



Tackling Crime

**North Belfast Area
A District**

District Policing Partnership

12 Month Report

Figures extracted 16/05/11



Area Commander's Commentary

This, our end of year report for the 2010/2011 year, details how police in North Belfast have performed against the targets set out in the Local Policing Plan over twelve months ago. Of those fifteen targets within the 2010/2011 Plan, ten have been achieved. One target in particular deserves mention, namely, 'To reduce the number of burglaries'. We have been striving to meet the stretching percentage target set centrally in relation to this crime type throughout this year and it is only in this last quarter that the target has been met. Burglary crimes show an overall reduction of 7.5%. There is still work to be done however, with particular emphasis on domestic burglary, and this will be carried through into the next year as burglary targets appear again on the Local Policing Plan for 2011/2012.

The three targets that have not been achieved refer to detection rates, with the fourth referring to incidents of anti social behaviour. Though, whilst not meeting their percentages, progress has been secured across all four targets. The detection rate for violence with injury crimes, for example, shows an improvement of 8.7% on the previous year and the number of anti social behaviour incidents have reduced by 8.3%.

Overall, crime in North Belfast showed a reduction of 4.3%, or 356 crimes, in comparison to the previous year, with detection rates sitting at 28.2%, an increase of 2.2% on 2009/2010. These figures are entirely due to the strong partnerships that have been formed, partnerships that are called upon on a daily basis, between the community, their representatives, partner agencies and police. We would like to thank you all for that invaluable support.

In addition to the statistics, this report also provides information about policing in North Belfast and references the many initiatives, partnerships and engagement programmes that have taken place, most specifically in the last quarter of this 2010/2011 reporting year, between police, the North Belfast community and our partners.

We would encourage you to take the time to read about the numerous and varied initiatives that are documented throughout this report and to make contact with us should you like to discuss becoming involved in an existing programme, or should you have a suggestion for a new initiative in your area. Contact details for local police are on page 8 of this report, or alternatively you can visit the A District pages of the PSNI website at www.psnipolice.uk .

We look forward to working with you all in the year ahead.

Ian Campbell
Area Commander, York Road

Andrew Freeburn
Area Commander, Tennent Street



Section 1) Policing with the Community

Review of Policing with the Community activities within the North Belfast Area

Assisting Local Residents Within the Community

In February 2011 Constable Rogan, the Neighbourhood officer for the Brown Square, Dover Street, Northumberland Street areas, helped to organise transportation for a group of local pensioners to attend a lunch at Corrs Corner. The group were subject to financial constraints and would have been unable to fund the trip without the assistance provided by the police.

Similarly, also in February, Constable Costley, the Neighbourhood officer for the mid Shankill area, and Constable Jackson, the Neighbourhood officer for the Workman Avenue area, provided transport that enabled a group of residents from Winchester Court Residential Home to go on an excursion to Ballymena. Staff and residents from the home were extremely grateful to police as without their assistance the trip would most likely have been cancelled. During these two day trips police focused on the delivery of crime prevention messages, with particular emphasis on providing advice tailored towards vulnerable persons and older members of our community. These events also provide an opportunity to develop and continually build on relationships between Neighbourhood Police and the community.

Throughout March Constable Costley and Constable Kerr, the Neighbourhood officer for the Woodvale area, delivered crime prevention talks to residents from a local nursing home and persons at Woodvale Methodist Church. These events provide advice and support with the aim of proactively raising awareness regards crime prevention amongst the older members of our community.

Brown Square Residents

The Shankill Neighbourhood Policing Team has been working closely with residents of Brown Square, Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE), Belfast City Council (BCC) and Greater Shankill Alternatives in an effort to resolve a number of neighbour disputes within the area. Considerable progress has been made to date and the local policing team will continue to work on this initiative, which also promotes shared working.

Development Concerns, Northumberland Street

Following concerns raised by local residents in relation to development plans at the peace line at Northumberland Street, Neighbourhood officers from Tennent Street worked with residents groups, community representatives, clergy and statutory agencies to include the Department of Justice (DoJ) and BCC, whereby following lengthy consultations with each group, concerns were resolved to everyone's satisfaction.



Community Lunch, Shankill Baptist Church

Each month Shankill Baptist Church gives out an open invitation to the community to attend a lunch in their church hall. Sergeant Elliott, the Shankill Neighbourhood Sergeant, and Constable Kerr were invited to attend this event in February and local persons from the community were given the opportunity to engage informally with their neighbourhood police officers.

Joint working with Social Security Staff

In February, Sergeant Elliott and Constable Kerr attended a meeting with management of the Shankill Social Security Office to discuss protocols between the PSNI and the Department for Social Development and the Department for Employment and Learning regards dealing with unacceptable customer behaviour at their offices. This was a constructive meeting and has helped to maintain relations between police and the staff working in these departments.

Citizenship and Safety Education

Constable Rogan was made aware that bullying was taking place within a local primary school. Sergeant Elliott and Constable Rogan attended the school and delivered a talk on anti bullying, through the Citizenship and Safety Education Programme (CASE), which was well received by the pupils. The staff have expressed their gratitude and have since reported that police involvement has had a positive impact on the children.

In March, NPT officers delivered a Stranger Danger talk, again through the Citizenship and Safety Education Programme, to children at a nursery in the Shankill area. As well as the obvious benefits of the Stranger Danger lesson, interaction between police and young children, in circumstances such as the delivery of CASE lessons, often provides the children with knowledge about, and a lasting positive impression of, police at an early age.

There are a variety of topics that can be delivered as part of the CASE programme. Examples include, Internet Safety, Bullying, Cyber bullying, Respecting Others, Knife Awareness, Drugs and the Law, Underage Drinking, Stranger Danger, Role of the Police, and How Police Help. Should any other primary or secondary schools, further education centres, or youth organisations within North Belfast like more information on the CASE programme, or to discuss lesson delivery at your school or organisation, please contact your local Neighbourhood Sergeant. Contact details are on page 8 of this report. Feedback from schools that use this service is positive with requests for lessons to continue to be delivered each year.

Pizza With Peelers

Constable Canavan the Neighbourhood officer for the Ligoniel area and Constable Kennedy, the Neighbourhood officer for the Crumlin Road, Mountainview, Somerdale, Abbeydales, Mill Valley, and Upper Crumlin areas, continue the "Pizza with Peelers" project noted in the previous report. This project is being run in conjunction with youth workers in the Ligoniel area and it provides police and



young people with an opportunity to engage in debate over issues in the area. The initiative has now extended to include the Family Centre which is based in Ligoniel estate.

In recent months Constable Canavan put forward a number of proposals to the group, meeting to discuss their concerns in relation to engaging with police. The family centre mainly works with youths in the seven to eleven age group and this will be an excellent opportunity to work with the representatives in delivering a programme over a period of time to the younger people in the area.

Road Safety, Ligoniel

Constable Canavan has been working with Roads Policing, local community representatives and the local primary schools in relation to concerns about Road Safety on the Ligoniel Road. Due to financial constraints, a scheme which hoped to identify road safety measures that would be implemented by the Department of Regional Development (DRD) is currently on hold as other areas have been assessed by DRD as having a greater need. However, PSNI Roads Policing have proposed putting a safety camera van in the area and Constable Canavan is working with local representatives to ensure that the local community would be supportive before this action is progressed.

Working with the Community in Ballysillan

In January, Constable Davidson, a newly appointment member of the Upper Crumlin NPT and the Neighbourhood officer for Ballysillan and Tyndale, was contacted by a representative from Ballysillan Primary/Ballysillan Nursery school in relation to several concerns that included the speed of vehicles along the Ballysillan road and the lack of proper child restraints being used by parents conveying their children to and from school. Constable Davidson organised a number of operations to deal with the issue which involved an increased police presence, issuing advice to parents, handing out leaflets reference the responsibility of the driver in making sure children were properly restrained and the use of the speed laser gun to deter motorists from speeding.

