



Tackling Crime

**Armagh Area
'E' District**

District Policing Partnership

6 Month Report

Figures extracted 26th October 2010



***District Policing
Partnerships***

Local people shaping local policing

Area Commander's Commentary

In the three reporting months since my last report it is pleasing to note that overall reported crime continues to fall, we have 78 fewer victims of crime over this period. We have no intention of being complacent and will continue to work, with our partners and the community, towards achieving all our targets. All crime types remain fairly static with the majority showing decreases, very pleasing given we finished last year with an overall crime decrease of 5.2% - over 130 crimes, so we continue to hold, and build on last years success. Our 3 month figures had shown us missing only one target – domestic burglary, unfortunately this remains the case. We would actively seek public assistance in this regard as a number of these crimes are occurring through the day, not during the hours of darkness, we again appeal for everyone to be vigilant and phone in suspicious vehicles or persons seen out of context.

Around the area we continue to deploy our resources where the demand is identified seeking to build on community confidence. We have also been successful in a number of bids for extra resourcing with Roads Policing Unit and we will be utilising the newly formed District Support Team in attempting to address identified by analysis and raised by the public and DPP members. The District Support Team is a flexible local resource that will operate to support our current Neighbourhood Teams.

Engagement activities with young people and our partner agencies continue, identified by local communities, we have been working to reduce ASB.

At time of writing we are just entering our Halloween phase and will have extra resources on duty across the area to address the predicted rise in ASB and firework incidents. As always we appeal to the local community to assist and report incidents as they happen to help us pro-actively address issues at the time.

Ken Mawhinney
Chief Inspector
Area Commander, Armagh/Banbridge



Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the Armagh Area

Initiation of Rural West Safety Initiative (continues to date) –

In conjunction with Armagh City and District Council safety scheme initiative launched, directed at providing residents in the area with added security features and items with particular focus on residents aged 65+. To date approx 50 persons referred to Armagh CDC.

Armagh Rural West Street Brief/ Surgery -

Sector toured on regular basis (at least 2 x times per month) offering members of the public an opportunity to speak with local Police and discuss local issues. During Street briefs other schemes promoted such as Armagh Rural West safety initiative.

Neighbourhood Watch Schemes -

There are currently 34 schemes running throughout the area, which assists in reducing the fear of crime.

Drop In Centre -

Continued support to victims and helping trace offenders

Bands Forum -

Ongoing meetings of various groups and organizations especially over the parading season to deter anti-social behaviour in the area

Independent Advisory Group on youths -

To encourage young people to discuss problems and policing issues therefore reducing anti-social behaviour

On Screen Solutions -

Making members of the public more aware of crime by advertising drugs/crimes etc at the Mall Shopping Centre

Town Centre CCTV -

Continues to assist in monitoring activities in the town thereby assisting in deployment of officers in a preventative capacity whilst providing reassurance to traders

C.A.S.E -

Ongoing safety education for schools



MIDNIGHT SOCCER -

'Midnight soccer' within the East Sector continues to run and be a successful project no doubt through the work of the local Neighbourhood Policing Team in Tandragee. A report was furnished at a recent CSP Operational meeting advising that the project continues to be a success and diverting away young people from Anti social behaviour. Midnight soccer will run again from September - December 2010 funded by CSP hopefully taking in 60 young people.

Summer Event – Tandragee Recreation Centre -

25 youths aged between 14 – 17 participated in a summer event organised in partnership with Armagh Council/Neighbourhood Policing Team & Community Safety Partnership. This involved fitness tests, free membership to the fitness suite, litter pick and concluded with a day out at Craigavon Lakes doing water sports

Workshop & Youth Project -

A one day project took place on 9th September 2010 involving young people from the city into awareness of Anti Social Behaviour and Anti Sectarianism. This was run in conjunction with members of REACT and Armagh Neighbourhood Policing Team.

