

The CCTV Strategy

2021-2024



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

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1. Foreword

Dear Resident,

The Council is committed to helping the police in their work to prevent and detect crime and disorder in the borough. We recognise that CCTV can be a useful tool in this work and can help to reduce crime and contribute to a greater feeling of safety among residents. I am therefore delighted to introduce this, the Council's first, CCTV strategy.

Our CCTV Strategy was co-designed with residents. The resident-led CCTV Advisory Group, established in October 2019, was central to the development of this Strategy. As a result, an additional 27 CCTV cameras have been introduced to the borough.

Although the Council is supportive of CCTV, we know that cameras on their own do not stop crime and are not effective for all types of crime. We also understand that not all residents are supportive of the use of CCTV. For these reasons, the Council's approach is evidence led, with a limited and considered expansion of the public space camera system. This means we will only use CCTV cameras in the areas of highest need and we will aim to do so with police and public support. The Council will also adhere to the legislation which governs this area and work within the guidance of the Office of the Surveillance Camera Commissioners Office.

To deliver the commitments of this Strategy, the Council will work closely with the Metropolitan Police and other organisations who form the Safer K&C Partnership. The CCTV Strategy is part of a wider body of partnership work to make the borough a safer place for all.

I want to thank everyone who has contributed to the development of this Strategy and especially the hard work of the resident members of the CCTV Advisory Group.

Councillor Emma Will, Lead Member for Culture, Leisure and Community Safety

2. Introduction

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea takes community safety seriously. The Council Plan details the Healthy, Clean and Safe Priority, with its aim to make RBKC a safe place to live, work and visit. The Council's CCTV systems in the borough form part of this work and its commitment to "to support the Police and local communities to prevent crime and stay safe"¹.

This CCTV Strategy sets out the Council's plan for running an effective public space overt camera surveillance service.

The aim is to ensure that the borough's camera network has the capability and the capacity to detect and prevent crime and disorder, making the borough a safer place to live, work and study.

The strategy has been co-designed with residents and stakeholders to ensure that our camera systems in the borough put residents first. Ensuring that the public space cameras are supported by the local communities they affect is an important priority of the Council. All CCTV development work and performance monitoring are assured by a resident-led and chaired CCTV Advisory Group. This provides complete transparency on the installation and use of overt CCTV cameras in this borough.

The CCTV Strategy includes public space cameras alongside its other Council CCTV camera assets and details where the resources are joined up to deliver common aims; where there is an ambition to join up resources or where they are managed separately for a distinct purpose.

The Council will lead on the work committed in this Strategy, but to be successful it will need to continue to work closely with metropolitan police service and other partners to deliver its aims over the next three years.

3. The borough

Kensington and Chelsea is a unique central London borough, home to places of great cultural importance, diverse communities and attractive streets and squares. The borough has the smallest population of any London borough at 160,000 but it has the third highest population density in London. The borough has 7 theatres and over 15 museums, including three of the most visited museums in the UK. As well as this it has over 15,000 businesses and hosts many nationally and internationally recognised cultural attractions, such as Kensington Palace, as well as Notting Hill Carnival which brings over 1 million people each year. The borough has extensive retail stores and unique independent shops and markets, including the world-famous Portobello Market. The daytime population (pre COVID) was 250,000, reflecting the high numbers of visitors and workers who come to the borough every day. The borough has 26 parks and 12 tube stations with over 150 million entries and exits a year.

¹ [The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council Plan 2019 -2023](#)

Crime and disorder volumes in Kensington and Chelsea are reflective of its busy central London location with the 7th highest rate of crime per 1000 residents in 2020 compared to the other 32 London Boroughs. The volume and nature of crime varies across the borough and although there are areas with higher than London average crime volumes there are also some Council wards with among the least amount of crime as any wards in London.

Crime fell significantly in London during 2020 as a result of the COVID pandemic with businesses, shops, restaurants and pubs all closing for long periods and people being advised to stay at home. There was a 29% reduction in all recorded crime in the borough in 2020 compared to 2019. However, during periods when there were fewer restrictions on travel and socialising crime volumes followed suit and rose. The crime pattern of 2020 will not continue long term and an increase in crime is anticipated.

There are many different types of crime and they each have complex reasons why they are committed. Over the last three years (January 2017 to December 2020) the highest crime volumes in the borough have been consistent; these are Theft (34%), Violence against the person (19%) and Vehicle Offences (14%). Some of these crimes will be committed in public and some will be inside people’s homes – this is one of the factors which is important to decide if CCTV has a role in the response to prevent crime.

