



Presents



SENTINEL2025
WORKING GROUP

Facial Recognition & Video Analytics Glossary

Disclaimer

The acronyms and definitions provided in this document are intended to aid understanding only. They are simplified explanations and do not replace or alter any definitions or terms contained in your official legal documents, policies, or any authorised professional practice. Users should refer to the original documents for formal definitions and legal interpretation.



Video Analytics Acronyms

VMS - Video Management System

Software that collects, stores, and manages CCTV footage, making it easy to organise and review recordings.

ANPR - Automatic Number Plate Recognition

Technology that automatically detects and records vehicle registration plates, creating a searchable log of vehicles.

AI - Artificial Intelligence

Computer systems that can perform tasks usually needing human judgement, such as recognising objects or patterns.

ML - Machine Learning

A branch of AI where systems learn from data and past results, improving accuracy and performance over time.

NVR - Network Video Recorder

A device connected to a network that securely records, stores, and manages CCTV footage.

GPU - Graphics Processing Unit

A high-speed processor designed for graphics, video, and image analysis, able to handle large amounts of visual data quickly.

RTSP - Real-Time Streaming Protocol

A communication standard used to send live video feeds from cameras to viewing devices or systems.

FPS - Frames Per Second

The number of video frames captured or shown each second; higher FPS gives smoother and clearer video.

PPF - Pixels Per Frame

The total number of pixels in a single video frame; higher PPF gives sharper images and more detail for analysis.

AOI - Area or Object of Interest

A specific part of video footage chosen for closer monitoring, such as a doorway, exit, or suspicious object.

GDPR / Data Protection Act 2018

UK laws that set rules for how personal data, including CCTV recordings, must be collected, stored, and used fairly and securely.

Live Facial Recognition

Terms & Acronyms

Adjudication

Human process of checking alerts before any police action is taken.

Alert

A notification from the system that a watchlist match may have occurred.

Authorising officer

Person who approves the use of LFR and the associated watchlist(s).

Biometric Template

A digital version of a person's facial features used by the system to find potential matches.

Blue List

A watchlist of known people, such as staff on the operation or engineers, used to test the system's performance by including them in the crowd and checking that the system correctly recognises them.

False negative

When the system fails to recognise a person who is actually on the watchlist.

FPIR (False-Positive Identification Rate) or FAR (False Alert Rate)

How often the system wrongly says a person is on the watchlist when they are not.

Flow rate

The number of people passing through the camera area in a set time; this metric is also used to calculate system accuracy figures.

LFR (Live Facial Recognition)

Real-time system scanning live CCTV video feeds and comparing faces to a watchlist(s).

LFR engagement officer

Person(s) responsible for approaching any individuals if needed. Can check alerts if they have a handheld device.

LFR operator

Person(s) operating the software, reviewing alerts, and supporting adjudication.

Live Facial Recognition

Terms & Acronyms

OIFR (Operator Initiated Facial Recognition)

Technology that allows person to capture a facial image and check it against a watchlist(s).

Person(s) of interest

Individuals on the watchlist whom LFR is designed to detect.

Probe image

A face captured by CCTV in real time within the zone of recognition, which is then compared against the watchlist(s).

RFR (Retrospective Facial Recognition)

Post-event searching of still images or recordings against a database(s) of images.

Subject factors

Individual characteristics that can affect recognition, such as wearing a head covering, carrying objects, using a phone, or looking away when passing the camera.

System factors

Settings or software that affect how well the system works.

Threshold

The set level of similarity a face must reach against the watchlist before the system triggers an alert.

TPIR (True-Positive Identification Rate) also known as a True Alert

How often the system correctly matches someone on the watchlist.

ZoR (Zone of recognition)

The area where CCTV linked to LFR technology can clearly recognise faces.

Watchlist

Approved list of people police are seeking to locate, used for matching in the LFR system.