

 North East Lincolnshire Council www.nelincs.gov.uk Balfour Beatty WorkPlace Working in Partnership	Security	Ref: 1003
	Appendix A	Rev: 1
	Partnership Protocol September 2013	Author: K. Hynes
	NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED	Approver:
		Date: 17/09/2013

North & North East Lincolnshire CCTV Protocol

Working in Partnership

REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000

GUIDANCE FOR POLICE OFFICERS AND COUNCIL STAFF



September 2013

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Index and Appendices

	Page Number
Introduction	3
What is the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act?	3
Partnership obligations	5
Authority to use CCTV for covert surveillance purposes	6
Joint Operations	7
Material obtained from surveillance	8
Training	9
Appendix 1 - Partner agency Indemnity form	10
Appendix 2 - Council Indemnity form	11
Appendix 3 - Stated Cases R v Johnson R v Sutherland	12
Appendix 4 - Locations of North East Lincolnshire CCTV Cameras	15
Appendix 5 - Locations of North Lincolnshire CCTV Cameras	16

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a protocol for North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership agencies in the use of Directed Surveillance and the deployment of covert camera equipment. It applies to all Community Safety Partnership members. Agencies within the Community Safety Partnership that do not necessarily fit the definition of a 'relevant public authority' will adopt similar processes prescribed to those that do. This will ensure that best practice principles are followed and documented.

Covert camera equipment includes the use of overt cameras when used for pre-planned directed surveillance.

Each organisation within the Community Safety Partnership is working towards the common purpose of reducing crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour within North and North East Lincolnshire. Covert surveillance is a useful tool in the gathering of evidence and intelligence, and can assist greatly in supporting prosecutions of offenders and other methods of enforcement or action.

The continued progression towards joint investigation and problem solving activity means that there is frequently an overlap of responsibilities.

This document harmonises existing protocols and policies within each member agency and provides a unified policy regarding the deployment and use of covert equipment and surveillance techniques.

In preparing this document, consideration has been given to:-

- **Article 8 Of The Human Rights Act 1998 (Right To Private Life)**
- **Article 6 Of The Human Rights Act 1998 (Right To A Fair Trial)**
- **The Data Protection Act 1998**
- **Regulation Of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000**
- **The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012**

What is the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act?

The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) provides a legal framework for the control and regulation of surveillance and information gathering techniques.

Public Bodies including the Intelligence Services, Police, HM Revenues and Customs and Local Authorities are only able to carry out these activities in accordance with the Act.

RIPA was introduced following the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law. Article 8 of the ECHR states that:

- Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
- There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

This article is known as a 'qualified' right, as it can be interfered with by a public authority but only in accordance with the law and for specific purposes. Compliance with RIPA ensures that such interference is lawful.

The key tests in any application for authorisation are:

- Necessity
- Proportionality and
- Risk of collateral intrusion

These are all significant in any human rights considerations and are covered in detail in this guidance.

RIPA is accompanied by 3 Codes of Practice which are relevant to Local Authority activities. These are

Covert Human Intelligence Sources Code of Practice

<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/ripa/publication-search/ripa-cop/human-cop?view=Standard&pubID=401819>

Covert Surveillance Code of Practice

<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/ripa/publication-search/ripa-cop/covert-cop?view=Standard&pubID=401817>

Accessing Communications Data Draft Code of Practice

<http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/ripa/publication-search/ripa-cop/acquisition-disclosure-cop.pdf?view=Standard&pubID=401821>

This protocol is not intended to be a substitute for the Act and Codes of Practice. Authorising and Investigating Officers are required to understand and comply with RIPA and the relevant codes when carrying out investigations and activities.

Partnership obligations

A Senior Responsible Officer within each public authority (of the Partnership) will be responsible for compliance of and adherence to this Protocol.

The use of CCTV for covert surveillance purposes must comply with the obligations imposed by the Human Rights Act 1998. Any partner agency who requires the deployment of CCTV as part of a covert surveillance operation must therefore, obtain a properly authorised RIPA application.

The Partnership will adhere to the legal obligations of Part II of RIPA, the mandatory codes of practice and any subsequent amendments or supplementary legislation that comes into force when considering the use of CCTV in covert surveillance operations.

