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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Item No. | Classification: Open | Date: 9 February 2010 | Meeting Name: Executive |
| Report title: | | Southwark CCTV Strategy | |
| Ward(s) or groups affected: | | All | |
| From: | | Strategic Director of Environment & Housing | |

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Southwark CCTV Strategy in set in appendix 1, and the following key recommendations, be agreed:
 - To establish improved measures to monitor performance and the cost effectiveness of CCTV in Southwark.
 - To work with other public space CCTV schemes to improve co-ordination and explore potential for sharing costs.
 - To seek external capital investment to provide a more effective Southwark CCTV system which will reduce revenue costs, improve performance and be able to respond more flexibly to intelligence led deployment.
 - To establish independent auditing of the CCTV monitoring suite.
 - To develop a CCTV communications plan to support the CCTV Strategy. This will be incorporated within the Community Safety communications plan for 2010/11.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. CCTV can be a valuable tool to make Southwark safer if it's used in situations where it is likely to be effective and is part of a co-ordinated approach to tackling crime and anti-social behaviour. Public support for CCTV can put authorities under pressure to install CCTV in situations where it is not likely to be effective.
3. Much of Southwark Council's public CCTV was funded by Home Office capital grants and is outdated. Little or no revenue funding was provided and these capital funding sources are no longer available. Changing patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour, together with increasing financial pressures on public sector budgets means that a new approach to CCTV is required. Many public and private organisations have CCTV in Southwark and it is in everybody's interests for it to be effective.
4. CCTV is a key service for the Police and other partner agencies in the detection of crime. The Police use CCTV evidence to identify and prosecute offenders. They also use the CCTV facilities as part of planned operations and in response to real time incidents.
5. The strategy will help to make best use of all CCTV to make Southwark safer as well as providing a framework to set longer term ambitions to create a more flexible, cost effective Council CCTV network, encouraging an increase in partnership working as funding opportunities arise.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Effectiveness of CCTV & National Context

6. Research into the effectiveness of CCTV identifies that CCTV is often not the best or most cost-effective intervention. CCTV is seen as most effective when it is used alongside other community safety interventions.
7. Home Office research in 2005 (Gill & Spriggs, Assessing the impact of CCTV) found that residents tend to be supportive of CCTV and have a perception that it deters crime and helps to catch criminals. This can create public pressure for CCTV even in situations where it is unlikely to be effective. The study's overall conclusion was that 'The use of CCTV needs to be supported by a strategy outlining the objectives of the system and how these will be fulfilled'.
8. The National CCTV Strategy (2007) supported the use of CCTV but identified the need for a range of improvements particularly to develop national performance indicators to measure the effectiveness of public space CCTV. The Home Office has recently announced the establishment of a National CCTV Oversight Body to take forward the National CCTV Strategy's recommendations and the appointment of an interim CCTV Regulator to advise on the regulatory framework which could lead to new regulatory requirements. Southwark's CCTV Strategy takes account of the best practice recommendations in the National CCTV Strategy.
9. A recent systematic review of the effectiveness of CCTV concluded: 'CCTV surveillance should continue to be used to prevent crime in public space, but that it is more narrowly targeted than its present use would indicate. Future CCTV schemes should employ high-quality evaluation designs with long follow-up periods.' (Welsh & Farrington, 2008).
10. The Council's CCTV resources must therefore be more carefully prioritised for those issues where CCTV is most likely to be a cost-effective way of improving people's feelings of safety in Southwark or meeting other Southwark Council priorities such as parking enforcement. This will require clear objectives, analysis of the problem and systems for performance monitoring and evaluation. CCTV needs to be part of a co-ordinated response to a problem with responsibilities for follow-up interventions if evidence is captured.

