East Staffordshire Borough Council

Closed Circuit Television

Evaluation 2020

CONTENTS

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. East Staffordshire Borough Council commissioned Plass Solutions Ltd to undertake an independent evaluation of the East Staffordshire 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 53 cameras (6 of which are not owned but monitored only by East Staffordshire Borough Council) 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 East Staffordshire Borough Council who is responsible for the management, administration and security of the system. East Staffordshire Borough Council 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:

<div align="center">

Head of Services
East Staffordshire Borough Council
The Town Hall
Burton upon Trent
Staffordshire
DE14 2EB

</div>

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 East Staffordshire Borough Council's approved contractor's 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.

The Mission Statement is:

"To promote public confidence by developing a safe and secure environment for the benefit of those employed, visiting or using the facilities of the area covered by East Staffordshire Borough Council's CCTV system".

3.0   THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

3.1   Purposes of the scheme

The following are the objectives for which the East Staffordshire Borough Council CCTV system was established:

a) reduce fear of crime

b) deter and prevent crime

c) assist in maintenance of public order and reduce offences involving vandalism and nuisance

d) provide assistance with issues relating to public safety and health

e) provide assistance to the public in emergency situations

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.

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

East Staffordshire 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 East Staffordshire Borough Council's approved Contractor'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 scheme is registered with the Information Commissioner. The registration numbers are Z5706070 and Z5897556. The scheme will be managed in accordance with the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018, Human Rights Act 1998 and all other relevant legislation and guidelines including the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice.

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. As a further requirement of the above Act all operators are licensed by the Security Industry Authority.

3.5   Operation of the scheme

The system is operated in accordance with a recognized Code of Practice and Procedural Manual.

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 has been undertaken on 3rd September 2021 prior to this evaluation report which considered the following:

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 2020 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.

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

The Information Commissioner confirms the cost should be free of charge. However, East Staffordshire Borough Council and/or West Midlands Combined Authority may charge reasonable fees when responding to manifestly unfounded or excessive requests. There were no Subject Access Requests received and processed in 2020.

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 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.

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.

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   Staffordshire 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 105,336 total offences recorded in 2020 compared to 109,595 in 2019; a decrease of 3.9%. The following table shows the comparison categories of crime:

Category	2019	2020	+ / - %
Anti-Social Behaviour	33,525	31,788	-5.2%
Burglary	4,537	4,036	-11%
Robbery	788	659	-16.4%
Vehicle crime	5,337	4,349	-18.5%
Violence/Sexual	31,145	34,867	12%
Shop Lifting	7,432	4,731	-36.3%
Criminal Damage/Arson	9,596	9,038	-5.8%
Other Theft	7,689	6,457	-16%
Drugs	1,892	1,656	-12,5%
Bike Theft	838	786	-6.2%
Theft from a Person	601	316	-47.4%
Weapons	686	588	-14.3%
Public Order	3,853	4,555	18.2%
Other	1,676	1,510	-9.9%

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 Burton on Trent and Uttoxeter for 2016, 2019 and 2020. The analysis for 2017 and 2018 did not take place.

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 East Staffordshire Borough Council's cameras are situated. Data is recorded by boundary areas. Therefore, the areas of Burton Town & Uxbridge, Winshall & Stapenhill and Uttoxeter Town are included in the figures below. The categories have also changed with the addition of bike theft, possession of weapons and theft from a person:

Burton on Trent				
	2016	**2019**	**2020**	**% Change**
ASB	268	1262	1047	-17%
Bike Theft	N/A	105	71	-32%
Burglary	21	164	126	-23%
Criminal Damage	67	310	284	-8%
Drugs	15	93	73	-22%
Other Crime	9	63	43	-32%
Other Theft	157	233	207	-11%
Public Order	39	178	157	-12%
Possession of Weapons	N/A	26	18	-31%
Robbery	5	25	31	+24%
Shoplifting	319	297	190	-36%
Theft from a Person	N/A	36	12	-67%
Vehicle Crime	15	208	97	-53%
Violence	233	1069	1232	+15%
Grand Total	**1148**	**4069**	**3588**	**-12%**

