

**CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION EVALUATION REPORT
2022/2023
LEAMINGTON SPA**

**EVALUATION OF LEAMINGTON SPA CCTV SCHEME MONITORED BY
WARWICK DISTRICT COUNCIL CONTROL ROOM**

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1.0 METHODOLOGY

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 Commissioner's 'CCTV Code of Practice' published in October 2014 and Biometrics and Surveillance Commissioner's 'Surveillance Camera Code of Practice' published in 2021, Warwick District Council commissioned Plass Solutions Ltd to conduct an evaluation of the Warwick District Council's CCTV system.

Whilst the Information Commissioner's 'CCTV Code of Practice' and the Biometrics and Surveillance Commissioner's '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:

- a) the number of incidents recorded by the scheme
- b) the number of incidents reported to the police and where appropriate other bodies
- c) an assessment of the CCTV scheme's impact on crime levels and types of crime in the area covered by the scheme.

As the Warwick District Council's CCTV Control Room has achieved accreditation to the above-mentioned British Standard, the following evaluation will focus on the content of that Standard as outlined above.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Description of the scheme

There are 143 cameras (including 3 redeployable cameras) installed within Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth, Whitnash and Lillington, most of which are fully functional. The system has been designed to address the purposes of the scheme outlined later in this evaluation. The system is now being monitored and recorded by the Warwick District Council CCTV Control Room and is recorded throughout 24 hours, 365 day a year.

3.0 POLICY STATEMENT AND SCHEME DESCRIPTION

3.1 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.

3.2 Ownership

The scheme is owned by Warwick District Council who is responsible for the management, administration and security of the system. Warwick District 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:

The CCTV Operations Team Leader
Warwick District Council
Riverside House
Milverton Hill
Royal Leamington Spa
Warwickshire
CV32 5RL

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.

3.3 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 Warwick District 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.

4.0 THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

4.1 Purposes of the scheme

The following objectives have been established for the Warwick District Council CCTV and associated systems:

- a) reducing the fear of crime
- b) deterring and preventing crime
- c) assisting in the maintenance of public order and reducing offences involving vandalism and nuisance
- d) providing high quality evidence which may assist in the detection of crime and the apprehension and prosecution of offenders
- e) protecting property
- f) providing assistance with civil claims
- g) providing assistance with issues relating to public safety and health
- h) providing assistance and reassurance to the public in emergency situations

4.2 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.

Warwick District 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 Warwick District 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 fulfill 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 number is Z623925X. 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 including the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice.

Reviews of Data Protection and Legal requirements are taken annually.

4.3 Personnel

All personnel involved with the monitoring of CCTV have or are in the process of being security screened in accordance with British Standard 7858.

4.4 Training

All employees engaged in the monitoring and operation of CCTV have been trained or are in the process of being trained to the required Security Industry Authority criteria. The training undertaken is a nationally recognised qualification, in accordance with British Standards and is part of continuous development for CCTV operators.

4.5 Operation of the scheme

The system is operated in accordance with a recognized Code of Practice and Procedural Manual. The scheme is registered with the Information Commissioner, details of which can be obtained from the Information Commissioners web site. The scheme operates within the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018, Human Rights Act 1998 and relevant legislation.

4.6 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 19th April 2023, 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 2022/23 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 states that requests are free of charge to the Data Subject. However, Warwick District Council may charge reasonable fees when responding to manifestly unfounded or excessive requests. There have been no Subject Access Requests during 2022/2023.

- e) legislation

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

5.0 CHANGES IN OPERATION, MANAGEMENT OR POLICY

As reflected in the Code of Practice, any major changes to the Code of Practice take place only after consultation with the relevant management group and upon agreement of the organisations with a participatory role in the operation of the system.

5.1 Major changes to the code are defined as changes which affect its fundamental principles and shall be deemed to include:

- additions and omissions of cameras to the matters which have privacy
- implications
- additions to permitted uses criteria e.g. purposes of the scheme
- changes in the right of access to personal data, except statutory requirements
- significant legal implications.

