

Annual Effectiveness Report

2017/18



Department of
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Northern Ireland
Policing Board

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report highlights the achievements and impacts that the eleven Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) and four District PCSPs (DPCSPs) have had over the 2017/18 financial year. The PCSPs have a key role in linking the general public at the local level with the key Policing and Community Safety policy initiatives that emerge from central government. PCSPs are jointly funded and supported by the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the Department of Justice. This funding allows PCSPs to consult and engage with communities and deliver hundreds of initiatives and projects which tackle important issues like anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol issues. £4.5m of public money is invested in PCSPs annually and this report highlights the type of impacts and outcomes that are delivered by the projects that are supported locally.

PCSPs are increasingly playing a very important role in building successful partnerships and important relations at the local level that allows impacts to be delivered in improving community safety, tackling crime and also supporting community confidence in policing during a difficult time in the absence of an Assembly in Northern Ireland. The activities supported by PCSPs are also making a significant contribution to the Programme for Government Outcome 7 where it states that “we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other.” PCSPs invest funding in a wide and diverse portfolio of activities that result in the following impacts:

- Fifteen diverse and meaningful partnerships are working and functioning effectively at the local district level with the elected representatives, statutory bodies and community representatives fully participating across the region;
- Awareness raising and knowledge increasing activity around drugs and alcohol misuse has contributed to a decline in the number of individuals receiving treatment regionally and also contributed to an increase in drug seizures and drug related arrests;
- Regionally, anti-social behaviour incidents have been declining during 2017/18 and PCSPs have supported a significant number of initiatives in this area, engaging over 32,000 individuals and supporting over 14,500 on street patrols by either community safety wardens, street pastors or street angels schemes;
- Incidents of burglary in Northern Ireland remain low and PCSPs have contributed to this by holding home safety events across the region of which nearly 3,000 people have benefited from. Also, by administering 766 Neighbourhood Watch Schemes a significant contribution is made to improving community safety and contributing to the Programme for Government Outcome 7 of having a safe community where we respect the law and each other;

- Where people are killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents the impact on the local community is significant. All PCSPs contribute to awareness raising and educational events around road safety and deaths and casualties have been decreasing over the last three years. During 2017/18 PCSPs collectively organised 62 road safety events where almost 11,000 individuals benefited and in particular, over 5,000 young people attended a Road Safe Roadshow;
- Domestic Violence crime represents 15% of all reported crime during the year and PCSPs contributed to tackling this issue by supporting four Domestic Abuse Workers to work in partnership with the PSNI to support 744 women from reporting through to court proceedings;
- All PCSP activity makes an important contribution to increasing community confidence in policing. Community confidence in policing reached an all-time high during 2017/18 according to the 2017 Omnibus Survey (90%). PCSPs provide the vehicle for local communities to interact and build partnerships with their police locally and to develop innovative solutions to difficult issues. The development of Support Hubs is a good example of this in action. The College of Policing issued new Neighbourhood Policing Guidelines in October 2018 and to have mature, local partnerships working effectively on local policing issues, positions Northern Ireland at the forefront of implementing these new guidelines;
- PCSPs also make a regional contribution to the Tackling Paramilitarism Programme, specifically the target A6 that requires the partnership to focus on building community confidence in the rule of law and embedding a culture of lawfulness. Whilst progress is at an early stage, there have been some effective interventions by the PSNI in partnership with PCSPs to implement initiatives that focus on deterring individuals and particularly young people from engaging in or supporting paramilitary activity.

These are some of the impacts that the PCSP are currently delivering on and are illustrated in more detail in the sections below in relation to the three strategic priorities that the PCSPs are tasked to deliver by the Joint Committee.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The Joint Committee, which is established under the Justice Act and comprises representatives from the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the Department of Justice, is required by Section 34 of the Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 to assess the effectiveness of Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) and District PCSPs (DPCSPs) in performing their functions (other than those of the Policing Committee) and in particular those relating to community engagement and enhancing community safety. The Board is required by Section 24 of the Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 to assess the effectiveness of Policing Committees of PCSPs and DPCSPs in performing the restricted functions of PCSPs and DPCSPs. This report will therefore highlight the key achievements and impacts of the 2017/18 PCSP Action Plans including project examples across the key thematic areas implemented.

3.0 STRATEGIC FOCUS

In line with the Guidance on PCSP Planning for 2016 – 2019, the Joint Committee agreed three PCSP Strategic Priorities to underpin all Action Plans, namely:

Strategic Priority 1 – to successfully deliver the functions of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships for each area by:

- Engaging with local community and statutory groups to identify local concerns in relation to policing and community safety, and to invite their contribution to prioritising and addressing those concerns;
- Preparing the PCSP's plan and organising the work of the partnership to meet priority needs;
- Putting in place implementation structures and delivery mechanisms and facilitating resident focused participatory community safety structures that will contribute to a reduction in crime and the enhancement of policing and community safety in the Partnership's area, directly through the collaborative working of the membership of the Partnership, through the work of its delivery groups or through working in partnership with, or supporting the work of others;
- Increasing PCSP awareness with the public and key stakeholders by planning communications activity to more proactively inform and promote the work of the PCSPs.

Under this priority during 2017/18, the PCSPs have demonstrated effective delivery cumulatively at a regional level by achieving the following outcomes:

- **78** private PCSP meetings were held;
- **45** public PCSP meetings were held;
- **42** training events for PCSP members were delivered;
- **104** working / steering group meetings were held;
- **7,739** Facebook 'likes' of PCSP posts during 2017/18.

Strategic Priority 2 – to improve community safety by tackling actual and perceived crime and anti-social behaviour through:

- Working in partnership with designated partners, local statutory bodies/agencies, the voluntary sector and the community to deal with, and reduce the impact of, actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and crime related issues that matter in their area;
- Providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and giving feedback on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes;
- Identifying and implementing ways to educate communities about the realities of anti-social behaviour and crime; and
- Contributing to the delivery of the Community Safety Strategy actions plans, and initiatives that improve community safety.

Under this priority during 2017/18, the PCSPs have demonstrated effective delivery cumulatively at a regional level by achieving the following outcomes:

- **6,042** attended **253** events to raise awareness or to educate on drugs or alcohol misuse;
- **65,000** of prescription / non-prescription drugs were disposed of through the *RAPID Bins* initiative;
- **32,000** individuals have engaged or benefited from initiatives / projects implemented under the Anti-Social Behaviour theme;
- **14,678** 'on street' patrols have been carried out through the Community Safety Wardens / Street Pastors / Angels Schemes engaging with **18,765** individuals;
- In Derry & Strabane, **97%** of individuals surveyed (#133/137) stated that they felt safer because of the Community Safety Wardens Scheme;
- **2,790** older people attended **42** home safety awareness / educational events;
- **1,254** homes were assessed under the Safe Home / Home Security Schemes with **1,152** of these fitted with additional security measures;

- **766** Neighbourhood Watch Schemes were operational by the end of the reporting year;
- **62** road safety events were held with **10,962** participants;
- **5,230** young people attended a Roadsafes Roadshow;
- **744** women have been assisted by four Domestic Abuse Workers with **25%** assisted through court proceedings.

Strategic Priority 3 – to support community confidence in policing through:

- Ensuring local accountability through the Policing Committee's role in monitoring police performance;
- Ensuring that policing delivery reflects the involvement, views and priorities of local communities;
- The inclusion of initiatives/projects in PCSP action plans aimed directly at meeting the objectives of the Northern Ireland Policing Plan;
- Identifying priorities from the PCSP action plan for consideration in the development of the Local Policing Plan which are consistent with the Northern Ireland Policing Plan;
- Improving policing service delivery in partnership with local communities to build and strengthen public confidence in policing;
- Supporting effective engagement with the police and the local community, with specific emphasis on engagement with children, young people, at risk communities and disadvantaged communities; and
- Building community confidence in the rule of law and embedding a culture of lawfulness by supporting locality based engagement that will emerge from local co-design in taking forward the Executive Action Plan as set out in *Fresh Start* and the draft *Programme for Government*.

Under this priority during 2017/18, the PCSPs have demonstrated effective delivery cumulatively at a regional level by achieving the following outcomes:

- **61** private Policing Committee meetings were held;
- **68** public Policing Committee meetings were held;
- **27** Support / Concern Hub meetings were held dealing with over **127** referrals;
- **12,228** attended **190** PSNI engagement events and **105** PSNI forum meetings;
- **43** projects were delivered to improve confidence in policing;
- Over **10,000** individuals subscribed to the Text Alert Scheme.

Further information in relation to these achievements can be found in the sections below relating to each Strategic Priority.

4.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

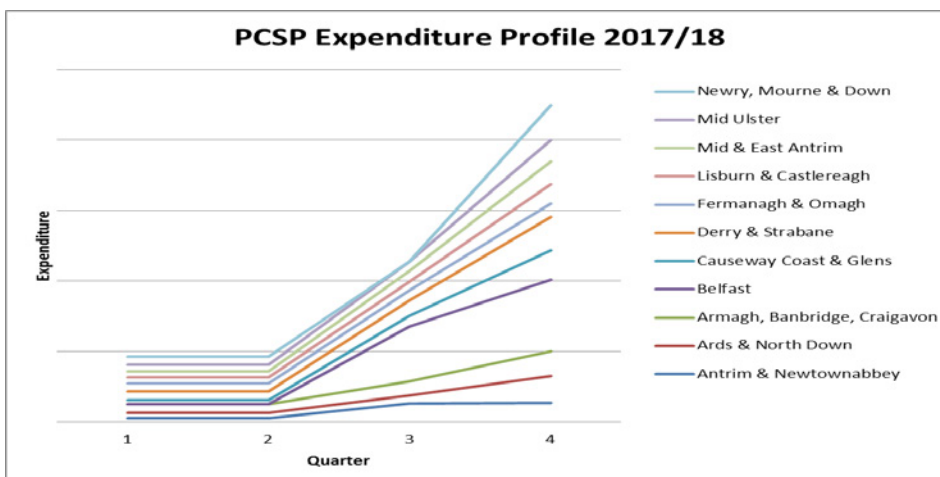
In advance of providing information on implementation of the three Strategic Priorities, it is important to provide an overview of expenditure for the 2017/18 year. The total budget available for PCSPs for the 2017/18 year was £4.48m¹ broken down as follows:

Table 1: PCSP Budget 2017/18

| Budget Line | Amount | DoJ contribution | NIPB contribution |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Administration and Operational | 4,248,647.00 | 2,846,593.49 (67%) | 1,402,053.51 (33%) |
| Meeting Expenses | 234,000 | | 234,000 (100%) |
| Total budget (Admin Operational and Meeting Expenses) | 4,482,647.00 | 2,846,593.49 | 1,636,053.51 |

Budget allocation at the Council level is calculated based on a basic amount (30%) and supplemented by additional amounts on the basis of need; namely population (45%) and Deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) (25%), utilising figures from the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (2017).

It is recognised that due to late confirmation of the annual budget, there were delays in the issuing of Letters of Offer which prevented some PCSPs initiating interventions within their Action Plans. Whilst some were able to commence ‘at risk’, others were prevented by their Council procedures. As such, in line with previous years, expenditure was relatively poor for quarters 1, 2 and in some cases, 3 with the majority of expenditure declared in quarter 4. This back loading is highlighted in the graph² below:



1 PCSP Internal figures 2017/18

2 PCSP Internal figures 2017/18

In terms of the end of year position, the majority of PCSPs had either met or come close to full expenditure in terms of the Administration/Operational budget as highlighted in Table 2³. In relation to the Meeting Expenses budget, expenditure has continued to be lower than the available budget for the majority of PCSPs as highlighted in Table 3.

Table 2: Year-end expenditure (Admin / Operational)

| PCSP | Budget (Admin/ Operational) | Year End Expenditure declared (17/18) | Underspend | % expenditure (year-end) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Antrim & Newtownabbey | 314,068.00 | 303,897.41 | 10,170.59 | 96.8 |
| Ards & North Down | 313,933.00 | 306,528.82 | 7,404.18 | 97.6 |
| Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon | 414,514.00 | 399,624.38 | 14,889.62 | 96.4 |
| Belfast | 875,678.00 | 875,678.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| Causeway Coast & Glens | 325,854.00 | 317,846.91 | 8,007.09 | 97.5 |
| Derry & Strabane | 461,701.00 | 461,701.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| Fermanagh & Omagh | 263,951.00 | 262,046.28 | 1,904.72 | 99.3 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 273,113.00 | 271,632.49 | 1,480.51 | 99.5 |
| Mid & East Antrim | 319,896.00 | 315,034.00 | 4,862.00 | 98.5 |
| Mid Ulster | 296,889.00 | 296,889.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| Newry, Mourne & Down | 389,050.00 | 348,692.51 | 40,357.49 | 89.6 |
| TOTAL | 4,248,647.00 | 4,159,570.80 | 89,076.20 | 97.9% |

3 PCSP Internal figures 2017/18

Table 3: Year-end expenditure (Meeting Expenses)⁴

| PCSP | Budget (Meeting Expenses) | Year End Expenditure declared (17/18) | Underspend | % expenditure (year-end) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Antrim & Newtownabbey | 18,000.00 | 14,280.00 | 3,720.00 | 79.3 |
| Ards & North Down | 18,000.00 | 10,800.00 | 7,200.00 | 60.0 |
| Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon | 18,000.00 | 9,060.00 | 8,940.00 | 50.3 |
| Belfast | 54,000.00 | 28,966.37 | 25,033.63 | 53.6 |
| Causeway Coast & Glens | 18,000.00 | 18,744.00 | -744.00 | 104.1 |
| Derry & Strabane | 18,000.00 | 12,240.00 | 5,760.00 | 68.0 |
| Fermanagh & Omagh | 18,000.00 | 12,657.24 | 5,342.76 | 70.3 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 18,000.00 | 9,743.51 | 8,256.49 | 54.1 |
| Mid & East Antrim | 18,000.00 | 10,386.60 | 7,613.40 | 57.7 |
| Mid Ulster | 18,000.00 | 15,340.45 | 2,659.55 | 85.2 |
| Newry, Mourne & Down | 18,000.00 | 17,902.52 | 97.48 | 99.5 |
| TOTAL | 234,000.00 | 160,120.69 | 73,879.31 | 68.4% |

In terms of the total budget (Admin/Operational and Meeting Expenses), the final position represents just over 96% of expenditure. Whilst this is lower than expected overall, it represents high achievement levels for the majority of the PCSPs as highlighted in Table 4.

