

Scarborough North Cliff Golf Club

CCTV POLICY

Version Number:	1.0
Date:	15 th September 2025



CONTENTS

CLAUSE

1.	About this policy	1
2.	Who does this policy apply to?	1
3.	Definitions	1
4.	Reasons for the use of CCTV	2
5.	Monitoring	2
6.	How we will operate any CCTV	2
7.	Use of data gathered by CCTV	2
8.	Retention and erasure of data gathered by CCTV	3
9.	Use of additional surveillance systems	3
10.	Covert monitoring	3
11.	Requests for disclosure	3
12.	Subject access requests	4
13.	Complaints	4
14.	Requests to prevent processing	4

1. About this policy

- 1.1 We use CCTV cameras to view the car park area and record individuals movement for the security of our golf buggies which are stored outside the premises. We recognise that the images of individuals recorded by CCTV cameras are personal data which must be processed in accordance with data protection legislation. As a controller, we have registered our use of CCTV with the Information Commissioner's Office (**ICO**) and seek to comply with its best practice suggestions.
- 1.2 The purpose of this policy is to:
- (a) outline why and how we will use CCTV, and how we will process data recorded by CCTV cameras;
 - (b) ensure that the legal rights of staff, relating to their personal data, are recognised and respected;
 - (c) assist staff in complying with their own legal obligations when working with personal data. In certain circumstances, misuse of information generated by CCTV or other surveillance systems could constitute a criminal offence; and
 - (d) explain how to make a subject access request in respect of personal data created by CCTV.
- 1.3 A breach of this policy may, in appropriate circumstances, be treated as a disciplinary matter. Following investigation, a breach of this policy may be regarded as misconduct leading to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

2. Who does this policy apply to?

- 2.1 This policy applies to all employees, officers, consultants, self-employed contractors, casual workers, agency workers, volunteers and interns. It also applies to anyone visiting our premises or using our vehicles.

3. Definitions

- 3.1 For the purposes of this policy, the following terms have the following meanings:

CCTV : means fixed cameras designed to capture and record images of individuals and property.

Controllers: are the people who, or organisations which, determine the manner in which any personal data is processed. They are responsible for establishing practices and policies to ensure compliance with the law. We are the controller of all personal data used in our business for our own commercial purposes.

Data: is information which is stored electronically, or in certain paper-based filing systems. In respect of CCTV, this generally means video images. It may also include static pictures such as printed screen shots.

Data subjects: means all living individuals about whom we hold personal information as a result of the operation of our CCTV (or other surveillance systems).

Data users: are those of our employees whose work involves processing personal data. This will include those whose duties are to operate CCTV cameras and other surveillance systems to record, monitor, store, retrieve and delete images. Data users must protect the data they handle in accordance with this policy and our Data Protection Policy.

Personal data: means data relating to a living individual who can be identified from that data (or other data in our possession). This will include video images of identifiable individuals.

Processing: is any activity which involves the use of data. It includes obtaining, recording or holding data, or carrying out any operation on the data including organising, amending, retrieving, using, disclosing or destroying it. Processing also includes transferring personal data to third parties.

Processors: are any person or organisation that is not a data user (or other employee of a controller) that processes data on our behalf and in accordance with our instructions (for example, a supplier which handles data on our behalf).

Surveillance systems: means any devices or systems designed to monitor or record images of individuals or information relating to individuals. The term includes CCTV systems as well as any technology that may be introduced in the future such as automatic number plate recognition (ANPR), body worn cameras, unmanned

aerial systems and any other systems that capture information of identifiable individuals or information relating to identifiable individuals.

4. Reasons for the use of CCTV

4.1 We currently use CCTV in the Car Park as outlined below. We believe that such use is necessary for legitimate business purposes, including:

- (a) to prevent crime and protect buildings and assets from damage, disruption, vandalism and other crime;
- (b) for the personal safety of staff, visitors and other members of the public and to act as a deterrent against crime;
- (c) to support law enforcement bodies in the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime;
- (d) to assist in day-to-day management, including ensuring the health and safety of staff and others;
- (e) to assist in the effective resolution of disputes which arise in the course of disciplinary or grievance proceedings; and
- (f) to assist in the defence of any civil litigation, including employment tribunal proceedings.

This list is not exhaustive and other purposes may be or become relevant.

5. Monitoring

5.1 CCTV monitors the exterior of the building to the front of the clubhouse, covering the car park area, 24 hours a day and this data is continuously recorded.

5.2 Camera locations are chosen to minimise viewing of spaces not relevant to the legitimate purpose of the monitoring. As far as practically possible, CCTV cameras will not focus on private homes, gardens or other areas of private property.

5.3 Images are monitored by authorised personnel every day of the year.

5.4 Staff using surveillance systems will be given appropriate training to ensure they understand and observe the legal requirements related to the processing of relevant data.

6. How we will operate any CCTV

6.1 Where CCTV cameras are placed, we will ensure that signs are displayed in the surveillance zone to alert individuals that their image may be recorded.

6.2 Live feeds from CCTV cameras will only be monitored where this is reasonably necessary, for example to protect health and safety.

