



Freedom of Information request ref 01/FOI/25/3438
We received your request on the 08/06/2025.

Request

You asked us:

REQUEST 1:
British Transport Police Unexpected Death policy.

REQUEST 2:
Information about Body Worn Video (BWV)
1) Are British Transport police officers required to activate their body worn video (BWV) when attending incidents of unexpected death including apparent suicide?
2) How long is BWV retained for after an incident when a person has died unexpectedly including by apparent suicide?
3) Does the retention of BWV footage depend on if a death is categorized as suspicious vs nonsuspicious? Please provide details in each case.
4) Please can you provide a copy of any policy, protocol and / or guidance in relation to the use of BWV and retention time periods.

REQUEST 3:
1) What is the process for identifying a deceased's 'next of kin' after an apparent suicide?
2) Who do British Transport Police consider to be a person's 'next of kin' after a person has apparently taken their own life?
3) Please can you provide a copy of any policy, protocol and / or guidance in relation to British Transport Police's classification of 'next of kin'.
4) Please can you provide a copy of any policy, protocol and / or guidance in relation to British Transport Police's process for identifying a deceased person's 'next of kin' after apparent suicide and notifying them of the person's death.

We have handled your request under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Our response:

Responses to **request 1 & 3** have been taken from previous response 01-FOI-24-2979

A charter for the bereaved

Introduction

Every year some 400 people die on the railway in England, Scotland and Wales. Many of these deaths involve suicide, but there are also accidental and sudden deaths and a small number of homicides.

All of them represent a personal tragedy and have a huge impact on the families, friends and communities left behind.

At British Transport Police (BTP), we respond to these incidents and investigate them thoroughly and professionally. Our job is to provide evidence to the Coroner or the Crown Prosecutor in England and Wales. In Scotland, these investigations are conducted on behalf of the Procurator Fiscal and Crown Office.

When responding to deaths on the railway, we will:

- Protect life
- Ensure the health and safety of responding officers
- Preserve the dignity of the person who has died
- Conduct thorough investigations on behalf of the Coroner, Procurator Fiscal or Crown Prosecutor.

We will provide the right balance of support and information to the bereaved while delivering a professional investigation they can have confidence in.

The Charter

Our charter outlines what people can expect from BTP after someone dies on the railway. We will:

- Respond in a timely and professional manner, treating the person who has died with dignity and respect.
- Conduct a thorough and professional investigation that seeks to explain how the person who has died met their death, establish whether anyone or any corporation may be culpable, and provide all relevant evidence to the Coroner, Procurator Fiscal or Crown Prosecutor.
- Inform the next of kin as soon as possible after the person who has died has been identified, and provide them with factual information in a professional, empathetic and timely way.
- Seek facts about the person who has died from the bereaved to establish relevant lines of inquiry and discuss any concerns they may have.
- Return items belonging to the person who has died as quickly as possible and in a suitable condition to the nominated contact.
- Be aware that those bereaved by suicide are at a significantly higher risk of suicide themselves. Where necessary, we will seek advice from our Suicide Prevention and Mental Health (SPMH) team.
- Provide the bereaved with information about support services that could help them.
- Explain the investigative process to the nominated contact and support them through it and the Inquest or Fatal Accident Inquiry. In some circumstances, we will consider appointing a Family Liaison Officer to provide further support to the bereaved.
- Keep in contact with the nominated contact and provide them with the lead investigator's contact details. We will contact the nominated contact to discuss what is happening within eight hours of first speaking with them, and at least weekly until after the inquiry is concluded (unless a different timeframe is agreed).
- Provide information to the nominated contact when requested, unless it would seriously undermine the investigation or is against the direction of the Coroner, Procurator Fiscal or Crown Prosecutor.
- Where required, negotiate with the relevant rail authority for opportunities for the bereaved to visit the site of the incident and understand how it happened.
- Consider the impact on the local community and, where relevant, provide support and reassurance.

The below passages have been taken from the Fatality Management Manual of Guidance

Unexpected Death- Investigated- Non-Suspicious Classification

9.1

Initial actions (as outlined in Section 5) to identify the deceased and inform the NOK at the earliest opportunity should also be carried out.

