



HIGH PEAKS BOROUGH COUNCIL

Closed Circuit Television

Evaluation 2021/2022

CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Policy Statement and Scheme Description	4
3.0 Purpose and Scope of the Scheme	5
4.0 Incident and Offence Analysis	8
5.0 Conclusion	21

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In order to comply with the requirements of British Standard 7958, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Management and Operation – Code of Practice and the recommendations contained in the Biometrics and Surveillance Camera Commissioner’s ‘Surveillance Camera Code of Practice 2021 and the Information Commissioner’s ‘CCTV Code of Practice’ published in 2014, High Peaks Borough Council commissioned Plass Solutions Ltd to undertake an independent evaluation of the High Peaks Borough Council’s CCTV systems that are monitored in a dedicated CCTV Control Room.

Whilst the Information Commissioners CCTV Code of Practice and the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice mention that a review should be undertaken that assesses the effectiveness of the system, British Standards are specific in the criteria required to be covered by such an evaluation. However, the afore-mentioned Codes of Practice agree that the results of the evaluation should be publicly available.

The topics required to be covered by the British Standard are as follows:

- a) a description of the scheme and the geographical area(s) of operation the schemes policy statement
- b) the purpose and scope of the scheme
- c) any changes to the operation or management of the CCTV scheme
- d) any changes that have been made to the policy
- e) any proposals to expand or reduce the operation of the scheme
- f) the aims and objectives for the next 12 months.

The British Standard also requires the following information to be included within the review:

- g) the number of incidents recorded by the scheme
- h) the number of incidents reported to the police and where appropriate other bodies
- i) an assessment of the CCTV scheme’s impact on crime levels and types of crime in the area covered by the scheme.

The following evaluation will focus on the content of that Standard as outlined above.

2.0 POLICY STATEMENT AND SCHEME DESCRIPTION

2.1 Closed Circuit Television

The scheme initially comprises of cameras located in specific external locations with control, monitoring and recording facilities at a dedicated location. A problem orientated process was utilised to assess the appropriateness of CCTV in the area subject of this evaluation. The cameras have therefore been sited to capture images that are relevant to the purposes for which the scheme has been established. The purposes of the CCTV scheme are outlined later in this report.

2.2 Ownership

The scheme is owned by High Peaks Borough Council and they are responsible for the management, administration and security of the system. High Peaks Borough Council and its partners will ensure the protection of individuals and the public by complying with the Codes of Practice.

Should the public wish to make contact with the owners of the scheme they may write to:

The CCTV System Manager
High Peak Borough Council
Buxton Town Hall
Market Place
Buxton
Derbyshire
SK17 1AQ

The above contact point will be available to members of the public during office hours. Enquirers will be provided with the relevant documentation on request.

2.3 Policy Statement

To promote public confidence by developing a safe and secure environment for the benefit of those employed, visiting or using the area.

To inspire public confidence by ensuring that all public area Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) systems which are linked to the High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Control Room are operated in a manner that will secure their consistent effectiveness and preserve the civil liberty of law-abiding citizens at all times.

3.0 THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

3.1 Purpose of the scheme

The following are the objectives for which the High Peaks Borough Council CCTV system was established:

- a) assist in the prevention and detection of offences
- b) reduce both the real and perceived level of crime
- c) reduce the fear of crime
- d) improve confidence in the rule of law
- e) assist in the apprehension and prosecution of offenders.
- f) gather evidence by a fair and accountable method
- g) create a safer community, improving the quality of life for all by:
 - reducing crime
 - monitoring public disorder
 - monitoring the movement of people in emergency situations
 - providing assistance with issues relating to public safety and health

3.2 Scope of the scheme

The cameras have been sited to capture images which are relevant to the purpose for which the scheme has been established.

The scheme will be operated fairly, within the applicable law and only for the purposes for which it is established or which are subsequently agreed in accordance with the Code of Practice.

Operators are aware of the purpose(s) for which the scheme has been established and that the CCTV equipment is only used to achieve the identified purposes.

The scheme will be operated with due regard for the privacy of the individual.