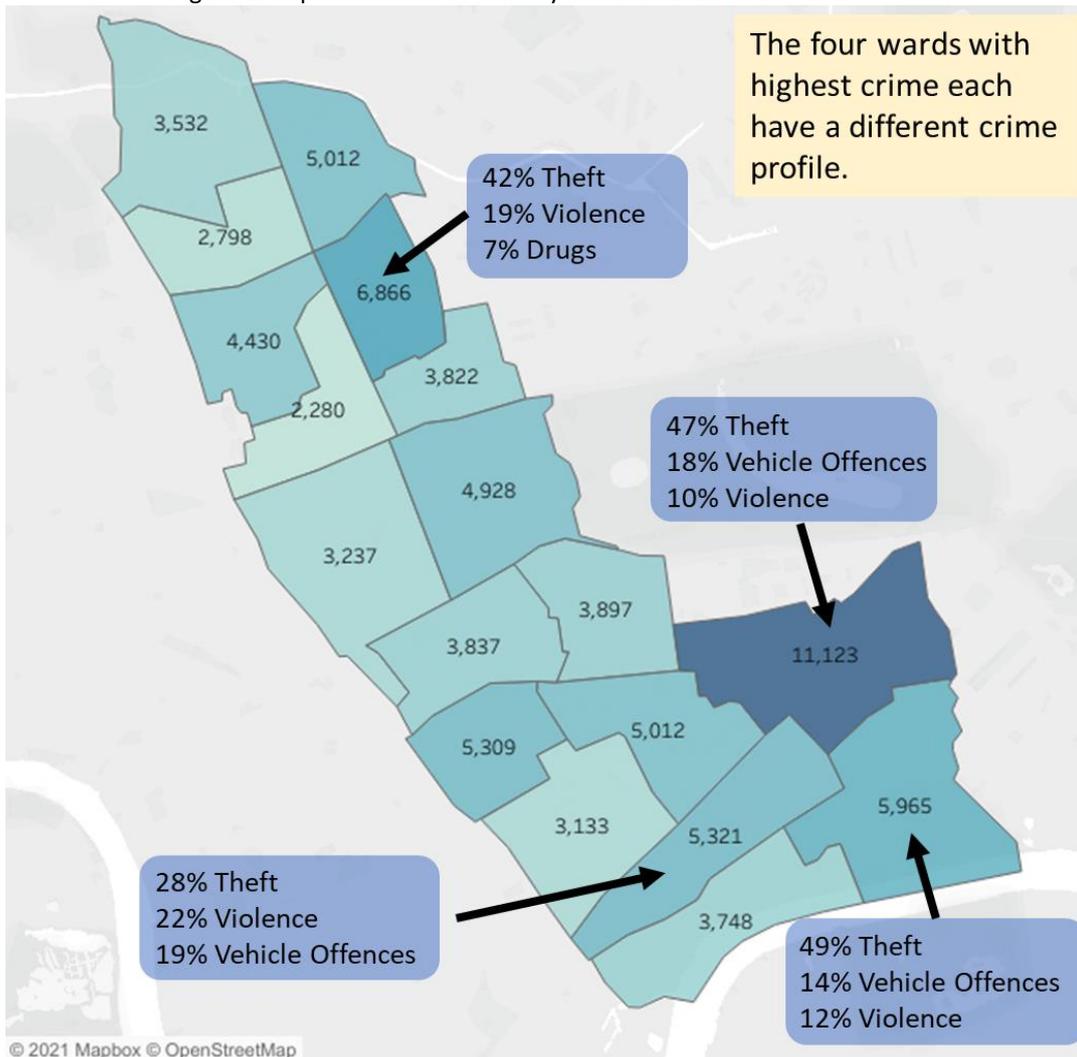
Table 1: Crime reported between Jan 2017 and Dec 2020

Crime Type	Number of crimes reported	Percentage of crime
Theft	29795	34%
Violence Against the Person	16219	19%
Vehicle Offences	12561	14%
Burglary	7649	9%
Drug Offences	5664	7%
Public Order Offences	4799	6%
Arson and Criminal Damage	4099	5%
Robbery	2999	3%
Sexual Offences	1509	2%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	826	1%
Possession of Weapons	644	1%
Total	86764	

The nature and type of crime across the borough varies and it is important that responses to tackle these problems are local and specific to the types of crime taking place. Some of these types of crime can be successfully prevented with CCTV cameras and some are not impacted by CCTV. These differences have been acknowledged in this CCTV strategy.