Uttoxeter				
	2016	**2019**	**2020**	**% Change**
ASB	148	266	149	-44%
Bike Theft	N/A	2	0	-100%
Burglary	13	28	17	-39%
Criminal Damage	34	60	38	-37%
Drugs	2	8	18	+125%
Other Crime	4	6	7	+17%
Other Theft	26	46	33	-28%
Public Order	4	16	18	+13%
Possession of Weapons	N/A	3	4	+33%
Robbery	2	2	1	-50%
Shoplifting	32	36	55	+53%
Theft from a Person	N/A	6	1	-83%
Vehicle Crime	11	29	16	-45%
Violence	62	188	144	-23%
Grand Total	**338**	**696**	**501**	**-28%**

The most prominent type of offences committed in the areas where the cameras are installed remains anti-social behaviour for Uttoxeter but has changed from anti-social behaviour to violence in Burton; although it also second in Uttoxeter. 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

The following table depicts the number of recorded incidents captured by the operators using the cameras for the 2016, 2019 and 2020 periods. This should be regarded as a key indicator to the performance of both the operator and cameras; however, the following data needs to be considered with some caution.

	Total 2016	Total 2019	Total 2020
ASB	0	25	8
Alcohol related	67	13	4
Assault	0	0	10
Attempted Suicide	0	1	1
Attempted Theft	0	1	1
Bike Theft	0	7	0
Burglary	0	1	5
Criminal Damage & Arson	6	3	6
Disturbance	91	0	0
Domestic	0	3	0
Drugs	22	8	4
Dui Or Suspicion	6	0	0
Graffiti	0	0	2
Indecent Exposure	0	1	0
Medical	0	2	1
Missing Person	69	0	0
Nuisance Youths	150	0	0
Police Request	0	23	0
Public Order	0	39	34
Observations	210	0	0
Offensive Weapons	5	1	9
Other	238	4	0
Police Request	0	0	17
Racial	0	4	0
Road Traffic Collision	0	2	8
Robbery	1	6	1
Rough Sleeper	0	0	1

Serious Incident	0	1	2
Sexual Assault	0	0	1
Suspicious Behaviour	126	3	7
Theft	39	1	0
Traffic	11	0	0
Trespass	0	0	1
Violence	91	21	0
Grand Total	**1132**	**170**	**123**

As can be seen by the above table, 'Public Order' and 'Assault' are the most recorded. The number of recorded incidents during 2020 was 123, compared with 170 in 2019.

4.6.3   Registration of systems with the Information Commissioner

The CCTV schemes monitored in the CCTV Control Room are covered by the East Staffordshire Borough Council's and the West Midlands Combined Authority's registrations with the Information Commissioner for the use of Closed Circuit Television, for the following purposes:

Crime prevention and prosecution of offenders including the use of CCTV:

East Staffordshire Borough Council - Date Registered: 05 September 2001; Registration Expires: 4th September 2022.

West Midlands Combined Authority – Date Registered: 17 October 2001; Registration Expires: 16 October 2022.

Further details are available on the Information Commissioners website under registration number Z5706070 and Z5897556.

4.6.4   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.

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 51 cameras installed within Burton on Trent and Uttoxeter. All cameras are monitored by the approved CCTV control room.

During 2016 the cameras were used on 2055 occasions. This equated to an average of 33 usages per camera. During 2019 the cameras were used on 212 occasions. This equated to an average of 4 usages per camera. During 2020 the cameras were used on 124 occasions. This equates to an average of 2 usages per camera.

Taking the above averages for each camera system and using a similar principle to that previously adopted with other Local Authorities, all cameras registering lower than 1 incident, this being half the average for each location, will fall into the category of being 'at risk'.

During 2016, there were 29 cameras which fell below the above criteria. During 2019, there were 22 cameras which fell below the above criteria. In 2020, there were 15 cameras which fell below the above criteria.