4 PCSP Internal figures 2017/18

Table 4: Year-end expenditure (Total budget)⁵

| PCSP | Budget (Total) | Year End Expenditure declared | Underspend | % expenditure (year-end) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Antrim & Newtownabbey | 332,068.00 | 318,177.41 | 13,890.59 | 95.8 |
| Ards & North Down | 331,933.00 | 317,328.82 | 14,604.18 | 95.6 |
| Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon | 432,514.00 | 408,684.38 | 23,829.62 | 94.5 |
| Belfast | 929,678.00 | 904,644.37 | 25,033.63 | 97.3 |
| Causeway Coast & Glens | 343,854.00 | 336,590.91 | 7,263.09 | 97.9 |
| Derry & Strabane | 479,701.00 | 473,941.00 | 5,760.00 | 98.8 |
| Fermanagh & Omagh | 281,951.00 | 274,703.52 | 7,247.48 | 97.4 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 291,113.00 | 281,376.00 | 9,737.00 | 96.7 |
| Mid & East Antrim | 337,896.00 | 325,420.60 | 12,475.40 | 96.3 |
| Mid Ulster | 314,889.00 | 312,229.45 | 2,659.55 | 99.2 |
| Newry, Mourne & Down | 407,050.00 | 366,595.03 | 40,454.97 | 90.1 |
| TOTAL | 4,482,647.00 | 4,319,691.49 | 162,955.51 | 96.4% |

5 PCSP Internal figures 2017/18

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

5.1 Outcome Based Accountability (OBA)

In 2016, the Northern Ireland Assembly adopted an outcome based accountability (OBA) approach for developing the 2016 – 2021 Programme for Government which identifies 14 strategic outcomes to be delivered. Each of the strategic outcomes also has a number of primary indicators linked to them. The Department of Justice (DoJ) leads on Outcome 7; *'we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other'*. It also leads on three of the primary Indicators linked to Outcome 7, namely;

- PfG Indicator 1 – Reduce crime;
- PfG Indicator 38 – Increase the effectiveness of the justice system; and
- PfG Indicator 39 – Reduce re-offending.

The DoJ Draft Departmental Business Plan contains seven key priority areas, or strategic drivers which include *'Keeping Communities Safe (including 'Fresh Start agenda')* that PCSPs contribute to. The OBA approach focuses on outcomes that are desired and monitoring and evidencing progress towards those desired outcomes. Key features of OBA include:

- Population accountability, which is about improving outcomes for a particular population within a defined geographical area; and
- Performance accountability, which is about the performance of a service and improving outcomes for a defined group of service users.

Another key feature of OBA is the use of performance management categories which distinguish between 'How much did we do?', 'How well did we do it?' and, the most important category, 'Is anyone better off?' During 2017 and early 2018, PCSP members availed of training in the implementation of an OBA approach in relation to their action plans. Whilst all Action Plans for 2017/18 had already been developed in advance of the training, it was agreed that PCSPs would provide their quarterly reports using this methodology. A reporting template was therefore provided along with individual support where required.

In assessing the report cards received from PCSPs during the reporting year, it was evident that there continued to be varying levels of understanding in relation to providing OBA type reporting. DOJ and NIPB officers have continued to support and assist PCSPs to improve the quality of reporting. In addition, additional OBA training will be provided in late 2018 specifically focusing on effective reporting which should not only assist the quality of quarterly report cards but also the content, style and format of PCSP annual reports.

In preparing this report, all annual reports and quarterly report cards have been reviewed for each PCSP and whilst all are not in an ideal OBA format, this report will, where possible, provide both local and regional evidence of outcomes and impact.

5.2 Strategic Priority 1 - to successfully deliver the functions of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships for each area.

Strategic Priority 1 focuses on ensuring that PCSPs have the most effective structures and delivery mechanisms in place to strategically deliver in line with the needs of their area.

Partnership working

It is evident both from the quarterly PCSP reporting and the submitted annual reports that there has been significant collaborative / partnership working across all PCSPs both internally as a strategic decision making body but also externally through the development of meaningful relationships with delivery partners, community groups and statutory agencies.

In advance of the submission of the 2017/18 Action Plans, all PCSPs carried out strategic planning days to identify and agree how they would best meet the 3 strategic priorities in line with their area needs. In line with the OBA approach, activities and achievements in terms of the functioning of the PCSPs can be reported as follows:

How much did they do?

In total, the PCSPs have held:

- **78** private PCSP private meetings;
- **45** public PCSP events / meetings;
- **42** training events for PCSP members; and
- **104** working/steering group meetings.

How well did they do it?

In terms of quality overall:

- **78%** of attendance at PCSP private meeting;
- Over **10,000** attendees at public events;
- **52%** of attendance of members at training events; and
- **85%** of attendance of members at working/steering group meetings.

Is anyone better off?

It is difficult to cumulate impact in terms of the values above, however, some of the reported impacts include:

- **100%** of members attending meetings feel supported in their role (Ards & North Down PCSP);
- **100%** of attendees at public meetings were confident that agencies are working together to address community safety issues (Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP);
- Over **85%** of members find meetings useful, efficient and effective (Causeway Coast & Glens PCSP);
- **95%** increase in the opinion of those attending public meetings that the engagement with local police was positive (Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP).

Engagement

All PCSPs through their Annual Reports have evidenced significant engagement in their areas. It is also evident that this engagement is with a wide range of audiences, both internally and externally.

The implementation of Community Plans in each District Council required PCSPs to work in collaboration with Community Planning officers to identify potential synergies and opportunities for shared delivery of the plans. As a result of this collaboration, all PCSPs are delivering at least one of their Community Plan outcomes, for example;

- Causeway Coast & Glens is delivering outcome 4 (of 12), namely; *'The Causeway Coast & Glens area feels safe'*;
- Of the 8 outcomes within the Fermanagh & Omagh Community Plan, the PCSP is leading on outcome 3: *'Our Communities are inclusive, safe, resilient and empowered'*; and
- Derry & Strabane PCSP is delivering on their Community Plan outcome; *Community & Social Community Development – 'We live in a shared, equal and safe community'*.

In relation to external engagement, PCSPs are evidencing both traditional and innovative approaches. All PCSPs are required to hold public meetings with their communities which are aimed at building confidence, trust and knowledge in relation to the role and work of the PCSP. In addition to the public meetings held, PCSP members participated in local inter-agency forums and groups including;

- Ardoyne Interagency group (North Belfast DPCSP);
- Pensioner's Parliaments (members from all PCSPs);
- Community Policing Liaison Committee (Ards & North Down);
- Inner East neighbourhood Partnership (East Belfast DPCSP);
- Drugs and Alcohol Steering Group (Mid & East Antrim).

In reviewing the Annual Reports, it is evident that in some districts, effective engagement remains a challenging area of work particularly around contentious issues such as bonfires, parades and paramilitary activity. PCSPs are therefore at varying levels of maturity in terms of full engagement with 'hard to reach' communities where in some cases their focus has been on 'starting the conversations' rather than implementing full initiatives. It is evident however, that despite some of the barriers, partnerships have worked hard to engage with a wide range of audiences both through their work with community groups and representatives and through participation on key strategic groups and fora.

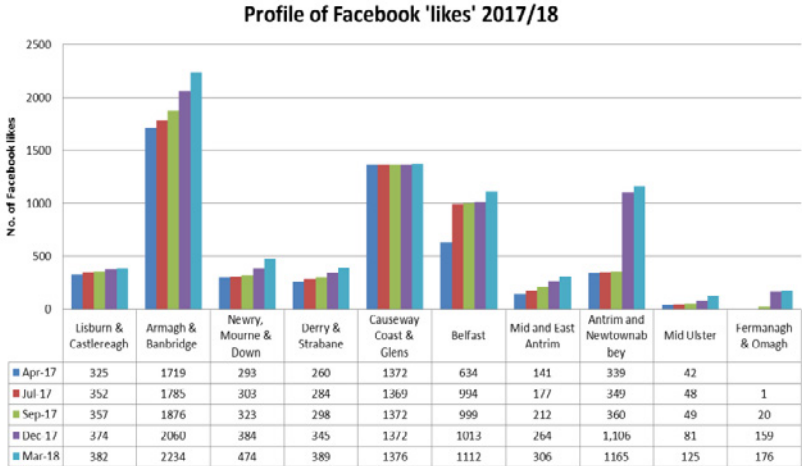
Communication

During the reporting year, PCSPs have been highly active in ensuring implementation of effective communication mechanisms to raise the profile of their role and functions and most importantly, the projects and initiatives funded. Various mediums have been utilised including;

- Press releases;
- Leaflet drops;
- Information stands at events;
- Articles in Council publications;
- Bespoke PCSP monthly magazines
- Articles in InPartnership; and
- Public events and engagements

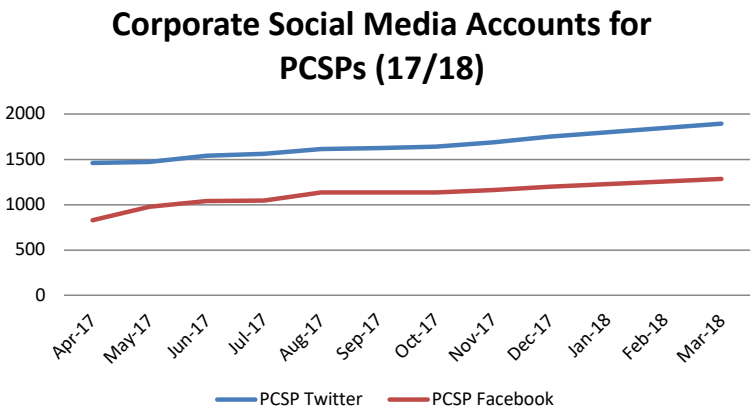
PCSPs continued to embrace and increase the use of social media as a means to gain a greater reach. Figure 1 below highlights an increase of followers indicated by continually increasing number of 'likes' to posts for each PCSP throughout the year.

Figure 1 – PCSP Facebook presence⁶



In addition, the Policing Board host and manage PCSP Facebook and Twitter accounts which also show a continuing increase in followers as highlighted in figure 2 as follows:

Figure 2 – Corporate Social Media presence for PCSP (2017/18)⁷



Whilst Ards & North Down PCSP have not used social media to date, they took the innovative approach of advertising in the local cinema. The “Think before you Buy” anti-drugs advert was shown at local cinema’s in the Borough during the adverts encouraging recreational drug consumers to change their behaviours. They were also informed where to get further information and report drug problems. The programming slots were targeted to appropriate demographics maximising the message amongst young recreational drugs consumers. The adverts were shown for 7 nights in all screens in local cinemas in Ards and Bangor. The cinemas took the decision to continue running the advert post funding due to the positive response received from cinema-goers.

6 PCSP Internal figures 2017/18
 7 PCSP Internal figures 2017/18

5.3 Strategic Priority 2 – to improve community safety by tackling actual and perceived crime and anti-social behaviour

Strategic Priority 2 focuses on the implementation of projects and initiatives to deal with the needs and issues of the local area in relation to community safety with a particular focus on anti-social behaviour. Underpinning this work is the need to work effectively with key partners such as community groups, the voluntary sector, statutory agencies, including designated partners.

The following organisations have been designated as members of the PCSPs:

- PSNI
- Housing Executive
- Youth Justice Agency
- Probation Board for Northern Ireland
- NI Fire & Rescue Service
- Education Authority
- Health and Social Care Board

They provide extensive expertise in community safety and facilitate joined up working to promote effective outcomes for local communities.

The 2017/18 Annual Reports evidence that PCSPs are implementing and facilitating a diverse and significant range of Community Safety focused activity.

Implementation of the OBA approach has further enabled partnerships to focus on the right actions, to improve, in the right areas, to address the right challenges and ultimately to provide the best possible community safety services for local communities. In developing both their Strategic Assessment and Action Plan for 2017/18, PCSPs demonstrated that they have fully examined the underlying causes of community safety issues, e.g. deprivation, poverty, health issues, unemployment and education inequalities as well as social and economic challenges. This enabled them to identify prevention and early intervention approaches when tackling community safety issues in their area.