Before cameras are placed in residential areas the residents in that area will be consulted concerning the proposed system. The results of the consultation will be taken into account.

The public interest in the operation of the scheme will be recognised by ensuring the security and integrity of operational procedures.

The system will only be operated by trained and authorised personnel.

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

An evaluation of the scheme will be made annually and this will be available to the public at specified locations.

High Peaks Borough Council and partners support the individual's right to privacy and will insist that all agencies involved in the provision and use of Public CCTV systems connected to the High Peaks Borough Council's CCTV control room accept this fundamental principle as being paramount.

The scheme aims to provide surveillance of the public areas in order to fulfil the purposes of the scheme. The area protected by CCTV is indicated by the presence of signs. The signs are placed so that the public are aware that they are entering a zone which is covered by surveillance equipment. The signs state the organisation responsible for the scheme, the purposes of the scheme and a contact telephone number. Data will not be held for longer than necessary and disposal of information will be regulated.

The schemes are registered with the Information Commissioner. The registration number is Z9245782. The schemes will be managed in accordance with the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018, Human Rights Act 1998 and the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice. Reviews of Data Protection and Legal requirements are undertaken annually.

Reviews of Data Protection and Legal requirements are completed annually.

3.3 Personnel

All personnel involved with the monitoring of CCTV have been security screened in accordance with British Standard 7858.

3.4 Training

All employees engaged in the monitoring and operation of CCTV, have received training to the standards required by the Private Security Industry Act 2001.

3.5 Operation of the scheme

The system is operated in accordance with a recognized Code of Practice and Procedural Manual. The scheme operates within the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018, Human Rights Act 1998, relevant legislation and guidance.

3.6 Audit

As mentioned in the introduction to this report the scheme is required to be independently monitored this includes a review of the scheme's operation and working practices.

An audit was undertaken on 29th November 2022, which considered the following:

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

a) the level of attainment of objectives and procedures:

The level of attainment of objectives is covered in the main evaluation. The statistics relate to the 2021/2022 period. Procedures are governed by the Code of Practice and Procedural Manual. These were reviewed and comply with relevant processes and legislation in particular the Data Protection Act 2018 and Human Rights Act 1998.

b) random audits of the data log and the release of information:

All administrative documentation, which incorporate the release of information and incident reports in connection with this scheme were examined and all appear to be completed in accordance with the Procedural Manual.

c) the review policy:

The review policy is outlined within the Code of Practice. Procedures are reviewed on an ongoing basis in order to comply with procedures and legislation. There has been no change made to the Policy and Code of Practice from the review carried out.

d) standard of costs for the release or viewing of material:

The Information Commissioner states that requests are free of charge to the Data Subject. However, High Peaks Borough Council may charge reasonable fees when responding to manifestly unfounded or excessive requests. There has been one Subject Access Request during 2021/2022 but request was denied as their request related to someone else.

e) legislation

At the time of the above audit all legislative requirements appear compliant.

4.0 INCIDENT AND OFFENCE ANALYSIS

4.1 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

In order to achieve meaningful evaluation, the CCTV cameras must be assessed against specific performance indicators which are relevant to the objectives of the scheme. This can be achieved by utilising baskets of indicators which are divided into the categories of Contextual and Key and Support Indicators.

4.2 Contextual Indicators

Contextual Indicators relate to the circumstances or background surrounding the particular initiative. In this case, the principal purpose of the CCTV schemes are the prevention and detection of crime, the reduction of the fear of crime and apprehension of offenders. Both British Crime Statistics and Police Recorded crime statistics will provide the contextual indicators necessary for the analysis.

4.3 Key Indicators

Key Indicators are closely related to the actual objectives of the particular initiative and attempt to measure its effect. This will include the number and type of incidents monitored and recorded by the CCTV Control Room operators for each camera.

4.4 Support Indicators

Support Indicators are used to refute or verify the key indicators. These measurements will include the number of reviews of media undertaken by the police.