It should be noted that further investigations into the performance of cameras and continued availability will need to be assessed, especially if those cameras have been faulty for extended periods.

This analysis does not mean that the 'at risk cameras' should automatically be de-commissioned, as further investigation should be made. A formal process is required in order to ensure that all avenues, such as consultation, cost implications etcetera are undertaken prior to any decisions, as this will avoid problems that have previously been experienced by other Local Authorities. A list of all cameras and usages can be found in Appendix 'A' of this report.

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 DVD's/CD's/USBs, the audit trail is difficult to trace from this point and this is the case with most CCTV schemes.

During 2016, there were 118 reviews by the Police, resulting in 118 CD/DVDs issued to the Police with an outcome of 93 arrests. During 2019, this had decreased to 46, resulting in 44 CD/DVDs issued to the Police. CD/DVDs issued to third party requests was 1 and 1 subject access request. In 2020, the requests from Police increased to 66, resulting in 22 CD/DVDs/USBs/hard drives issued to the Police. Requests from third parties was 1, but no CD/DVD/USBs were issued. Generally, it would appear to indicate that the Police are finding the CCTV systems useful and this is a positive support indicator.

4.8   Complaints

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

<div align="center">

Head of Services
East Staffordshire Borough Council
The Town Hall
Burton upon Trent
Staffordshire
DE14 2EB

</div>

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

The evaluation subject of this report, focuses on the public space Closed Circuit Television surveillance cameras installed, owned, managed and operated by East Staffordshire Borough Council.

During 2016 there were 1148 crimes/offences recorded by the police for the area covered by the Burton on Trent CCTV system and in the same period there were 338 offences committed in the Uttoxeter CCTV areas. The most prominent type of offence committed in these areas was for anti-social behaviour.

During 2019 there were 4069 crimes/offences recorded by the police for the area covered by the Burton on Trent CCTV system and in the same period there were 696 offences committed in the Uttoxeter CCTV areas. The most prominent type of offence committed in these areas was again anti-social behaviour.

In 2020 there were 3588 crimes/offences recorded by the police for the area covered by the Burton on Trent CCTV system (decrease of 12%) and in the same period there were 501 offences committed in the Uttoxeter CCTV areas (decrease of 28%. The most prominent type of offence committed in the Burton on Trent was Violence and in Uttoxeter anti-social behaviour; but close behind was Violence.

As an important part of the process, an analysis was undertaken of the number and type of incidents captured by the surveillance system, this being viewed as the key performance indicator for each of the cameras.

During 2019 there were 170 incidents recorded by the CCTV operators. The most recorded incident was 'Public Order' and 'ASB' are the most recorded. In 2020, there were 123 incidents recorded by the CCTV operators. The most recorded incident was 'Public Order' and 'Assault' are the most recorded.

It is necessary to be able to justify the existence of each camera which forms part of the CCTV scheme and the only measurement, is when it has been used during an incident. It should be explained that when monitoring of an incident, it is normal practice to use a number of cameras and therefore the analysis will have no resemblance to the actual number of incidents. However, it will provide an indication of the usefulness of each camera to the overall system when dealing with incidents.

During 2019 the cameras were used on 212 occasions. This equated to an average of 4 usages per camera. In 2020, the cameras were used on 124 occasions. This equates to an average of 2 usages per camera.

It should be stated that accuracy depends upon the CCTV operator activating the incident software immediately so that cameras are automatically ascribed to the incident. This occurs rarely as it is difficult to concentrate on completing the software fields and remain observant at the same time, so details of the cameras are usually entered retrospectively.

Taking the above averages for each camera system and using a similar principle to that previously adopted with other Local Authorities, all cameras registering lower than 1 incident, this being half the average for each location, will fall into the category of being 'at risk'.

During 2016 there were 29 cameras which fell below the above criteria. During 2019 there were 22 cameras which fell below the above criteria. In 2020, there were 15 cameras which fell below the above criteria.