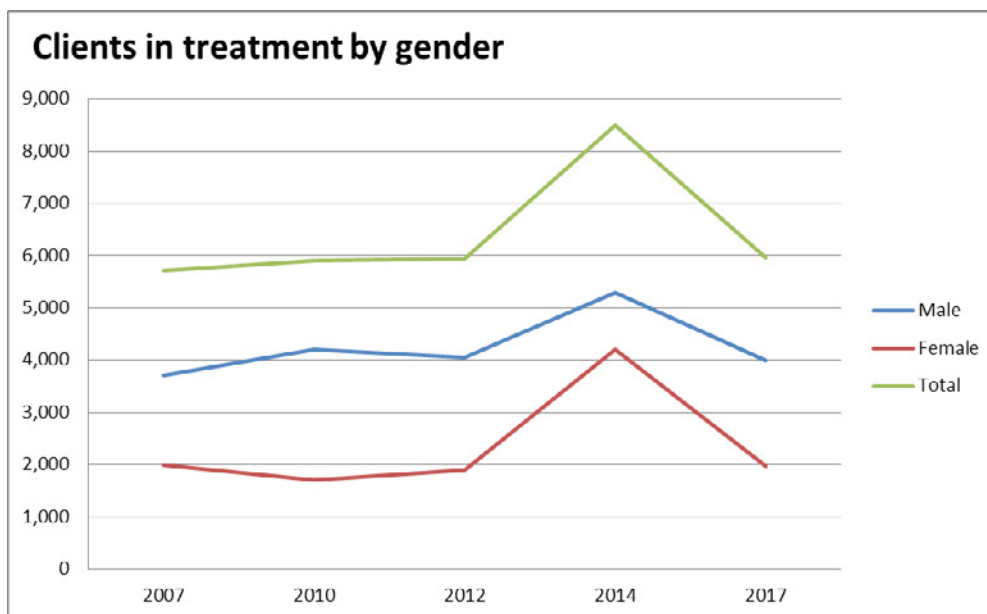
It is also clear that PCSPs have engaged with partner agencies, key stakeholders and the community in collating and analysing existing evidence base information to ensure that proposed interventions are reflective of the needs of the community and do not duplicate or undermine existing strategies or interventions. As a result of this extensive pre-implementation work, PCSPs identified the key thematic areas where their efforts and funding are best targeted. Table 5 details the thematic concentration for each PCSP and highlights the differing issues and demands across the districts.

Table 5 highlights nine common thematic areas where a high number of PCSPs are implementing projects and initiatives. The next section of the report will focus on the achievements in these areas, including best practice examples. In line with OBA, some regional achievements will be provided alongside achievements at a PSCP level. The thematic areas of drugs and alcohol misuse will be reported together as a number of PCSPs tackle both issues under one theme.

Drugs and Alcohol

The misuse of drugs and alcohol has year on year continued to be a serious issue across the region. An indication of this is the number of individuals receiving treatment for either drug or alcohol abuse. Figure 3 below highlights that on 1 March 2017, 5,969 individuals⁹ were receiving treatment for abuse of either drugs or alcohol across Northern Ireland.

Figure 3 – NI Regional Drugs & Alcohol Trends (2007 – 17)⁹



Note: the 2014 spike in numbers has been attributed to significant lottery funding for treatment projects.

At a district level, Table 6 below highlights that in most cases there has been an increase in the number of drug seizures and drug related arrests from 2016/17 to 2017/18.

9 Census of Drugs and Alcohol Treatment Services in Northern Ireland - 1 March 2017 - Department of Health NI

Table 6 – District level drugs seizures/arrests 2016/17 – 2017/18¹⁰

| | Seizure Incidents | | | Arrests | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Change | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Change |
| Belfast City: of which | 1,718 | 2,148 | 430 | 921 | 1,077 | 156 |
| <i>East</i> ¹ | 276 | 312 | 36 | 154 | 159 | 5 |
| <i>North</i> ¹ | 496 | 606 | 110 | 247 | 289 | 42 |
| <i>South</i> ¹ | 650 | 863 | 213 | 361 | 484 | 123 |
| <i>West</i> ¹ | 296 | 367 | 71 | 159 | 145 | -14 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh City | 435 | 574 | 139 | 221 | 231 | 10 |
| Ards & North Down | 371 | 333 | -38 | 123 | 137 | 14 |
| Newry, Mourne & Down | 471 | 566 | 95 | 168 | 184 | 16 |
| Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon | 483 | 624 | 141 | 235 | 234 | -1 |
| Mid Ulster | 263 | 361 | 98 | 97 | 119 | 22 |
| Fermanagh & Omagh | 297 | 312 | 15 | 168 | 182 | 14 |
| Derry City & Strabane | 407 | 606 | 199 | 282 | 392 | 110 |
| Causeway Coast & Glens | 375 | 484 | 109 | 193 | 218 | 25 |
| Mid & East Antrim | 339 | 426 | 87 | 136 | 152 | 16 |
| Antrim & Newtownabbey | 387 | 438 | 51 | 158 | 195 | 37 |
| Northern Ireland | 5,546 | 6,872 | 1,326 | 2,702 | 3,121 | 419 |

1 Belfast City policing district has four local policing teams based in Lisburn Road (South), Tennent Street (North), Strandtown (East) and Woodbourne (West).

The strategic assessments carried out during the preparatory phase for the PCSP action plans highlight a highly diverse range of both the causes and impacts of drugs and alcohol misuse across the districts. This in turn has resulted in a wide range of differing approaches to tackle the problems identified.

Due to this highly diverse range of initiatives and approaches, it is difficult to provide cumulative outcomes using the OBA methodology. This section will therefore provide achievements both at a cumulative (where possible) and at a PCSP level. All of the 10 PCSPs implementing this theme delivered or supported initiatives and projects in the area of awareness raising and education.

How much did they do?

- **253** events held to raise awareness or educate on drugs or alcohol misuse;

How well did they do it?

- **6,042** attended either awareness or education events;

Is anyone better off?

- An average of **77%** of attendees stated that they had increased knowledge in relation to the misuse of drugs and alcohol.

Examples of innovative awareness raising includes joined up delivery of the '*Drug Dealers Don't Care*' campaign which was coordinated by Belfast PCSP and included Causeway Coast & Glens and Antrim & Newtownabbey PCSPs. The campaign ran for a month from 19 February to 19 March 2018 and coincided with the PSNI Operation *Torus*, which was a policing Initiative designed to target street-level drug dealing across Northern Ireland.

How much did they do?

- **3** billboards within the borough (Antrim & Newtownabbey);
- Advertising video in the local cinema (Antrim & Newtownabbey);
- **66** Streetliners over 2 cycles (Causeway Coast & Glens);
- **10** Supersides over 2 cycles (Causeway Coast & Glens);
- Online advertising with **4** press outlets (Causeway Coast & Glens);
- Adwords via selected Northern Ireland websites, for example; Gumtree, Property News and Mumsnet (Causeway Coast & Glens);

How well did they do it?

- **230,000** individuals were reached;
- **124,000** viewed the videos.

It is difficult to determine statistics to quantify the extent of those that are better off. It is anticipated that the impact of this campaign will positively contribute within the communities targeted.

During the reporting year, three PCSPs (Lisburn & Castlereagh, Belfast and Ards & North Down) worked in collaboration with the PSNI and the Public Health Agency to initiate the installation of drugs disposal bins within their districts. The RAPID (Remove all Prescription and Illegal Drugs) initiative is a health and community safety focused project that promotes and facilitates the removal of all types of prescription and illegal drugs from the local community.



By 31 March 2018, **14** disposal bins had been installed across the relevant districts, over **65,000** tablets, of which **90%** were prescription drugs, were disposed of. Whilst the cumulative street value of these is not available, Ards & North Down have reported that the value of drugs disposed of in their one unit is valued at approximately £12,000.

Three further PCSPs have planned to implement the RAPID scheme including Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon who purchased a unit but continues to resolve issues in terms of a satisfactory location, Fermanagh & Omagh and Derry & Strabane.

Similar to the RAPID scheme, Antrim & Newtownabbey PCSP implemented a 'Don't Bin It, Return It' campaign. This initiative required effective collaboration with district police and chemists across the council area. As a result of this initiative, **68** chemists participated with **65%** of them reporting an increase of individuals disposing medication throughout the year.

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE – DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

ARMAGH, BANBRIDGE & CRAIGAVON PCSP

Project Name:

PARTTY (Prevent Alcohol / Drugs Related Risk Taking in Your life) Programme

Project partners:

PSNI and Dunlewey Addiction Services

Funded amount:

£600.00

PARRTY workshops:

- allow offenders the opportunity to assess and address the impact alcohol is having on their lives; and
- provide key steps to reduce or cease alcohol completely, if that is the individual's choice, which will significantly reduce the likelihood of re-offending.

Who is the programme for?

Individuals that have come to the attention of the police as a result of committing a drugs or alcohol offence. By attending and completing the course the offenders will not receive a fine or have to attend court.

1. Age 10-17 who are referred from the PSNI's Youth Division Officer due to committing an offence in which alcohol was a contributing factor.
2. Age 18+ who are referred from the PSNI who have committed an offence in which alcohol was a contributing factor.



How will this help in dealing with alcohol related crime?

This service can be offered in the following ways:

- As part of a Community Resolution.
- As part of pre-charge bail conditions.
- As part of court bail conditions.
- As part of managing repeat offenders.

Voluntarily offered and accepted for all other methods of disposal.

Programme Content:

- 1 x 3 hour workshop.
- Individual confidential assessment.
- Exploration of what a drug is and where alcohol fits into the categories.
- Understanding what alcohol is.
- The physical, psychological and social impact of alcohol misuse and abuse.
- Understanding tolerance / dependence of alcohol.
- Short and long term negative impact.
- Associated risk taking behaviours.
- Creating harm reduction techniques and setting limits / staying safe.
- Option to receive further confidential support if required.

How much did we do?

49 attendees at PARRTY workshops.

How well did we do it?

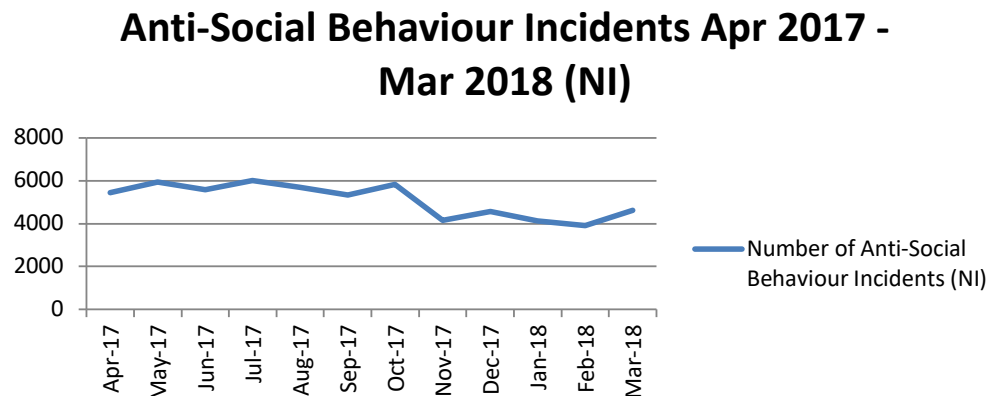
100% found the workshops beneficial.

Is anyone better off?

98% who took part in the workshops said their level of awareness of information, resources or support available in relation to drugs, alcohol and anti-social behaviour has been improved.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Strategic Priority 2 places a firm focus on ensuring that PCSPs are tackling anti-social behaviours across the districts. At a regional level, figure 4 below highlights that incidents of ASB have reduced overall during the reporting year with recognised spikes around Halloween and the summer period. This is also the case in all of the 11 district council areas (Table 7).

Figure 4 – NI ASB incidents 2017/18¹¹Table 7 – ASB incidents by Council District 2017/18¹²

| | Apr-17 | May-17 | Jun-17 | Jul-17 | Aug-17 | Sep-17 | Oct-17 | Nov-17 | Dec-17 | Jan-18 | Feb-17 | Mar-18 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Belfast | 1528 | 1791 | 1710 | 1794 | 1804 | 1759 | 1689 | 1287 | 1396 | 1312 | 1223 | 1453 |
| Lisburn and Castlereagh | 286 | 320 | 278 | 297 | 310 | 262 | 291 | 209 | 231 | 203 | 234 | 250 |
| Ards and North Down | 609 | 546 | 434 | 470 | 466 | 361 | 411 | 303 | 335 | 331 | 359 | 362 |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 414 | 512 | 500 | 551 | 449 | 399 | 520 | 338 | 383 | 334 | 318 | 369 |
| Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon | 573 | 551 | 588 | 657 | 545 | 589 | 646 | 416 | 486 | 399 | 388 | 544 |
| Mid Ulster | 282 | 290 | 283 | 276 | 273 | 292 | 436 | 220 | 244 | 192 | 157 | 218 |
| Fermanagh and Omagh | 214 | 254 | 239 | 255 | 246 | 206 | 260 | 211 | 219 | 200 | 189 | 227 |
| Derry and Strabane | 466 | 469 | 439 | 473 | 447 | 452 | 402 | 356 | 390 | 376 | 376 | 388 |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 380 | 413 | 378 | 477 | 353 | 356 | 376 | 254 | 241 | 216 | 190 | 311 |
| Mid and East Antrim | 334 | 356 | 356 | 356 | 385 | 328 | 418 | 256 | 319 | 277 | 223 | 249 |
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 347 | 439 | 372 | 406 | 403 | 325 | 383 | 317 | 336 | 287 | 252 | 248 |

Whilst all crimes could be regarded as a form of anti-social behaviour, the types of ASB triggers and issues are different across the PCSP districts. In reviewing both the Annual Reports and the quarterly report cards, it is clear that there have been a significant number of interventions implemented during the reporting year. Similar to the drugs and alcohol thematic section, it is difficult to cumulate achievements and impacts at a regional level. However, information provided by PCSPs suggests that over **32,000** individuals have engaged or benefitted from the initiatives/projects implemented under the ASB theme. This does not include stakeholders and agencies.

¹¹ PSNI Statistics for 2017/2018

¹² PSNI Statistics for 2017/2018

Interventions under ASB can be grouped under the following actions:

- Education / awareness raising;
- Diversionary work; and
- Direct interventions/projects including the Community Safety Wardens / Street Pastors Schemes.

