BOROUGH CCTV STRATEGY 2007/09

ELMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

VERSION CONTROL

Version Number	Author	Date of Revision	Purpose
1.0	G Bailey	06-Dec-06	Initial Version
1.1	G Bailey	12-Dec-06	Modifications and additions
1.2	G Bailey	10-Jan-07	Adding changes
1.3	G Bailey	12-Jan-07	Adding further changes
1.4	G Bailey	18-Jan-07	Incorporating comments from AB & PK
1.5	G Bailey	01-Feb-07	Incorporating further comments from AB & PK
1.6	G Bailey	06-Feb-07	Incorporating further comments from AB
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1.8	A Bircher	01-Mar-07	Changes after CMB
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1.10	G Bailey	09-May-07	Minor formatting of document
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1.12	G Bailey	15-May-07	Section on deployable cameras updated
1.13	A Bircher	17 May 07	small changes
1.14	G Bailey	17 May 07	some minor corrections and typos

CONTENTS

Executive Summary of activities for CCTV

Activity	2007/08				2008/09			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Complete Hersham		✓						
Complete Terrace Rd		✓						
Upgrade Epsom & Ewell cameras	✓				✓			
New cameras								
Halfway, Walton				✓				
Queens Rd, Weybridge				✓				
Heath rd				✓				
Between St, Cobham				✓				
West Molesey				✓				
Esher (highways agency)				✓				
New car park cameras								
Mayfield Rd car park				✓				
Southbank – Long Ditton				✓				
Torrington Lodge – Claygate				✓				
Ashley Park Walton				✓				
Deployable cameras Help Points					✓			
Link to the Heart			✓					
Link to Leisure centre			✓					
Links to Day Centre								✓
Links to Surrey Police, Guildford								✓
ANPR								✓
Railway stations								✓
Terrorism requirements								✓
Storenet (Epsom)				✓				

BACKGROUND TO THE SCHEME

In 2001, the Elmbridge Community Safety Partnership successfully bid for £845,000 of Home Office funds for the installation of a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Scheme in the town centres of East and West Molesey, Walton-on-Thames, Cobham and Weybridge. Further financial contributions to the £1.1m Scheme were made by local businesses, Elmbridge Borough Council, Surrey County Council and Surrey Police. These locations covered two thirds of the reported crime in the Borough at the time.

The installation of the Scheme commenced in June 2002 and it went "live" on 30 June 2003. The Scheme, which had 55 cameras monitored from a "state of the art" centre at Walton Police Station, was officially launched by Ian Taylor, M.P. for Esher and Walton, on 17 November 2003.

The Partnership's overall aim is to reduce crime and the fear of crime by establishing a nationally recognised Borough wide CCTV Scheme encompassing all the elements of best practice.

In doing so, the Elmbridge Community Safety Partnership will, with other agencies, seek to improve the quality of life for local residents, businesses and visitors to the Borough through the proactive and appropriate use of surveillance equipment. Cameras will be used, as appropriate, for crime, disorder and wider community safety purposes, and will be promoted as one of the many community resources in the Borough.

In taking forward this initiative, it was always envisaged that the Scheme would be expanded whenever possible and appropriate, and the CCTV Control Centre was designed to accommodate the monitoring of approximately 100 further cameras.

The purpose of this Strategy is to illustrate how the Scheme will be developed and extended over the next three years.

Implementation of Home Office Scheme

The implementation of the original Scheme agreed with the Home Office is complete. The Control Centre at Walton became operational in June 2003 and has been operating with 24/7 monitoring from the 8 November 2004. It is already proving a valuable tool in the Partnership's efforts to keep Elmbridge a low crime area and to help reduce the fear of crime

Claygate

The first extension to the project, the Partnership agreed to install two CCTV cameras in the centre of Claygate, and they became fully operational in September 2004. The Parish Council, local business, Surrey County Council and private individuals provided the funding for this extension as the initial crime and anti social behaviour data did not warrant a camera at this location.

Spelthorne

EBC made a bid to take over monitoring of the CCTV cameras in Spelthorne. The scheme includes cameras in Staines town centre, the Elmsleigh and Two Rivers shopping centres, Ashford, Addlestone, Egham, Virginia Water, and St. Peter's Hospital. The Scheme has a total of 150 cameras.

