

	Freedom of Information Act Publication Scheme
Protective Marking	Official
Publication Scheme Y/N	Yes
Title	Use of Body Worn Video (BWV) within the MPS
Version	2.2
Summary	The 2026 Equality Impact Assessment for the use of Body Worn Video within the MPS
(B)OCU or Unit, Directorate	Digital & Innovation
Review Date	02/09/2027
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Accessibility	This document may not be suitable for users of assistive technology. Please email MPSPublicationScheme@met.police.uk to request an accessible version. See our accessibility statement .

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (updated January 2022)

Follow the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) policy when completing this form.

Need some help? If you are unsure of any of the questions, click the 'GUIDANCE' button which provides key information about each step.

You can also view the CPIE Inclusion Unit intranet pages for additional advice and guidance.

FOIA INFORMATION						GUIDANCE
Protective Marking	Official	Publication Scheme	Yes			
Title	Use of Body Worn Video (BWV) within the MPS					
Branch / OCU	Digital & Innovation (D&I)					
Date Created	04/03/2026	Review Date	04/03/2027	Version	2.2	
Author						

STAFF INFORMATION						GUIDANCE
Person Completing EIA						
Signed		Date	04/03/2026			
Person Supervising EIA/SLT Approval						
Signed		Date	04/03/2026			
Quality Assurance Approval						
Name		Unit	CD&I	Date	28/05/2026	

DECISION MAKING			GUIDANCE
Reject the proposal / policy	☐ Yes	☒ No	
Implement the proposal / policy	☒ Yes	☐ No	
Produce an alternate proposal / policy (if so, a new EIA must be completed)	☐ Yes	☒ No	
If this EIA is a successor to a previous EIA as a result of an alternative proposal, state the date of the original EIA	Date	N/A	
SLT OCU / BCU / Management Board endorsing decision			
Name		Rank / Grade	Commander

Please note: The information on this page is retained, it is not published.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

STEPS 1 TO 8

STEP 1. Aims and purpose of the proposal / policy

GUIDANCE

Since its initial rollout, Body Worn Video (BWV) has become an integral part of operational policing across the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). What began as a developing digital capability has now evolved into an established operational tool used routinely across all front-line deployments.

This updated Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) accompanies the introduction of the revised **MPS BWV Standard Operating Procedure (policy) v4.2 (2026)**.

The new policy reflects updates in national guidance, safeguarding expectations, and operational learning captured since previous versions. These updates include expanded requirements around:

- recording in hospitals, prisons & social care facilities (Section 3e)
- strengthened safeguarding approaches for children (section 3i)
- releasing BWV footage (section 10)
- community scrutiny (section 11).

The aim of this EIA is to assess the continuing and emerging impacts of BWV, ensuring it is used:

- fairly
- proportionately
- transparently
- lawfully
- in a way that promotes public confidence
- and in alignment with safeguarding and privacy responsibilities.

The aim of this EIA is to assess the ongoing impact of BWV on individuals and communities, ensuring that its use continues to promote fairness, transparency, and accountability in policing. BWV plays a critical role in:

- Supporting the prevention and detection of crime
- Improving criminal justice outcomes
- Enhancing public confidence through visible and accountable policing.

As BWV is now standard practice across the MPS, this EIA considers its sustained use, evolving legal and ethical considerations, and its impact on diverse communities.

As BWV is standard practice across the MPS, this EIA considers not just the technology itself, but its sustained use, the operational and ethical developments and its impact on diverse communities and vulnerable groups.

STEP 2. Screening process for relevance to diversity and equality issues

GUIDANCE

Each “protected characteristic” in Section 5 has guidance as to what implications / issues you may need to consider.

Does this proposal / policy have any relevance to		Internal, relevant to staff / or working practices	External, relevant to service delivery	Not relevant to either
A	Age	☐ Yes	☒ Yes	☐ No
B	Deaf and disabled / Disability	☒ Yes	☒ Yes	☐ No
C	Gender Reassignment	☐ Yes	☒ Yes	☐ No
D	Marriage and Civil Partnership (employment only)	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☒ No

E	Pregnancy and Maternity	☒ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ No
F	Race	☐ Yes	☒ Yes	☐ No
G	Religion or Belief	☒ Yes	☒ Yes	☐ No
H	Sex	☐ Yes	☒ Yes	☐ No
I	Sexual Orientation	☐ Yes	☒ Yes	☐ No
J	Other Issues	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☒ No

STEP 3. If you have ticked yes to any protected characteristic box in Step 2, a full impact assessment is required.

GUIDANCE

Full assessment required? (If Yes, a full EIA is required.)

☒ Yes

☐ No

STEP 4. Examination of available information

GUIDANCE

Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras are small, visible devices worn attached to the officers' uniform (usually on the chest). They're used to capture both video and audio evidence.

The Police have a responsibility to maintain law and order; protect the public and their property, and prevent, detect and investigate crime. In order to carry out these responsibilities they will gather and record information. Police officers have traditionally used their pocketbooks to record key information, when dealing with a member of the public or capturing initial information at an incident. BWV cameras provide corroboration to an officer's written record of events and are an almost irrefutable visual and audio account of events from the viewpoint of the officer.

BWV has been used in UK law enforcement since 2006. Early models were expensive, cumbersome, and often unreliable, requiring significant back-office support due to limitations in software and infrastructure. These factors made widespread deployment unviable for the MPS at the time.

Over time, technological advancements improved reliability and reduced costs, making BWV a realistic and scalable solution for the MPS.

Initial deployments were small and locally funded, often through council or partnership initiatives. These early projects focused on specific issues, such as Sutton's domestic abuse pilot, which explored BWV's potential to improve victim outcomes and evidential quality.

In 2009, the Home Office sponsored a one-year trial of BWV across four MPS Borough Operational Command Units (BOCUs). The trial aimed to:

- Test the concept of BWV within the MPS
- Identify operational and evidential benefits
- Understand business change implications
- Assess BWV's suitability across different policing environments
- Evaluate its impact on the quality of primary evidence for court.

