

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

### Decision Report

<b>Decision Maker:</b>	Executive Member for Policy and Resources
<b>Date:</b>	27 October 2021
<b>Title:</b>	Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Annual review and confirmation of existing policy with regards to surveillance activity
<b>Report From:</b>	Director of Culture, Communities and Business Services / Head of Law and Governance – Corporate Services

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### Purpose of this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to seek the annual approval of the County Council's Policy on Surveillance as required under the Codes of Practice issued by the Home Office associated with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA).

### Recommendation

2. That the County Council's proposed Policy with regard to RIPA, attached as appendix 1 to this report, be approved.

### Executive Summary

3. This report seeks the approval of the County Council's Policy on Surveillance as required under the Codes of Practice issued by the Home Office associated with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA).
4. The Policy statement, for which approval is sought, is attached to this report as Appendix 1.

### Contextual Information

5. RIPA is the act of parliament that regulates the County Council's use of covert surveillance. The County Council operates a strict control policy, which ensures that only authorised surveillance takes place; where it is lawful, necessary and proportionate to do so.
6. The current statutory Codes of Practice made by the Secretary of State for the Home Office under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 require that each local authority must have their RIPA policy confirmed by the appropriate executive function on an annual basis, that is, the Executive Member for Policy and Resources.
7. The current Policy was subject to Executive Decision approval on 27 October 2020. This was for a twelve-month period and approval for the continued use of surveillance powers for the next 12 months is required.
8. The County Council uses these powers very sparingly. The Trading Standards Service has adopted the Intelligence Operating Model (IOM) as a means of identifying suspicious activity for further investigation and, thus ensuring resources are used efficiently. The introduction of the IOM has contributed towards the decline in recent surveillance activity as the nature of investigations identified have not warranted such techniques being used.
9. In the financial year 2020/2021 there were no instances of the County Council using its surveillance powers in relation to Directed Surveillance (that is where the person is not aware surveillance is taking place and can be done using cameras or videos), or Covert Human Intelligence Source powers (this is where a person is required to covertly/secretly form a 'relationship' with the person/business under investigation for the purpose of obtaining information to further a criminal investigation, for example through face to face conversations, emails or telephone calls).
10. In the financial year 2020/2021 the County Council made 3 applications in relation to its communications data powers (this is where a request is made to a telecommunications supplier for subscriber data and service use data (not content), for example, identifying who a particular internet domain is registered to or the identity of the subscriber to a particular telephone number. All such activity requesting communications data is authorised by the Office for Communication Data Authorisations.
11. There has been no use of surveillance powers in relation to either Directed Surveillance or Covert Human Intelligence Source since 1 April 2021. Since 1 April 2021 the County Council has made a further 3 applications in relation to acquisition of communications data.
12. It should be noted that the use of surveillance is not the totality of any criminal investigation, but a small part of it, and that criminal investigations may not

complete their passage through the criminal court process for many months, if not years after the surveillance activity has ceased.

13. The principal reasons for the use of surveillance are for prevention and detection of crime and not for criminal proceedings. As such, conviction rates, although excellent, are not the only measure of success (different methods of disposal such as letters of written warning, Simple Cautions and website takedowns are also justifiable indicators of RIPA usage).
14. Monitoring of the County Council's activity in respect of RIPA is conducted by the Audit Committee. Regular reports on the use of surveillance powers are presented to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.
15. On 26 July 2021, the Audit Committee reviewed the County Council's use of RIPA powers for the previous 12 months). As a result of that review, the Audit Committee has provided its assurance that the County Council is operating its powers in a lawful and proportionate manner, and the continued use of surveillance powers would be appropriate.
16. The majority of the County Council's RIPA activity is conducted by officers of the Trading Standards Service, and in accordance with the current County Council's RIPA policy, all RIPA activity is authorised via that Service. Additionally, all authorisations by local authorities are subject to judicial approval through a magistrate, in accordance with the provisions of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012.
17. The County Council's use of surveillance powers is regularly subject to external inspection by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner's Office (IPCO).
18. In May 2021 a remote desktop inspection was conducted due to the ongoing COVID-19 situation, where a Chief Inspector reviewed the County Council's use of directed surveillance, covert human intelligence source and CCTV systems under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, as well as the policies and procedures that the County Council has in place. The findings were that whilst the County Council is not a prolific user of the powers, it has used them to very good effect and, in compliance terms, to a very high standard. She also expressed the view that:  
"Applicants and Authorising Officers are to be congratulated on the way they have approached their statutory responsibilities. Likewise Mrs Chambers has long service in this role and has clearly built a capable and efficient form of internal governance."
19. In January 2015 Hampshire County Council joined the National Anti-Fraud Network (NAFN) as a result of changes to the RIPA landscape affecting the acquisition and disclosure of communications data.

20. On 20 July 2016, the Executive Member for Policy and Resources approved changes to the officers authorised to appear at the Magistrates Court on behalf of the County Council in respect of RIPA approvals, item reference 7638.

21. In light of the low level of use, it is recommended that no amendments should be made to the Policy at this time.

### **Finance**

22. The decision which is sought to be recommended by this report will have no effect upon the budgetary position of Hampshire County Council.

### **Performance**

23. The recommended decision sought ensures that the County Council continues to comply with the statutory Codes of Practice under RIPA.

### **Consultation and Equalities**

24. Consultation was not required because there are no proposed changes to the existing Policy. However, potential impacts on stakeholders have been considered in the development of this report and no adverse impact has been identified.