4.5 EVALUATION

4.5.1 British Crime Survey

The responsibility for the publication of crime statistics transferred from the Home Office to Office of National Statistics (ONS) in April 2012, with the year starting on 1st July and finishing on 30th June. The following information has been taken from the ONS website.

This is the first Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) to use a full 12 months of data from face-to-face interviews since the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Comparing it with the year ending March 2020 gives a comparable estimate to the period before the coronavirus pandemic. It is important to note that because of the Crime Survey methodology, the latest figures include some experiences of crime that took place during social restrictions.

The latest figures from the CSEW for the year ending September 2022 showed that compared with the pre coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020, total crime decreased by 10%. Focusing on individual crime types:

- The year ending September 2022 estimates showed that overall theft decreased by 20% compared with year ending March 2020.

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

- The year ending September 2022 estimates showed that fraud has now returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels (no significant change compared with the year ending March 2020); this suggests increases may have been specific to the coronavirus pandemic period, rather than a sustained change in trends.

While police recorded crime is not generally a good indicator of trends in crime, for some crime types, it can give more insight into lower-volume but higher-harm crimes, including those that the survey does not cover, or capture well. For such crimes, there have been increases in the last year (since the removal of social restrictions), though they remain below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, for example:

- The number of homicides decreased by 8% to 663 offences compared with the year ending March 2020, where there were 719 offences; this compares with a 2% increase with the year ending September 2021.
- Police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments is down 8% to 50,434 offences compared with the year ending March 2020; this compares with an 11% increase with the year ending September 2021.
- The number of police recorded robbery offences also remained 21% lower (70,881 offences) than the year ending March 2020 (90,204 offences); more recently, robbery offences increased 15% compared with the year ending September 2021 (61,521 offences).

Police recorded sexual offences have risen by 22% compared with the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020. This increase to 199,021 offences was the highest annual figure recorded in England and Wales. When interpreting police recorded sexual offences, it is important to note that these figures may reflect a number of factors, including the impact of high-profile cases and campaigns on victims' willingness to report both recent and historical incidents. For a subset of forces supplying data to the Home Office Data Hub, 22% of all sexual offences in the year to September 2022 had taken place over a year prior to the incident being recorded.

From data gathered by both police recorded crime and the CSEW to September 2022, it appears too early to say whether or not the decreases seen in most crime types occurring during the coronavirus pandemic will come to represent a sustained change in long-term trends. The CSEW remains the best estimate of long-term trends, although it is also important to note that additional caution must be taken when using these data. Both CSEW and police recorded crime are not designated as National Statistics.

The year ending September 2022 refers to 12 months of data collection between October 2021 and September 2022. Data collected during this period include experiences of crime in the 12 months before the interview month, and therefore includes crimes committed during the coronavirus pandemic and as early as October 2020.

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

According to Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates for the year ending September 2022, adults aged 16 years and over experienced 9.1 million offences. This was a statistically significant decrease (10%) compared with the year ending March 2020 survey data. This was predominantly because theft offences decreased by 20% (from 3.3 million to 2.6 million offences). The latest CSEW figures included in this release are based on interviews conducted between October 2021 and September 2022, measuring experiences of crime in the 12 months before the interview. This means crimes recorded on the survey could have occurred as far back as October 2020 and as recently as August 2022. Crime survey estimates for the year ending September 2022 are not National Statistics. Caution should be taken when using these data because of the impact of lower response rates in the first months of fieldwork on the quality of the estimates. Since the mid-1990s, there have been long-term falls in overall CSEW crime estimates. Long-term trends also vary by crime types.

Police recorded crime levels in England and Wales have been substantially affected by the coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic and restrictions on social contact. In line with CSEW comparisons, police recorded crime levels are compared with pre-coronavirus pandemic levels in the year ending March 2020.

Comparisons with the year ending September 2021 show patterns in crime since the easing of social restrictions. Improvements to recording processes and practices by the police, expansions of the recorded crime collection to include new offences, variations in police activity, more victims reporting crime, and genuine increases in some types of crime, have each made substantial contributions to rises in recorded crime over recent years. This effect has been more pronounced for some crime types. For some types of offence these figures do not provide reliable trends in crime.