The Partnership recognises that in all surveillance cases it has a duty of care to its operatives, the occupants of observation points, the subjects of the surveillance and any other persons involved either knowingly or otherwise and will take reasonable steps to manage any risk to such persons. Individual partner agencies will ensure that staff are adequately trained to use covert techniques and equipment.

Common knowledge of covert surveillance techniques only serves to reduce its effectiveness. The Community Safety Partnership will operate in a manner that takes this into consideration when planning and authorising activity and will endeavour to protect it as a widely known tactic.

In accordance with existing information sharing agreements, any relevant material which has been lawfully obtained in accordance with this protocol can be shared with other Partnership agencies for the purposes of preventing and detecting crime and disorder.

Each Partnership agency will identify a single point of contact (SPOC) for surveillance. The SPOC will be aware of current, previous and intended surveillance activity within their organisation. Due consideration must be given to maintaining the confidentiality of this tactic and activity will not be discussed beyond the SPOCs. This is to enable and facilitate proper and appropriate information sharing, prevent duplication of work and unnecessary authorities. It is, however, acknowledged that some surveillance activity by an organisation may be too sensitive for it to be disclosed and this protocol does not place an obligation on agencies to divulge sensitive activity in these circumstances.

The partnership will seek to make surveillance equipment available to all partnership agencies for the common purpose of reducing crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. The Partnership Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group will be responsible for prioritising cases where necessary.

Authority to use CCTV for covert surveillance purposes

Prior to making an application, Investigating Officers should discuss the use of CCTV with their line managers and the CCTV Control Room Manager and if appropriate seek further advice from Legal Services to establish whether an authorisation is required to use CCTV.

If a Community Safety Partnership agency wishes to use the Council's CCTV system for directed surveillance, they must provide the relevant Council's CCTV Control Room Manager with a copy of a properly authorised RIPA application.

The Council will also require an indemnity form to be completed if the use of CCTV is required by a Safer Communities Partner. This is to protect the Council from any claim that the authorisation was improperly granted and any subsequent claim of Human Rights infringement. An indemnity form is attached at Appendix 1.

Each partner agency should refer to their own guidance on obtaining a RIPA authorisation as the process will vary between organisations (for example, a local authority would require judicial approval whereas the Police would not).

The CCTV manager must have a copy of an authorised RIPA application clearly describing how the CCTV is to be used before the surveillance activity commences.

If the partner agency believes that the reasons for the operation are too sensitive or confidential to provide the Control Room Manager with a copy of the authorisation, then an edited copy of the authorisation must be provided. However full details (including duration) and the signature of the Authorising Officer for the partner agency must be visible on the partial copy.

The Control Room Manager must provide a copy of the authorisation and indemnity form, to a designated Council Officer for approval.

The designated Council officer is not required to consider the application for directed surveillance, but must ensure that the authorisation and indemnity is properly completed. They will then either grant or refuse permission to use the Council's CCTV system. This should be done in writing and the Control Room Manager must be provided with a copy.

For the use of North Lincolnshire Council's CCTV systems, the designated officer is the CCTV Control Centre Manager (01724 - 276537), or deputy.

For North East Lincolnshire Council the designated Council officer is the Strategic Director of Environment, Economy and Housing or nominated Officer (in consultation with the Group Manager of Legal and Democratic Services, where necessary) who will confirm in writing their permission for the Council's CCTV operators to carry out "Directed" surveillance **on behalf of**

the partner agency. The Strategic Director of Environment, Economy and Housing or nominated Officer will consult with the Director of Group Manager of Legal and Democratic Services; where there appears to be any doubt that the authorisation satisfies these requirements.

The authorising organisation is responsible for the regular review and cancellation of any authorisation in line with their own procedures. Where an application is cancelled, the authorising officer is responsible for ensuring an instruction issued to those involved to cease all surveillance on the subject(s).

Joint Operations

Where a decision is taken to undertake a joint operation and the use of covert use of CCTV may be necessary, one organisation should be identified as the 'lead organisation'.

