

CABINET

Subject Heading:

Upgrading and future CCTV Provision in Havering

Cabinet Member:

Councillor Mugglestone

SLT Lead:

Sandy Hamberger

Report Author and contact details:

Chris McAvoy 01708 434023
Chris.McAvoy@havering.gov.uk

Policy context:

This Report relates to the Place Priority: *Havering is a safe place and committed to equality for all.*

Financial summary:

The estimated cost of this Upgrade and CCTV Relocation Proposal is **£2.423m**, to be funded from Capital and CIL monies.

Is this a Key Decision?

This is a key decision as any option chosen will have an impact two or more wards or a potential expenditure of more than £500,000

When should this matter be reviewed?

It is expected that this matter will be ready for review in March 2023

Reviewing OSC:

People OSC

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives:

People - Things that matter for our residents

X

Place- A great place to live, work and enjoy

X

Resources – A well run Council that delivers for People and Place

SUMMARY

1. In line with the adoption of the new Vision for Havering “*The Havering you want to be part of*”, and making Havering a safer place in November 2022, Cabinet agreed to review and implement the Councils CCTV strategy.
2. As part of this, the Cabinet has reviewed the status of the current CCTV offer. Back in 2020, £5m of Capital Funding was agreed to review and upgrade the existing CCTV provision across the Borough, which has been in place since the 1990s.
3. The project was paused due to a number of factors; the Pandemic, a review of the Housing CCTV provision, undertaking a resident consultation, and timescales in relation to a review of council assets, including Mercury House where the current CCTV control room is sited, as well as the local elections.
4. Due to the aging infrastructure and overlapping, cross-sectional projects in other areas, this project has now been broken down into three discreet phases.
 - a. Phase one is the upgrading and relocation of the existing CCTV room and servers, and Town Centre Cameras. This has an indicative cost of £2.423m, which may change in-line with the associated procurement process required, given the current inflation issues, which may affect the previously identified costs.
 - b. Phase Two will be a review of the Housing Estate Cameras and future need, including new housing developments coming online.
 - c. Phase Three will be a review of the coverage of CCTV across the borough; this will need to be subject to resident and wider consultation and associated costings identified.
5. Options that have been explored as part of the wider project include:
 - Efficiencies and opportunities available from joint network installation with the SIP programme
 - Merging of services or sharing facilities with teams such as Telecare & Emergency Planning within the new CCTV Control and operation framework
 - Shared facilities with LBH Enforcement Team/other council teams
 - Alternatives to fixed cameras on housing estates (mobile/re-deployable CCTV)
 - Alternative funding arrangements for council tenants and leaseholders
 - Utilisation of CCTV to support local businesses, including control of access barriers, door entry etc.
 - Potential reduction in CCTV monitoring hours e.g. non-monitoring Mon – Thurs between 06:00 – 12:00
 - CCTV control of Parks Locking
 - Opportunities to improve broadband connectivity for residents across the Borough and associated income generating opportunities
 - Crime statistics
 - Other

Cabinet March 2023

6. However, given the on-going risk associated with the aging infrastructure, the upgrade needs to commence as soon as possible, which will support, and enable the subsequent two phases as appropriate.
7. Ultimately, an effective and reliable CCTV system plays an essential part in assisting the Council to fulfil its duties under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, which requires local authorities to work with the police and other partners to prevent and reduce crime and disorder. CCTV is often requested by residents (IPSOS MORI and Budget Consultation), and helps considerably with reducing the fear/perception of crime. It is essential that the CCTV provision be invested in to ensure it continues to meet this requirement.
8. This report therefore seeks Cabinet approval to progress with the Phase One programme of work, for immediate commencement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To agree the commencement of phase one of the CCTV Upgrade programme, which includes the creation of a new CCTV Control Room and Server Room environment
2. To agree the relocation from Mercury House to the second floor of Romford Library as part of this upgrade
3. To replace the old existing Public Town Centre Space CCTV cameras in Romford and the other Town Centres where applicable.
4. To note that this upgrade is expected to take between 12-18 months.
5. To link this upgrade to Romford Town Centre SIP project where possible.
6. To note that the subsequent two phases will be subject to future Cabinet Consideration and costings and consider the options raised above.
7. To agree the £5m Capital monies are available for the three phases.