'IT'S A KNOCKOUT' Challenge -

Armagh Cultural & Historical Association held an 'It's a Knockout Challenge' at the Mill Field, Armagh on 10th July 2010. This event was funded by Armagh City & District Council and the Community Relations Council and was supported by the Armagh Neighbourhood Team



Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2010/11

Service Excellence					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Sep 2009	Apr - Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
1.1 To ensure that neighbourhood officers work at least 80% of their duty hours on neighbourhood policing duties.	98.2%	97%	-1.2%	✓	NPT Officers continue to work together within the area and the recognition from the Service as to the important role played by NPTs is realised in the amount of time NPT officers remain/spend working with the community and other agencies. Officers are not being used excessively to perform additional activities that fall outside the scope of NPT duties.
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					
For each objective, local PSNI strategy/ies to help meet the targets and their impact should be reported here. Various methods can be used to demonstrate the impact of the strategy reported e.g. bar-charts, graphs.					



Tackling Serious Harm

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Sep 2009	Apr - Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
2.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	22	6	-73%	✓	Speeding and ongoing Construction and Use operations continue within the area with local officers and officers from RPU.
3.1 To reduce the number of non domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%.	105	92	-12.4%	✓	This is very much a joint venue with ourselves and other agencies and partners. We have a Community Safety Team and analytical products that highlight problem areas which allow us to issue advice on personal safety and to deploy our resources to the right place at the right time.

Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets

For each objective, local PSNI strategy/ies to help meet the targets and their impact should be reported here. Various methods can be used to demonstrate the impact of the strategy reported e.g. bar-charts, graphs.



Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr -Sep 2009	Apr - Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
4.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	1028	703	-31.6%	✓	Targeted patrolling at identified "hot spots" and pre planned initiatives including joint ventures with agencies and partners has assisted us in a achieving a great reduction in this area.
5.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	96	114	18.8%	✗	We continue to review and adapt the process on how we deal with burglaries. We will continue to strive to reduce the number of domestic burglaries along with assistance from community and neighbourhood watch members who report suspicious activity / person / vehicles.
6.1 To reduce the number of recorded incidents of vehicle crime by 5%.	98	95	-3%	✓	Vehicle crime has reduced by only 3 incidents compared to last year however whilst pleasing to note decrease, we are just falling short of our LPP target. Unfortunately we are still finding a number of vehicles insecure with items on display despite a number of media campaigns, we are still finding this an issue.



Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets

District control strategies are in place for:

- **SAFER STREETS**
- **BURGLARY**
- **DRUGS**

This includes:

- Identification of prolific offenders
 - Identification of hotspots
 - Use of press to request information
 - Focused tasking based on intelligence analysis
 - High visibility patrolling of identified hotspots
 - Tasking of District & TSG resources to hotspot areas
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- One of the District's priorities is to identify prolific offenders and target hotspot areas on a monthly basis.
 - Focused intelligence led approach.

More refined processes to ensure the identification and dissemination of activities to disrupt prolific criminals at a strategic and tactical level.

Impact

- A number of planned operations continue to be carried out in relation to these crime types. In our drive, reduce the number of incidents and therefore meet all the area targets.
- There have been a number of successful operations resulting in arrests for disorderly behaviour and a number of persons reported for drinking in public.
- Locally, at weekends, Neighbourhood Officers continue to patrol hot spot areas until the early hours of the morning in an effort to prevent and detect offences, particularly those that have an adverse affect on the quality of life of our local community. This has been successful in so far as alcohol continues to be seized, groups gathering are dispersed, local people are reassured and referrals of young persons to the appropriate agencies continue.



A District control strategy is in place for:

- **ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

This includes:

- Identification of hotspot/key times
- Identification of prolific offenders and offender profiles
- Focused tasking based on intelligence analysis
- High visibility patrolling of identified hotspots
- Maximum use of beat and bicycle patrols
- Promotion of neighbourhood watch schemes
- Regular inspection of licensed premises
- Proactive arrest/charge policy where evidence exists
- Enforcement of licensing laws
- Enforcement of local bye-laws/underage drinking
- Proactive reporting policy to YD scheme for all anti-social behaviour

Due to the increase in the level of community engagement, this has encouraged the public to report more incidents of ASBI and this in turn has helped the Police to target problem areas. Locally, at weekends, Neighbourhood officers continue to patrol hot spot areas until the early hours of the morning in an effort to prevent and detect offences, particularly those that have an adverse affect on the quality of life of our local community. This has been successful in so far as alcohol continues to be seized, groups gathering are dispersed, local people are reassured and referrals of young persons to the appropriate agencies continue.