25. As there are no proposed changes to the existing Policy a full Equalities Impact Assessment is not required, however potential impacts have been considered in the development of this report and no adverse impact has been identified.

### **Climate Change Impact Assessment**

26. The carbon mitigation tool and climate change adaptation tool were not applicable because the decision relates to a Policy and is administrative in nature.

## **REQUIRED CORPORATE AND LEGAL INFORMATION:**

### **Links to the Strategic Plan**

<b>Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity:</b>	yes
<b>People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives:</b>	yes
<b>People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment:</b>	no
<b>People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive communities:</b>	no

### Other Significant Links

<b>Links to previous Member decisions:</b>	
<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Annual review and confirmation of existing policy with regards to surveillance Activity. Reference 6885.	21 September 2015
Information Compliance - Use of Regulated Investigatory Powers. Reference 7558.	23 June 2016
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Ability of officers to seek judicial approval for authorisations granted for related surveillance activity. Reference 7638.	20 July 2016
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Annual review and confirmation of existing policy with regards to surveillance. Reference 7749.	29 September 2016
Information Compliance - Use of Regulated Investigatory Powers	22 June 2017
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Annual review and confirmation of existing policy with regards to surveillance	18 October 2017
Information Compliance - Use of Regulated Investigatory Powers	20 June 2018
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Annual review and confirmation of existing policy with regards to surveillance	26 September 2018
Information Compliance - Use of Regulated Investigatory Powers	23 May 2019
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Annual review and confirmation of existing policy with regards to surveillance	18 December 2019
Information Compliance - Use of Regulated Investigatory Powers	23 July 2020
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Annual review and confirmation of existing policy with regards to surveillance	26 October 2020
Information Compliance - Use of Regulated Investigatory Powers	26 July 2021
<b>Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives</b>	
<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>

Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 as amended Protection of Freedoms Act 2012	2000 2012
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<b>Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents</b>	
<p><b>The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)</b></p>	
<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
Information Compliance - Use of Regulated Investigatory Powers	<a href="http://democracy.hants.gov.uk/documents/s33880/Information%20Compliance%20-%20Use%20of%20Regulated%20Investigatory%20Powers.pdf">http://democracy.hants.gov.uk/documents/s33880/Information%20Compliance%20-%20Use%20of%20Regulated%20Investigatory%20Powers.pdf</a>

## **EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT:**

### **1. Equality Duty**

The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by or under the Act with regard to the protected characteristics as set out in section 4 of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation);
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (see above) and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

- The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

### **2. Equalities Impact Assessment:**

As there are no proposed changes to the existing Policy a full Equalities Impact Assessment is not required, however potential impacts have been considered in the development of this report and no adverse impact has been identified.



## **Policy Statement 2021/22**

Hampshire County Council will not undertake any activity defined within the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 without prior authorisation, from a trained, senior officer who is empowered to grant such consents; and subject to Sections 37 and 38 of the Protections of Freedoms Act 2012 and any pertaining regulations relating to the approval of such authorisations by a Magistrate.

Hampshire County Council will also not undertake any acquisition of communications data as defined by the Investigatory Powers Act 2016, without the acknowledgement of a trained, senior officer who is empowered to grant such acknowledgements; and subject to authorisation by the Office for Communications Data Authorisations.

The Director of Culture, Communities and Business Services has been appointed the Senior Responsible Officer and, as such, has been given authority to appoint Authorising Officers (for surveillance activities) and Acknowledging Officers (for the purposes of access to communications data) under either the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and the Investigatory Powers Act 2016.

The Authorising Officer or Acknowledging Officer will not authorise, or acknowledge, the use of surveillance techniques, human intelligence sources or access to communications data unless the application can be shown to be necessary for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime or of preventing disorder, in accordance with the relevant legislative framework.

In addition, the Authorising Officer or Acknowledging Officer must believe that the surveillance or obtaining of communications data is necessary and proportionate to what it seeks to achieve. In making this judgment, the officer will consider whether the information can be obtained using other methods and whether efforts have been made to reduce the impact of the surveillance on other people, who are not the subject of the operation. Furthermore, in respect of covert surveillance of Social Networking Sites (SNS) the Authorising Officer will pay due regard to Note 289 in the Procedures and Guidance document published by the Office of the Surveillance Commissioner in July 2016.

Applications for authorisation of surveillance, the use of a Covert Human Intelligence Sources will be made in writing on the appropriate form. Applications for acquisition of communications data will be made via the National Anti-Fraud Network, who act as a Single Point of Contact for this purpose.

Intrusive surveillance operations are defined as activities using covert surveillance techniques, on residential premises, or in any private vehicle, which involves the use of a surveillance device, or an individual, in such a vehicle or on such premises. Hampshire County Council officers are NOT legally entitled to authorise these types of operations.

However public bodies are permitted to record telephone conversations, where one party consents to the recording being made and appropriate surveillance authorisation has been granted. The party who consents to the recording of the telephone conversation could either be an officer of the County Council or a third party. On occasions, officers of the County Council do need to record telephone conversations, to secure evidence.

It is the policy of this authority to be open and transparent in the way that it works and delivers its services. To that end, a well-publicised Corporate Complaints procedure is in place and information on how to make a complaint to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal will be provided on request to the Senior Responsible Officer.

The County Councils use of its powers under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, and the acquisition of communications data under the Investigatory Powers Act 2000 will be subject to regular scrutiny by the County Councils Audit Committee.