The Principal of the school also raised the issue that the school did not have a proper school crossing patrol person to assist children in getting across the road. Constable Davidson made contact with the relevant parties stressing the need for someone to be put in place due the concerns raised by the Principal. A new crossing patrol was put in place at the school within three weeks.

Events at Benview Community Centre

Constable Davidson is attempting to set up a Bonfire Committee with Benview Community Centre and BCC in an attempt to proactively manage and police the July bonfire period.

Constable Davidson has also organised a number of events due to take place in April at Benview Community Centre, to include a Community Safety event on the 6th of April where Police and other agencies will be represented and available to provide advice. Constable Davidson was also asked to talk to a local women's group on the 21st of April. Further details on this event can be provided in the next report.



Ardoyne Multi Agency Meetings

In recent months Oldpark/Ardoyne Neighbourhood team have attended Ardoyne Multi Agency Meetings and as a result, three Crime Prevention reports have been compiled to try to address problem areas within Ardoyne and the surrounding areas. The first report was in relation to the Jamaica/Havana area, the second referred to the Butler/Herbert area, and the third was the Bone Hills on the Oldpark Road where youths gather to drink and cause nuisance to local residents and traffic on a daily basis.

Oldpark/Ardoyne NPT along with local residents and representatives completed a walk through of these areas discussing aspects which were considered to be problematic and deemed to be having a negative impact on the local community. The reports have been provided to residents and discussions continue between Oldpark/Ardoyne Neighbourhood officers and local representatives as to how these problems can best be addressed.

Cross Community Partnerships

Constable Canavan has proposed a partnership between the Family Centre based in Ligoniel and Benview Community Centre in Ballysillan. Both centres have youth groups in the same age group and this would be a great opportunity for the groups to work together to help build a better understanding of each others area. Constable Canavan and Constable Davidson will be working together with each of their respective centres. Progress on this initiative can be made available in subsequent reports.

A joint youth project has been set up involving groups from Monaghan, Portadown and Ligoniel. Joint funding has been received from the International Fund for Ireland which involves both Protestant and Catholic young people and is partnered by PSNI/GARDA. The project has various aims but is primarily about building the relationship between police and young people whilst encouraging relationships between young people from different backgrounds. The individual groups were required to provide funding of £750 to participate. Constable Canavan assisted to secure funding from A District which was matched by the District Policing Partnership. This contribution helped the group from Ligoniel to reach their target.

Cultural Diversity Awareness Project

In March 2011 Constable Gillies, a Neighbourhood officer for the Castle area within York Road, attended a meeting at Mount Vernon Community House in order to progress a Cultural Diversity Awareness project where police are working in partnership with the community and local representatives. It is anticipated that this will involve both the New Lodge and Mount Vernon areas nominating a number of young people and adults to participate in a number of sessions running from April through to November. The sessions will include visits to a Synagogue, a Hindu Centre and a police station and excursions around the New Lodge and Mount Vernon areas which will be hosted by local residents.

It is hoped that this project will raise awareness of culture and diversity within North Belfast communities and allow those people living



within the community a unique opportunity to understand and respect their neighbouring community's differences. At present, funding issues surrounding this proposed project are being explored, and further details can be provided in the next report.

Police Surgery

The first police surgery held by Oldpark/Ardoyne Neighbourhood Policing Team took place in the Avoca Street Community Centre during this quarter and it is anticipated that this will run on a monthly basis, providing an opportunity for the local people to call in and meet with officers to discuss local community concerns. Following the first surgery an initiative has been proposed in which NPT officers will assist local people through their theory and hazard perceptions for their driving test.

Arts for All Project

Neighbourhood officers from York Road have been involved in a project with Arts For All, a cross community group which aims to develop a safe and shared space across the interfaces of North Belfast. A mural will be placed upon on the perimeter fence of York Road police station car park, which is scheduled to be officially launched on 13th April 2011.

Easter Plans at the Zoo

York Road Neighbourhood met with Belfast City Council staff to prepare for the annual events scheduled to take place in the Belfast Zoological Gardens during April 2011. This covered the Easter and May Bank holiday periods which are traditionally the busiest time of year for the zoo with approximately 45,000 visitors expected. Following meetings with staff this year's policing operation included a high visibility police presence and police working with staff to facilitate traffic control alongside the provision of reassurance to the public on the following dates:

- Easter Sunday, 24th April 2011, through to Easter Tuesday, 26th April 2011,
- Friday 29th April 2011 (Public Holiday) and Saturday 30th April 2011,
- Monday 2nd May 2011 (May Day Bank Holiday).



Respect Event



On 27th March 2011 the second Respect event was held at Crusaders Football Club with over 500 persons in attendance. Limestone United, a local cross community team dedicated to improving community relations at interfaces, World United, an intercultural football team which focuses on increasing the participation of people from perceived ethnic minorities into local football, PSNI community football team from York Road and the Northern Ireland Council Refugees and Asylum Seekers (NICRAS) team all participated.

A number of partnerships supported this event including Forum for Action on Substance Abuse (FASA), Irish Football Association, Youth Justice, Kremlin Associates, Belfast City Council, PSNI and North Belfast District Policing Partnership. In addition, the event was supported by many volunteers including the New Lodge and Tigers Bay community who cooked food and managed the day's activities.

The event was opened by local well known boxers with an all round fun day of activities including climbing walls, magic shows and Turkish shaves. The football event was won by the York Road PSNI team who defeated NICRAS in a close final.

Promoting community relations in the area was a key theme throughout the day and due to the success of this event NPT officers are aiming to include more community teams from the area in next year's event. This event provided a positive opportunity for cross community groups to engage in a fun, diverse and healthy environment.



Become Involved with Local Policing

More information can be found within the PSNI website at www.psni.police.uk.

From the PSNI homepage, select North or West Belfast to go to the A District pages, select North Belfast, and then select your neighbourhood area.

The Neighbourhood pages on the website contain contact details for all of your local neighbourhood officers alongside their patrol areas, contact details for other agencies who may be able to assist you, contact details for the DPP, details on, 'You Said, We Did,' and information on how to become involved in local policing.

Work continues on the A District pages of the PSNI website in an effort to make it as informative and user friendly as possible.

Station Opening Hours

Antrim Road Police Station – 24 hours, 7 days per week.

Tennent Street Police Station – Monday to Friday 8am to 8pm, Saturday and Sunday 9am to 9pm.

York Road Police Station – Monday to Sunday 7am to 9pm*

* York Road public opening hours are effective from Monday 23rd May 2011.

To ensure that A District Neighbourhood officers continue to effectively tackle the issues affecting the local community it is vital that the local community continue to engage with the police by reporting any incidents/crimes or by providing information

In the event of an emergency always phone - 999

To report a crime or an incident, please phone A District Call Handling - 0845 600 8000

If you wish to provide information about any crime you can call Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111 - This is an independent charity and is not run by the Police.



Section 2) Progress towards achieving targets in the Local Policing Plan for 2010/11

Service excellence					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr 2009- March 2010	Apr 2010- March 2011	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
1.1 To work in partnership with the DPP to develop a method of ascertaining the level of community confidence in North Belfast.	-	-	-	✓	A DPP survey prepared by Central Statistics Unit during the 2010/2011 year found that 76% of the respondents had, 'total,' or, 'some,' confidence in local policing. It is hoped that Policing with the Community activities, as outlined in section 1, and the initiatives documented in section 2 of this report will contribute to a positive improvement in community confidence.
1.2 To produce and implement a Victim Strategy with the objective of improving communication and follow up between police and victims of crime.	-	-	-	✓	The PSNI have now implemented a Victim Strategy, addressed through the Commitments. Please refer to comments commencing on page 10 which provide an overview of the Commitments, and an update on other victim focused Service wide and local initiatives.
1.3 To report quarterly on Neighbourhood Police abstractions. ¹	-	-	-	✓	Neighbourhood Police have been deployed on neighbourhood policing duties for 97.5% of their duty time during the 2010/11 year.

