

Strategic Community Reference Group

Meeting report — CCTV Policy

Date:	Thursday 23 April 2026
Time:	6.00 – 8.30 pm
Location:	Civic Centre Conference Rooms 2/3 90 Boas Avenue, Joondalup
Facilitator:	Joel Levin, AHA! Consulting

Attendees:

Presiding Member: Mayor Daniel Kingston

Elected Members: Cr John Chester
Cr John Raftis

Community Members:

North Ward: Ronni-Jo Howe
Michelle Jenkins

North Central Ward: Taylah Bell
Neil Mortimore

Central Ward: Bryan Saunders

South-West Ward: Leonard Collier

South-East Ward: Aleksandra Miller

South Ward: Bianca Galipo

Youth: Joshua Challis
Jesse McAuley
Julian Tearney
Michelle Wright

City Officers: Rebecca Maccario, Strategic and Organisational Development
Manager
Michael Smith, Manager Community Safety
Nina Jurak, Acting Strategic Planning and Engagement
Coordinator
Glenn Stevens, Systems & Security Officer Community Safety
Natasha Murphy, Policy Officer

Subject matter experts: Inspector Mark Ridley, Capability Development, State Operations Command Division, WA Police Force
Constable Jacob Savage, Joondalup Police District, WA Police Force
Inspector Luke Collins, Joondalup Police District, WA Police Force
Nick Dimond, Critical Infrastructure Security Management Specialist and Consultant, Adamas Security
Jose Pereira, Technical Security Systems Integrator Specialist, Adamas Security
Dr Nicola Lockhart, Lecturer – School of Science (Security Science), Edith Cowan University

Observers: Cr Bettina Gould

Apologies: Jamie Parry, Director Governance and Strategy
Marlaine Lavery, Director Planning and Community Development
Sue North — Central Ward
Mark Allgood — South Ward
Rewi Whitiri — South-East Ward
David Hudson MBE — South-West Ward

Preparation:

To ensure an engaging experience, Strategic Community Reference Group members were encouraged to familiarise themselves with the pre-reading materials provided ahead of time. The information in the pre-reading materials was designed to introduce the topic and promote contribution to the discussion.

Purpose:

The purpose of the meeting was to provide input into the development of a new closed-circuit television (CCTV) Council Policy. The meeting investigated the scope and priorities that a policy should detail and explored community expectations and preferences for City CCTV systems.

Objectives:

- To explore community perspectives on the City's use of CCTV.
- To identify and prioritise the key matters that should be addressed in a CCTV Council policy.
- To understand community expectations and preferences regarding the purpose, use, and management of City CCTV systems.

Outcomes and key discussion points:

Presentation and Q&A – CCTV and the City of Joondalup

The Strategic Community Reference Group meeting opened with a short presentation from a City Officer to explain the role of CCTV at the City of Joondalup. The following information was presented to the reference group members:

Purpose of CCTV Policy

- To guide how the City uses CCTV, ensuring community safety, transparency and privacy compliance
- Policy aims to clarify appropriate use, limitations and community expectations.

Context of CCTV

CCTV has evolved over time to support:

- Crime prevention and deterrence
- WA Police operations
- City functions (events, investigations, asset protection)

Key Q&A themes

A following key themes emerged in response to questions raised after the presentation.

- Access to CCTV data:
 - WA Police can access footage
 - Public access via FOI processes only
 - Privacy is the overriding consideration, with future legislation (e.g. Privacy and Responsible Information Sharing) potentially influencing access
- Data and privacy:
 - City does not use facial recognition (focus is on number plate recognition where applicable)
 - Footage retained for 31 days then overwritten (aligned with Australian Standards)
 - Strong emphasis on defining what is legally permissible vs. community expectations
- Future technology
 - Emerging tech (e.g. drones) could be considered if supported by the community, noting regulatory constraints
- Effectiveness of CCTV
 - Evidence suggests:
 - Modest but meaningful reduction in crime in monitored areas
 - Crime displacement may occur when cameras are moved
 - Significant value in locating missing persons and supporting vulnerable individuals
- Cost and value
 - Example provided: ~\$113,000 for a 15-camera installation (Timberlane Park)
 - Benefits include:
 - Reduced crime and antisocial behaviour
 - Increased community satisfaction
 - Noted gap in quantitative data and cost-benefit measurement
- Risks and concerns
 - “Function creep” and “use creep” (expansion beyond original purpose)
 - Bias risks in advanced technologies (e.g. behavioural analytics, facial recognition)
 - Importance of getting ahead of misuse and unintended consequences

The slides from this presentation can be found at Appendix 1.

CCTV Expenditure (Question Taken on Notice)

During the meeting, a query was raised regarding the City's current expenditure on its CCTV network. As this information was not available at the time, the question was taken on notice. The following provides a breakdown of the City's estimated operational and capital investment in CCTV for the 2025–26 financial year:

Operational (Running Cost) Budget

The estimated operational budget for CCTV in 2025–26 is \$230,000.

This covers the ongoing costs associated with operating and maintaining the City's CCTV network, including system maintenance, monitoring, licensing, data storage, and lifecycle asset management across all sites.

Capital Works Budget

For 2025–26, approximately \$260,000 has been allocated within the Capital Works Program for CCTV infrastructure.

