



South Belfast Area
B District

District Policing Partnership

3 Month Report

Figures extracted 18 Jul 2011



Area Commander's Commentary

Disappointingly there has been an increase of 2.7% in the number of crimes recorded within South Belfast in the first three months of 2011/12, which equates to 78 additional offences. The most marked increases have taken place in domestic burglary and theft offences, such as theft of bicycles.

On a more positive note, reductions have been experienced in non-domestic burglary, violence against the person offences, robbery and drug offences.

We will continue to proactively focus on prolific offenders who have a disproportionate impact on crime and cause communities the most harm, by checking bail curfews and running anti – burglary operations to tackle the rise in burglaries across the District.

Anti-social behaviour remains a threat to the quality of life of those affected and we will continue to tackle this issue robustly with the help of local communities and our partnership agencies. We would encourage anyone who is a victim of anti-social behaviour or anyone who has information that could assist in the identification and prosecution of perpetrators to contact police.

I am committed to listening to local communities to see what they want from their Police Service and to developing and delivering on achievable promises that will reflect these needs and expectations. By working in partnership we will build confidence in the service we deliver.

Gaby Moran
Area Commander
South Belfast

Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the South Belfast Area

Community Surgeries - Through Community Surgeries we are striving to achieve regular and accessible contact with members of the public. These surgeries are very simple in nature; we select venues where we can meet with and listen to you the public. Let us know where you would like to see us and we will make every attempt to be there to “**listen and respond.**” Recently venues such as Youth Clubs, Community Centres, Churches and commercial premises have welcomed local Neighbourhood officers. We are keen to hear your concerns and see where we may help with these. 173 surgeries have been carried out in South Belfast in the 3 months from April to June 2011 addressing a range of issues such as parking problems, youths causing annoyance etc with the numbers of those in attendance varying from 3 to 30.

Nitezone - The concept of the Nitezone is intended to provide a multi-agency, multi-faceted intervention plan, delivered into areas with evidence of high incidents of alcohol related violence. Four areas have been identified: The Odyssey, Cathedral Quarter, City Hall and the Malone Road. The main partners involved in the project are police, Belfast City Council, Belfast City Centre Management and DRD. There are 8 elements that make up the Nitezone:

- Emergency Contact Point: Well illuminated post that has an intercom fitted through which any person that feels themselves vulnerable can speak to a police staff member in our CCTV room, Musgrave.
- A marshalled Taxi-Rank
- Street Pastors: 16 street pastors (4 for each Nitezone) will be on the streets on a Friday and Saturday night.
- CCTV
- Higher levels of street lighting
- Litter bins
- Pub-link radio to licensed premises
- Nitezone signage

The Zones are now fully operational. 50,000 information cards, which resemble a credit card, have been distributed to all the main evening retailers in the City advertising where the Zones are.

Balmoral NPT

Balmoral PACT met on the 24 05 11, at The Cordner Hall, Cooke Centenary Presbyterian Church, Belfast. At this meeting several Community Issues were raised from anti-social behaviour right through to burglary and traffic related issues. Through a multiagency problem solving approach these issues have been dealt with and progressed, by members of the local NPT, in conjunction with Roads Policing, Traffic Management and other agencies.

Active Citizen Network meetings have continued over the reporting period and take place at various locations in the Balmoral area. At these meetings, the local community has the opportunity to both identify and address local concerns. This allows Balmoral NPT officers to work

directly with the local community and to identify the problems that are important to them. Officers are held accountable in addressing the issues raised and provide updates at the next Active Citizen Network meeting. Balmoral NPT officers, also relay Crime Prevention information and Crime Statistics relevant to the respective area.

ASB - Anti Social Behaviour operations are conducted frequently with officers from Belfast City Council, who jointly patrol with Police. These joint patrols include checks on local off licences to ensure that alcohol is not being purchased by minors. To help reduce crime and the fear of crime a number of prosecutions have been made for street drinking, drug possession and rowdy behaviour.

In conjunction with partner agencies, home visits with parents of children involved in low level nuisance behaviour have been carried out in the Finaghy area. Several persons have had restrictions on their behaviour and a curfew implemented.