Education / awareness raising interventions

All of the PCSPs have recognised that an essential element of preventing or reducing ASB is through early intervention measures. These have not exclusively been implemented for young people but also with parents. The use of plays, dramas and videos which present the causes and most importantly the effects of ASB have continued to be integrated in PCSP Action Plans;

In partnership with DOJ, the Lyric Theatre and Hydebank Wood College, **Mid & East Antrim PCSP** rolled out the play *'Blackout'* to 3 post primary schools across the district with over **1,000** pupils attending. This play involves young people from Hydebank Wood College who have personal experience of the courts service and criminal justice system.

Causeway Coast & Glens PCSP implemented the *'Last Orders'* drama and held follow up workshops with **17** post primary schools. This hard hitting drama and programme of facilitated workshops targeted year 10 pupils and explored the themes of alcohol, anti-social behaviour and the consequences and impact of risk-taking behaviours. A total of **3,000** pupils watched the drama and participated in the follow up workshops. **97%** of pupils and **100%** of teachers felt that the project was worthwhile. **95%** of pupils that took part also felt that it had increased their attitude and also felt better informed and would act differently in the future.

Ards & North Down PCSP implemented the safety programme *Beesafe* to P7 pupils across the district. This programme not only looked at general personal safety but had a focus on the causes and effects of ASB. **27** sessions were implemented with **1,844** pupils attending from 48 schools. As a result, **87.5%** of participants reported that their awareness of ASB had increased and **97.5%** of schools reported an attitudinal change in children regarding safety and life skills.

Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP implemented the *'Where is your child tonight?'* campaign which was aimed at encouraging parents to always know where their children are, what they are doing and who they are with. The campaign shows the image of a young girl slumped on the pavement with a bottle of alcohol in her hand – and parents are asked to think about what could happen next.

The idea behind the campaign was to encourage all parents to talk to their children and empower them to make the right choices about alcohol and to communicate the many risks and potential consequences of drinking, taking drugs and getting involved in anti-social behaviour. As a result, **50%** of the campaign was picked up by the media, **2,068** people became aware of the campaign through social media and **113,605** people were aware of the campaign based on 931,562 people seeing it 8.2 times.

Diversionsary Initiatives

In tackling the causes of ASB, a number of PCSPs used a range of diversionary initiatives and interventions. The *Dreamscheme* project supported by the **Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP** worked with young people in the Breda area along with Moat Park, Dundonald. These areas were identified after close consultation with the PSNI as hotspots for anti-social behaviour particularly during the evenings and weekends. A vital element of the project was the building of relationships between the participants, parents and youth workers to enable a series of programmes of diversionary activities. The relationships established with the parents and the schools provided an excellent opportunity to provide targeted and individual support for young people involved in ASB and drugs / alcohol abuse.

Most districts encounter a spike in ASB around the Halloween period and **Mid Ulster PCSP** took steps to address this by supporting the Halloween Youth Diversion Programme which took place in Draperstown which has had a history of high levels of ASB, criminal damage, burnt out cars, arson and attacks on the Fire Service. The community group undertakes a joint operation with the PSNI at Halloween time. Volunteers from the group and sporting organisations patrol the town during Halloween night and the PSNI undertake vehicle checkpoints and support. The youth diversion scheme is part of this overall scheme with the local youth club providing activities at Halloween time to keep the youth diverted, for example a disco or magic show. Importantly, these were organised and run by the older youth and targeted for younger youth. The overall scheme has been running for 6 years and statistics show that this initiative has 'flat lined' the Halloween incidents, as well as increasing police engagement in a previously hard to reach area.

Ards & North Down PCSP used sport as a diversionary mechanism through the implementation of the *Nomad Cage Football Programme*. This project worked in 8 identified hotspot areas and delivered **30** sessions with over **400** participants. As a result, **70%** reported changes in their attitude towards ASB and increased knowledge of the impact of ASB. **95%** of participants wished to see more sessions in their area.

Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP used a wide blend of approaches to tackling ASB in their district. **14** diversionary programmes were supported including activities with North Lurgan Youth Club and Cuchullian Hurling Club. The programmes also included a graffiti removal scheme in two hotspot areas, an Anger Management Programme with boys, a Positive Influence Programme with girls and a 12 week project with young men. Of the **354** participants, **98.8% (350)** completed the programme. **100%** of these reported their participation as positive / beneficial, **86%** stated that they were less likely to engage in 'risky' behaviour and **95%** of stakeholders reported an improvement in their area. It is evident from the statistics provided in Table 6 that Belfast City District has significantly higher levels of ASB than any other District. Indeed, it is also evident from their reporting that the level of 'hard to reach' young people is also significantly higher.

To address this, **Belfast PCSP and DPCSPs'** main focus was the implementation of diversionary initiatives and projects with an overarching aim of 'starting conversations', building relationships and providing positive interventions for young people to focus on. The *Willowbank* Diversionary project (**West Belfast DPCSP**) used sport as a diversionary mechanism over the August bonfire period. **76** young people participated with **100%** displaying improved attitudes or behaviours. **East Belfast PCSP** supported the *Short Strand Diversionary project* which worked with young people over a 12 week period to improve their self-confidence and awareness of their own needs and community needs. All of the 20 participants demonstrated improved attitudes to others and increased respect and appreciation of their own and other's values and beliefs.

The **South Belfast DPCSP** funded the *Safe over the Summer Programme* which delivered targeted work in and around the anti-social behaviour hotspots of the Lagan Walkway and South West neighbourhood Renewal Area. The *South West Quare Craic Programme* worked with 17 young people to enable them to explore both Irish and Ulster Scots culture and heritage. 94% of participants enjoyed the programme, 88% learnt something and 100% reported that what they learned may change their behaviour in the future.

North Belfast DPCSP's *Enhanced Youth Work Intervention* project established a working group of 10 partner organisations who deliver services to young people in addition to the PSNI, the Education Authority and the Council. Together, **1,189** young people were engaged through detached outreach work and **667** through extended drop in services. **100%** of sample (60) of the young people confirmed that they had got into no or less ASB during the project. Ardoyne Youth Enterprises, New Lodge Youth Club and Street Beat all reported improved outcomes for the young people at risk;

'The project provided safe drop in spaces for young people to access, prevented cars from being stoned and addressed anti-social behaviour. Workers escorted young people safely home; prevented them from entering the criminal justice system. The project also gave some parts of the community respite from persistent anti-social behaviour' – Project Manager – Ardoyne Youth Enterprises.

Direct Interventions

PCSPs used varying mechanisms to implement direct interventions in terms of anti-social behaviour.

Ards & North Down PCSP funded projects through their small grants scheme, including the *YMCA North Down* project which worked with 367 young people through 22 outreach sessions which focused on ASB in the area. The *PSNI – ASB Challenge* project was a focused intervention with post primary school pupils and included 7 school discussions, an outdoor educational day and a 2 day residential. Approximately 700 pupils participated across the project with 100% confirming that they had an increased awareness of the impact of ASB in their local area.

Three PCSPs funded projects directly dealing with graffiti in local communities.

Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon implemented a graffiti removal scheme following complaints from 16 residents across the district. As a result of the scheme, 758 sq. metres of graffiti was removed with 94.5% of the complainants stating that the removal of graffiti had greatly benefitted their area.

Mid & East Antrim also placed a focus on graffiti removal through their Rapid Response Fund. As a result, 27 graffiti incidents were dealt with.



Causeway Coast & Glens also implemented a graffiti removal scheme. On receipt of reports from PCSP members, police, elected representatives, council staff or residents, regarding graffiti, checks are carried out to determine ownership of the property or site and assess if it is the responsibility of a statutory partner or falls under the remit of the PCSP

Scheme criteria. Once this is established, removal is actioned or a referral made to appropriate partner. The scheme saw an appointed contractor respond to over 80% of incidents of graffiti within 48hrs of reporting. The PCSP reports a 2% reduction in ASB activities in the areas affected.

Following the successful implementation of a Community Street Wardens project by **Derry & Strabane PCSP** during 2016/17, the majority of other PCSPs through the sharing of best practice, adopted either a Community Street Warden or Street Pastors project during the reporting year. Such schemes provide direct, on the ground support and interventions relating to anti-social behaviour. Most PCSPs implemented these schemes under a bespoke thematic area. Details of the activities and impact of these schemes follows.

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE – ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

WEST BELFAST DISTRICT POLICING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Project Name:

Dunmurry Village

Project Partners:

- PSNI
- Belfast City Council
- SOS Bus
- Colin Glen Trust
- Saints Youth Centre
- Colin Safer Neighbourhood Project

Funded Amount:

£1,740

Description of project:

West Belfast PSNI Commander convened an interagency meeting on 30 January 2018 to address the ASB concerns about Dunmurry Village area. West Belfast DPCSP Officers put together an intervention programme to address the ASB in and around **Dunmurry Village**. The SOS Bus deployed to help safeguard the young people because of their risk taking behaviours. Belfast City Council Alcohol Enforcement Officers deployed in the area to reduce the amount of alcohol purchased by or for young people and complimented the work of the neighbourhood policing team. Saints Youth Club provided additional drop in and diversionary activities in February and March for 149 young people who were encouraged to attend by volunteers deployed by Colin Safer Neighbourhood Project. This whole project was supported with professional youth work hours from Colin Glenn Trust's youth outreach team who were diverting young people to their programme. There was no DPCSP funding towards this, but it shows the importance of coordinating and including existing work in the co-design process.

How much did we do?

Saints - 149 participants

120 hours of Alcohol Enforcement Officers (AEOs) deployment

5 hours of SOS Bus deployment

How well did we do it?

Colin Safer Neighbourhoods provided a statement that the additional opening hours at Saints Youth Centre resulted in a noticeable improvement in the area.

West Belfast DPCSP felt that the project was very well done (see extract from minutes below);

“Inspector Dan Kelly advised Members that following a coordinated approach adopted to tackle antisocial behaviour in the Dunmurry area, the levels of antisocial behaviour had now notably decreased. The Safer City Coordinator advised Members that the deployment of the SOS Bus in the area had been welcomed by local residents. He also advised Members of the work carried out by the Alcohol Enforcement Officers, Youth Outreach Workers and the Safer Neighbourhood Officers in assisting to tackle antisocial behaviour issues in West Belfast. The Safer City Coordinator informed Members that Belfast City Council would not be putting any resources into West Belfast (Dunmurry) this weekend. He advised Members that a review would be conducted next week to see if resources need to be redeployed into the Dunmurry area.”

Is anyone better off?

Saints - 100% of participants had changed behaviours as a result of the activity

West Belfast DPCSP followed PSNI advice that the joined up Partnership approach had resulted in significant decreases in antisocial behaviour in the area and no further resources were required.

Community Safety Wardens (CSW) / Street Pastor Schemes (SPs)

Nine PCSPs implemented either CSW or SP schemes during 2017/18. Such interventions followed the successful implementation of Derry & Strabane's Community Safety Warden Schemes that have been successfully running for a number of years.

Similar to previous thematic areas, outputs are being captured using different performance measures; therefore the ability to consider any regional performance is limited. However, through the common measures;

- **14,678** 'on street' patrols have been carried out; and
- **18,765** people have been engaged with through 'on street presence'.

Antrim & Newtownabbey PCSP implemented the 'On Street Presence Scheme' which has two elements; qualified youth workers who work in identified areas that have particular issues with ASB with an aim to engage positively with young people and communities to increase community confidence and also Street Pastors who are volunteers that maintain a visible presence at weekends in identified ASB hotspots. This scheme has proven to be very successful with;

- Over **5,500** hours of on street presence provided;
- **10,000** engaged with through on street presence;

As a result;

- **1,555** stated that they have increased knowledge of the impact of ASB as a result of 'on street' engagement; and
- **85%** stated that they were likely to change their behaviour as a result of engagement.

Ards & North Down PCSP funded the *Street Pastors* project through their small grants programme. This ran over a 4 month period in recognised ASB hotspots across the district and as a result;

- **16** patrols were delivered;
- **12** fully trained volunteers conducted the patrols;
- **500** people were engaged with in total; and
- **100%** of those surveyed stated that Street Pastors made a difference in the areas patrolled.

Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP implemented a Community Safety Wardens scheme through their Night-time Economy thematic area. The scheme focused around the pubs and nightclubs in Banbridge and achieved;

- **532** Community Safety Warden patrols;
- CSWs attended **9** residents meetings;
- CSWs assisted with **6** Nightsafe workshops; and
- CSWs assisted with **3** Fresher's fayre events.

Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP implemented the *Lisburn Safe* initiative which provided patrols of Community Safety Volunteers across defined ASB hotspots of Lisburn City. As a result;

- **93** volunteers worked on the initiative;
- **6,215** volunteering hours; which resulted in;
- **73** referrals to PSNI.

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE – COMMUNITY SAFETY WARDENS SCHEME

DERRY & STRABANE PCSP

Project Name:

Community Street Warden Scheme

Project Partners:

- Ulster University
- Derry & Strabane Council
- PSNI
- Northern Ireland Housing Executive
- Department for Communities

Funding Amount:

£50,000

The **Derry & Strabane PCSP** directly manages the Community Safety Warden Scheme. The scheme has three elements which were created to address issues of low level anti-social and nuisance behaviour in the educational precinct, the rural villages and the four neighbourhood renewal areas in Derry.