Between January 2019 and December 2020 there were an average of 13 incidents per month where police either provided real time response or downloaded images captured by CCTV cameras in the borough. These incidents range from the most serious violent offences, fighting, drug dealing, weapons to pickpocketing and motor vehicle theft.

Figure 1: Reported crime volume by ward Jan 2017 to Dec 2020



4. The Council's Commitments

CCTV cameras don't make areas safer on their own. The causes of crime are complex and ever changing and a successful response to crime also needs to be multifaceted. CCTV cameras are one good example of how the Council can support a whole system approach to tackling crime.

The Council has had CCTV in the borough for many years and following a period of investment, cameras are now used in more locations across the borough. The Council's aim is to ensure that the borough's CCTV network has the capability and the capacity to detect and prevent crime and disorder in areas which need it most.

The vision of this Strategy is to achieve the best possible results from public space cameras in the borough. This includes live monitoring to alert police to a crime and getting a quick emergency response, using images to investigate crime and prosecute offenders in court. Advertising and promoting the CCTV network will also act as a deterrent to criminals.

To achieve this the Council will work with partners, residents and business to deliver six commitments. These commitments have been co-designed with residents through the borough's [Resident CCTV Advisory Group](#)².

- 1 The Council's public space CCTV network should be used solely for the purpose of prevention and detection of crime and disorder.
- 2 The Council is supportive of appropriate growth in public space CCTV investment. All council investment should focus on locations that experience the highest volumes of crime and disorder.
- 3 The Council should invest in deployable or temporary cameras to allow for flexibility in responding to changing and emerging crime patterns.
- 4 The Council should outline a plan for continued investment in CCTV, including a policy for business and resident group private investment.
- 5 The Council will aim to ensure that its CCTV resources across its directorates are coordinated and joined up.
- 6 The CCTV system should have regular performance reviews to ensure it is as effective as possible.

The Council will be accountable for delivery against these six commitments to the CCTV Advisory Group and the Safer Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Board. How these commitments will be measured is outlined in section 8.

5. Investment in Public Space CCTV System

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is supportive of appropriate growth and investment in its CCTV infrastructure. Over the last two years the Council invested £500,000 to improve the existing technology and install cameras in new areas. There are a few models for increasing funds available for the camera network which include;

- **Council Investment**

² The Resident CCTV Advisory Group is described in section 9.

The Council, where possible, will identify funds to extend the public space camera provision in the borough. This will be through either opportunity in its capital investment programme, external grants and neighbourhood grants such as Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy (NCIL).

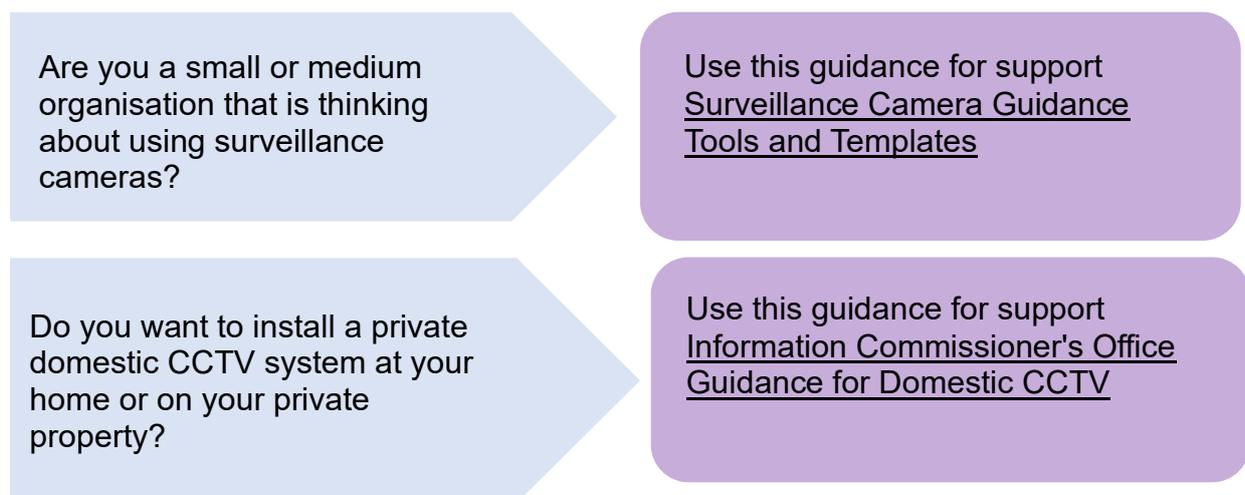
NCIL funds are ring fenced to the ward making the application, and new temporary cameras can be funded. These cameras can be installed in locations identified with crime and disorder concerns through consultation with police, with the ability to move within the ward should crime patterns change over time.