This funding supports:

- New CCTV site installations
- Lifecycle replacement of end-of-life cameras, servers, and associated equipment
- System upgrades to enhance capability, coverage, and reliability
- Supporting infrastructure such as poles, power supply, communications, and integration with the existing CCTV network

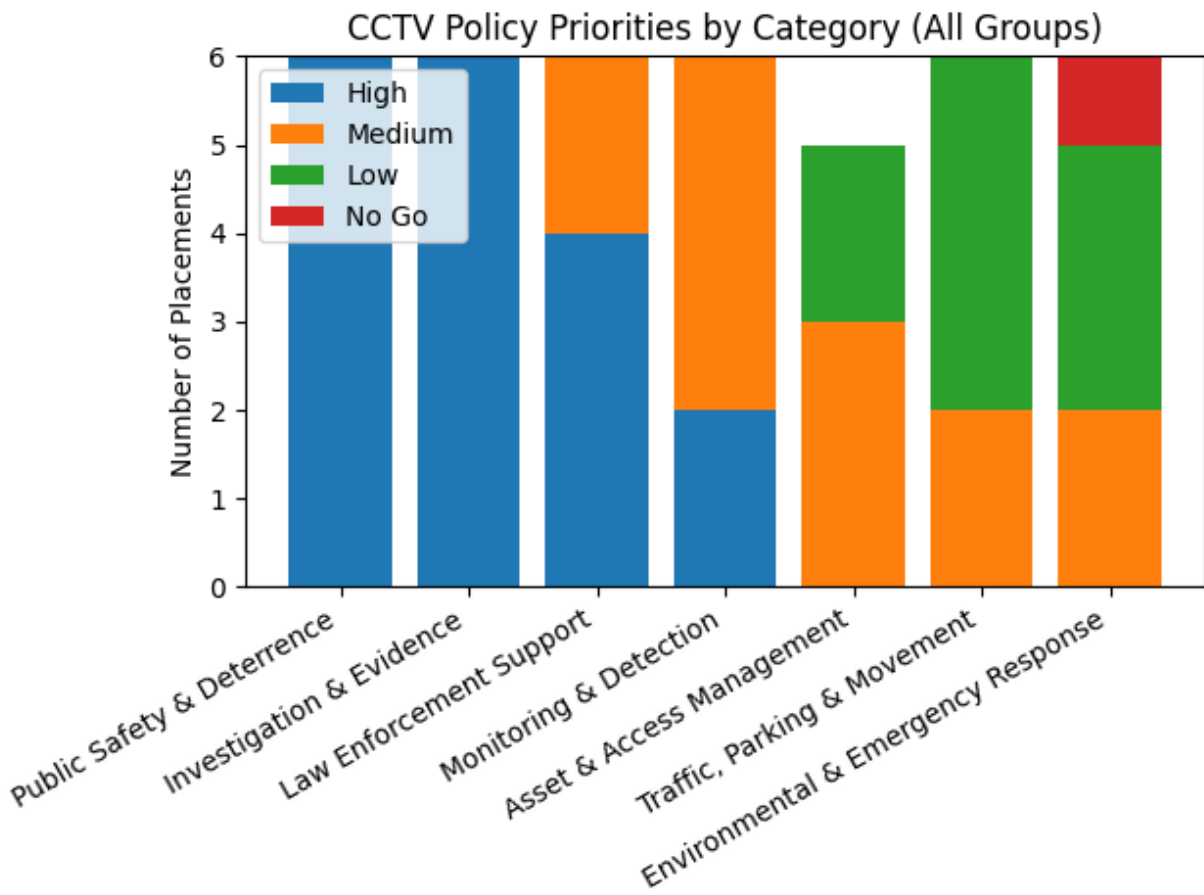
Activity 1 – Exploring priorities (aligned with workshop activity on CCTV use cases).

Participants were asked to consider a range of potential CCTV purposes, listed below:

- Public safety and deterrence
- Law enforcement support
- Investigation and evidence
- Asset protection
- Traffic and movement monitoring
- Environmental and emergency response

Participants were then split into **four groups** and collaboratively assessed the importance of the above purposes in both the central business district and suburban areas. Overall, the purpose of the activity was to help understand community perspectives so that any future CCTV strategy is grounded in informed, balanced, and publicly supported decision-making.

The chart below presents a summary of how groups prioritised CCTV purposes across High, Medium, Low and No-Go categories. Public Safety and Deterrence and Investigation and Evidence were consistently ranked as high priorities. Other purposes, such as Monitoring and Detection, Asset and Access Management, and Traffic Management showed more varied responses, indicating areas where policy direction may require further refinement. Environmental and Emergency Response received mixed feedback, including limited 'No-Go' responses.



Key reflections from group discussion

- Diverse community perspectives
 - Range from strong opposition (privacy concerns) to strong support (safety benefits)
 - Debate centred on:
 - Personal privacy vs public safety
 - Role of surveillance in community life
- Privacy and ethics
 - Concerns about:
 - Loss of anonymity in public spaces
 - Overreach and surveillance culture
 - Recognition that technology use (not technology itself) is the key issue
- Trust, transparency and governance
 - Strong support for:
 - Transparent processes
 - Clear governance and accountability
 - Evidence-based decision making
- Technology considerations
 - Facial recognition widely viewed as high risk / low acceptance
 - Cybersecurity identified as a critical issue
 - Acknowledgement that private surveillance (e.g. home CCTV, apps) is already widespread
- Community dynamics

- CCTV can:
 - Improve safety and coordination (e.g. neighbourhood sharing)
 - Potentially reduce community cohesion if overused
- Use cases beyond crime
 - Important benefits for:
 - Missing persons
 - Dementia / vulnerable individuals
 - Event and crowd safety

The raw notes from Activity 1 can be found at Appendix 2.

