



**Tackling Crime**

**Foyle District Command Unit**

# **District Policing Partnerships**

## **9-Month Report**

**Figures Extracted 20th January 2011**



Derry District Policing Partnership 9 month Report  
1<sup>st</sup> April 2010 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010

## Area Commander's Commentary

Contained in this report are the performance figures for Foyle Area Command Unit for the period April 01 2010 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010.

In spite of the immense challenges during the past nine 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 lower than during the same period last year and 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 27 % since this time last year – that equates to over 50 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 few months.

We continue to focus on tackling drug crime, mindful of the concern in the community about the impact of drugs on our young people and drug related crime. We have increased the number of planned drug searches substantially in the past 9 months and have continued to highlight the dangers drugs pose to individuals and societies. Seizing drugs and bringing drug dealers to justice requires the active cooperation of the community and I appeal once more for everyone to give whatever information they have to us personally or anonymously through the independent charity Crimestoppers on 0800 55511.

Finally, during this reporting period we witnessed a large explosion when a car bomb detonated on the Culmore Road on the 5<sup>th</sup> October. Thankfully, no one was killed or seriously injured, I ask for your continued patience when we conduct operations to disrupt the individuals who bring such devices onto our streets, in turn I have asked my police officers to be polite, courteous and understanding in their interactions with the public. Despite the severe threat, which does have a significant impact on policing, I assure you, our focus remains firmly fixed on reducing crime and the fear and crime and making Foyle a safer place for everyone.



Section 1) Policing with the Community

**Review of Policing with the Community activities within the [Name] Area**

<b>Review of Policing with the Community activities within the [Name] Area</b>	
<b><u>Ongoing Initiatives</u></b>	
<b>Operation Snapper</b>	In this reporting period police have seized 2500 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.
<b>Operation Denbreaker</b>	Operation Denbreaker continues to target drug dealers. The Neighborhood Policing Teams have taken on responsibility for dealing with drug dealing at a local level. Communities will have witnessed first hand their own local officers searching houses and arresting drug dealers in their own areas. This work will continue throughout the year but we urgently need good quality information on who is dealing drugs in your area. No one should have to suffer a drug dealer operating in their estate or neighborhood, tell me and let me deal with them.
<b>Operation Safer Homes</b>	Operation Safer Homes was an anti burglary operation. We have made a number of arrests of individuals who were wanted by police on suspicion of burglary offences. We have also rigidly enforced the bail conditions of burglars who are awaiting prosecution. The upward trend in burglaries has been halted and is sharply falling.



<b>Objective 1: In partnership with the community and other agencies, to make communities and neighbourhoods safe and feel safe</b>					
<b>Local Policing Plan Target</b>	<b>Apr 09 Dec 09</b>	<b>Apr 10 – Dec 10</b>	<b>Variation from last year</b>	<b>Target on course to be met</b>	<b>Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance</b>
1.1 To reduce the total number of robberies by 5% (1)	58	38	- 34.5%	✓	A number of significant arrests have been made and crime prevention advice given.
2.1 To reduce the incidence of repeat victimization of domestic abuse by 10%. (1)	677	571	-15.6%	✓	A strong partnership approach is evident.
2.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. (1.2)	788	664	-15.7%	✓	Highly visible policing, partnership with licensees, positive approach to on street and under age drinking.
3.1 In partnership with other agencies to contribute to reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road.	25 seriously injured 4 Killed	15 seriously injured 2 Killed	-40%  -50%	✓	Thoughtful application 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)	30	23	-23.3%	✗	Challenging target and a policing priority. We have increased search activity. We need more information.
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. (4)	4748	4807	+1.2%	✗	Relentless focus required on dealing with quality of life issues and enhancing visibility, accessibility and responsiveness of local officers.
<b>Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets</b>					
<p>Operation Exposure: We have released over 200 hundred images to the public and we have identified approximately 70 % of those images. Aside from the images released in relation to the disorder at the Fountain Interface the images released have been of adult suspects. Operation Exposure continues to both deter and detect crime and provide the community a mechanism for contributing towards a safer society.</p>					



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

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
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	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.
6.2 Increase the percentage of people who think that the police are doing a good job in their area by 5%. (5)					A revised target is being considered for inclusion in the 2011/12 Foyle Local Policing Plan.
6.2 To review the effectiveness of the five community engagement sub-groups established for DPP members to liaise with the Neighborhood Police Teams					<b>On going</b>
<b>Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets</b>					



**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	N/A	<b>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.</b>
<b>Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets</b>					



(Section 3) Trend data for Local Policing Plan targets 2010/2011<sup>1</sup>

[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	✓		
2.1 To reduce the incidence of repeat victimization of domestic abuse by 10%. (1)	232	✓	406	✗	571	✓		
2.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. (1.2)	261	✗	523	✗	664	✓		
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	✓		
4.1 To increase the detection rate for possession with intent to supply controlled drugs by 10%. (1.3)	1	✗	13	✗	23	✗		
5.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behavior to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. (4)	1718	✗	3367	✗	4807	✗		

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.



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

<p><b>Offences against the person (class 1)</b>  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><b>Sexual offences (class 2)</b>  Rape  Attempted rape  Sexual assault/sexual activity  Exposure  Other sexual offences</p>	<p><b>Burglary (class 3)</b>  Domestic burglary  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burglary in a dwelling</li> <li>• Aggravated burglary in a dwelling</li> </ul> Non domestic burglary  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burglary in a building other than in a dwelling</li> <li>• Aggravated burglary other than in a dwelling</li> </ul> Going equipped</p>
<p><b>Robbery (class 4)</b>  Robbery  Armed robbery  Hijacking</p>	<p><b>Theft (class 5)</b>  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"> <li>• Theft from motor vehicles</li> <li>• Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles</li> </ul> Vehicle tampering/interference  Handling of stolen goods  Other thefts</p>	<p><b>Fraud and forgery (class 6)</b>  Deception  Forgery and counterfeiting  Making off without payment  Other frauds</p>
<p><b>Criminal damage (class 7)</b>  Arson  Petrol bombing offences  Explosives offences  Criminal damage/malicious damage offences  Other criminal damage offences</p>	<p><b>Offences against the state (class 8)</b>  Offences under anti-terrorism legislation  Firearms offences  Offences under Public Order (NI) Order  Other offences against the public order</p>	<p><b>Other notifiable offences (class 9)</b>  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

<b>Glossary of Terms</b>			
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.