The proposal would have consolidated CCTV public space monitoring for the Surrey Police 'A' Division (North Surrey) covering all three Boroughs within their areas of activities.

We were not successful in our bid and the images continue to be monitored at the Control Centre located at Addlestone and run by the Safer Runnymede Partnership.

Epsom & Ewell

EBC made a bid to Epsom & Ewell Borough Council to monitor the entire Borough's CCTV Cameras. EBC were successful in its bid and commenced the monitoring of those images from 1st August 2006. Currently this scheme consists of sixteen cameras, but their Community Safety Partnership are looking to add a further three (3) cameras to their scheme next year.

Hersham

In its capital programme, the Council approved a budget of £105,000.00 to fund a four-camera scheme in Hersham. Procurement for this work is now proceeding, with installation of the cameras expected in the summer of 2007/08.

Terrace Road

A separate capital bid, with contributions from Surrey County Council, local Traders and Elmbridge Housing Trust has been made to fund a single CCTV camera in Terrace Road, Walton.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

Elmbridge CCTV is about detection and prevention of crime and disorder to reduce the level and fear of crime and disorder in the Borough.

Within this objective, are the following key activities:

     i)   Assisting in the detection, deterrence and prevention of crime and disorder in the Borough, this will include:

- Helping identify, apprehend and prosecute offenders
- Providing the police and the Borough Council with evidence to take criminal and civil action in the courts
- The maintenance of public order
- Countering terrorism

ii)   Providing a reduction in the fear of crime and provide reassurance to the public

iii)   Making the Borough safer for those people who live, work, and trade in it and also those who visit the area

iv)   Preventing and responding effectively to harassment

v)   Assisting the Borough Council in its enforcement and Regulatory functions

vi)   Assisting in the overall management of the Borough

FUTURE EXPANSIONS OF THE SCHEME

The expansion of the CCTV Scheme is a central element in the Partnership's new Community Safety Strategy covering the period April 2007 to March 2009.

The Partnership is proposing a phased approach to the expansion of the CCTV Scheme. This phased approach is conditional upon a number of factors including the availability of capital funding.   We will also need to be flexible in our approach depending upon changing circumstances and the opportunities that present themselves during the lifetime of this Strategy.

Criteria for Further Expansion

To ensure the Partnership can obtain maximum value for the investment in the Scheme, it is important that the Scheme is not expanded in an uncontrolled way. All future proposals for expansion of the Scheme will need to meet the following criteria:

1   The purpose of installing the cameras is to improve public safety.   The cameras are not for private use.

2   The level and nature of the 'problems' causing the concern in the community should be properly evaluated before action is taken. This would usually include a review of the crime incident data but could also include pulling together anecdotal evidence from those directly affected.

3   The installation of CCTV cameras is a proportional response to the 'problems' identified and is likely to be an effective tool to resolve or significantly impact on it. It should be noted that CCTV is not a panacea for all circumstances and other means of addressing the incidents causing concern (such as targeted Police deployment) should be explored before a decision to recommend the provision of CCTV is agreed.

4   The implementation of any new cameras is carried out in line with the CCTV Scheme's codes of practice. This code details the areas to be monitored; types of cameras to be used; and conformity to the appropriate legislation.

5   The 'local community' should contribute towards the cost of the proposed extension to the Scheme, in addition to any funding provided by the Community Safety Partnership and/or the partner agencies.

6   Adequate funding to design, supply, install and commission the cameras and associated equipment within the CCTV Control Centre is secured.

7   Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows our local planning authority (LPA) to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation, with a land developer over a related issue. The

obligation is commonly referred to as a 'Section 106 agreement'. This process should be used on major developments within the Borough to Fund CCTV and link it to the Elmbridge CCTV centre where appropriate and where a suitable criterion exists.

In considering each proposal, the Partnership will be mindful of the following six priorities:

- Meeting existing commitments
- Filling gaps in the existing system and tackling priority 'hotspots' elsewhere in the Borough
- Developing the potential of the system as a wider community safety resource rather than just focused on crime for example, being mindful of anti-social behavior, on street parking enforcement, yellow box monitoring.
- Positioning the Control Centre at Walton as the preferred CCTV Control Centre for the area covered by the North Surrey Police Division
- Seeking other compatible opportunities for generating income to offset the costs of the Scheme.
- Developing the infrastructure to be flexible and responsive to the emergence of new threats including terrorism and also being able to respond to new technologies such as Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) systems rather than just focused on monitoring cameras.