CCTV in Southwark

11. The Council has a network of 160 public space CCTV cameras connected to a 24/7 monitoring suite as well as over 300 cameras on housing estates. The vast majority of the council CCTV system in Southwark was funded through extensive Home Office capital monies that were made available in 2000 and 2001. The monies provided by the Home Office were capital allocations, there was no, or very limited, revenue funding made available. As a result the current CCTV system has old and outdated technology, with cameras and the recording infrastructure, at the end of its working life.
12. Many organisations in Southwark have CCTV cameras including Transport for London, stations, hospitals, offices and retailers. The total coverage is much more extensive than the Council's CCTV network although other organisations' individual CCTV systems are generally smaller than the Council's.

There is potential to make Southwark safer by making better use of all CCTV in Southwark. The Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) annual review process will identify locations or crime and anti-social behaviour types where CCTV can be most effective to meet SSP priorities.

CCTV Strategy Aim

13. The strategy aims to “To make Southwark a safe place to live, work and visit. Making best use of CCTV systems across the borough is one way of enabling partners to achieve this ”
14. We will do this by:-
 - Improving best practice and co-ordination of all CCTV through the Safer Southwark and Local Strategic Partnership networks.
 - Developing the Council’s public space CCTV network into a more flexible and cost-effective resource.
 - Improve the partnership working between the police, Transport for London, large businesses and other agencies who can make better use of CCTV facilities.

CCTV Strategy Key Themes

15. A Safer Southwark
We will improve the effectiveness of CCTV in Southwark to support Safer Southwark Partnership priorities.
16. Working in Partnership
We will work with residents, businesses and other organisations to make best use of all CCTV in Southwark. We will build on the good working relationships that we have built with the Police, Transport for London and other key partner agencies.
17. Effective Council CCTV:
We will work with partner agencies to have CCTV in high crime town centres areas supported by relocatable cameras to tackle changing patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour. We will use an intelligence led approach to identify how and where our relocatable cameras will have the maximum benefit.
18. Proportionate
All use of CCTV by Southwark Council will be proportionate and in line with the Council’s CCTV Code of Practice.
19. Communication
We will publicise CCTV systems and their results to reassure the public and reduce fear of crime.

The Council’s Public Space CCTV System- present

20. The Council’s CCTV system has developed over a number of years in partnership with the Police. Technology has developed as well as the Community Safety function and the CCTV system has been reviewed to ensure investment will achieve results and represent value for money.

21. There is often strong public demand for CCTV but the high capital and revenue costs means its use must be prioritised where it is likely to be effective and where it represents best value for money to improve people's feelings of safety or meet other Southwark Council priorities such as for parking enforcement.
22. The current CCTV infrastructure is outdated and in many cases fails to comply with the current CCTV legislation. The community safety CCTV monitoring suite is still recording images on tape and the equipment is no longer manufactured.
23. Operational improvements have been made to the service during 2009/10 including:
 - Development of performance monitoring for the control room
 - Integration with Safer Southwark Partnership tasking structures
 - Development of training for Safer Southwark Partnership staff on how to get the best out of CCTV. The training session has been trialed on Council staff during November and December and will formally start in February 2010.
 - Investment in specialist 'Sentryscope' cameras and proposals to move 4 'Sentryscope' cameras to Burgess Park to reduce crime, fear of crime and support the regeneration objectives.
24. The new performance recording system started in August 2009. From 1 August to 30 November operators in the main CCTV monitoring centre recorded 727 incidents. These included crime and anti-social incidents such as public order/drunkenness (18%) and assaults (10%), as well as incidents where the Council has wider responsibilities such as road traffic accidents (8%) and missing persons/welfare concerns (7%).
25. When a CCTV operator identifies an incident they will contact the police or other appropriate service while monitoring the incident. For example, a CCTV operator identified someone in Southwark being chased by a group of people. The victim was attacked by the group but the rapid intervention of the CCTV operator ensured the police arrived quickly on the scene, arrested the perpetrators and prevented more serious injury to the victim.
26. The CCTV operator may also be notified of an incident by the police after they have received a call from the public and the CCTV operator will monitor the scene to guide the appropriate services and ensure good quality evidence is obtained to identify suspects. In a recent incident a CCTV operator identified a group of robbery suspects from a description circulated by the police leading to their arrest.
27. In October, 61 pieces of footage were released to the police or other authorised agencies. CCTV evidence assists to reduce criminal justice costs for example by reducing police investigation time if police are called to the scene in response to a CCTV operator, by providing images of identification for a suspect and making suspects more likely to plead guilty at an earlier stage thus reducing costs to the judicial system. This also reduces distress for the victim.