5.2 Minor changes to this Code of Practice are defined as operational and procedural matters which do not affect the fundamental principles and purposes; these include:

- additions and omissions of contractors
- additional clarifications, explanations and corrections to the existing code
- additions to the code of practice in order to conform to the requirements of
- any statutory Acts and changes in criminal legislation

A minor change may be agreed between the manager and the owner of the system.

The Code of Practice is subject to annual review. A copy of the Code of Practice can be obtained by writing to:

The CCTV Operations Team Leader
Warwick District Council
Riverside House,
Milverton Hill
Royal Leamington Spa
Warwickshire
CV32 5RL

6.0 PROPOSALS FOR THE SCHEMES INCLUDING AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Warwick District Council CCTV control room utilises the latest technology in Closed Circuit Television. This is seen as being beneficial to all those who visit, reside and work in the area and in particular to those with special needs.

The aims and objectives remain the same and these are the prevention and detection of crime, to reduce the fear of crime and make the area safe environment.

7.0 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

In order to achieve meaningful evaluation, the CCTV scheme 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, Key and Support Indicators.

7.1 Contextual Indicators

Contextual Indicators relate to the circumstances or background surrounding the particular initiative. In this case the purposes of the CCTV are mainly to prevent and detect crime. Indicators will include both British Crime Statistics and Police Recorded statistics for this type of crime.

7.2 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 total crime for the police area. Also included in this category will be the number of incidents reported by the Warwick District Council CCTV Control Room to police and other agencies.

7.3 Support Indicators

Support Indicators are used to refute or verify the key indicators.

7.4 EVALUATION

7.4.1 Contextual Indicators

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

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

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

- The year ending September 2022 estimates showed that overall theft decreased by 20% compared with year ending March 2020.
- The year ending September 2022 estimates showed that fraud has now returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels (no significant change compared with the year ending March 2020); this suggests increases may have been specific to the coronavirus pandemic period, rather than a sustained change in trends.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4.2 Key Indicators

During 2022/23 the recorded crime in Warwickshire has increased by 6.1%.

Crime	Number of Incidents	Annual % Change
Anti-Social Behaviour	9,303	-0.7%
Bike Theft	446	10.9%
Burglary	2,358	18.2%
Criminal Damage	4,088	5.5%
Drugs	1,005	-4.5%
Possession of weapons	626	23.7%
Public Order	3727	3.0%
Other Crime	1054	21.4%
Other Theft	3,967	10.6%
Robbery	378	10.9%
Shoplifting	2,496	19.5%
Theft from a Person	270	33.7%
Vehicle	4829	40.7%
Violence	18,167	-0.9%
TOTAL	52,714	6.1%

The Police crime map uses data from local forces. The hotspots give only a loose idea of where crimes happened. Actual locations and details of crimes are kept anonymous. Please note that not all crimes that occurred can be shown on the map. 19 incidents of crime occurred in Warwickshire Police that could not be mapped to a location and therefore are not included in the above.

7.4.3 Analysis of Recorded Crime Levels within 100 metres of camera locations

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.

There are 108 camera locations situated in Leamington. The availability of crime statistics covering Warwickshire has altered and the accessibility for such statistics is now through the Police website. The following tables depict the number of offences for 2018/2019 to 2022/2023. It should be noted, that due to Covid-19 the way the Police is recording the crime figures on their website has changed and it was not possible to explore the exact locations of the cameras. The figures below are a cluster of the area.

Type of offence	Number of Offences 2018/19	Number of Offences 2019/20	Number of Offences 2020/21	Number of Offences 2021/22	Number of Offences 2022/23
Anti-Social Behaviour	218	326	143	383	308
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	33
Burglary	27	34	7	28	19
Criminal Damage	53	78	33	128	89
Drugs	16	45	15	65	41
Theft	122	215	47	191	80
Possession of weapons	6	19	7	23	20
Public Order	35	95	18	148	118
Robbery	7	10	3	12	9
Shoplifting	123	358	60	212	322
Theft from a Person	0	0	0	0	30
Vehicle crime	21	40	24	49	27
Violent Offences	148	384	96	605	481
Other Crime	5	8	6	49	9
Total	781	1612	459	1893	1586

During 2018/19, there were 781 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to a decrease of 62.3% over the previous period. Anti-social Behaviour was the most prominent offence. During 2019/20, there were 1612 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to an increase of 106.4% over the previous period. Violence/Sexual was the most prominent offence. During 2020/21, there were 459 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to a decrease of 71.5% over the previous period. Anti-Social Behaviour was the most prominent offence. During 2021/22, there were 1893 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to an increase of 312.4% over the previous period. Violence was the most prominent offence. In 2022/23, there were 1586 crimes and offences recorded and this equates to a decrease of 16.2% over the previous period. Violence was the most prominent offence.