Whilst it is not possible to make an assumption that the CCTV system is effective, 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 a recommendation that the East Staffordshire Borough Council CCTV systems continue to be evaluated on an annual basis. This will ensure future compliance with the Surveillance Camera Commissioner's Code of Practice, it will also provide compliance with legislation and ensure continuous measurement of fluctuations and monitoring for any emergence of life cycles, which could cause a decline in the initiative.

5.2   Further Investigations

As stated, prior to any decisions there are further investigations to be undertaken on those cameras identified as 'at risk'. These will include the following:

a) Environmental – obstructions, lighting, location

b) Technical – quality of images, transmission, equipment

c) Operational – are cameras

d) part of a group of cameras which provide continuity for
   - tracking, escape route
   - essential for influencing the fear of crime, security of staff and
   - customers
   - used for another purpose

e) Consultation
   - CCTV control room operators/management
   - Police
   - Station managers
   - 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.

5.3   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 e.g. prune trees, increase lighting etc
b) Technical upgrade
c) Increased monitoring (Technical or Human)
d) Temporary disconnection (To ascertain effects on crime or public perceptions)
e) Relocation of camera to 'Hot Spot'
f) Decommission and utilise re-deployable cameras, if technically achievable
g) Decommission and do not consider any of the above

APPENDIX 'A'

CAMERA USAGE

Camera Number	2019	2020
9300	29	14
9301	15	8
9302	5	0
9303	4	1
9304	1	0
9305	9	6
9306	27	30
9307	5	9
9308	1	0
9309	5	5
9310	14	1
9311	2	1
9312	1	5
9313	2	6
9314	12	8
9315	14	1
9316	4	2
9317	1	2
9318	2	1
9319	2	1
9320	0	0
9321	4	1
9322	2	0
9323	0	0
9324	0	0
9325	3	0
9326	0	0
9327	0	0
9328	3	1
9329	1	1
9332	0	1
9333	0	0

9334	0	1
9335	2	2
9336	6	1
9337	2	2
9338	0	2
9339	0	0
9340	1	0
9341	0	2
9342	0	0
9343	0	1
9344	1	0
9345	1	0
9346	3	0
9347	0	0
9348	1	1
9349	1	0
9350	0	1
9351	0	1
9352	5	4
9353	0	0
9354	3	1
Total	**194**	**124**

APPENDIX 'B'

CAMERA LIST

Camera Number	Location
9300	High Street
9301	Library Drive
9302	Burton Library
9303	Meadowside Leisure Centre
9304	Burton Place Rear Car Park
9305	Burton Place Lower Car Park
9306	Station Street
9307	Central Rear Car Park
9308	Central Al Taxi
9309	Central Car Park Entrance
9310	Andressey Passage
9311	Sainsburys Car Park
9312	New Street 1
9313	Octagon Service Road
9314	New Street 2
9315	Market Place 1
9316	Fleet Street
9317	Saltwalk
9318	Burton College
9319	Frankie and Bennys
9320	Guild Street
9321	Chicago Rock
9322	Matalan
9323	Mecco Bingo
9324	DW Sports Service Road
9325	Stapenhill Gardens
9326	Stapenhill Band Stand
9328	College Main Entrance
9329	College Grounds
9332	Bradley Street
9333	Maltings Car Park 1
9334	Maltings Car Park 2
9335	High Street Top
9336	High Street Bottom
9337	Market Street 2
9338	Bridge Street
9339	Trinity Road Car Park
9340	High Street Bollard
9341	Smithfield Road 1

9342	Smithfield Road 2
9343	Smithfield Road 3
9344	Fairfield Road Car Park
9345	Carters Square 1
9346	Carters Square 2
9347	Bollard Entry W
9348	Bollard Exit W Way
9349	Bollard Entrance Station
9350	Bollard Entry New Street
9351	Bollard Exit New Street
9352	Over Burton Place Entrance
9353	Andressey Passage Mid
9354	Uxbridge Street Queen Street