Unexpected Death- Under Investigation

11.2

- Speaking to next of kin or attending the home address (where practicable).
- Contact with NOK and confirmation of identification should not be delayed where there are grounds to believe they are the deceased

Unexpected Death- Investigated- Sudden Death

13.1

There are incidents where persons have died suddenly within the railway environment. Such incidents occur in railway stations and on trains and all efforts should be made to respect the dignity of the deceased in such incidents. Early Liaison with the NOK is essential in such incidents

Religious Considerations – There should be an understanding and awareness of their cultural and religious beliefs prior to attending addresses and passing the message. Consideration should be given to liaison with the Railway Chaplains who can offer assistance to both the NOK and/or the officers involved

15. Next of Kin / Community Considerations/Bereaved Charter

15.1 A critical function of fatality management is how we engage with the Next of Kin (NOK) and deliver the message. Ensuring that the message is delivered in an appropriate and professional manner can impact significantly on the NOK, the reputation of BTP and also community confidence.

15.2 Below are some key considerations that will require an overview by the Incident/Ground Commander:

- **NOK** – The CW log MUST contain who delivered the message and who the main contact is for the NOK. A clear handover to the Investigating officer or other person with main contact with NOK must also be recorded. Each person taking on the responsibility of contacting the NOK should have an agreed communication plan/strategy with the NOK which is also clearly noted on the CW log. Full details of NOK and any other issues must be recorded on the CW log – such as any potential conflicts as to who may be the NOK etc.
- **Bereaved Charter** – BTP has created a Charter for the Bereaved where it is stated what the Bereaved can expect from BTP and what BTP expects from its officers and staff when dealing with the bereaved. (Please refer to Figure 14 the Charter)
- **Bereavement Booklet** – having been redesigned, this has now been updated to include the Bereaved Charter and is distributed across BTP. There are three versions, one for England, A Bi-Lingual version in English and Welsh for Wales and a version for Scotland. Please ensure a copy goes to the NOK with contact details filled out in the back of the booklet. These booklets can be obtained through divisional procurement. The NHS produce a booklet called 'Help is at hand' details are on the intranet on how they can be ordered – this booklet covers grief and dealing with suicide, sudden

unexpected or violent deaths. Care should be taken when giving the NHS booklet as the latest version focusses on suicide and this may not be appropriate for some NOK especially where the fatality is an accident etc.

- **Death of parent(s) or guardian** – There are some incidents resulting in children and vulnerable persons being left without a parent or guardian following a fatality. Appropriate initial care should be discussed with the local authorities and also S.46 Children's Act 1989 by officers should be applied where appropriate

- **Death of other people** – On occasions such instances have involved a fatality on the railway and then the discovery of persons who have been seriously injured or deceased when officers have attended the NOK address. These instances will often become homicide investigations and as such liaison with the local force should commence. If officers attend an address and cannot get a reply, there should be considerations in line with the NDM to force entry where appropriate

- **The NOK (or persons close to the deceased such as siblings or friends) displaying and discussing suicidal tendencies** - In view of the death of a loved one, any signs of suicidal tendencies or inclinations should be reported to supervision for an overview. The consideration of aftercare and Safeguarding and Vulnerability Report (SVR) is critical in such cases and any concerns or questions relating to this should be directed to the Vulnerability teams on Division.

Response to request 2:

If recordings are made then they are uploaded and stored within DEMS, as non-evidential for a period of 31 days before being automatically deleted. It is the responsibility of the Duty Managers to amend the labelling of the footage to ensure that appropriate recordings are retained.

Body worn video can be retained for as long as necessary if it pertains to an investigation/ coroner/ court cases/risks and in some instances civil proceedings.

Please see the attached pdf: Body Worn Video Policy for further information.

Body Worn Video Policy

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Purpose of the Policy

This policy provides information on all matters relating to the use of body-worn video (BWV). It references the relevant law and covers the capture, storage, management, sharing and deletion of recordings, which include images and audio. It provides a transparent, common, fair and practical basis for BWV use to meet the operational requirements of BTP.

This Policy is written considering the contents of the National Police Chief's Council Body Worn Video Guidance 2022 Authorised Police Practice Guidance ([NPCC BWV Guidance 2022](#)), which follows the structure of the key standards for the overt use of BWV; and all other relevant codes of practice referenced within: [2007 Police Use of Digital Images](#), [National Digital and Physical Evidence Retention Guidance](#), [Surveillance Camera Code of Practice](#), [Technical Guidance for Body Worn Video \(BWV\) devices: CAST, 2018](#)

Who does this policy apply to

This policy is applicable to all Police Officers, Police and Community Support Officers (PCSO) and police staff and is inclusive of the extended 'police family' and those working voluntarily or under contract to BTP, full or part time, throughout England, Scotland and Wales.

