



# The Price of Privacy:

The £515m cost of CCTV

A Big Brother Watch report

February 2012

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## Big Brother Watch's position

- Further investment in CCTV will not directly reduce crime
- Retaining the current level of surveillance directs resources which will have a greater impact on both preventing and solving crime.

Some reports have estimated that Britain is home to as many of 20% of the world's total CCTV cameras. The significant resources being spent on surveillance are diverting money away from policing methods that could prevent crime and protect the public. CCTV is not a substitute for policing.

The Metropolitan Police's own research found how fewer than one crime was solved by every 1,000 cameras in the capital. Yet the British fondness for CCTV shown no sign of waning, despite a lack of any credible evidence existing that CCTV either deters or prevents crime.

## Introduction

The Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) camera has become a ubiquitous feature on Britain's streets. Hanging from walls, positioned atop lampposts, and hidden behind blacked-out glass; cash-strapped local authorities have spent unprecedented amounts of taxpayers' money making the United Kingdom the most watched nation of people anywhere in the world. In the past decade alone, the number of CCTV cameras surveying town centre shopping precincts, parks and other public places has increased tenfold<sup>1</sup>.

There are currently at least 51,600 CCTV cameras controlled by 434 local authorities in Britain, up from 21,000 in 1999<sup>2</sup>. This equates to 1 council owned CCTV camera for every 1200 people in the country. This is a trebling of council-run surveillance and that is working off a high base – a little over a decade ago were already among the most watched peoples on earth and now local authorities spy on us three times as much.

The most often quoted figure suggests that the average British citizen is captured on CCTV 300 times a day. Whether this is accurate or not, the current economic climate should demand a reconsideration of the enormous spending on surveillance, a critical issue which councils currently seem determined to ignore.

As the provision of CCTV is a discretionary service, which councils choose to provide, as opposed to a non-discretionary service such as street-cleaning or rubbish collection, each CCTV camera puts an additional burden on the taxpayer.

**In this report, Big Brother Watch outlines the financial cost of CCTV schemes over the past three years; from Birmingham City Council with the largest expenditure on the technology (£14,293,060) to the smallest spender, Arun District Council (£250).**

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<sup>1</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/1789157.stm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.bigbrotherwatch.org.uk/cctvreport.pdf>

## Key findings

- There are currently at least **51,600** CCTV cameras controlled by 428 local authorities in Britain
- The total cost of installing and maintaining CCTV cameras between 2007 – 2011 was **£515 million**.
- The total wage and salary cost of CCTV operators is **£186,295,987.13**.
- Total spending on operation and maintenance of CCTV cameras is **£239,300,359.45**.
- £515 million would pay for **4,121 Police Constables** or **5,894 PCSO's**.<sup>3</sup>
- **Birmingham** has the highest total expenditure on CCTV cameras with a total spend of over **£14 million**.
- **Leicester** has the highest number of CCTV cameras with **2,083** in total.

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<sup>3</sup> Figures based on average/mid-point level of pay. Policy Exchange, *Cost of the Cops: Manpower and deployment in policing*, (2011), p.35.

Police Constables: average salary £31,341 x 4 years = £124,964 / £515,000,000 = 4,121

PCSO's: average salary £21,844 x 4 years = £87,376 / £515,000,000 = 5,894

## Highest spenders on CCTV (2007-2011)<sup>4</sup>

	Local Authority	Number of CCTV cameras	Total cost
1	Birmingham	636	£14,293,060.00
2	Westminster	153	£11,831,554.00
3	Leeds	253	£8,762,292.00
4	City of Edinburgh	232	£6,211,425.30
5	Croydon	84	£5,329,589.00
6	Enfield	169	£4,996,900.00
7	Cambridge	141	£4,973,984.00
8	Wandsworth	1158	£4,711,080.14
9	Leicester	2083	£4,762,729.94
10	Barnet	141	£4,690,742.29
11	Nottingham	1120	£4,666,827.83
12	Hounslow	Unstated	£4,597,163.37
13	Knowsley	548	£4,558,481.51
14	Barking and Dagenham	115	£4,518,500.00
15	Bristol, City of	786	£4,220,268.85
16	Caerphilly	146	£4,111,747.00
17	Wakefield	177	£4,110,740.00
18	Lambeth	348	£4,099,625.02

- There is one CCTV camera per 1,600 people in Birmingham<sup>5</sup>
- It is no surprise that Birmingham has topped the table. Until 2011 ‘Project Champion’<sup>6</sup> was in motion, one of the most outrageous abuses of surveillance equipment in modern times.<sup>7</sup>
- Birmingham City Council themselves admit to the fact that **“It’s not surprising” if you move around Birmingham and feel “like you’re being watched”**.<sup>8</sup> **The Birmingham Control Centre:** “one of Europe’s leading centres for CCTV monitoring”. Some of the £14 million spent by Birmingham City Council has been used to pay for high-tech CCTV cameras that will monitor your movements and then will allow the CCTV monitors to warn you about your behaviour over a loud speaker.<sup>9</sup>
- Leicester has approximately **one CCTV camera for every 145 people**.