¹ Neighbourhood police abstractions identify what percentage of duty hours neighbourhood police spend focused on neighbourhood policing duties.



1.4 To provide quarterly, qualitative information on strategies and trends to include progress and constraints across all crime types.	-	-	-	✓	Please refer to Additional Comments throughout this report for details on individual crime types.
2.1 To engage with residents, neighbourhoods, the community and other partners for the purpose of tackling identified problems together.	-	-	-	✓	Please refer to Additional Comments commencing on page 13.
2.2 To deliver Neighbourhood Policing and report on progress.	-	-	-	✓	Please refer to Additional Comments commencing on page 15.

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

1.2 To produce and implement a Victim Strategy with the objective of improving communication and follow up between police and victims of crime

PSNI Commitments

Over the past 12 months the PSNI have met with many groups and individuals across Northern Ireland. By listening to the feedback and concerns raised the PSNI have designed some clear commitments, which a set of promises based on simple principles of good policing, putting communities and victims first. We understand that public confidence improves when police deal with local priorities, and that victims' satisfaction is associated with the quality and responsiveness of their contact with us.

The Policing Commitments are a framework of what the PSNI does each day, and are about good, consistent policing. The Commitments will provide a consistent level of service which can be expected by every individual in Northern Ireland.

The 10 Policing Commitments are based around 3 key areas as follows:

- Personal Commitments - How we will provide a personal service
- Professional Commitments - How we will provide a professional service
- Protective Commitments – How we will protect you

The Commitments leaflet will be distributed to every household in the area during the coming months. Full details are also available now on the PSNI website at www.psni.police.uk under the Updates tab.



R4 - Right people, in the Right place, at the Right time, doing the Right job, to make a difference.

As referred to in previous quarterly reports, the PSNI are placing greater emphasis on improving communication with the community by implementing a Victim Strategy. This in turn is linked to public satisfaction and ultimately community confidence in policing.

As the PSNI strives to meet the needs of each caller, whether a victim, a witness or a customer, and to deliver a personal and professional service, a corporate approach to contact has been created that relates to Frontline Policing and the Criminal Justice Process. This corporate approach is known as R4, a strategy which will be focused on having the Right People, in the Right Place, at the Right Time, doing the Right Job, to make a difference.

The new process will be setting corporate standards and service delivery systems by moving and restructuring three departments to centralised locations across Northern Ireland to manage and streamline the callers' journey from the first call, to initiating police response, through to case preparation and court.

Those three centralised departments are as follows:

Contact Management Unit (CMU) – Responsible for the Call Handling/Switchboard and dispatch of officers after receiving the initial call from a member of the public.

Contact Management Support Unit (CMSU) – Will support the capture of information from the caller which is inputted into police systems, providing the opportunity for the victim to give information over the telephone immediately.

Occurrence and Case Management Team (OCMT) – Responsible for the assessment and submission of files within the criminal justice system and Speedy Justice measures which are aimed to reduce bureaucracy and provide more time for officers to provide front line policing.

As previously noted, within the Victim Strategy there will be an emphasis on providing victim updates. Specific dates will be identified in relation to each crime at which stage the Investigating Officer will make contact with the victim and update them as to the progress of the investigation.

These dates will be at 10, 30 and 75 days after the initial report.

Both R4 and the Victim Strategy are linked in their aim to improve the services we provide to the community by improving our internal systems and communications across the PSNI. It is anticipated that R4 will commence in A District later this year.



Discretionary Offence Disposals - Victim Call Back System

As mentioned in the previous report the Discretionary Disposal system was introduced in October 2010. Discretion is an alternative way of dealing with low level crime such as minor shoplifting, minor assaults, graffiti and broken windows. Where certain conditions are present, the victim is offered the chance to have the matter dealt with within the Discretionary Disposal system as an alternative to the case being sent to the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) and going through the court system.

To assist the PSNI to identify the perceptions and views of the victims who have been involved in the Discretionary Disposal process, victim call backs have been introduced and a number of phone calls have already been conducted within A District. The victim of crime is contacted by telephone and asked to take a few moments to answer questions in relation to the service that they have received from police and are given an opportunity to provide direct feedback, good and bad, about that service.

To date, the response from members of the public continues to be positive, with victims stating that this is a much simpler and quicker process providing them with an outcome that is better suited to their needs. This offence disposal method allows victims to be involved in the decision making process where they may, for example, receive an apology, payment for the damaged goods or the return of stolen items.

To date, only one person who was contacted within the call back system has requested not to discuss their experience or provide any comment.

A selection of responses received during the discretionary disposal system call backs are as follows:

“Police did everything to my satisfaction, the way I wanted”.

“I’m favourable of this approach, it was only £7 and I didn’t want to go to court”.

“It was good because I was involved and the damage was paid for. It was all completed within one week. Much easier than court”.

“Reasonable in this case, he was aware of his actions, spoken to and apologised”.

“If the police would keep an eye on the kids in the area that would help”.



Anti Social Behaviour Call Back Update

As previously reported, in response to feedback received and in order to reassure persons who have reported incidents of ASB to the police, and in an effort to improve the service that we deliver, A District has introduced a system whereby victims of anti social behaviour, where applicable, will receive a call back from a Call Handling Officer in Tennent Street, or a Station Duty Officer, to inform them of the police response and to confirm that no additional assistance is required. These call backs are documented on the control log and can be reviewed at the daily tasking meeting.

A recent quality assurance check of this process was conducted by the Analyst team in relation to rowdy / nuisance incident reports across A District in January. Of those suitable for a call back, in 79.5% of cases the call back was made to update the caller of police actions and outcomes.

2.1 To engage with residents, neighbourhoods, the community and other partners for the purpose of tackling identified problems together

Hazelwood Community Safety Partnership

The previous quarterly report documented some of the ongoing work with the multi-agency Hazelwood Community Safety Partnership where York Road Neighbourhood teams are primarily involved with two out of the four sub groups. An update is provided below on some of the recent initiatives undertaken by these groups.

Youth sub-group

This sub group, in conjunction with the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery, has recently completed a programme facilitated by the Ulster Peoples College in relation to parades, flags and emblems. This was a cross community programme with five sessions held in the White City Community Centre for young people from a loyalist background and five sessions held in the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery for young people from a nationalist background.

Within each location there were two age groups involved, those aged between nine and eleven years and those aged between twelve to fourteen years. This was a successful initiative that was aimed to enhance cross community relations whilst promoting an understanding and acceptance of cultures and history.

Further ongoing plans within this group include:

- A cross community Easter Hunt is being arranged for young mothers with children under four years of age at Belfast Castle grounds over the Easter period.



- Summer intervention work in the Whitewell area, aimed at young people, to provide activities and events at times where there has historically been increased community tensions surrounding the parading season. It is hoped that this will divert young people away from interfaces and other anti social related behaviour during the summer months.
- A consultation "Options" paper is also being developed involving this sub-group and the wider Hazelwood Community Safety Partnership and Greater Whitewell Community Surgery. The purpose of the paper is to identify and establish a suitable location for a "Shared Space" facility which can be utilised by young people from both communities on a regular basis for a wide range of activities such as personal development, development of life skills, employment support, provision of education and awareness programmes to combat drug and alcohol abuse and to promote general health and well-being.
- The sub-group is also exploring ideas and methodology to improve and enhance the relationship between young people from both communities and police in the Whitewell area.