Principles

Principle 1

The use of body-worn video, by the police, is lawful.

The Police's underlying power to use of BWV is derived from (i) Common Law Policing Purposes which may be summarised as: protecting life and property, preserving order, preventing the commission of offences, and bringing offenders to justice and/or (ii) any duty or responsibility arising from statute or other rule of law including court order and royal prerogative.

Please refer to the [NPCC BWV Guidance 2022](#) for guidance covered under Principle 1:

- Legal Requirements
- Data Protection Legislation
- Rights of the Individual
- The European Convention on Human Rights
- Attorney General's Guidelines on Disclosure 2020
- Charging (The Director's Guidance) – sixth edition, December 2020
- Freedom of Information Act 2000
- Environmental Information Regulations 2004
- Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 and the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- Mental Health Use of Force Act – BWV
- Recording of Juveniles and those with limited mental capacity – BWV
- RASSO (Rape and Serious Sexual Assault)

Principle 2

Data will be processed and managed in line with data protection legislation ([COP on the Management of Police Information](#) and the APP on [Information Management](#)), and the NPCC [Management of Physical and Digital Evidence V 5.4](#). NPCC Redaction Guidance V1.1 [Guidance on Redaction of "Body Worn Video" footage](#)

Retention, review and disposal must be in line with relevant legislation and current guidance. Forces must be able to ensure the integrity of data throughout the process and have due regard for the [Surveillance camera code of practice](#).

In relation to the duration for Evidence Retention, the [National Digital and Physical Evidence Retention Guidance](#) which is overseen by the NPCC Digital and Physical Evidence Group, should be followed. The schedule for BWV retention is owned by the NPCC Records Management Working Group. The contact is Kelly Scully, CJ Operational Manager (Digital, Physical and BWV Evidence) at Thames Valley Police as

the current chair of the NPCC Digital and Physical Evidence Group.

Please refer to the [NPCC BWV Guidance 2022](#) for guidance covered under Principle 2:

- Management of footage
- Management of records
- Audit trail
- Logging
- Producing exhibits
- Disclosure
- Multiple recordings
- Providing copies for the defence
- Storage
- Post Incident Process (PIP), and Post Incident Management (PIM)
- Sharing BWV material with other agencies
- Sharing BWV material with the media
- Sharing information with Governance and External Scrutiny Groups

Principle 3

The majority of use of body-worn video will be overt.

Chief officers must ensure that the capabilities of BWV equipment are clear to the public. This includes its ability to capture audio as well as visual imagery. (BWV may be used in covert policing, subject to the relevant authorities).

Please refer to the [NPCC BWV Guidance 2022](#) for guidance covered under Principle 3:

- Stop and Search
- Scene review and searching premises
- Police Search Advisor (PoLSA) Led Searches
- Use of BWV close to potentially explosive environments of suspect packages
- BWV and Illicit Labs
- Sensitive Operations
- Use in private dwellings
- Witness first accounts
- Incidents of domestic abuse
- Use of BWV in training
- Use by professional standards departments



covert policing, subject to the relevant authorities).

Principle 4

The operational use of body-worn video must be proportionate, legitimate and necessary and incident specific. Officers will use common sense and sound judgement when using body-worn video, in support of the principles of best evidence. Body-worn video does not replace conventional forms of evidence gathering (such as written statements and Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) interviews), it supports them.

Compliance with the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA), Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) and General Data Protection Regulation and [Surveillance camera code of practice](#) will ensure the use of BWV is always proportionate, legitimate and necessary. Continuous, non- specific recording is not permitted. Officers are required to justify their use of BWV making use of the [National Decision Model \(NDM\)](#). Unless force policy states otherwise, there should be a tendency towards capturing audio/visual evidence when deciding whether to record. Nevertheless, it is to be recognised that BWV has several limitations.

Scotland:

Human Rights Act 1998 (ECHR-1998)

- Article 6: right to a fair trial
- Article 8: right to respect for private and family life
- Article 10: right to freedom of expression

Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (CPSA-1995)

- Section 18: provides authority to take finger/palm/other-prints and impressions of a person in custody; this has been accepted to include photographs/video. Video is not specified, but implied consent in public is provided whilst the recording is overt.

Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 (CJLSA-2010)

- Includes the rules for disclosure of evidence to the defence. Deleting and Police generated images prior to retention periods may breach the act they are not available. Non-evidential material will be kept for 31-days.

Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000 (RIPSA-2000)

- Only concerned with directed and intrusive surveillance. Officers utilising OBWV at an incident would mean RIPSA would not apply.

Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA-1998)

- DPA regulates control of personal and sensitive data.



- Compliance requires any person recorded must be informed of:
 - *Identity of the Data Controller (Chief Constable – CC)*
 - *Purpose of the recording*
 - *Any further information to make the process fair*

(Compliance within Policing requires a notice whilst in uniform e.g. a video recording badge/label, or the officer tells the person they're being recorded as soon as practicable.)

Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA-2000)

- FOIA provides a general right of access to information held by the state
- Exemptions include section 31 relating to law enforcement

Please refer to the [NPCC BWV Guidance 2022](#) for guidance covered under Principle 4:

- General use of BWV
- Starting a recording
- Making a commentary while filming
- Concluding or suspending a recording
- Evidential statements
- Producing a statement after reviewing first account evidence

Principle 5

Forces will consult locally with their communities on the use of body-worn video.

Engagement will be proportionate to the local level of impact, which will be influenced by a force's decision to deploy BWV. Forces should carry out consultation to show due regard for the Public Sector Equality Duty and the [Surveillance Camera Code of practice](#)

Consultation is a consideration as part of completing or reviewing a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) and to comply with fair processing requirements in accordance with data protection legislation.

We reserve the right to amend the process underlying this policy. Reasonable notice will be given of any change.

Please refer to the [NPCC BWV Guidance 2022](#) for guidance covered under Principle 5:

- Impact assessment
- Public sector equality duty



Procedure

All BTP officers will, whenever on duty and as a mandatory requirement, carry a BWV camera unless specifically instructed not to do so or when their cameras are temporarily unavailable.

The decision to record or not to record an incident rest with the user. However, BTP users must record incidents whenever they invoke a police power. For example, searches, arrests, railway byelaw power of ejectments, uses of force, public order warnings. At the start of any recording or as soon as practicable, the user is to make a verbal announcement to indicate that the BWV equipment has been activated. This announcement should be captured on the recording.

In addition, BTP BWV devices will be used for:

- PACE interviews (accredited)
- Photographs/Recordings of non-suspicious fatalities (see guidance at 4 below) in accordance with the [Fatality Management Interim Manual of Guidance](#)
-
- Recording FCR Supervisor decision making during any period classified as a 'major incident'

BTP will comply with the NPCC APP Principles in relation to Recording, retention and exhibiting of BWV footage found here: [National Digital and Physical Evidence Retention Guidance](#).

1. Guidance for the use of Reveal K7 and Calla cameras and managing evidence via DEMS (NICE Investigate), can be found here: [Reveal Body Worn Video Guidance](#):

Recording and Snapshots	Recording media on the Reveal K7 body worn video camera, including video, audio and still images
Playback options	• Playback menu of the Reveal K7 camera • Options available to you when reviewing your media • Categorizing media: Restricted, Stop & Search, Fatality, Evidential, Non-evidential
Battery and Connectivity	Best practice for charging your camera, as well as your options for connecting to the internet and uploading media to DEMS
Uploading BWV media to DEMS	• How to find the upload in DEMS



	• How to add the upload to a case • How to setup a saved filter
Audio redaction within DEMS	Audio redaction
Video redaction within DEMS	Simple video redactions
Restricting BWV in DEMS	• Camera restriction settings • How to restrict BWV in DEMS
Sharing media externally	• How to share a case externally • How to add a new case for sharing purposes

