

BS 8418:2015



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Installation and remote monitoring of detector-activated CCTV systems – Code of practice

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This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 42, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 January 2015. It was prepared by Subcommittee GW/1/10, *Closed circuit television (CCTV)*, under the authority of Technical Committee GW/1, *Electronic security systems*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

The Technical Committee recognizes that suppliers of products and services within the scope of BS 8418 might require time to comply with the provisions of BS 8418:2015. For this reason, the provisions of BS 8418:2010 will remain effective for 6 months after the publication date of this British Standard.

This British Standard supersedes BS 8418:2010, which will be withdrawn on 31 July 2015.

Information about this document

This is a full revision of the standard, and introduces the following principal changes:

- The need to carry out a threat assessment and risk analysis and produce an Operational Requirement document to meet the requirements of BS IEC 62676-4 has been included.
- Clarified the use of portable/mobile systems within the standard.
- Relaxed some of the tamper recommendations and provided a tamper protection/indication table to add clarity to the requirements.
- Included a fault recognition/indication table to provide clarity to the recommendations.
- Decreased the number of event memory recommendations.
- The need for an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) is now determined by threat analysis and risk assessment.
- Signalled the need for a minimum of one data transmission path. Further path determined by threat analysis and risk assessment.

Use of this document

As a code of practice, this British Standard takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

Any user claiming compliance with this British Standard is expected to be able to justify any course of action that deviates from its recommendations.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its recommendations are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is "should".

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

The word “should” is used to express recommendations of this standard. The word “may” is used in the text to express permissibility, e.g. as an alternative to the primary recommendation of the clause. The word “can” is used to express possibility, e.g. a consequence of an action or an event.

Notes and commentaries are provided throughout the text of this standard. Notes give references and additional information that are important but do not form part of the recommendations. Commentaries give background information.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Introduction

Closed circuit television (CCTV) systems, also known as video surveillance systems (VSS), installed and monitored in accordance with this standard are capable of obtaining a response to a confirmed incident from the police (or other responding authority).

The key principles of this standard are to assist in ensuring that the integrity and effectiveness of an installed CCTV system are not compromised. The resilience and quality of the CCTV system need to be maintained at all times and in all environments in which the system is required to work.

When a detector senses an event, images are transmitted to, and displayed at, an RVRC and this is regarded as an activation. Prior to taking action, RVRC operators view these images for a period of time. Under normal circumstances an emergency response is only requested by the RVRC if there is positive evidence in these images of unauthorized access to the secure area and of actual criminal or other untoward activity, i.e. an incident.

1 Scope

This British Standard gives recommendations for the design, installation, commissioning, maintenance, operation and remote monitoring of detector-activated CCTV systems, whether "permanent" or temporary/portable.

This standard applies irrespective of the length of time the CCTV systems are installed and/or whether the equipment can be re-used on another site.

This standard is intended to provide recommendations to the following parties:

- a) CCTV companies, on best practice for the design, installation, commissioning, maintenance and operation of detector-activated CCTV systems;

NOTE This includes the installation and maintenance engineers working for the CCTV company.

- b) Remote video response centres (RVRCs) monitoring CCTV systems; and
- c) customers requiring the management of CCTV systems.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 5979:2007, *Remote centres receiving signals from fire and security systems – Code of practice*

BS 7671, *Requirements for electrical installations – IET wiring regulations – Seventeenth edition*

BS 7858, *Security screening of individuals employed in a security environment – Code of practice*

BS 7958:2009¹⁾, *Closed-circuit television (CCTV) – Management and operation – Code of practice*

¹⁾ At the time of publication, BS 7958:2009 is under review.