28. CCTV is used in Southwark to help keep Southwark's roads free flowing and safe. It has been used to take enforcement action against motorists making illegal right or left turns, or ignoring 'no-entry' signs which makes roads unsafe for other drivers. The number of Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) for these types of offences often decreases within a few months of a camera being used which demonstrates increased level of compliance by motorists, helping to make Southwark's roads safer.

The Council's Public Space CCTV System- future

29. The Council's CCTV system must be fit for purpose and meet legal requirements. It will not be affordable or cost effective to fund the cost of repairing or replacing all CCTV equipment that is at the end of its natural life. The Council is therefore proposing to move to a smaller number of fixed cameras in high crime town centres supported by relocatable cameras to tackle changing patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour across the borough.
30. This will be supported by a high quality CCTV monitoring suite to act as a best practice hub for monitoring and post event evidence review and retrieval. The digital upgrade due to take place in 2010/11 will increase the capacity of the monitoring suite and provide an excellent opportunity to develop partnerships with other CCTV schemes to share costs. The new technology will provide new functions delivering:
- Improved evidential quality.
 - Quicker searching of recorded footage.
 - Instant playback – allowing operators to review an incident immediately allowing more accurate descriptions of suspects.
 - Management and performance information to monitor effectiveness, productivity.
 - Automatically generated audit trails to assist monitoring compliance with CCTV Code of Practice
 - A flexible relocatable service which the council can provide to other organizations at a charge including monitor and maintenance costs.
31. The increased functions of the digital system will allow more cameras to be monitored by existing operator levels and to allocate resources more appropriately. Cameras in some areas could reduce their costs by only having reactive monitoring for example in response to a police or public call, for pre-planned operations, or for retrospective reviewing of evidence.
32. Quicker evidence retrieval will help use CCTV more efficiently to tackle serious anti-social behaviour that enormously affects people's quality of life but is often intermittent in its nature so does not require the high cost of 24/7 monitoring. A digital control room will improve the interface with parking's specialist digital parking enforcement equipment.
33. An asset management review of the current cameras both on housing estates and the public realm will provide clear information on which cameras can be removed and which cameras are most effective. This review has already started and will be completed in 2010-11.

34. Key action 4.3 of the CCTV Strategy sets criteria that any new cameras must meet before connection to the Council's CCTV system. This is important to ensure appropriate allocation of resources because the capital cost of a new camera connected to the CCTV monitoring suite is over £25,000 with annual revenue costs of £5,000 per year.
35. Southwark's CCTV system mostly uses rented telephone lines to transmit images from cameras to the monitoring suite. The costs are high (2009/10 budget £125,825) and expected to rise above inflation. The Council aims to develop a better value transmission network that will reduce these costs and make it cheaper to move cameras around. This will be a 'hybrid' network using a mixture of borough fibre, radio nodes and internet technology.
36. CCTV must be used proportionately to maintain the confidence of the public and meet all the Council's legal responsibilities. Establishing an independent auditing scheme will help monitor compliance with the Southwark CCTV code of practice and reassure the public that the scheme is being used proportionately.
37. Residents and businesses need feedback about how the cameras are performing in their areas to maintain confidence in the system and to encourage reporting. Publicising CCTV can also reassure the public, deter potential offenders and reduce fear of crime. Use of relocatable cameras requires information to the residents and businesses about the cameras so they are aware the cameras are not permanent. The CCTV Communications approach will build on the experience of the Safer Southwark Partnership communications work to increase feelings of safety and improve community cohesion.
38. Many of the key actions outlined in the CCTV Strategy can be delivered within existing resources, for example developing improved performance measures (CCTV Strategy key recommendation 1) or providing regular training and advice for partners to get the most out of CCTV (CCTV Strategy key action 3.2). The ambitions to develop a more flexible transmission network with lower revenue costs will require investment and clear priorities will help take advantage of future funding opportunities both internal and external such as major developments or regeneration projects, s106 or Central Government grants.