For the purposes of this Strategy Document the expansion to the Scheme is detailed below.

PROPOSED NEW CCTV CAMERA LOCATIONS

This section considers the future expansion of CCTV cameras within the Borough seeking to add to the existing camera locations, adding cameras to the Scheme and to cover known hot spots and extend the coverage as often requested by the police. Further the strategy considers the scheme as one homogeneous scheme across the borough in order to achieve a linkage of all cameras and not just having cameras installed in particular towns and villages solely on a crime hot spot basis. It is acknowledged that this is not totally possible in a Borough such as Elmbridge. However the strategy attempts to commence this process to aid in the tracking of known offenders' vehicles etc.

The crime data has not been fully analysed to ensure each location meets fully our criteria and before any camera is installed they must have a full Operations Requirement document compiled and approved in accordance with the criteria. A high level indication is given under each location as to why this area is being considered, although this will need to be considered in more detail prior to proceeding with procurement.

The issue of procurement is problematic. It will not be possible to procure all cameras for all locations in one single contract, as analysis of each location will be required, and the timetable is expected to cover a number of years. However cameras will be grouped into suitable bundles to ensure that economies of scale can be achieved, and procurement options will be investigated to establish what is the best way of achieving value for money.

The proposed locations have been divided into two types; those sites and locations that are Recommended (R) and Desirable (D).

Details of the schemes, with rationale, are shown in Appendix A.

Funding requirements

Location	Location	Recommended / Desirable	Capital £	Revenue £
Location 1	Terrace Road Cottimore Lane	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 2	The Halfway / Hersham Road	**Recommended**	25,000	1920
Location 3	Station Approach – Walton	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 4	Waterside Drive	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 5	Hurst Road/Terrace Road/Walton Road	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 6	Leisure Centre	Separate capital bid		
Location 7	Queens Road / York Road	**Recommended**	25,000	1920
Location 8	Queens Road / St Georges Avenue	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 9	Heath Road / Hanger Hill	**Recommended**	25,000	1920
Location 10	Thames Street / Grotto Road	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 11	Between Streets / Portsmouth Road	**Recommended**	25,000	1920
Location 12	West Molesey – Walton Road / The Forum	**Recommended**	25,000	1920
Location 13	West Molesey – Molesey Road / Walton Road	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 14	Hampton Court Way / Weston Green Road – Thames Ditton	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 15	Junction of Sopworth Drive / Barnes Wallis Road / Oyster Lane – Brooklands	Desirable	25,000	1920
Location 16	High Street / Church Street – Esher	**Recommended***	25,000	1920
Location 17	Esher Green / High Street – Esher	**Recommended***	25,000	1920
Location 18	Civic Centre – Esher	Part of Car Park bid		
Location 19	High Street and The Green - Claygate	Desirable	25,000	1920
	Total		**425,000**	**32,640**

* Note the deployment of cameras in Esher will initially be delivered through the exploitation of the Highways cameras.

This would be the total cost of implementing all CCTV cameras including BT Redcare fibre links back to the Elmbridge CCTV Centre. In order to reduce costs, consideration should be given to other emerging technology without compromising standards.

Funding detailed per financial year

Year	Amount
2007/08	£125,000
2008/09	£150,000
2009/10	£150,000
Total	**£425,000**

CAR PARKS

Environmental Care Division are seeking to obtain the Park Mark award for a number of their car parks in the Borough over the next two/three years and in order to support that bid although not essential to the award Environment Care are requesting installation of CCTV in these car parks.

CCTV would support their bid to install CCTV cameras into Elmbridge Borough Council's car parks in order to reduce the theft of, and from vehicles. Where charges are applied it will also have the beneficial effect of us being able to monitor the 'pay and display' meters and also the people emptying the cash from those machines.

The car park known as The Heath / Weybridge North is subject to a revenue growth bid to take the revenue being expended for Brooklands School to monitor the camera, and to upgrade the camera and link it back to the CCTV Centre at Walton.