If residents want to consider NCIL applications for CCTV cameras they can apply through the Council's Planning Team [here](#).

- **Private Investment**

Housing providers, businesses or resident's groups may want CCTV in their local neighbourhood to tackle crime and disorder concerns affecting them. The Council will develop a policy and new toolkit for residents during the first year of the Strategy to consider how it works with others to extend public realm CCTV. This toolkit will provide residents with guidance on how they can make best use of their private CCTV systems for prevention of crime and disorder. This toolkit will be produced jointly by Council and Police to ensure that private systems installed in the borough are compliant with the surveillance camera commissioner's principles and optimise evidential opportunities from criminal investigations to detect crimes.

The Information Commissioner's Office and the Surveillance Camera Commissioner has advice and toolkits available for third parties who wish to invest in CCTV technology. This is part of its pledge to improve standards in the industry and the Council supports local groups who wish to invest in their own schemes and adhere to this guidance. The Council will only be supportive of new camera systems where there is evidence of need and projects meet the Surveillance Camera Commissioner's best practice for public systems.



- **Technical Developments**

As with many projects which use technology to deliver their outcomes, there are ongoing developments which may improve efficiency or effectiveness of systems. One of the Council’s principles of this Strategy is to be supportive of investment, and it will always proceed with expert technical guidance of what the market can offer during times of growth.

However, the Council is also cautious that it will not put efficiency or effectiveness ahead of resident right to privacy. For example, the Council currently has no plans to invest in Facial Recognition Software or other forms of artificial intelligence for its camera systems. Technological developments form part of the Surveillance Commissioner’s Self-Assessment Tool which the Council has completed for its existing system. Any upgrade in whole or part of its systems will result in a completion of a new Data Protection Privacy Assessment.

6. CCTV systems operated by The Council

The CCTV Strategy includes public space cameras alongside its other Council CCTV camera assets and will detail where the resources are joined to deliver common aims; where there is an ambition to join up resources or where they are managed separately for a distinct purpose.

The Council is responsible for the following CCTV systems.

i. Public Space CCTV

The Council has CCTV for the sole purpose of the Prevention and Detection of Crime and Disorder. These cameras achieve this purpose by:

Prevent	CCTV cameras are overt with signs to deter people from committing a crime.
	Help to understand the nature and extend of crime to inform how to address the causes of repeat offending.
Respond	Proactive monitoring by CCTV operators between the hours 1pm and 3am, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Connected by police radio operators can provide a response in real time.
	The CCTV control room is connected by radio to police officers, parks police officers and Community Safety Wardens to assist in a fast response to incidents.
Detect	Providing police with data and images to support police investigations following a crime taking place. Images can also be used as evidence in court to prosecute offenders.

These cameras are either fixed permanent cameras located on standalone CCTV poles or demountable cameras that can be moved and re-located to respond to emerging crime and disorder problems. All these cameras are overt and have signage in place to make the public aware that CCTV cameras are in operation owned by The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

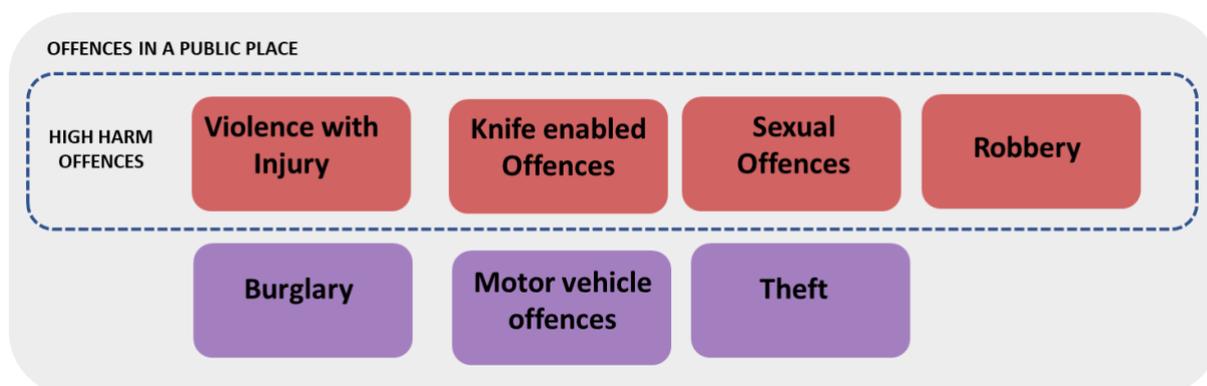
The Public Space cameras fall into two categories: fixed and temporary location cameras.