Options for Southwark Council's CCTV

39. The following paragraphs set out different costed options for the Council, with indicative capital and revenue costs. With the exception of the upgrade to the digital monitoring suite, there is no capital or revenue growth funding secured for the CCTV system. The options illustrate that there will be increases to capital and revenue costs in future years even if no strategic investment is made in the system.
40. Option 1:- make the system more effective and cost-effective as outlined in paragraphs 29-38 above. This would involve changing to a smaller number of fixed cameras in high crime town centres supported by relocatable cameras to tackle changing patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour across the borough. This will require investing in different transmission networks to reduce revenue costs. This is the preferred option. The table below outlines capital costs for developing the transmission system and replacing priority antiquated cameras (it does not include the cost of the digital upgrade). This would result in projected savings of £234,000 over five years. For these purposes other revenue costs are treated as cost neutral. For example, introduction of planned preventative

maintenance which is not currently taking place is assumed to offset any potential reduction in repairs costs due to a reduced number of cameras.

41. This investment therefore reduces the revenue costs to the Council and would allow the council and its partners to use CCTV cameras more flexibly. We will have the ability to move cameras to locations across the borough to respond to emerging crime and anti social behaviour issues. We would do this by using the analysis and intelligence processes that are already well established in the community safety partnership in Southwark. Option 1 is the preferred option.

| | 2010/11 | | 2011/12 | | 2012/13 | | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | | Total | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------|------|
| ,000's | Capital | Revenue | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev |
| Option 1 Transmission development & priority camera replacements | 50 | | 350 | | 350 | | 300 | | 0 | | 1050 | 0 |
| Transmission savings | | -7 | | -30 | | -48 | | -68 | | -81 | | -234 |
| Total funding required | | | | | | | | | | | 1050 | -234 |

42. Option 2:- to continue with the current CCTV service. The current CCTV infrastructure is outdated and outmoded. It is becoming difficult to source equipment to repair the CCTV system. Many cameras are irreparable, unused, redundant or no longer monitored. The council is in breach of legislation if cameras that are not in use or fit for purpose, remain in situ. The cost of replacements and repairs to the current system (including stand alone CCTV systems on housing estates) is likely to amount to £500,000 per annum for 4 years, plus additional maintenance costs for planned maintenance of replaced equipment that was not previously being maintained. In addition the cost of telephone line rentals has increased to over £1,000 per annum with future above inflation rises predicted. This would further increase the revenue costs compared to microwave, radio or internet technology. This option would require significant capital and revenue investment without prioritising resources or achieving revenue savings in future years. The table below sets out the estimated capital costs of bringing existing cameras into compliance and associated increased maintenance and revenue costs.

| | 2010/11 | | 2011/12 | | 2012/13 | | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | | Total | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------|------|
| ,000's | Capital | Revenue | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev |
| Option 2 Equipment compliance | 500 | | 500 | | 500 | | 500 | | 0 | | 2000 | 0 |
| Increased maintenance | | 200 | | 200 | | 200 | | 200 | | 200 | | 1000 |
| Increased transmission costs | | 6 | | 13 | | 20 | | 27 | | 35 | | 101 |
| Total funding required | | | | | | | | | | | 2000 | 1101 |

43. Option 3:- to provide parking enforcement CCTV only. The current parking enforcement CCTV monitoring suite may need to be relocated as the site is being considered as a possible site for development as part of the Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan. The Southwark Police Station CCTV monitoring suite space is provided by the Police as a partnership community safety initiative and may not be available in the future if the only function is parking enforcement. An estimated cost of providing this option would be £1-2m. The parking service transmission would still require upgrading to reduce the increasing costs of telecommunication lines in line with option 1. Some of these costs could be offset by a saving on our 24/7 community safety monitoring costs which amount to £260,000 per annum. The risk would be a severe loss in public confidence, an impact on the council partnership working, particularly with the Police, to prevent and detect crime and a likely increase in the fear of crime. CCTV has been instrumental in the past in the detection of crime and anti social behaviour. The Council and its partner agencies rely heavily on CCTV footage and the CCTV system in identifying criminals and as part of planned operations. As set out below, this is the lowest cost option, however significant capital investment would still be required and stopping use of CCTV for community safety purposes would have wider implications.

