



Report of The Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods Directorate

Meeting: Inner West Area Committee

Date: 23rd June 2009

Subject: CCTV (2008/2009) Annual Report – for Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV Service in Inner West Area Committee

Electoral Wards Affected:

Armley
Bramley & Stanningley

Ward Members consulted
(referred to in report)

Specific Implications For:

Equality and Diversity

Community Cohesion

Narrowing the Gap

Council
Function

Delegated Executive
Function available for Call
In

Delegated Executive
Function not available for
Call In Details set out in the
report

Executive Summary

This is an annual report prepared by Leeds City Council's Community Safety CCTV service that provides a monitoring service of public space surveillance cameras (i.e. fixed CCTV cameras in open spaces across Leeds), 24 hour per day, 365 day per year. The service also provides two mobile CCTV vans for deployment within communities across Leeds.

The purpose of public space CCTV is to reduce crime and the fear of crime by facilitating in the apprehension and prosecution of offenders and assisting in the prevention and detection of crime committed in public areas in Leeds. It is a Public Safety 'tool' which is extremely popular among the public of Leeds.

1.0 Introduction & purpose of report

- 1.1 This report sets out to highlight the services provided by Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV to demonstrate the effectiveness of the service in reducing the fear of crime and facilitating the apprehension and detection of offenders in areas covered by both mobile and fixed CCTV cameras.
- 1.2 The two mobile CCTV units are deployed in conjunction with the police and other council enforcement services in relevant 'hot spots' throughout Leeds area. They are regarded as an invaluable tool in the prevention and detection of crime.

2.0 Background

2.1 Service Description

- 2.1.1 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV is currently in a transition period of moving into new premises and upgrading the current analogue video recording system to a new state of the art digital recording system.
- 2.1.2 A suitable site has been identified and work is being undertaken in procuring a bespoke digital CCTV recording system.
- 2.1.3 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV work in partnership with council enforcement departments, emergency planning, Urban Traffic Control (UTC) and police.
- 2.1.4 Approval has been given to expand existing partnerships to include the Leeds Passenger Transport Executive (Trading as METRO) and negotiations are at an advanced stage for METRO to share the new CCTV control room. METRO already monitor over 300 CCTV cameras throughout West Yorkshire at rail and bus stations and the partnership will provide an opportunity for cost savings.
- 2.1.5 Public CCTV in Leeds is strictly controlled by a Code of Practice and operating procedures to comply with the following legislation:
 - 1. The 'Data Protection Act'
 - 2. Human Rights legislation
 - 3. Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA)
 - 4. The Private Security Industry Act 2001.
- 2.1.6 The Private Security Industry Act ensures that all CCTV staff are security vetted, trained and licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA)
- 2.1.7 Leeds was the first local authority to receive accreditation to operate and listen to the police national digital communication system (radio) known as Airwave, which has proven to be an effective tool. It enables CCTV operators to record valuable evidence at incidents prior to police arrival and direct the police to suspects.

- 2.1.8 CCTV work closely with council enforcement and emergency planning departments and the police to tackle crime and anti social behaviour in 'hot spot' areas and provides valuable and irrefutable evidence to support the prosecution of offenders.
- 2.1.9 The CCTV control room is also equipped with Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), an excellent criminal intelligence tool when it is used with CCTV to obtain evidence and intelligence about criminal activities throughout the city.
- 2.1.10 Two mobile CCTV vans equipped with ANPR and police radios are deployed in conjunction with the police into 'hot spot' areas that are not covered by fixed CCTV cameras.