Without a more detailed analysis it is difficult to establish if the CCTV has had positive effect and it will be necessary to monitor and evaluate the system over the next 12 months.

7.5 Support Indicators

7.5.1 Incident Reports

In 2018/19 there were 20,645 incidents for the Warwick scheme; this was an increase of 26.6% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 526 to 500. In 2019/20 there were 13,933 incidents; this was a decrease of 32.5% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 500 to 346. In 2020/21 there were 9,578 incidents; this was a decrease of 31.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 346 to 187. In 2021/22 there were 10,527 incidents; this was an increase of 9.9% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 187 to 314. In 2022/23 there were 11,085 incidents; this is an increase of 5.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 314 to 306.

During 2018/19 there were 19,204 incidents for Leamington; this was an increase of 26.7% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 450 to 462. During 2019/20 there were 12,604 incidents; this was a decrease of 34.4% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 462 to 304. During 2020/21 there were 8,475 incidents; this was a decrease of 32.8% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 304 to 179. During 2021/22 there were 9,603 incidents; this was an increase of 13.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 179 to 278. During 2022/23 there were 10,109 incidents; this is an increase of 5.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 278 to 282.

It was decided to bring this evaluation in line with the financial period in order to provide continuity with the statistical analysis already undertaken by the CCTV Control Room. In addition, incidents were also reported in respect of the following locations:

Location	No of Incidents 2018/19	Arrests	No of Incidents 2019/20	Arrests	No of Incidents 2020/21	Arrests	No of Incidents 2021/22	Arrests	No of Incidents 2022/23	Arrests
Jephson Gardens	64	3	45	3	30	0	16	3	22	0
Regent Court	174	2	227	4	17	0	18	2	11	2

7.5.2 Incident Type

The following table depicts the number and categories of recorded incidents captured by the system using the cameras at the identified locations for the 2019/2020 to 2022/2023 periods. The predominant type of incidents were as follows:

Type of offence	Number of Offences 2019/20	Number of Offences 2020/21	Number of Offences 2021/22	Number of Offences 2022/23
Criminal Damage	23	19	27	12
Public Order	299	88	241	331
Vehicle crime	4	8	29	16
Theft	141	67	100	72
Burglary	9	4	4	4
Robbery	10	11	5	4
Drugs	34	18	47	30
Traffic	95	38	68	60
Suspicion	37	49	48	57
Intelligence	1	8	0	4
Nuisance	18	17	36	42
Race aggravated	5	3	3	1
Welfare	0	56	88	94
Licensing	0	0	0	5
Other Crime	157	96	86	75
Total	833	482	782	807

The category of 'public order' and 'welfare' are the most prominent type of incident recorded for 2022/2023; previously it was 'public order' and 'theft'.

7.5.3 Viewing and Seizure of evidence

The viewing and subsequent copying/seizure of recorded images 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/USBs/hard drives, the audit trail is difficult to trace from this point and this is the case with most CCTV schemes.

The following table records how many DVDs/portable storage devices (USB) or still images have been reviewed by the Police and seized as evidence:

Year	Viewings	DVDs issued	Stills issued	TOTAL ISSUED
2020/2021	198	127	52	179
2021/2022	243	162	82	244
2022/2023	205	223	42	265

There have been 3 RIPA requests received by Warwick District Council from West Midlands Police and Warwickshire Police during April 2022 to March 2023; documentation has been received and processed correctly. One RIPA is still active.