1. Based on an idea initiated by Constables Gareth Clendinning and Barry Rice from Balmoral NPT, for a Cross Community Football tournament, the Ballynafeigh Village Spring Fete took place at Ulidia Playing Fields on the 27 April 2011. This event led to the first ever competitive football match between two teams representing two different traditions in the Ballynafeigh area, Rosario and Ballynafeigh Young Men. Also, I believe for the first time, a joint PSNI/Belfast City Council team took part. The event was deemed a great success and will now be an annual event where teams will play for the 'Ballynafeigh Urban Village Community Cup.' Rosario won this year's event, though the joint PSNI/Belfast City Council Team tried hard!

2. To assist in educating young people in relation to hate crimes whereby minority groups within the community have been targets of crime and anti-social behaviour, Annadale Haywood Residents Association in conjunction with the Balmoral Neighbourhood Policing Team organised a Graffiti Workshop which turned out to be a great success! The young people who attended this event on 2 March 2011 now run their own arts and crafts workshops on a Monday at the Community Flat, with the eldest young person leading the activity. This event has given the young people an insight into the problems within their own community and it is hoped that this knowledge will now help them in welcoming all to their community.

3. During May 2011 Constable Sam Campbell and Constable Verena McKinnie presented Cultural Awareness - Diversity lessons to Year 8 pupils of Malone College. The presentations focused on the understanding of cultural awareness, identifying specific types of Hate Crime and the role of Police together with the Community in combating Hate Crime. The pupils discussed the meaning of diversity, equality, prejudice, stereo-typing, sectarianism, racism, disability, religion and homophobia. The Diversity talks compliment the already existing Citizenship Programme in the National Curriculum.

Laganbank NPT

Laganbank NPT officers attended a "Welcome to the Neighbourhood" event on Tuesday 21 June at the Crescent Arts Centre in Lower Crescent. The event was organised by the locally based Inclusive Neighbourhood Project, which is run by Corrymeela and NICA (NI Community of Refugee and Asylum Seekers).

Individuals from Palestine, Zimbabwe, China, South Africa and Senegal, who now live and work in South Belfast, were in attendance at the event. They were provided with information on neighbourhood and response officers and the way in which these two roles differ. Contact details were also provided for local neighbourhood policing teams. The event provided an opportunity to build new relationships with residents who are new to the area.

"The Rise" Broadway Roundabout - Over the last number of months officers from Donegall Pass / Village team have been working tirelessly with community groups within the Village area, with regards to ongoing issues at the Broadway Roundabout interface. This area continues to be a flash point in relation to public disorder, especially prior to and during the marching season. A number of local community meetings have been attended by officers from the team in an attempt to avoid any further incidents occurring. It is anticipated that with the support of Police colleagues in West Belfast and community representatives there will be a reduction in incidents of public disorder in the coming months.

Neighbourhood Watch – neighbourhood watch has been established in Sandy Row, traditionally a hard to reach community. The local co-ordinator is working closely with police and a Business Watch and "Junior" Watch are also in the pipeline. This has been brought about largely through the close working relationship developed in recent years between Neighbourhood officers and the local community, including the business community

Regeneration in the Village Area – a major demolition operation is underway in the Village area. This is bringing with it many challenges and we are working hard to maintain and improve community safety and confidence by having a visible presence in the area and by arresting those involved in crime and ASB related to the derelict properties. Regular multi agency and community meetings are attended by NPT officers in relation to this.

Central NPT

Facebook Page – Central Neighbourhood have created a Facebook page, providing residents and businesses in Belfast with another channel to engage with officers and contribute to the policing debate. The page went live in August and has already attracted over 1,300 followers. Officers update the content of the page while they are on duty and the information can be accessed instantly by followers. The page can be found at www.facebook.com/psni.belfastcitycentre.

City Centre Beat – The City Centre Beat Officers are proactively dealing with issues of on street drinking and begging. 30 people have been reported to BCC re on street drinking and 132 items of alcohol seized. 2 arrests were made and 6 people have been reported to the PPS for begging offences. A further 11 arrests have been made for offences including disorderly behaviour, breach of bail and assault.

Cycle thefts - There has been an increasing trend of thefts of pedal cycles across the district but in particular the City Centre. Actions to combat this trend have focused on developing an awareness of the problem by police holding a number of education surgeries at events such as Belfast cycle week and at the opening of the new Bridges skateboard and BMX Park. Protective marking kits have been purchased (1000) that will be rolled out to students when the new University and school terms commence. Police have also conducted a number of operations that have been successful in the arrest of two persons for theft of cycles.