2.2 Description of Delegated Function / Enhanced role

- 2.2.1 CCTV provides reassurance to the public and helps reduce crime, the fear of crime and assist in detecting crime in areas covered by CCTV. .
- 2.2.2 The service works in partnership with the police and other council services to target crime and anti social behaviour. They also work closely with Area Management, Divisional Community Safety Partnerships (DCSPs) and Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) on multi-agency operations.
- 2.2.3 30 CCTV operators monitor over 300 cameras across Leeds with a further 4 mobile CCTV operators making a total of 34, to carry out the 24/7 operations every day of the year.
- 2.2.4 The police provide dedicated CCTV liaison officers to support each of the three police divisions and other law enforcement agencies in Leeds. The liaison officers have the responsibility for viewing images of crime and public disorder for evidential purposes.
- 2.2.5 Other relevant council departments have dedicated CCTV liaison officers to obtain CCTV evidence to support council prosecutions.
- 2.2.6 Currently there are 244 council owned public space surveillance CCTV cameras and in addition operators have access to 70 UTC CCTV cameras through an existing partnership agreement. There is likewise a reciprocal agreement allowing them access the public space CCTV cameras.
- 2.2.7 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV contributes to many partnership led initiatives e.g. NPT activity, ANPR operations, ASBU activity etc. CCTV contributes to the overall crime reduction and reassurance agenda at area level through Divisional Community Safety Partnerships (DCSP) and information on CCTV activity is available through Area Community Safety Co-ordinators and Area Management.
- 2.2.8 The service produces a weekly CCTV report which is sent to Ward Members, Enforcement, ASBU, Area Management and West Yorkshire Police.

2.3 Role and Responsibilities of the Area Committee

- 2.3.1 Public Space surveillance CCTV has to comply with various legal issues as previously outlined within the report such as Human Rights Legislation, Data Protection Act, RIPA and all CCTV operators must be Security Industry Authority (SIA) security vetted, trained and licensed to operate the cameras. All operators must also comply with the Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV Codes of Practice.
- 2.3.2 Area Committees, where appropriate, have approved and financed successful installation of public space surveillance CCTV cameras. The installation of such cameras can never be considered a stand alone option in the fight against crime and they must be considered as part of a local strategy to address crime and disorder and allaying the fear of crime. The installation of CCTV systems is a long term investment which requires continued financial support (revenue).
- 2.3.3 Where Area Committees have provided revenue funding for specific CCTV cameras the amount of funding for the provision of such cameras has now changed. Previously Area Committees funded the full revenue cost of monitoring and maintenance of the cameras, that funding has now been amended so that Area Committees only provide 50% of such funding. The full revenue cost (where applicable) of the provision of BT circuits will still be funded by Area Committees.
- 2.3.4 The change in the funding of the monitoring and maintenance of public space surveillance CCTV cameras means that for future installations Area Committees will have to seek other partners in sharing the revenue costs, as Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV do not have any budget to jointly fund any future installations.
- 2.3.5 Area Committees may wish to consider developing or enhancing CCTV coverage in specific areas to tackle crime and disorder, providing that the full financial support (both capital and revenue) to fund such projects if deemed appropriate to do so.
- 2.3.6 Area Committees may wish to consider influencing the deployment of the mobile CCTV vans in specific highlighted 'hot spot' areas. This can be addressed via the Area Community Safety Co-Ordinators relevant Neighbourhood Policing Team Inspector, other council departments, and Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV Management.
- 2.3.7 Area Committees will, through area management, be able to access information about any proposed joint operations in advance and may wish to advise on specific issues they wish to see tackled during the operations.

2.4 Contributing to Delivery of the Leeds Strategic Plan Targets and Outcomes

- 2.4.1 The service is contributing to the delivery of Leeds Strategic Plan via
1. Council Business Plan 2008-2011
 2. Area Delivery Plans
 3. Safer Leeds Annual Plan
 4. Divisional Community Safety Partnership Plans
 5. Safer Leeds Service Plan
 6. Crime & Disorder Act 1998
- 2.4.2 The service contributes to the delivery of other council departmental strategic plans such as ASBU, Enforcement, Peace and Emergency Planning, Land Drainage, Licensing, Security Services, Planning Department, Highways, ALMO's and Area Management.
- 2.4.3 The service has links to other public sector partner services such as the 'Safer Leeds' Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Executive Board and the Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber (GOYH).
- 2.4.4 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV have CCTV links to METRO, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield and Calderdale local authorities and share images with Urban Traffic Control, Land Drainage and Peace & Emergency Planning.