In deciding who will be the lead organisation consideration will be given to:-

- The organisation recommending the surveillance in the first instance.
- The type and seriousness of the offence(s) under investigation.
- The organisation that it is anticipated will require any product obtained either as evidence or intelligence.
- The organisation that it is anticipated will instigate any prosecution or other form of enforcement action.
- restrictions placed on certain organisations that may prevent them from obtaining a RIPA authority

It will be the lead organisation's responsibility to obtain the appropriate authorisation. In doing so, consideration must be given to any particular sensitivities in the local community or other surveillance (or investigations) taking place which could impact on the deployment of such surveillance.

From 1st November 2012, The Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Directed Surveillance and Covert Human Intelligence Sources) (Amendment) Order 2012, SI 2012/1500 placed further restrictions as to when a RIPA authorisation can be granted by a Local Authority. This order requires that:

- The criminal offence which is sought to be prevented or detected must be punishable, whether on summary conviction or on indictment, by a maximum term of at least 6 months imprisonment; or
- It would constitute an offence under sections 146, 147 or 147A of the Licensing Act 2003 or section 7 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

The order also removed a local authority's ability to grant authorisations under RIPA for the purpose of preventing disorder. This means that directed surveillance for the purposes of tackling antisocial behaviour can no longer be authorised by the Local Authority, unless the behaviour constitutes a criminal offence carrying a maximum prison term of six months or more.

Therefore, if the above does not apply, any joint operation must be authorised by a Community Safety Partnership member organisation who is entitled to authorise RIPA activity in these circumstances and not the Local Authority.

Material obtained from surveillance

During the course of directed surveillance, product will be obtained. This will usually be in the form of recordings stored on hard drive or other recording devices used. However, this may include still images and surveillance logs or records in the case of staffed observations.

This product will be stored in line with the relevant local authority's CCTV policies and procedures. Where the product is obtained as a result of a RIPA authorisation, the material will be retained until no longer required for proceedings or enforcement action in compliance with the Criminal Investigations and Procedures Act 1996 (CPIA).

When formal legal proceedings are initiated, the existence of such material either used or unused by the prosecution or enforcement agency should be brought to the attention of the prosecuting body who will apply CPIA and other legal principles regarding disclosure to the defence.

Before making such material available to the defence or the subject of any proceedings, advice will be sought from legal departments within the relevant organisation as to the requirement to do so. If it is deemed necessary, serious consideration will be given to how this is managed. Duty of care to individuals and preserving directed surveillance as a protected technique must be balanced against the need to secure a prosecution. Public interest immunity should be sought when appropriate and options such as editing material considered. If the risks presented by disclosure cannot be resolved effectively, serious consideration should be given to withdrawing the prosecution.

It is common practice to utilise digital hard drive recording devices when undertaking directed surveillance. Community Safety Partnership agencies only hold a limited stock. Whilst any recordings held directly on the hard drive would be considered best evidence, it would not be practical to retain the hard drive itself for production in any legal proceedings.

Where relevant material has been identified as being stored on a digital hard drive, it may be copied onto another more practical media for production at Court, during any legal proceedings or other enforcement action. This first copy will be regarded as the 'Master Copy' and measures should be taken to protect its integrity and it must be certified as a true copy. Further copies can be made as working copies, but the integrity of the 'Master Copy' should only be breached on the order of a Court or of a senior officer within the relevant organisation.

Training

Training should be provided for managers and senior officers, who undertake the position of Authorising Officer, or supervisors ensuring compliance with R v Johnson.

This should include:-

- Knowledge of RIPA, the 2010 Orders, and Codes of Practice;
- Protection of Freedoms Act
- Stated cases in Appendix 3 to this Protocol

Signed

Tony Maione

Group Manager – Legal & Democratic Services

The Senior Responsible Officer for North East Lincolnshire Council

Signed

The Senior Responsible Office for Humberside Police

Signed

The Senior responsible Officer (other partner agencies)

Appendix 1

Indemnity Form – Outside Body acquiring Authorisation

..... confirms that the relevant Communications Data/Directed Covert Surveillance/Covert Human Intelligence Source Authorisation(s) (the Authorisation(s)), under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, has/have been obtained in respect of

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....and attaches copy.

.....hereby indemnifies (*Name the local authority*), its officers, members, servants or workmen against any claim or liability whatsoever and however arising out of its failure to obtain a relevant Authorisation or comply with the above Authorisation or any condition attached thereto.

Signed Dated

.....