ASB - During April - June there was a high incidence of ASB reported in the streets to the rear of the City Hall. These incidents were often culminating in damage to vehicles in this area. Specific operations were run over subsequent weeks targeting known offenders; these were successful in apprehending a number of prolific criminals and reducing the incidence of ASB and damage to parked vehicles.

Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2011/12

| Personal Policing - Dealing with Local Concerns | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Local Policing Plan Target | Apr - Jun 2010 | Apr - Jun 2011 | Variation from last year | Target on course to be met | Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance |
| 1.1 To reduce the number of burglaries by 3% | 357 | 326 | -8.7% | ✓ | Although overall burglary is down domestic burglaries have increased by 6.9% (16 additional offences) |
| 1.2 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 2 percentage points | 13.7% | 12.0% | -1.8% | ✗ | |
| 2.1 To establish a Baseline of the number of antisocial behaviour incidents during Quarter 1 and achieve a reduction in subsequent quarters | - | 1,402 | - | - | Due to the change in counting rules for ASB comparison figures are not available and quarter 1 figures will be used as a baseline. |
| Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets | | | | | |
| Burglary Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Focused operations in Hotspot areas – ➤ Leaflet drops ➤ Op Lockdown – house to house calls ➤ Targeted bail checks in line with District Priorities ➤ Mandatory tasking of CSI Officers ➤ Maximum use of media | | | | | |

Protective Policing - Tackling Serious Harm

| Local Policing Plan Target | Apr - Jun 2010 | Apr - Jun 2011 | 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 non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 3% | 341 | 320 | -6.2% | ✓ | |

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

Non domestic violence with injury crimes

- Develop the partnership approach through the Get Home Safe Partnership focusing on transport provision, joint inspections of licensed premises, Pub-link and BAND
- Proactively target identified locations and individuals through GHS
- CCTV monitoring of hotspot areas
- Use of Head Camera for evidentiary purposes
- Use of magnetic arch outside pubs/clubs to detect offensive weapons