Cohesion and Inclusion sub-group

As noted in the previous quarterly report, this sub group has adopted a multi-agency community safety approach to tackling community based problems identified in the Whitewell and surrounding areas. The group has met on a number of occasions during this reporting period to discuss issues of concern.

Some of the recent key issues which have been identified for this sub group are as follows:-

Communication and Awareness - Local Neighbourhood officers have been involved in addressing some issues raised in relation to parking enforcement and anti social behaviour in the area of Finlay Park. Neighbourhood police at York Road recently met with the sub group to provide feedback on police actions to tackle these issues to date whilst also providing details of their policing operation over the St. Patrick's day celebrations.

Interface issues - Plans are already in place for key dates and parades during the summer months where police will meet and consult with all parties involved prior to these parades to work towards reducing the potential for interface related incidents and associated anti social behaviour.

This sub-group and its members attended the recent meeting of the wider Hazelwood Community Safety Partnership held at the Templeton Hotel on Monday 28th March 2011 when the wider Partnership was provided with an overview of the ongoing work of the four sub-groups and priorities for the forthcoming weeks and months ahead.

Further examples of police engaging with residents, neighbourhoods, the community and other partners for the purpose of tackling identified problems together, are contained throughout this report.



2.2 To deliver Neighbourhood Policing and report on progress.

The York Road area consists of three Neighbourhood Policing Teams:

Antrim Road NPT - Sergeant Bradley and 4 Constables

York Road NPT 1 (Greater New Lodge / Tigers Bay, Fortwilliam / Skegoneill) - Sergeant Caskey and 8 Constables

York Road NPT 2 (Castle and Whitewell) - Sergeant Russell and 4 Constables

The Tennent Street area consists of three Neighbourhood Policing Teams:

Shankill NPT - Sergeant Elliott and 5 Constables

Upper Crumlin NPT - Sergeant Williams and 5 Constables

Oldpark/Ardoyne NPT - Sergeant McDowell and 10 Constables

As on page 8 of this report, more information can be found within the PSNI website at www.psni.police.uk.

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The Neighbourhood pages contain contact details for all of the local neighbourhood officers alongside their patrol areas, contact details for other agencies who may be able to assist you, contact details for the DPP, details about 'You Said, We Did,' and information on how to become involved in local policing.

Neighbourhood policing activities are documented throughout this report.



Neighbourhood Police Officers continue to attend the following meetings within their areas:

Summary of meetings attended by the York Road Neighbourhood Policing Teams:

Cityside Initiative (monthly);
North Belfast Community Safety Initiative (every 2 weeks);
Tigers Bay Community Voice (every 6 weeks);
Tigers Bay Multi Agency Meeting (every 6 weeks);
Hazelwood Community Partnership (monthly);
Skegoneill Community Safety Meeting (monthly);
Cavehill and Antrim Road Concerned Residents (monthly);
Loughview Community Action Group (weekly);
Interface Monitoring Group (every 2 weeks);
Lower and Upper North Belfast CPLC's (monthly).

Summary of meetings attended by the Tennent Street Neighbourhood Policing Teams:

Greater Shankill Community Safety Network (monthly);
Ardoyne / Bone / Ligoniel Multi Agency Meeting (every 2 weeks);
Brown Square Residents Association Meeting (monthly / when called);
Ligoniel Community Cohesion Meeting (monthly);
Shankill Alternatives Management Committee (monthly);
Ballysillan Inter Agency Meeting (bi-monthly);
Ballysillan Community / Police Information Meeting (bi-monthly / when called);
Lower Shankill PACT (monthly);
Mid-Shankill Interface Projects meeting (monthly);
Mid-Shankill Tenants Association (monthly);
Greater Shankill Senior Citizen's Forum (monthly);
Ardoyne / Marrowbone Community Forum (bi-monthly);
Interface Monitoring Group (bi-monthly);
Lower Oldpark Regeneration Inter Agency Group (monthly).

The Neighbourhood Policing Teams continue to actively participate in Community Safety Partnerships. The meetings detailed are all community led meetings with multi-agency attendance, whose aim is to deal with community issues. The meetings result in agreed action points and follow up tasks for all groups who attend.



Tackling serious harm					
Local Policing Plan Target	Apr 2009- March 2010	Apr 2010- March 2011	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 non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. ^{2 3 4}	764	709	-7.2%	✓	Non domestic violence with injury crimes have fallen by 55 crimes, a reduction of 7.2%. Generally speaking, of those crimes contained within the definition of this target the most notable reductions have been witnessed with regard to the offences of Wounding/Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) with Intent, down 27%, and Wounding/GBH, which has fallen by 21.7%. However, increases have been noted within those offences of Attempted Murder and Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm.
3.2 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points. ^{2 4}	28.7%	37.3%	+8.7% pts	✗	Whilst the stretching 10% target was not achieved, detection rates have made positive progress and have risen by 8.7%. In comparison to the PSNI average of a

² Targets will be measured against performance achieved during 2009/2010.

³ Domestic Abuse is an under-reported crime. Measures will be taken by the Service to increase and encourage reporting of domestic violence with injury by providing victims with the confidence to make a report to police. Police in North Belfast will continue to seek to improve clearance rates for Domestic related Violent Crime as stated.

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.



					<p>2.7% increase, A District has achieved the highest rise in detection rates of all Districts this year.</p> <p>Effective crime screening, alongside support mechanisms for investigating officers, continues to be in place within A District which contributes to improvements to detection rates.</p>
<p>3.3 To increase the detection rate for domestic violence with injury crimes by 10% points. ²</p>	41.8%	48.1%	+6.3% pts	×	<p>Detection rates for domestic violence with injury crimes have risen by 6.3% when compared against the previous year. The rise in detection rate achieved in North Belfast is 3.5% higher than the Service average of 2.8% for 2010/11.</p> <p>The increase in detection rates for such crimes is encouraging. No one factor is responsible for this improvement. Increased awareness and education, multi-agency working through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and a robust investigative, pro arrest and pro charge policy continue, and have together combined to achieve this result.</p> <p>Information on recent Domestic Abuse initiatives are detailed on the following page.</p>



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

Domestic Abuse

There have been 744 crimes with a domestic motivation reported in North Belfast in total this year. This is an increase of 31 crimes, or 4.3%, on the previous years figure.

Detection rates for domestic violence with injury crimes sit at 48.1%, an increase of 6.3% points on the previous years figure. Detection rates for all crimes recorded with a domestic motivation are 49.7%, an increase of 4.6% points.

As stated within the footnotes relating to these targets, Domestic Abuse is an under-reported crime for which measures have been, and will continue to be taken by the Police Service, to increase and encourage reporting of domestic violence/domestic abuse crimes by providing victims with the confidence to make a report to police. Simultaneously, police have been and will continue to seek to improve clearance rates for Domestic related Violent Crime. The end of year figures would suggest that efforts to increase confidence in reporting, as documented within the quarterly reports throughout the year, whilst improving detection rates have been successful thus far.

The majority of crimes with a domestic motivation in North Belfast continue to relate to offences of Aggravated Assault, Breach of a Non Molestation Order and Criminal Damage offences.

Multi-agency working through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) continues with 41 victims across A District being referred during this 3 month period.

Awareness Initiative

A Domestic Abuse Awareness Initiative took place on 25th January at Forthspring with Cornerstone. The Women's Aid representative who has been working alongside police and police staff in the Domestic Abuse office at Tennent Street carried out an awareness session with a group of cross community workers and organisations. The event was well attended and stimulated discussions between all those present.