Name

Rank/Designation

Appendix 2

Indemnity Form – Council acquiring Authorisation

..... confirms that the relevant Communications Data/Directed Covert Surveillance/Covert Human Intelligence Source Authorisation(s) (the Authorisation(s)), under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, has/have been obtained in respect of

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....and attaches copy

(Name the authority) hereby indemnifies

....., its officers, members, servants or workmen against any claim or liability whatsoever and however arising out of its failure to obtain a relevant Authorisation or comply with the above Authorisation or any condition attached thereto.

Signed
Dated
Name
Rank/Designation

Appendix 3

Stated Cases - R v Johnson and R v Sutherland

R v Johnson

Part II of R.I.P.A. allows that the location of an observation point can be kept secret in certain circumstances in order to protect the occupiers of the premises from reprisals. However if this is the case certain steps have to be taken:

- (a) Before the observations commence a supervisor (normally a Police Sergeant or equivalent) should visit the location and ascertain the attitude of the occupiers as to the disclosure of their identity, and the attitude of the public in the area and their willingness to assist the police or partnership agency.
- (b) Immediately before any trial or legal action a senior officer (normally a Police Chief Inspector or equivalent) or above must visit the location and again ascertain the attitude of the occupiers to disclosure of their identity and of the location. All these facts must be available to the judge at the start of a trial when an application is made to exclude such evidence.

Before any directed surveillance is commenced, an appropriate officer from the relevant organisation will visit the occupants of an observations point in accordance with paragraph (a) above. A record of this visit will be made and will be filed with any subsequent surveillance authority.

Following the conclusion of the surveillance activity and prior to the commencement of any legal proceedings a senior officer from the relevant organisation will again visit the occupants of an observations point in accordance with paragraph (b) above.

R v Sutherland

The issue in the case of R v Sutherland and Others 2002 was that the actual practitioners had not been precisely informed of, or shown the authority after it had been granted. This was particularly grievous in the case of Sutherland, where the court found that police actions did not reflect what had actually been authorised. The trial judge stated that it was an "elementary precaution" that the staff member should know exactly what had been authorised "to ensure that he is not unwittingly doing something which is not in accordance with the authority which has been granted" If an authority is authorised in relation to a source that has specific conditions, for example to minimise collateral intrusion, then it is essential to evidence that the actual practitioners have received these instructions.

In accordance with the advice and directions arising from the above stated case, each organisation shall ensure that any operative or any other person who may be required to take action under any directed surveillance authority shall be aware of any restrictions, limitations and directions placed on that surveillance by the Authorising Officer. A record should be made and attached to the authority that all operatives or other such persons have viewed and understand the conditions placed on that surveillance by the Authorising Officer.

A good example of Partnership working with Civic CCTV

Intelligence stated that a premise in Scunthorpe was dealing in Class A drugs and maybe in possession of a illicit drugs factory. It was highlighted that the address was covered by civic CCTV.

A directed surveillance authority (DSA) was written and granted under RIPA by the Police, which covered the use of the civic CCTV, as its observations tool. This was to monitor the address during a 24 hour period to see who was attending the premise. The camera was to remain focussed on the address and not to follow people to and from the location.

The authorisation granted by the Authorising Officer was typed out and presented to the council to show exactly what had been authorised. The council retained a copy for their records.

The senior officer within the CCTV centre was briefed to what the parameters of the surveillance involved, complying with R v Sutherland. All staff who were involved in the Operation within CCTV were then required to complete the surveillance log below.

Surveillance Log

I have read the attached surveillance authority and I am fully aware of the parameters involved in this operation.

