

National CCTV Strategy Recommendations

Numerical list

Rec	Recommendation	Subgroup
1	Establish a body responsible for the governance and use of CCTV in the UK.	NCB
2	Agree on digital CCTV standards and digital video formats for public space CCTV, police, and CJS use.	STD
3	Seek to influence national and international CCTV standards.	STD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Continue the review the Home Office Scientific Development Branch Operational Requirements Manual.	STD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Develop a program for CCTV operators to review the location and purpose of their CCTV cameras.	PW
6	Establish technical requirements that will allow CCTV cameras to be used for multiple purposes.	STD
7	Provide clear advice to CCTV operators on police and CPS requirements from CCTV systems to maximise successful prosecutions.	STD
8	Establish the gaps in CCTV coverage taking into account the national intelligence model and national threat assessment model.	PUC
9	Further develop and share best practice in the use and operation of public space CCTV systems.	STD
10	Encourage town centre CCTV schemes to monitor other areas of public space and the transport infrastructure thus creating a hub for public space CCTV.	PW
11	Greater powers for the Information Commissioner to enforce CCTV licensing requirements of systems and people.	NCB
12	Develop legislation to ensure the appropriate regulation of CCTV systems.	Review
13	Develop a system of registration that assists in the regulation of CCTV systems.	NCB
14	CCTV should be considered as an element of planning and licensing applications.	PW
15	Develop a mechanism to allow CCTV standards to be enforced.	NCB
16	Security Industry Association (SIA) to clarify the requirements in relation to operator licensing.	NCB <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	Develop minimum training requirements and ultimately an accredited training programme for all those engaged in CCTV.	PUC
18	Image retention periods should be standardised and relate to the operational purpose of the CCTV system.	PUC
19	The Police Service needs to review its internal operational processes and management. In effect it needs to determine ownership for CCTV within each force and consider its link to existing forensic disciplines and its future training and development requirements	PUC
20	The Police should develop an organisation model for managing the recovery, analysis and investigation of CCTV evidence.	PUC
21	The specialist nature of CCTV recovery, analysis and investigation should be recognised and appropriate training developed.	PUC
22	Performance standards similar to those that support other forms of crime scene evidence should be developed in relation to CCTV recovery and analysis.	STD
23	Research should be undertaken to determine the relative benefits of fingerprint and DNA recovery in comparison with CCTV recovery.	PUC
24	Protocols should be developed allowing the use of Airwave radio in town centre CCTV control rooms and the sharing of intelligence between the Police and Town Centre CCTV monitoring staff.	PUC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

National CCTV Strategy Programme

Rec	Recommendation	Subgroup
25	Protocols should be developed that require the police to provide feedback to town centre CCTV managers as to the operational usefulness of CCTV images	PUC
26	The Police Service needs to consider the development of a CCTV capability to support serious and organised crime, counter terrorism and the protection of key economic sites across the UK.	PUC
27	Develop CCTV image retention and disclosure guidance.	STD
28	CCTV operators, police and CJS agencies should determine respective roles and responsibilities in relation to the short and long term retention (including archiving) of CCTV material.	STD
29	Evaluate 'camera to archive' network access and data archiving methods.	STD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30	Establish a basic CCTV network infrastructure. Establish security and access rights and permissions.	Review
31	Establish the effectiveness of CCTV networks by running pilot projects.	Review
32	Determine the strategic CCTV network required.	Review
33	Facilitate the connection of digital CCTV systems to the network.	Review
34	The Crown Prosecution and Court Service should develop the capacity to view digitally recorded CCTV evidence.	CJS
35	Crown Prosecution Service and the Police to develop a better understanding of disclosure and evidence continuity rules to ensue trials are not lost due to a failure to adopt proper procedures.	CJS
36	In the event of a guilty plea there should be presumption that CCTV evidence is played in court where this may assist in determining an appropriate sentence.	CJS
37	Establish a structure/body that promotes a greater relationship/partnership between the universities, manufacturers and users.	NCB
38	Establish closer ties with the Information and Surveillance Commissioners in developing surveillance technologies.	NCB
39	Use National Threat Assessments and develop other tools and initiatives to increase the effectiveness of CCTV in managing and reducing the threat of serious, organised crime and terrorism.	PUC
40	Promote the use of the National Intelligence Model and establish other tools and practices to improve the responsiveness of CCTV to changes in local crime and local priorities.	PUC
41	Primacy in relation to CCTV should be determined at a local level by the CDRP, taking into account the strategic guidance provided by the strategy and the National Strategic Board.	PW
42	Create an effective funding stream for public space CCTV.	PW
43	Develop national key performance indicators relating to the use of public space CCTV across all associated agencies.	PW
44	Promote CCTV and its expansion by forming evidence based business cases.	PW

SUBGROUP DEFINITIONS

CJS – Criminal Justice Service
 NCB – National CCTV Body
 PW – Partnership Working
 PUC – Police Use of CCTV
 STD – Standards & Operability