



Tackling Crime

**Limavady Area
G District**

District Policing Partnership

3 Month Report

Figures Extracted Saturn [03/08/10]



District Commander's Commentary [OPTIONAL]

Area Commander's Commentary

[Name of Area Commander]
Area Commander
[Name of Area]



Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the Limavady Area

FOOTBALL – The Urban NPT team organised a Cross Community 5 a side Football Tournament which was held at The Roe Valley Leisure Centre in partnership with Limavady Borough Council who provided the facility for free of charge. Supervalu and Oscar Harper Motors were involved in the sponsorship by providing refreshments and transport to the participants free of charge. There was 13 boy and 9 girl teams. This will be an annual event.

FAITH IN POLICING –The Local NPT invited the Salvation Army Youth Groups into the station where the roles of Police Officers were discussed; This was a question and answer session under the umbrella of Faith in Policing.

OPERATION FACELIFT – This was a project involving Student Officers, NPT Officers and members of the local community. The initiative saw the graffiti in the alleyways off Market Street and Ballykelly Community Centre being freshly painted. This was a great opportunity for ourselves, the DPP and the Student Officers to participate in a Community Project and help strengthen the ties within the local area. This initiative has had a major impact on improving the image of these areas.

SCHOOL WATCH - Prior to the Schools Summer Break, Urban NPT visited all dwellings in the vicinity, of all our schools, providing advice and contact numbers should they observe any suspicious activity at these locations.

ANTI - SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR FORUM - The Urban NPT took this project into the 4 secondary schools within the borough. This was an awareness programme for Year 12 and above students in relation to what was acceptable behaviour.

JOINT INSPECTIONS – Joint Inspections of licensed premises have continued during this period. A number of prosecutions are pending in relation to these.

OP BENONE – this involves high visibility patrolling of the beach and camping areas to identify ASB and any 'boy racers'. This is ongoing at present and will continue to have an impact on the number of reported incidents.



CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE:

CESAR - A security and registration scheme aiming to significantly reduce the number of plant and machinery thefts across Northern Ireland. This initiative was advertised at the Local Agricultural Show with the Local Crime Prevention Officer who was in attendance to answer any question from local farmers.

ANTI-BURGLARY INITIATIVE – Local Travel Agents in Limavady were supplied with leaflets containing anti burglary advice which were distributed with travel tickets to holiday makers.

Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2010/2011



Objective 1: Tackling Serious Harm

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Jun 2009	Apr - Jun 2010	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 non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	68	76	8 (11.8%)	✗	During the period April-June this year non-domestic violence with injury crimes has increased by 8 crimes (11.8%) compared to the same period in 2009/10.
1.2 To ensure that the offender is charged in at least 50% of domestic violence with injury crimes.	83 crimes 20 charged (24.1%)	45 crimes 24 charged (53.3%)	+29.2%	✓	
1.3 To report the number of all violence with injury crimes to the DPP on a quarterly basis.	118	125	7	✓	This figure is the number of all violence with injury crimes Apr – Jun this year compared to the same period in 2009/10.(Figures taken from Saturn)
2.1 To increase the number of detections of dangerous driving offences by 5% as part of the overall strategy to reduce the numbers of persons killed and seriously injured on the roads.	23	14	-9 (-39%)	✗	This figure depends on the number of cases that PPS have directed upon.

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

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Objective 2: Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr - Jun 2009	Apr - Jun 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 incidents of anti-social behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	544	391	-153 (-28.1%)	✓	During the period April-June this year anti-social behaviour reduced by 153 incidents compared to the same period in 2009/10.
3.2 To report on the number of confirmed incidents of underage drinking and referrals made via the Youth Diversion Officer.	17	22	+5 (+29.4%)	✓	Increase due to proactive operations in Dungiven and Limavady
4.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	40	17	-23 (-57.5%)	✓	During the period April – June this year domestic burglaries have more than halved compared to the same period in 2009-10.
5.1 To increase the number of operations carried out to frustrate, disrupt or dismantle drugs supply gangs.	9	12	+3 33.3%	✓	24 arrests made during this period with 12 seizures
6.1 Representatives of Neighbourhood Policing Teams to meet formally with DPP at least twice a year.					Meeting in August to be confirmed

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

NPTs have increased the number of high visibility patrols both on foot and bicycle in identified hotspots. The ASB forum continues to meet to identify and address local concerns.