REPORT DETAIL

1. Background

1.1. The current CCTV infrastructure has been in place since the 1990's. This has resulted in the aging infrastructure becoming prone to breakdowns and reliant on old analogue technology, not all cameras are connected to the Control room that presents a number of issues.

1.2. The current CCTV room is located within Mercury House, which has been decommissioned, which requires the relocation and upgrade of the CCTV environment to elsewhere.

2. Costs and scope of current CCTV provision

2.1. The main operational overheads associated with CCTV provision are related to CCTV Operators and monitoring costs for a 24/7 service, BT network rental charges, and general camera maintenance, repair and replacement. The Cameras and infrastructure to support are Capital costs.

2.2. There are currently 341 CCTV cameras covering locations in Havering, with 269 of these in Housing managed areas and 72 cameras across five of Havering's town centres. Out of the 269 Housing cameras, 88 of these are connected to and monitored through the central CCTV Control and the remainder (181), record on site. This means that if an incident occurs in one of the non-monitored locations an engineer is required to visit the site, view and download the respective footage before it is available for the police to utilise. This incurs a one-off cost on each occasion.

2.3. The following table shows the location and number of cameras in Town Centres across Havering;

Town Centre Cameras	
Collier Row	4
Elm Park	5
Hornchurch	9
Romford	47
Upminster	7
Total	72

2.4 The location of cameras in the Borough has always been determined through crime data analysis and this is now a legislative requirement, under the CCTV Commissioners Code of Practice.

Cabinet March 2023

2.5 All of the town centre and around 33% of the housing cameras are currently monitored 24 hours per day, 365 days per year by two operators in the CCTV Control Centre. There are daily incidents that the CCTV operators identify, report and share in real time with the police and where relevant, to town centre partners and Housing colleagues. Some incidents are potentially very serious and the real time monitoring/sharing of 'real time' intelligence by the Council enables the police to respond accordingly and bring many prolific offenders to justice.

2.6 It is common to get requests for CCTV cameras in areas where there is or has been criminal activity, anti-social behaviour and fly-tipping. It is not possible to meet that demand, given the current coverage and without the supporting crime data. Phase three of the project will consider wider coverage and provision and costs associated with that.

2.7 The annual operational cost of current CCTV provision in the Borough is £516k, which is apportioned between the HRA and General fund on an 80/20%- based on the number of cameras. This may be impacted by Phase Two and any changes arising from that.

3 Phase one – Upgrading and relocating the CCTV Room

3.1 An external CCTV consultant was engaged to ascertain the future CCTV and Control Environmental requirements, in line with industry standard requirements along with an initial costing. The scope was:

- Create a new CCTV Control Room and Server room environment
- Identification of the future location
- Install new Video Management System & recording - IP ready but to bring over the older analogue circuits until phase two is complete
- Upgrade network and 72 CS cameras
- All cabling, Installation and commissioning.

3.2 The Central Library was recommended as the new location, due to its central location, council ownership, building height, location of the LBH data centre, SIP project overlap and close proximity to the police station, The Police are regular visitors to the CCTV Control room and are co-located nearby.

3.3 The second floor was specifically identified as the most suitable location option for the following reasons:

1. It is already an underutilised but established office area
2. Library staff area is access controlled already (staff access only), but would still need additional access control to the room itself.
3. Facilities such as toilets and break out areas are already nearby but require a toilet and kitchen area inside the Control room as part of the SCC Certification process
4. No need to displace other teams or services (Citizens Advice)

3.4 The alterations/refurbishment required to support the CCTV relocation, including the formation of a new secure CCTV room, complete with industry required bespoke furniture and all the necessary services connections, fitted with a secure lobby and comfort cooling. Ancillary works shall include the formation of a rear entrance to the Central Library to facilitate 24/7 access of staff to the CCTV areas, and a new bespoke cabinet to serve the specific needs of the new CCTV room.