As part of a separate capital bid, it is proposed to add a CCTV camera as a part of the development and improvement works to Ashley Park car park.

The implementation and upgrade to the existing CCTV cameras at the Council's Civic Centre and car park is to be undertaken as part of a number of measures to improve public safety and to reduce crime and the fear of crime. The proposal includes transmitting the images back to Walton to enable these images to be monitored 24/7.

Below is the list of EBC car parks that are being considered for CCTV

Recommended/ Desirable	Location	Cameras	Capital £	Revenue £
Recommended	Mayfield Road – Hersham	2	50,000	2,800
Recommended	Southbank – Long Ditton	1	25,000	1,400
Recommended	Torrington Lodge – Claygate	1	18,750	1,400
Desirable	Hollyhedge Road – Cobham	1	25,000	1,400
Desirable	Churchfield Road – Weybridge	2	50,000	2,800
Desirable	Dewitt's Court – Walton	3	75,000	3,200
Recommended	Ashley Park – Walton	1	25,000	1,400
Desirable	Civic Centre – Esher	20	90,000	10,000
	Total	**10**	**358,750**	**24,400**

Proposed expenditure

Year	Amount
2007/08	£118,750
2008/09	£75,000
2009/10	£165,000
Total	**£358,750**

Experimental Works

The CCTV management acknowledges that CCTV is changing and developing with the emergence of new technology and equipment. The group acknowledges that some of this technology may offer cost savings to the council but may not be beneficial or may reduce the quality of images being made available for evidential purposes.

In order to determine the effectiveness of some of this equipment it will be necessary to request funding from the council in order to carry out long term trials or to ensure use of some broadband connectivity is fit for purpose.

Three such areas are

Deployable Cameras

Elmbridge CCTV has been investigating the use of deployable cameras for some time now, but until recently nothing that meets all of the requirements for its use, has been found.

Type of cameras

There are two general types of cameras, which fall into this area, one being a covert camera, the other an overt camera. As the name suggests a covert camera is that which is hidden, and cannot be seen by those who are being monitored. For this reason in order to deploy or use this camera a 'RIPA' is required, a document which must be issued by either the police or the local authority depending upon the nature of the investigation. For an overt camera there are no such limitations, and this type of camera can be deployed at any time without any constraints.

In the main, the covert camera tends to be housed in some everyday object, from a clock on the wall, a desktop lamp stand to many other possibilities. All of these cameras require both electrical power and the ability to record the images.

To record the images much use is made of flash memory, and 'WiFi' or radio link to the camera, in order to down load the images.

Electrical Power

If the device is small, little power would be required to drive the camera, however the recording equipment will require more power and its consumption will be determined by the length of time the equipment is energised. Again small devices can have a small battery housed within the camera itself; the larger the device, the more computing equipment is required to record the images and quite obviously this will take more electrical power. More electrical power means either a larger battery, or the use of mains electrical power.

Most external covert cameras tend to be located at remote sites, with a lack of mains power, meaning that the batteries would need to be hidden as well as the camera. Together with either trailing leads or buried cables, this could lead to the

discovery of where the camera has been hidden, resulting in some cases equipment being stolen.

Applications and Evidence Gathering

There are many applications for the use of both the covert and overt cameras, such as detecting fly tippers, graffiti, litter and others. In all of these cases it is essential to obtain evidential images in order to prosecute the offenders. To achieve this goal we need to have either stills or video evidence of the offence.

If the images are stored at the camera end then a means is needed to download these images for replay or printout at a later date. The evidence trail must be clear and unchallengeable if we are to succeed in a prosecution, and the images must be of evidential quality.

In the case of fly tipping we need to have clear images of the person carrying out the fly tipping, identification of the vehicle being used, including type, colour and index number. We also need images of the actual event that is taking place, for example the contents being deposited on the ground, and an accurate time and date of the occurrence.

Location of camera

All of the devices that are planted, or even those mounted on to a pole or lighting column, are termed as being fixed in position. Often the camera is placed with a wide-angle lens, so that the whole area can be captured on camera, as often the offence is carried out at night with little or no artificial light to illuminate the scene. The perpetrator is unlikely to wait for a bright moonlight night to carry out the offence, so we would have to rely on the natural illumination and hope the camera can give an image at 0.5 lux. The alternative would be to deploy Infra red illuminators, (which would need more electrical power). Even allowing for that, identifying the individual details of the vehicle could still be problematic. There would be no remote access to zoom in or out, move it left, right, up or down as a CCTV Operator would in a Control Room.

