



HIGH PEAKS BOROUGH COUNCIL

Closed Circuit Television

Evaluation 2020/2021

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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 Information Commissioners CCTV Code of Practice published in 2014 and Surveillance Camera Codes of Practice 2013. 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.

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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.

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 result that the year now starts on 1st July and finishes on 30th June. The following information has been taken from the ONS website.

Figures on crime levels and trends for England and Wales based primarily on two sets of statistics: the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime data. The following information from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending June 2020 confirms:

The face-to-face Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) was suspended on 17 March 2020 because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. A telephone-operated version of the CSEW (TCSEW) was specifically designed to allow ONS to continue measuring crime during this period whilst face-to-face interviewing is not possible.

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Findings from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) estimated that there were approximately 11.5 million offences in the last 12 months in England and Wales; although not directly comparable, this was similar to levels estimated from the face-to-face Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in recent years.

Total police recorded crime decreased by 4% in England and Wales to approximately 5.8 million offences in the 12 months ending June 2020; police reported crime levels were relatively stable from July 2019 to March 2020 and the annual decrease was mainly driven by substantial falls during the April to June 2020 period, particularly in theft offences.

There were also falls in offences involving firearms (9% decrease) and knives or sharp instruments (1% decrease) across England and Wales; similarly, these falls were also driven by substantial decreases in the April to June 2020 period.

Police recorded crime data showed a 3% increase in violence against the person; this is the smallest annual increase since improvements to recording practices began to be implemented in 2014.

The overall number of homicides increased by 9%; this figure includes the Grays lorry incident with 39 homicide victims, if this incident is excluded, homicide showed a 3% increase overall.

Available data sources show there was an overall decrease in crime in the April to June 2020 quarter:

The number of victims of total TCSEW crime including fraud and computer misuse decreased by 19% in April to June 2020 compared with January to March 2020. Police recorded crime levels during the April to June 2020 period were much lower than April to June 2019, with 19% less crime including fraud and computer misuse.

Reductions were seen across many types of police recorded crime; in particular, theft offences and robbery fell in April to June 2020 by 43% and 47% respectively, compared with April to June 2019, reflecting the increase in time people spent at home during the lockdown period, a reduction in opportunities for theft in public spaces and the closure of the night-time economy.

This was also supported by TCSEW estimates of theft offences, which decreased by 30% in April to June 2020 compared with January to March 2020.

Offences involving knives or sharp instruments and firearms also saw reductions, with decreases of 21% and 23% respectively in April to June 2020, compared with April to June 2019. One exception was trends in drug offences, where levels rose by 30% in April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2019; this reflected increased police activity in pursuing these crimes.

Other findings from the TCSEW indicated that public perceptions of the police during this time were largely positive, with 9 in 10 adults satisfied with the way local police were responding to the pandemic.

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Police recording of drug offences increased sharply throughout the April to June period, reflecting proactive police activity as overall crime levels reduced. Anti-social behaviour incidents also increased. These include reported breaches of lockdown restrictions to the police.

Decreases in crime levels during the year ending June 2020 were mainly driven by changes in society after coronavirus lockdown restrictions were put in place. The most substantial reductions were seen in theft and robbery offences during the April to June quarter. There are indications that crime levels in June were moving back towards pre-lockdown levels.

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 79,534 total offences recorded in 2020 compared to 100,789 in 2019; a decrease of 21.1%. The following table shows the comparison categories of crime:

Category	2019	2020	+ / - %
Anti-Social Behaviour	29,848	39450	32.2%
Burglary	5,737	4338	-24.4%
Robbery	792	635	-19.8%
Vehicle crime	5,344	4387	-17.9%
Violence/Sexual	35,322	36376	3.0%
Shop Lifting	5,394	3925	-27.2%
Criminal Damage/Arson	9,176	8965	-2.3%
Other Theft	6,978	5448	-21.9%
Drugs	2,382	2626	10.2%
Bike Theft	958	922	-3.8%
Theft from a Person	745	476	-36.1%
Weapons	773	858	11.0%
Public Order	7,252	8500	17.2%
Other	1,967	2078	5.6%

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 2016/2017 to 2020/2021.

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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:

Location	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Buxton	165	2009	1714	1782
Hadfield & Tintwhistle	12	751	957	1080
Glossop	58	1283	1569	1621
Chapel & Chinley	18	509	646	1028
New Mills & Hayfield	25	641	667	960
Whaley Bridge	4	262	407	492
Total	282	5455	5960	6963

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					
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
ASB	228	265	167	40	139
Bike Theft	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	28	27	7	3	9
Criminal Damage	43	51	10	12	11
Drugs	9	5	1	0	7
Other Crime	2	6	3	0	9
Other Theft	156	174	92	3	12
Public Order	7	9	17	5	35
Possession of Weapons	0	6	0	0	4
Robbery	1	3	2	0	3
Shoplifting	0	0	0	8	32
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	6	15	4	2	5
Violence	61	64	21	17	77
Grand Total	541	625	324	91	343

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Chapel-en-le-Frith					
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
ASB	9	35	1	19	40
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	6	0	0	1
Criminal Damage	0	3	1	7	13
Drugs	3	0	0	0	2
Other Crime	1	1	0	2	8
Other Theft	0	36	1	2	6
Public Order	0	5	0	1	7
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	0	3	1
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	1	4	0	0	4
Violence	6	32	2	10	12
Grand Total	22	122	6	44	94

Glossop					
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
ASB	126	122	26	18	118
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	8	4	3	2	2
Criminal Damage	26	17	8	5	18
Drugs	8	6	0	1	4
Other Crime	4	3	0	1	20
Other Theft	25	63	29	2	10
Public Order	5	6	4	4	15
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	1	1
Robbery	2	0	1	1	1
Shoplifting	0	0	0	7	12
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	1	1
Vehicle Crime	6	5	1	2	6
Violence	47	31	28	21	79
Grand Total	257	257	100	66	288