Police recorded crime in England and Wales in the year ending September 2022 exceeded pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. The 6.6 million crimes recorded were 10% higher compared with the year ending March 2020 (6.1 million offences). This overall increase was largely driven by increases in the offence categories, which are most subject to changes in reporting and recording practices. Therefore, these estimates should be treated with caution as they may not reflect a genuine increase in crime. In the year ending September 2021, police recorded crime fell to 5.8 million offences, driven by national lockdowns and restrictions to social contact during this period. The impact that government public health restrictions had during the coronavirus pandemic on levels of police recorded crime can be clearly seen when looking at quarterly figures.

Since the year ending September 2021, police recorded crime has increased by 14% in the year ending September 2022. Police recorded crime includes crimes against people, households and businesses in both residential and non-residential settings, such as non-domestic burglary, societal crimes such as drug taking, and crimes against children. Police recorded crime volumes are higher than those committed against individuals only.

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

4.5.2 Derbyshire Police crime and offence statistics.

As previously mentioned, contextual performance indicators are closely related to the background and environment of the particular initiative; it is therefore advantageous to examine the context in which the cameras operate. This will include the total crime for the police area. There is an argument that the number of recorded offences would be reflected in the levels of incidents created by the CCTV operators.

There were 118,742 total offences recorded in 2021 compared to 118,984 in 2020; a decrease of 0.2%. The following table shows the comparison categories of crime:

Category	2020	2021	+ / - %
Anti-Social Behaviour	39450	32916	-16.6%
Burglary	4338	3880	-10.6%
Robbery	635	652	2.7%
Vehicle crime	4387	4391	0.1%
Violence/Sexual	36376	42344	16.4%
Shop Lifting	3925	4242	8.1%
Criminal Damage/Arson	8965	9037	0.8%
Other Theft	5448	5942	9.1%
Drugs	2626	2559	-2.6%
Bike Theft	922	695	-24.6%
Theft from a Person	476	554	-24.6%
Weapons	858	898	4.7%
Public Order	8500	10632	25.1%
Other	2078	32916	-16.6%

4.6 KEY INDICATORS

4.6.1 Analysis of Recorded Crime Levels

The following is an analysis of recorded crime in the areas covered by the CCTV schemes installed in Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, Hadfield, New Mills and Whaley Bridge from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022.

The following statistics were obtained from the online crime mapping website. However, it should be noted the Police has changed the way it publishes crime as part of their performance data. This no longer allows for data to be extracted for the exact locations where High Peaks Borough Council's cameras are situated. Data is recorded by boundary areas. Therefore, the areas of Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, Hadfield, New Mills and Whaley Bridge are included in the figures below:

**High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022**

Location	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Buxton	2009	1714	1782	1770
Hadfield & Tintwhistle	751	957	1080	1231
Glossop	1283	1569	1621	1596
Chapel & Chinley	509	646	1028	848
New Mills & Hayfield	641	667	960	899
Whaley Bridge	262	407	492	404
Total	5455	5960	6963	6748

The following table compares the most predominant offences recorded by the police in those areas that directly benefit from the location of the CCTV system. The categories have also changed with the addition of bike theft, possession of weapons and theft from a person. It is understood that the CCTV system may have an impact upon crime levels beyond the immediate area, this may manifest itself as displacement of offences or the diffusion of benefits; however, this would need further extensive research into a complex subject.