Down loading of images

More recently some of the cameras have improved or there is increased ability for them to be controlled. This can be carried out from a nearby vehicle with a portable computer or from some other hand held device, but certainly not from within the Control Room. The result is either the flash memory device need to be removed and taken back to the Control Room, or the images are downloaded to a local computer and then taken to the control room for off loading and storage to tape or disk. It is only when the images are reviewed do we know if we have been successful in capturing the event on camera. Again using the analogy of fly-tipping, you will know the event has happened as evidenced by the rubbish dumped in the area, but you would not know if you have the offender and his vehicle caught on camera and the details of his vehicle. This would necessitate an additional member of staff to manage the task.

The only totally reliable solution to this is to have the camera monitored by the CCTV operators at the Control Room. This would have the further benefit of not requiring any additional staff costs as indicated above.

Deployable Cameras

As stated above, small devices can be hidden particularly outside, perhaps in undergrowth, in a bin or other hideaway and this will render the camera covert. Thus if we are to use an overt camera, then this is normally mounted on a pole or lighting column such that a member of the general public cannot easily remove it. The camera and associated equipment tends to be much larger than the covert camera, and also heavier.

Deploying the camera and connecting it to a power supply requires manpower and is not a simple operation, rendering the term "rapid deployable" to just "deployable". The hire of a cherry picker to work at height and achieve connectivity of the cameras to the electrical power supply (240 volts AC) would often be needed

This work will require a risk assessment to be carried out for each location and the use of a qualified electrician and the licensed cherry picker driver. Estimated cost for each set-up is £600.00 and a similar cost to remove the device.

To comply with the Data Protection Act, the area should be covered by CCTV signage to indicate that the camera is in operation.

Future possibilities

Recently we have had proposed a different type of camera that would mean a CCTV camera could be deployed for a period of time. The camera can be fixed at a specific location and then moved to another location when no longer needed. The camera could be mounted on a street lighting pole. The images and control for this camera could then be relayed back to the Control Centre at Walton by means of a digital wireless signal.

A new generation of wireless CCTV camera systems have been designed to overcome the practical issues and operational restrictions associated with rapid deployment of CCTV surveillance cameras.

A wide range of wired and wireless transmission media are supported from basic analogue formats to advanced digital broadcast-quality wireless media, enabling the most appropriate transmission format to be employed for any given operational requirement.

Trials have taken place that would enable an image from say Desborough Island to be relayed back to the Control Centre. For this first trial we propose a collection hub to be created from a high point in Walton and connected into the existing fibre network back to the CCTV Control Centre.

This would provide an additional camera and flexible surveillance coverage of strategic locations throughout Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge and the surrounding

area. If successful then further infrastructure could be added such that the whole Borough could be covered.

Budget cost for the initial infrastructure to carry this out, and the cost of a single camera, would be £30,000.

Funding from SCC has already been identified to a cost of £12,000.00. We are looking at ways of meeting the shortfall with combining into other activities. However our priority remains the deployment of the new CCTV cameras and our work on this will progress towards the end of the year.

Before this is implemented further tests would need to be carried out. It is possible to purchase a single deployable camera without the ability to control as stated above for a cost of £3,000.00 / £7,000.00 depending upon specification.

However if the trial is successful then this could address the needs for installing a camera speedily, this would necessitate a new radio new radio network, but a camera could then be used to target displaced crime from where CCTV cameras already exist, without the need for costly BT RS 1000 links.

Further as part of the Public Finance Initiative (PFI) for the Highway Lighting scheme within Surrey County Council we could at a cost of some £50/pole have added a main supply socket to accommodate a CCTV camera. This would necessitate a separate survey to try to identify suitable locations for this purpose. If the council wish to pursue the use of deployable cameras than funding of approximately £2,000.00 should be set-aside for this purpose.

Help-Points (Pilot scheme)

The Partnership has previously agreed to install three help points once the CCTV Control Centre was operational on a 24/7 basis. The three sites for this pilot scheme have been re-evaluated and are listed below.