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE

DATE	START TIME	FINISH TIME	OPERATOR	COMMENTS

Appendix 4 - Locations of North East Lincs CCTV Cameras

Old Market Place	Grimsby
Bull Ring Lane	Grimsby
Victoria Street West	Grimsby
East St. Mary's Gate	Grimsby
George Street	Grimsby
Bus Station	Grimsby
Bethlehem Street	Grimsby
Brewery Street	Grimsby
Wingate Parade	Grimsby
Catherine Street Subway	Grimsby
River Head	Grimsby
St. James Square	Grimsby
Garden St. Car park	Grimsby
Freeman Street	Grimsby
Orwell Street	Grimsby
Garibaldi Street	Grimsby
Discovery Centre	Cleethorpes
High Street Car Park	Cleethorpes
St. Peter's Avenue Car Park	Cleethorpes
St. Peters Avenue	Cleethorpes
Market Place	Cleethorpes
Dolphin Gardens	Cleethorpes
Sea Road	Cleethorpes
North Promenade	Cleethorpes
Central Promenade	Cleethorpes
High Cliff Road	Cleethorpes
Brighton Street Slipway	Cleethorpes
High Street	Cleethorpes
Alexandra Road	Cleethorpes
Kingsway	Cleethorpes
Boating Lake Car Park	Cleethorpes
Short Street	Cleethorpes
Wardle Street Car Park	Cleethorpes
Meridian Point	Cleethorpes
Kings Road	Cleethorpes

Appendix 5 - Locations of North Lincs CCTV Cameras

Camera Type	Location of Camera	Main Area of Coverage
PTZ Colour	Imperial Restaurant, Gervase St, Scunthorpe	Deyne Ave Car Park/Time Night Club
PTZ Colour	Britannia Corner, High St, Scunthorpe	High St/Doncaster Road/Oswald Rd
PTZ Colour	Former Co-op Store, High St, Scunthorpe	High St (Frances St – Doncaster Rd)
PTZ Colour	Former Co-op Store, High St, Scunthorpe	Allanby St Car Park
PTZ Colour	Former Co-op Store, High St, Scunthorpe	Allanby St Car Park
PTZ Colour	Frances St, Scunthorpe	Frances St/High St
PTZ Colour	Gilliat St, Scunthorpe	Gilliat St/High St
PTZ Colour IR	New Look, High St, Scunthorpe	Wells St/Cole St/High St
PTZ Colour	Former Woolworths, Chapel St, Scunthorpe	West St Car Park/Chapel St
PTZ Colour	Mary St, Scunthorpe	Robert St/Cole St/ Mary St Car Parks
PTZ Colour	Health Centre, Mary St, Scunthorpe	Mary St/Frances St Car Parks
PTZ Colour	Frances St Car Park, Scunthorpe	Frances St Car Park
PTZ Colour	Dunstall St Car Park, Scunthorpe	Dunstall St/Dunstall St Car Park
PTZ Colour	Former Co-op Store, High St, Scunthorpe	Laneham St
PTZ Colour	Community Centre, Lindum St, Scunthorpe	Lindum St/Fenton St Car Parks
PTZ Mono	Iceland, Cole St, Scunthorpe	Precinct Service Area
PTZ Mono	Westgate, Carlton St, Scunthorpe	Precinct Service Area
PTZ Mono	Former Kwik Save, Southgate, Scunthorpe	Precinct Service Area
PTZ Mono	Former N & P B/S, Cole St, Scunthorpe	Precinct Service Area
PTZ Colour	Greenwoods, High St, Scunthorpe	High St/Precinct
PTZ Colour IR	Burtens, High St, Scunthorpe	High St/Precinct
PTZ Colour	Westgate, High St, Scunthorpe	High St/Precinct/Market Hill
PTZ Colour	Bakers Oven, High St, Scunthorpe	High St/Precinct
PTZ Mono	Stationary Shop, Chapel St, Scunthorpe	Precinct Service Area
PTZ Mono	Primark, Chapel St, Scunthorpe	Precinct Service Area
PTZ Colour IR	Civic Centre, Ashby Rd, Scunthorpe	Front Entrance/Front Car Park
PTZ Colour IR	Sutton House, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Town Centre
PTZ Colour	Southgate, Scunthorpe	Southgate
PTZ Colour	Carlton Street Car Park, Scunthorpe	Carlton St Car Park