4 Estimated Costs of Phase one

The Capital costs were estimated to be £2.423m, and there is no anticipated increase in the annual operational revenue budget. This may change in line with inflation given the current climate. The cost breakdown is set out in **Appendix 1**

5 The Technical infrastructure required for digital CCTV systems

5.1 Appendix 2 sets out the various requirements for installation and operation of a new digital system along with an indication of associated costings and potential savings. It also highlights the option for use of re-deployable cameras, along with a cost comparison between the Council having its' own server rather than utilising Cloud Storage and why this option is being recommended

6 Phases Two and Three

6.1 Phase Two. Although the majority of cameras (269) in the current CCTV system are housing block locations, they are not part of the phase one upgrade, and will be upgraded as part of a phase two as part of the review of demand from housing.

6.2 As the bulk of cameras are HRA owned, and are monitored 24/7, 365 days per year, the ongoing revenue costs of the Housing CCTV system will continue to be charged proportionally as they are now within the current SLA. It should be noted that the recent STAR resident survey did not support a reduction in service provision in HRA areas.

6.3 Phase Three. This will be a review of the wider coverage and provision of CCTV requirements within the borough and are likely to be subject to resident and business consultation and not contained within the £5m Capital allocation or current revenue provision. This also includes the plan to consolidate existing council CCTV systems across a number of departments that currently sit in other directorates, which are not currently overseen or managed by Community Safety, and work towards Surveillance Camera Commissioner (SCC) compliance and the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) guidelines.

REASONS AND OPTIONS

7. Reasons for the decision:

7.1 The findings of the most recent surveys undertaken have consistently identified that Crime and Community Safety is one of the highest resident concerns in the Borough. This was strengthened by respondents stating that ASB in communities was the key thing that they were personally concerned about.

7.2 A further resident 'STAR' resident consultation took place in 2022 by HRA which further supported the installation of CCTV. The CCTV operators have also been involved in capturing dozens of evidential clips relating to very serious offences such as knife point robberies and GBH stabbings - of which these have been used by Police to secure arrest and convictions this year. The borough Police fully support the Town Centre CCTV system.

7.3 When residents were asked how they could be supported more, they stated that they would like more policing, CCTV and visible enforcement.

7.4 In the Ipsos Mori resident survey, 31% (the second highest response after Transports and pavements) of those asked, said crime and safety/policing was the biggest issue in their area.

7.5 All of these responses show that crime and the fear of crime are very much one of the key issues facing residents. The recommended upgrade to the CCTV system would therefore help reassure residents.

7.6 The recommended proposal would enable an immediate upgrade to the infrastructure of the CCTV system and replacement of the Town Centre cameras, enabling time for Housing Services to complete their consultation strategy with tenants and leaseholders. Requirements for Housing areas would then be added to the overall scope of the project, but funded separately by the HRA.

7.7 As stated in the body of the report, all of the technical and specialist advice that the Council has been given recommends replacement of the current system with digital as it is at end of life expectancy and will continue to deteriorate.

7.8 An effective and reliable CCTV system plays an essential part in assisting the Council to fulfil its duties under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, which requires local authorities to work with the police and other partners to prevent and reduce crime and disorder.

7.9 A further consideration is that the current system is falling into disrepair which in itself is a breach of the Surveillance Camera and Biometrics Commissioner's guidance, and may in itself be a breach of the Data Protection Act 2018.

8. Other options considered:

8.1 Option one: Not have a CCTV Service/offer

The Council does not have a statutory duty to have a CCTV service, but it does have a statutory duty to reduce crime and disorder and the CCTV service is regarded as having a major impact on both the prevention and detection of crime and resident's perception of crime and the vital role it plays in reducing that fear. However, even this option is not without cost and decommissioning the cameras alone would cost an estimated £0.250M.

Appendix 3 is a benchmark exercise that was carried out against other boroughs to see what they are doing with regards to CCTV provision.

8.2 Option two: To outsource the CCTV service

Before externalising the contract, the system would have to be brought up to a reasonable and manageable standard, which would still require capital investment. There would still be the need to have a CCTV control room on the borough and therefore phase one of the report would still have to be carried out before this could be considered. This option would therefore not offer any benefits.

8.3 Option three: To not replace the CCTV system and maintain the status quo.

Although there is no capital investment associated with this option, due to the condition of the cameras and associated infrastructure there is significant risk associated with maintaining the cameras in their current state of deterioration and compliance with data requirements. Eventually the system will completely fail and will need to be decommissioned and at this point, funding will be required to undertake the decommissioning work.