The three pilot schemes under consideration are to be located at

- Walton – High Street
- West Molesey – on Walton Lane outside Woolworth's
- East Molesey – riverside adjacent to Hampton Court Bridge.

BT Redcare and Quadrant Security Group Limited (QSG) have made advances in moving help-point technology forwards and some of the initial concerns over repeat calls, nuisance calls etc. have been addressed. However there is still the need to trial these units before any scheme could be rolled out across the Borough.

Over the past year a number of other Help Point schemes have been evaluated and the results are inconclusive. For some they are extremely useful for others they are no more than a nuisance.

The capital cost of this pilot scheme would be approximately £30,000. Some of this funding has already been secured from Surrey County Council and the

original monies set aside by the Partnership to fund the main system. However there is a short fall in funding of approximately £14,000.

Broadband links

Surrey County Council Transportation Department are to deploy two PTZ cameras on the High Street at Esher. These cameras will used to monitor the traffic flow in the High Street, but the cameras could be used for crime and disorder issues. However, whilst the images are acceptable for traffic flow monitoring, they do not meet the vigorous standard that is needed for our purpose of detecting and preventing crime and disorder.

Therefore, before Elmbridge CCTV can consider these cameras for use, tests to ensure quality and acceptability need to be carried out.

Surrey County Council are also proposing to fund a link between the CCTV centre and the Highways Transportation centre at Leatherhead. This would enable to CCTV staff to potentially view all images from transport cameras (note these images may be of lesser quality) as well as the Highways staff being able to view images from our CCTV cameras (for the purposes of improving traffic flow). This is an excellent example of partnership working, and one where the Council could benefit from investment by the County Council.

LINKING TO EXISTING LOCATIONS

'The Heart'

'The Heart' shopping centre and car park is nearing completion and a 24/7-control facility has been set up by the developers. This control centre will be responsible for security of the whole site, concierge to the apartments, delivery of goods to the centre, together with the CCTV cameras.

We would be able to share the monitoring of the public space cameras in and around 'The 'Heart'. Some form of Service Level Agreement or information sharing protocol would need to be set up. It is highly unlikely that the Elmbridge CCTV Scheme would be able to obtain a monitoring fee for the monitoring of these cameras, however it would be beneficial to Walton for the council to be able to monitor the public space cameras belonging to 'The Heart'. It is anticipated any capital cost associated with the linkage will be borne by the developers.

Leisure Centre

Whist the new leisure centre has CCTV installed both inside and outside of the complex, the images are only monitored after the event; there is no proactive monitoring of the images taking place. It is proposed that these images are linked back to the Elmbridge CCTV Control Centre such that they can be monitored 24/7, particularly in respect to out of hours.

A capital bid has awarded by Elmbridge Borough Council to carry out this work.

Day Centres

Claygate Day Centre
Cobham Day Centre
Weybridge Day Centre
Hersham Day Centre

Given the levels in criminal damage and graffiti, consideration should be given to installing CCTV into the day centres and these images being relayed back to the Control Centre at Walton. At this stage no bid has been submitted and this would not be looked at until 2008.

IMAGES TO SURREY POLICE AT GUILDFORD

It is recognised that an ability to transmit selected images from the Elmbridge CCTV Control Centre to Surrey Police's Command and Control Centre at Guildford would enhance the effectiveness of the Scheme in order to allow Surrey Police to co-ordinate large-scale incidents directly from their silver or gold command units. Agreement to transmit four images at any one time (at the discretion of the CCTV Scheme Manager at Walton) has already been obtained and we wait the appropriate funding from Surrey Police to carry this out.

AUTOMATIC NUMBER PLATE RECOGNITION (ANPR)

The Partnership obtained funding for a single lane ANPR engine that has now been linked into the Borough's CCTV system. To implement this correctly would require the existing ANPR engine to be linked to the back office facilities at Force headquarters; this in turn would enable linkage to the Police National Computer (PNC) and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) database. This would enable the Operators to determine ownership and status of the vehicles. Whilst an existing public space camera would not be utilised for its original purpose the deployment for CCTV using specific cameras for this task would be seen as a major boost to crime detection and prevention.

So that the different types of CCTV cameras within the Borough Scheme can be fully utilised, it is proposed that additional equipment be added to the system such that a minimum of four (4) lane readers is added. Budget price for carrying out this work is £10,500.