| | 2010/11 | | 2011/12 | | 2012/13 | | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | | Total | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------|------|
| ,000's | Capital | Revenue | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev |
| Option 3 Parking Enforcement control room | | | | | | | | | | | 1500 | |
| transmission development & priority camera replacements | 50 | | 200 | | 200 | | 200 | | | | 650 | |
| Transmission savings | | -7 | | -30 | | -48 | | -68 | | -81 | | -234 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|--|------|--|------|--|------|--|------|------|-------|
| Community Safety monitoring | | -260 | | -260 | | -260 | | -260 | | -260 | | -1300 |
| Total funding required | | | | | | | | | | | 2150 | -1534 |

Policy implications

44. The recommendations within the CCTV Strategy will contribute across Southwark Council's six Corporate Plan themes, with a particular focus on:
 - places where people love to live
 - tackling the crimes which concern people the most
45. The proposals to bring the strategic direction of crime and anti-social behaviour objectives within the Safer Southwark Partnership will help meet Southwark's Rolling Plan objectives.

Community Impact Statement

46. All areas of the borough are affected by crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime but they do not affect everybody equally. Incorporating CCTV into the Safer Southwark Partnership's annual strategic assessment process will provide a more rigorous process for future priority setting based on analysis and consultation.
47. Fear of crime varies across the community Council areas and impacts most on vulnerable groups such as the elderly, ethnic minorities groups and single women. These groups must be considered when developing the Communications Plan proposed in the CCTV Strategy. Making people feel safer in their local environment can increase feelings of belonging and community cohesion, reduce both real and perceived levels of crime, and encourage people to spend more time out and about in their community, engaging with others and improving their health and well-being.
48. An equalities impact assessment has been carried out on the CCTV Strategy and is attached in Appendix 2.
49. Southwark's CCTV system is governed by the Southwark CCTV Code of Practice to ensure it is being used proportionately and in line with legislative requirements. The establishment of independent visitors will provide additional scrutiny.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Budget issues

50. The annual budgeted revenue cost of the central CCTV system connected to the CCTV monitoring suites is £658,606. This includes repairs and maintenance, 24/7 community safety monitoring and rented telephone lines. This excludes the cost of monitoring for parking and other road traffic enforcement undertaken as part of the Council's parking enforcement contract, nor does it include revenue costs of stand-alone CCTV systems on Council housing estates. The annual revenue budget is already facing pressures. CCTV Operators' shift patterns are being reviewed to reduce the cost of monitoring which is above the annual monitoring budget. There is no planned preventative maintenance taking place, and telephone line rental costs are expected to rise above inflation.

| | 2009/10 budget |
|---|----------------|
| Maintenance & Repairs | 94,682 |
| Transmission (Telephone line rental) | 125,825 |
| 24/7 Community Safety Monitoring | 259,442 |
| Other costs (incl staffing & technical consultancy) | 178,657 |
| Total | 658,606 |