3.0 The Service at Area Committee level

3.1 Area Profile of the Service

- 3.1.1 The CCTV control room has been security accredited to utilise the police digital communication system known as Airwave. The ability to listen and react to police radio transmissions has proved to be effective in the fight against crime. This facility allows operators to react quickly to record images where cameras are located and this assists the police and other council departments in obtaining relevant evidence in all areas including identified 'hot spots' as an example in relation to crime, enforcement and anti social behaviour issues.
- 3.1.2 Within the CCTV control room additional police equipment is housed regarding Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) which is an excellent criminal intelligence tool.
- 3.1.3 Within the Inner West Committee areas there are currently only 4 public space surveillance CCTV cameras:

Camera Location	Ward
Branch Rd	Armley
Theaker Lane	Armley
Carr Croft	Armley
Armley Ridge Road	Armley

3.2 Area based Service Priorities and contributions to the Area Committee's Area Delivery Plan for 2009 / 2010

3.2.1 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV camera operators have the ability to respond to any incidents that the police are attending as a result of monitoring the police digital communications system (Airwave). This allows evidence to be obtained as the incident is ongoing. This is reacting to 'hot spots' using the police communications system.

3.2.2 There is also the ability to monitor identified 'hot spots' by selecting appropriate cameras in such areas seeking relevant evidence of known or suspected incidents of crime.

3.2.3 'Hot spots' are identified via various formats;

- Crime Reduction Partnerships
- Residents Groups
- Community Groups
- Tasking meetings
- Vehicle Crime Sub Group
- Drugs and Robbery Sub Group
- Robbery Analysis Group
- Transit Robberies Group
- Acquisitive Serious Crime Group
- Information provided to elected councillors

3.2.4 All incidents involving arrests or incidents of special interest are circulated on a weekly basis to all relevant partners and interested parties, to inform them of activity in their specific area and emerging 'hot spots'.

3.2.5 Partners provide information to Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV to enable them to proactively monitor known 'hot spots' and places of significant interest, thus securing mutual objectives.

3.3 Customer and community engagement

3.3.1 Strong partnership working underpins the activity of the Safer Leeds Partnership in making Leeds a safer place to live and work. Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV is actively involved with all partners (internal and external) in 'Operation Champion'.

- 3.3.2 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV control room is situated in a secure environment and cannot actively engage directly with the community at its workplace; however the mobile CCTV vans are deployed at partnership community events (including the annual 'Face the People' event).
- 3.3.3 Communities place an active role in influencing the installation of CCTV cameras and the deployment of the mobile CCTV vans through partnership meetings, residents groups, Neighbourhood Policing Team meetings or by speaking directly to Councillors.
- 3.3.4 When seeking to fund a new CCTV installation or additional cameras, community consultation is undertaken to support the process. CCTV must be regarded as part of an overall strategy in the prevention and detection of crime and allaying the fear of. It cannot be used as a stand alone tool, but one that complements activity of other agencies and the police.
- 3.3.5 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV Codes of Practice have been approved by the council Legal Services and are reviewed annually. They provide a legal framework for third parties and individuals to make subject access requests of recorded images.

4.0 Performance Management and Reporting

4.1 Baseline Position and key targets for the Service

- 4.1.1 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV supports the aim of the 'Safer Leeds' Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership which is 'To secure sustainable reductions in crime and disorder and address the fear of crime in Leeds.'
- 4.1.2 As a department we are committed in working within the national framework to deliver improvements and change at a local level via:
- Effective Leadership
 - Visible and constructive accountability
 - Intelligence-led business processes
 - Effective and response delivery structure
 - Engagement with the communities and
 - Staff having appropriate skills and knowledge
- 4.1.3 'Safer Leeds' has a statutory duty to produce a partnership plan which is aligned with other planning cycles such as the Leeds Area Agreement which supports the delivery of Public Service Agreements (PSA's) relating to crime reduction, community safety and substance misuse.