Activity 2 – Exploring key principles

The purpose of this activity was to bring together different perspectives to agree on the key principles that should guide a CCTV policy. The activity helps to balance community safety and crime prevention benefits with the protection of individual rights, build shared understanding, and inform the development or refinement of a policy that is clear, justified, and trusted by the community.

The group discussed and identified the following priority areas for the CCTV Policy as a whole:

1. Privacy and data protection
 - Clear safeguards and limits on data use
2. Community benefit
 - Demonstrated public value and safety outcomes
3. Risk-based approach
 - Evidence-based justification for installation
 - Proportional response to identified threats
4. Accountability and governance
 - Clear rules on access, storage and security
 - Independent oversight / auditing
5. Transparency
 - Open communication on:
 - Why CCTV is installed
 - How it is used
 - How effectiveness is measured

Additional considerations:

- Clear process for installation and removal of cameras
- Ongoing privacy impact assessments
- Regular policy review and adaptation to new technology
- Development of metrics to assess effectiveness and justify investment.

Overall insight

- There is no single consensus, but strong alignment on the need for:
 - Balanced approach (privacy vs safety)
 - Clear guardrails and governance
 - Transparency and community trust
- Workshop successfully met its purpose of:
 - Gathering community perspectives
 - Identifying key policy priorities (rather than reaching decisions)

The raw notes from activity 2 can be found at Appendix 3.

Next steps

The discussion provided valuable, informed insights to guide the future direction of a CCTV policy. While there was recognition that not every change requires broad consultation, there was strong support for a structured review process that considers value for money, emerging evidence, and potential unintended consequences, particularly for individuals or groups who may be disproportionately impacted. The feedback has helped to shape a set of clear principles to inform policy development, with an emphasis on transparency, proportionality, and community safety. These findings will now be considered alongside broader strategic priorities to determine the next steps in progressing a balanced and responsive CCTV policy.

Appendix 1 — City Officer presentation slides



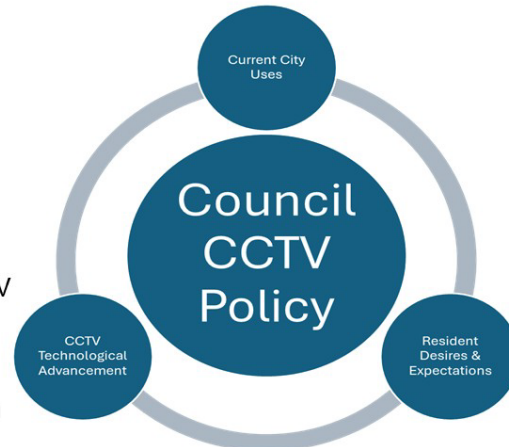
CCTV and the City of Joondalup

Glenn Stevens – Systems and Security Officer

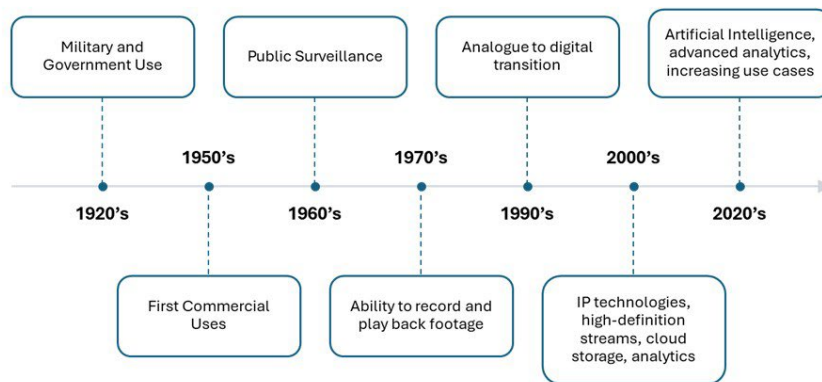
Why a Council CCTV Policy?



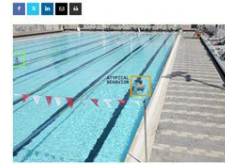
- The City of Joondalup is committed to maintaining community safety, amenity and transparency in service delivery.
- While the City has a range of CCTV systems, both fixed and mobile, we have never sought to confirm the desires or expectations of these systems from the community.
- We receive regular requests to expand our CCTV network, which have helped improve both real and perceived safety in the community.
- The City must ensure any CCTV use meets high privacy and safety standards.



CCTV – Past, present and future



City of Wanneroo dives into new lifesaving technology



Drowning prevention technology is set to help accelerate the guard response times at City of Wanneroo's aquatic facilities.

The smart system uses artificial intelligence to monitor movement in the water through CCTV cameras, sending alerts to respond more quickly to potential dangers thanks to early alert to their lifelines.