The following table records how many DVDs/portable storage devices (USB) or still images have been issues as evidence to third parties:

Year	Insurance Requests	DVDs issued	Council Requests	DVDs issued
2021/2022	4	3	29	3
2022/2023	12	4	15	2

Requests have been received for footage captured by the redeployable camera:

Year	Viewings	DVDs issued	Stills issued	TOTAL ISSUED
2022/2023	3	4	0	4

7.5.4 Camera Usage

All systems must comply with the Information Commissioners Code of Practices, which are based on the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018, Human Rights Act 1998 and the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012. The following extracts are amongst the requirements:

“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.....

Such a review will also help you to demonstrate that you have considered Guiding Principle 10 of the POFA code.”

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 143 cameras installed in the Warwick District. All cameras are monitored by the CCTV Control Room.

During 2022/23 the cameras were used on 2,527 occasions. This equates to an average of 18 usages per camera for all the CCTV schemes.

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 9 incidents, this being half the average for each location, will fall into the category of being ‘at risk’. During 2022/23, 101 cameras fell below the above criteria. 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 decommissioned, 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.

7.5.5 Complaints

A member of the public wishing to make a complaint about the system may do so through Warwick District Council’s complaint procedure. A copy of the complaint procedure is available by writing to:

The CCTV Operations Team Leader
Warwick District Council
Riverside House
Milverton Hill
Royal Leamington Spa
Warwickshire
CV32 5RL

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.

7.5.6 Compliments

A member of the public or organisation wishing to make a compliment about the system may do so by writing to:

The CCTV Operations Team Leader
Warwick District Council
Riverside House
Milverton Hill
Royal Leamington Spa
Warwickshire
CV32 5RL

Compliments received are logged. During the period of evaluation there have been 4 compliments received; 3 from Warwickshire Police and 1 from West Midlands Police.

8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The CCTV Scheme

Whilst it is inadvisable to rely solely on Police statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of CCTV as they are notoriously unreliable due to the complexity of the reporting procedures, it is all that is required to comply with accreditation with the British Standard. More in-depth research would need to be undertaken for a reliable conclusion to be made.

This evaluation focuses on the analysis of crimes and offences committed within the areas covered by the CCTV system. The statistics have been obtained from the online crime mapping facility. Comparisons periods are 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023.

During 2018/19, there were 781 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to a decrease of 62.3% over the previous period. Anti-social behaviour was the most prominent offence. During 2019/20, there were 1612 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to an increase of 106.4% over the previous period. Violence/Sexual was the most prominent offence. During 2020/21, there were 459 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to a decrease of 71.5% over the previous period. Anti-Social Behaviour was the most prominent offence. During 2021/22, there were 1893 crimes and offences recorded and this equated to an increase of 312.4% over the previous period. Violence was the most prominent offence. In 2022/23, there were 1586 crimes and offences recorded and this equates to a decrease of 16.2% over the previous period. Violence was the most prominent offence.

During 2018/19 there were 20,645 incidents recorded by the Warwick CCTV Scheme; this was an increase of 26.6% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 526 to 500. During 2019/20 there were 13,933 incidents; this is a decrease of 32.5% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 500 to 346. During 2020/21 there were 9,578 incidents; this is a decrease of 31.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 346 to 187. During 2020/21 there were 9,578 incidents; this was a decrease of 31.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 346 to 187. During 2021/22 there were 10,527 incidents; this was an increase of 9.9% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 187 to 314. In 2022/23 there were 11,085 incidents; this is an increase of 5.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 314 to 306.

During 2018/19 there were 19,204 incidents by the Leamington CCTV scheme; this was an increase of 26.7% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 450 to 462. During 2019/20 there were 12,604 incidents; this was a decrease of 34.4% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 462 to 304. During 2020/21 there were 8,475 incidents; this was a decrease of 32.8% over the previous period. The number of arrests decreased from 304 to 160. During 2021/22 there were 9,603 incidents; this was an increase of 13.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 179 to 278. During 2022/23 there were 10,109 incidents; this is an increase of 5.3% over the previous period. The number of arrests increased from 278 to 282.

The category of 'public order' and 'welfare' are the most prominent type of incident recorded for 2022/2023; previously it was 'public order' and 'theft'.