There is also a pressing need to move the CCTV control room from Mercury House in order to allow the development of Mercury House to take place, so maintaining the status quo is also not an option.

8.4 Following assessment of the options, there was a strong preference for upgrading and maintaining the Town Centre Cameras and relocating the CCTV Control room.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

9. Financial implications and risks

Cabinet March 2023

The financial implications associated with the recommended course of action of Phase one is estimated as shown below:

Current capital approval		
CCTV		
HRA		1,500,000
		3,500,000
Capital		5,000,000

	Costs
CCTV relocation	£
Architectural works	202,500
equipment and Implementation	1,836,690
	2,039,190
Assumed HRA capital share - 50%	1,019,595
GF capital share - 50%	1,019,595
Other GF elements	
town centre camera upgrade	383,775
total GF capital share of cost	1,403,370
funded from CIL	750,000
funded from GF borrowing	653,370
	1,403,370
Phase One estimated costs	£ 2,422,965

The estimated cost of Phase one will be contained within the £5m Capital and CIL monies. The remainder will be required for Phases Two and Three.

9.1 Legal implications and risks:

Whilst legislation does not require CCTV to be provided within public spaces and residential areas, the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 requires Local Authorities to work with the police and other agencies to prevent and reduce crime and disorder and CCTV plays a critical role in this in Havering and particularly in respect of the busy Night-time economy.

The risks of not having CCTV in the Borough include inability to support Police in identifying and apprehending suspects across the Borough and an increase in the fear

of crime and particularly in relation to women's safety, with Romford currently identified as having the highest number of assaults on women in the whole of London.

The risks of not having a compliant CCTV system and supporting processes is an issue and could be found to be a breach of the SCC guidelines and therefore the Data Protection Act if it is not fit for purpose, insecure and/or managed correctly.

9.2 Violence Reduction Duty

In addition to the already existing legal obligation to reduce crime and disorder within their area of jurisdiction, there are new duties being presided over by central government such as the Serious Violence Duty that will place a further obligation on authorities to reduce violence.

9.3 Human Resources implications and risks:

There is no impact as part of Phase one.

9.4 Equalities implications and risks:

Havering has a diverse community made up of many different groups and individuals. The council values diversity and believes it essential to understand and include the different contributions, perspectives and experience that people from different backgrounds bring.

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires the council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to:

- (i) the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (ii) the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share protected characteristics and those who do not, and;
- (iii) foster good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

Note: 'Protected characteristics' are: age, sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnerships, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity and gender reassignment.

The council demonstrates its commitment to the Equality Act in its decision-making processes, the provision, procurement and commissioning of its services, and employment practices concerning its workforce. In addition, the council is also committed to improving the quality of life and wellbeing of all Havering residents in respect of socio-economics and health determinants.

There are potentially significant risks associated with reducing provision of CCTV within the Borough. These include an increased fear of crime and vulnerability of women and girls (based on Romford having the highest incidences of assaults on women out of all London Boroughs).

Additionally, there is a very active LGBT+ community within Havering and Romford is home to an established gay night. There is anecdotal evidence of Hate Crime from individuals who do not wish to report to the police and the findings from the inquest into the high profile Port case has had a profound effect on the LGBT community in the tri-borough, so additional safety measures are important to the community.

There has been some targeted extremist activity. A risk is that any reduction in CCTV would have a detrimental effect on the Council's ability to help protect BAME residents and visitors to the Borough and may increase their fear of crime.

9.5 Health and Wellbeing implications and Risks

There may be a potential risk to mental health amongst women, girls and vulnerable residents if CCTV were to be withdrawn or reduced across the Borough, as this could cause an increase in the fear of crime and perception that Havering is less safe.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

10 Background Papers

[Amended Surveillance Camera Code of Practice \(accessible version\) - GOV.UK
\(\[www.gov.uk\]\(https://www.gov.uk\)\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101422/Amended_Surveillance_Camera_Code_of_Practice_accessible_version.pdf)

Appendices

Appendix 1. Breakdown of Capital Works Costs

Costs for the Architectural Works

Refurbishment of 2 nd floor CCTV area	£ 50,000
Mechanical works associated with comfort cooling in the CCTV area	£ 40,000
Specialist FF&E installations	£ 30,000
Improvements to rear Central Library access to provide 24/7 access for CCTV staff	£ 15,000
Formation of a new comms. cabinet to serve the CCTV room	£ 15,000
Contingencies / 20%	£ 30,000
Professional Fees / 15%	£ 22,500
<u>Total</u>	£202,500 x

Equipment and Fit Out.