- 4.1.4 The Leeds Strategic Plan (LSP) 08 – 11 / Council Business Plan highlight the need for 'reduced crime and fear of crime through prevention, detection, offender management and changed behaviour.
- 4.1.5 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV contributes to these plans by providing evidenced based information to partners about the scale and nature of crime, disorder and harm drugs and alcohol abuse working towards:
1. Creating safer environments by tackling crime
 2. Improving lives by reducing the harm caused by substance misuse
 3. Supporting victims and reducing the risk of victimisation
 4. Reducing offending and managing offending behaviour
 5. Improving community confidence and public satisfaction
- 4.1.6 All incidents involving arrests or incidents of special interest are circulated on a weekly basis to all relevant partners,
- 4.1.7 CCTV is a front line service which supports partners by providing evidence to support their own performance indicators. A weekly CCTV incident reports is provided to partners and interested parties to inform them of activity and emerging 'hot spots'.

Other Outcomes for the Area Committee area

- 4.2.1 CCTV is used on a daily basis to reduce crime and the fear of crime by facilitating in the apprehension and prosecution of offenders and assisting in the prevention and detection of crime committed in public areas in Leeds. CCTV Operators receive daily intelligence briefings about highlighted areas of concern and emerging 'hot spots'.
- 4.2.2 Mobile CCTV vans are deployed throughout the city on a daily basis working alongside Neighbourhood Policing Teams in 'hot spots' and other areas of interest in areas where there is no CCTV coverage.

4.3 Reporting Arrangements

- 4.3.1 The service provides weekly reports to all relevant partners and an annual report is provided to all Area Committees.
- 4.3.2 Area Committee members are able to influence the deployment of the mobile CCTV vans within the community through their Local Area Community Safety Co-Ordinators and Neighbourhood Policing Team Inspectors. Local Area Community Safety Co-Ordinators and Neighbourhood Policing Inspectors are responsible for deployment of the mobile CCTV vans within their area.

5.0 Programme of Activities 2009 / 2010

Period /Year	Description	Role of Area Committee
Quarter 1	Deployment of mobile CCTV vans.	To be informed of deployment by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator and Local NPT.
	Gathering evidence of crime and anti social behaviour in 'hot spot' areas not covered by CCTV cameras.	To be updated by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator's and NPT Inspectors.
Quarter 2	Deployment of mobile CCTV vans.	To be informed of deployment by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator and Local NPT.
	Gathering evidence of crime and anti social behaviour in 'hot spot' areas not covered by CCTV cameras.	To be updated by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator's and NPT Inspectors.
Quarter 3	Deployment of mobile CCTV vans.	To be informed of deployment by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator and Local NPT.
	Gathering evidence of crime and anti social behaviour in 'hot spot' areas not covered by CCTV cameras.	To be updated by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator's and NPT Inspectors.
Quarter 4	Deployment of mobile CCTV vans.	To be informed of deployment by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator and Local NPT.
	Gathering evidence of crime and anti social behaviour in 'hot spot' areas not covered by CCTV cameras.	To be updated by Area Community Safety Co-ordinator's and NPT Inspectors.

6.0 Implications for Council Policy and Governance

6.1 The proposals outlined within this report have no implications on Council Policy as the proposals are in accordance with agreements and existing policies.

7.0 Legal and Resource Implications

7.1 As previously mentioned within the report, Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV is strictly controlled by a Code of Practice outlining the operating procedures in accordance with relevant legislation.

7.2 Legislation that the department has to conform to:

1. 'Data Protection Act'
2. Human Rights legislation
3. Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA)
4. The Private Security Industry Act 2001.

8.0 Equality Considerations

8.1 Access to members of the public into the CCTV control room is not allowed on security reasons.

8.2 The Service Plan plays a key role in contributing to the delivery of the Equality and Diversity Strategy, the Community Cohesion Action Plan, and meeting the requirements in order to achieve Level 4 of the Equality Standard.