Section 3) Summary of Recorded Crime – South Belfast

| Offence group | Recorded crime | | | | Sanction detection rate | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Apr-Jun 2010/11 | Apr-Jun 2011/12 | change | % change | Apr-Jun 2010/11 | Apr-Jun 2011/12 | % point change |
| Violence against the person offences | 693 | 678 | -15 | -2.2% | 34.3% | 30.4% | -4.0% |
| <i>Violence against the person - with injury</i> | 374 | 368 | -6 | -1.6% | 28.1% | 28.0% | -0.1% |
| <i>Violence against the person - without injury</i> | 319 | 310 | -9 | -2.8% | 41.7% | 33.2% | -8.5% |
| Sexual offences | 33 | 35 | 2 | 6.0% | 33.3% | 31.4% | -1.9% |
| <i>Most serious sexual crime</i> | 22 | 26 | 4 | 18.2% | 40.9% | 26.9% | -14.0% |
| <i>Other sexual offences</i> | 11 | 9 | -2 | -18.2% | 18.2% | 44.4% | 26.3% |
| Robbery offences | 66 | 61 | -5 | -7.6% | 18.2% | 21.3% | 3.1% |
| <i>Robbery of business property</i> | 15 | 12 | -3 | -20.0% | 33.3% | 41.7% | 8.3% |
| <i>Robbery of personal property</i> | 51 | 49 | -2 | -3.9% | 13.7% | 16.3% | 2.6% |
| Burglary offences | 357 | 326 | -31 | -8.7% | 13.7% | 12.0% | -1.8% |
| <i>Burglary in a dwelling</i> | 233 | 249 | 16 | 6.9% | 9.4% | 10.8% | 1.4% |
| <i>Burglary in a building other than a dwelling</i> | 124 | 77 | -47 | -37.9% | 21.8% | 15.6% | -6.2% |
| Offences against vehicles | 255 | 232 | -23 | -9.0% | 7.5% | 4.7% | -2.7% |
| <i>Theft from a vehicle</i> | 141 | 139 | -2 | -1.4% | 4.3% | 1.4% | -2.8% |
| <i>Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle</i> | 72 | 48 | -24 | -33.3% | 9.7% | 14.6% | 4.9% |
| <i>Interfering with a motor vehicle</i> | 42 | 45 | 3 | 7.1% | 14.3% | 4.4% | -9.8% |
| Other theft offences | 750 | 830 | 80 | 10.7% | 36.4% | 20.2% | -16.2% |
| <i>Of which: shoplifting</i> | 382 | 356 | -26 | -6.8% | 61.0% | 39.3% | -21.7% |
| Fraud and forgery offences | 70 | 69 | -1 | -1.4% | 28.6% | 14.5% | -14.1% |
| Criminal damage offences | 513 | 518 | 5 | 1.0% | 13.1% | 8.3% | -4.8% |
| TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME | 1,945 | 1,975 | 30 | 1.5% | 22.0% | 13.7% | -8.3% |
| Drug offences | 102 | 57 | -45 | -44.1% | 60.8% | 68.4% | 7.6% |
| <i>Drug trafficking</i> | 10 | 8 | -2 | -20.0% | 80.0% | 50.0% | -30.0% |
| <i>Drug non-trafficking</i> | 92 | 49 | -43 | -46.7% | 58.7% | 71.4% | 12.7% |
| Other miscellaneous offences | 29 | 51 | 22 | 75.8% | 58.6% | 62.7% | 4.1% |
| TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES | 2,868 | 2,946 | 78 | 2.7% | 26.8% | 20.0% | -6.8% |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Violence against the Person</p> <p><u>Violence against the person – with injury</u></p> <p>Murder Manslaughter Infanticide Corporate manslaughter Attempted murder Intentional destruction of viable unborn child Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person Causing death by dangerous driving Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc. Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent Use of substance or object to endanger life Possession of items to endanger life Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury Poisoning or female genital mutilation</p> <p><u>Violence against the person – without injury</u></p> <p>Conspiracy to murder Threats to kill Endangering railway passengers Endangering life at sea Possession of firearms with intent Possession of other weapons Possession of article with blade or point Harassment Cruelty to and neglect of children Abandoning a child under the age of two years Child abduction Procuring illegal abortion Assault without injury on a constable Assault without injury</p> | <p>Sexual offences</p> <p><u>Most serious sexual crime</u></p> <p>Rape Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over Sexual assault on a male child under 13 Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over Sexual assault on a female child under 13 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 Sexual activity involving a child under 16 Causing sexual activity without consent Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography Trafficking for sexual exploitation</p> <p><u>Other sexual offences</u></p> <p>Incest or familial sexual offences Exploitation of prostitution Abduction of female Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature Sexual grooming Other miscellaneous sexual offences Unnatural sexual offences Exposure and voyeurism</p> | <p>Burglary</p> <p>Burglary in a dwelling Attempted burglary in a dwelling Aggravated burglary in a dwelling Burglary in a building other than a dwelling Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling</p> <p>Robbery</p> <p>Robbery of business property Robbery of personal property</p> <p>Theft</p> <p><u>Offences against vehicles</u></p> <p>Aggravated vehicle taking Theft from a vehicle Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle Interfering with a motor vehicle</p> <p><u>Other theft offences</u></p> <p>Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime Theft from the person Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter Theft by an employee Theft of mail Dishonest use of electricity Theft/unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle Shoplifting Theft from automatic machine or meter Other theft or unauthorised taking Handling stolen goods</p> |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Fraud and forgery Fraud by company director False accounting Fraud by false representation etc. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences Forgery or use of false drug prescription / Other forgery Possession of false documents Vehicle/driver document fraud</p> | <p>Criminal damage Arson endangering life Arson not endangering life Criminal damage to a dwelling Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling Criminal damage to a vehicle Other criminal damage Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage</p> | <p>Drug Offences Trafficking in controlled drugs Other drug offences Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis)</p> |
| <p>Other notifiable offences Possession of firearms offences Other firearms offences Concealing an infant death close to birth Bigamy Going equipped for stealing, etc. Blackmail Kidnapping Treason Riot Violent disorder Other offences against the State and public order Perjury Libel Offender Management Act offences Betting, gaming and lotteries Aiding suicide Immigration offences Perverting the course of justice</p> | <p>Other notifiable offences continued Absconding from lawful custody Customs and Revenue offences Bail offences Trade descriptions, etc. Health and Safety offences Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material Protection from eviction Adulteration of food Other knives offences Public health offences Planning laws Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. Other indictable or triable-either-way offences Dangerous driving</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:

1. 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);
2. 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

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 (i.e. the robbery is deemed to be 'detected'). 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'. In this respect detection data differs from conviction data as conviction data counts offenders while detection data counts crimes.