In 2014, the MPS, in collaboration with MOPAC and the College of Policing, launched a major cluster randomised controlled trial. This study evaluated BWV's impact on:

- Criminal justice outcomes
- Complaints against police
- Stop and search practices
- Officer attitudes
- Public experience

The pilot concluded in September 2015 and was summarised in the College of Policing's "What Works" Centre for Crime Reduction report. [Police, Camera, Evidence: London's cluster randomised controlled trial of Body Worn Video](#)

Executive Summary

Overall, the findings suggest there are potential benefits of Body Worn Video (BWV), although those related to criminal justice outcomes were not fully realised during the timescales of the trial and need the support of criminal justice partners to be achieved.

- BWV can reduce the number of allegations against officers, particularly of oppressive behaviour. Complaints related to interactions with the public also reduced and, although it did not reach statistical significance, the trend in overall complaints was consistent with these findings.*
- There was no overall impact of BWV on the number or type of stop and searches conducted. In addition, there were no differences in officers' self-reported behaviour relating to how they conducted stops.*
- No effect was found on the proportion of arrests for violent crime. When an arrest had occurred, there was a slightly lower proportion of charges by officers in a BWV team.*
- There was no evidence that BWV changed the way police officers dealt with victims or suspects.*
- The Public Attitude Survey found, in general, London residents are supportive of BWV, with their opinions of the technology positively associated with their views of how 'procedurally just' the police are, and their confidence in the MPS.*
- Officers reported a range of innovative uses of BWV, including professional development; use of intelligence; and sharing information with partners and the public.*

In October 2016 the MPS commenced the roll out of BWV cameras to all frontline officers. Initially 22,000 cameras were rolled out, this increased to 26,500 in 2020

All operational police officers and staff up to the rank of Inspector, who are in a role which is 50% or more public facing are provided with a personal issue BWV camera. All other officers and staff have a BWV camera available to them from a local pool.

BWV enhances transparency and accountability by mandating early and consistent activation of BWV during key policing encounters, supported by clear verbal announcements that inform the public when recording is taking place.

Public confidence in Met-wide policing is captured in the Public Attitude Survey; there had been in the years leading up to the roll out of BWV camera with it sitting at 59% in Q1 2019

However, when asked about BWV the response to the questions showed that public confidence in their use by officers was high

- 1) I think body worn video will reassure me that police will do the right thing – 89% in Q1 2019 agreed
- 2) I think body worn video will make officer treat people more fairly - 88% in Q1 2019 agreed

BWV strengthens protection against malicious or unfounded complaints by providing an objective, contemporaneous record of officer and public encounters. This clear evidential record enables the Directorate of Professional Standards (DPS) to review incidents more quickly and accurately, allowing complaints to be resolved at an earlier stage, often without the need for prolonged investigation. As a result, officers are less vulnerable to false allegations, experience reduced stress during the complaints process and gain increased confidence in the fairness and transparency of post-incident reviews. This in turn supports wellbeing, morale, and trust in the BWV system as a tool that protects both the public and officers

In the 12 months following the roll out of BWV cameras complaints against police fell by 40% (measured against only those categories that may be affected by the use of BWV. i.e. the use of force, incivility, oppression, assaults, discrimination & other failures in duty.)

The capture of video and audio using BWV cameras supports fairer outcomes in the criminal justice system by accurately documenting incidents, benefitting victims and witnesses.

The BWV policy reinforces best evidence capture by requiring early activation of recording, ensuring key moments leading up to and during incidents are reliably documented.

The use of the pre-event buffer, structured expectations for recording during arrests, stop and search, use of force, and other critical encounters ensures comprehensive, contextual footage. Procedures for priority evidence upload, retention, and redaction ensure footage is preserved, managed, and presented effectively within the criminal justice system.

An MPS study of Domestic Violence (DV) cases undertaken following the roll out of BWV cameras showed that where BWV was shown in interview early guilty pleas increased by 10%.

BWV is also routinely used in independent inquiries, civil actions and coroners' inquests, providing clarity and chronology that written accounts alone can't achieve.

BWV is central to Professional Standards investigations and to the work of the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC). It provides an objective, contemporaneous record that strengthens fairness for both the public and officers.

The MPS BWV training is an e-learning package written in conjunction with the College of Policing and hosted on the college learning platform. New recruits complete e-learning, and to prevent knowledge fade this is followed by practical, hands-on sessions that include role-plays and scenario-based exercises. BWV cameras are also regularly used in ongoing training, particularly for Taser and armed officers, because repeated use builds muscle memory, making activation instinctive under pressure.

The MPS maintains a dedicated Body-Worn Video (BWV) team responsible for the ongoing governance and development of BWV practice across the organisation. The team undertakes regular policy reviews, including horizon-scanning for national and international guidance, emerging best practice, relevant case law, and legislative changes. It ensures that MPS training materials remain current and evidence-based, provides specialised support to operational policing and investigative teams, and offers subject-matter expertise in judicial proceedings. The team maintains the corporate memory, so lessons learnt aren't lost.

Use of BWV

The BWV policy sets out specific scenarios where recording must occur and requires officers to justify any departure.

- The use of BWV is incident specific, necessary and proportionate and only where there is a clear policing purpose.
- Officers should announce recording ("video and audio recording) is taking place" unless operationally impracticable to do so
- Recording should where possible be limited to what is necessary for the incident and steps taken to avoid capturing uninvolved people, especially in locations with higher privacy expectations (e.g. changing facilities, private dwellings).
- The policy contains additional protections for incidents involving children, mental health crises, rape and sexual offences (RASSO), intimate searches, hospitals, and social care settings. e.g. pausing recording before exposure of intimate parts; switching off or using stealth mode where visible cues trigger distress; not using BWV for Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) interviews; careful engagement with children. These measures limit harm and reduce the likelihood of disproportionate impact.
- Clear guidance to not record in certain contexts (e.g. non-recent RASSO initial attendances, intimate or more-thorough searches, interviews) prevents over-collection that may otherwise fall unevenly on particular groups.

Enhanced safeguards for Children

The policy contains child-specific protections, including:

- Not recording direct questions of children (except urgent safeguarding triage).
- Stopping recording if it risks causing trauma or distress.
- Allowing children to ask questions about the camera and explaining BWV use in age-appropriate language.
- Avoiding recording forensic examinations and victim/witness interviews.
- Ensuring adults relaying information about the child are recorded instead, capturing the "voice of the child".