The three schemes are:

- *The Northland Community Safety Warden Scheme* – this element is focussed primarily on the educational precinct and has been established since 2007. It is funded by the Ulster University and the PCSP with office accommodation provided NIFRS at its Northland Road Fire Station. The scheme employs 4 wardens who work from Sunday to Thursday from 10pm to 5am.
- *The City Community Safety Warden Scheme* – this operates primarily in the Neighbourhood Renewal Areas of Outer North, Outer West, Waterside and Triax. The scheme was established in 2009 and is jointly funded by PSNI, Derry & Strabane District Council, NIHE and the Department for Communities. The scheme employs 6 wardens who work from 12 noon to 5pm Monday to Wednesday and from 5.30pm to 3.00am Thursday to Saturday.
- *The Rural Community Safety Warden Scheme* – operates primarily in the rural villages of Park/Claudy, Eglinton, Newbuildings and Strathfoyle/Maydown and has been established since 2010. The scheme is funded jointly by Derry City and Strabane District Council and the PSNI. The scheme employs 2 wardens who work from 12 noon to 5pm Monday to Wednesday and from 5.30pm to 3.00am Thursday to Sunday.

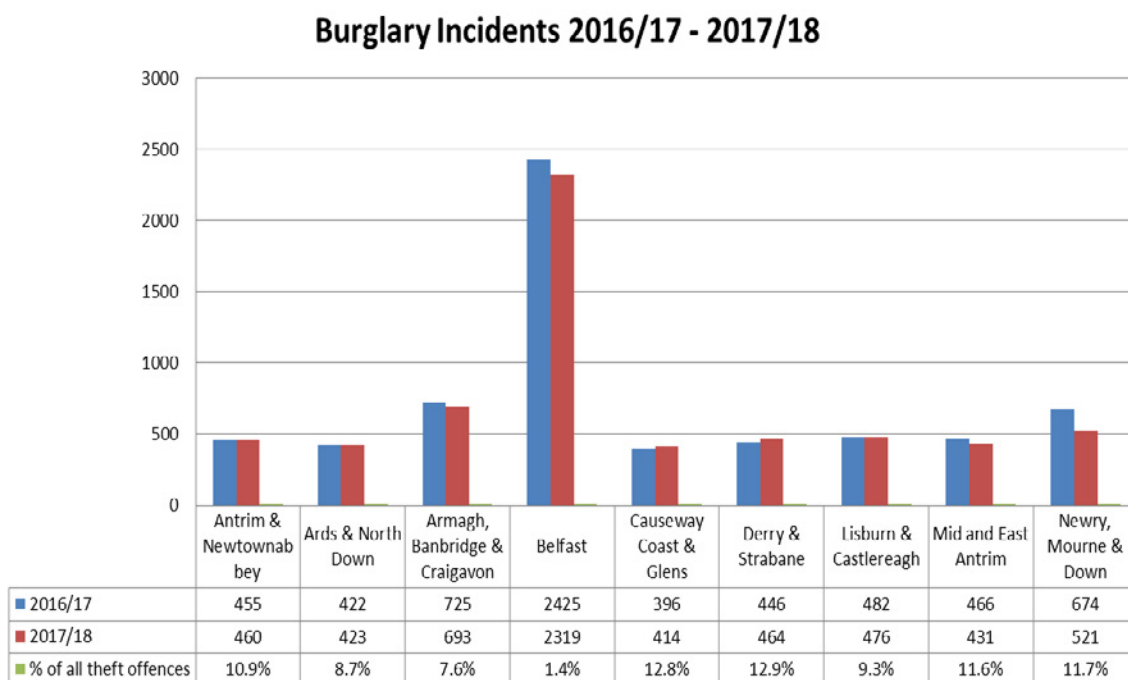
The schemes also have access to three branded vehicles and 2 bicycles for transport and attendance at community safety forums. During the 2017/18 period, the Community Safety wardens scheme dealt with 1,500 referrals, of which 57.3% were from the public, 15.7% from NIHE, 5.9% from the PSNI, 3% from the Housing Associations and 18% from other sources. The Community Safety Wardens also carried out over 14,000 patrols of ASB hotspot areas during the year. 97% of individuals who completed questionnaires in relation to the service stated that they felt safer because of the warden scheme (#133/137).

Of particular note is the high level of engagement carried out by the CSWs through participation on Community Safety Forums and regular engagement with local schools, community groups and elderly residents groups. In addition, all wardens are first aid and defibrillators trained and have completed PACE (Policing and Criminal Evidence) training.

Burglary / Home Safety

Eight PCSPs funded initiatives and interventions relating to home burglaries and safety for home owners. Whilst the statistics in figure 5 do not show significant increases in the number of burglaries in the reporting year, the % of home burglaries against other theft crimes is notable in some cases.

Figure 5 – NI Burglary Incidents 2016/17 – 2017/19¹³



13 PSNI Statistics for 2017/2018

In addition to direct initiatives including the support of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes by PCSPs, there was a high level of awareness raising and educational activities aimed at delivering key messages on crime prevention and in particular home security. In the majority of cases, such events were aimed at vulnerable and older people.

Cumulatively;

- **42** home safety awareness / educational events were implemented by 4 PCSPs;
- **2,790** older people engaged with at these events.

Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP implemented an innovative approach to educating older people by providing training to 40 representatives from older persons groups. The 'Friends against Scam Advisors' training enabled the representatives to provide crime prevention / scam presentations to 51 older persons groups across the district reaching 1,450 older people. As a result, 100% of attendees stated that they were more aware of crime prevention measures as a result of the presentation.

Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP implemented **26** awareness raising sessions on crime prevention and home safety with a total of **440** older people attending. As a result, **102** attendees received home crime prevention equipment with **100%** of attendees reporting satisfaction with the event and information / support provided.

Causeway Coast & Glens PCSP partnered with the Causeway Older Active Strategic team (COAST) to deliver the 'Alive and Well' programme which provided valuable crime prevention support and signposting to services for older people. 4 events took place across the district with a total of **715** attendees in Ballycastle (160), Ballymoney (190), Limavady (170) and Coleraine (195). Overall, 85% of participants found the events valuable and 94% felt that they left with an increased knowledge about victims of crime, how to contact the PSNI and how to prevent crime.

Six PCSPs implemented direct initiatives to older people under Safe Home / Home Security Schemes. Overall across the six districts;

- **1,254** homes were assessed; and
- **1,152** of these were fitted with additional security measures.

It is difficult to fully assess impact at a regional level, however, at a scheme level;

- **100%** of those receiving the service stated that it had a dramatic impact on their lives (Causeway Coast & Glens);
- **80%** of older people felt reassured and less fearful of crime (Mid & East Antrim);
- **81.2%** of older people felt safer in their homes (Derry & Strabane);
- **100%** of recipients of home security assessment said they would change their behaviour as a result of the advice given (Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon);
- **100%** of home owners reported feeling more secure in their homes (Ards & North Down); and
- **100%** of recipients feel safer as a result of engaging with the service (Lisburn & Castlereagh)

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE – BURGLARY PREVENTION / HOME SECURITY

ARDS & NORTH DOWN PCSP

Project Name:

Anti Burglary / Target Hardening – 4 tier Secure Scheme

Project Partners:

PSTNI / Keyhole Surgery Locksmiths

Funding Amount:

£29,931.50

Project Description

Ards & North Down Secure is a 4 tier secure scheme that secures residential homes through providing/fitting target hardening security equipment. The scheme is aimed at vulnerable (including older) people who have been victims of crime, domestic abuse, and ASB and provided support in line with a 4 Tier approach as follows;

- **TIER 1** - Personal attack alarms, timer switches, door wedges, alarms, safe cans, property markers.
- **TIER 2** - 5 lever deadlocks, mortise deadbolts, window locks, door viewers, door chains, secure ring, key safes.
- **TIER 3** - Intercoms, videocams, outdoor lights, dummy cameras, dummy alarms.
- **TIER 4** - House alarm systems, safe rooms, CCTV systems.

How much did we do?

- 153 referrals received.
- No action 15.
- Tier 1 - 28 (completed).
- Tier 2 - 39 (completed).
- Tier 3 - 51 (completed).
- Tier 4 - 12 (completed).
- Evaluation of scheme involving 35 clients and 5 referral agencies.

How well did we do it?

- 100% of 'clients' fitted with security equipment were satisfied with the fitting.
- All clients visited were made aware of additional services and contacts for emergency services where appropriate.

Is anyone better off?

- 100% of 'clients' reported feeling more secure in their homes.



Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch, which was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004, is an initiative which offers communities the opportunity to influence the safety of their neighbourhood and to reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in their area. The scheme is promoted, supported and endorsed at a strategic level by a partnership between the Department of Justice, the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and the Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB). At an operational level, this is done through PSNI District Command Units and Policing and Community Safety Partnerships.

By the end of the reporting year, there were 766 schemes across Northern Ireland contributing to improving community safety. Table 8 highlights how these are located across the PCSP districts:

Table 8 – Neighbourhood Watch Schemes by PCSP (17/18)¹⁴

| PCSP | Number of NW schemes |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Antrim & Newtownabbey | 31 |
| Ards & North Down | 23 |
| Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon | 168 |
| Belfast | 77 |
| Causeway Coast & Glens | 47 |
| Derry & Strabane | 41 |
| Fermanagh & Omagh | 70 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh | 79 |
| Mid & East Antrim | 24 |
| Mid Ulster | 38 |
| Newry, Mourne & Down | 168 |

¹⁴ PCSP Statistics for 2017/2018

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE – NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

Project Name:

Neighbourhood Watch Schemes

Project partners:

Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP, PSNI, Trading Standards, Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council, Ulster Bank

Funded amount:

£500

Project Description

To continue the expansion and relationship building of Neighbourhood Watch schemes across Lisburn and Castlereagh.

How much did they do?

Lisburn & Castlereagh currently have 79 schemes across the council area with approximately 220 Neighbourhood Watch Co-Ordinators covering 6000 homes.

The PCSP met on four occasions with the Neighbourhood Watch Co-Ordinators, whereby they provided valuable information along with other agencies on current and emerging crimes and concerns, covering subjects such as scams, cold calls/ bogus callers, burglaries, road safety and the fear of crime.

How well did we do it?

A total of 13 new schemes were launched during the year. These schemes were initiated either as a result of an increase in crime or the fear of crime within local communities.

Weekly contact is maintained with Neighbourhood Watch Co-Ordinators by various means including Text Alert¹⁵, social media, e- mails and telephone calls to ensure that Co-Ordinators are updated on relevant issues.

Re-accreditation application procedure forms for the role of Neighbourhood Watch Co-Ordinator are submitted yearly to the PCSP and subsequently the PSNI to ensure the integrity of the schemes.

¹⁵ The Text Alert Scheme provides short immediate messages to registered users regarding the prevalence of crime or other incidents in their area. Messages can be sent by the PSNI or PCSP staff. Causeway Coast & Glens and Mid & East Antrim also implemented this scheme during the reporting year.

Is anyone better off?

The growth of Neighbourhood Watch has provided the opportunity for the PCSP to engage with scheme members and encourage the members to communicate with local police officers on issues and concerns from local residents within those neighbourhoods. The PSNI have also provided each scheme with a single point of contact PSNI officer to ensure continuity.

Business / Retail Crime

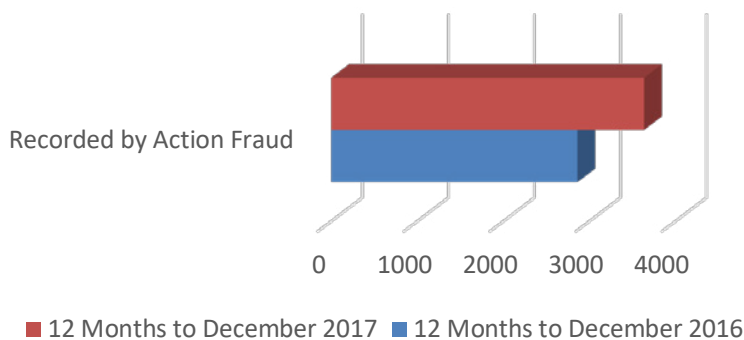
Crime against businesses can be varied and include shoplifting, damage to property, and cybercrime including fraud. At a regional level, the PSNI have reported a slight reduction in shoplifting incidents during 2017/18 in comparison with the previous 12 months as highlighted in the graph below.

Figure 6 – NI Shoplifting/Robbery Incidents 2016 / 17¹⁶



Cyber Crime can have a devastating effect on personal or **business life**. Criminals, using computer technology, may attempt to commit different types of crime, ranging from the theft of personal information, the transfer of financial assets to the seizing of business computer systems for ransom. 47% of all crime is now cyber enabled, 68% of large UK business having identified cyber security breach in the past 12 months (cybersecurity Breaches Survey 2017).

Figure 7 – NI Business Fraud Incidents 2016 / 17¹⁷



16 Data taken from Action Fraud

17 Data taken from Action Fraud

Six PCSPs have taken forward projects this year to address Business/Retail Crime. Three of these, namely **Belfast, Armagh Banbridge & Craigavon and Derry & Strabane**, were delivered through information awareness seminars, educating retailers on business crime (including cyber-crime specific to businesses) and crime prevention measures as a result:

How much did they do?

7 seminars were delivered.

How well did they do it?

145 participants attended.

Is anyone better off?

100% of respondents felt they had improved knowledge on the subject matter.

Fermanagh & Omagh PCSP have a **Business and Rural Crime Working Group** which are active in co-ordinating the work of the PCSP in this area. They have been able to deliver crime prevention to local businesses when required and also offer assistance if they need arises.

Mid & East Antrim PCSP through their Community Safety Wardens have helped **30 businesses** reporting an anecdotal decrease in fear of crime and feelings of safety due to presence of wardens. Town Centre businesses, urban areas and rural villages have all benefited from the service being supplied in addressing low level crime and anti-social behaviour.

Through their Night Time Economy projects, **Mid Ulster PCSP** liaised with a number of local businesses to address crime. A large number of vintners attended an event on Licensing Laws. Talks were given by PSNI, Council and Security Industry Authority (SIA). Also Club Angels are active in the Cookstown area, feedback from vintners and police has shown that there is a need for this scheme. It continues to go from strength to strength and the numbers of nights the Club Angels are out and about are increasing.