1

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 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

Prior to April 2006 a variety of non sanction detections could be claimed where police took no further action, the main one being where the victim declined to prosecute. At that time these detection types accounted for around 50% of the PSNI's total detection rate. However, since then some major changes have been introduced which have substantially limited the detection 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 types available to the police, which meant that virtually all non sanction detections could no longer be claimed as a valid detection. Both of these changes had the impact of greatly reducing the number of non sanction detections to such an extent that the PSNI overall detection rate and its sanction detection rate are now virtually one and the same (only a very small proportion of non sanction detections are now claimed each year).

Detection 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.

Following the Home Office example, violent crime will not be provided as a crime classification in tables included in future PSNI publications, these crime classifications will be referred to separately.

Vehicle Crime

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

Following the Home Office example (and following the recent crime reclassification), PSNI will include a classification of offences against vehicles which includes aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle, as well as theft of/from a vehicle.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

All police forces use command & control systems to record calls for service from the public and to monitor ongoing police activity. The PSNI records around 1,500 incidents per day on its command & control system which equates to around 500,000 per annum. Around 20% of these incidents relate to crimes, while the other 80% relate to non criminal incidents or reports of ongoing police activity.

In order to get a better understanding of this non-crime activity, the Home Office introduced the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR) in April 2006, whereby all police forces in England and Wales recorded incidents in a consistent manner (PSNI also adopted the NSIR). All police forces adopted the same set of closing codes used to

describe various incident types along with agreed definitions for each. The incident types covered in the NSIR covered four main groups:

1. Transport
2. ASB
3. Public, Safety and Welfare
4. Crime

ASB is widely viewed as covering both criminal and non-criminal activity. However within the definitions provided by NSIR, the ASB focus is more on incidents of non-criminal activity. The reasoning being that any incident of criminal activity that may be viewed as ASB is already measured within the police's recorded crime figures.

Change to how PSNI records ASB from 1 April 2011

Prior to 1 April 2011, the ASB section within the NSIR comprised 14 incident types (i.e. closing codes) and these were adopted as PSNI's official measure of ASB since the introduction of NSIR in April 2006. The main criticism of this approach to ASB is that it did not encourage call handlers to consider the risk to the caller. Therefore from 1 April 2011 the 14 ASB codes were reduced to three. In doing so the focus is on how the ASB incident being reported impacts on the caller with emphasis placed on identifying vulnerable individuals, communities and environments most at risk.

From 1 April 2011, the PSNI and all police forces in England and Wales changed how they record anti social behaviour (ASB) incidents on their command & control systems. This was to focus more on the needs of the caller rather than the previous approach of categorising the type of ASB being reported. Ultimately, the objective is that vulnerable persons or those who have made repeated reports of ASB are more readily identified on police systems, therefore enabling the most appropriate police response to be provided.

This means that ASB statistics produced from 1 April 2011 are not directly comparable with those produced prior to 1 April 2011.

ASB Types from 1 April 2011

- 1) Personal
- 2) Nuisance
- 3) Environmental

ASB Types prior to 1 April 2011

- 1) Abandoned vehicles
- 2) Animal problems
- 3) Begging 1
- 4) Hoax calls to the emergency services
- 5) Inappropriate use of fireworks
- 6) Malicious communications
- 7) Noise
- 8) Prostitution related activity
- 9) Littering/drugs paraphernalia
- 10) Nuisance neighbours
- 11) Rowdy nuisance behaviour
- 12) Street drinking
- 13) Trespass
- 14) Vehicle nuisance

Glossary of Terms

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------|---|
| ABC | Acceptable Behaviour Contract | NIHE | Northern Ireland Housing Executive |
| AOABH | Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm | NIM | National Intelligence Model |
| ANPR | Automatic Number Plate Recognition | NIPB | Northern Ireland Policing Board |
| ASB(O) | Anti-Social Behaviour (Order) | NISRA | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency |
| CJI(NI) | Criminal Justice Inspectorate (NI) | NSIR | National Standard for Incident Recording |
| CPLC | Community Police Liaison Committee | 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 | PFYTD | Previous Financial Year to Date |
| DoJ | Department of Justice | PQA | Performance Quality Assurance (Unit) |
| DPP | District Policing Partnership | PSNI | Police Service of Northern Ireland |
| 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 |