Control Room & Server Room equipment	£286,400
Central Equipment	£344,850
Transmission	£574,150
Installation upgrade	£350,000
Consultancy & Technical PM (7% of Contract)	£108,880
Bloom Contract	£ 5,440
Sub-Total	£1,669,720
<i>Overall Project Contingency Fund (10%)</i>	<i>£166,970</i>
<u>Total</u>	£1,836,690
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>£2,039,190</u>

The total cost of the redesign of space in the Library and associated building works, equipment and installation to complete a new CCTV Control Room will be funded 50% by the Housing Revenue Account, as this will be the fundamental infrastructure required for hosting and monitoring any Housing camera's required.

Cabinet March 2023

HRA Contribution (50%)	£1,019,597
<u>Additional General Fund Costs</u>	
Town Centre Camera Upgrade	£325,000
Consultancy & Technical PM (7%)	£ 22,750
Bloom	£ 1,137
<i>Contingency (10%)</i>	<i>£ 34,888</i>
Total	£383,775
Plus 50% share of main project work	£1,019,597
<u>Tot General Fund Cost</u>	<u>£1,403,372</u>

Appendix 2 – Technical Specifications and camera capability

- 1. Storage of data:** Digital cameras need High Definition video streams (>6Mbps per 1080p camera), which require high bandwidth transmission paths and large storage servers preferably located in strategic edge recording nodes across the borough. In the case of large Public Space/Housing CCTV systems such as Havering, Petabytes of storage and gigabit transmission networks are required.

Cloud providers charge a monthly cost ranging from £8-10k per Petabyte of storage depending on the level of resilience required. They also charge a per transaction fee to send and retrieve data and whilst this is only fraction of a penny, will be a significant amount when storing and reviewing large video clips. In addition, Multi-gigabit connections are required to present the camera streams to the Cloud storage and to view the recorded streams in the control room each Gigabit broadband connection would cost £500-700 per month.

The above figures are in addition to the transmission costs (BT, wireless, private fibre) to connect each camera to a central point and it is therefore far more cost effective to purchase Council-owned storage servers.

2. Cloud storage V Physical storage – Financial comparison

The budget estimate for data storage included with this report refers to the cost of 700Tb of physical storage. This is to accommodate the upgrade to High Definition (1080P) for cameras. The cost of a suitable server is circa £215k.

The cost of equivalent cloud storage (Azure) would be circa £7k per month. However, other elements of central equipment are additionally required regardless of whether the storage is hosted in the cloud or on an independent server.

In addition, multi-gigabit connections are required to present the camera streams to Cloud storage and to view the recorded streams in the control room, each Gigabit broadband connection will cost £500-700 per month.

Therefore, taking a base revenue cost of £8k per month (96k per annum) over a 5 -year period, the overall cost identifies that owning our own storage servers is significantly cheaper;

Cloud Storage x 5 years cost	£480,000
Server one off cost (Capital)	£215,000
Saving over 5 years	£265,000

- 3. 'Line of Sight':** It is preferable to have clear line of sight to optimise bandwidth throughput and link availability, this allows the use of High Capacity wireless links (>10 Gigabit), is a very cost effective transmission medium and is very quick to deploy. Alternatives are to install duct / fibre which is expensive and time consuming or rented fibre circuits which comes with a revenue implication.