8.3 An internal staff equality action group was established with the Community Safety department in January 2008 to ensure equality issues are embedded with all activities. Equality and diversity is championed within the CCTV service by the CCTV Co-ordinator who is also a member of Staff Action Working Group (SWAG).

8.4 Equality, Diversity and Cohesion considerations are integrated into the mainstream planning and monitoring process – actions and objectives with equality, diversity and cohesion dimension are highlighted within the service plan. Colleagues responsible for the delivery of specific equality actions within the plan are required to maintain an overview of progress and report back as part of the Service Planning monitoring process.

9.0 Any Other Considerations

9.1 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV services are strictly controlled under the Data Protection Act for the purpose of crime prevention, detection and allaying the fear of crime including environmental crime and cannot be used for any other purpose. The service acts as the council CCTV single point of contact for all matters pertaining to CCTV and all enquiries are directed to the CCTV Coordinator.

- 9.2 CCTV is an emotive issue; however the public of Leeds, on the whole, are supportive of the Council's use of this technology to reduce crime and the fear of crime. The cameras have a proven track record as a key strategy in crime prevention and detection and allaying the fear of crime.
- 9.3 The cost of a single CCTV camera system costs in the region of £22,500 (Capital) and on average continuous annual revenue costs are £4,500 per year. Annual revenue costs cover the cost of the BT line rental, electrics, monitoring and maintenance of the system, but do not include any insurance for damage to the system e.g. motor vehicle collision or vandalism. Costs for each additional camera are the same as the installation cost of a single camera.

10.0 Conclusions

- 10.1 Community CCTV is a vital component of any crime prevention or reduction strategy. There have been a number reviews into the impact of CCTV covering issues such as displacement and whether it assists in the detection of crime and apprehension of offenders. The evidence from such reviews varies depending on where and how it is used, the type of crime committed and quality of the images captured by the camera. However overall they support the use of CCTV.
- 10.2 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV provides very high quality that are of evidential value and it has long been recognised as a centre of best practice within the field of Public Space Surveillance CCTV.
- 10.3 During 2006/2007 it provided vital evidence which led to over 3,000 arrests for offences ranging from anti social behaviour to murder and during the period from April 2008 to March 2009 it has provided evidence leading to 3,033 arrests throughout the Leeds.
- 10.4 The mobile vans have been involved in various joint multi agency operations and initiatives with the police and other enforcement agencies. These have led to the arrest of 152 people, 2323 intelligence person stop checks and 375 vehicle stop checks throughout the Leeds Area.
- 10.5 There has been no formal evaluation of the Leeds City Council Community Safety Public CCTV System; however an indication of how popular the system is can be measured by the number of compliments received each month during the past year. There has been a total of 20 letter compliments recorded for the service during the past 12 months.
- 10.6 At the annual 'Face the People' event conducted by the 'Safer Leeds' Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership involving a range of high school students aged between 11 and 16 years revealed that the three major factors that made them feel safe in their neighbourhood was:
- 1) Uniform police patrols
 - 2) CCTV

3) Neighbourhood Watch

- 10.7 People have different views on public surveillance, but overall CCTV is popular with the public and there is an insatiable demand for CCTV in Leeds. The public have grown to accept CCTV as part of their daily lives and its removal would likely cause a public and political backlash because it provides them reassurance and makes them feel safe.
- 10.8 During early 2008 it was decided to remove a private funded CCTV scheme from a Business Park in the Leeds 11 area because of the lack of financial contribution from the businesses.
- 10.9 Prior to the cameras being installed there were high levels of crime and immediately after installation crime dropped significantly. On removal of the system, crime again increased significantly by a massive 65% within 3 months. This has led to the commissioning of a consultants report to look at replacing the CCTV on the estate.
- Crime figures rose by 65%
 - May & June 2008 significantly higher
 - Burglary Other and theft offences increased
 - 11 of the 16 streets experienced a rise in recorded crime.
- 10.10 Area Committees are able to influence how CCTV as part of an overall crime prevention and reduction strategy is used within their area. They can ensure that the mobile CCTV vans are deployed to known crime and anti social behaviour 'hot spots'. The local Area Community Safety Co-ordinators and the NPT Inspectors will on request of Area Committees make representation to tasking groups to ensure their wishes are taken into account.
- 10.11 Area Committees may wish to ensure that appropriate reporting mechanisms are in place to highlight 'hot spots' within the community to local NPTs. The NPTs also need to ensure that there is a reciprocal line of communication back to the Area Committees and other council departments such as ASBU and enforcement services to ensure that CCTV both fixed and mobile, are effectively used.
- 10.12 Committee members can influence the installation of additional CCTV cameras in appropriate 'hot spot' crime areas if appropriate, subject to funds being made available.