Section 3) Summary of Recorded Crime and Clearance Rates

Summary of Recorded Crime and Clearance Rates within Armagh Quarter 2 Report: April to September 2010							
	Recorded Apr-Sep 09/10	Recorded Apr-Sep 10/11	% change	Cleared Apr-Sep 09/10	Cleared Apr-Sep 10/11	% Cleared Apr-Sep 09/10	% cleared Apr-Sep 10/11
1. Offences against the person	330	289	-12.4%	98	78	29.7%	27.0%
2. Sexual Offences	25	24	-4.0%	6	3	24.0%	12.5%
3. Burglary	172	197	14.5%	36	12	20.9%	6.1%
(Domestic Burglary)	96	114	18.8%	22	6	22.9%	5.3%
4. Robbery	11	7	-36.4%	4	3	36.4%	42.9%
5. Theft	311	332	6.8%	58	57	18.6%	17.2%
(Theft from vehicles)	54	46	-14.8%	5	1	9.3%	2.2%
(Theft of vehicles)	44	48	9.1%	8	9	18.2%	18.8%
6. Fraud and Forgery	51	36	-29.4%	18	15	35.3%	41.7%
7. Criminal Damage	340	258	-24.1%	37	24	10.9%	9.3%
8. Offences against the state	7	13	85.7%	1	2	14.3%	15.4%
9. Other notifiable offences	66	78	18.2%	54	59	81.8%	75.6%
Violent Crime (1, 2 & 4)	366	320	-12.6%	108	84	29.5%	26.3%
Total Crime	1313	1235	-5.9%	312	253	23.8%	20.5%

Note: At 'Total Crime' level it is possible to identify the number of crimes that are under process (ie have not yet been included in the recorded crime figures) – this is referred to as the crime undercount.



Section 4) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/11

Local Policing Plan Targets for 2010/11	Apr - Jun 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Sep 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Dec 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Target on course to be met
1.1 To ensure that neighbourhood officers work at least 80% of their duty hours on neighbourhood policing duties.	97.7%	✓	-97%	✓				
2.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	-73.3%	✓	-73%	✓				
3.1 To reduce the number of non domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%.	-24.6%	✓	-12.4%	✓				
4.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	-34.7%	✓	-31.6%	✓				
5.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	9.4%	✗	18.8%	✗				
6.1 To reduce the number of recorded incidents of vehicle crime by 5%.	-11.8%	✓	-3%	✗				



Section 5) Area's progress towards achieving targets in the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2010/11 ¹

Tackling Serious Harm						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 – Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
7.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%.	105	92	-12.4%	-12% ✓	-16.5% ✓	-8.3% ✓
8.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points.	36.2%	20.5%	-15.7%	-15.7% ✗	-4.4% ✗	2.5% ✗
9.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	22	6	-73%	-73% ✓	-28.6% ✓	-26.1% ✓
9.2 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road.	3	0	-100%	-100% ✓	-18% ✓	-27.7% ✓

¹ Local PSNI only need to provide information on targets that can be measured locally. Therefore not all Annual Policing Plan targets are shown in this table, for example, Northern Ireland Crime Survey targets are not shown, which measure targets 3.1, 4.1, 5.1 and 5.2 in the 2010-2013 Annual Policing Plan.



Tackling Serious Harm (continued)

Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 – Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
10.1 To increase the detection rate for:						
• Domestic violence with injury crimes by 10% points	38.9%	22.9%	-16.0%	-16%	-2.6%	5.1%
• Most serious sexual crime by 5% points	10.0%	4.8%	-5.2%	-5.2%	13.1%	3.8%
• Sectarian crime by 5% points	11.1%	18.2%	7.1%	7.1%	6.8%	13.3%
• Racist crime by 5% points	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	-2.8%
• Homophobic crime by 10% points	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-14.3%	9.2%
• Robbery by 5% points.	36.4%	42.9%	6.5%	6.5%	-3.5%	3.6%

Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets

For each objective, local PSNI strategy/ies to help meet the targets and their impact should be reported here. Various methods can be used to demonstrate the impact of the strategy reported e.g. bar-charts, graphs.