Domestic Violence Partnership Sub-Group

As previously reported, the Sergeant within the Domestic Abuse Office, Sergeant Eakin, sits on the Belfast area Domestic Violence Partnership, 'Protection & Justice' sub group. The sub group organised a conference entitled, '*Journey to Justice Conference - Domestic Violence and Abuse. How can our policing and justice systems help?*' which was held at Belfast City Hall on 26th January. Approximately 250 delegates attended the event which was opened by the Minister of Justice, David Ford, and included a range of excellent speakers, to include PSNI Deputy Chief Constable Judith Gillespie, Public Prosecution Service representative, Women's Aid, Victim Support and the NI Commissioner for children and young people. The evaluations were very positive and members who attended found the speakers presentations informative and interesting.



The website for the Domestic Violence Partnership is now live and can be viewed on www.belfastdvp.co.uk which provides several links to supportive groups and agencies.

Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme

The Domestic Abuse Sergeant has also recently started to attend monthly meetings regards the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP). This is a programme that adult male perpetrators can attend to help them understand why they use violence and abuse against their partners and the effects it ultimately has on the family with the aim of changing behavioural patterns. Sergeant Eakin attends the monthly meetings to ensure that information is shared between the numbers of agencies involved.

Personal Policing – Dealing with Local Concerns					
Local Policing Plan Target	April 2009-March 2010	April 2010-March 2011	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met	Area Commander's comment on reasons for change in performance
4.1 To reduce the number of burglaries by 5%. ²	Domestic 709 Non-Domestic 390 Total: 1099	Domestic 714 Non-Domestic 303 Total: 1017	Domestic +0.7% Non-Domestic -22.3% <u>Total: -7.5%</u>	✓	As the figures show, burglary crimes have reduced overall by 7.5%, or 82 crimes in North Belfast, compared to the Service figures which saw an average reduction of 4.9%. Non domestic burglaries have witnessed the greatest change, with 87 fewer crimes in comparison to 2009/2010. Domestic burglary crimes however, continue to be challenging, with the end of 2010/2011 witnessing a rise of



				<p>0.7%, or 5 crimes and whilst this is an improvement on the previous quarterly figure, efforts will continue with the aim of turning domestic burglaries statistics into a downward trend.</p> <p>Our focus on domestic burglaries will remain and reports will be provided on a quarterly basis as burglary targets are included in the Local Policing Plan for 2011/2112.</p> <p>In North Belfast the number of burglaries, where the entry method is known, carried out through an unlocked or open door or window is 30%. This is a slight reduction in comparison to previous quarterly figures of 30.5%, 31.7%, and the 32.8% recorded at the end of 2009/2010. 305 of the total 1017 burglaries in North Belfast were facilitated through an unlocked or open door or window.</p>
4.2 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points. ²	12.9%	13.4%	0.5% pts	<p>North Belfast has seen a positive increase in detection rate of 0.5% compared to the PSNI average of 0.1%. A difficulty being that these crime types often go undetected at the time the offence is committed. Forensic opportunities</p>



				<p>are maximised through high quality Crime Scene Investigator work at the scene.</p> <p>CSI's are tasked to attend all Burglary scenes to maximise evidential opportunities. A District has a CSI tasking system in place to ensure that this is achieved.</p> <p>New measures and strategies are being adopted in relation to prolific offenders of multiple crimes. Police in North Belfast are currently monitoring 27 persons and at the time of this report, 11 are currently detained, 3 are on bail, 1 arrested, 1 subject to search and interview and a further 2 are monitored without activity.</p>
5.1 To increase the number of drugs searches. ²⁵	-	-	-	<p>Figures regards the numbers of person and vehicle searches conducted, as documented in previous quarterly reports, are presently unavailable across the Police Service. This is due to changes in the recording mechanisms and the database used to record and collate such data.</p> <p>These figures can be presented to</p>

⁵ The value of drugs seized will be reported quarterly via the DPP reports.



				<p>the DPP and local community should they become available.</p> <p>Whilst drug search figures are not available, we can report that there have been 271 drug seizure incidents in North Belfast this year during which the value of drugs seized has totalled £750,037. This compares to 303 seizure incidents with a value of £ 607, 415 the previous year. Seizure incidents may be down, but the value of drugs seized during those incidents has risen by £142, 622.</p> <p>Additional details regards drugs are provided on page 28 of this report.</p>
5.2 To increase the number of persons reported, charged, or formally cautioned for drug offences. ²	<p>Reported 69</p> <p>Charged 47</p> <p>Cautioned 24</p> <p><u>Total: 140</u></p>	<p>Reported 98</p> <p>Charged 50</p> <p>Cautioned 43</p> <p><u>Total: 191</u></p>	<p>Reported +42.0%</p> <p>Charged +6.4%</p> <p>Cautioned +79.2%</p> <p><u>Total:+36.4%</u></p>	<p>✓</p> <p>An additional 51 persons have been detected this year for drug offences, with increases across those reported, charged and cautioned.</p> <p>There has been a small increase in those persons charged, up by 3, cautions have increased by 19, and an additional 29 persons have been reported for drug offences this year in North Belfast.</p>



<p>6.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011.^{6 7}</p>	<p>6673</p>	<p>6119</p>	<p>-8.3%</p>	<p>✘</p>	<p>The positive reductions in ASB secured at the start of this reporting year have remained steady throughout the year resulting in 554 fewer incidents of ASB in 2010/2011 when compared to 2009/2010.</p> <p>When examining trends over the past two year period, ASB incidents have fallen by a total of 15.7% in North Belfast, from March 2009.</p> <p>We continue to target prolific and persistent offenders, as documented on pages 31 and 32, with 64 persons being monitored through the ASB forum, to include an additional 13 new names added in this last quarter. There are 6 Anti Social Behaviour Orders in force, with a seventh in progress, and 7 persons are signed up to an Acceptable Behaviour Contract.</p> <p>Work, initiatives, and community programmes relating to ASB are detailed throughout this report.</p>
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⁶ Section 3(1)(a) of the Antisocial Behaviour (NI) Order 2004 defines antisocial behaviour as: a person who has acted in an antisocial manner, that is to say, in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household.

⁷ Target measured against 2007/08 data. This is consistent with Key Performance Indicator 3 of the Northern Ireland Office's Public Service Agreement, "Make Communities Safer".



6.2 To report quarterly on alcohol interventions with the objective of reducing underage drinking, proactively targeting those selling alcohol to minors, and reporting persistent offenders. ⁸	-	-	-	✓	Please refer to Additional Comments commencing on page 32.
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Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Local Policing Plan targets

BURGLARY

Domestic Burglary - Recent Trends

The theft of copper, as mentioned in the previous report, has continued with most crimes committed in the Oldpark and York Road areas. Vacant properties are prone to targeting when renovation work is ongoing or properties are targeted when the householder is away on holiday. We would ask everyone in the community to be alert to copper crimes, especially when their neighbours are away on holiday, and to report suspicious behaviour to police.

Police in North Belfast have been working closely with the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) as part of an ongoing initiative to tackle theft of copper which has been occurring in the Shore Road, Tigers Bay and New Lodge areas. The NIHE has implemented a quick changeover strategy to reduce the duration in which properties are left vacant between tenants. In addition they are providing addresses of vacant properties to local Neighbourhood officers to identify possible target areas.

There have been a number of arrests in relation to domestic burglary offences during this quarter in the Greater New Lodge area, in January a male was arrested after he was disturbed during a domestic burglary by a caller to the house, he was subsequently charged and released on bail. During a separate occurrence in January in the same area 2 arrests were made when a report of a burglary taking place was received by police, the 2 males were detained by officers at the scene, both were charged and reported to the PPS.