Mental Health

The policy includes specific adjustments

- Recognising that persons in crisis may have heightened sensitivity to recording.
- Using stealth mode (flashing lights/sounds off) if the camera is or is likely to worsen their emotional state.
- Deactivating recording entirely if continued recording is detrimental or if advised by healthcare professionals.
- Where there are multiple users consider a single voice to avoid escalation or confusion.

Sensitive Environments

The policy provides additional guidance on use in hospitals, social care settings, and prisons:

- Avoid capturing unnecessary private or medical information.
- Turning away cameras or stepping outside curtains to protect patient dignity where operationally safe to do so.
- Avoid recording invasive or medical procedures unless operationally unavoidable.
- Greater justification required in environments with high privacy expectations.

Rape & Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO)

The policy sets how the use of BWV when dealing with victims of RASSO offences

- BWV should only be used for initial accounts and only with the victim's consent.
- Users must consider trauma reaction, mental capacity, communication difficulty, or learning disabilities.
- Emphasis on victim empowerment and minimising harm.

Intimate Searches

The policy mandates that recording must stop prior to exposure of intimate parts.

Recording in Private Dwellings

The policy sets higher thresholds inside homes:

- Officers must minimise recording of sensitive documents
- Officers must announce recording inside a private home (AB v Hampshire).

Stealth mode

Although BWV is an overt system, stealth mode (LED/sound off) is permitted where justified (e.g. to reduce distress for vulnerable individuals with mental health conditions or to avoid alerting suspects)

- The rationale to use Stealth mode must be recorded.
- LEDs/sounds must be restored before the camera is used again.
- Even in stealth mode, officers remain under a legal obligation to announce recording as soon as operationally practicable.

Retention of BWV footage

The policy sets out the retention and deletion rules, which limits unnecessary holding of personal data and reduces the risk of disproportionate impact on individuals from protected groups.

- Footage auto-deletes after 31 days unless there is a policing purpose or evidential need, preventing unnecessary long-term retention of personal data.
- Retention is on a case by case basis, "Just in case" is expressly insufficient; the policy requires a tangible rationale linked to a reference number, helping prevent over-retention that may disproportionately affect communities more frequently recorded.
- Clear separation of evidential clips and relevant unused material with Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA) compliant handling ensures data is retained only when necessary and lawful

The policy places strict controls on viewing, reviewing and sharing BWV footage to protect privacy and minimise risks to individuals with protected characteristics.

Controls on viewing BWV footage

- The viewing of BWV without a legitimate policing purpose may constitute an offence under the Computer Misuse Act or Data Protection Act.
- Officers cannot view other officers' footage before giving their accounts.
- Witnesses may only review their own first-account footage, not wider incident footage, and this must be documented.
- When viewing for dip-sampling, supervision or organisational learning, the reason must be recorded in the footage notes.

Monitoring and review

- Supervisors are encouraged to regularly review BWV usage to ensure compliance, support reflective learning, and address undesirable practice; DPS also routinely reviews BWV in complaint handling, enabling early identification of patterns that might indicate disproportionality.
- Command-based access and full audit trails for each file strengthen accountability and security of personal data.
- Stop and search encounters may be reviewed by public scrutiny groups under an overarching Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA), adding an external check on potential bias.

Personal and Organisational Learning

- BWV supports both individual professional development and wider organisational learning where its use is lawful, necessary and proportionate. Line managers may review BWV footage through dip-sampling and supervisory discussions, to support reflective practice, helping officers understand how they communicate, make decisions and manage incidents.
- Where incidents are not subject to Post-Incident Procedures, BWV may be used within structured debriefs to support learning and officer welfare. Access to BWV footage is strictly controlled. Only officers or staff directly involved in the incident, or those with a clear and justifiable policing purpose, may view footage, and access is subject to full audit within the evidence management system. Viewing is undertaken solely for the identified purpose, and no separate written notes of the viewing are routinely required, supporting integrity of evidence and data protection compliance.
- At an organisational level, BWV enables subject-matter experts (for example in Taser, public order, stop and search or use of force) to review incidents to identify learning, contributing to policy development, training updates and operational improvement.
- BWV footage may be used in training and learning environments only where it directly supports defined learning objectives. Footage is redacted as standard, and any proposed use of un-redacted material requires a clear justification, completion of a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) and consultation with the Data Office. All footage proposed for training use is subject to risk assessment to ensure it does not cause harm, reinforce unconscious bias, or breach privacy expectations.

Release to media/public and other sharing

- The policy supports the proactive release of BWV footage to build confidence but only where lawful, necessary, and proportionate, with compliance to relevant College of Policing APP guidance. It bars release in specified sensitive scenarios (e.g., suicide, certain IOPC matters, death/serious injury events) and requires special care for children.
- Personal data must be redacted where there is no legal gateway to disclose.
- The policy recognises reduced Article 8 privacy for officers in a professional capacity but requires assessment of risks to officers (e.g., targeted harm) and maintenance of special measures via redaction when appropriate.

The National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) provides national guidance for the use of BWV cameras: [NPCC BWV Guidance 2024](#)

The MPS use of Firearms and Less Lethal Weapons, Standard Operating Procedure includes a section on the use of BWV, this is taken from the BWV policy and also provides operationally specific guidance to officers as to the application.

There have been a number of national trials and reports on the use of BWV cameras

Trial/Report Name	Date	Organisation	Purpose	Link
Home Office Rapid Evidence Assessment	2025	Home Office	To assess the impact of BWV and DNA evidence on criminal justice outcomes.	REA on DNA and body-worn camera evidence and CJS outcomes - GOV.UK

