



Tackling Crime

Foyle Area Command Unit

District Policing Partnerships

12-Month Report

Figures Extracted 16 May 2010



Derry District Policing Partnership 12 month Report
1st April 2010 – 31st March 2011

Area Commander's Commentary

Contained in this report are the performance figures for Foyle Area Command Unit for the period 1st April 2010 – 31st March 2011.

In spite of the immense challenges during the past twelve months I am both pleased and proud that crime is lower and our community safer, as a result of a strengthening partnership between the public and the police. The challenges remain immense, but so does our resolve to continue to work to make this city a safer place for everyone. Crime is at its lowest here in ten years and we are solving more crimes – bringing justice to victims. We should never forget that lowering crime is not a numbers game, it is about fewer victims of crime – less misery, less trauma and our friends, families and neighbours being safer in our city.

Following the hard work during the summer tackling the the sectarian violence at the Fountain Interface and trying to divert young people away from sectarianism I am pleased to report that this reporting period has been the most peaceful period in many years at the Fountain Interface. We continue to work hard to reduce violent crime and this has included deploying highly visible officers to police the night time economy, enforcement of both licensing laws and street drinking bye laws as well as seizing alcohol from young people. I am pleased that violent crime has sharply reduced and in particular more serious violent crime has fallen by 20 % since this time last year – that equates to over 40 fewer victims of serious assaults in our City.

We continue to focus on preventing burglaries, acknowledging the real trauma that victims of this crime suffer. In September we launched Operation Safer Homes and began a renewed focus on deterring and detecting burglary. Officers have been tasked to patrol hotspots and we have issued simple crime prevention advice to householders and businesses. I am pleased that the upward trend of burglaries has been reversed and there will be a major focus on burglary over the next year.

We have had a record year in tackling drug crime and charged 37 people with supplying drugs in the past year. This was a joint operation between the public and the police – the community entrusted us with quality information and the police turned this into convictions through effective operations and investigations.

Finally, over the past twelve months there have been seven attempts to kill police officers in this area – and many other incidents that have caused severe disruption to the community. I am proud that my officers have displayed professionalism and courage in dealing with these incidents and continued to serve their community selflessly and impartially. However, I do often reflect how much more we could do to make Foyle a safer place for everyone if we did not have to deploy such time, effort and resources into tackling the threat we face.

Chief Inspector Jon Burrows
Area Commander
Foyle

Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the Foyle Area	
<u>Ongoing Initiatives</u>	
Operation Snapper	In this reporting period police have seized 2,500 items of alcohol off people drinking in the street and 158 people (over 18) have been reported to Derry City Council for breaching the drinking in the street by law.
Operation Denbreaker	A record year in tackling drug crime – 37 suspects charged with supplying drugs. A joint public-police operation which has made the community safer.
Operation Safer Homes	A focus of priority offenders and the policing of hotspots combined with simple crime prevention advice reduced the upward trend in burglaries. This focus will be maintained through the next year.

Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2009/2010^{1,2}

Objective 1: In partnership with the community and other agencies, to make communities and neighbourhoods safe and feel safe

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr 09 Mar 10	Apr 10 – Mar 11	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 total number of robberies by 5% (1)	77	58	-24.7%	✓	Considerable effort placed into preventing and investigating robberies.
2.1 To reduce the incidence of repeat victimization of domestic abuse by 10%. (1)	950	822	-13.5%	✓	Strong partnership and strong enforcement combined to make victims safer.
2.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. (1.2)	986	895	-9.2%	✓	High visible policing, seizing alcohol and prosecuting troublemakers have reduced assaults.
3.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	Seriously Injured 37 Killed 6	Seriously Injured 42 Killed 6	+13.5 0	✗	Thoughtful application of of road traffic legislation and education must continue to make our roads safer.
4.1 To increase the detection rate for possession with intent to supply controlled drugs by 10%. (1.3)	34	37	8.8%	✗	Superb cooperation between the police and the public. An exemplar of community policing.
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. (4)	5939	5950	0.2%	✗	A fractional increase but the biggest concern for the public and we need t maintain our focus along with our partners.

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

Chief Inspector Burrows is the priority manager for violent crime across the District and is currently reviewing the control strategy – I am conscious that we are committed to reducing violent crime and solving more violent crime. This will contribute towards achievement of policing plan targets.

The priority manager for burglary is DCI McCaw and I will be implementing his control strategy in order to reduce burglaries and increase the number of burglaries we solve. Reducing burglary is a Policing Plan target and I acknowledge the trauma it causes – reducing burglary is a priority in Foyle.