Personal Policing – Dealing With Local Concerns

Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2009	Area Figure Apr 2010 – Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
11.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	1028	703	-31.6%	-31.6%	-16.3%	-6.8%
12.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	96	114	18.8%	18.8%	-0.2%	3.2%
12.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%	74	82	10.8%	10.8%	15.5%	-6.1%
13.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	20.9%	6.1%	-14.8%	-14.8%	-6.7%	-2.1%

Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets

For each objective, local PSNI strategy/ies to help meet the targets and their impact should be reported here. Various methods can be used to demonstrate the impact of the strategy reported e.g. bar-charts, graphs.



Appendix 3 - Breakdown of Crime Classes, as recorded by the PSNI

<p>Offences against the person (class 1) Murder Manslaughter Infanticide Attempted murder Causing/allowing death of vulnerable person Threat or conspiracy to murder Causing death/GBH by dangerous driving or aggravated vehicle taking Wounding with intent/GBH with intent Wounding/GBH AOABH Common assault/aggravated assault Assault on police Intimidation Harassment Explosives offences endangering life Firearms offences endangering life Other offences against the person</p>	<p>Sexual offences (class 2) Rape Attempted rape Sexual assault/sexual activity Exposure Other sexual offences</p>	<p>Burglary (class 3) Domestic burglary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary in a dwelling • Aggravated burglary in a dwelling Non domestic burglary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary in a building other than in a dwelling • Aggravated burglary other than in a dwelling Going equipped</p>
<p>Robbery (class 4) Robbery Armed robbery Hijacking</p>	<p>Theft (class 5) Theft, one person from another Theft in a dwelling Theft by an employee Theft of pedal cycles Shoplifting Vehicle crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft from motor vehicles • Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles Vehicle tampering/interference Handling of stolen goods Other thefts</p>	<p>Fraud and forgery (class 6) Deception Forgery and counterfeiting Making off without payment Other frauds</p>
<p>Criminal damage (class 7) Arson Petrol bombing offences Explosives offences Criminal damage/malicious damage offences Other criminal damage offences</p>	<p>Offences against the state (class 8) Offences under anti-terrorism legislation Firearms offences Offences under Public Order (NI) Order Other offences against the public order</p>	<p>Other notifiable offences (class 9) Blackmail Kidnapping and false imprisonment Drug offences – trafficking and non-trafficking offences Dangerous driving Breach of orders Other notifiable offences</p>

Appendix 4 – Definitions and Glossary of Terms

Police Recording of Crime

Recorded crime figures (sometimes referred to as notifiable offences) detail those crimes and offences (including attempts) recorded by the police which are deemed to be indictable or triable-either-way. Certain closely associated summary offences are also counted in the recorded crime figures.

- **Indictable offences** are those more serious crimes which are tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury.
- **Triable-either-way offences** are those offences which, under certain circumstances, are triable either summarily in a Magistrates Court or on indictment in the Crown Court.
- **Summary offences** are less serious and are tried in a Magistrates Court before a resident magistrate with no jury.

The number of crimes recorded by the police is dependent on two factors:

- whether the victim or a representative of the victim brings that crime to the attention of the police or on the crime coming to the attention of the police through some other means (such as the police officer being present at the time).
- whether that incident is determined as being a recordable offence within the categories laid down by the Home Office in the official counting rules.

Detections (or clearances)

Detections (or clearances as they may alternatively be known) are, broadly speaking, those crimes that have been 'detected' or 'cleared up' by the police. Crimes are counted as 'detected or cleared' in accordance with strict counting rules issued by the Home Office. They are counted on the basis of crimes rather than offenders. For example, if six offenders are involved in a robbery and are all arrested and charged, then this counts as one detection/clearance (i.e. the robbery is deemed to be 'detected or cleared'). Alternatively if only one of the six is identified and charged while the other five remain unidentified and at large, this also means that the robbery can still be deemed as 'detected or cleared'. In this respect detection/clearance data differs from conviction data as conviction data counts offenders while detection/clearance data counts crimes.