POST brief No. 14	2015	Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology	To summarise UK BWV trials and operational use.	POST-PB-0014.pdf	
Police, Camera, Evidence	2015	College of Policing & MOPAC	To evaluate BWV's impact on complaints and officer behaviour.	Police, Camera, Evidence: London's cluster randomised controlled trial of Body Worn Video	
Operation Coniston	2023	MPS Strategic Insight Unit	To evaluate supervisor-led BWV reviews and stop & search quality.	Impact of supervisor-led reviews of body-worn video footage on the quality and quantity of stop and search	
University of Cambridge Study	2015	University of Cambridge	To assess BWV's impact on complaints against police.	Use of body-worn cameras sees complaints against police 'virtually vanish', study finds University of Cambridge	
University of Stirling Review	2022	University of Stirling	To review public confidence and experience with BWV.	Microsoft Word - UoS BWV Final June 22.docx	
Behavioural Impact Study	2022	Universities of Lincoln, Sheffield & Hull	To explore BWV's effect on officer behaviour and supervision.	Exploring the impact of body-worn video on the everyday behaviours of police officers	
Huddersfield Thesis on BWV & Stop/Search	2022	University of Huddersfield	To investigate BWV's role in reducing racial disproportionality.	Final Thesis.pdf	
Police Scotland Public Briefing	2024	Police Scotland	To provide an overview of BWV deployment and public confidence.	PowerPoint Presentation	
MoJ BWVC Pilot Evaluation	2020	Ministry of Justice	To evaluate BWV use in prisons and its impact on violence.	Body Worn Video Camera (BWVC) Pilot Evaluation	
CoPaCC BWV in Policing Report	2017	CoPaCC	To provide a national overview of BWV use and public opinion.	CoPaCC-BWV-in-Policing-Report.pdf	

The MPS created, and continues to chair, the UK Police Axon User Group, representing all 20 Axon-using forces. The members of the user group share best practice and work together to ensure UK policing has a unified customer voice.

STEP 5. Full Impact Assessment Process

STEP 5a. Consultation Log

GUIDANCE

Consultation activities held must be specific and proportionate. These could include the MPS Staff Support Associations and networks, Federation and Unions (MET-TUS), Independent Advisory Groups & Diversity Forums and other Public Sector Organisations and/or Government Departments.

Where are the consultation records stored? (These should be either in Box or One Drive alongside this EIA, to meet GDPR retention requirements).

Outlook and saved to SharePoint.

Name of Business Group / Unit, Association, Stakeholder (External)	Why are you approaching them?	Date and method of planned consultation	Outcome of consultation
Healthcare Director. MO9.Forensic Health Care Services.	Policy update following the Publication of Best practice guidance: Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVC) Worn by Police Accompanying Patients in the Emergency Department.	14/01/2026 – email.	No response received.
Royal College of Emergency Medicine.	NPCC consultation.	Guidance published 14/01/26.	Publication of Best practice guidance: Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVC) Worn by Police Accompanying Patients in the Emergency Department.
Solicitor, legal services.	Consultation on final draft of BWV policy.	Email 02/01/2026.	Feedback included in BWV policy.
Director of Health, Safety and Environment Property Services.	Consultation on final draft of BWV policy.	Email 05/01/2026.	No response received.
Acting Inspector, DPS HQ Operational Support.	Consultation on final draft of BWV policy.	Email 31/12/2025.	Feedback included in BWV policy awaits
All MPS officers and staff	Commissioner's announcement on the new approach to the release of BWV published on MetNet.	Published 23/07/25.	Launch of new process as agreed from Op Stanfa.

MPS Executive committee.	Release of BWV footage.	24/06/25 - Paper on the release of BWV submitted to Exco.	ExCo agreed with the releasing BWV approach.
Chief Media Officer Professional Standards and Public Order.	Consultation on Op Stanfa.	Weekly meetings between April and June 2025.	Advice on policy section for release of BWV and on linked Power App for requests to release.
Communications Manager Corporate Communications Department West Midlands Police.	Consultation on West Mids position on the release of BWV.	Email 02/05/2025.	Sharing of West Mids position on the release of BWV to support Op Stanfa.
MPS Data Protection Officer.	Consultation on Op Stanfa.	Email and meeting.	Advice on policy section for release of BWV and on linked Power App for requests to release.
Prof HQ. Policy & Projects.	Consultation on wording on policy section relating to the release of BWV.	Regular emails and meetings between April and June 2025.	Updated policy section on release of BWV submitted to management board for approval.
Solicitor, Legal Services. Lawyers & Paralegals.	Consultation on Op Stanfa.	Weekly meetings between April and June 2025.	Legal advice on policy section for release of BWV and on linked Power App for requests to release.
Commander, Professionalism HQ.	Commissioner's tasking for a refreshed policy position and clear process for the release of BWV.	Weekly meetings between April and June 2025.	Op Stanfa.
LRO for Stop and search. Frontline Policing Delivery Unit.	Update to section of policy relating to community scrutiny.	Email 24/07/2025.	Review of and update to section of policy on Community Scrutiny.
Lead Responsible Officer - Child Protection.	Review of section of policy relating to use of BWV when dealing with children.	Emails between 25/06/2025 and 02/09/2025. emails and MS teams meetings.	Update to policy section relating to the use of BWV when dealing with children.
Information Security Officer.	Updating DPIA for the use of BWV alongside updated policy.	Email: 08/07/2025.	Feedback added to DPIA.
Data Protection Lead.	Updating DPIA for the use of BWV alongside updated policy.	Email: 08/07/2025.	Feedback added to DPIA.
A/DI MPS Stalking Threat Assessment Centre (STAC).	Consultation following the publication CoP guidance relating to use of BWV when dealing with	Email: 09/12/2024.	BWV policy aligned to stalking policy.

	stalking offences; Stalking or harassment: Advice for police responders, contact management call takers and stalking screening questions		
Body Worn Video SharePoint site containing link to policy, advice and guidance.	Move from intranet to SharePoint.	With Switch from old intranet to SharePoint.	Publication.
Body worn video online training, hosted on The College of Policing learning platform. The BWV online training is split into 2 chapters, BWV cameras and evidence.com, with each chapter broken down into "bite sized" modules. It is completed by new joiners and as part of recruit training. There is a face-to-face classroom input to support the online training and MPS recruit training have a number of BWV cameras for recruits to familiarise themselves with during role plays and other activities.	Go live of updated BWV training.	16th September 2024.	Publication.
BWV Working Group.	Consultation on final draft of BWV policy.	MS Teams meeting and circulation of the documents.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Data Protection Officer (DPO).	Consultation on the reviewed and updated BWV DPIA published alongside BWV policy.		Feedback added to DPIA and signed off by DPO.
Solicitor-Advocate, Directorate of Legal Services.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically around requests for copies of BWV footage for example civil litigation, pursuing a private prosecution or investigating employee misconduct.	Email 13/03/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Senior Legal Manager (Business London South) His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to the Courts (Prescribed Recordings) Order 2023.	Email 01/12/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.