<sup>4</sup> The table includes Local Authorities that spent a million pounds or more a year on CCTV cameras

<sup>5</sup> Population of Birmingham 1,028,000 (2009 figure)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.bigbrotherwatch.org.uk/home/2012/07/police-back-down-over-spy-cameras-an-amazing-result-in-birmingham.html>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-birmingham-13331161>

<sup>8</sup> Birmingham City Council, *Control Centre: CCTV*,

<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=Highways-and-Maintenance%2FPageLayout&cid=1223092719990&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FWrapper>

<sup>9</sup> Birmingham City Council, *Control Centre: Remote CCTV*,

<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=Highways-and-Maintenance%2FPageLayout&cid=1223092719994&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FWrapper>

### Lowest spenders on CCTV (2007-2011)

	Local Authority	Number of CCTV cameras	Total cost
1	Arun	0	£250.00
2	Mid Sussex	0	£462.00
3	West Devon	15	£737.21
4	Waverley	19	£1,079.00
5	Rutland	0	£1,381.00
6	Derbyshire	9	£1,600.00
7	Rushcliffe	7	£2,028.00
8	Castlereagh	56	£2,149.00
9	South Hams	20	£3,054.00
10	Devon	43	£7,405.00

### Highest number of CCTV cameras

	Local Authority	Number of CCTV cameras
1	Leicester	2,083
2	Fife	1,420
3	Wandsworth	1,158
4	Nottingham	1,120
5	Southampton	1,030
6	Aberdeen City	942
7	Cardiff	860
8	Wigan	823
9	Camden	794
10	Bristol, City of	786

- Leicester has nearly **three times the amount** of CCTV cameras than **Manchester, a city with 2 premier ship football clubs.**<sup>10</sup>
- Leicester has more than **twice the number** of CCTV cameras than **Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester put together.**

<sup>10</sup> Manchester has 281 CCTV cameras

## Lowest number of CCTV cameras<sup>11</sup>

	Local Authority	Number of CCTV cameras
1	East Northamptonshire	1
2	Hounslow	1
3	Warwickshire	1
4	Broadland	2
5	Chiltern	2
6	North Dorset	2
7	East Staffordshire	3
8	Oadby and Wigston	4
9	Pembrokeshire	4
10	Chelmsford	5

<sup>11</sup> Lowest number of CCTV cameras does not include the Local Authorities with zero CCTV cameras



## Academic Research on CCTV Cameras

There have been a number of comprehensive academic studies on the impact of CCTV cameras on crime figures.<sup>12</sup> The following academic studies conclude that CCTV cameras only produce a small decrease in crime, with a large proportion of the reduction being associated with crimes in car parks. A study commissioned by the Home Office acknowledges **“that the belief that CCTV alone can counter complex social problems is unrealistic in the extreme”**

### 1. The Campbell Collaboration

The Campbell Collaboration “produces reviews of the effects of social intervention”<sup>13</sup> and in 2008 published a review examining research from around the world in an attempt to assess the impact of CCTV on crime.<sup>14</sup> The synopsis states:

- ‘CCTV has a modest but significant desirable effect on crime. It is most effective in reducing crime in car parks, especially effective when targeted at vehicle crimes (largely a function of the successful car park schemes)’.
- ‘These results lend support for the continued use of CCTV to prevent crime in public space, but suggest that it be more narrowly targeted than its present use would indicate’.<sup>15</sup>

### 2. Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

In 2007 the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention published a review of the impact of CCTV on crime prevention.<sup>16</sup> The report noted:

- ‘The results suggest that CCTV caused a small (16%) but significant decrease in crime in experimental areas compared with comparable control areas. However, this overall result was largely driven by the effectiveness of CCTV schemes in car parks, which caused a 51% decrease in crime. Schemes in most other setting had small and non-significant effects on crime: a 7% decrease in city and town centres’.
- ‘CCTV schemes in car parks could have been the most effective for a variety of reasons. First, in all the schemes CCTV combined with other interventions such as improved lighting, fencing, and security personnel. Second, camera coverage was high, and this factor is related to effectiveness. Third, vehicle crimes were targeted, and it may be that such crimes are easier to detect than violent crimes for example’.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>12</sup> As referred to in ‘CCTV and its effectiveness in tackling crime’, HoC report

<sup>13</sup> Campbell Collaboration Website

<sup>14</sup> Campbell Systematic reviews, *Effects of Closed Circuit Television Surveillance on Crime*, December 2008

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p.2

<sup>16</sup> Bardon C. Welsh David P. Farrington, *Closed Circuit Television Surveillance and Crime Prevention A Systematic Review*, Report prepared for The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, 2007

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p.7-8

### 3. Home Office Studies

There have been a number of Home Office studies that have looked at CCTV, including 'The impact of CCTV fourteen case studies'.<sup>18</sup> The summary of the findings from the fourteen case studies found that:

- 'Overall, the impact of CCTV has been variable ... the belief that CCTV alone can counter complex social problems is unrealistic in the extreme. At best CCTV can work alongside other measures to generate some changes, but it is no easy panacea, and there is still a lot to be learnt about how to use it to best effect'.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Gill Martin et al, *The impact of CCTV fourteen case studies*, Online report, 2005

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, p.36

### **CCTV requires scrutiny for the following reasons:**

- CCTV has been viewed by those controlling expenditure as a cheap alternative to conventional policing, with no demonstrable equivalent success in reducing crime.
- The efficacy of CCTV is open to challenge, with cameras regularly not working or turned off, footage being deleted before it can be used and pictures of insufficient quality for court purposes.
- Local authorities have spent an unprecedented amount of money to make the United Kingdom the most watched nation of people anywhere in the world. That amount of spending on CCTV is steadily increasing, with funds being diverted from conventional policing budgets to pay for the new technology.
- CCTV serves as a costly placebo for many local authorities designed to appease neighbourhoods suffering from anti-social behaviour problems.
- As the number of CCTV cameras increases, so does the potential number of people being watched and the number of council officers watching – with worrying implications for personal privacy and data security.