8.2 Camera Uses

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 2022/23 the cameras were used on 2,527 occasions. It is necessary to extract the static cameras as they cannot be manipulated and are installed for a specific purpose. This equates to an average of 18 usages per camera for all the CCTV schemes.

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 9 incidents, this being half the average for each location, will fall into the category of being 'at risk'. During 2022/23, 101 cameras fell below the above criteria and need further investigation. It is noted that some of the cameras have been offline for long periods due to issues with the transition from analogue to digital BT lines. The cameras affected are 56 and 61, therefore the figures from these cameras do not represent their normal use. It is also noted that cameras 34, 47 and 73 were introduced part way through the year.

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.

8.3 Assessment

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.

8.4 Future Evaluations

It is recommended that the Leamington Spa CCTV scheme be evaluated on an annual basis. This will ensure continued compliance with the British Standard, which is assessed each year; it will also provide compliance with legislation and the Surveillance Camera Codes.

APPENDIX 'A'

Camera Numbers		Camera Uses	Camera Type
1	Parade / Clarendon Avenue	65	PTZ
2	Parade / Warwick Street	244	PTZ
3	Parade / Regent Street	133	PTZ
4	Parade / Junction Hamilton Terrace	115	PTZ
5	Parade / Junction Newbold Terrace	125	PTZ
6	Junction Victoria Terrace / Spencer Street	74	PTZ
7	junction Bath Street / High Street	139	PTZ
8	Clemens Street / Canal Bridge	65	PTZ
9	Brunswick Street opposite Aylesford	33	PTZ
10	Clarendon Avenue opposite Tavistock	140	PTZ
11	Clarendon Street opposite Oxford Street	11	PTZ
12	Church St opposite New Street	33	PTZ
13	Warwick St/ Junction Russell Street	148	PTZ
14	Chandos St Car Park/Oxford Row	18	PTZ
15	Warwick St/junction Clarendon Street	41	PTZ
16	Regent St/junction of Bedford Street	105	PTZ
17	Regent St/Junction Portland Street	56	PTZ
18	Augusta Place opp Bedford St Car Park	23	PTZ
19	Augusta Place / junction Portland Place	35	PTZ
20	Newbold Comyn 1st Car Park	7	PTZ
21	Newbold Comyn 2nd Car Park	2	PTZ
22	Dormer Place/junction Bedford Street	73	PTZ
23	Newbold Terrace/junction Newbold Street	16	PTZ
24	Bath Place Car Park/Lower Avenue	46	PTZ
25	Tachbrook Road/junction Old Warwick	107	PTZ
26	High St/junction of Court Street	65	PTZ
27	Court St	25	PTZ
28	Althorpe St Trading Estate	22	PTZ
29	Althorpe St Trading Estate	12	PTZ
30	Regent St/junction of Regent Grove	50	PTZ
33	Adelaide Road	22	PTZ
34	Victoria Park (live 11.07.22)	2	PTZ
73	Tachbrook Rd/Priory St (live 10.01.23)	14	PTZ
35	Whitnash-Brunswick St/Junction St /Margaret's Rd	6	PTZ
37	Whitnash-Acre Close Rec	1	PTZ
38	Whitnash-Acre Close Shops	5	PTZ
39	Whitnash Chandlers Road Rec	2	PTZ