Source: <https://inside.localgovernment.com.au/city-of-wanneroo-dives-into-new-lifesaving-technology/>

Bunnings wins fight to use AI facial recognition tech to combat store crime, opening door for other retailers



Source: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-02-05/bunnings-wins-ai-facial-recognition-tech-fight/106309208>

CCTV in the City of Joondalup

- **1 July 1998** – City of Joondalup splits from Wanneroo
- **1998 – 2014** – Expansion in community facilities and spaces
- **2007 – 2009** – City Centre Project
- **2010** – First internal City protocol – ‘Public areas video surveillance system operation and management’
- **2014** – Internal audit of CCTV systems
- **2014** – Purpose statement for CCTV systems
 - Management of public space and observing, recording, reporting and deterring criminal and anti-social behaviour
 - Building and staff security
 - Cash handling and banking discrepancies

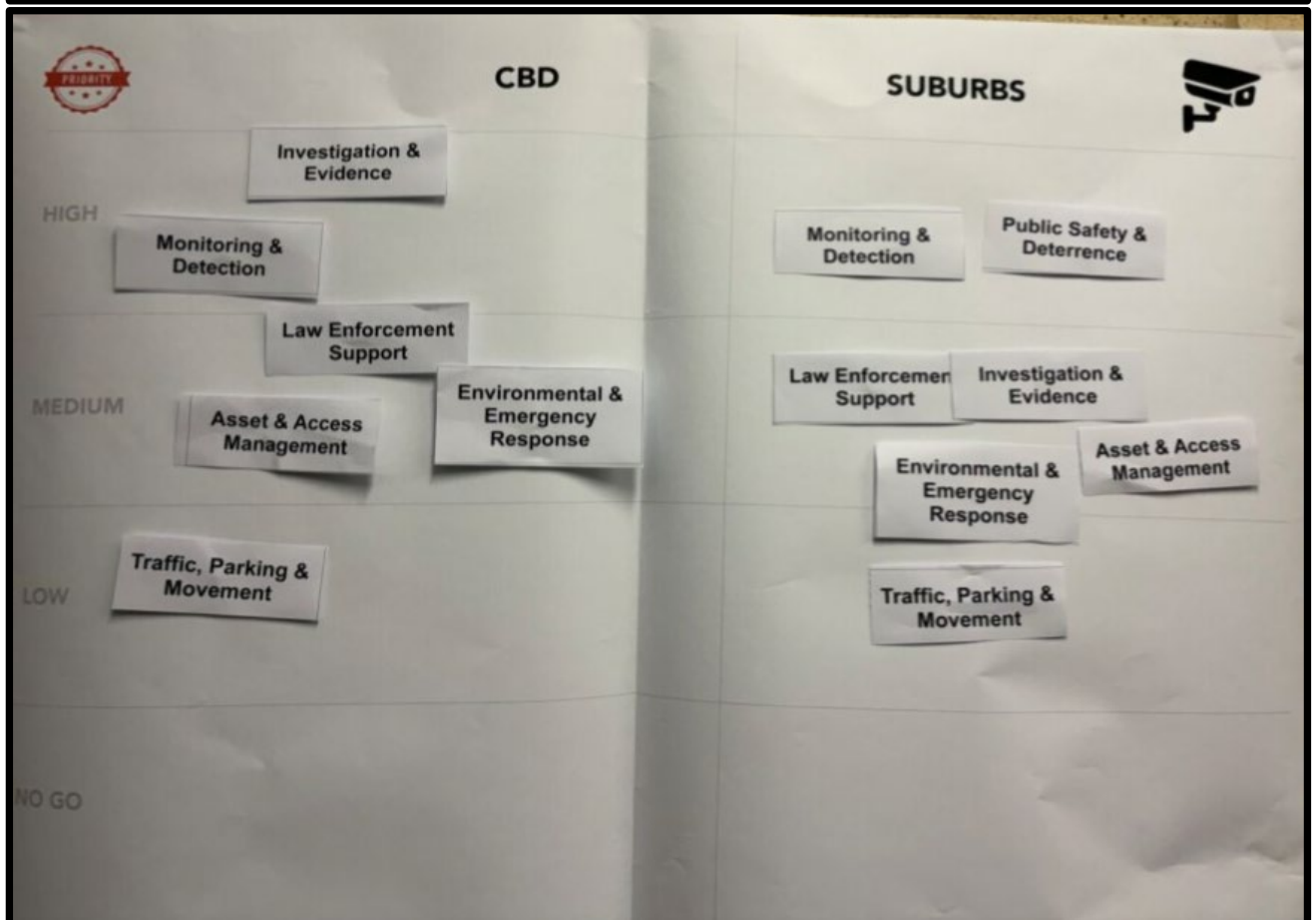
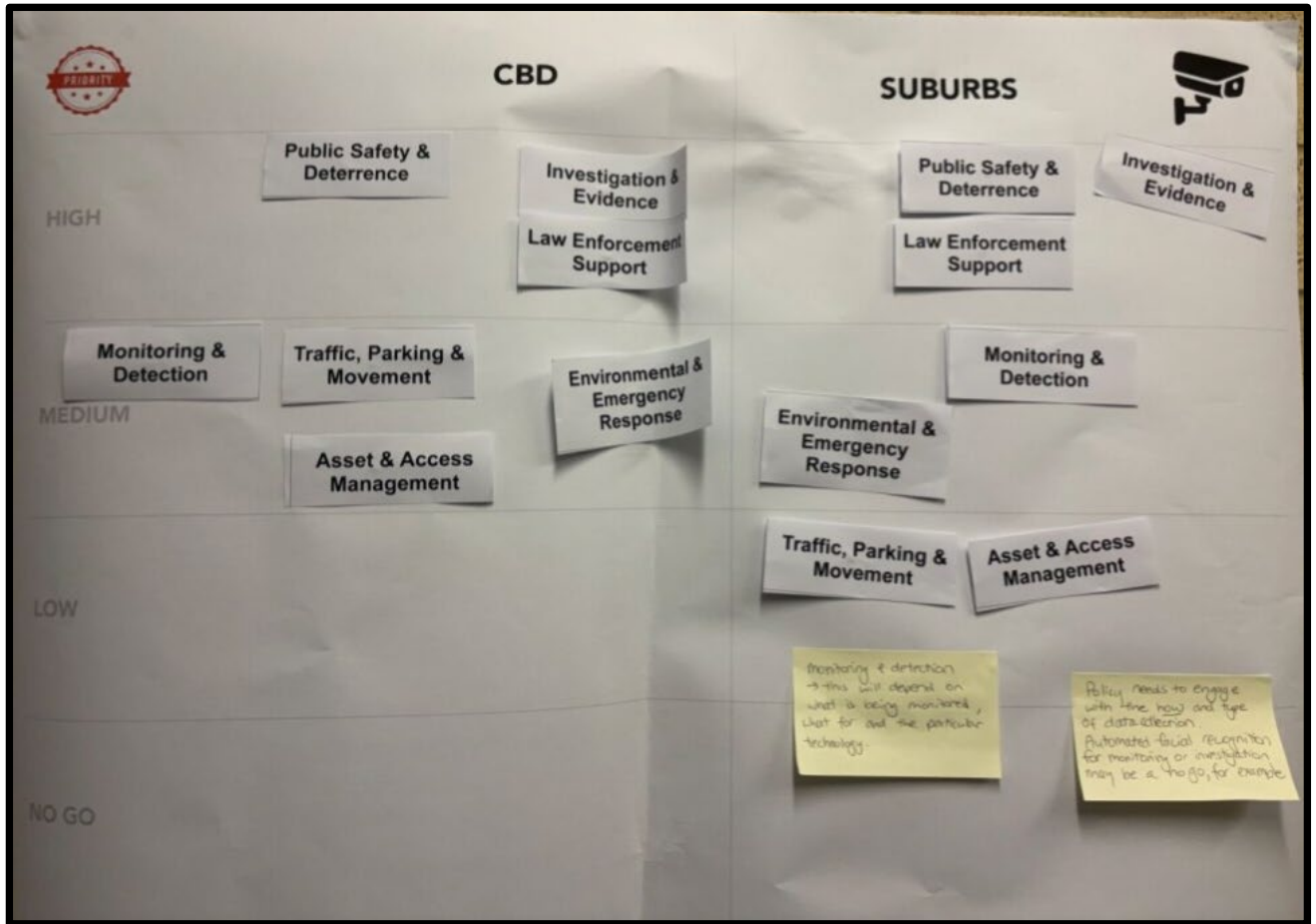