11.0 Recommendations

- 11.1 The Area Committee is asked to:
- a) Note the report and make any comments
 - b) Request the deployment of mobile CCTV to areas of concern via local Tasking Groups and Neighbourhood Policing Teams
 - c) Receive further update reports 6 monthly.

Background Papers

None

12.0 Appendix 1

12.1 Financial Cost breakdown for Inner West Area Committee

12.1.1 Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV have previously charged Area Committees who have agreed to fund the installation of public space surveillance CCTV cameras for monitoring, maintenance, power and BT supply to cameras.

12.1.2 There has now been a review of the charges to be levied by Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV.

12.1.3 Previously the revenue charges which were made related to the provision of a fibre network (BT), provision of power (YEDL), monitoring and maintenance of the CCTV camera system.

12.1.4 The charges levied related to the Service Level Agreement between the Area Committee and Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV.

12.1.5 As an example some Area Committees when cameras have been installed signed a contract with BT themselves rather than be recharged the cost of this by Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV where appropriate. In other instances some Area Committees do not have any such contract and that charge is re-charged on an annual basis. This charging process has not changed.

12.1.6 No charge will now be made in relation to the power supply of cameras.

12.1.7 The charge which will now be made in relation to the monitoring of the CCTV cameras will be reduced by 50% (previously this was £1,000 per camera location and this has now been reduced to £500 per camera location).

12.1.8 The charge for the maintenance of the cameras will also be reduced by 50% the same as the charge for monitoring of cameras (previously this was £1,000 per camera location and this also has now been reduced to £500 per camera location).

12.1.9 Annual revenue costs however do not include any insurance to cover the cost of damage to the camera system as a result of a collision by a motor vehicle or vandalism. There are no known charges.

13.0 APPENDIX 2

13.1 Legal Implications regarding public space surveillance CCTV

13.1.1 Until 1 March 2000 there was no statutory governance of CCTV surveillance of public areas when the Data Protection Act 1998 came into force. The act provides clear standards for the processing, storage and access of images of individuals caught by CCTV cameras.

13.1.2 The standards are based on the following eight Data Protection Principles that specify data must be;

- fairly and lawfully processed;
- processed for limited purposes and not in any manner incompatible with those purposes;
- adequate, relevant and not excessive;
- accurate;
- not kept for longer than is necessary
- processed in accordance with individuals' rights;
- secure;
- not transferred to countries without adequate protection

13.1.3 The Information Commissioner has the power to issue Enforcement Notices where there has been a breach of one or more of the Data Protection Principles. An Enforcement Notice would set out the remedial action that the Commissioner requires to ensure future compliance with the requirements of the Act. In the case of CCTV, the Information Commissioner takes into account the extent to which the users of such surveillance equipment have complied with the CCTV Code of Practice (see below) when determining whether they have met their legal obligations.

13.1.4 The CCTV images at Leeds City Council Community Safety CCTV are retained for 31 days in line with Data Protection Act legislation. Therefore, this is the period of time that stored images can be viewed by partners for evidential purposes for the prevention and detection of crime. All requests to view CCTV images are auditable to show compliance with Data Protection and Human Rights legislation and the strict Codes of Practice adopted by the service.

13.1.5 The Human Rights Act 1998 highlights that surveillance systems are subject to strict statutory controls and any images that do not comply with those controls could lead to them been excluded as evidence in a court of law.