In March a male was arrested in the Antrim Road area following a report of a burglary nearby. The burglary occurred whilst the homeowner was upstairs in the property and upon hearing the intruder immediately called the police, prompt action resulted in the male being detained when running from the area, he was subsequently arrested and charged to court.

In March a male was arrested following a report of a burglary at a flat in the Fortwilliam area, stolen items were recovered nearby. The male was released on police bail pending investigation.

⁸ Alcohol seizure figures will be reported quarterly via the DPP reports.



Non Domestic Burglary – Recent Trends

Whilst domestic burglaries refer to burglaries committed within a dwelling place, a personal or family home for example, non domestic burglaries, those not within a dwelling place, can be further divided into two types, namely commercial (hospital, building site, or business premises) and non residential (sheds and garages). Non residential burglaries are more likely to be linked to domestic burglaries with similar locations being targeted by the same offenders. For example, where there is a spate of domestic burglaries in one area, sheds and garages are most likely to be broken into as well.

The York Road area continues to be a hotspot for non domestic burglary. There has been a rise in commercial burglaries at car park kiosks in this area, and sheds and garages, and commercial properties continue to be targeted.

On 4th March 2011 one male was arrested following the report of a burglary at commercial premises in Duncrue where £15,000 worth of metal was stolen. It was through police enquiries with other business premises, that the suspect was identified and subsequently arrested. After interview he was released on police bail pending further investigation.

Burglaries through Open Door/Windows

As stated above, 30% of burglaries in North Belfast have been enabled through unlocked homes or insecure premises, whether that is an unlocked or open door or window. 305 burglaries this year have been committed this way in North Belfast. Police, both locally and across the Police Service, continue to educate and provide advice and guidance on this issue through media appeals, press advertisements, leaflets delivered to homes identified as being vulnerable, crime prevention roadshows and use of Bluetooth messaging. However, there has been little change to this percentage over the past twelve months.

We would appeal to everyone to be vigilant about locking up their home when going out and at night time to help reduce such opportunistic and invasive crimes. Should anyone within the community have any alternative ideas as to how to promote this message, please speak to your local police officer. Contact details can be found on page 8 of this report.

Emerging Trends

The number of burglaries through insecure means may show an increase in the months ahead as this figure usually shows a rise during the summer months, though this is weather dependent.

The targeting of vacant properties is also likely to show an increase in the coming months as more persons go on holiday.

It is likely that the District will witness an increase in the theft of garden equipment such as lawnmowers at this time of year as the market for such goods increases.



B District has witnessed activity linked to distraction type burglary at the end of this quarter and therefore A District may also witness an increase in such crimes in the months ahead.

Previous information would indicate that those involved in rogue trading activities use their business practices to select targets for burglary, either through committing the crimes themselves or by passing the information on to criminal associates for a share of their profits.

Rogue Trader and Distraction Burglary Advice

While many of us welcome the better weather and longer days, unfortunately, our evidence indicates that this is the prime season for rogue traders and distraction burglars.

Rogue traders specifically go out of their way to target the older or more vulnerable members of our community. They are a menace, are often dangerous and regularly use threat and intimidation to extort large amounts of money for poor, unnecessary or downright unsafe work.

Sadly, many older and vulnerable people still fall victim to rogue workmen and plausible sales people who then demand large sums of money. Isolated and pressured into paying, these victims are often driven to a bank, building society or post office to withdraw the cash.

The majority of reported incidents have involved persons calling unexpectedly at a door offering to seal tarmac driveways, carry out garden work, roof cleaning or gutter replacements for example. They normally do not carry identification, are reluctant to give an estimate in writing and will normally ask for cash. They rarely offer a receipt.

In addition, some of these criminals will work in teams to carry out distraction burglaries, with one or more people creating a distraction offering work or services, during which time others will gain access to the property to steal valuable items.

The PSNI would appeal to the community to work with police to help identify and prevent rogue traders and distraction burglars.

It is important that we are good neighbours and in particular watch out for older people in the community. If you see someone acting suspiciously note down any important details such as a description or car registration and contact police immediately. This information could be key in preventing or solving a crime.

Bogus callers depend on the good nature and good will of others. They tend to target the more vulnerable members of our society and in particular senior citizens. Everyone should be cautious of unexpected callers at their home.



Our advice is very straightforward and is as follows:

Think before you open the door. Use a chain and spy hole or look out of the window to see if you recognise them. Do not open the door unless you know the individual.

Ask callers for proof of identity before opening your door. Genuine tradesmen should carry a photographic identification card which could be passed to you through your letter or mail box. Check this carefully.

If you are unsure, telephone QuickCheck on 0800 013 22 90. This is a 24-hour free telephone service that enables householders to call and verify the individual identity of anyone calling at their door. This call is free and will be answered by a trained operator. They will take the details of the company, which the caller claims to be visiting on behalf of, and then contact the organisation to determine if the caller is genuine. If there is anything suspicious the operator will contact the police directly. The majority of utility companies operating in Northern Ireland have now signed up to and actively endorse the QuickCheck scheme, which was originally launched in 2008.

DRUGS

The following information provides figures for drugs seizures in North Belfast, 1ST April 2010 – 31ST March 2011 against those seized the previous year.

	<u>Seizures 2010/2011</u>	<u>Seizures 2009/2010</u>
Cannabis Herbal (gms)	61,697.30	2737.99
Cannabis Resin (gms)	4014.62	26463.08
MDMA Tablets	1746.00	365.00
Amphetamine Powder (gms)	1995.50	13.25
LSD Microdots	150.00	0.00
Cannabis Plants	159.00	501.00
Cocaine Powder (gms)	69.60	3601.47
Cannabis Joints	17.00	17.00
Amphetamine Tablets	8.00	2.00
MDMA Powder (gms)	0.50	0.00
Opiate Powder (gms)	1.00	146.65
Amphetamine Wraps	0.00	11.00
Opiate Tablets	0.00	8.00
Cocaine Wraps	0.00	9.00
Opiate Wraps	0.00	1.00
Opiate mls	0.00	1.01



As mentioned earlier in the report the listed drugs were seized during 271 separate drug seizure incidents and have a street value of £750,037.

Overall, a total of 16 different drug types have been seized in North Belfast over 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. Those categories that witnessed the greatest increase in seizures this year compared to last were Herbal Cannabis and Amphetamine Powder.

Incidents of Note

On 7th January 2011 during the search of a house in Leopold Place, six cannabis plants were recovered and police noted evidence of electricity abstraction. One male was arrested and charged with possession of class B drugs, cultivation and obtaining electricity by dishonesty.

During February 2011 cannabis plants and cannabis resin were recovered from a number of house searches in the areas of Alliance Avenue, Clifton Crescent, and Ivan Street.

Police discovered a number of cannabis plants, cultivating equipment and documents during the search of a flat in Forthriver Dale on 4th March 2011. One male was arrested and bailed pending forensic investigation.

Drugs Presentation

There have been three drugs presentations delivered to local schools during this quarter. The presentations were carried out by Chief Inspector Freeburn and Inspector Kirkpatrick and were aimed at raising the awareness amongst teachers of the signs of drug abuse.

Information

Information from the community is vital to sustain and improve our efforts to lessen drug use, reduce the availability and supply of illegal drugs, and to minimise other crimes, such as burglary, committed to fund drug habits.

Should anyone in the community notice suspicious activity or behaviour, to include different vehicles or persons repeatedly calling at an address at different times of the day or night, or an acquaintance with disposable cash but no obvious income, they should pass it on to police or anonymously to the Crimestoppers charity. Such information, no matter how small or insignificant it may seem to an individual, helps us to build a picture of events that can lead to identifying illegal drug activity and stopping the sale of harmful drugs to vulnerable persons in the community.