2. Guidance on Data Protection, Information Security, Records Management and mobile data devices can be found on the Policy Portal.
 - [Data Protection Policy](#)
 - [SIM enabled Mobile Device Policy](#)
 - [Physical Records Management Policy](#)
3. Guidance on complying with obligations under CPIA (DG6) can be found here:
 - [Legal Guidance for Charging Charging-6th-Edition.pdf](#)
4. Further guidance for operational use can be found here:
 - [Advice on the recording of Indecent and Prohibited Images of Children on Body Worn Video Cameras](#)
 - [Capturing images of CCTV Footage on BWV Cameras](#)
 - [Guidance on Redaction of "Body Worn Video" footage Protecting Personal & Sensitive Personal Data](#)
 - [Revised Guidance –The use of Body Worn Video for Domestic Abuse, Child Abuse and Rape and Serious Sexual Offences cases](#)
 - [Body Worn Video PACE Interview](#)
 - [Using BWV when forcing Entry to Premises](#)
 - [Advice to assist decision making on the public release of Body Worn Video \(BWV\) footage](#)
 - [Cash Seizure Quick Guide](#)
 - [Central Authorisation to authorise official video calls/official visits](#)
 - [Mental Health Use of Force Act – Body-Worn Video](#)
 - [Restricting Fatality images on the device and Upload to DEMS](#)
 - [Restrict access to a case for Fatality Images](#)



- [Restrict a Business Request that isn't linked to a case](#)
- [FCR Supervisor Critical Incident Decision Making](#)

Further support is available through [My Learn](#) and [Digital Support Hub](#) and fault reporting via [The HUB](#); or contact the Operations Systems Team via email: [REDACTED]

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- The BWV Systems Owner works on behalf of the Information Asset Owner in respect of monitoring compliance with this policy and SOP and the day-to-day management of the contract with the supplier.
- Operational Supervisors (Sergeants/Inspectors) will be responsible by 'dip sampling' for proactive supervision of officers' operational use of the BWV devices and DEMS as an evidence management system.
- The Central Disruption Team will be responsible by 'dip sampling' for proactive supervision of device use and DEMS as an evidence management system for Fatalities.
- Contact Management will be responsible by 'dip sampling' for proactive supervision of device use and DEMS as an evidence management system by FCR staff.
- Working with the support of the Operational Support Team (OST) and System Owner, BWV/DEMS users and supervisors will also be responsible for identifying system issues for resolution or clarification.

All BTP officers will, whenever on duty and as a mandatory requirement, carry a BWV camera unless specifically instructed not to do so or when their cameras are temporarily unavailable.

Further support is available through the Freshservice Support [Hub](#), [Digital Support Hub](#) and [My Learn](#); or contact the Operations Systems Team via email: [REDACTED]

Cameras and associated equipment are issued as personal equipment and should not be shared. When not in use the camera and associated equipment remains the issued users' responsibility



LOST OR COMPROMISED DEVICES

In the event of the physical loss of a camera e.g. after a violent encounter or in any other circumstances, officers should make every endeavor to recover the lost equipment. The loss should be reported immediately to the officer's supervisor and to Information Management as soon as practicable. The officer should email the Operational Systems Team [REDACTED] for the camera to be noted as a loss and an Incident reference must be raised on ControlWorks. The camera will be changed on the system to lost status and reviewed periodically by the system owner to attempt to identify its location, data held on the camera is held in non-removable media sealed within the device.

TRAINING

1. Instructions for accessing guidance, FAQs and support is distributed with the BWV device when allocated to a user. All operational officers are expected to familiarize themselves with their BWV device and DEMS business processes and system functionality via a suite of training guidance/material available on [MyLearn](#) and [Digital Support Hub](#).
2. New recruits will receive formal instruction on BWV and DEMS conducted by authorised trainers from Learning and Development Department, as part of their probationer training. The training/guidance material includes (but not limited to) the following:
 - The relevant legislation surrounding using BWV
 - BTP Policy on when to use the camera, identifying the appropriate time to switch on/off
 - Steps to be taken post recording
 - Diversity and health and safety implications
 - Management of the evidence
 - Sharing of evidence
3. Operational BWV footage may be used for training purposes. The consent of the officer in the case should be obtained before using footage from evidential incidents for training purposes.
4. If using operational BWV footage for training purposes, trainers must justify why this footage needs to be retained if it would otherwise ordinarily be weeded.
5. BWV material can be used to review and enhance how incidents are dealt with, improving the professionalism of policing and providing a powerful tool for behavioral change and continuous improvement. BWV equipment may be used in training student officers at role plays and other non-operational incidents.
6. Additionally, material which is still subject to any legal proceedings or where it has been used in a recent prosecution must not be used for training purposes. It may be necessary to check this with the sitting judge.