Buxton Town Centre					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
ASB	265	167	40	139	143
Bike Theft	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary	27	7	3	9	13
Criminal Damage	51	10	12	11	29
Drugs	5	1	0	7	4
Other Crime	6	3	0	9	30
Other Theft	174	92	3	12	20
Public Order	9	17	5	35	69
Possession of Weapons	6	0	0	4	3
Robbery	3	2	0	3	4
Shoplifting	0	0	8	32	52
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	4
Vehicle Crime	15	4	2	5	6
Violence	64	21	17	77	99
Grand Total	625	324	91	343	476

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

Chapel-en-le-Frith					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
ASB	35	1	19	40	16
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	6	0	0	1	2
Criminal Damage	3	1	7	13	3
Drugs	0	0	0	2	0
Other Crime	1	0	2	8	2
Other Theft	36	1	2	6	11
Public Order	5	0	1	7	4
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	3	1	1
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle Crime	4	0	0	4	1
Violence	32	2	10	12	15
Grand Total	122	6	44	94	56

Glossop					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
ASB	122	26	18	118	75
Bike Theft	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	4	3	2	2	4
Criminal Damage	17	8	5	18	20
Drugs	6	0	1	4	3
Other Crime	3	0	1	20	17
Other Theft	63	29	2	10	12
Public Order	6	4	4	15	21
Possession of Weapons	0	0	1	1	2
Robbery	0	1	1	1	2
Shoplifting	0	0	7	12	42
Theft from a Person	0	0	1	1	0
Vehicle Crime	5	1	2	6	6
Violence	31	28	21	79	67
Grand Total	257	100	66	288	271

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

Hadfield					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
ASB	39	14	1	1	17
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	3	1	0	0
Criminal Damage	12	4	1	1	10
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crime	2	1	1	2	1
Other Theft	7	8	0	3	2
Public Order	2	2	1	0	9
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	11
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	6	1	0	0	4
Violence	10	3	1	1	13
Grand Total	78	36	6	8	67

New Mills					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
ASB	50	35	7	76	28
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	1	3	1	1	2
Criminal Damage	10	4	2	8	13
Drugs	0	0	0	0	1
Other Crime	4	2	2	2	2
Other Theft	11	7	1	3	2
Public Order	1	1	0	20	13
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	2	6	4
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	7	2	2	1	2
Violence	10	14	10	24	38
Grand Total	95	68	27	141	108

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

Whaley Bridge					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
ASB	9	4	0	21	9
Bike Theft	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	0	6	0	3	2
Criminal Damage	1	2	1	4	4
Drugs	0	0	0	1	2
Other Crime	0	0	0	3	1
Other Theft	2	1	0	1	1
Public Order	0	0	0	17	9
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Shoplifting	1	1	0	3	3
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	4	2	0	3	2
Violence	4	1	0	14	16
Grand Total	21	17	1	71	49

The most prominent type of offences committed in the areas where the cameras are installed are for anti-social behaviour and violence. Research suggests that these types of offences are those that are more likely to be captured by public space surveillance systems and this should be reflected in the incidents captured by the CCTV operators.

The type of crimes that CCTV will address are not totally random or isolated events but combine into sets with common features. Such crimes will show patterns and form clusters, these will include times and dates or focus on particular types of property or victims and are committed by a range of methods.

4.6.2 Recorded Incidents by CCTV operators

Recorded Incidents from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022.

Total No. of Incidents	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Actual Incidents Monitored	226	101	108	65	64
Proactive (Monitoring) Events	67	105	89	52	31
Total	293	206	197	117	95

4.6.3 Recorded Incidents by Location

The following tables show the number of incidents recorded for each of the locations for the period under review.

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

Location	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Buxton	165	130	107	37	41
Hadfield	12	9	8	4	10
Glossop/ Gamesley	58	63	44	17	18
Chapel	18	6	14	9	4
New Mills	25	18	13	3	12
Whaley Bridge	4	8	11	7	10
Total	282	279	197	77	95

4.6.4 Categories of Incident

The following tables depict the types of incidents for the 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 periods.

Location	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Mispers/General Observations	92	87	59	26	25
Public Order	36	84	7	8	2
Theft	25	7	4	0	1
Criminal Damage	4	6	6	0	0
Suspicious Incidents	14	0	10	4	9
ASB	53	8	24	13	8
Drugs	14	3	2	1	1
Robbery	0	4	38	1	1
Burglary	13	4	5	1	2
Other	31	31	42	6	15
Assault	0	0	0	2	0
Traffic offences	0	0	0	3	0
Total	282	279	197	65	64

As can be seen by the above table, 'Missing Persons/Observations' and 'Other' are the most recorded. The number of recorded incidents during 2021/2022 was 64 compared with 65 in 2020/2021.