## The ineffective nature of CCTV

Big Brother Watch is strongly of the opinion that CCTV has an important role to play in ensuring security in areas such as airports, sea ports or in proximity to sites of military importance.

Quite apart from the negative implications for civil liberties of the expansion of this technology into neighbourhoods and the workplace, CCTV has often proved to be a costly and ineffective white elephant. Indeed, figures published by the Metropolitan Police indicate that only one crime was solved in the capital in the whole of 2008 for each of the 1,000 cameras<sup>20</sup>.

It should be noted that the entirety of this expenditure has been incurred without once asking residents if they prefer this method of law enforcement to any alternative.

As this report demonstrates, the provision of CCTV monitoring is vastly expensive and, in some cases, comes at a detriment to the funding of other law enforcement services. Indeed, if the entire budget currently dedicated to CCTV cameras was diverted to police staffing budgets, enough financial resources would be available to increase the size of the British police force by 3.4% (from 175,248 to 181,141).

The most enduring problem with CCTV is also, in theory, the most easily rectifiable – councils and police forces failing to use these complex systems properly, and investing in the wrong technology. Studies have suggested that in only 15-30 per cent of cases CCTV images actually enable the police to identify alleged criminals<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/8219022.stm>

<sup>21</sup> Davies, G. and S. Thasen (2000) 'Closed-circuit television: How effective an identification aid?' *British Journal of Psychology*, H 91: 411-426

## Putting CCTV spending in context

The total cost of council provision of CCTV can be compared to the following positions in other policing services:<sup>22</sup>

Position	Average/midpoint level of pay	Total number funded for cost of CCTV
<b>Chief Inspector</b>	£54,321	2,370
<b>Inspector</b>	£49,803	2,585
<b>Sergeant</b>	£38,780	3,320
<b>Constable</b>	£31,241	4,121
<b>PCSO</b>	£21,844	5,893

*(See Appendix 2 for full details of UK police forces)*

Big Brother Watch believe that CCTV is not a substitute for policing. The significant resources being spent on surveillance are diverting money away from policing methods that could prevent crime and protect the public.

By using the same money that is currently being allocated to CCTV cameras there could be a significant increase in the numbers of police on the street preventing crimes from happening in the first place.

An increase of PCSO's of 5,893 is the equivalent of the whole West Yorkshire Police force. An increase of Constables is the equivalent of the whole of Northumbria Police force.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Figures based on average/mid-point level of pay. Policy Exchange, *Cost of the Cops: Manpower and deployment in policing*, (2011), p.35

<sup>23</sup> See Appendix 2 for full Police Force breakdown

## Methodology

Starting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2011, the following Freedom of Information request was sent to 434 local authorities across the United Kingdom. In this request we asked for the cost of CCTV installation, operation and maintenance and the salary costs of CCTV operators, broken down into fixed and mobile cameras. A copy of this FOI can be found in Appendix 3. We received at least partial responses from 407 authorities.

In order to arrive at a figure for four years, data from the previous Big Brother Watch report 'The Price is Wrong' was incorporated in our analysis. This data covered the council spend for the financial year 2007-2008 and the relevant Freedom of Information request can be found in the original [report](#). When this data is combined with the request above, the partial response rate rises to 428 local authorities or ninety nine per cent.

For the purposes of this report we included all responses received up to and including the 25<sup>th</sup> January 2012.

Establishing an accurate figure for the vast number of CCTV cameras operated by private owners is extremely difficult, verging on impossible.<sup>24</sup> This report seeks to provide details of CCTV operated by local authorities and does not therefore include details of the many cameras controlled by private individuals or companies, by central government, the motorway system, Transport for London<sup>25</sup> and by the wider transport network.

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<sup>24</sup> A recent attempt placed the total figure at 1.85 million cameras  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2011/mar/02/cctv-cameras-watching-surveillance>

<sup>25</sup> A recent Big Brother Watch report, *Signal Failure?*, provides further detailed information about CCTV cameras used by Transport for London <http://www.bigbrotherwatch.org.uk/home/2011/12/ten-tfl-cctv-cameras-fail-solve.html>

## Appendix 1: Total number of CCTV cameras and total spend per Local Authority

Rank <sup>26</sup>	Council	Total Spend	Number of CCTV cameras
107	Aberdeen City	£1,779,558.00	942
321	Aberdeenshire	£193,000.00	Operated by police
417	Adur	No Response	No Response
199	Allerdale	£840,165.50	33
274	Amber Valley	£382,137.00	68
142	Angus	£1,426,316.13	54
408	Antrim	£0.00	0
338	Ards	£107,165.66	106
341	Argyll and Bute	£94,770.57	45
363	Armagh	£47,053.78	8
398	Arun	£250.00	0
238	Ashfield	£576,280.23	Cameras operated by Mansfield Council
257	Ashford	£449,279.82	Unknown <sup>27</sup>
214	Aylesbury Vale	£721,018.02	183
326	Babergh	£169,520.00	24
272	Ballymena	£388,131.00	47
379	Ballymoney	£22,828.04	38
358	Banbridge	£55,450.74	9
14	Barking and Dagenham	£4,518,500.00	115
10	Barnet	£4,690,742.29	141
344	Barnsley	£84,220.05	140
253	Barrow-in-Furness	£476,885.68	40
280	Basildon	£355,725.41	93
331	Basingstoke and Deane	£137,700.00	61
194	Bassetlaw	£859,385.00	52
141	Bath and North East Somerset	£1,440,482.00	94
152	Bedford Borough	£1,356,447.18	76
65	Belfast	£2,430,522.48	591
70	Bexley	£2,365,999.00	247
1	Birmingham	£14,293,060.00	636