The following methods of detection/clearance involve a formal sanction:

- charging or issuing a summons to an offender (this will not necessarily result in a subsequent conviction at court),
- issuing a caution to the offender,
- having the offence accepted for consideration in court, or
- the offender is a juvenile who is dealt with by means of an informed warning, restorative caution or prosecutorial diversion.

In addition, for the most serious offence types ('indictable only') a non sanction detection/clearance can be claimed if:

- the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) directs no prosecution, or
- the case cannot proceed because the offender has died.

Recent Changes in the Recording of Detections/Clearances

Prior to April 2006 a variety of non sanction detections/clearances could be claimed where police took no further action, the main one being where the victim declined to prosecute. At that time these detection/clearance types accounted for around 50% of the PSNI's total detection/clearance rate. However, since then some major changes have been introduced which have substantially limited the detection/clearance options open to the PSNI.

In April 2006, a higher evidential standard was adopted within the PSNI following the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland. Then in April 2007, the Home Office significantly restricted the detection/clearance types available to the police, which meant that virtually all non sanction detection/clearances could no longer be claimed as a valid detection/clearance. Both of these changes had the impact of greatly reducing the number of non sanction detection/clearances to such an extent that the PSNI overall detection/clearance rate and its sanction detection/clearance rate are now virtually one and the same (only a very small proportion of non sanction detections/clearances are now claimed each year).

Detection/Clearance Rates

The detection (or clearance) rate is the number of detections recorded in a given time period as a percentage of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period.

Violent Crime

Violent crime comprises three main offence groupings – (i) offences against the person, (ii) sexual offences, and (iii) robbery. What violent crime offences have in common is that they involve actual violence or the threat of violence. The degree of violence varies considerably, even between incidents in the same classification. The large majority of incidents categorised as violent crime do not actually involve any significant injury to the victim, although some of the crimes not resulting in injury may still be traumatic for their victims, e.g. threats to kill.

Vehicle Crime

Vehicle crime comprises the offences of theft from motor vehicles and theft / unauthorised taking of motor vehicles.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

ASB incidents are operational figures (and are not quality assured by the PSNI's Central Statistics Unit) collated in accordance with the Home Office National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR), which was introduced in April 2006. ASB incidents are a group of non-crime incidents that are reported to the police (i.e. they do not result in a notifiable offence). ASB incidents consist of the following incident types:

- Abandoned vehicles - (not stolen or causing an obstruction)
- Animal problems
- Begging / vagrancy
- Hoax calls to emergency services
- Inappropriate use / sale / possession of fireworks
- Malicious / nuisance communications
- Noise
- Prostitution related activity
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour – littering / drugs paraphernalia
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour - neighbours
- Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour
- Street drinking
- Trespass
- Vehicle nuisance / inappropriate vehicle use

Glossary of Terms

ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract	NIACRO	Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders
AOABH	Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	NICCY	Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
ASB(O)	Anti-Social Behaviour (Order)	NIM	National Intelligence Model
CAIT	Child Abuse Investigation Team	NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
CJI(NI)	Criminal Justice Inspectorate (NI)	NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
CPLC	Community Police Liaison Committee	NSIR	National Standard for Incident Recording
C(PT)	Constable Part-Time	OCTF	Organised Crime Task Force
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	OPONI	The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland
CSU	Community Safety Unit (DoJ)	PACE	Police and Criminal Evidence (Act)
CSU	Central Statistics Unit, PSNI	PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
DCU	District Command Unit	PFYTD	Financial Year to Date
DoJ	Department of Justice	PQA	Performance Quality Assurance (Unit)
DPP	District Policing Partnership	PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
FTR	Full Time Reserve	PTR	Part Time Reserve
FYTD	Financial Year to Date	RTC	Road Traffic Collision
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm	SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured	TSG	Tactical Support Group
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender	VFM	Value for Money
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee	YDO	Youth Diversion Officer

Note: This glossary should be kept under review to ensure that DPP members clearly understand PSNI abbreviations.