- **Fixed location cameras**

Fixed CCTV cameras are installed rarely and in response to long term problems that are unlikely change. They can also be installed on routes to and from those areas, to pursue criminals after they have committed offences. These cameras are not installed frequently as there often incur significant infrastructure costs.

When the Council does install new fixed cameras, it uses evidence from police crime data alongside consultation with residents and stakeholders. The Council considers the whole borough, and prioritises the areas with the greatest need, where CCTV is likely to make the biggest difference.

Public space CCTV is most effective at tackling crimes that occur on the street in the vicinity of the camera but can also be helpful for police investigations for many types of crime. In order to ensure that the Council's cameras are in the locations with the greatest need and will benefit from proactive monitoring during the control room hours a model of crime analysis has been developed. The Council will adopt this approach for all future fixed camera installations. This model considers the crime location from long term trends (3 years), where offences take place in public and therefore would be seen by CCTV. Secondly the locations that have highest volume of high harm offences in a public place are also considered. High harm offences are classified as those which cause physical injury or threat of violence towards an individual.



To ensure that all new fixed cameras can mitigate displacement and are flexible, a deployable camera will be installed as part of the design for each new location. This will support the system to be adaptable and flexible in response to crime and antisocial behaviour. Each site will still benefit from the same number of cameras, but one will have the added benefit of deployable technology, that will be ring fenced to the design scheme and not available for deployment outside the neighbourhood area.

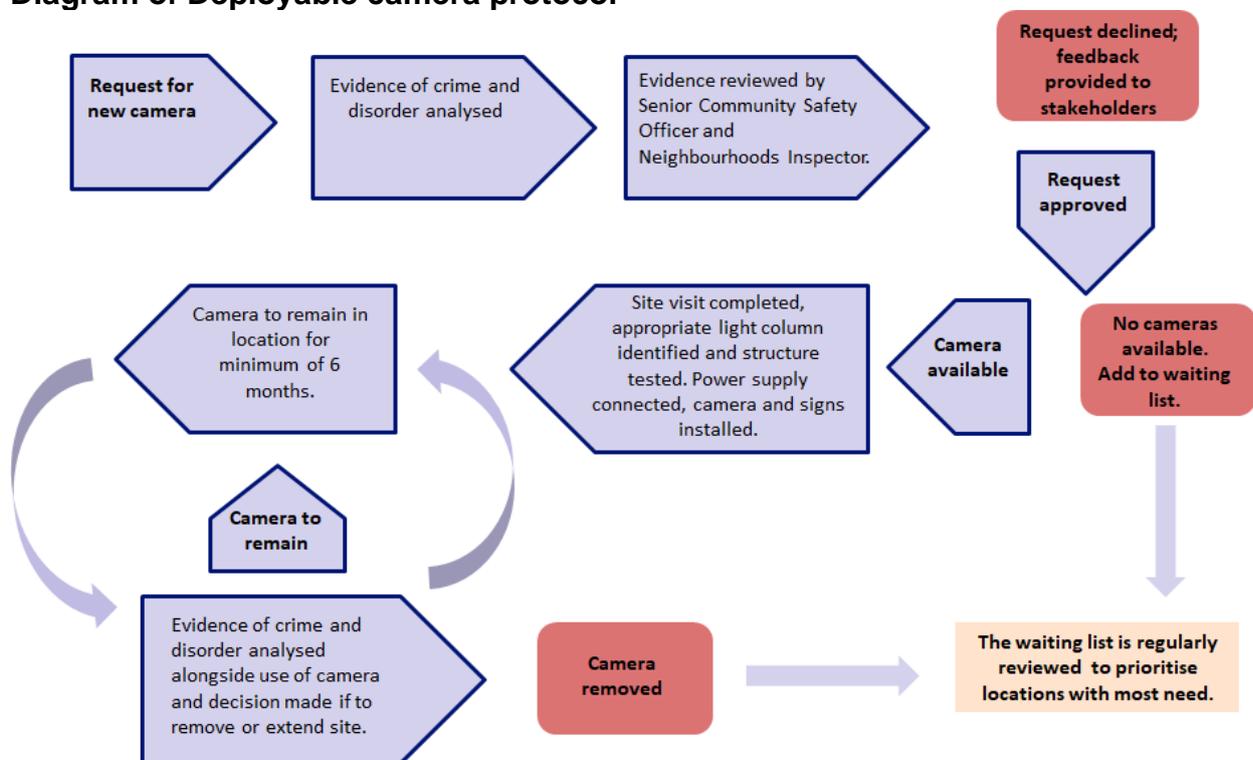
- **Temporary cameras**

Temporary or deployable CCTV cameras can be a useful tool to help the police and the Council deal with problems they expect to be resolved as part of a local problem-solving process. They can also be used when there is a concern of displacement of crime and disorder and allow proactive monitoring to understand the local crime pattern.