<sup>26</sup> Ranked according to total spend on CCTV cameras

<sup>27</sup> 'Unknown' refers to councils responding to our 2010 FOI, which asked for details of spend but not cameras, but not providing data for our 2011 FOI, which asked for camera details

367	Blaby	£39,979.52	56
229	Blackburn with Darwen	£633,292.91	83
164	Blackpool	£1,195,127.00	223
287	Blaenau Gwent	£319,537.00	145
327	Bolsover	£166,390.68	101
225	Bolton	£645,737.47	104
170	Boston	£1,107,034.26	72
81	Bournemouth	£2,172,321.73	144
258	Bracknell Forest	£448,517.00	Unstated
26	Bradford	£3,607,300.00	271
302	Braintree	£258,721.73	19
91	Breckland	£2,004,444.20	70
64	Brent	£2,470,299.00	215
243	Brentwood	£541,918.94	31
137	Bridgend	£1,466,733.00	144
235	Brighton and Hove	£592,385.90	73
15	Bristol, City of	£4,220,268.85	786
418	Broadland	£0.00	2
35	Bromley	£3,165,340.00	170
108	Bromsgrove	£1,770,694.00	94
293	Broxbourne	£306,420.00	Unknown
210	Broxtowe	£745,628.31	148
291	Buckinghamshire	£308,445.00	29
109	Burnley	£1,763,484.00	80
128	Bury	£1,522,607.00	84
16	Caerphilly	£4,111,747.00	146
163	Calderdale	£1,222,486.65	51
7	Cambridge	£4,973,984.00	141
247	Cambridgeshire	£518,378.90	273
23	Camden	£3,709,816.73	794
122	Cannock Chase	£1,587,729.89	Unstated
90	Canterbury	£2,034,945.00	134
307	Cardiff	£242,680.00	860
87	Carlisle	£2,085,030.00	92
182	Carmarthenshire	£945,229.97	70
409	Carrickfergus	£0.00	0
308	Castle Point	£242,245.13	25
391	Castlereaugh	£2,149.60	56
161	Central Bedfordshire	£1,263,667.00	94
201	Ceredigion	£824,041.95	23
172	Charnwood	£1,044,167.00	55
126	Chelmsford	£1,547,180.00	5
234	Cheltenham	£601,456.00	Operated by police



<b>208</b>	Cherwell	£780,551.00	50
<b>54</b>	Cheshire East	£2,581,395.00	269
<b>50</b>	Cheshire West and Chester	£2,650,676.00	185
<b>135</b>	Chesterfield	£1,494,664.00	126
<b>218</b>	Chichester	£698,095.00	74
<b>271</b>	Chiltern	£396,771.00	2 (Some cameras operated by Wycombe Council)
<b>213</b>	Chorley	£722,618.12	48
<b>180</b>	Christchurch	£960,928.00	36
<b>4</b>	City of Edinburgh	£6,211,425.30	232
-	City of London	Not Stated	649
<b>185</b>	Clackmannanshire	£933,965.00	56
<b>47</b>	Colchester	£2,730,894.00	124
<b>310</b>	Coleraine	£237,949.57	14
<b>250</b>	Conwy	£482,670.77	Unknown
<b>410</b>	Cookstown	£0.00	0
<b>347</b>	Copeland	£72,715.00	Unknown
<b>190</b>	Corby	£890,217.00	91
<b>360</b>	Cornwall	£53,174.00	Unstated
<b>300</b>	Cotswold	£263,898.63	20
<b>305</b>	Coventry	£250,846.00	Unknown
<b>355</b>	Craigavon	£58,269.00	11
<b>333</b>	Craven	£123,577.00	Cameras decommissioned 2009
<b>277</b>	Crawley	£377,719.82	47
<b>5</b>	Croydon	£5,329,589.00	84
-	Cumbria	£0.00	0
<b>38</b>	Dacorum	£3,134,654.48	74
<b>57</b>	Darlington	£2,536,081.00	154
<b>159</b>	Dartford	£1,268,078.70	57
<b>264</b>	Daventry	£420,000.00	Cameras controlled by neighbouring authority
<b>130</b>	Denbighshire	£1,522,095.00	94
<b>72</b>	Derby	£2,338,200.00	125
<b>393</b>	Derbyshire	£1,600.00	9
<b>419</b>	Derbyshire Dales	£0.00	0
<b>309</b>	Derry City	£239,000.00	46
<b>389</b>	Devon	£7,405.00	43
<b>120</b>	Doncaster	£1,606,167.10	122
<b>389</b>	Dorset	£9,321.00	14
<b>84</b>	Dover	£2,132,548.00	49
<b>292</b>	Down	£306,744.00	21