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE - BUSINESS CRIME

BELFAST PCSP

Project Name:

Cybercrime Seminars

Project Partners

Lead Partner:

- Belfast City Centre Management.

Other Partners:

- PSNI.
- Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce.
- Federation of Small Businesses.
- Belfast Chamber of Trade and Commerce.
- Belfast One Business Improvement District members.
- Destination Cathedral Quarter Business Improvement District members.
- Central Business District Business Improvement District members.

Funded Amount:

£10,500

Description of Project

Cyber Crime can have a devastating effect on your personal or business life. Criminals, using computer technology, may attempt to commit different types of crime, ranging from the theft of personal information, the transfer of financial assets to the seizing of business computer systems for ransom.

The aim of this project was to support businesses throughout Belfast city centre and the greater Belfast area by providing essential intelligence that will enable businesses to identify areas of risk and drive their cyber security strategy forward. Four seminars were held over one day and covered today's cyber security trends and threats as well as those of the future, equipping delegates with the tools needed to cope in an increasingly complex landscape. Each seminar focused on different sectors of the business community. One seminar focussed on the technology sector while the second seminar had a broader remit for the retail and professional services sectors.

Belfast PCSP commissioned Belfast City Centre Management to deliver learning on Cyber Security, equipping delegates with the tools required to cope in an increasing complex landscape.

How much did we do?

42 participants attended 1 seminar.

How well did we do it?

Additional outcomes initially have been the approaches made during and after the event from businesses that would like to collaborate on future projects and bring more participants. The evaluation forms have indicated the appetite in the business community for relevant best practice from experts in their fields.

Is anyone better off?

- **100%** reported improved knowledge of cybercrime; and
- **100%** reported an increased likelihood of reporting cybercrime incidents to the appropriate organisation.

The businesses that participated in the project are better able to protect the integrity of their data and that of their customers. A topic that was covered in some depth in the seminar was their ability to better protect their families and communities through closing vulnerabilities in their homes and businesses that were vulnerable due to the “Internet of Things” and the lack of adequate firewalls and encryptions.

The participants that left the seminar have gone back and talked to their families and friends about the knowledge they gained on the day and in less than 24 hours we have had approaches from this extended network looking for more knowledge and events to circulate this throughout the wider Belfast Community.

The speakers provided a series of steps businesses and individuals could utilise. An example of this was the time spent on how to get the Cyber Essentials qualifications which would lead on to ISO (International Organisation for Standardisation) accreditation for businesses enhancing Belfast’s reputation as an excellent place to invest.

Road Safety

All PCSPs delivered interventions aimed at reducing the number of road traffic casualties for the province. Table 9 highlights that there has been a consistent decrease in deaths/casualties over a 3 year period, however, it remains a priority for all districts. Table 10 highlights a high number of young (16-34) casualties in terms of 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Table 9 – Road Traffic Casualties by District for 2015/16, 2016/17 & 2017/18¹⁸

| Area | 2015/16 | | | | | 2016/17 | | | | | 2017/18 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Killed | Seriously Injured | Total KSI ¹ | Slightly Injured | Total | Killed | Seriously Injured | Total KSI ¹ | Slightly Injured | Total | Killed | Seriously Injured | Total KSI ¹ | Slightly Injured | Total |
| Belfast City | 5 | 102 | 107 | 2,290 | 2,397 | 3 | 141 | 144 | 2,238 | 2,382 | 3 | 113 | 116 | 2,009 | 2,125 |
| Antrim & Newtownabbey | 5 | 51 | 56 | 711 | 767 | 8 | 49 | 57 | 675 | 732 | 5 | 71 | 76 | 641 | 717 |
| Causeway Coast & Glens | 9 | 66 | 75 | 549 | 624 | 10 | 75 | 85 | 628 | 713 | 3 | 60 | 63 | 593 | 656 |
| Derry City & Strabane | 4 | 33 | 37 | 631 | 668 | 6 | 45 | 51 | 620 | 671 | 5 | 43 | 48 | 557 | 605 |
| Mid & East Antrim | 5 | 57 | 62 | 545 | 607 | 3 | 66 | 69 | 440 | 509 | 6 | 67 | 73 | 521 | 594 |
| North Area Policing | 23 | 207 | 230 | 2,436 | 2,666 | 27 | 235 | 262 | 2,363 | 2,625 | 19 | 241 | 260 | 2,312 | 2,572 |
| Ards & North Down | 5 | 48 | 53 | 655 | 708 | 7 | 61 | 68 | 621 | 689 | 3 | 51 | 54 | 627 | 681 |
| Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon | 9 | 97 | 106 | 763 | 869 | 8 | 89 | 97 | 750 | 847 | 6 | 78 | 84 | 762 | 846 |
| Fermanagh & Omagh | 7 | 42 | 49 | 518 | 567 | 9 | 80 | 89 | 488 | 577 | 7 | 62 | 69 | 438 | 507 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh City | 5 | 75 | 80 | 849 | 929 | 3 | 66 | 69 | 765 | 834 | 7 | 57 | 64 | 761 | 825 |
| Mid Ulster | 10 | 57 | 67 | 610 | 677 | 4 | 63 | 67 | 605 | 672 | 4 | 58 | 62 | 554 | 616 |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 11 | 79 | 90 | 751 | 841 | 4 | 102 | 106 | 825 | 931 | 12 | 90 | 102 | 777 | 879 |
| South Area Policing | 47 | 398 | 445 | 4,146 | 4,591 | 35 | 461 | 496 | 4,054 | 4,550 | 39 | 396 | 435 | 3,919 | 4,354 |
| Northern Ireland Total | 75 | 707 | 782 | 8,872 | 9,654 | 65 | 837 | 902 | 8,655 | 9,557 | 61 | 750 | 811 | 8,240 | 9,051 |

1 Killed or seriously injured

Table 10 – Road Traffic Casualties by severity of injury, gender and age group 2016/17 & 2017/18¹⁹

| | 2016/17 | | | | | 2017/18 | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Killed | Seriously injured | Casualties ¹ | Slightly injured | Total | Killed | Seriously injured | Casualties ¹ | Slightly injured | Total |
| Under 16 | 2 | 83 | 85 | 873 | 958 | 4 | 57 | 61 | 755 | 816 |
| 16 - 24 | 13 | 215 | 228 | 1,738 | 1,966 | 13 | 163 | 176 | 1,638 | 1,814 |
| 25 - 34 | 10 | 115 | 125 | 1,843 | 1,968 | 11 | 122 | 133 | 1,815 | 1,948 |
| 35 - 49 | 11 | 164 | 175 | 2,084 | 2,259 | 11 | 141 | 152 | 1,980 | 2,132 |
| 50 - 64 | 16 | 139 | 155 | 1,357 | 1,512 | 10 | 143 | 153 | 1,333 | 1,486 |
| 65 + | 13 | 121 | 134 | 743 | 877 | 12 | 124 | 136 | 696 | 832 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| Total | 65 | 837 | 902 | 8,655 | 9,557 | 61 | 750 | 811 | 8,240 | 9,051 |

1 Killed or seriously injured

In tackling the issue of road safety, all PCSPs have implemented educational events aimed at reinforcing the dangers of driving. In total, they have implemented;

- **62** road safety events; with
- **10,962** participants.

In considering the impacts of these activities, accumulation of indicators is not possible due to varying indicator descriptions; however the continuing decrease in Road Traffic Collision (RTC) casualties highlighted in Table 9 could be an indication that this work is demonstrating key impacts.

18 Data taken from PSNI Statistics

19 Data taken from PSNI Statistics

In providing educational events, the PCSPs focused on demonstrating the real impacts of road accidents through the use of *crash car simulators* and through the implementation of *Roadsafe Roadshows*.

Crash Car Simulator



The simulator is a modified standard car fitted with a high quality sound system, hydraulics, DVD player and video screens, as well as a smoke and light system. It is designed to allow young drivers to experience the devastating consequences of driving irresponsibly through a simulated car crash.

Implemented as part of the '2 Fast 2 Soon' initiative, four PCSPs used the simulator at road safety events for young drivers and potential drivers. Fermanagh & Omagh and Mid Ulster PCSPs share the use of a simulator and during 2017/18 ran **28** events to **1,293** participants.

Roadsafe Roadshows

The Roadsafe Roadshow is a PSNI initiative which deals with the reality of a road traffic collision: real trauma; real pain; and the real consequences of making the wrong decision behind the wheel of a car.

The roadshow which is aimed at year 13/14 school and college students includes a presentation featuring emergency service professionals and those that have been involved in road accidents with life changing results. Following this, attendees, on exiting the building, are met by the scene of a road traffic accident with an upturned car, casualties (actors) and emergency service personnel.



During the reporting year, **5,230** young people attended a Roadsafe Roadshow across various locations.

Five PCSPs have also used the **Risk Avoidance Danger Awareness Resource (RADAR)** centre in Belfast through their 'Young Drivers Tour'. The Young Drivers Tour is a hard hitting experience, designed to make drivers realise the massive responsibility they have when driving and the impact their choices behind the wheel can have on others.



Focusing on how to keep young people safe whilst on our roads, the Young Driver tour explores and addresses the consequences of poor driving decisions in a powerful and highly interactive way. Having explored the freedom that driving brings, young people will then experience the dangers of distraction driving in a state of the art car simulator.

Young people meet with Barry, a victim of an RTC who has been left with serious and life changing disabilities. Barry tells about how his life has been affected by his crash, from both a medical and personal perspective. The young drivers then briefly experience how a disability impacts on everyday life.

In the legal consequences workshop the students will hear from both police and a number of young offenders currently serving prison sentences at Hydebank for road traffic offences. During this workshop poor driving decisions and how those decisions have changed lives irrevocably are explored.

The students also experience the practical first aid that can be delivered at the scene of a collision. Finally using 'beer goggles' the students will experience the effects of alcohol in a highly memorable and interactive setting.



Kids' Court

In October 2017, Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP became the first PCSP to implement, in partnership with the PSNI, the 'Kids' Court' initiative. First tested in a school in Birmingham, this initiative which requires good collaboration with primary schools, involves the PSNI conducting speed checks outside a school with stopped offenders offered the opportunity to attend a 'Kids' Court' in the school rather than receiving a fine or penalty points. The drivers must then explain to the panel, which is made up of pupils, why they have broken the 30mph speed limit outside their school.

The pupils asked the drivers simple questions such as: where were you speeding? Do you know the speed limit? And do you realise you could have hurt or killed me? The drivers are then sent to watch a video made especially for the project. It is hoped the next time the drivers pass the school they will think carefully about their speed and the children they met that day.

At the first event held in a primary school in Lisburn, driving offenders provided the following feedback in relation to their experience;

"I think it is quite good whenever you walk in, in front of the kids it can be quite brutal, it sort of opens your eyes. It definitely does, if a child had stepped out at that speed I would not have been able to stop"

"You just take penalty points and move on, facing the kids is scary to be honest, that is the worst ever in front of children, that should happen more I think"

"It certainly hits home, I think it is excellent, something like this really makes it hit home, sorry. Really worthwhile doing if it only saves one life"

Antrim & Newtownabbey and Fermanagh & Omagh PCSPs also implemented 'Kids' Court's' following the success of Lisburn and Castlereagh's three events.

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE – ROAD SAFETY

MID & EAST ANTRIM PCSP

Project Name:

Schools Road Safety Initiative

Project partners:

All Primary Schools in Mid & East Antrim Borough Council Area

Funded amount:

Total £13,000

Description of project:

Mid & East Antrim developed a multi-faceted approach to concerns raised by community groups, residents, statutory partners, elected members and in particular Primary schools across the Borough.

This is not one single project but a strategic approach with joined up elements, which all complement each other providing education and awareness.



How much did we do?

Element 1: *Walking Bus Initiative*

The project saw the roll out of the *Walking Bus Initiative* to all primary schools in the Borough with a talk by PSNI Roads Policing Education Officer at the launch of each initiative the first of which happened at Fourtowns Primary School in Ahoghill. PCSP also attended and luminous vests branded with PCSP logo were given to the school children. This is an ongoing project, which continues to be delivered.

As part of this element the schools also carried out a Road Safety Art competition judged by the PSNI and Road Safe NI.

Element 2: *RADAR*

Funding was also provided to the schools to attend the RADAR centre in Belfast.

Element 3: *Road Safe NI Quiz*

Mid & East Antrim PCSP is funding a quiz aimed at P7 pupils and covers both road safety and general knowledge questions. This ensures that important road safety awareness is delivered in an interesting way.

The quiz consists of seven rounds of eight questions plus an extra round on road signs. Prizes are given to first, second, and third places plus everyone involved takes home a road safety certificate. The quiz questions are made available after the heats are completed so that all P7 pupils can take part in the quiz back in their classroom. As an added incentive, the two top teams from each heat will progress to the Northern Ireland Final, which will take place at the NI Fire & Rescue Training Centre, Boucher Road, Belfast. The Quiz is made available to all schools in the council area to complete in own classroom (Estimate 25 schools x 20 pupils = 500 pupils).

Element 4: *Speed Indication Devices*

Mid & East Antrim PCSP have listened to the concerns raised over Road Safety and following a successful pilot scheme in Kells and Connor they will be purchasing 5 Speed Indication Devices (SIDs) to be deployed across the Borough particularly in high risk areas such as rural schools.

Element 5: *Kids' Court*

Mid & East Antrim PCSP are working closely with PSNI Road Policing to deliver a number of Kids' Courts in the schools to address the issue of speeding particularly at pick up and drop off times at schools.

Element 6: Off Road Scrambler Issues

Seventy participants from Ballymena area took part in an event at Ballykeel Youth Club with Police about the law and professional Moto-Cross. Signs were also put up regarding off-road vehicles and a trip for suspected scrambler users to develop engagement with local police and raise knowledge and awareness of off road bikes was included in the project.