PTZ Colour IR	Civic Centre, Ashby Rd, Scunthorpe	Rear Entrance/Rear Car Park
PTZ Colour	Bowls Centre, Brigg Rd, Scunthorpe	St John's Sq/Bowl Centre Car Park
PTZ Colour	Bowls Centre, Brigg Rd, Scunthorpe	Bowl Centre Car Park
Fixed Colour	Church Square House, Scunthorpe	Reception
PTZ Colour IR	High St/Home St, Scunthorpe	High St/Club 2000/Church Sq
PTZ Colour	K M Cross, High St, Scunthorpe	High St/Church Sq
PTZ Colour	Trafford St/High St, Scunthorpe	High St/Brigg Rd/Church Sq
PTZ Colour	Scunthorpe Leisure Centre, Scunthorpe	St John's Church/Church Sq
PTZ Colour	Central Library, Scunthorpe	Church Sq/Carlton St
PTZ Colour	Footbridge, Station Road, Scunthorpe	Frodingham Footbridge
PTZ Colour	Footbridge, Rowland Road, Scunthorpe	Frodingham Footbridge
Fixed Mono	Park Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Park Court Car Park
Fixed Mono	Park Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Princess House Car Park
Fixed Mono	Chapel Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Chapel Court Car Park
Fixed Mono	Chapel Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Utility/Cycle Sheds
Fixed Mono	Church Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Church Court Public Area
Fixed Mono	Church Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Church Court Public Area
Fixed Mono	Church Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Church Court Public Area
Fixed Mono	Church Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Church Court Entrance
Fixed Mono	Church Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Kings Court Public Area
Fixed Mono	Church Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Church Court Public Area
Fixed Mono	Church Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Kings Court Car Park
Fixed Mono	Park Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Church Court Public Area
Fixed Mono	Park Court, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Park Court Car Park
Camera Type	Location of Camera	Main Area of Coverage
Fixed Mono	Boiler House, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Market Hill Garages
Fixed Mono	Boiler House, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Market Hill Garages
Fixed Mono	Boiler House, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Market Hill Garages
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Air Lock Entrance
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Concierge Desk
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Sutton House Link
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Princess House Link
Fixed Mono	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Princess House Entrance
Fixed Mono	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Crosby House Entrance

Fixed Mono	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Sutton House Entrance
PTZ Colour IR	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	King St Car Park
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Princess House Fire Exit
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Crosby House Fire Exit
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Sutton House Fire Exit
Fixed Colour	Control Centre, Market Hill, Scunthorpe	Concierge Lobby Area
PTZ Colour	Westcliff Precinct, Scunthorpe	Westcliff Precinct
PTZ Colour	Westcliff Precinct, Scunthorpe	Westcliff Precinct
Fixed Colour	Westcliff Precinct, Scunthorpe	Under Canopy, Westcliff Precinct
Fixed Colour	Westcliff Precinct, Scunthorpe	Under Canopy, Westcliff Precinct
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Parking Bays
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Lift Lobby Area
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Motor Cycle Park
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Stairwell 1
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Stairwell 2
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Stairwell 3
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Vehicle Entrance 1
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Vehicle Entrance 2
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Lindum St Entrance
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Pedestrian Entrance
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Ground Floor – Vehicle Exit
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	First Floor – Stairwell 1
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	First Floor – Stairwell 2
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	First Floor – Stairwell 3
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	First Floor – Lift Lobby Area
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	First Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	First Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	First Floor – Parking Bays
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Second Floor – Stairwell 1
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Second Floor – Stairwell 2
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Second Floor – Stairwell 3
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Second Floor – Lift Lobby Area/Bridge
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Second Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Second Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Second Floor – Parking Bays
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Third Floor – Stairwell 1
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Third Floor – Stairwell 2
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Third Floor – Stairwell 3

Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Third Floor – Lift Lobby Area
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Third Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Third Floor – Parking Bays
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Third Floor – Parking Bays
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Fourth Floor – Stairwell 1
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Fourth Floor – Stairwell 2
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Fourth Floor – Stairwell 3
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Fourth Floor – Lift Lobby Area
PTZ Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Fourth Floor – Parking Bays
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Lindum Street Exit
Camera Type	Location of Camera	Main Area of Coverage
Fixed Colour	New Multi-Story C/P, Scunthorpe	Lindum Street Exit
PTZ Colour	Brumby Resource Centre, Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre Compound
PTZ Colour	Brumby Resource Centre, Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre Compound
PTZ Colour	Brumby Resource Centre, Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre Compound
PTZ Colour	Brumby Resource Centre, Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre Compound
Fixed Colour	Brumby Resource Centre, Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre Compound
Fixed Colour	Brumby Resource Centre, Scunthorpe	Brumby Resource Centre Compound
PTZ Colour	Crowle Market Place	Market Place
PTZ Colour	Crowle Market Place	Market Place