Appendix 3 Benchmarking of CCTV Provision in other London Boroughs

1. Council CCTV provision varies greatly across London and the following table provides an overview of current systems as well as details of CCTV systems provided by councils in Essex, where crime is transient across the Havering borders

Council	No. of cameras	Digital / Analogue	Monitoring arrangements	Comments
Barking & Dagenham	742	30/70	By Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Part HRA funded as CCTV in estates, TMO cams separate.
Bexley	220	50/170	Police only	Not monitored since 2016, although maintain camera operation, post event recall. Separate TMOs. No HRA funding. Various petitions to have monitoring reinstated.
Brent	242	95/147	By Borough, 20 hrs per day	Completed an IP upgrade 2-3 years ago.
Brentwood	70+	All digital	By Council 24/7	Local CCTV Control currently all housing camera's being updated and changed from recording on site to central monitoring. Network owned by BC.
Bromley			By Borough, 24/7	Progressing HD upgrade across the borough.
Camden	1402	70/1332	By Borough, 24/7	New local CCTV suite. Currently upgrading all housing cameras to HD/IP and installing a borough wide IP network.
Croydon	100	All being upgraded to digital	By Borough 24/7	No HRA funding but some HRA cameras are standalone and are not accessible from the control room
Enfield			By Borough 24/7	Local CCTV control room/ARC
Epping Forest	800	Digital	By Council – 9-5pm daytime hrs	Local CCTV suite. Whole system upgraded to digital over 2 years. 24/7 Call-out arrangements in place to support Police investigations
Hackney	2880	350/2530	By Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Currently on a 3 year program to upgrade all

Cabinet March 2023

				cameras (Public Space and Housing) to High Definition.
Hammersmith & Fulham	1200	700/500	Borough 24 hrs	50% upgraded - £5m investment
Haringey	193	131/62	Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Currently upgrading all cameras to High Definition and building a new CCTV suite
Hounslow	914	712/202	Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Just completed a large upgrade to High Definition cameras and integration of Housing.
Islington	1595	125/1470	Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Currently undertaking an upgrade of all public space and Housing cameras to High Definition including the upgrade of the borough wide wireless network and Housing concierges.
Kensington & Chelsea			Linked to H&F	Stopped monitoring for period and recorded only. Now looking to bring back in house
Kingston	357	6/351	Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Feasibility completed to undertake borough wide IP/HD upgrade.
Lambeth	503	40/463	Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Currently procuring borough-wide IP/HD upgrade with CCTV suite refresh.
Merton	232	17/215	Borough 24/7	local CCTV suite. Feasibility completed to undertake a borough wide IP/HD upgrade.
Newham	519	All digital	Borough -101 cameras monitored 24/7	ASB cameras are on the Newham network. System not funded by HRA. Parking and ASB cameras separate.
Redbridge	600	All digital	By Borough 24/7	Local CCTV suite. Parking enforcement officers in situ to monitor MTCs and parking offences. 104 HRA cameras fully funded. Asset of 4G's for quick deployment. LBR owns it's fibre network. Parking enforcement cameras all under main CCTV.
Tower Hamlets				

Cabinet March 2023

			By Borough 24 hrs	Some HRA funding. Progressing a borough wide IP/HD upgrade.
Westminster			Police monitoring 24/7	

2. Out of those listed above, Bexley has a similar geographical make-up and crime types to Havering, but with less overall serious and violent crime. In the last 5 years, the CCTV system in Bexley has not been monitored during the daytime or evening and has operated on the basis that footage is downloaded after an event has taken place.
3. However, Bexley does not have the same night-time economy as Havering and in recent years, there have been a range of petitions from the public to re-instate CCTV monitoring. The Police have also taken up the function of viewing some of the footage when resources allow but this has had an effect on the on-the-ground policing numbers and it is more expensive to staff the CCTV room with police officers than LA Officers.
4. Havering's East BCU neighbours of Barking & Dagenham and Redbridge, both have 24 hour CCTV monitoring and have also invested in digital cameras and associated infrastructure. Although these Boroughs have some different community safety priorities to Havering, there is a significant amount of transient crime across the borders, which is more easily addressed through the collaboration in CCTV across the three boroughs. Politically it is likely to be very difficult to accept that Havering are the only borough in the Tri-borough region without an equivalent service.
5. The District in particular, which has the same crime pressures as Havering including high value stolen vehicles and violent crime. Epping Forest is a District Council with a population 50% the size of Havering, but the demographics are very similar. In the last few years, the Council has invested in new digital systems with over 700 cameras covering the district, although, these are only monitored during daytime working hours.
6. Several London Boroughs have increased public space CCTV coverage due to increased and new crimes and these include Hackney, Hounslow, Brent, Merton and Haringey. Many authorities are also upgrading and integrating Housing CCTV to their core systems.