198	Dudley	£848,455.81	127
206	Dumfries and Galloway	£784,939.73	73
283	Dundee City	£339,540.88	Refused
411	Dungannon	£0.00	0
30	Durham	£3,370,441.00	392
27	Ealing	£3,547,000.00	392
37	East Ayrshire	£3,139,587.84	59
197	East Cambridgeshire	£850,141.97	35
349	East Devon	£72,497.00	16
356	East Dorset	£57,308.24	Cameras not controlled by council
146	East Dunbartonshire	£1,406,145.60	53
420	East Hampshire	Not Stated	20
252	East Hertfordshire	£478,567.00	60
123	East Lindsey	£1,576,339.86	125
45	East Lothian	£2,851,106.00	82
202	East Northamptonshire	£818,523.00	1 (Some cameras controlled by Kettering Council)
86	East Renfrewshire	£2,101,244.00	67
105	East Riding of Yorkshire	£786,723.00	40
173	East Staffordshire	£1,043,914.96	68
369	East Sussex	£32,334.75	56
365	Eastbourne	£40,930.89	17
219	Eastleigh	£697,136.80	158
352	Eden	£64,436.58	17
375	Eilean Siar	£27,998.21	210
59	Elmbridge	£2,517,306.00	69
6	Enfield	£4,996,900.00	169
304	Epping Forest	£251,238.00	291
246	Epsom and Ewell	£527,413.92	20
299	Erewash	£277,397.59	80
132	Essex	£1,515,906.00	167
134	Exeter	£1,495,098.00	129
165	Falkirk	£1,187,880.00	93
176	Fareham	£1,005,808.00	41
151	Fenland	£1,365,315.00	109
336	Fermanagh	£108,364.27	37
181	Fife	£948,347.12	1,420
133	Flintshire	£1,499,558.45	120
282	Forest Heath	£340,493.48	24
329	Forest of Dean	£144,336.98	28
348	Fylde	£72,533.09	33
124	Gateshead	£1,571,353.91	76

242	Gedling	£556,725.74	46
413	Glasgow City	Unstated	574
275	Gloucester	£378,641.54	67
-	Gloucestershire	Refused under grounds of cost and time	333
191	Gosport	£889,777.12	41
200	Gravesham	£826,203.00	48
267	Great Yarmouth	£412,389.00	8
77	Greenwich	£2,200,154.00	173
231	Guildford	£621,221.35	231
80	Gwynedd	£2,186,245.55	367
-	Hackney	Refused under grounds of cost and time	
406	Halton	No Response	No Response
175	Hambleton	£1,017,107.00	47
22	Hammersmith and Fulham	£3,716,427.00	452
400	Hampshire	£0.00	0
290	Harborough	£309,249.25	24
21	Haringey	£3,726,673.40	102
319	Harlow	£201,327.38	77
145	Harrogate	£1,407,034.00	189
100	Harrow	£1,863,547.00	130
276	Hart	£377,893.57	Unknown
303	Hartlepool	£251,602.00	Unknown
248	Hastings	£487,002.00	96
110	Havant	£1,733,641.86	45
118	Havering	£1,618,482.00	86
127	Herefordshire	£1,543,261.62	40
377	Hertfordshire	£24,275.00	110
169	Hertsmere	£1,111,202.00	23
266	High Peak	£417,832.00	33
112	Highland	£1,683,000.00	122
41	Hillingdon	£3,025,168.00	722
256	Hinckley and Bosworth	£452,303.00	73
281	Horsham	£355,056.18	43
12	Hounslow	£4,597,163.37	1 (at least; total unstated)
25	Huntingdonshire	£3,624,729.14	92
251	Hyndburn	£478,943.64	Cameras operated by Blackburn Council
224	Inverclyde	£652,246.00	49
238	Ipswich	£574,048.65	195
245	Isle of Anglesey	£533,000.00	56
82	Isle of Wight	£2,147,780.00	106

421	Isles of Scilly	£0.00	0
99	Islington	£1,880,566.93	163
129	Kensington and Chelsea	£1,522,578.00	58
244	Kent	£533,618.00	170
188	Kettering	£906,000.00	67
144	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	£1,418,093.85	277
255	Kingston upon Hull, City of	£457,898.00	470
314	Kingston upon Thames	£220,200.00	120
48	Kirklees	£2,725,000.00	163
13	Knowsley	£4,558,481.51	548
18	Lambeth	£4,099,625.02	348
381	Lancashire	£15,026.00	21
96	Lancaster	£1,923,167.00	42
412	Larne	£21,750.00	Cameras operated by PSNI
3	Leeds	£8,762,292.00	253
9	Leicester	£4,762,729.94	2,083
322	Leicestershire	£178,500.00	168
422	Lewes	£0.00	0
71	Lewisham	£2,348,746.69	170
269	Lichfield	£406,363.00	81
380	Limavady	£21,642.00	30
61	Lincoln	£2,489,150.75	141
401	Lincolnshire	£0.00	0
240	Lisburn	£571,366.00	Cameras operated by 'Lisburn Commerce Against Crime'
19	Liverpool	£3,875,751.00	326
89	Luton	£2,060,625.00	142
316	Magherafelt	£215,510.47	66
69	Maidstone	£2,379,997.00	136
361	Maldon	£51,370.00	51
315	Malvern Hills	£219,976.22	5
29	Manchester	£3,423,511.00	281
85	Mansfield	£2,124,266.32	167
42	Medway	£3,022,285.74	443
359	Melton	£54,569.00	16
156	Mendip	£1,321,652.11	61
236	Merthyr Tydfil	£587,806.00	70
24	Merton	£3,683,702.00	150
345	Mid Devon	£79,544.94	28
330	Mid Suffolk	£142,435.00	17