The Council works closely with the local Police to identify locations that need temporary CCTV installed to prevent and detect crime or antisocial behaviour. These can be mounted on lighting columns for power supply and data is transmitted wirelessly back to the control room for proactive monitoring.

The Council has several deployable cameras and the locations and movement of the cameras is coordinated through a protocol to ensure they are deployed to the locations in most pressing need. The Council relies on a Police Inspector and Senior Community Safety Officer to approve new locations as well as the removal of cameras. Before a camera is removed from a location, the crime trend is reviewed and the use of the camera during its deployment is evaluated. A waiting list is operated for locations identified if a camera is not available. This waiting list is monitored and reviewed regularly.

Diagram of Deployable camera protocol



All of the areas that have public space CCTV installed have signs to make the public aware that cameras are in operation controlled by The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

For further information about public space cameras and enquiries contact commsafe@rbkc.gov.uk

For data system access requests contact dataprotection@rbkc.gov.uk or complete the online form [here](#).

- **Acoustic cameras**

During 2020 the Council tested the use of acoustic cameras in the borough for the purpose of detecting noisy, antisocial and dangerous driving of vehicles in relation to a specific Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in Brompton and Hans Town ward. The technology of an acoustic camera allows it to record incidents or events when noise pollution is triggered at a predetermined level, deemed to be a breach of the PSPO restrictions. Officers from the Council Noise and Nuisance Team and the Waste and Street Enforcement Team have collaborated to take enforcement against vehicle owners when an incident meets the breach threshold.

These cameras have a specific purpose in a distinct area of the borough and have not been used for other concerns. A review of the PSPO is being undertaken with the potential for it to be extended to a wider area.

ii. **RBKC Housing**

The Council has responsibility for the RBKC Housing Management CCTV service. The Council owns more than 9000 homes and these camera systems are located on the Council managed housing estates. The Council's Housing Strategy 2019 to 2022, has six Strategy priorities, including "Leading the way on health and safety". As part of this priority the Council committed to "tackle antisocial behaviour on our estates and promote good neighbours."³

The Housing cameras form part of this commitment with their key purpose to prevent and deter crime and anti-social behaviour. This includes increase residents' feelings of safety and using the system to assist in the enforcement of tenancy and lease conditions where necessary.

These cameras are a separate network and not monitored by the borough's public space CCTV control room. They have their own independent data storage and management arrangements at each of the sites. Commitment five in this CCTV Strategy is "*The Council will aim to ensure that its CCTV resources across its directorates are coordinated and joined up.*" Community Safety and RBKC Housing Management Services have established a Project Board that will evaluate the opportunities for collaboration and improvements between these two currently separate camera networks. This will include a technical survey to determine the feasibility and costs of bringing the two networks into one joint borough-based service.

A combined control room may provide the Council with the opportunity to consider other services such as; intruder alerts, responding to lone worker alarms, fire and

³ [Housing Strategy 2019 - 2022](#)

panic alarms. Like the existing CCTV control room for public space cameras a combined service with Housing Management cameras could also have direct radio communication between Police and Council Officers with an enforcement role. The Council will benchmark the existing CCTV services with other London Boroughs to consider ways in which camera technology can be used to improve safety of residents across London.

For further information contact Housing Management Services
<https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/housing/housing>

iii. Enforcement of moving Traffic Offences with CCTV

In 2020, the Council made the decision to adopt the powers to commence enforcement of moving traffic contraventions under the London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2003 and to begin enforcement using CCTV, including enforcement of parking contraventions (which the Council already had the powers to enforce under the Traffic Management Act 2004).

Decriminalised moving traffic offences include contraventions such as stopping in a yellow box junction or driving the wrong way in a one-way street. They do not include speeding, which remains a criminal offence. Under the Traffic Management Act 2004, Councils can issue Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) to motorists for these violations.

The primary objective of any CCTV camera traffic enforcement system is to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the road network by deterring motorists from breaking road traffic restrictions and detecting those that do. With a few exceptions, such as school keep clear markings, Councils may not use cameras to enforce parking restrictions. Locations where CCTV enforcement is in place are well publicised and indicated with lawful traffic signs.