Police would like to encourage anyone who has information that may help the community to speak to their local police officers (contact details are on page 8 of this report), or contact the independent **Crimestoppers charity on 0800 555 111** where information will be taken anonymously if preferred.



In addition, should anyone come across what they believe may be an illegal substance, we would ask them to make contact with police. This not only ensures that the drugs are disposed of safely, but helps to build a more accurate picture of the current drugs in circulation.

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

ASB Hotspots

At the end of this reporting period (March 2011) Jellicoe was identified to be an ASB hotspot area with peak days being Wednesday and Sunday.

Emerging ASB Hotspots have been identified to be Ardoyne and Mid Shankill towards the end of the week, and Tigers Bay at the start of the week.

Youth causing annoyance, rowdy/nuisance, rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour and rowdy/nuisance neighbours were the most frequent types of anti social behaviour reported in North Belfast over this period.

Policing Anti Social Behaviour

Some of the work carried out by local police in relation to anti social behaviour is detailed below:

Community Safety Wardens

Neighbourhood officers from York Road have been working to support the New Lodge and BCC Community Safety Wardens who have been deployed in the area since February 2011. Joint patrols have been carried out with particular emphasis on the areas surrounding Belfast Castle in an effort to address anti social behaviour. This action has proved positive and will be ongoing.

Belfast City Council Community Safety Wardens have been operating in the Ligoniel area in recent months. Local Neighbourhood officers continue to work alongside the wardens dealing with local issues. The wardens have proved a success in the area and feedback from the community has been positive. Operations have been planned for police to work alongside the wardens and Council officers in targeting anti social behaviour.

ASB, Shore Road

Neighbourhood officers have been monitoring the Shore Road area where there has been an upsurge in anti social behaviour. Names of young people congregating in the area have been taken and 15 addresses of these young people have been visited by officers who have been engaging with parents and providing them with information relating to anti social activities occurring in the area. It is hoped a proactive approach such as this will encourage parents to talk to their children and try to influence decisions made by children outside the home. A number of young people have



been reported to the PPS for more serious offences.

ASB, Forthriver/Glencairn

There are ongoing issues involving scramblers in the Forthriver/Glencairn area and in an attempt to deal with the issue police compiled a leaflet which has been delivered to many households around Glencairn/Forthriver. The leaflet provided advice about the use of scramblers in the park and the damage that is being caused as a result. Police are also liaising with BCC Parks Department personnel and local community representatives in an attempt to secure an effective solution for the long term. To date there have been two persons reported to the PPS and there have also been a number of reports made to the Youth Diversion Officer.

ASB, Somerdale

Constable Kennedy continues to organise ASB operations around the Somerdale area to deal with the incidents of interface violence. The operations have involved an increase in police patrolling in the area, which has proven successful in reducing both incidents and youths gathering. A long term solution will only be found through commitment from all those concerned to include statutory agencies, political representatives, community representatives and police. At present, enquiries are being made regards access rights to the path linking Forthriver Estate to Somerdale. Police will continue to patrol the area whilst Constable Kennedy works in partnership with other statutory groups.

Anti Social Behaviour Orders, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Warning Letters

Constable Sailes, the Anti Social Behaviour liaison officer for North Belfast, continues to manage all anti social behaviour orders (ASBO) and acceptable behaviour contracts (ABC) in the North Belfast area. This involves monitoring the behaviour of all persons with ASBO's and ABC's as well as identifying new persons who may benefit from this legislation.

As previously noted, Constable Sailes attends the monthly ASB joint forum with representatives from Belfast City Council, the Housing Executive and Youth Justice Agency where existing names are discussed and new persons are considered. ASB legislation will be used once all other avenues have been explored.

The number of persons being monitored in North Belfast has risen from 51 in the last quarter to 64 between January to March 2011 with 13 new names added. At present there are 6 Anti Social Behaviour Orders in force, 7 persons are signed up to an Acceptable Behaviour Contract and 1 further ASBO case is currently with the PPS awaiting a hearing and decision.

Within the responsibility of the ASB forum various formal meetings and informal visits take place to assist individuals and to explore the options available to them.



5 Joint visits have taken place during this quarter. These visits are informal and the purpose of which is to explain things that could happen should the ASB continue.

There have also been 2 family group conferences, 2 pre release from custody meetings and 1 emergency core meeting in relation to child protection issues.

In recent months 1 family group conference and pre release meeting involved one youth who was heavily involved in ASB, influenced by his peers in the North Belfast area, he was due to be released from custody and if released back into the local area would most probably by his own admission get involved in ASB again.

All the agencies worked together to relocate this young person to another area, outside Belfast where he could make a fresh start. His family fully supported his move where other family members would be nearby to assist him. Various support mechanisms with Social Services and YJA were put in place he has also been offered a job in his new area and remains in contact with the North Belfast ASB officer.

ASB, Alcohol and Licensed Premises

We continually witness that a high percentage of crime, particularly violent crime and anti social behaviour, across the District is alcohol fuelled, both with adults and young people.

During this quarter all licensed premises were visited, each receiving a letter highlighting their responsibilities as licensees and permitted hours. A number of problem premises were identified through the assistance of the Licensed Premises Group (LPG). Local Area Commanders and Neighbourhood Policing Teams were briefed to pay attention to these premises and enforce the licensing laws.

Police in A District performed 12 joint enforcement operations with members of BCC across this reporting period.

On Street Drinking Offences

There were 309 occasions when alcohol was seized from persons in North Belfast between April 2010 and March 2011. During these 309 occasions, a total of 1729 individual items were seized, the most common types of alcohol seized being alcopops and beer.

In addition, police colleagues in West Belfast made alcohol seizures on 221 occasions, seizures that totalled 2457 individual units.



Interface Incidents

Across A District there were a total of 668 reports linked to an interface during 2010/2011. This represents a reduction of 100 reports when compared against the previous year. Of the 668 reports in 2010/2011, 182 reports referred to West Belfast, and 486 reports referred to North Belfast.

It has been suggested that there are particular groups of youths who are travelling around various interface sites and inciting disorder. On 24th February there were incidents at four different sites across A District and the timings could support the assertion that youths were moving from one site to another.

Interface Incident Reports, 24th February:

18:43 hours - Caller reports a crowd of youths on Shankill side causing trouble at Workman Avenue gate.

19:22 hours - Community representative reports persons making their way towards Somerdale / Glencairn area.

20:05 hours - Rival factions at Hillview / Rosapenna.

20:12 hours - Rival factions gather at Ardoyne Road.

Interface problems continue at the Invest NI site / Lanark Way / Workman Avenue area. In March, at the end of this reporting period, incidents were occurring throughout the week with a peak on Saturday and Sunday between 2000 and 0000 hours. Incidents included the lighting of fires, throwing missiles and criminal damage, in particular, damage to the fencing of the complex. An increase in activity at the nearby Ballygomartin / Springmartin interface was noted in March and, as above, it is likely that the same people are responsible.

Police have been involved in meetings with residents, community workers, and statutory agencies to discuss the incidents and extra patrols have been put on by Neighbourhood officers to provide reassurance to the public whilst identifying those involved. Arrests have been made and a number of youths have had their details taken by police. NPT officers have also been working closely with the community representatives on the ground and have secured contact details for more community workers.



Major Security Alert, Antrim Road

On Sunday 23rd January 2011 at 9.45pm staff at Xtra-Vision on the Antrim Road in Belfast reported that a male had damaged a window and ran off.

Police officers went to the scene a short time later to record a detailed account of that incident.

On Tuesday 25th January 2011 following a number of anonymous warnings officers discovered a bomb close to that shop.

In a follow up search, another device was found. This one was a booby trap device attached to a child's bicycle and placed beside a scout hut.