397	Mid Sussex	£462.00	0
147	Middlesbrough	£1,403,549.00	191
289	Midlothian	£309,766.07	65
273	Milton Keynes	£384,170.20	70
285	Mole Valley	£327,364.74	35
279	Monmouthshire	£370,618.62	28
311	Moray	£236,588.00	40
373	Moyle	£29,190.56	5
111	Neath Port Talbot	£1,732,120.00	124
53	New Forest	£2,585,915.00	81
157	Newark and Sherwood	£1,303,547.00	100
415	Newcastle upon Tyne	No Response	No Response
353	Newcastle-under-Lyme	£60,685.00	19
270	Newham	£398,000.00	226
56	Newport	£2,552,917.00	55
364	Newry and Mourne	£41,000.00	0
284	Newtownabbey	£335,818.00	9
354	Norfolk	£60,580.00	0
168	North Ayrshire	£1,114,184.13	727
216	North Devon	£701,882.75	38
423	North Dorset	£0.00	2
298	North Down	£285,741.00	18
286	North East Derbyshire	£324,450.24	Cameras operated by Chamber of Trade
140	North East Lincolnshire	£1,442,018.99	156
162	North Hertfordshire	£1,231,886.00	53
195	North Kesteven	£858,700.89	11
414	North Lanarkshire	£0.00	0
237	North Lincolnshire	£577,665.00	200
186	North Norfolk	£927,232.80	48
114	North Somerset	£1,654,020.09	73
92	North Tyneside	£1,988,504.86	315
183	North Warwickshire	£944,644.57	35
226	North West Leicestershire	£642,527.75	31
402	North Yorkshire	£0.00	0
46	Northampton	£2,748,260.70	555
166	Northamptonshire	£1,147,493.97	30
217	Northumberland	£701,590.57	85
43	Norwich	£2,898,628.50	114
11	Nottingham	£4,666,827.83	1,120
403	Nottinghamshire	£0.00	0
75	Nuneaton and Bedworth	£2,282,340.22	130
378	Oadby and Wigston	£24,245.95	4

117	Oldham	£1,635,747.57	94
340	Omagh	£95,000.00	68
371	Orkney Islands	£30,147.05	14
233	Oxford	£613,650.36	53
265	Oxfordshire	£418,614.09	193
370	Pembrokeshire	£31,415.00	4
324	Pendle	£172,915.00	Unknown
295	Perth and Kinross	£300,074.00	35
39	Peterborough	£3,104,289.00	149
102	Plymouth	£1,832,471.64	189
63	Poole	£2,473,725.00	129
58	Portsmouth	£2,522,877.37	143
357	Powys	£56,518.89	17
220	Preston	£691,000.00	196
424	Purbeck	£0.00	0
106	Reading	£1,782,259.00	48
40	Redbridge	£3,082,916.46	239
20	Redcar and Cleveland	£3,794,484.00	125
148	Redditch	£1,382,768.00	54
178	Reigate and Banstead	£969,105.00	124
388	Renfrewshire	£7,736.23	420
55	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	£2,580,615.00	268
228	Ribble Valley	£639,440.00	28
227	Richmond upon Thames	£639,898.00	78
268	Richmondshire	£406,947.00	12
131	Rochdale	£1,518,608.00	125
425	Rochford	£0.00	0
263	Rossendale	£420,295.55	24
368	Rother	£37,008.87	10
153	Rotherham	£1,331,399.16	110
184	Rugby	£940,608.76	55
223	Runnymede	£653,583.00	205
392	Rushcliffe	£2,028.20	7
73	Rushmoor	£2,303,771.00	63
394	Rutland	£1,381.00	0
332	Ryedale	£135,329.79	14
416	Salford	No Response	No Response
116	Sandwell	£1,640,842.00	Unknown
32	Scarborough	£3,312,406.00	64
230	Scottish Borders	£626,441.00	0
74	Sedgemoor	£2,293,475.00	158
343	Sefton	£90,000.00	Unknown
306	Selby	£250,000.00	37

