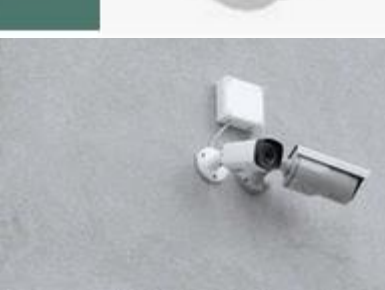




City of
Melville

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)





CCTV Operational Policy – an overarching document that articulates our position on CCTV

- CCTV Asset Management Plan – ensures responsible management of our CCTV assets
- Code of Practice – outlines the key principles and standards by which our CCTV Surveillance System will be operated
- Standard Operating Procedures – ensures CCTV operation complies with minimum standards and is conducted in accordance with legislative requirements
- Step one: Determining if CCTV is the right intervention – a process that ensures we take a consistent approach to all CCTV installation/upgrade within the City of Melville
- CCTV crime/risk assessment form – form for officers to complete to help decide if CCTV is the right intervention to address issues
- Step two: Planning, purchase and deployment of CCTV – a guide to ensure adequate planning and evaluation for CCTV and to ensure CCTV installation complies with minimum standards



Step 1: Define the problem and risk

Step 2: Assess suitability of CCTV to manage problems – consider:

- Strengths and limitations of CCTV
- Cost/benefit analysis
- Alternative/supporting strategies.



City of

Melville

Step 1: Define the problem and risk

- Before security measures are considered a risk and crime assessment should be undertaken of the site to determine the nature of the problem and the desired outcomes.
- For example, if the threat is theft from vehicles then the desired outcome is prevention more so than post incident identification of offenders.
- The risk assessment will identify all measures which are likely to address and mitigate the risk, then based on this decisions can be made about appropriate intervention.



Step 2: Assess suitability of CCTV to manage the problem

1. What type of crime/unwanted behaviour is currently occurring?
2. How often does it occur, day/night, weekends?
3. What is the average level of loss or consequence each time it occurs?
4. Who is the offender?
5. Will CCTV deter this type of offender?
6. Whose responsibility is it for managing the risk?
7. Will CCTV installation affect our reputation if ineffective?



1. Recorded CCTV can be a useful tool for police when investigating incidents post event.
2. CCTV may deter some types of offenders.
3. Monitored CCTV may be able to assist in identifying incidents.
4. CCTV may assist safety perception.



1. Cameras can become the target of theft or vandalism.
2. Offenders can take measures to hide their identities.
3. Crime or unwanted behaviour may be displaced by CCTV.
4. If CCTV is not actively monitored then no response can be initiated, it is unlikely to prevent or manage the incident.
5. If CCTV is used to assist in investigations or as evidence in court the images need to clearly show the offenders face to be of any value.
6. CCTV may create a false sense of security.
7. CCTV becomes less effective if incidents take place and offenders are not apprehended.
8. Persons affected by substances don't care or conscious of the presence of CCTV.



Cost (over 5 years)	\$240 000
Benefit (over 5 years)	\$12 500
Overall cost (over 5 years)	\$227 500
Conclusion	This highlights for the money spent this CCTV system may not be the right investment.

This example is based on the following:

- \$100 000 to install a CCTV system
- \$100 000 lighting
- \$10 000 per year (after the first year) to manage and maintain the CCTV system
- An estimated 50% (very optimistic) reduction in theft from vehicles derived from the CCTV system
- An estimated current loss of \$5 000 per year due to theft from vehicles.



Alternative strategies Designing Out Crime (DOC)

- Natural surveillance- physical features/activities to maximize ability to see what's going on e.g. lighting, passive surveillance
- Access control-decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating a perception of risk for offenders.
- Territorial reinforcement-objects such as buildings, fences or signs to express ownership. Delineate private vs. public property
- Target hardening- security measures such as locking up, not leaving valuables on site, alarms etc.
- Management and maintenance-Broken window theory