7. BTP must comply with the requirements of the DPIA and the guidelines set out in APP on information management. As the data controllers, BTP are responsible for deciding how long they need to keep the footage.
8. Trainers must regularly review such retained operational BWV footage to ensure retention is still proportionate and necessary for training purposes.

Additional Information

Associated Guidance

[Body Worn Video usage in BTP, Force Control Rooms Guidance](#)

Acronyms

A list of acronyms used in the policy in alphabetical order

APP	Authorised Professional Practice
BTP	British Transport Police
BWV	Body Worn Video
CPIA	Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act
DEMS	Digital Evidence Management System
DPIA	Data Protection Impact Assessment
NDM	National Decision Model
NPCC	National Police Chiefs Council
OST	Operational Systems Team
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer

End of Policy



Monitoring and Review

The Digital Policing Team are responsible for monitoring and reviewing the policy. This policy will be reviewed at least every three years (unless circumstances dictate it should be reviewed more frequently) to ensure that the most up to date and relevant process is in place.

Policy Sponsor	Head of Technology
Policy Owner	Head of Digital Policing
Policy Author	BWV System Owner, Digital Policing



Version	Date	Reason for amendments	Amended by (job title)
0.8	30.01.15	Review of 2009 SOP	██████████
0.9	31.03.15	First 2015 version created	██████████
0.10	14.04.15	Steering Group / SPCO comments	██████████
0.11	30.04.15	SPOC comments & other updates	██████████
0.12	02.04.15	Formatting and QA	████████████████████
0.13	12.05.15	Completing formatting	██████████
0.14	16.05.15	PNB (CPO/national views) re-introduced	████████████████████
0.15	20.06.15	Internal consultation	██████████████████
0.16	18.08.15	Consultation updates	██████████
0.17	28.11.15	NPP / NISSG update	██████████████████
1.0	07.01.16	Published version following approval	██████████
1.2	06.04.16	Security classification changed in accordance with new BTP classification	Policy Team
1.3	10.04.16	Updated for full roll-out	██████████
1.4	13.04.16	Further draft with IG comments	██████████
1.5	20.04.16	Team review changes	██████████
1.6	04.05.16	Team review changes	██████████
1.7	16.05.16	Team review changes	██████████
1.8	01.06.16	Team changes (MoPI appendix)	██████████████████
1.9	05.11.16	CCTV hub staff roles	██████████████████
1.10	16.01.17	Minor review and no changes made. Policy review extended pending decision on BWV for the force	██████████ Policy Team
1.11	20.08.17	Policy has had a minor review and is still fit for purpose. Review date has been extended	██████████ BWV Project Manager
1.12	28.03.18	Reviewed and updated content. Reformatting	██████████ BWV Project Manager
1.13	16.05.18	Updates following consultation	██████████ BWV Project Manager
2.0	05.06.18	Review post-consultation updates. Edit and finalise updated policy and submit for approval.	Policy Team



2.1	03.08.21	BWV review date extended to July 2022 to coincide with the go live of the new/refreshed BWV system, authorised by Caroline Sparks	Policy Team
2.2	10.08.22	Review pre-system change to Reveal media/DEMS to reflect the Draft NPCC Guidance document 2022	BWV System Owner
2.3	Aug 2022	Policy Team QA and formatting updated	Policy Team
2.4	Oct 2022	Update of final NPCC Guidance to replace previous draft	BWV System Owner
2.5	Dec 22	Addition of Reveal Guidance documents links	BWV Systems Owner
2.6	Feb 2023	Removal of Axon Guidance. Update of Reveal guidance reference links	BWV Systems Owner
2.7	Feb 2023	Policy Sponsor amended from ACC Doyle to Head of Technology to reflect relevant SRO. Additional guidance links for BWV & DEMS use. Additional BWV usage: Fatality, PACE Interviews and Contact Management. Additional roles and responsibilities for Central Disruption Team and Contact Management.	
2.8	April 23	Update of NPCC Management of Physical and Digital Evidence V5.4 and insertion of NPCC Redaction Guidance V1.1	BWV Systems Owner
2.9	July 23	Update of Procedure wording to include verbal announcement of recording. Update of Restricting Fatality Images and link to the Fatality Manual of Guidance.	BWV Systems Owner
2.10	Sept 2023	Link added to the Body Worn Video usage in BTP, Force Control Room Guidance	Policy Team