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Hadfield					
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
ASB	11	39	14	1	1
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	3	1	0
Criminal Damage	3	12	4	1	1
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crime	0	2	1	1	2
Other Theft	6	7	8	0	3
Public Order	0	2	2	1	0
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	0	6	1	0	0
Violence	8	10	3	1	1
Grand Total	29	78	36	6	8

New Mills					
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
ASB	32	50	35	7	76
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	6	1	3	1	1
Criminal Damage	7	10	4	2	8
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crime	0	4	2	2	2
Other Theft	7	11	7	1	3
Public Order	2	1	1	0	20
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	0	2	6
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	2	7	2	2	1
Violence	9	10	14	10	24
Grand Total	65	95	68	27	141

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Whaley Bridge					
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
ASB	21	9	4	0	21
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	2	0	6	0	3
Criminal Damage	8	1	2	1	4
Drugs	0	0	0	0	1
Other Crime	0	0	0	0	3
Other Theft	8	2	1	0	1
Public Order	0	0	0	0	17
Possession of Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	1	1	0	3
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	3	4	2	0	3
Violence	6	4	1	0	14
Grand Total	48	21	17	1	71

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 2016/2017 to 2020/2021.

Total No. of Incidents	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Actual Incidents Monitored	101	226	101	108	65
Proactive (Monitoring) Events	105	67	105	89	52
Total	206	293	206	197	117

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.

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Location	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Buxton	123	165	130	107	37
Hadfield	9	12	9	8	4
Glossop/ Gamesley	53	58	63	44	17
Chapel	6	18	6	14	9
New Mills	12	25	18	13	3
Whaley Bridge	3	4	8	11	7
Total	206	282	279	197	77

4.6.4 Categories of Incident

The following tables depict the types of incidents for the 2016/2017 to 2020/2021 periods.

Location	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020./2021
Mispers/General Observations	74	92	87	59	26
Public Order	56	36	84	7	8
Theft	20	25	7	4	0
Criminal Damage	8	4	6	6	0
Suspicious Incidents	7	14	0	10	4
ASB	12	53	8	24	13
Drugs	12	14	3	2	1
Robbery	1	0	4	38	1
Burglary	3	13	4	5	1
Other	13	31	31	42	6
Assault	0	0	0	0	2
Traffic offences	0	0	0	0	3
Total	206	282	279	197	65

As can be seen by the above table, 'Missing Persons/Observations' and 'ASB' are the most recorded. The number of recorded incidents during 2020/2021 was 65 compared with 197 in 2019/2020.

4.6.5 Camera Usage

All systems must comply with the Information Commissioners 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.

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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	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
1	100	90	103	35	20
2	85	83	65	38	18
3	65	52	37	21	13
4	98	79	74	28	17
5	93	69	69	30	24
6	80	75	77	35	29
7	62	61	72	29	17
8	54	54	30	20	15
9	47	51	32	19	14
10	63	52	34	22	16
11	6	6	4	4	2
12	8	7	7	6	5
13	9	6	10	4	5
14	10	19	20	10	5
15	12	22	23	12	4
16	12	18	19	5	1
17	35	34	27	13	8
18	57	49	52	11	2
19	37	28	41	15	7
20	36	31	26	16	10
21	32	31	25	13	7
22	33	24	16	4	0
23	8	6	7	2	5
24	12	11	6	2	5
25	9	6	6	1	5
26	12	11	6	2	5

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27	12	9	5	1	5
28	7	14	7	8	7
29	7	14	6	6	6
30	6	15	6	6	6
31	0	0	0	0	3
34	7	22	21	6	3
35	2	5	4	0	1
36	46	55	34	17	13

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 2016/2017, there were 1162 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 34 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 17 cameras that were below half the average.

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.

In 2019/2020 there were 303 uses of the cameras and working on the parameters mentioned previously, with 3 cameras not working, this means that there was an average of 10 recorded incidents for each camera. Those cameras registering less than 5 incidents, this being half the average, were placed in the 'at risk' list for further investigation. The cameras placed in this list (including those not working) are as follows:

Cameras recording lower than average

Camera Number	Camera Number
11	22
15	31
16	34
18	35

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
2016/2017	318	154
2017/2018	221	227
2018/2019	88	88
2019/2020	127	65
2020/2021	63	36

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

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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 Commissioners CCTV Code of Practice based on legally enforceable legislation, British Standard 7958 and the Surveillance Camera Codes of Practice 2013.

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 2016/17 there was an increase to 962 offences recorded by the Police. The most prominent occurrences in the locality of the cameras were for anti-social behaviour, these offences occur mainly in the Buxton area. During 2017/18 there was an increase to 1198 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 551 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 235 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 2020/21 there was an increase to 68 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 2016/17, there was an increase to 935 incidents recorded by the operator. 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. In 2020/21 there was a further decrease to 65 incidents recorded. Missing Persons/Observations was 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 2016/2017, there were 1162 uses of the cameras, resulting in an average of 34 recorded incidents for each camera. There were 17 cameras that were below half the average.

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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.

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.

In 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.

An appropriate support performance indicator is the number of reviews undertaken by the police and the number of media seized. During 2016/2017, there were 318 reviews undertaken by the police and this equated to a decrease of 5.9% over the previous period. 154 DVDs were issued to the Police compared to 91 the previous year. 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. In 2020/2021 there were 63 reviews undertaken by the police and this equates to a decrease of 50.4% over the previous period. 36 DVDs were issued to the Police compared to 65 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.