Further Surrey Police are having on going discussions with it partners and in particular the local boroughs to help fund two dedicated ANPR cameras in each borough to support a need for ANPR Cameras to be installed on all strategic routes in and out of the county, excluding the motorway network.

MONITORING RAILWAY STATIONS

Currently South West Trains monitor the local train stations at their control centre at Wimbledon. The stations include Claygate, Esher, Hampton Court and Hinchley Wood. Discussions are taking place to link up these images, and for them to be

monitored at Elmbridge CCTV Control Centre. The approximate capital cost for this would be £45,000.

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM

The terrorist bombings of July 2005 confirmed the importance and power of CCTV as an investigating tool for major crimes and events. Elmbridge CCTV has been involved and helped in providing evidence in major crimes such as rape, murder and major robbery. In the event of a major threat or event regarding terrorism this CCTV control centre would become heavily involved in providing data, images etc to aid the investigation. As part of the ongoing investigation and readiness for such an event, however unlikely the event, the CCTV Centre must be ready to handle such tasks that we may be called upon to assist in, this may include passing of all images for a significant period to the Anti Terrorist Branch. In such an event all of the hard disks belong to the digital recording system would need to be seized by the police and the need to replace them would arise to enable the centre to continue to operate.

Storenet (Retail Radio/ Licensed premises radio link)

A retail store radio network, commonly known as 'Storenet' is active in Walton town centre and this is expected to expand with the additional traders within 'The Heart. Whilst 'Storenet can operate in isolation of CCTV it works better when CCTV cameras are installed in that particular town. We have tried to expand the system into Weybridge, but whilst two or three traders have expressed interest a larger number of stores/traders are required to setup the scheme.

We are looking at other town centres within Elmbridge and this continues to be an aspiration of the CCTV centre to achieve this.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHEME

The CCTV Manager, working to the Community Safety Manager, will oversee the evaluation, development and implementation of each proposed extension to the Scheme.
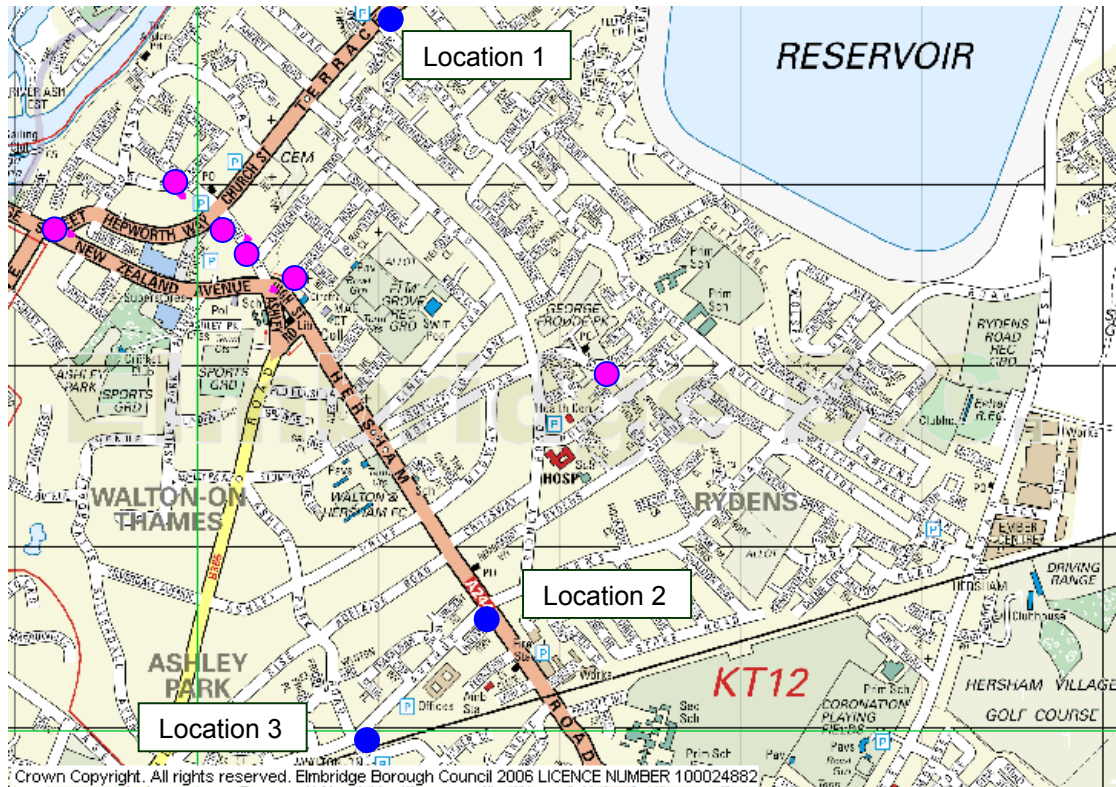
APPENDIX A