How well did we do it?

This is a long-term sustainable project across the Borough. To date approximately 300 P4-P7 pupils have benefitted from the schools projects. PSNI and school feedback and evaluations indicated that the SID devices placed in their community have also proved effective in raising awareness of the speeding issues experienced.

Is anyone better off?

All pupils and communities in the Borough will eventually benefit from the elements of this project.

Domestic / Sexual Violence

Domestic Violence or abuse can be described as threatening, controlling, coercive behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, virtual, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on anyone (irrespective of age, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or any form of disability) by a current or former intimate partner or family member.

Domestic Violence crimes represented 15% of all reported crime during 2017/2018 which is an increase of 1% from the previous year. Table 11 highlights the increases at district level in terms of both domestic abuse incidents and domestic abuse crimes. This could either indicate an actual rise in incidents/crimes or an increase in victims reporting such crimes.

Table 11 - Domestic abuse incidents and crimes by policing district, 2016/17 and 2017/18²⁰

| Council District | Domestic Abuse Incidents | | | Domestic Abuse Crimes | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|
| | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | change | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | change |
| Belfast City: of which | 7,803 | 8,031 | 228 | 3,834 | 3,848 | 14 |
| <i>East</i> | 1,592 | 1,733 | 141 | 840 | 881 | 41 |
| <i>North</i> | 2,988 | 3,178 | 190 | 1,332 | 1,337 | 5 |
| <i>South</i> | 1,177 | 1,160 | -17 | 677 | 632 | -45 |
| <i>West</i> | 2,046 | 1,960 | -86 | 985 | 998 | 13 |
| Lisburn & Castlereagh City | 1,627 | 1,613 | -14 | 779 | 886 | 107 |
| Ards & North Down | 2,349 | 2,215 | -134 | 987 | 966 | -21 |
| Newry, Mourne & Down | 2,142 | 2,268 | 126 | 1,147 | 1,210 | 63 |
| Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon | 2,915 | 2,871 | -44 | 1,568 | 1,652 | 84 |
| Mid Ulster | 1,500 | 1,673 | 173 | 752 | 839 | 87 |
| Fermanagh & Omagh | 1,691 | 1,726 | 35 | 766 | 744 | -22 |
| Derry City & Strabane | 2,783 | 3,080 | 297 | 1,316 | 1,369 | 53 |
| Causeway Coast & Glens | 2,187 | 2,119 | -68 | 959 | 945 | -14 |
| Mid & East Antrim | 2,267 | 2,191 | -76 | 926 | 1,047 | 121 |
| Antrim & Newtownabbey | 1,902 | 2,126 | 224 | 896 | 1,054 | 158 |
| TOTAL | 29,166 | 29,913 | 747 | 13,930 | 14,560 | 630 |

20 Data taken from PSNI Statistics

Ten PCSPs and two DPCSPs funded or supported initiatives under this intervention area. These ranged from direct support to educational or awareness raising activities.

Four PCSPs, namely; **Mid & East Antrim, Lisburn & Castlereagh, Causeway Coast & Glens** and **Antrim & Newtownabbey** partly or fully funded a Domestic Abuse worker within their district. Each of the workers is from Women's Aid with a remit to work with the PSNI as part of their domestic violence response teams with the Domestic Abuse worker in Lisburn actually based within the PSNI station. As a result of this intervention, a total of 744 women have been assisted with approximately 25% assisted through court proceedings.



Five PCSPs implemented or supported the 'Safe Place' or 'Safe Churches' initiative. Safe Place is an initiative which provides support in a range of settings for people requiring information on domestic violence. Notably, all PSNI stations have been designated as Safe Places.

There are a number of options for those wishing to support the Safe Place initiative. These include providing training sessions to organisations;

- **Mid & East Antrim PCSP** supported 20 sessions, delivered by ONUS, a social enterprise established by Women's Aid NI to a diverse range of organisations which resulted in a steady increase in the number of referrals to a range of support agencies;
- **Antrim & Newtownabbey PCSP** delivered 119 domestic violence awareness raising activities with 273 participants using the 'Domestic Violence Training and Education Programme' delivered by ONUS. As a result, 51 new referrals were received with 32 accepting support and continue to engage or were exited from the service with a successful outcome;
- **Ards & North Down PCSP** held two Safe Place Awareness raising sessions which were attended by local businesses, churches and primary schools;
- **Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP** undertook to becoming a Safe Place Council by delivering 3 Safe Place training sessions to council staff and registering all Leisure and Community facilities as part of the Safe Place Scheme. In addition, Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon also implemented the 'Safe Churches' initiative which was developed by Onus to empower churches to recognise and respond to Domestic Violence and Abuse both within the church and wider community context. Sixteen participants from the Church of Ireland and Catholic Cathedral congregations participated.

- **North & East Belfast DPCSPs** engaged with a total of 13 churches to provide support through Onus for the Safe Churches registration. In North Belfast, 5 of the accredited Safe Churches are progressing towards the Safe Church Domestic Violence Champions award which is the highest level of the Safe Church Pathway and represents a real opportunity for churches to be involved, via a lead DV Champion.

Awareness raising and preventative education activities have also been key PCSP interventions;

- **Mid Ulster PCSP** delivered the Positive Relationships Programme in partnership with Women's Aid and PSNI Case Officers. This programme increases the understanding of what a healthy relationship looks like, what domestic abuse looks like, how to identify the early signs of an abusive relationship and how to identify support services. The programme was delivered to 1,300 years 10-16 students across the district. In addition, Mid Ulster also ran the 'Behind Closed Doors' campaign over Christmas through the use of a Domestic Violence bus and adshel advertising. This campaign was targeted at both male and female victims and signposted them to the Domestic and Sexual Violence Helpline.
- **Mid & East Antrim PCSP** funded the Rowan Centre to deliver a 'Supporting Victims with Vulnerabilities Post-Sexual Assaults' Conference. 99 delegates with 11 agencies and 3 lived experience stories took part to consider how children and adults who have vulnerabilities are supported post-sexual assault. Participants heard from individuals directly impacted by sexual crime, as well as from the professionals who offer and provide support services. The conference led to a number of referrals to support services.
- **Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP** partnered with the Southern Health and Social Services Trust to deliver a Domestic and Sexual Violence Mental Health conference for practitioners. Attended by 250 delegates, the purpose of the conference was to enable professionals to better understand and support victims of abuse.
- **Belfast PCSP** funded a Masterclass in Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment and Honour Based Violence in March 2018 which was attended by 56 practitioners.

Fermanagh & Omagh PCSP provided £6,500 of funding to the Aisling Centre to deliver a Domestic and Sexual Violence Counselling Pilot Programme for perpetrators and victims of domestic and sexual violence in the Fermanagh & Omagh District Council area. 202 sessions were delivered with 22 participants availing of the service. This resulted in 26 referrals for support with 95.5% of 'clients' stating that they felt more positive about the future because of the service.

Mid & East Antrim PCSP provided direct and practical support to victims and potential victims of domestic violence through the distribution of 200 Domestic Violence Crime Prevention Packs which included alarms, locks, door braces and other items to help vulnerable people or prevent domestic violence. **Mid Ulster PCSP** also funded 26 security installations through their 'High Risk Domestic Violence Security Programme.

Belfast PCSP launched a Domestic Violence App in November 2017. This App provides details of support services available to potential and actual victims and had 279 downloads by April 2018.

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE – DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

FERMANAGH & OMAGH PCSP

Project Name:

Peer Student Forum

Project partners:

Western Domestic and Sexual Violence Partnership

Funded amount:

£4,500

Description of project:

Raising awareness of sexual and domestic violence is a key activity for the PCSP. While PSNI statistics show increased reporting agencies such as Fermanagh Women's Aid and Omagh Women's Aid purport that under reporting particularly in rural areas remains an issue. To seek to address this, the PCSP, working in collaboration with the Western Domestic and Sexual Violence Partnership, delivered a series of awareness raising events in a range of venues such as Omagh Hospital and Erneside Shopping Centre across the district. The events provided information on recognising the signs and behaviours of abuse, information on local support services and the barriers to seeking support. Events held at South West College – Enniskillen and Omagh campuses revealed a general lack of awareness amongst the student population and a willingness amongst students and staff to address this through a grass roots bottom up approach.



Working with facilitators from NEXUS a Peer Student Forum was established in both Enniskillen and Omagh campuses. The Forum developed key messages to create greater awareness of domestic and sexual violence and designed appropriate merchandise for publicity campaigns in the college and the wider area.

Enniskillen Student Forum decided on the message *if your partner is violent don't stay silent* to be printed on beer mats for distribution in local bars and restaurants.



The Omagh Student Forum decided on torches with the message #nomeansno!

This work with South West College has laid the foundations for future initiatives for the PCSP working collaboratively with the Western Domestic and Sexual Violence Partnership to deliver appropriate interventions around domestic and sexual violence in the College.

How well did we do it?

- All 27 students reported their experience to be positive and beneficial. Engaging with the students identified other interventions such as piloting domestic and sexual violence awareness training for health and beauty students who due to the nature of their work are at the front line of disclosures. This will be delivered in September 2018 and should it prove beneficial it may be included in the curriculum.

Is anyone better off?

- All 27 reported that they are much more aware of domestic and sexual violence and of the services offered by NEXUS, MAN and Women's Aid.
- They also reported that they are more confident to approach a friend if they suspected that they are in an abusive relationship and provide information on appropriate supports available.

5.4 Strategic Priority 3 – to support community confidence in policing

Strategic Priority 3 aims to improve confidence in policing through;

- the monitoring of police performance at Policing Committees, ensuring policing reflects priorities within communities and that they are meeting objectives set out in the Northern Ireland Policing Plan and Local Policing Plans;
- supporting engagement between PSNI and local communities, with an importance on targeting children, young people, at risk and disadvantage communities; and
- building confidence in the rule of law by embedding a culture of lawfulness.

The annual omnibus survey can provide us with some information, at a regional level, that PCSPs use as an indicator for Strategic Priority 3.

Omnibus Survey April 2017

The following tables are extracted from Public Perceptions of the Police, PCSPs, and the Northern Ireland Policing Board which was published on 30th of September 2017. (April 2017 Omnibus Review)

- In April 2017, almost three quarters (74%) of respondents indicated that the police were doing a very/fairly good job in their area, a statistically significant increase from the April 2016 figure (68%), with around three quarters of respondents (78%) indicating that the PSNI was doing a very/fairly good job in Northern Ireland as a whole, a small increase on April 2016 (75%).

| Table 1: Performance of local police | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|
| Rating | Percentage of respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014 (January) | | | 2015 (January) | | | 2016 (April) | | | 2017 (April) | | |
| | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All |
| Very/fairly good | 65 | 69 | 68 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 64 | 73 | 68 | 73 | 76 | 74 |
| Neither good nor poor | 24 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 15 |
| Very/fairly poor | 9 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Don't know/refusal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

- A large majority (90%) of respondents indicated either, a lot/some confidence in the PSNI's ability to provide an ordinary day-to-day service for all the people of Northern Ireland, a similar figure to April 2016 (88%).

Table 2: Performance of PSNI in Northern Ireland as a whole

| Rating | Percentage of respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|
| | 2014 (January) | | | 2015 (January) | | | 2016 (April) | | | 2017 (April) | | |
| | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All |
| Very/fairly good | 70 | 73 | 71 | 67 | 73 | 72 | 68 | 81 | 75 | 76 | 84 | 78 |
| Neither good nor poor | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 14 |
| Very/fairly poor | 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| Don't know/refusal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Table 4: Confidence in the police's ability to provide an ordinary day to day policing service for all the people of Northern Ireland

| Rating | Percentage of respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|
| | 2014 (January) | | | 2015 (January) | | | 2016 (April) | | | 2017 (April) | | |
| | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All |
| Total confidence | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 16 |
| A lot of confidence | 34 | 42 | 39 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 45 | 42 |
| Some confidence | 46 | 36 | 40 | 43 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 27 | 32 |
| Total/A lot of/Some | 89 | 88 | 89 | 84 | 82 | 84 | 84 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 93 | 90 |
| Little confidence | 7 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| No confidence at all | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Little/No confidence | 10 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 10 |
| Don't know/refusal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

- In April 2017, 93% of respondents indicated that they felt very/fairly safe in their local community, a similar figure to April 2016 (91%). Analysis by religion revealed a statistically significant increase for Protestant respondents indicating that they felt 'Very safe' in their local community, from 42% in April 2016 to 53% in April 2017

Table 7: How safe do you feel in your local community?

| Rating | Percentage of respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|
| | 2014 (January) | | | 2015 (January) | | | 2016 (April) | | | 2017 (April) | | |
| | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All | C | P | All |
| Very safe | 39 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 53 | 49 |
| Fairly safe | 53 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 48 | 49 | 46 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 42 | 44 |
| Very/fairly safe | 92 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 95 | 93 |
| Neither safe nor unsafe | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Fairly unsafe | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Very unsafe | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Fairly/very unsafe | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Don't know/refusal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

5.4.1 Policing Committees

Throughout 2017/18 PCSPs continued to monitor local police performances through policing committees. In total there were 61 private policing committees held, across all districts, and 68 public policing committees. PCSPs monitor performance against 5 measures within the Northern Ireland Policing Plan. They are:

- Measure 1.1.3** Increase confidence in policing in areas where it was identified as being lower through initiatives in collaboration with local communities, partner agencies and PCSPs;
- Measure 1.1.4** Increase young people's confidence in policing in areas where it was identified as being lower through initiatives carried out in collaboration with local communities, partner agencies and PCSPs;
- Measure 2.1.1** Improve service to the most vulnerable across PSNI policing districts through the implementation of support hubs in collaboration with PCSPs and other partners;
- Measure 2.1.4** Demonstrate an effective contribution in addressing anti-social behaviour particularly in areas of high deprivation and hot spot areas in collaboration with PCSPs and relevant others within the community; and
- Measure 3.3.2** Demonstrate an effective contribution to the elimination of Paramilitarism in Northern Ireland in collaboration with partner agencies, local communities and PCSPs through co-design of programmes and interventions.