Senior Information Assurance Manager – Policy Information Assurance Unit (IAU).	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to 3rd party disclosure.	Email 22/02/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Data Sharing Lead, Information Sharing Support Unit.	Consultation on the reviewed and updated BWV DPIA published alongside BWV policy.	Email 30/11/2023.	Feedback added ready for submission to Data Protection Officer (DPO).
Head of Media, Communication and Engagement.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to the release of BWV footage to the public/press.	Email 18/11/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Staff Officer to AC for NPCC SDAR, Police Powers and Encounters Unit Lead.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to use of force and commentary during record.	Email: 12/10/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
DI SO15 Counter Terrorism Command, Forensic Management Team.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy, specifically relating to contaminated BWV cameras.	Email: 23/02/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Insp - SO15 Counter Terrorism Command.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy.	Email: 22/02/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
D/Insp CPI Core Practice: on behalf of Lead Responsible Officer (LRO) for RASSO.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to use of BWV when dealing with RASSO offences.	Email: 20/11/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and cross referenced in RASSO policy.
D/Insp Tactical Policy Advisor, Domestic Abuse (DA): on behalf of LRO for DA.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to use of BWV cameras when dealing with DA incidents.	Email: 23/01/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
LRO for Child Protection.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to the use of BWV cameras when dealing with children.	Email 02/01/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
D/Insp - CPI Core Practice.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy, specifically relating to indecent images of children.	Email 28/12/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
DS Public Protection Delivery Group - Op Aegis & Dedicated Inspection Team.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy, specially relating to child abuse investigations.	Email 29/11/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
D/Supt - Central Specialist Crime.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to Indecent images of Children (IIOC).	Email: 03/01/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.

A/Det Supt - Specialist Crime Review Group.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to use of BWV at death investigation.	Email 01/12/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and cross referenced in death investigation policy.
PS – Learning and Development, First Aid Compliance Training Team.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to commentary during multiple officer incidents and medical interventions.	Email 04/01/2024.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Safety and Health Advisor.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically in relation to BWV health and safety impact statement.	Email 29/11/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
A/Insp - Strategy & Governance, Response Policing, Central North BCU.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to impact on frontline policing.	Email and BWV Working Group meeting.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
C/Insp Training, Policies & Logistics PSU Transformation, Professional Standards.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specially relating to professional standards.	MPS team meeting and Email 22/11/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Insp - Mental Health MASH and Adult Safeguarding team.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy, specially relating to use of BWV at mental health incident and the Mental Health Use of Force Act.	Email 23/10/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Insp - Frontline Policing Delivery Unit, Stop and Search.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy, specifically relating to stop and search.	Email 12/10/2023 and MS Teams meeting.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Senior Manager (Audio, Video & Evidence Presentation) imagery, MO4 Forensic Services.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically relating to use of BWV to record other types of video evidence, such as CCTV screens and mobile phones	Email 18/11/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.
Counter Terrorism Specialist Search, PSO.	Consultation on the review of BWV policy specifically in relation to use of BWV during searches and the Police National Search Centre guidance (2022).	Email 23/10/2023.	Feedback included in BWV policy and agreed.

The Faculty of Forensic & Legal Medicine.	NPCC consultation – following reports of use of BWV during taking of medical samples.	Guidance publication 24/02/2021 – shared with MPS as part of NPCC consultation.	FFLM Position Statement on video recording assessments in custody - FFLM
MPS BWV working group made up of representatives from – Frontline Policing, DPS, Met Fed, Armed Policing, Stop and Search, Information Rights, Health and Safety, Specialist Crime, Proactive Investigations, Post Incident Coordination Desk, Taser, Roads and Transport.	Consultation on the impact of adding audio to the pre-event buffer in line with NPCC guidance.	10/10/2023.	The working group supported the move to 30 seconds of audio and video.
Met Fed Front Line Policing Secretary.	Consultation on the impact of adding audio to the pre-event buffer in line with NPCC guidance.	Email: 11/09/2023.	Federation in support of 30 seconds audio and video aligned to NPCC guidance.
Head of National Armed Policing Coordination Office. CTPHQ. National Coordination Protect & Prepare.	Consultation on the impact of adding audio to the pre-event buffer on armed operations.	E. mail: 07/07/2023.	Feedback included in business case and used to develop workflow for armed officers.
Chief Firearms Instructor Northwest Armed Policing Collaboration.	Consultation on the impact of adding audio to the pre-event buffer on armed operations.	E. mail: 07/07/2023.	Feedback included in business case and used to develop workflow for armed officers.
West Mids. BWV lead GMP BWV lead.	Consultation on the impact of adding audio to the pre-event buffer on armed operations.	E.mail: 6/07/2023.	Feedback included in business case and used to develop workflow for armed officers.
Data Protection Officer.	Meeting to discuss BWV policy/DPIA on releasing BWV specially in regard to when consent from public.	MS Teams 23/03/2022.	Feedback added to MPS position on redaction of BWV when releasing to public.
Representatives from NPCC portfolios – Children, Domestic Abuse, RASSO and BWV.	To discuss BWV and its use at DA and CA cases.	MS Teams 11/07/22.	Feedback for national and MPS to develop BWV policy.
MOPAC community monitoring network chairs from Newham Hammersmith & Fulham Haringey Camden Hackney Bromley Croydon	Consultation on documentation for the scrutiny of S&S BWV by MOPAC CMG.	Documents sent via email by MOPAC.	Consultation feedback included on final documents and processes.

Westminster Ealing Tower Hamlets Harrow Barnet Richmond.			
Discussion with Chairs of MOPAC community scrutiny groups and other external partners.	Discussion on the scrutiny of S&S BWV by MOPAC CMG. Specially in regard to showing unredacted BWV.	Face to face @ NSY 01/06/2020.	Consultation feedback that redacted material would not provide full transparency for public scrutiny included in DPIA and business case for the showing of unredacted BWV.