These cameras are used in a small number of sites in response to locations that received repeat resident complaints made to the Council. Cameras are installed following a survey to test levels of compliance. Camera installations will be reviewed routinely to ensure the Council uses its small number of transport enforcement cameras at sites where they will have the greatest benefit.

The system has been funded from the Car Parking Reserve and spending income generated by moving traffic enforcement is restricted in the same way as parking income. The camera footage is reviewed and PCNs issued where appropriate by NSL. An internal team reviews any complaints and appeals.

These cameras have a distinct purpose and do not form part of the public space camera network. This system has its own code of practice and legal framework for operation.

iv. RBKC Council Buildings – Security

The Council has a small number of CCTV cameras that operate for the purpose of building security and visitor safety at its public buildings for which it is responsible. This includes, but not exclusively, coverage at its community libraries and Town Hall buildings.

For the purpose of increased building and visitor safety at its public buildings some of the coverage is the external area or entrances and exits. Each of the systems is independently monitored and maintained and not linked to the public space camera network.

For data system access requests contact dataprotection@rbkc.gov.uk or complete the online form [here](#).

7. Operation of Public Space CCTV system

The purpose of the Council's public space cameras is for the prevention and detection of crime.

The public space system used by the Council involves a linked system of cameras with full pan, tilt and zoom controls, which can be operated remotely from the CCTV control room. The clarity of the pictures is very clear, and images can be seen even in low light bringing the image quality in line with daytime pictures.

The system controls the management of both fixed and temporary public space cameras.

CCTV Control Room

All the public space cameras are proactively monitored 7 days a week, 365 days a year between the hours of 3pm and 1am by CCTV Operators in a control room. The cameras record images at all other times of day. The CCTV control room is connected to police by radio so that incidents can have a coordinated live response between police officers and the CCTV cameras.

The control room also has separate radio system linking the Parks Police and Community Safety Wardens. The CCTV images can also be viewed at the Parks Police office at Holland Park.

Data and images recorded by the cameras are stored for 30 days and if there are no requests from police, public or other services the images are deleted. Only images that have been requested in the initial in the 30-day period or related to a specific incident are retained.

The CCTV control room and operators are monitored by cameras themselves, and access to the control room is strictly controlled. The operators are highly skilled, must

have a licence from Security Industry Authority, alongside regular training to ensure that they have the expert understanding of relevant laws to everyone's right to privacy.

Privacy and Legal responsibilities

Some people regard surveillance cameras as an infringement of personal liberty. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea believes that everyone has the right to respect for their private and family life. The Council's cameras are carefully positioned to respect people's privacy, and they don't overlook any areas where you would expect privacy.

All the Council's public space cameras are overt and are not used for covert surveillance activity which is separately regulated under the provisions of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA).

The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 introduced the regulation of public space surveillance cameras in England and Wales. As a result, the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice was issued by the Secretary of State under Section 30 of the Act to ensure that the use of cameras in public places is regulated and they are only used in pursuit of a specified purpose. The Code aims to balance the need for cameras in public places with individual's right to privacy.

The legitimate aims of the public space CCTV system for processing data are:

- To help prevent and detect crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Supporting emergency services respond to a serious incident including in the interests of national security/terrorism,
- To help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- To provide evidential material for Police and the Court proceedings for the prosecution of offenders.
- To aid in the overall management of safety within covered areas and improve community safety.

The Council is compliant with the Surveillance Commissioner's codes of practice and has completed the best practice self-assessment tool. The Council completes the Surveillance Camera Commissioner's Data Protection Impact Assessment Template, which is recommended to be completed when:

- cameras are added or removed from systems
- cameras are moved or change position
- whole or parts of systems are upgraded
- new systems are installed

Additionally, the Council's CCTV systems and the handling of CCTV data must all comply and have due regard to the Data Protection Act 2018, The regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and General Data Protection Regulations 2018. The

Council's system has a Data Protection Impact Assessment for the public space system and Fair Processing Notice available on the Council's website.

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is the owner of the system and the data controller for all images captured by public space system in the borough. The Council completes an annual audit of its camera system, its use and compliance with the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice. This approach ensures that CCTV is used effectively to make the borough safer place to live whilst also doing so according to best practice and the law.

System Access Requests

The Council can provide recordings from its public space cameras for civil claims between individuals or companies. Data is held for up to 30 days from when the incident occurred and is deleted if no data access request has been made in this period.

If you need to request CCTV images, the request should come from your insurance company or solicitor to provide assurance that the images are being used for lawful purposes. We have a legal duty to ensure images are not disclosed unlawfully under Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulations 2018.