4.6.5 Camera Usage

All systems must comply with the Information Commissioner's CCTV Code of Practice, which are based on the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018 and Human Rights Act 1998. The following extracts are amongst the requirements;

"You should review regularly whether the use of CCTV continues to be justified. You will have to renew your notification yearly, so this would be an appropriate time to consider the ongoing use of CCTV".

The document further asserts;

...there should be a periodic review (at least annually) of the system's effectiveness to ensure that it is still doing what it was intended to do. If it does not achieve its purpose, it should be stopped or modified.

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

In order to comply with the last requirement, it is necessary to focus on individual camera usage and the following section provides some information which may assist.

During the monitoring of an incident, it is normal practice to use a number of cameras and therefore the following analysis will have no resemblance to the actual number of incidents, shown in the previous table. However, it will provide an indication of the usefulness of each camera to the overall system when dealing with incidents. It may reflect, for instance, that the camera forms part of a group of cameras used for tracking purposes.

There is a total of 34 cameras installed within the Scheme. All cameras are monitored by the approved CCTV control room.

The following table indicates the number of camera uses:

Camera Number	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
101	90	103	35	20	26
102	83	65	38	18	26
103	52	37	21	13	23
104	79	74	28	17	29
105	69	69	30	24	29
106	75	77	35	29	32
107	61	72	29	17	26
108	54	30	20	15	22
109	51	32	19	14	22
110	52	34	22	16	22
111	6	4	4	2	23
112	7	7	6	5	8
113	6	10	4	5	2
114	19	20	10	5	8
115	22	23	12	4	10
116	18	19	5	1	10
117	34	27	13	8	8
118	49	52	11	2	8
119	28	41	15	7	15
120	31	26	16	10	0
121	31	25	13	7	10
122	24	16	4	0	0
123	6	7	2	5	11
124	11	6	2	5	10
125	6	6	1	5	7
126	11	6	2	5	8

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

127	9	5	1	5	9
128	14	7	8	7	8
129	14	6	6	6	1
130	15	6	6	6	4
131	0	0	0	3	5
132	0	0	0	0	5
133	0	0	0	0	4
134	22	21	6	3	1

The above table indicates how many occasions each individual camera has been used to capture incidents or undertake observations. This will not correspond with the actual number of incidents as numerous cameras may be used during one incident.

There is a requirement within the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice and the Data Protection Act to justify the continued use of CCTV cameras and the key performance indicator for this are the number of incidents recorded against each camera.

During 2017/2018, period there were 1110 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 33 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 13 cameras that were below half the average of 16.

During 2018/2019, period there were 971 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 28 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 13 cameras that were below half the average of 14.

During 2019/2020 period there were 441 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 13 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 11 cameras that were below half the average of 6.

During 2020/2021 period there were 303 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 10 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 5 cameras that were below half the average of 6.

In 2021/2022 there were 432 uses of the cameras and working on the parameters mentioned previously, this means that there was an average of 13 recorded incidents for each camera. Those cameras registering less than 7 incidents, this being half the average, were placed in the 'at risk' list for further investigation. The cameras placed in this list are as follows:

Cameras recording lower than average

Camera Number	Camera Number	Camera Number
113	130	134
120	131	
122	132	
129	133	

4.7 SUPPORT INDICATORS

As mentioned at the beginning of this section of the report, using a basket of performance indicators, assists in a more reliable conclusion. There is a fundamental danger in using a single indicator (crime related or not) to assess performance, as that indicator might be unreliable, in that it may fail to measure accurately what is being assessed or the data may be unrepresentative of the true position. For this reason, evaluation should be based wherever possible, on a group of indicators, commonly referred to as a 'basket' of indicators.

The key performance indicators in this project are the number of incidents recorded by the CCTV operators for each individual camera and the usage of each camera during an incident.