Anti theft strategy in place for quad thefts.



Section 3) Additional information

Summary of Recorded Crime and Clearance Rates within the Limavady Area:

Crime Classes	Recorded Apr-Jun 09/10	Recorded Apr-Jun 10/11	% Change	Detected Apr-Jun 09/10	Detected Apr-Jun 10/11	%Detected Apr-Jun 09/10	% Detected Apr-Jun 10/11
1. Offences against the person	196	199	1.5%	78	74	39.8%	37.2%
2. Sexual Offences	21	9	-57.1%	4	2	19%	22.2%
3. Burglary	78	42	-46.2%	7	2	9%	4.8%
(Domestic Burglary)	40	17	-57.5%	3	0	7.5%	0%
4. Robbery	1	2	100%	0	1	0%	50%
5. Theft	148	105	-29.1%	41	33	27.7%	31.4%
(Theft from vehicles)	20	13	-35%	1	0	5%	0%
(Theft of vehicles)	13	14	7.7%	6	6	46.2%	42.9%
6. Fraud and Forgery	19	12	-36.8%	4	9	21.1%	75%
7. Criminal Damage	172	148	-14%	29	25	16.9%	16.9%
8. Offences against the state	8	12	50%	3	8	37.5%	66.7%
9. Other notifiable offences	51	44	-13.7%	45	40	88.2%	90.9%
Violent Crime (1,2 & 4)	218	210	-3.7%	82	77	37.6%	36.7%
Total Crime	694	573	-17.4%	211	194	30.4%	33.9%



Section 4) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/2011

Local Policing Plan Targets for 2010/2011	Apr - Jun 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Sep 2010	Target on course to be met	Apr - Dec 2009	Target on course to be met	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Target on course to be met
1.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	68	✗						
1.2 To ensure that the offender is charged in at least 50% of domestic violence with injury crimes.	53.3	✓						
1.3 To report the number of all violence with injury crimes to the DPP on a quarterly basis.	118	✓						
2.1 To increase the number of detections of dangerous driving offences by 5% as part of the overall strategy to reduce the numbers of persons killed and seriously injured on the roads.	14	✗						
3.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.	544	✓						
3.2 To report on the number of confirmed incidents of underage drinking and referrals made via the Youth Diversion Officer.	22	✓						
4.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%.	40	✓						
5.1 To increase the number of operations carried out to frustrate, disrupt or dismantle drugs supply gangs.	12	✓						
6.1 Representatives of Neighbourhood Policing Teams to meet formally with DPP at least twice a year.								

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>

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.

Clearances

Clearances (or detections as they may alternatively be known) are, broadly speaking, those crimes that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Crimes are counted as 'cleared or detected' 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 clearance (i.e. the robbery is deemed to be '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 'cleared'. In this respect clearance data differs from conviction data as conviction data counts offenders while clearance data counts crimes.

The following methods of 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 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 Clearances

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

Clearance Rates

The clearance (or detection) rate is the number of clearances 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 - environmental damage / littering
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour - neighbours
- Rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour
- Street drinking
- Substance misuse
- Trespass
- Vehicle nuisance / inappropriate vehicle use

Glossary of Terms			
ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract	NICCY	Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People
AOABH	Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	NIM	National Intelligence Model
ASB(O)	Anti-Social Behaviour (Order)	NIO	Northern Ireland Office
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 (NIO)	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
DPP	District Policing Partnership	PQA	Performance Quality Assurance (Unit)
FTR	Full Time Reserve	PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
FYTD	Financial Year to Date	PTR	Part Time Reserve
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm	RTC	Road Traffic Collision
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured	SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender	TSG	Tactical Support Group
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee	VFM	Value for Money
NIACRO	Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders	YDO	Youth Diversion Officer

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