



Tackling Crime

**Castlereagh Area
"C" District**

District Policing Partnership

9 Month Report

Figures extracted 19th January 2011



Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the Castlereagh Area

BEAM

Castlereagh CSP have assisted in funding a series of interactive student workshops, aimed at Firework regulations and safety. The workshops were taken by the PSNI and actors from the Bardic Educational Arts & Media (BEAM) Group. The main objectives are to make students aware of the law and legislation surrounding the use of fireworks, to become conscious of the dangers and how their misuse can affect others, and to encourage the youth population to think about their opinions on fireworks. The BEAM Initiative is currently up for consideration for the forthcoming Hallowe'en period.

BEE SAFE

The annual Bee Safe event held in May is a multi agency partnership, which seeks to educate and advise P7 pupils in a wide range of safety measures, which will prepare them for their transition to senior school. Partners include Police, Translink, Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue, Northern Ireland Electricity, Northern Ireland Blind Centre, Local Council and Home Accident and Prevention.

CASE

The citizen ship and safety education programme is continually run within all local schools to encourage personal safety, positive citizenship and the prevention of crime. A range of subjects that are covered are Drugs awareness, Anti-Social Behaviour and Internet Safety.

DIGITAL SIGNAGE

This is a new scheme, which was launched early December. It is a freestanding mobile digital display stand, which is displayed in Forestside Shopping Centre along with Tesco Newtownbreda and Asda Dundonald. This new technology displays a number of campaigns and information – Crime Prevention, Drink Driving awareness, Neighbourhood information, Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue campaign and information from the District Policing Partnership. It also envisaged PIP Suicide Awareness, Home accident and prevention will provide a message. The display unit has a range of attachments for dispensing leaflets and brochures etc and is also Bluetooth enabled.

DRUGS AWARENESS

This is an ongoing programme run within the secondary schools in the Castlereagh area, this programme is designed to make students aware of the effects of drugs, the consequences of the misuse of drugs and also the general legislation. Our liaison officer also delivers a drugs awareness programme to teachers, this is designed to update them on drugs trends and use patterns.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

There are currently **19** Neighbourhood Watch schemes in operation in the area.

- Glenhugh Park, Castlereagh
- Dunseverick, Belvoir
- Kew Gardens
- Sunderland Road/Stirling Avenue, Castlereagh
- Ballyhanwood, Dundonald
- Ballyrussell Road, Dundonald
- Manns Road, Dundonald
- Oakwood Avenue, Carryduff
- The Crescent, Carryduff
- Wynchurch Avenue, Castlereagh
- Peartree Hill, Dundonald
- Downshire Road
- Willowbank Drive
- Millars Forge
- Lenaghan Park
- Cairnshill Court
- Ashdene Road
- Greenwood Hill
- Breda Park

SAFETY WRISTBAND

This initiative was launched at Marks & Spencer's, Forestside and continues throughout all shops within Forestside. The project was funded by the CSP and is aimed at pre-school, key stage one children and young persons with learning difficulties; it has also been adopted by the NSPCC to run in conjunction with their 'Safe Child' scheme.

SHOPPING TROLLEY SIGNAGE

This was initially launched in Forestside, where all trolleys were fitted with signage that corresponded with the up-to-date police message, which was highlighting the problem of handbag thefts, as part of this campaign handbag lanyards were also given out to shoppers to secure their handbags to their trolleys. This has been a successful campaign and has continued through Christmas, and the New Year, and has been extended to our local Asda Store in Dundonald and Tesco Newtownbreda.

CRIMESTOPPERS INITIATIVE

This initiative was re-launched by way of leaflets, giving explanatory information to encourage uptake and increased participation within the community. To date 5,000 leaflets have been distributed to homes within the Area appealing for community support.

PROPOSED INITIATIVES

1. Estate/Area based CPLC's
2. PACT Meetings with other agencies
3. Expanded Neighbourhood and associated forums

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Tackling serious harm					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Dec 2009	Apr - Dec 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
3.1 To reduce the number of Domestic Burglaries by 5%	149	132	-11.4%		Over target – Proactive patrolling
3.2 To reduce the number of Non-Domestic Burglaries by 5%	115	61	-47%		Dramatic reductions of this scale will make future targets difficult to meet
4.1 To reduce the number of incidents of Anti-social Behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 st March 2011	1708	1592	-6.8%		Any reduction is on target.
4.2 To report on the number of:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breaches of council bye-laws reported to Castlereagh Borough Council • The number of referrals to the Youth Diversion Scheme for alcohol related offences • The number of prosecutions for Public Order Offences 		8 30 147			To establish a baseline

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Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr – Dec 2009	Apr – Dec 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander’s comment on reasons for change in performance
5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5%	7.9%	8.7%	0.8%		Clearances have become moiré difficult as crimes in this area have reduced – a small rise is still welcomed

Section 3 Additional information

Crime Classes	Recorded Apr- Dec 2009	Recorded Apr- Dec 2010	% Change	Detection Apr-Dec 2009	Detection Apr-Dec 2010	% Detection Apr-Dec 2009	% Detection Apr-Dec 2010
1. Offences against the person	368	416	13%	135	149	36.7%	35.8%
2. Sexual Offences	24	30	25%	6	12	25%	40%
3. Burglary	267	196	-26.6%	21	17	7.9%	8.7%
<i>(Domestic Burglary)</i>	149	132	-11.4%	9	12	6%	9.1%
4. Robbery	26	28	7.7%	9	5	34.6%	17.9%
5. Theft	395	340	-13.9%	103	78	26.1%	22.9%
6. Fraud and Forgery	92	94	2.2%	15	26	16.3%	27.7%
7. Criminal Damage	452	398	-11.9%	42	29	9.3%	7.3%
8. Offences against the state	14	12	14.3%	5	11	35.7%	91.7%
9. Other notifiable offences	95	102	7.4%	77	80	81.1%	78.4%
Violent Crime (1,2 & 4)	418	474	13.4%	150	166	35.9%	35%
Total Crime	1733	1616	-6.8%	413	407	23.8%	25.2%

Section 4) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/11 ¹

[This section should only be included in the 6, 9 and 12 month reports.]

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 report on :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of officers in response roles • The number of officers in Neighbourhood Policing 	1 Insp 5 Sgts 37 Cons		1 Insp 5 Sgts 39 Cons		1 Insp 5 Sgts 39 Cons			
2.1 To report on:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of officer hours spent on cycle patrols • The number of officer hours spent on beat patrols 	135 2479		272 5623		306 8526			
3.1 To reduce the number of Domestic Burglaries by 5%	63		98		132			
3.2 To reduce the number of Non-Domestic Burglaries by 5%	19		38		61			
4.1 To reduce the number of Incidents of Anti-social Behaviour to	551		1073		1592			

ensure a 15% reduction by 31 st March 2011								
4.2 To report on:-								
• Breaches of council bye-laws reported to Castlereagh Borough Council	7		7		8			
• The number of referrals to the Youth Diversion Scheme for alcohol related offences	14		21		23			
• The number of prosecutions for Public Order Offences	38		57		147			
5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	9.6%		5.1%		8.7%			

Note: The trend information is a snapshot each quarter of how the local PSNI has been performing against Local Policing Plan targets during the year.

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.