STEP 5b. EIA Action Plan

From your consultation activities and available information explain within the appropriate Action Plan template the potential positive and / or negative impact of the proposal / policy, internally on members of your workforce and externally on your communities / service delivery:

Age	GUIDANCE	Race	GUIDANCE
Deaf and disabled / Disability	GUIDANCE	Religion and Belief / No Belief	GUIDANCE
Gender Reassignment	GUIDANCE	Sex	GUIDANCE
Marriage and Civil Partnership (employment only)	GUIDANCE	Sexual Orientation	GUIDANCE
Pregnancy and Maternity	GUIDANCE	Other Issues	GUIDANCE

STEP 5c. Action Plan Template Workforce Impacts (Internal)

GUIDANCE

Potential positive / negative issues / impacts	Activity	Role Holder	Action By Date	Progress/Timescale/ Monitoring
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Religion & Belief – Negative Some religious headwear may affect the positioning of BWV, depending on individual requirements.	Some forms of religious headwear may affect where BWV can be positioned. This can create practical challenges for officers who must comply with both religious requirements and BWV placement standards. The MPS provides different mounting options allowing for individuals to position BWV safely, comfortably, and effectively without compromising religious observance. The mounts are readily available through PSOP ensuring that officers can maintain operational capability while respecting their religious requirements.	Digital & Innovation in consultation with Uniform Services and the relevant commands.	In 2025 the MPS undertook trials of the mounting options for the AB4 cameras rolled out end of 2025/2026.	Ensure BWV cameras and mounts continue to meet Home Office technical specifications. The AB4 camera is being rolled out in 2026. There is no time frame for the technical refresh of the AB4 camera for a new model which would require new mounts.
Disability – Negative Staff who have been away due to a long-term health condition, injury, or disability may be disproportionately affected by policy or procedural changes introduced during their absence.	Returners can access the BWV online training package to refresh their knowledge and update on any changes to policy and processes. The training package is currently on the College Learn platform but is being moved to LMS it more accessible. There are also resources including how to videos and guides on the BWV SharePoint page.	MPS Learning and Development.	Move of the online training from The College learn platform to LMS – summer 2026.	BWV training materials are reviewed and updated on an annual basis, or sooner if policy, legislation, or operational requirements change. The BWV Team will ensure that updated content is incorporated into the corporate training pathways.
Disability – Potential negative Some officers with mobility needs could struggle to use the camera mounts attached to their uniforms.	The MPS addresses disability-related issues associated with BWV by ensuring officers are provided with alternative mounting options, personalised assessments, and reasonable adjustments that enable them to wear BWV safely and comfortably without compromising operational capability. Ensure BWV cameras and mounts meet Home Office technical specifications.		The current AB4 cameras being rolled out in 2026 have been evaluated, tested and are being deployed. Until the next technical refresh requirements	The BWV team and relevant operational leads will continue to review disability related BWV adjustments to ensure officers/staff receive appropriate support.

	For staff who work with BWV footage, the MPS can offer accessible viewing arrangements such as enlarged displays, The evidence management system where BWV is played back has transcription, which can assist those with hearing impairments, neurodiversity, or processing difficulties.		will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis following Occupational Health referrals, ensuring adjustments remain effective, up-to-date, and aligned with operational requirements.	Equipment options, including alternative mounts and accessible viewing arrangements, will be monitored through ongoing assessment and user feedback. Compliance with Home Office technical specifications will be checked at each equipment refresh cycle. Any technical upgrades or accessibility enhancements provided by the supplier will be evaluated on release.
Pregnancy and maternity – negative Staff returning after maternity leave may miss significant BWV policy changes.	Returners can access the BWV online training package to refresh their knowledge and update on any changes to policy and processes. The training package is currently on the College Learn platform. It is being moved to LMS where it will be more accessible. There are also resources including how to videos and guides on the BWV SharePoint page.	MPS Learning and Development	Move of the online training from The College Learn platform to LMS – summer 2026.	BWV training materials are reviewed and updated on an annual basis, or sooner if policy, legislation, or operational requirements change. The BWV Team will ensure that updated content is incorporated into the corporate training pathways.

STEP 5d. EIA Action Plan Template Service Delivery Impacts (External)				GUIDANCE
Potential positive / negative issues / impacts	Activity	Role Holder	Action By Date	Progress/Timescale/ Monitoring
Age – Negative Children may be distressed/intimidated; older people may not understand BWV use.	The BWV policy provides risk mitigation Section 3i – Children - Requires early activation <i>before arrival</i> to capture context but explicitly states users must consider trauma impact. - Officers must explain the camera, allow questions, and stop recording if it risks distress. No direct questioning of children on BWV; only Tier 3 trained officers record interviews. - Encourages capturing the “voice of the child” <i>through adults</i>, not filming the child unnecessarily. Section 3h & 3i Recognises victims who are minors may need recording stopped earlier.	Digital & Innovation.	The BWV policy relating to children was updated in October 2025.	The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with specific attention to safeguards for children and vulnerable adults, ensuring continued alignment with MPS, College of Policing, NPCC, and national guidance. Interim updates will be made sooner if new legislation, case law, or corporate policy changes require it.
Race / Ethnicity - Negative Historic mistrust of police; risk of perceived targeting or over-recording.	The BWV policy provides risk mitigation Mandatory verbal announcements (“Video and audio recording is taking place”) improve transparency. Stop & Search section (3b) Ensures lawful, accountable, and consistent use of BWV to show fair treatment. Also requires early activation to show context and minimise disputes. Collateral intrusion minimisation, particularly in private homes (3k). Community scrutiny panels (section 11) Provide public accountability, helping demonstrate fairness.	Digital & Innovation, DPS, FLPDU (S&S).	Next scheduled BWV policy review: October 2026 (12 months after the October 2025 update), or earlier if required by national guidance, IOPC learning, or Stop & Search governance outcomes.	FLPDU continue to work with MOPAC stop and search community scrutiny panels. Review on receipt of IOPC learning recommendation / investigation outcomes. publication of any MPS or national guidance and with annual policy review.
Disability, including mental health – negative	The policy provides risk mitigation Section 3d – Mental Health Incidents	Digital & Innovation.	Next scheduled BWV policy	Annual review