51. The estimated total cost of the digital upgrade of the main CCTV monitoring centre is £390,000 including technical consultancy and project management costs. This funding has been identified as follows. It is anticipated that £165,000 will be secured from Home Office grants to the Council or other Safer Southwark Partnership members during 2010/11, £20,000 allocated from the 2010/11 CCTV technical consultancy budget (£2009/10 budget £22,710) and £205,000 from the Council's Modernisation funds.
52. The maintenance of the digital upgrade is estimated at £23,600 pa to be met from within the existing CCTV repairs and maintenance budget as the digital upgrade will be replacing equipment that is already covered by this budget, for example replacing video recording equipment with digital recording equipment. The provision of the repairs and maintenance service will be reviewed to let a contract to commence in 2011. The review will consider other similar contracts such as Facilities and Property Management Services, and contracts within Housing Management to obtain the best possible value for money for the Council.
53. The cost of works required to join the Transport for London Camera sharing scheme is estimated at £92,000 and is being funded from the 2009/10 Safer Stronger Communities Grant Funding, as agreed by the Safer Southwark Partnership Board on 19 November 2009. This represents excellent value for money as the Council will gain access to 64 cameras for the one-off capital cost of less than 4 cameras. These works are being procured in line with corporate procurement guidelines and will be undertaken by the end of March 2010.
54. The following table provides a summary of the estimated net growth or savings compared to 2009/10 budgets for options 1-3 outlined earlier in this report. The costs are estimated and will be refined following the development of the asset management plan. The transmission costs in this report are calculated based on 5% year on year price increases but these could be even higher in which case the transmission savings in option 1 will increase, and the transmission costs in

option 2 will increase.

55. The proposed budget for 2010/11 currently has no provision for any of these options. If the strategy is agreed then this will provide priorities for seeking external funding such as grant funding, s106 or in partnership with other organisations, or internally by co-ordinating with other street improvement works, or future bids to the capital programme. If funding is not found to invest in the transmission infrastructure then the budgets will have to be managed by removing all non-compliant equipment, and considering other cost reductions such as reducing CCTV monitoring levels to less than 24/7 to offset the costs of increased transmission. No investment in relocatable resources will mean that areas without fixed CCTV will not be able to call on temporary CCTV to tackle particular crime or anti-social behaviour problems.

| | 2010/11 | | 2011/12 | | 2012/13 | | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | | Total | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|-------|-------|
| ,000's | Capital | Revenue | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev | Cap | Rev |
| Option 1 | 50 | -7 | 350 | -30 | 350 | -48 | 300 | -68 | 0 | -81 | 1050 | -234 |
| Option 2 | 500 | 206 | 500 | 213 | 500 | 220 | 500 | 227 | 0 | 235 | 2000 | 1101 |
| Option 3 | 50 | -267 | 200 | -290 | 200 | -308 | 200 | -328 | 1500 | -341 | 2150 | -1534 |

Staffing issues

56. There are no staffing issues arising from this report.

Consultation

57. The CCTV Strategy has been developed using findings from consultation undertaken by the Safer Southwark Partnership as part of its Strategic Assessment and Rolling Plan adoption.
58. Officers from across the Council and the Police have also been consulted in the development of the strategy.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance

59. This matter is considered to relate to cross-cutting issues and therefore is being considered by the full Executive.
60. Recorded images of individuals are considered to be 'personal data' and therefore all CCTV systems must comply with the Data Protection Act 1998 ('the DPA'). The DPA contains eight data protection principles which say that personal data must be i) fairly and lawfully processed, ii) processed for limited purposes and not in any manner incompatible with those purposes, iii) adequate, relevant and not excessive, iv) accurate, v) not kept for longer than is necessary, vi) processed in accordance with individuals' rights vii) secure and viii) not transferred to countries without adequate protection.