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40	Whitnash-Coppice Rd/junc Anderson Dr (decommissioned Jan 2023)	0	PTZ
42	Lillington-Crown Way shops	19	PTZ
43	Lillington-Crown Way shops/Wallsgrove	11	PTZ
44	Lillington-Lillington Community Centre	8	PTZ
45	Lillington-Mason Ave/Valley Road	14	PTZ
46	Lillington-Mason Ave opp Thursfield	29	PTZ
47	Cubbington Village Hall (live 09.08.22)	1	PTZ
48	Warwick-Race Course Area 4/Vittle Drive	5	PTZ
49	Warwick-West St opp Bowling Green Street	5	PTZ
50	Warwick-High St opp Swan Street	4	PTZ
51	Warwick-Jury St opp Church Street	9	PTZ
52	Warwick-Bowling Green Street	6	PTZ
53	Warwick-Market Street	15	PTZ
54	Warwick - New St Car Park	0	PTZ
55	Warwick-St Nicholas Car Park	2	PTZ
56	Warwick-St Johns/junction Coventry Road	0	PTZ
57	Warwick-Market Sq. opp Lloyds	18	PTZ
58	Warwick-Race Course Entrance/Friar Street	11	PTZ
59	Warwick-Hampton Rd close to football	3	PTZ
60	Warwick-Hampton Rd close opp Shakespeare	1	PTZ
61	Kenilworth - Mounted on de Montford	0	PTZ
62	Kenilworth-Abbey End Car Park Lower	7	PTZ
63	Kenilworth - Square West Car Park	5	PTZ
64	Kenilworth-Warwick Road/Talisman Square	17	PTZ
66	Kenilworth - Warwick Road opp Waverly	8	PTZ
67	Kenilworth-Abbey Fields Car Park	1	PTZ
68	Kenilworth High St/Bridge St junction	1	PTZ
69	Kenilworth - Abbey End Car Park	6	PTZ
81	Regent Court	3	PTZ
82	Regent Court	2	PTZ
83	Regent Court	2	PTZ
84	Regent Court	2	PTZ
85	Regent Court	1	PTZ
86	Regent Court	2	PTZ
133	Level 1	1	Static
134	Vehicle Entrance	2	Static
135	Level 2	1	Static
136	Level 3	1	Static
137	Level 4	1	Static
138	Stairwell 1	1	Static
139	Vehicle Exit	1	Static

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140	Level 5	1	Static
141	Stairwell 2	1	Static
142	Pedestrian Entrance/Exit	3	Static
143	Level 6	1	Static
144	Level 7	1	Static
145	Roof	1	Static
149	St Peters Vehicle Entrance	2	PTZ
150	Disabled Bay	7	PTZ
151	Level 1	4	Static
152	Level 2	8	Static
153	Pedestrian Entrance	5	Static
154	Pedestrian Entrance Cinema End	4	Static
155	Level 3	2	Static
156	Level 4	2	Static
157	Level 5	1	Static
158	Level 6	1	Static
159	Level 7	1	Static
160	Level 8	1	Static
161	Level 9	1	Static
162	Level 10 Stairs	12	Static
163	Stairs level 10 – Cinema end	4	Static
164	Level 10 roof	3	Static
165	PTZ roof	36	PTZ
166	Ent Lift end 1	10	Static
167	Ent Lift end 2	8	Static
168	Ent Lift end 3	8	Static
169	Ground entrance 1	6	Static
170	Ground entrance 2	3	Static
171	Level 1 Lift End	4	Static
172	Level 1	3	Static
173	Level 2 Lift End	3	Static
174	Level 2	3	Static
175	Level 2 Vehicle exit	3	Static
176	Level 3 Lift end	4	Static
177	Level 3	2	Static
178	Level 4 lift	4	Static
179	Level 4	3	Static
180	Level 5 lift end	2	Static
181	Level 5	2	Static
182	Level 6 Lift End	4	Static
183	Level 6	2	Static

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184	Level 7 Lift End	2	Static
185	Level 7	2	Static
186	Level 8	2	Static
187	Clarendon Car Park	3	Static
188	Clarendon Car Park	2	Static
189	Clarendon Car Park	2	Static
190	Bridge 1	1	Static
191	Bridge 2	1	Static
192	Bridge 3	1	Static
193	Entry Barrier	1	Static
194	Exit barrier	1	Static
197	Dome Bridge	5	PTZ
198	Dome Front	2	PTZ
199	Glasshouse	2	Static
200	Glasshouse	2	Static
201	Glasshouse	2	Static
202	Glasshouse	2	Static
203	Glasshouse	2	Static
204	Glasshouse	2	Static
205	Glasshouse	2	Static
206	Glasshouse	2	Static
RDC 1	York Walk/Bridge	4	PTZ
RDC 2	Not currently deployed (no incidents during CWG's)	0	PTZ
RDC 3	Not currently deployed (no incidents during CWG's)	0	PTZ