People with cognitive impairments or mental health crises may be distressed by camera presence.	- Officers apply the National Decision Making model (NDM) to assess distress. - Explicit ability to switch to stealth mode if lights/sounds worsen behaviour. - May deactivate recording if advised by healthcare staff or if distress escalates. General principles (hospitals/medical settings) Emphasises minimising intrusion, cooperating with clinicians, and preserving dignity. Section 7 – When NOT to Record Reinforces proportionality and necessity checks.		review: October 2026 Interim amendments will be made earlier if new mental health legislation, NHS/clinical guidance, or MPS policy changes require.	Learning from complaints, critical incident reviews, and IOPC outcomes will be integrated into training or future policy updates.
Religion – Negative BWV may negatively affect individuals or groups because of their religion or belief:	The policy provides risk mitigation Section 3K helps mitigate religion-related risks by requiring officers to justify BWV use when lawfully inside private premises and to remain mindful of the legal power that allows them to enter and remain there, which is particularly important in homes where religious items, practices or symbols may be present. By instructing officers to avoid recording unnecessarily intrusive material (such as personal documents or areas unrelated to the policing purpose) the policy reduces the chance of capturing sensitive religious items or private spaces inappropriately. The requirement to understand and follow principles from <i>AB v Hampshire</i>, including clearly announcing BWV recording inside private dwellings, ensures that occupants are informed and able to manage any religious or cultural sensitivities Section 6 also explicitly instructs users to take care when operating BWV in places of religious worship, ensuring recording is only used when necessary and in a way that avoids causing offence or distress.	Individual responsibility for adherence to the policy, line managers and SME's monitoring/dip sampling. DPS investigations will address public complaints with IOPC and MOPAC oversight.	The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with the next planned review in October 2026,	Annual review Specific review on receipt of IOPC learning recommendation / investigation outcomes.

Gender reassignment / trans and non-binary people – Negative Fear of being outed, misgendered, or having sensitive details recorded.	The BWV policy doesn't explicitly call out gender identity but provides robust mechanisms to prevent inappropriate capture or sharing of sensitive identity information. Collateral intrusion minimisation Advises restricting recording to what is necessary. Sensitive content & redaction rules (Section 3a, 3b & Restricting Footage) ensure removal of unnecessary personal data. Hospital / private areas guidance Encourages turning away or stepping out when dignity is at risk.	Digital & Innovation for policy ownership and technical controls, supported by the MPS LGBTQ+ Staff Network and local line managers for operational compliance.	The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with the next planned review in October 2026.	Annual review Interim amendments will be made earlier if required by changes in legislation, case law, or national guidance relating to gender identity, privacy, or data protection.
Religion or Belief. Sexual Orientation. Gender Reassignment – negative BWV footage may capture information that directly reveals, or indirectly implies, protected characteristics. even where this is not the purpose of the recording. Direct verbal disclosure: Individuals may explicitly reference their religion, beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity during an interaction (for example, explaining personal circumstances or responding to police questions). Indirect inference: Visible indicators such as clothing (e.g. religious dress), symbols, language used, mannerisms, or references to relationships may allow viewers to infer a person's religion, sexual orientation, or gender identity, even where it is not stated. Contextual information: BWV may capture attendance at particular locations (such as places of worship, LGBTQ+ venues, or community events)	The MPS mitigates risks around data protection and sensitive content by ensuring all BWV users and line managers understand policy and legal obligations relating to restriction, redaction, and appropriate viewing of footage. These responsibilities are reinforced through mandatory online training and clear guidance within the BWV policy. In addition, the Evidence Management System requires users to acknowledge data-handling and confidentiality warnings each time they sign in, reminding them that inappropriate access or viewing may breach the Data Protection Act.	Digital & Innovation for policy, MPS data rights for DPA compliance L&D for training.	The online training moves into LMS in Summer 2026. It will then be subject to annual review to reflect legal requirements for data processing.	The online training, BWV policy and DPA compliance in the evidence management system will be reviewed and updated to reflect current legal requirements, including the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR obligations. Any necessary revisions will be implemented as required.

Age, Disability and Sex – positive Safeguarding vulnerable groups – children, victims of domestic and/or sexual abuse, persons in medical or institutional facilities and those suffering from mental health issues.	The policy contains detailed requirements for interactions These provisions ensure that the public, especially vulnerable individuals, are protected from additional harm caused by inappropriate or insensitive recording Children (Section 3i) • Officers must explain BWV use in age-appropriate language and allow children to ask questions about the camera. • Direct questioning of children only for urgent safeguarding triage. • Officers must pause or stop recording if BWV use risks causing fear, distress or trauma. • Information should be captured via adults speaking on the child's behalf where possible, reducing unnecessary filming of the child. RASSO and Domestic Abuse Victims (Section 3h) • BWV may be used for initial accounts only and with the victim's consent. • Officers must assess trauma response, communication difficulties and capacity before recording. • Recording must stop where BWV could inhibit disclosure or increase distress. • BWV must not be used to conduct formal interviews. Mental Health Incidents (Section 3d) • Officers must assess whether BWV presence may escalate distress or negatively impact behaviour. • <i>Stealth mode</i> may be used where lights or sounds worsen the individual's condition. • Recording may be deactivated entirely if advised by healthcare professionals or if continued recording risks harm.	Digital & Innovation for policy and L&D for training.	The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with the next planned review in October 2026.	Annual review. Review with the publication of any MPS or national guidance. Consideration to reports and feedback from groups and organisations supporting victims/ children/ vulnerable persons.
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	Hospitals, Prisons and Social Care Settings (Section 3e) • BWV use requires greater justification due to heightened expectations of privacy. • Officers must avoid recording medical procedures, exposed body parts or private clinical information unless operationally unavoidable. • Where safe to do so, officers should turn away, step outside curtained areas, or pause recording to preserve dignity and privacy. Disability • BWV use must be necessary, proportionate and safeguarding-focused, with adjustments made where recording could cause additional harm or confusion.			
Racial and ethnic minority communities, mental health conditions - negative Disproportionate impact on specific communities that experience higher levels of police contact.	The BWV policy helps mitigate the risk of disproportionately recording communities who experience higher levels of police contact (such as young Black men and individuals with mental health conditions) by requiring officers to activate BWV consistently based on policing purpose rather than personal discretion, reducing the likelihood of selective or biased recording. Clear guidance on handling objections, minimising collateral intrusion, and using BWV proportionately in private or sensitive settings helps ensure that recordings are justified and respectful. The policy's trauma-informed provisions for children, mental health incidents, domestic abuse and RASSO cases further protect vulnerable groups from unnecessary or harmful recording.	Digital & Innovation for policy L&D for training, SMEs for review and operational learning Data on the use of BWV in S&S.	The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with the next planned review in October 2026.	Interim updates will be made sooner if required by new national guidance, IOPC learning recommendations, or MPS strategic direction relating to disproportionality.
Disability; Religion or Belief; Age - negative	The BWV policy mitigates the risk of collateral intrusion in sensitive environments (such as private homes, medical settings,	Digital & Innovation for	The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with	Compliance will be monitored through dip-sampling, review