61. In practical terms this means data captured by a CCTV system must be gathered fairly and lawfully. It must also ordinarily be captured for one single purpose and all CCTV images must be relevant i.e. if those images are being recorded for the purposes of preventing and detecting crime and anti-social behaviour they must be adequate to record images for identification of suspects and evidential quality for court proceedings. It is important that CCTV images are not kept longer than is necessary for the purpose/s for which they were collected.
62. The Information Commissioner has issued a Code of Practice for CCTV systems. The Code of Practice is designed to build and maintain public confidence in CCTV systems and to ensure that they operate within the law. All data controllers (such as the council) are strongly advised to follow the guidance set out in the Code. In this regard the Code, amongst other things, requires consideration of who should be responsible for viewing and analysing the data as well as the establishment of procedures for recording the captured images faithfully. Signs stating that CCTV is in operation must also be clearly visible so as to ensure all personal information is processed fairly.
63. All CCTV systems must also accord with Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) i.e. the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence. Article 8 of the ECHR was incorporated into UK Law by the Human Rights Act 1998 ('the HRA'). The Home Office advice for local authorities on how to comply with Article 8 is to ensure the gathering of data is: proportionate, legal, accountable, necessary and causes minimum interference to privacy.
64. The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 ('RIPA') covers covert surveillance activities including the method of data gathering and use of the information gained. Directed surveillance by CCTV is essentially covert surveillance of individuals while in a public place for the purpose of a specific investigation or operation conducted in a way that is likely to obtain private information about a person. The power to use RIPA was extended to local councils in 2003 and formal authorisation is required.
65. However there has been considerable criticism of the way councils have sometimes used CCTV under RIPA. This criticism has recently lead to the Government announcing new measures to strengthen the use of RIPA. The council therefore need to be aware of these new requirements in the operation of its CCTV strategy.
66. The recommendations contained in paragraph 1 of this report are lawful and proportionate and will promote the Council's objectives on tackling crime, the fear, causes of crime and anti- social behaviour.
67. The creation of a National CCTV Oversight Body and appointment of an interim CCTV Regulator may lead to new legislation or regulatory requirements for the Council in the future.

Finance Director (FS002-10)

68. The proposed strategy depends on a successful implementation of a cost effective CCTV system. This report proposes options to make the Council's CCTV system fit for purpose and to meet legal requirements. The estimated capital and revenue impacts of the proposed three options are set out in paragraphs 40 to 43. All options require capital investment ranging from £1.0m to £2.1m and as yet this funding has not been identified. Options 1 and 3 both generate revenue savings however option 3 requires the higher capital investment (£2.1m against £1.0m). Option 1 is estimated will save £0.2m and option 3 £1.5m over the first five years. Option 1 is the preferred option for service delivery.
69. However it is stated that if funding is not found to invest in the transmission infrastructure then the budgets will have to be managed by removing all non-compliant equipment, and considering other cost reductions such as reducing CCTV monitoring levels to less than 24/7 to offset the costs of increased transmission. .
70. A digital upgrade of the main CCTV monitoring centre is due to take place in 2010/11. This will increase the capacity of the monitoring suite and provide opportunities to develop partnerships with other CCTV schemes to share costs. It is estimated to cost £390,000 for the initial investment and the funding for this has been identified. The maintenance of the digital upgrade is estimated to cost an additional £23,600 pa and is to be contained within the existing CCTV repairs and maintenance budget.

Head of Procurement

71. Not applicable.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

| Background Papers | Held At | Contact |
|--|---|---|
| Safer Southwark Partnership revised rolling plan 2009-12 | London Borough of Southwark website | www.southwark.gov.uk |
| National CCTV Strategy (2007) | Home Office Website | http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/cctv |
| Gill & Spriggs 'Assessing the Impact of CCTV' 2005, (Home Office Research Study 292) | Home Office website | www.homeoffice.gov.uk |
| Welsh & Farrington 'Effects of Closed Circuit Television Surveillance on Crime' 2008, (Home Office Research Study 252) | Home Office website | www.homeoffice.gov.uk |
| Southwark CCTV Code of Practice | Community Safety & Enforcement London Borough of Southwark | Ian Gentry CCTV Manager 020 7525 5924 |

APPENDICES

| No. | Title |
|------------|---|
| Appendix 1 | Southwark CCTV Strategy |
| Appendix 2 | Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment |

AUDIT TRAIL

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Lead Officer | Gill Davies, Strategic Director of Environment and Housing | |
| Report Author | Ruth Clark, Community Safety & Enforcement | |
| Version | Final | |
| Dated | 25 January 2010 | |
| Key Decision? | Yes/No | |
| CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER | | |
| Officer Title | Comments Sought | Comments included |
| Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance | Yes | Yes |
| Finance Director | Yes | Yes |
| Executive Member | Yes/No | Yes/No |
| Date final report sent to Constitutional/Community Council/Scrutiny Team | 1 February 2010 | |