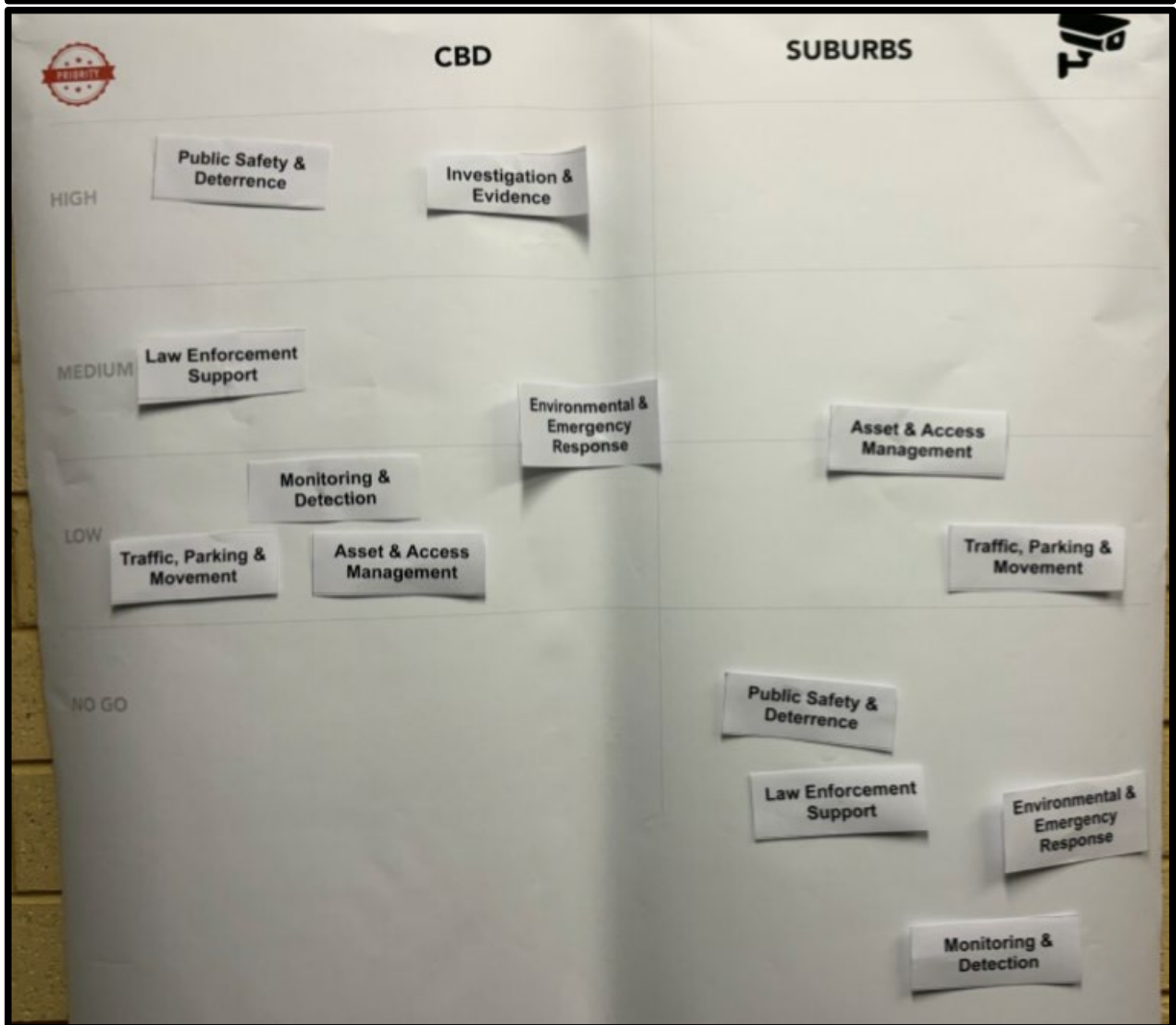
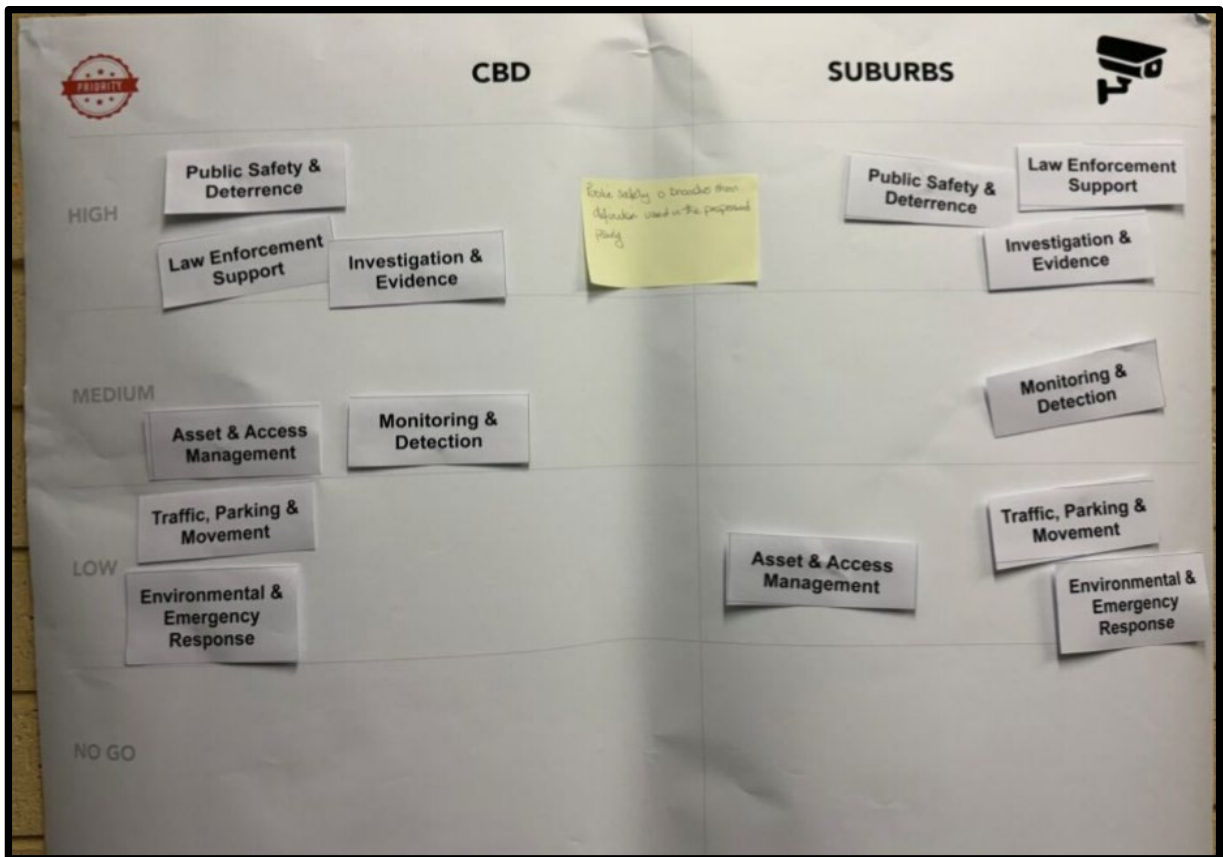
2014–2026: Beyond the numbers