139	Sevenoaks	£1,451,682.00	96
49	Sheffield	£2,719,358.94	144
103	Shepway	£1,823,768.07	54
328	Shetland Islands	£158,397.48	210
342	Shropshire	£93,308.00	123
51	Slough	£2,638,146.10	82
160	Solihull	£1,263,858.00	132
404	Somerset	£0.00	0
101	South Ayrshire	£1,853,666.00	83
323	South Bucks	£173,476.79	5
426	South Cambridgeshire	£0.00	0
351	South Derbyshire	£68,639.00	Unstated
189	South Gloucestershire	£905,828.00	50
390	South Hams	£3,054.00	20
427	South Holland	£0.00	0
79	South Kesteven	£2,191,589.79	68
317	South Lakeland	£208,031.20	20
62	South Lanarkshire	£2,479,080.00	111
428	South Norfolk	Information not held	38
362	South Northamptonshire	£48,092.87	46
262	South Oxfordshire	£429,158.00	62
339	South Ribble	£105,796.00	15
259	South Somerset	£439,752.00	38
212	South Staffordshire	£740,000.00	32
67	South Tyneside	£2,423,029.19	93
68	Southampton	£2,417,726.12	1,030
36	Southend-on-Sea	£3,164,844.94	235
93	Southwark	£1,967,781.00	164
249	Spelthorne	£483,580.00	72
177	St Albans	£969,889.00	142
167	St Edmundsbury	£1,124,064.73	143
318	St. Helens	£202,122.49	Unknown
260	Stafford	£435,458.23	45
-	Staffordshire	No Response	No Response
154	Staffordshire Moorlands	£1,329,289.00	40
143	Stevenage	£1,420,653.00	62
325	Stirling	£171,662.23	182
193	Stockport	£874,208.36	Unstated
196	Stockton-on-Tees	£855,358.00	210
28	Stoke-on-Trent	£3,459,000.00	228
376	Strabane	£26,010.46	Unknown
113	Stratford-on-Avon	£1,672,113.77	87
312	Stroud	£235,837.80	84

221	Suffolk	£684,003.21	313
386	Suffolk Coastal	£8,969.00	5
204	Sunderland	£793,303.00	63
374	Surrey	£28,160.00	150
294	Surrey Heath	£304,470.00	Cameras operated by Woking Council and Surrey Police
88	Sutton	£2,063,590.08	85
174	Swale	£1,027,645.10	89
407	Swansea	No Response	No Response
158	Swindon	£1,271,725.00	414
66	Tameside	£2,424,681.00	116
34	Tamworth	£3,286,026.00	78
384	Tandridge	£12,295.00	21
313	Taunton Deane	£230,000.00	65
296	Teignbridge	£298,165.56	58
241	Telford and Wrekin	£563,401.13	272
320	Tendring	£196,874.96	114
254	Test Valley	£464,899.00	17
387	Tewkesbury	£8,668.00	27
76	Thanet	£2,275,398.34	98
155	The Vale of Glamorgan	£1,322,889.00	69
366	Three Rivers	£40,225.82	41
52	Thurrock	£2,631,305.09	235
95	Tonbridge and Malling	£1,943,103.00	155
105	Torbay	£1,787,969.00	164
207	Torfaen	£783,828.00	70
232	Torridge	£614,838.96	17
44	Tower Hamlets	£2,897,000.00	280
209	Trafford	£770,000.00	244
150	Tunbridge Wells	£1,365,916.00	103
346	Uttlesford	£74,137.30	7
149	Vale of White Horse	£1,371,121.00	31
17	Wakefield	£4,110,740.00	177
98	Walsall	£1,880,742.47	130
138	Waltham Forest	£1,457,000.00	71
8	Wandsworth	£4,771,080.14	1,158
203	Warrington	£812,541.00	39
60	Warwick	£2,508,365.09	162
337	Warwickshire	£108,122.00	1 (at least)
119	Watford	£1,610,500.00	77
136	Waveney	£1,467,242.00	40
395	Waverley	£1,079.00	19



382	Wealden	£13,622.00	34
297	Wellingborough	£289,542.13	Cameras operated by Northampton Council
278	Welwyn Hatfield	£376,664.00	37
125	West Berkshire	£1,571,031.58	40
396	West Devon	£737.21	15
97	West Dorset	£1,884,369.66	127
399	West Dunbartonshire	£0.00	396
171	West Lancashire	£1,061,324.00	69
187	West Lindsey	£908,233.58	35
372	West Lothian	£30,000.00	Unknown
261	West Oxfordshire	£431,037.45	37
335	West Somerset	£109,341.18	17
405	West Sussex	Not Stated	230
2	Westminster	£11,831,554.00	153
78	Weymouth and Portland	£2,195,530.44	127
211	Wigan	£740,000.00	823
94	Wiltshire	£1,956,301.06	137
121	Winchester	£1,602,505.74	Unstated
31	Windsor and Maidenhead	£3,318,359.00	126
222	Wirral	£678,000.00	59
104	Woking	£1,801,930.12	531
301	Wokingham	£259,616.00	25
115	Wolverhampton	£1,652,470.52	244
215	Worcester	£707,683.16	126
383	Worcestershire	£12,417.67	63
350	Worthing	£72,140.51	17
83	Wrexham	£2,147,422.24	124
179	Wychavon	£965,400.00	105
33	Wycombe	£3,303,601.91	161
288	Wyre	£310,466.58	Cameras operated by police
334	Wyre Forest	£118,860.00	19
192	York	£885,000.00	78
<b>Total</b>		<b>£514,995,790.71</b>	<b>51,655</b>

