regular security surveys with the adoption of static equipment and increased coverage. Capability of impacting on privacy and collateral intrusion much reduced.

Consultation and Addressing Privacy Concerns:

- Recorded consultation on following policies:
 - Security Policy - EIA
 - Surveillance Camera Policy (CCTV, BWV & UAV – EIA)
 - Pass Card & Access Control Policy - EIA
 - Violence & Aggression Policy – EIA
 - Challenging Behaviour Policy - EIA
 - Security staff meetings and focus groups
 - Ongoing focus groups with staff
 - Feedback & debriefs from staff exercises and training

- Feedback from public complaints and discussions with PALS
- Site security tasking meetings (weekly) with requests for feedback and/or complaints in respect of CCTV & BWV systems and any privacy concerns or improper use of system.
- Monthly contract meetings with G4S and update requests in respect of the Trust surveillance camera systems.
- Pogmoor Road and Gawber Road residents consulted on position of external cameras, drone deployments and any privacy impact issues.
- General security issues including CCTV system raised as agenda items at:
 - PACT meetings
 - CSG meetings
 - Pogmoor and Old Town Residents meetings
 - Operational meetings with South Yorkshire Police
 - Regular operational meetings with local police Hub local Police Chief Inspector (Operations) at Churchfields.

Covert Surveillance and RIPA

Covert surveillance will only be conducted in accordance with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) and the Covert Surveillance and Property Interference Revised Code of Practice and would relate only to 'Directed' and not 'Intrusive' surveillance. It would have to have a lawful basis for that activity in relation to all UK legislation including The Human Rights Act 1998. The Trust can consider the use of covert surveillance without authorisation for the following reasons in liaison with the Chief Delivery Officer as SMD and/or the Chief Executive Officer as Accountable Officer:

- Covert surveillance as part of general observation activities i.e. night-time general observations and footfall monitoring
- Covert surveillance not relating to specific grounds i.e. not an ongoing investigation
- Overt use of CCTV, BWV and ANPR systems
- Not relating to the Trust core functions i.e. employment or contractual issues.

Document Review

Annually or on a substantial revision or addition to the Trust CCTV system and/or security survey and strategy.

Next revision – 1st February 2024

February 2023