Walton-on-Thames

Location 1 – Terrace Road / Cottimore Lane (D)
Location 2 – The Halfway – Station Avenue / Hersham Road (R)
Location 3 – Station Approach (D)

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Key   ●   Existing cameras

            ●   Proposed cameras

These CCTV cameras would cover the Station area at Walton, the Halfway and the junction of Cottimore Lane; camera at Terrace Road/Cottimore Lane will enable us to monitor anyone travelling on foot or by vehicle in and out of the St John's housing estate.
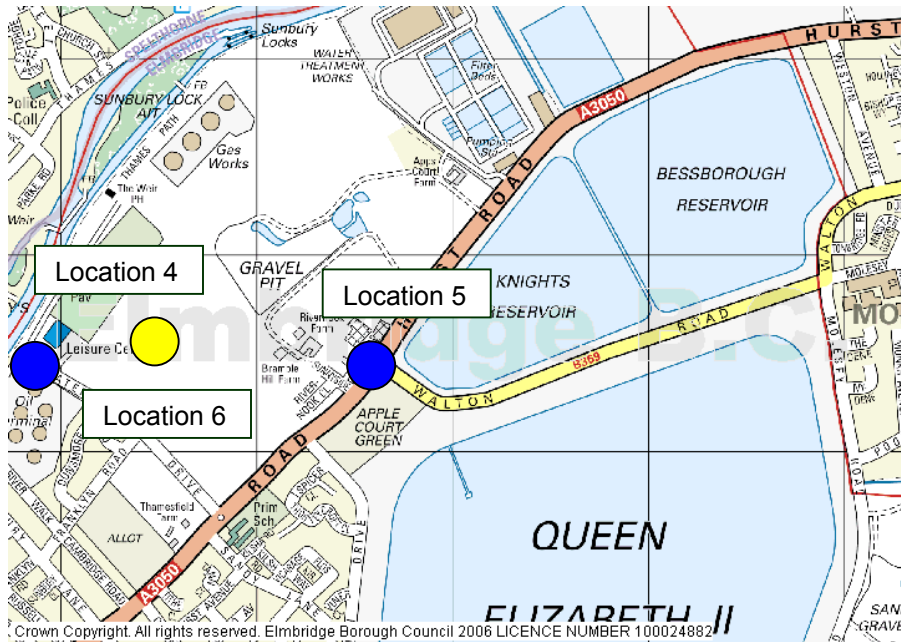
Walton Halfway has been consistently identified as an area where instances of crime are above average for this borough, and was identified by Overview & Scrutiny committee in 2006, as an area that should be considered for CCTV investment. The area is within the section 30 and 13 areas for Walton.

Walton North

Location 4 – Waterside Drive (D)
Location 5 – Hurst Road / Terrace Road / Walton Road (D)
Location 6 – Leisure Centre (see separate section) (D)

Key   ● Proposed cameras

       ○ Multiple camera site

The camera located at the bottom of Riverside Drive is to monitor that junction, it would address issue of crime and anti social behaviour in that area, It would deal with crowd control issues particularly at the weekends as a result of visitors to the centre and the football ground. In the event of major incident at the COMAH (control of major accident hazard) site. Allowing us to monitor emergency staff at that location. It is possible that BP could make a contribution.

The details of the Leisure Centre are noted elsewhere in this Strategy Document.

Weybridge

Location 7 – Queens Road / York Road (R)
Location 8 – Queens Road / St Georges Avenue (D)
Location 9 – Heath Road / Hanger Hill (Part of Car Park Scheme) (R)
Location 10 – Thames Street / Grotto Road (D)

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