- Expanded existing systems
- Installed new systems
- MoU's with WA Police (2016 and 2025)
- Direct integration to WA Police State Operations Command Centre (2025)
- Use of analytics – LPR/ANPR, occupancy counting, movement detection/alerts
- Funding sources
- Expanded use cases – supporting events, assistance of City functions (contractor management, human resources, incident investigation, targeted WA Police operations, targeted local law enforcement operations)
- Updated internal policy (2025)

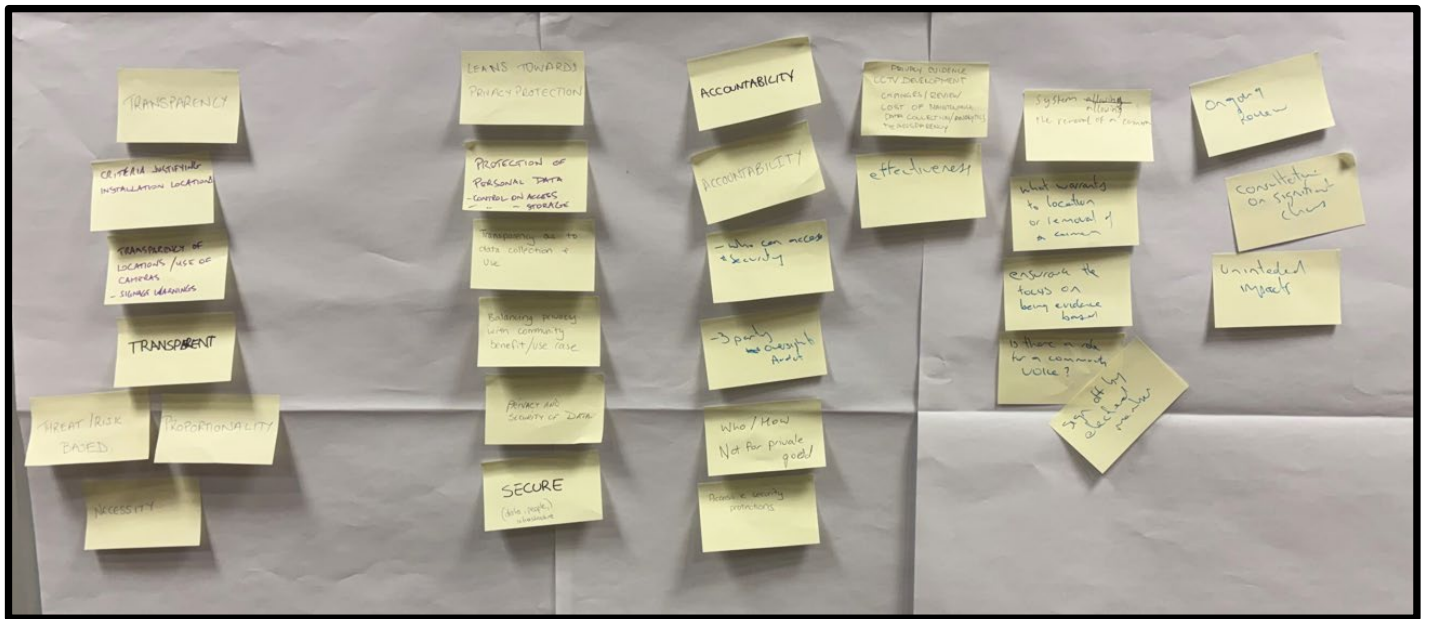


Appendix 2 — Outputs Activity 1: Exploring priorities


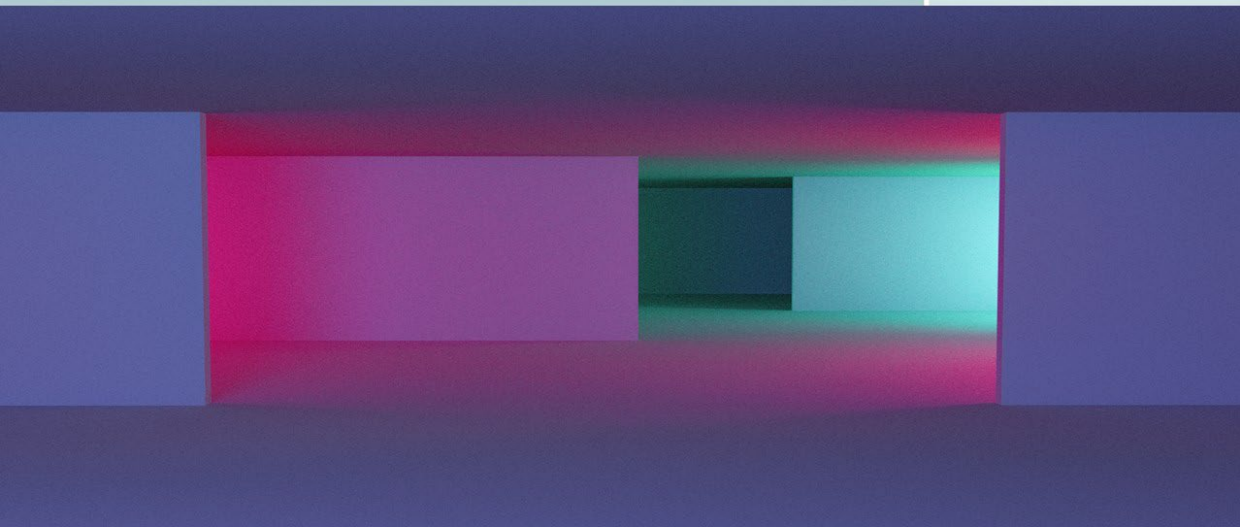




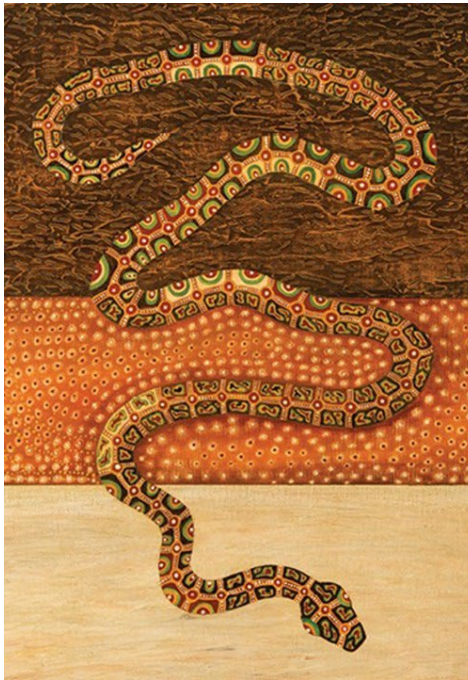
Appendix 3 — Outputs Activity 2: Exploring principles



Welcome



Strategic Community Reference Group CCTV Policy



The City of Joondalup acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of this land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar nation. We recognise the culture of the Noongar people and the unique contribution they make to the Joondalup region and Australia. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Image: Sandra Hill, *Warrt Paadalaininy (Moving Camp Together)*, 2008 (detail)



Purpose and objectives



- To explore community perspectives on the City's use of CCTV.
- To identify and prioritise the key matters that should be addressed in a CCTV policy.
- To understand community expectations and preferences regarding the purpose, use, and management of City CCTV systems.

Our agreements as a group



Respectful

- Respecting others' views
- Respecting diversity of opinions



Open-minded

- Remaining open and understanding different views
- Turning up with an open mind
- Listening and respecting others' views



Curious listening:

- Listening receptively
- Allowing others to speak without interruption
- Approaching discussions with curiosity



Encourage participation:

- Encouraging others to participate and validating
- Ensuring full participation
- Encouraging people to speak up, even with alternate views



Outcome focus:

- Focusing on the task
- Sticking to the relevant issue at hand
- Aiming for consensus-oriented actions

EXPLORING PRIORITIES

What different types of usage are there for CCTV?

- **Public Safety and Deterrence** (deterrence, perception of safety, crowd/event management)
- **Local Law Enforcement Support** (animal management, illegal dumping/camping, parking enforcement)
- **Investigation and Evidence** (evidence collection, investigation assistance, facial identification)
- **Asset and Access Management** (asset protection, access control, contractor management)
- **Traffic, Parking and Movement** (parking facilities, vehicle tracking, pedestrian/traffic analysis)
- **Monitoring and Detection** (object detection, behaviour analysis, retail loss prevention, pool monitoring)
- **Environmental and Emergency Response** (environmental/coastal analysis, emergency management)

One person stay at the table

Everyone else – swap groups and explore other tables perspectives

Return to your table

Based on what you have heard, would anything change from your table's views?

KEY PRINCIPLES

Based on the discussions around the tables, what are the top 5-6 principles any policy on CCTV would need to consider?

NEXT STEPS AND CLOSING

NEXT STEPS

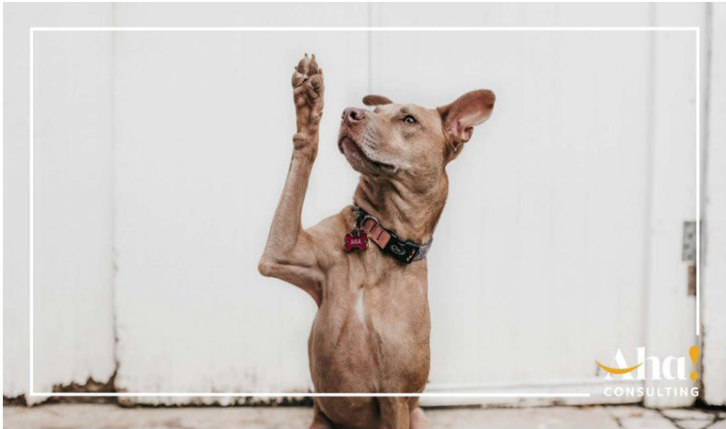
What happens next?

- Preparation of outcomes report.
- SCRG findings will inform a report to the Policy Committee, seeking feedback on the development of a new CCTV Council Policy.
- Pending feedback from the Policy Committee a draft policy will be drafted.
- Further community consultation may be undertaken.

2026 SCRG Work Plan

Item	Date
CCTV	23 April 2026
Local Planning Strategy	22 June 2026
Strategic Community Plan	9 September 2026

Questions



Thank you