Recording using BWV may result in collateral Intrusion in sensitive environments.	religious spaces) and situations involving vulnerable individuals, by requiring officers to avoid recording intimate or highly personal moments unless essential for safeguarding or evidential purposes. The policy directs officers to where operationally safe to do so turn away, step outside, or cease recording to protect dignity and privacy, and to provide clear justification when recording in locations with heightened expectations of privacy.	BWV policy, L&D for training	the next planned review in October 2026.	of BWV footage in complaint/misconduct processes, and feedback from operational learning. Any emerging issues relating to privacy or dignity will inform updates to policy or training. The BWV policy and training will be reviewed annually, or sooner if required by operational learning, recommendations or changes in legislation.
Race, mental health conditions and disability -negative Individuals with limited English, disabilities, cognitive impairments, and neurodivergence may struggle to understand the meaning or implications of BWV use.	The MPS BWV cameras comply with ICO and Home Office technical specifications for BWV cameras. All BWV cameras have visible decals identifying that the device records in audio and video, when in record there is a flashing red light on the front of the camera, and it emits an audible alert every 2 minutes. The BWV policy helps mitigate communication and understanding challenges by requiring officers to give clear verbal notifications about BWV use, adjust their communication to the needs of the individual, and consider whether continuing to record is appropriate in situations where it may increase distress or confusion (particularly during mental health incidents).	Digital & Innovation for policy and technical specifications of devices L&D for training.	The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with the next planned review in October 2026.	The BWV policy and training will be reviewed annually, or sooner if required by operational learning, recommendations or changes in legislation. Officer compliance with communication requirements and proportional use of BWV will be reinforced through training and guidance. The BWV camera technical controls will be reviewed in line with supplier firmware or software updates,

				the introduction of new camera models, and any changes to national guidance or technical standards.

STEP 6. Ensure monitoring and review arrangements are put in place

GUIDANCE

How will the implementation of the proposal / policy be monitored and by whom?

Day-to-day compliance is monitored by line managers and supervisors through dip-sampling of BWV footage, reflective supervision, review of activation/recording decisions, and adherence to safeguarding requirements.

The DPS routinely review BWV footage as part of complaint handling, misconduct investigations, and post-incident processes, enabling identification of patterns, learning, or potential disproportionality.

Audit trails within the evidence management system provide accountability for access, viewing, and sharing of footage.

The key area of stop and search is monitored through existing performance dashboards and subject to community scrutiny panels.

Equality impacts will be reviewed through analysis of complaints, learning from IOPC outcomes, feedback from scrutiny groups, and changes in national guidance or case law. The BWV policy and this EIA will be reviewed on an annual basis, or sooner if operational learning, safeguarding concerns, or legal developments indicate that amendment is required.

Overall ownership sits with the MPS Body Worn Video (BWV) Team within Digital & Innovation, acting on behalf of the professional lead for BWV.

All Public Authorities such as the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) have to comply with section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 more commonly known as the General Duty.

The Duty requires us to:

- **Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.**
- **Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.**
- **Foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it.**

One of the ways we can demonstrate that we are complying with the General Duty is to document how decisions are reached and resulting activities including monitoring and review arrangements. In the MPS, the way we evidence this is by completing EIAs.

What is the timetable for monitoring, with dates?

The BWV policy will be reviewed annually, with the next planned review in October 2026.

STEP 7. Public availability of reports / result. What are the arrangements of publishing, where and by whom?

GUIDANCE

Digital & Innovation will publish the EIA via the MPS Publication Scheme.

Please see below for the checklist.

STEP 8: SUPERVISION / QUALITY ASSURANCE CHECKLIST (Completed by Line Manager)				
I have read the MPS EIA Policy and understand my obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty (Sec 149 Equality Act 2010) prior to completing Quality Assurance?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Has the Lead Responsible Officer (LRO) clearly outlined the policy / project design/ business change proposal / operational decisions aims, objectives and strategy, providing sufficient information to effectively assess equality impact?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Has the LRO taken proportionate and necessary steps to collate and evaluate sufficient available qualitative and quantitative demographic diversity data to identify impacted individuals/groups, including consultation?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Where relevant information is not readily available, has the /LRO demonstrated due regard to obtaining it by; a) Collecting new sources of data itself and/or b) Commissioning research and/or c) Direct engagement with affected individuals/groups and/or d) Collating external information sources?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Has the LRO conducted effective proportionate and necessary consultation activities with internal/external stakeholders and subject matter experts to identify impacted individuals/groups?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Has the /LRO listed all equality impact identified via their collation and evaluation of data/information and/or consultation activities?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Has the LRO effectively demonstrated taking proportionate and necessary steps to eliminate and/or reduce all identified negative equality impact?			☒ Yes	☐ No
If negative impact has been identified which cannot be eliminated or reduced, has the LRO mitigated the impact by providing an objective justification supported through an evidenced-based Legitimate Aim?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Has the LRO clearly outlined their Monitoring and Review Strategy demonstrating how future equality impact will be 'collated, evaluated, identified and mitigated'?			☒ Yes	☐ No
Line Managers Recommendations: Nil.				
Supervisor Name Rank/Band:			Date Completed:	08/06/2026

STEP 8B: SENIOR RESPONSIBLE OFFICER (SRO) DECISION MAKING		
<i>SROs are required to endorse policies and practices within the MPS. If an SRO rejects a proposal based on an EIA's findings, they are required to record their recommendations. Rejected proposals require new EIA completion and further SRO endorsement (in which case state the date of the original EIA for audit purposes).</i>		
Reject the Policy / Proposal	☐ Yes	☒ No
Implement the Policy / Proposal	☒ Yes	☐ No
Produce an alternate Policy / Proposal (if so, a new EIA must be completed)	☐ Yes	☒ No
If this EIA is a successor to a previous EIA as a result of an alternative proposal, state the date of the original EIA	Date	N/A
SRO Recommendations: I have reviewed the EIA and endorse the implementation of the Use of Body Worn Video within the MPS policy.		
SRO Name Rank/Grade:		Date Completed: 08/06/26

Retention period: 7 years