6.3 We will ensure that live feeds from cameras and recorded images are only viewed by approved members of staff whose role requires them to have access to such data. This may include HR staff involved with disciplinary or grievance matters. Recorded images will only be viewed in designated, secure offices.

7. Use of data gathered by CCTV

7.1 In order to ensure that the rights of individuals recorded by the CCTV system are protected, we will ensure that data gathered from CCTV cameras is stored in a way that maintains its integrity and security. This may include encrypting the data, where it is possible to do so.

7.2 Given the large amount of data generated by surveillance systems, we may store video footage using a cloud computing system. We will take all reasonable steps to ensure that any cloud service provider maintains the security of our information, in accordance with industry standards.

7.3 We may engage data processors to process data on our behalf. We will ensure reasonable contractual safeguards are in place to protect the security and integrity of the data.

8. Retention and erasure of data gathered by CCTV

- 8.1 Data recorded by the CCTV system will be stored digitally using a cloud computing system. Data from CCTV cameras will not be retained indefinitely but will be permanently deleted once there is no reason to retain the recorded information. Exactly how long images will be retained for will vary according to the purpose for which they are being recorded.
- 8.2 For example, where images are being recorded for crime prevention purposes, data will be kept long enough only for incidents to come to light. In all other cases, recorded images will be kept for no longer than 30 days. We will maintain a comprehensive log of when data is deleted.
- 8.3 At the end of their useful life, all images stored in whatever format will be erased permanently and securely. Any still photographs and hard copy prints will be disposed of as confidential waste.

9. Use of additional surveillance systems

- 9.1 Prior to introducing any new surveillance system, including placing a new CCTV camera in any workplace location, we will carefully consider if they are appropriate by carrying out a data protection impact assessment (DPIA).
- 9.2 A DPIA is intended to assist us in deciding whether new surveillance cameras are necessary and proportionate in the circumstances and whether they should be used at all or whether any limitations should be placed on their use.
- 9.3 Any DPIA will consider the nature of the problem that we are seeking to address at that time and whether the surveillance camera is likely to be an effective solution, or whether a better solution exists. In particular, we will consider the effect a surveillance camera will have on individuals and therefore whether its use is a proportionate response to the problem identified.
- 9.4 No surveillance cameras will be placed in areas where there is an expectation of privacy (for example, in changing rooms) unless, in very exceptional circumstances, it is judged by us to be necessary to deal with very serious concerns.

10. Covert monitoring

- 10.1 We will never engage in covert monitoring or surveillance (that is, where individuals are unaware that the monitoring or surveillance is taking place) unless, in highly exceptional circumstances, there are reasonable grounds to suspect that criminal activity or extremely serious malpractice is taking place and, after suitable consideration, we reasonably believe there is no less intrusive way to tackle the issue.
- 10.2 In the unlikely event that covert monitoring is considered to be justified, it will only be carried out with the express authorisation of Data Protection Manager. The decision to carry out covert monitoring will be fully documented and will set out how the decision to use covert means was reached and by whom. The risk of intrusion on innocent workers will always be a primary consideration in reaching any such decision.
- 10.3 Only limited numbers of people will be involved in any covert monitoring.
- 10.4 Covert monitoring will only be carried out for a limited and reasonable period of time consistent with the objectives of making the recording and will only relate to the specific suspected illegal or unauthorised activity.

11. Requests for disclosure

- 11.1 We may share data with other group companies and other associated companies or organisations, for example shared services partners, where we consider that this is reasonably necessary for any of the legitimate purposes set out above in paragraph 4.1.
- 11.2 No images from our CCTV cameras will be disclosed to any other third party, without express permission being given by the Data Protection Manager. Data will not normally be released unless satisfactory evidence that it is required for legal proceedings or under a court order has been produced.

- 11.3 In other appropriate circumstances, we may allow law enforcement agencies to view or remove CCTV footage where this is required in the detection or prosecution of crime.
- 11.4 We will maintain a record of all disclosures of CCTV footage.
- 11.5 No images from CCTV will ever be posted online or disclosed to the media.

12. Subject access requests

- 12.1 Data subjects may make a request for disclosure of their personal information and this may include CCTV images (**data subject access request**). A data subject access request is subject to the statutory conditions in place from time to time and should be made in writing.
- 12.2 In order for us to locate relevant footage, any requests for copies of recorded CCTV images must include the date and time of the recording, the location where the footage was captured and, if necessary, information identifying the individual.
- 12.3 We reserve the right to obscure images of third parties when disclosing CCTV data as part of a subject access request, where we consider it necessary to do so.

13. Complaints

- 13.1 If any member of staff has any concerns about our use of CCTV, they should speak to the Data Protection Manager. in the first instance.
- 13.2 Where this is not appropriate, or matters cannot be resolved informally, employees should use our formal grievance procedure.

14. Requests to prevent processing

- 14.1 We recognise that, in rare circumstances, individuals may have a legal right to request erasure of personal data concerning them or to restrict the processing of their personal data. Any member of staff who considers that these rights apply to them in relation to our use of CCTV should speak to Data Protection Manager in the first instance.