## Appendix 2 – Numbers of Police per Police Force<sup>28</sup>

Force	Officers	Budget (millions)	Area Size (km <sup>2</sup> )
Avon and Somerset Constabulary	3,302	248.9	4777
Bedfordshire Police	1,207	91.2	1246
British Transport Police	2,835	187.7	-
Cambridge Constabulary	1,471	116	3389
Central Scotland Police	836	53.6	2643
Cheshire Constabulary	2,181	157.4	2155
City of London Police	852	62.9	2.6
Civil Nuclear Constabulary	774	51	-
Cleveland Police	1,724	119.7	597
Cumbria Constabulary	1,238	94	6768
Derbyshire Constabulary	2,074	151.6	2625
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	3,556	256.8	10270
Dorset Police	1,486	107.8	2653
Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary	517	34.9	6426
Durham Constabulary	1,507	112.3	2676
Dyfed - Powys Police	1,195	83.6	10976
Essex Police	3,606	242.2	3670
Fife Constabulary	1,066	74.4	1325
Gloucestershire Constabulary	1,309	95.7	3150
Grampian Police	1,483	91.5	8737
Greater Manchester Police	8,148	524.1	1276
Gwent Police	1,437	110.7	1555
Hampshire Constabulary	3,748	281.9	4149
Hertfordshire Constabulary	2,130	171.4	1643
Humberside Police	2,058	164.9	3517
Kent Police	3,787	257.9	3736
Lancashire Constabulary	3,649	252.6	3075
Leicestershire Constabulary	2,317	154.7	2538
Lincolnshire Police	1,206	90.4	5921
Lothian and Borders Police	2,891	207	6456

<sup>28</sup> English and Welsh forces from <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1410.pdf>; Scottish forces from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/262428/0078464.pdf>; Northern Ireland from [http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_strength\\_of\\_police\\_service\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_strength_of_police_service_statistics.htm)

Merseyside Police	4,516	307.3	645
Metropolitan Police Service	33,367	2532.7	1578
Ministry of Defence Police	3,513	363.4	-
Norfolk Constabulary	1,662	131.3	5371
Northern Constabulary	747	35.5	31186
North Wales Police	1,590	124.8	6172
Northamptonshire	1,343	110.3	2364
Northumbria	4,187	270.1	5553
North Yorkshire Police	1,486	127.6	8310
Nottinghamshire Police	2,409	177.6	2160
Police Service of Northern Ireland	7,410	962.7	13843
SCDEA	319	21.1	-
South Wales Police	3,148	232.1	2074
South Yorkshire Police	2,953	239.6	1552
Staffordshire Police	2,161	170.9	2713
Strathclyde Police	7,955	511.7	13624
Suffolk Constabulary	1,246	101.9	3801
Surrey Police	1,890	180.6	1663
Sussex Police	3,213	237.1	3783
Tayside Police	1,180	83.6	7528
Thames Valley Police	4,434	344.4	5742
Warwickshire Police	973	80.1	1975
West Mercia Police	2,391	184.3	7408
West Midlands Police	8,626	521.8	902
West Yorkshire Police	5,758	396	2029
Wiltshire Police	1,181	108	3485
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,248</b>	<b>13205.3</b>	<b>-</b>

### Appendix 3 – FOI request

## FOI Team

### FOI request pertaining to the council's spend on CCTV

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to obtain information about the amount your authority has spent on its CCTV network in the past three years. I also wish to find out how many mobile and fixed surveillance cameras are controlled by your authority.

To outline my query as clearly as possible, I am requesting:

- 1) The amount spent by your authority on the installation of public-facing CCTV cameras and the purchase or lease of recording equipment and premises in the financial years:

**a) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2011**

b) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2009 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2010

c) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2009

If any of this spend was provided by a central Government grant or PFI, please make clear how much of the total cost was provided. I would like this information broken down into fixed and mobile camera devices. I have included a model table for clarity:

Council	Financial Year	Amount spent on fixed public facing cameras	Amount spent on mobile public facing cameras	Central Government grant or PFI	Total council spend on cameras
Council	2010-2011	£100	£100	No	£200
Council	2009-2010	£100	£100	Yes - £50	£250

- 2) The annual cost of your authority's public-facing CCTV operation and maintenance in the financial years:

**a) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2011**

b) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2009 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2010

c) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2009

I would like this information broken down into fixed and mobile camera devices. I have included a model table for clarity:

Council	Financial Year	Annual cost of CCTV operation	Annual cost of CCTV operation	Total council spend on CCTV
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		<b>and maintenance for fixed cameras</b>	<b>and maintenance for mobile cameras</b>	<b>operation and maintenance</b>
Council	2010-2011	£100	£100	£200

3) The annual wage and salary cost of CCTV operators including pension liabilities to your authority in the financial years:

- a) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2011
- b) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2009 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2010
- c) April 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2009

4) The total number of cameras:

- a.) controlled by your authority on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2011
- b.) controlled by your authority, broken down into mobile and fixed devices, on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2011
- c.) If it exists, a copy of any internal guidance on CCTV usage

If your authority's public-facing CCTV operation is operated by either the local police or another council, or on behalf of another authority, please make this clear and provide any details of the annual cost of the lease or annual stipend paid to (or received from) these organisations for the operation of the CCTV network.

My preferred format to receive this information is electronically, but if that is not possible I will gladly accept hard copies. I understand that under the Freedom of Information Act, I am entitled to a response within 20 working days. I would be grateful if you could confirm in writing that you have received this request as soon as possible.

### About Big Brother Watch

Big Brother Watch was set up to challenge policies that threaten our privacy, our freedoms and our civil liberties, and to expose the true scale of the surveillance state.

Founded in 2009, we have produced unique research exposing the erosion of civil liberties in the UK, looking at the dramatic expansion of surveillance powers, the growth of the database state and the misuse of personal information.

We campaign to give individuals more control over their personal data, and hold to account those who fail to respect our privacy, whether private companies, government departments or local authorities.

Protecting individual privacy and defending civil liberties, Big Brother Watch is a campaign group for the digital age.