The viewing and subsequent copying/seizure of recorded images by police can act as an indicator to support or refute the effectiveness of the scheme in obtaining meaningful evidence. However, it is difficult, if not impossible to ascertain from police records whether the images viewed have been used as evidence to obtain a conviction at court, assisted in any other clearance process or been used for intelligence purposes. Whilst officers complete a log when they receive copy DVDs/CDs/USBs, the audit trail is difficult to trace from this point and this is the case with most CCTV schemes.

4.7.1 Review of Footage

An appropriate support performance indicator is the number of reviews undertaken by the police and the number of evidence seized. The following table depicts the number of viewings made by the Police and the number of evidence provided to them:

	Number of Reviews	DVD/CD/USB issued
2017/2018	221	227
2018/2019	88	88
2019/2020	127	65
2020/2021	63	36
2021/2022	114	27

There was one subject access request received but processed as the incident was not captured on CCTV. There have been no third-party requests.

4.7.2 Complaints

A member of the public wishing to make a complaint about the system may do so through High Peaks Borough Council's complaint procedure. A copy of the complaint procedure is available by writing to:

The CCTV System Manager
High Peaks Borough Council
Town Hall
Market Place
Buxton
SK17 1AQ

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

A complaints procedure has been documented. A record of the number of complaints or enquiries received will be maintained together with an outline of the action taken.

During the period of evaluation there have been no recorded complaints concerning the schemes in question.

5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This camera evaluation report focuses on the 34 public space Closed Circuit Television surveillance cameras installed in the High Peaks area and monitored and recorded at a remote CCTV Control Room.

It is envisaged that this evaluation, in relation to the High Peaks CCTV scheme, will assist in complying with the requirements of the Information Commissioner's 'CCTV Code of Practice' based on legally enforceable legislation, British Standard 7958 and Biometrics and Surveillance Camera Commissioner's 'Surveillance Camera Code of Practice 2021.

Due to the reduction in resources available to undertake the analysis of crime and offences by the police, it has been necessary to use the crime mapping facility to obtain the statistics. It has therefore been impossible to provide a comparison with previous periods due to the different methodology used. The largest category of offences remains anti-social behaviour, however, it should be realized that this may cover incidents of playing football on the street to the use of verbal threats and abuse.

During 2017/18 there was an increase to 625 offences recorded. The most prominent occurrences in the locality of the cameras were for anti-social behaviour, these offences occur mainly in the Buxton area. During 2018/19 there was a decrease to 324 offences recorded. The most prominent occurrences in the locality of the cameras were for anti-social behaviour, these offences occur mainly in the Buxton area. During 2019/20 there was a decrease to 91 offences recorded. The most prominent occurrences in the locality of the cameras were for anti-social behaviour. The offences occur mainly in the Buxton area. During 2020/21 there was an increase to 343 offences recorded. The most prominent occurrences in the locality of the cameras were for anti-social behaviour. The offences occur mainly in the Buxton area. In 2021/22 there was a further increase to 476 offences recorded. The most prominent occurrences in the locality of the cameras were for anti-social behaviour. The offences occur mainly in the Buxton area.

During 2017/18, there was a decrease to 282 incidents recorded. During 2018/19, there was a decrease to 279 incidents recorded. During 2019/20 there was a decrease to 197 incidents recorded. During 2020/21 there was a further decrease to 65 incidents recorded. Missing Persons/Observations was the most prominent occurrence during the period under review. In 2021/22 there was a further decrease to 64 incidents recorded. Missing Persons/Observations remains the most prominent occurrence during the period under review.

Using a similar principle to that previously adopted with other Local Authorities all cameras registering half the average should be placed in the 'at risk' list for further investigation. During 2017/2018, there were 1110 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 33 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 13 cameras that were below half the average.

High Peaks Borough Council CCTV Evaluation Report
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

During 2018/2019, there were 971 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 28 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 13 cameras that were below half the average.

During 2019/2020, there were 441 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 13 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 11 cameras that were below half the average.

During 2020/2021, there were 303 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 10 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 8 cameras that were below half the average.

In 2021/2022, there were 432 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 13 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 9 cameras that were below half the average.