Detectives from Serious Crime Branch are following one line of enquiry that the incident of criminal damage at Xtra-Vision and the bomb alert may be connected with the targets being the police officers responding to that routine call on Sunday night. It is possible that the device failed to detonate at that time though police believe this viable device was designed to kill.

Senior Investigating Officer, Detective Chief Inspector Justyn Galloway, said that a trap was put in place to kill police officers which could easily have murdered members of the public.

Anyone with information on the incident of criminal damage at Xtra-Vision or other information that they believe might assist police with this investigation, is asked to contact detectives at North Queen Street Police Station on 02890 561804.

Or, if someone would prefer to provide information without giving their details, they can contact the independent charity Crimestoppers and speak to them anonymously on 0800 555 111.



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

Local Policing Plan Targets for 2010/11	<i>Apr - Jun 2010</i>	<i>Target on course to be met</i>	<i>Apr - Sep 2010</i>	<i>Target on course to be met</i>	<i>Apr - Dec 2010</i>	<i>Target on course to be met</i>	<i>Apr 2010 - Mar 2011</i>	<i>Target on course to be met</i>
1.1 To work in partnership with the DPP to develop a method of ascertaining the level of community confidence in North Belfast.	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
1.2 To produce and implement a Victim Strategy with the objective of improving communication and follow up between police and victims of crime.	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
1.3 To report quarterly on Neighbourhood Police abstractions. ⁹	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
1.4 To provide quarterly, qualitative information on strategies and trends to include progress and constraints across all crime types.	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
2.1 To engage with residents, neighbourhoods, the community and other partners for the purpose of tackling identified problems together.	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
2.2 To deliver Neighbourhood Policing and report on progress.	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
3.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. ^{10 11 12}	+0.9%	✗	-11.0%	✓	-11.6%	✓	-7.2%	✓

⁹ Neighbourhood police abstractions identify what percentage of duty hours neighbourhood police spend focused on neighbourhood policing duties.

¹⁰ Targets will be measured against performance achieved during 2009/2010.

¹¹ Domestic Abuse is an under-reported crime. Measures will be taken by the Service to increase and encourage reporting of domestic violence with injury by providing victims with the confidence to make a report to police. Police in North Belfast will continue to seek to improve clearance rates for Domestic related Violent Crime as stated.

¹² 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.



3.2 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points. ^{2 4}	+3.0% pts	✗	+9.0% pts	✗	+8.9% pts	✗	+8.7% pts	✗
3.3 To increase the detection rate for domestic violence with injury crimes by 10% points. ²	+3.5% pts	✗	+5.6% pts	✗	+3.7% pts	✗	+6.3% pts	✗
4.1 To reduce the number of burglaries by 5%. ²	+0.4%	✗	+0.0%	✗	-1.5%	✗	-7.5%	✓
4.2 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points. ²	+0.1% pts	✗	-0.9% pts	✗	-1.5% pts	✗	+0.5% pts	✗
5.1 To increase the number of drugs searches. ^{2 13}	-14.6%	✗	+9.9%	✓	-19.9%	✗	Data Not available	Data Not available
5.2 To increase the number of persons reported, charged, or formally cautioned for drug offences. ²	+8.5%	✓	+20.6%	✓	+126.8%	✓	+36.4%	✓
6.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. ^{14 15}	-9.4%	✗	-12.3%	✗	-8.7%	✗	-8.3%	✗
6.2 To report quarterly on alcohol interventions with the objective of reducing underage drinking, proactively targeting those selling alcohol to minors, and reporting persistent offenders. ¹⁶	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓

¹³ The value of drugs seized will be reported quarterly via the DPP reports.

¹⁴ Section 3(1)(a) of the Antisocial Behaviour (NI) Order 2004 defines antisocial behaviour as: a person who has acted in an antisocial manner, that is to say, in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household.

¹⁵ Target measured against 2007/08 data. This is consistent with Key Performance Indicator 3 of the Northern Ireland Office's Public Service Agreement, "Make Communities Safer".

¹⁶ Alcohol seizure figures will be reported quarterly via the DPP reports.



Section 5) Area's progress towards achieving targets in the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2010/11 ¹⁷

Service Excellence						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target. ¹⁸	District Figure Apr 2009 – Mar 2010	District Figure Apr 2010 – Mar 2011	Variation from last year	Target on course to be met (including % change)		
				Area	District	Northern Ireland
2.1 To increase the percentage of time spent by police officers on operational duty outside stations by 6% points. ¹⁹	39%	44%	+ 5%	-	+5%	45%
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Figures shown for these targets are the Area's figures which contribute to meeting the Northern Ireland wide target.

¹⁹ From 2009 PSNI Activity Analysis data. Bench mark figure is 39%.



Tackling serious harm						
Northern Ireland Policing Plan Target	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 organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled.	-	-	-	-	Frust 2 Disrupt 3 Dismant 0	Frust 40 Disrupt 61 Dismant 37
6.2 To increase the number of PSNI interventions directed at criminal finances. ^{20, 21}	-	-	-	-	-13	-44
7.1 To reduce the number of non-domestic violence with injury crimes by 5%. ^{10, 22}	764	709	-55	-7.2%	-8.3%	-3.3%
8.1 To increase the detection rate for violence with injury crimes by 10% points. ^{10, 23}	28.7%	37.3%	+8.6%	+8.6%	+7.5%	+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	36	29	-7	-7	+3	-147
9.2 In partnership with other agencies, to contribute to reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road. ^{10 24}	6	9	+3	+3	+3	-5
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

²⁰ Target will be measured against performance achieved during 2009/10.

²¹ The term "Interventions" incorporates a variety of police activity including cash seizures, restraint orders, confiscation orders, referral to other law enforcement agencies, financial reporting orders and serious crime prevention orders.

²² 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).

²³ 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.

²⁴ '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 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.1 To increase the detection rate for: • Domestic violence with injury crimes by 10% points • Most serious sexual crime²⁵ by 5% points • Sectarian crime by 5% points • Racist crime by 5% points • Homophobic crime by 10% points • Robbery by 5% points. 	41.8%	48.1%	+6.3%pts	+6.3% pts	+4.8% pts	+2.8% pts
	13.5%	18.3%	+4.8%pts	+4.8% pts	+10.8% pts	+0.8% pts
	16.2%	40.1%	+23.9%pts	+23.9% pts	+24.9% pts	+12.0% pts
	9.3%	4.1%	-5.2%pts	-5.2% pts	-8.9% pts	-2.8% pts
	33.3%	40.0%	+6.7%pts	+6.7% pts	+11.1% pts	-1.2% pts
	21.4%	25.3%	+3.9%pts	+3.9% pts	0.0% pts	+1.3% pts
Additional comments, including any 'control strategies' and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

²⁵ 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 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
11.1 To reduce the number of incidents of antisocial behaviour to ensure a 15% reduction by 31 March 2011. ²⁶	6673	6119	-554	-8.3%	-8.4%	-4.1%
12.1 To reduce the number of domestic burglaries by 5%. ¹⁰	709	714	+5	+0.7%	+5.7%	-2.6%
12.2 To reduce the number of non-domestic burglaries by 5%. ¹⁰	390	303	-87	-22.3%	-25.1%	-8.1%
13.1 To increase the detection rate for burglary by 5% points. ¹⁰	12.9%	13.4%	+0.5%pts	+0.5% pts	+1.4% pts	+0.1% pts
Additional comments, including any ‘control strategies’ and their impact on Northern Ireland Policing Plan targets						

²⁶ Target measured against 2007/08 data. This is consistent with Key Performance Indicator 3 of the Northern Ireland Office’s Public Service Agreement, “Make Communities Safer”.



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 and 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.