For data system access requests contact dataprotection@rbkc.gov.uk or complete the online form [here](#).

Equalities Impact Assessment

An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed to consider the impact of the Council's CCTV Strategy on residents in the borough. The assessment found that as crime has complex and multifaceted causes, this in turn affects those who become victims – including the experience of victims with protected characteristics. The public realm CCTV cameras in the borough are in long term crime hotspots, and therefore will help to support victims of crime in a public space regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, religion, gender, marriage or pregnancy.

8. Measuring success

The Council will measure its success at delivering the six commitments in this Strategy.

Core Principles of CCTV Strategy		What will the Council do	How will the Council measure outcomes?
1	The Council's public space CCTV network should be used solely for the purpose of prevention and detection of crime and disorder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality assurance of control room management. Intelligence led proactive monitoring. Collaboration of enforcement services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance Commissioner's Self-assessment tool annual review. Audit of incident logs. Data Protection Privacy Impact Assessment annual review.
2	The Council is supportive of appropriate CCTV investment. All Council investment should focus on locations that experience the highest volumes of crime and disorder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with Planning (NCIL, section 106), Capital Programme Board and Highways colleagues for investment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of successful new investment from Council sources (NCIL, Capital projects and Council budgets).
3	The Council should invest in deployable or temporary cameras to allow for flexibility in responding to changing and emerging crime patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployable cameras are used in the areas with highest need through regular engagement with police neighbourhood teams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of locations that have had temporary CCTV cameras. The effectiveness of CCTV temporary cameras evaluated by arrests made and use of data images to investigate and prosecute perpetrators.
4	The Council should outline a plan for continued investment in CCTV, including a policy on business and resident group private investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a Toolkit for private investment in CCTV. Agree a local policy for Housing associations, businesses or resident's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of successful new investment from private investment.

Core Principles of CCTV Strategy		What will the Council do	How will the Council measure outcomes?
		groups to increase public space camera systems in the borough.	
5	The Council will aim to ensure that its CCTV resources across its directorates are coordinated and joined up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Project Board will review how the public space and Housing Management Systems operate and agree joint protocols for the separate systems. It will also conduct a technical review to assess the feasibility of providing a single camera network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During first year of the Strategy complete a review of the current CCTV Control Room operating hours and management arrangements. This review will examine other operating models to ensure the quality and cost of the system is the best option for resident, with recommendations to be implemented by year two.
6	The CCTV system should have regular performance reviews to ensure it is as effective as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular reporting to CCTV Advisory Group and Safer K&C Partnership Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness of individual cameras and whole system. Performance management of maintenance contract.

9. The Resident CCTV Advisory Group

The Council Plan has Healthy Clean and Safe as one of its five priorities and Putting Communities First as one of its core values. What this means is:

- The Council puts local people at the heart of decision making in everything we do; and
- The Council seeks to include and involve: all voices matter

To deliver on these commitments in the context of CCTV, the Council set up a Resident Advisory Group. This group, which is made up of volunteers from Resident Associations across the borough as well as professionals from police and Community Safety Team has ensured that the Council's approach to CCTV incorporates resident's views and has resident scrutiny. This Advisory Group will continue to operate and guide the commitments outlined in this Strategy.

If you would like more details about the Resident Advisory Group, please get in touch with the Community Safety Team commsafe@rbkc.gov.uk

10. The Safer Kensington and Chelsea Partnership

The Safer Kensington and Chelsea Partnership Board is the strategic body accountable for the response to crime and community safety issues in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Membership of the Board includes senior representatives from the Council, Metropolitan Police (police), London Fire Brigade, National Probation Service, London Community Rehabilitation Company, Public Health, Safer Neighbourhood Board, voluntary sector and representatives from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.

Through the partnership the respective agencies have committed to working together to reduce crime and make Kensington and Chelsea a safer place. The Safer Kensington and Chelsea Partnership has a duty to agree a coordinated response to a set of strategic priorities. In working together, the partnership will be able to achieve better results for its communities. The delivery of the Safer Kensington and Chelsea Partnership is set out in the borough's Community Safety Plan.

The Community Safety Plan outlines what the Safer K&C Partnership will do to support victims, bring offenders to justice, reduce reoffending and coordinate responses to emerging crime and disorder problems. Overt CCTV camera surveillance is one of the approaches that has proven to be effective at tackling crime and disorder and is supported by the Community Safety Plan. The Council holds a primary role in the Safer Kensington and Chelsea Partnership as it has responsibility and ownership of the public space camera network in the borough.

End