Objective 2: To continue to build, broaden and sustain confidence in the police

Local Policing Plan Target	Apr 09 – Mar 10	Apr 10 - Mar 11	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
6.1 To increase the percentage of local people who are confident in the police service's ability to provide a professional day-to-day policing service for all the people of the Foyle Area by 5%. (5)	N/A		N/A		The confidence baseline was set by the Derry DPP survey 2009. Discussion has taken place between police and the DPP about how this issue should be measured going forward. A new agreed target has been included in the Local Policing Plan for 2011/12.
6.2 Increase the percentage of people who think that the police are doing a good job in their area by 5%. (5)					
6.2 To review the effectiveness of the five community engagement sub-groups established for DPP members to liaise with the Neighborhood Police Teams					

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

Objective 3: To ensure that Policing with the Community is at the core of delivery of the policing service

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
3.2.1 To establish 5–community engagement sub groups to liaise with the Neighbourhood Police Teams	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	The 5 subgroups have now been replaced by the Community Safety Forums set up in the Neighbourhood Renewal Areas and DPP members are to be invited to sit on these forums.
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets					

(Section 3) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/2011³

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

Local Policing Plan Targets for 2009/2010	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 reduce the number of robberies by 5%. (1)	10	✗	21	✗	38	✓	58	✓
2.1 To reduce the incidence of repeat victimization of domestic abuse by 10%. (1)	232	✓	406	✗	571	✓	822	✓
2.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. (1.2)	261	✗	523	✗	664	✓	895	✓
3.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	Seriously Injured 8 Killed 0	✓	Seriously Injured 11 Killed 2	✓	Seriously Injured 15 Killed 2	✓	Seriously Injured 42 Killed 6	✗
4.1 To increase the detection rate for possession with intent to supply controlled drugs by 10%. (1.3)	1	✗	13	✗	23	✗	37	✗
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. (4)	1718	✗	3367	✗	4807	✗	5950	✗

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 ⁴

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

Domain: In Partnership with the community and other agencies, to make communities and neighborhoods safe and feel safe.						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target. ⁵	Area Figure Apr 2009– Mar 2010	Area Figure Apr 2010 Mar 2011	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
6.1 To report four times per year on the number of organized crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled				Not Available	5	119
6.2 To increase the number of PSNI interventions directed at criminal finances.				Not Available	From 24 th Feb 12	141
7.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%	986	895	-9.2%	-9.2%	-0.2%	-3.3%
8.1 to increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points	23.0%	28.4%	5.4%	5.4%	3.8%	2.7%
9.1 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	43	48	11.6%	11.6%	-13.6%	13.4%
9.2 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road	8	9	12.5%	12.5%	0%	-4.5%
10.1 To increase the detection rate for: * Domestic violence with injury crimes by 10% points * Most serious sexual crime by 5% points * Sectarian crime by 5% points * Racist crime by 5% points * Homophobic crime by 10% points * Robbery by 5% points	38.3%	44.5%	6.2%	6.2%	8.0%	2.8%
	17.7%	18.3%	0.6%	0.6%	4.3%	0.8%
	27.5%	44%	16.5%	16.5%	15.8%	2.0%
	13.2%	30.8%	17.6%	17.6%	11.4%	-2.8%
	30.0%	18.8%	-11.2%	-11.2%	-8.5%	-1.2%
	22.1%	24.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%

⁴ 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.

⁵ Figures shown for these targets are the Area's figures which contribute to meeting the Northern Ireland wide target.

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

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

Domain: To build, broaden and sustain confidence in the police.

Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	Area Figure Apr 2009 – Sep 2010	Area Figure Apr 2010 – Sep 2010	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
11.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011	5939	5950	0.2%	0.2%	-1.2%	-4.1%
12.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%	352	357	1.4%	1.4%	-1.8%	-5.1%
12.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%	197	235	19.3%	19.3%	1.4%	-2.6%
13.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points	15.0%	14.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.1%

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

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

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

<p>Offences against the person (class 1) Murder Infanticide 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 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.

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	NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
ABH	Actual Bodily Harm	NIHRC	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers	NIM	National Intelligence Model
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
ARA	Asset Recovery Agency	NIO	Northern Ireland Office
ASB (O)	Anti-Social Behaviour (Order)	NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
CID	Criminal Investigation Department	NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
CJI (NI)	Criminal Justice Inspectorate (NI)	NPT's	Neighbourhood Police Teams
CPLC	Community Police Liaison Committee	NSIR	National Standard for Incident Recording
CRO	Criminal Records Office	OCTF	Organised Crime Task Force
CSI	Crime Scene Investigator	OCU	Operational Command Unit
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	OPONI	The Office of the Police Ombudsman for NI
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	PFNI	Police Federation for Northern Ireland
DPP	District Policing Partnership	PPS	Public Prosecution Service
FTC	Fatal Traffic Collision	PPU	Public Protection Unit
FTR	Full Time Reserve	RAAD	Republican Action Against Drugs
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm	PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
HVP	High Visibility Patrol	RTC	Road Traffic Collision
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	SOC (O)	Scene of Crime (Officer)
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured	TSG	Tactical Support Group
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender	VFM	Value for Money
MLO	Minority Liaison Officer	YCA	Youths Causing Annoyance
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence Service	YDO	Youth Diversion Officer

Local Policing Plan Notes

(1) Targets will be measured against performance achieved at the 31st March 2009.

(2) 'More serious crime' includes 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 and wounding/GBH. This is consistent with Key Performance Indicator 1 of the Northern Ireland Office's Public Service Agreement, "Make Communities Safer".

(3) This target is working towards the 2009-2012 NI Policing plan target 1.5.1 namely - To reduce the number of incidents of anti-social behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31/03/2011.

(4) The Derry DPP have agreed to conduct surveys in order to provide this information.

(5) 'Young People' refers to those under 18 Years of age as outlined in the G District Strategy for Children & Young People.

Annual Policing Plan Notes

These can be found in the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2009-2012.