An appropriate support performance indicator is the number of reviews undertaken by the police and the number of media seized. During 2017/2018 there were 221 reviews undertaken by the police and this equated to a decrease of 30.5% over the previous period. 227 DVDs were issued to the Police compared to 154 the previous year. During 2018/2019, there were 88 reviews undertaken by the police and this equated to a decrease of 60.2% over the previous period. 88 DVDs were issued to the Police compared to 227 the previous year. During 2019/2020 there were 127 reviews undertaken by the police and this equated to a decrease of 51.9% over the previous period. 65 DVDs were issued to the Police compared to 88 the previous year. During 2020/2021 there were 63 reviews undertaken by the police and this equated to a decrease of 50.4% over the previous period. 36 DVDs were issued to the Police compared to 65 the previous year. In 2021/2022 there were 114 reviews undertaken by the police and this equates to an increase of 81% over the previous period. 27 DVDs were issued to the Police compared to 35 the previous year.

The analysis of the statistical information is merely an indication of a camera's performance and where appropriate further investigation should be undertaken prior to any decisions.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Further Investigations

Prior to any decisions there are further investigations to be undertaken on those cameras mentioned in the 'at risk' category and these fall into the following headings:

- a) Environmental – obstructions, lighting, location
- b) Technical – quality of images, transmission, equipment
- c) Operational – are cameras:
 - part of a group of cameras which provide continuity for
 - tracking, escape route
 - used for night time economy
 - essential for influencing the fear of crime
 - used for another purpose

- d) Consultation:
- CCTV control room management, Supervisors, Police
 - Public/Residents and businesses

Whilst the above list does not intend to be exclusive, it will assist in focusing on the additional considerations and investigation to be undertaken.

5.2.2 Options

Once further research has been concluded there should be a core number of cameras where decisions are necessary and the options may include the following:

- a) Improve environment
- b) Technical upgrade
- c) Increased monitoring (Technical or Human)
- d) Seek sponsorship of camera (either by local businesses or groups etc)
- e) Temporary disconnection (To ascertain effects on crime or public perceptions)
- f) Relocation of camera to 'Hot Spot'
- g) Decommission and utilize re-deployable cameras, if technically achievable
- h) Decommission and do not consider any of the above

Once again, the above list is not intended to be exclusive and there may be other options to consider.

De-Commissioning:

If the decision is made to de-commission cameras there needs to be a further process and this will include the following;

- When deciding which cameras to decommission consultation is important and should not be ignored, this can be achieved in a number of ways, including placing notices, posting leaflets and articles in local press explaining what is intended, why it is being considered and which cameras are under review. It is important to provide contact numbers for further information if required.
- Information must also be fed through to council members, neighbourhood managers/panels and forums for local consultation.

5.2.3 Impact assessment

The Information Commissioners CCTV Code of practice requires makes the following requirements:

“You should review regularly whether the use of CCTV continues to be justified. You will have to renew your notification yearly, so this would be an appropriate time to consider the ongoing use of CCTV

...there should be a periodic review (at least annually) of the systems effectiveness to ensure that it is still doing what it was intended to do. If it does not achieve its purpose, it should be stopped or modified."

Information Commissioners Code of Practice 2014

The purposes and scope of the scheme are detailed in Section four of this report and these include the prevention and detection of offences. Whilst it is not possible to make an assumption that the CCTV system is actually preventing offences it is a component part of the preventative package. To remove or modify the use of the CCTV system may also detract from a further identified purpose, this being to reduce the fear of crime. It is therefore recommended that at present the system is effective in achieving its purpose, however, there appears to be no current research available which indicates the perceptions of the public, residents and those working in the area covered by the cameras and it is recommended that this be addressed in future evaluations.

5.2.4 Future Evaluations

It is recommended that the High Peaks Borough Council's CCTV scheme be evaluated on an annual basis. This will ensure continued compliance with the British Standard, which is assessed annually. It will also provide compliance with legislation and the Surveillance Camera Codes, which Local Authorities must have regard to.