



Tackling Crime

**Castlereagh Area
"C" District**

District Policing Partnership

12 Month Report

Figures extracted May 2011



District Commander's Commentary [OPTIONAL]

I am pleased to introduce the **Castlereagh** Twelve Monthly DPP Report, which outlines performance against local policing plan targets for the period of April 2010 to March 2011.

Our aim is to provide a *personal, professional and protective* policing service and I am totally committed to ensuring that we continue to maximise our *visibility* and *responsiveness* across this District. The Chief Constable has recently launched our Policing Commitments, which simply put are about good, consistent, basic policing, which I am quite sure is what our communities expect.

Your local Area Commander will continue to update the District Policing Partnership throughout the year ahead with regard to our Policing Commitments, our performance against locally agreed targets and other matters that relate to local policing.

I trust that the information contained in the report is useful and informative.

NIGEL GRIMSHAW
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
DISTRICT COMMANDER



Area Commander's Commentary

Overall Castlereagh Area remains very focused on its policing objectives and targets including those that are not directly measured within the report. Ensuring a high quality of life for those who live and work in the area will always be at the forefront of any of our objectives. Anti-social behaviour which so often causes concern for many has fallen by a further 13% leaving the Area with some of the highest reductions in the service since the three year target was set. Our strategy of policing with the community continues to embed as Neighbourhood Officers integrate into the communities they police. Consistent with this policy is my aim for all officers to focus on specific criminals living within communities who seek to exploit their neighbours and those who often live close by. To this end many proactive led searches have been carried out resulting in the seizure of drugs, drug related plants and stolen goods. Since the last reporting date beat and cycle patrol hours recorded by Neighbourhood officers have increased as have prosecutions for public order offences. Overall burglary in the Area has reduced by a further 14.9% on the same period last year (domestic up2% commercial down 45.7%). This represents significantly fewer victims of crime in this area which is very welcomed but at the same time makes further reductions in this category all the more challenging. The policing team in Castlereagh remain committed to making the Area as safe as it can be and where possible robustly deal with those who seek to exploit our communities through crime or anti-social behaviour.

Derek Martin
Area Commander
Castlereagh.



Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the [Name] 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 **20** 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
- Drumart



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.



Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2010/11¹

Service excellence					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Mar 2009/10	Apr - Mar 2010/11	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
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 41 Cons			Monitor only
		1 Insp 3 Sgts 15 Cons			Monitor only.

¹ The Local Policing Plan targets are shown for example purposes only and are taken from Ards Local Policing Plan 2010/11.



<p>2.1 To report on :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of officer hours spent on cycle patrols The number of officer hours spent on beat patrols 		<p>708</p> <p>11,537</p>		<p>Hours recorded by officers trained and equipped to use pedal cycles. Training has currently been halted due to expenditure and equipment costs.</p> <p>Beat patrols are carried out commensurate with other duties, for example:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security patrols File Preparation Warrants and summonses Outreach work Administration Interviews Arrests Searches Cautions etc etc
--	--	--------------------------	--	---



Tackling serious harm					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Mar 2009/10	Apr - Mar 2010/11	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%	196	188	-4.1%		Last years reduction of 25% makes this task immensely difficult. Variation at time of writing is 2% (14 th /10/2010)
3.2 To reduce the number of Non-Domestic Burglaries by 5%	132	85	-35.6%		
4.1 To reduce the number of incidents of Anti-social Behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 st March 2011	2138	1944	-9.1%		Overall burglary is down (at time of report writing-14.9%). Continued advice and guidance and police activity around vulnerable premises. Continued programme of lock up checks at night. Target of 15% met in first year.
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 54 224			Continued programmes of work by the Neighbourhood Policing Teams in Hotspot areas and use of zero tolerance and effective remedies. 15% target met in first year.



--	--	--	--	--	--

Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr – Mar 2009/10	Apr – Mar 2010/11	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%	8.4%	8.3%	-0.1%		Currently a number of possible clearances exist, which are awaiting Forensic Reports and PPS direction. All investigative options are being taken.



Section 3 Additional information

Crime Classes	Recorded Apr-Mar 09/10	Recorded Apr-Mar 10/11	% Change	Detection Apr-Mar 09/10	Detection Apr-Mar 10/11	% Detection Apr-Mar 09/10	% Detection Apr-Mar 10/11
1. Offences against the person	473	544	15%	190	221	40.2%	40.6%
2. Sexual Offences	40	42	5%	12	16	30%	38.1%
3. Burglary	332	277	-16.6%	28	23	8.4%	8.3%
<i>(Domestic Burglary)</i>	196	188	-4.1%	10	16	5.1%	8.5%
4. Robbery	33	45	36.4%	9	8	27.3%	17.8%
5. Theft	505	481	-4.8%	128	107	25.3%	22.2%
6. Fraud and Forgery	123	119	-3.3%	19	31	15.4%	26.1%
7. Criminal Damage	561	510	-9.1%	51	38	9.1%	7.5%
8. Offences against the state	18	19	5.6%	6	15	33.3%	78.9%
9. Other notifiable offences	125	142	13.6%	101	112	80.8%	78.9%
Violent Crime (1,2 & 4)	546	631	15.6%	211	245	38.6%	38.8%
Total Crime	2210	2179	-1.4%	544	571	24.6%	26.2%



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 2010/11	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 - 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 3 Sgts 13 Cons		1 Insp 5 Sgts 39 Cons 1 Insp 3 Sgts 12 Cons		1 Insp 5 Sgts 39 Cons 1 Insp 3 Sgts 12 Cons		1 Insp 5 Sgts 41 Cons 1 Insp 3 Sgts 15 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		708 11,537	
3.1 To reduce the number of Domestic Burglaries by 5%	63		98		132		188	
3.2 To reduce the number of Non-Domestic Burglaries by 5%	19		38		61		85	



4.1 To reduce the number of Incidents of Anti-social Behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 st March 2011	551		1073		1592		1944	
4.2 To report on:-								
• Breaches of council bye-laws reported to Castlereagh Borough Council	7		7		8		8	
• The number of referrals to the Youth Diversion Scheme for alcohol related offences	14		21		23		54	
• The number of prosecutions for Public Order Offences	38		57		147		224	
5.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points.	9.6%		5.1%		8.7%		-0.1%	

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.



Section 5) Area's progress towards achieving targets in the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2010/11 ²

[This section is only included in the 6 and 12 month reports.]

Tackling serious harm						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2009/10	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2010/11	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%. ^{10, 3}	171	213	24.6%	213	1261 -5.5%	11058 -3.3%
8.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points. ^{10, 4}	44.4%	40.4%	-3.9%	-3.9%	40% 3.8%	33.9% 2.7%
9.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road. ¹⁰	23	18	-5%	18	128 -32	919 -231
9.2 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road. ^{10 5}	2	0	-2	0	8 -14	94 -26
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

² 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.

³ Non-domestic violence with injury crimes are defined as offences of murder, manslaughter, infanticide, child destruction, attempted murder, causing death/GBH by dangerous driving /aggravated vehicle taking, wounding/GBH with intent, firearms/explosives offences endangering life, administering poison, wounding/GBH and AOABH - which do not have a domestic motivation attributed to them. Domestic Abuse is an under-reported crime. Measures will be taken by the PSNI to increase and encourage reporting of domestic violence with injury by providing victims with the confidence to make a report to police. Police will continue to seek to improve clearance rates for Domestic Violence with Injury crime (see target 10.1).

⁴ Violence with Injury crimes are defined as offences of murder, manslaughter, infanticide, child destruction, attempted murder, causing death/GBH by dangerous driving /aggravated vehicle taking, wounding/GBH with intent, firearms/explosives offences endangering life, administering poison, wounding/GBH and AOABH.

⁵ 'Children' refers to those under 16 years of age in accordance with the approach adopted in England and Wales in respect to Road Safety.



Tackling serious harm (continued)						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Apr-Mar 2009/10	Area Apr-Mar 2010/11	Change	Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target		
				Area	District	Service
10.1 To increase the detection rate ¹⁰ for:						
• Domestic violence with injury crimes ⁶ by 10% points	53.2	50.6	-2.6%	50.6	49	46.8
• Most serious sexual crime ⁷ by 5% points	31	30.3	-0.7%	30.3	14	19.5
• Sectarian crime by 5% points	21.4	28.6	7.1%	28.6	25	28.8
• Racist crime by 5% points	21.7	20	-1.7%	20	10.2	13.4
• Homophobic crime by 10% points	0	0	0	0	0	17.5
• Robbery by 5% points.	27.3	17.8	-9.5%	17.8	28.2	19.9

⁶ Domestic violence with injury crimes are defined as offences of murder, manslaughter, infanticide, child destruction, attempted murder, causing death/GBH by dangerous driving /aggravated vehicle taking, wounding/GBH with intent, firearms/explosives offences endangering life, administering poison, wounding/GBH and AOABH – which have a domestic motivation attributed to them.

⁷ Most serious sexual crime is defined as rape, sexual assault, sexual activity, abuse of children through prostitution and pornography and trafficking for sexual exploitation.



Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2009/10	Area Figure Apr – Mar 2010/11	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. ⁸	2138	1944	-9.1%	1944	9856 -6.9%	78686 -4.1%
12.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%. ¹⁰	196	188	-4.1%	188	844 -6.9%	7081 -2.6%
12.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%. ¹⁰	132	85	-35.6%	85	756 6.2%	4768 -8.1%
13.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points. ¹⁰	8.4%	8.3%	-0.1%	8.3%	12.2% 2.1%	11.6% 0.1%



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.