In addition to monitoring this information, PCSPs worked in collaboration with PSNI and other agencies to help address these targets.

Measure 1.1.3 Increase confidence in policing in areas where it was identified as being lower through initiatives in collaboration with local communities, partner agencies and PCSPs.

Three PCSPs provided an update in relation to work to support this measure during the reporting year; namely Fermanagh & Omagh, Derry & Strabane and South Belfast DPCSP.

In seeking to address those areas with lower community confidence in policing, **Fermanagh & Omagh PCSP** worked with the neighbourhood policing teams to proactively promote and increase Neighbourhood Watch schemes. This entailed extensive community engagement often over several months with the potential to build trust and confidence in policing by increasing the confidence of community individuals to take a stand in their own community. Alongside this, the PSNI and PCSP were proactive in attending community events such as community coffee mornings, fun runs and school activities.

Derry & Strabane District teams have fully utilised a partnership approach to tackle issues around police confidence in areas where traditionally the PSNI could not enter. In particular, police have worked closely with the community engaging directly with the Outer North Community Safety Team on key issues such as ASB, August bonfires and fireworks. The PSNI have also worked closely with the Off the Street Youth Team in Galliagh and the Shantallow Youth Group on referrals and the use of Community Restorative Notices (CRNs).

CASE lessons were delivered regularly to schools across the District, helping to educate / build relationships between police officers and the local community. There has also been effective partnership working between the police and Community Safety Wardens to provide a visible presence in areas identified as having issues around vulnerable persons, ASB or petty crime.

South Belfast DPCSP neighbourhood teams worked with specific groups identified by the DPCSP as having lower confidence in the police. These included the Transgender Centre, Roma Romanian Community, newcomer members of the Islamic community and the Simon Community Hostel.

The PSNI initiated contact with the Trans Resource Centre in Belfast after receiving reports of negative reaction to the PSNI recruitment campaign in 2017 which they felt excluded the LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer) community. A series of presentations and talks are planned for trans youth and family support networks. In addition, a *Pizza and Peeler Night* also took place in January 2018.

The PSNI engaged with the Northern Ireland Muslim Family Association (NIMFA) and provided presentations to asylum seekers in Sandy Row on personal safety, expectations from the PSNI and the importance of reporting hate crime.

Measure 1.1.4 Increase young people’s confidence in policing in areas where it was identified as being lower through initiatives carried out in collaboration with local communities, partner agencies and PCSPs

During 2017/18, PCSPs continued to implement interventions and initiatives to support community confidence in policing through both targeted engagement events across districts and integrated PSNI engagement in delivering projects where possible. Upwards of **190** engagement events and **105** focused forums, took place regionally, with over **12,228** people attending or participating. Initiatives, targeting young people, ranged across all PCSPs. Several hosted “coffee with the cops” and “pizza with the peelers”.

Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP partnered PSNI and other agencies to promote and form a new Youth Council. Over **440** young people engaged and 24 young people recruited to the Youth Council. The Youth Council will provide young people with the opportunity to become involved and engage in local areas of interest.



Ards & North Down delivered a number of youth initiatives with PSNI through their small grants scheme. Whilst this activity was reported under SP2, it is an initiative aimed at increasing confidence in policing, 4 of these initiatives were aimed at younger people:

- Blinded by Love – 4 performances in 4 schools; delivered to over 1000 key stage 3/4 pupils
- ASB Challenge – 7 school discussion; 1 outdoor educational day; 2 day residential; over 700 pupils
- Fishing Initiative – 5 sessions; over 120 young people participated
- Trampolining – 7 sessions; 96 young people participated

Causeway Coast & Glens PCSP and PSNI focused work on young people that are regarded as hard to reach within the district. In particular, the PSNI worked with the Assessment Intervention Moving On (AIMS) project to foster relationships with communities in Ballymoney where relationships with the PSNI have been fractured.

In addition, work is ongoing to build relationships with children in children's homes in the District to better understand their needs and the issues they face. An independent member of the Policing Committee who is also a leading and respected community represented reported;

"If you compare how far PSNI have come with PUL communities compared to two years ago, the relationship is much better."

An elected member of the Policing Committee commented that the Causeway Coast & Glens anti-social behaviour forum was a good example of increasing young people's confidence in policing in areas where it was identified as being lower.

Measure 2.1.1 Improve service to the most vulnerable across PSNI policing districts through the implementation of support hubs in collaboration with PCSPs and other partners;

Support Hubs, also known as Concern Hubs, were operational in 4 PCSP areas during 2017/18, namely Derry & Strabane, Antrim & Newtownabbey, Mid & East Antrim and Causeway Coast & Glens. Support Hubs bring key professionals together as a cross agency group, to share information and make decisions to improve a person's situation. It is an early intervention for those most vulnerable. PCSPs facilitated over 27 meetings of the Support Hubs, collectively dealing with over 127 referrals.

Derry & Strabane PSNI extrapolate that there are 137 fewer missing person reports per annum because of the Support Hub. They estimate that

£4,500 of resources is required to deal with every missing person report. Therefore the Support Hub has resulted in savings of £616,500/annum (137 missing persons reports x £4,500 per report). Whilst this is a financial cost, it is recognised that the human cost of removing this vulnerability is of more importance.



Case Study 1

“Male, mid 30s, repeat victim of Anti-Social Behaviour and Hate Crime with additional vulnerabilities including self-harm and alcoholism.

Referred to Concern Hub – now engaged with Mental Health Support Services and Community Safety Wardens. Referrals made to other agencies for assistance, repair work to house carried out and local schools carrying out an anti-ASB initiative.

Prior to involvement in Concern Hub – 16 calls in 2016

Since referral – 1 call received”

Case Study 2

“Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHSCCT) mental health services, PSNI and a number of other community partners were individually very concerned for the welfare of a very vulnerable individual sleeping rough in dangerous conditions. Multiple agencies and community organisations attempted to intervene and help the individual in their own capacity.

Individually each organisation was unable to sufficiently help the individual, who refused assistance or intervention. Through the relationships and information sharing facilitation of the Derry City & Strabane District Council Support Hub; Police and WHSCCT (mental health services and later A&E) were able to share information such as reports, professional observations, concerns etc. and collectively and accurately build a clear case to identify that there was sufficient grounds for the application of the mental health order. The result was that local neighbourhood officers had sufficient grounds to apply their powers under the mental health order to detain and bring to a place of safety for assessment – allowing for mental health services to briefly detain this vulnerable individual for treatment. If each agency acted independently, this intervention could not have happened!

This individual received a brief period of intensive support and after a few days of treatment and care, now has accommodation and is receiving ongoing treatment and support in the community. This individual has also consented to ongoing support through the Support Hub.”

Case Study 3

“The Police Service for Northern Ireland gained consent from Mary to be brought to the Support Hub. Regular contact was made with Mary and the assigned Police Officer asked what support she felt would help her, Mary felt very strongly about was not getting transgender support. She described how she wanted to turn her life around and reconnect with family.

The Support Hub linked Mary with Network Personnel, who have arranged family days out so she can spend quality time with them, in the hope of building positive relationships. Network Personnel have also started building a CV and Mary has completed training courses in cooking which has appeared to build her self-confidence as well as building some structure and fulfilment into her day.

The Support Hub also observed Mary had no teeth and her mouth was very painful, because of numerous assaults. An appointment was arranged at the end of the day when the dentist’s office was not too busy. A support worker from Network Personnel attended the appointment with Mary and supported her through the procedure.

Because Mary allowed her information to be shared, Mary was able to obtain more intensive addiction support through Addiction Services and Counselling via ZEST. The Hub members linked in with her Doctor to ensure that she was getting the correct medication to safely withdraw from alcohol and getting the appropriate mental health support, referrals were also made to mental health services. A referral to Triangle Housing has helped Mary obtain maximum points to be allocated new premises when one becomes available, as her home is often used by drinkers.

The future plans from the Support Hub is that once ZEST counselling finishes in 8 weeks Mary will move to another councillor which will continue for 3-6months. A link will also be made to The Rainbow Project (LGBTQ support group) if Mary feels more open to this after counselling. Mary has not been taking any drugs and alcohol consumption has reduced significantly, to now 2 weeks abstinence. There has been no self-harm or threats of self-harm.”

Since its inception in July 2017, the **Antrim & Newtownabbey** Support Hub has received 60 referrals with 48 of these deemed appropriate for the Hub. Due to the collaborative working between the agencies involved, 24 service users have been removed from the Hub, 19 of these were removed following agreement by the partners as they had either been directed to an appropriate care/treatment/support service or were no longer deemed vulnerable and in need of assistance. Despite the Hub being early in inception, very positive results and feedback are already being reported;

- PSNI – *“PSNI have seen a 58% reduction in calls for service from service users in the Hub, these calls include concern for safety, high risk and substance / alcohol misuse. The reduction highlights the need for collaborative working and signposting persons to more appropriate services that in turn reduce their vulnerability”*
- Northern Ireland Ambulance Service (NIAS) – *“Through collaborative working in the Hub, NIAS have been able to connect with key partners on behalf of clients and work together to establish a care pathway which provides tailored support for vulnerable individuals”*
- Support Hub Service User – *“You did more in one visit organising stuff than anyone did in a year of visits”*
- Support Hub Service User Relative – *“Thank you for helping me get the right help for my husband. I didn’t know who else to turn to.”*

Support Hubs have proven how a collaborative approach can produce successful outcomes which cannot necessarily be achieved through one agency.

Measure 2.1.4 Demonstrate an effective contribution in addressing anti-social behaviour particularly in areas of high deprivation and hot spot areas in collaboration with PCSPs and relevant others within the community

Mid Ulster PCSP implemented a Youth Engagement Programme, jointly delivered by the PCSP, PSNI, Youth Justice Agency and Education Authority Youth Service. The programme was piloted in Dungannon to 14 young people aged 13-17 years who had come to the attention of these agencies for ASB and low level crime. A five week programme was delivered which included alcohol awareness, cyber safety, road safety, *Guns and Knives Ruin Lives* module and a residential. Extremely positive feedback was received from the participants, parents and the agencies including positive behavioural changes and engagement with the PSNI. Additionally they held an Anti-Social Driving / Drink Driving event with 30 participants, mostly young drivers. Following the event, 91% reported their attitude towards policing had changed for the better.

Belfast PCSP and four DPSCPs funded "Policing Committee Grants". In 2017/18 community groups delivered 43 policing and community safety grants to improve confidence in policing and to prevent, reduce or address antisocial behaviour.

- **Dreamscheme NI** delivered *Be More*, Belvoir/Milltown. This project aimed to reduce anti-social behaviour, prevent crime, and help young people reach their potential, while helping elderly residents feel safer. The project was aimed at 30 young people aged 13-18 in the Milltown and Belvoir area and provided diversionary activities, educational workshops and positive trips.
- **Friends of Mullen Mews** - Led a project with 14 participants, 5 from St. Vincent's Primary and 9 older residents from Mullan Mews. This intergenerational project considered dementia awareness, a visit to the NIFRS, PSNI session with the dog squad and TSG, PSNI session about cyber bullying and an end of project session with St. John's Ambulance, a graphic artist and a drum workshop. 80% of the children and 100% of the older people reported an appetite to work with PSNI in future projects.
- **Short Strand - Summer Diversion Project** worked with children, residents and 29 young people on 1 July. On 12 July, they 250 children and residents as well as 31 young women and 16 older women were engaged in the programme. There were no incidents at the Short Strand interface on these days and 20% of Short Strand Community Forum reported an appetite to work with PSNI on future events.

- **Colin Primary Road Safety Project** – this police led project engaged with a number of primary schools in the Colin area of West Belfast and provided a poster competition, which allowed local police to engage with primary age pupils to promote road safety. The project also involved trips for 38 pupils to the RADAR centre so that they could participate in scenario based learning to increase the impact of the engagement.
- **Alexandra Presbyterian Church** delivered the *Body Builders* project in August with 45 children attended by PSNI officers. The group confirms that the interfaces in and around the area were quiet throughout the summer and Grove and Alexandra Parks showed low levels of anti-social behaviour.

Awareness Raising

In addition to the initiatives and events detailed above. PCSPs have funded a number of awareness raising campaigns. A number of these were rolled out regionally across all 11 PCSP areas.

Text Alert Schemes

Text alert is a free service to anyone over the age of 18. It allows information to be shared quickly and may prevent people becoming a victim of a crime. This initiative which is provided by the PSNI provides community safety alerts to those that register, for example, where there may be an increase in a particular type of crime in an area such as burglaries or rural thefts. In addition, some PCSPs also use the scheme to advise communities of local policing events. By the end of the reporting year, 9 of the 11 PCSPs were implementing a Text Alert Scheme with just over 10,000 subscribers.



- Mid Ulster PCSP sent 31,441 text alert messages during 2017/18; Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon surveyed 173 of their Text Alert Users – 98% respondents felt Text Alert increased their engagement with police and the PCSP.

One Punch Can Kill

This campaign is to raise awareness about mindless violence and how One Punch Can Kill. Aiming to educate people about the dangers of losing control of their temper and that a moments madness will ruin more than one life. One Punch can have a devastating impact on the victim and their family whilst the offender will likely face a murder or manslaughter charge and have a criminal record for the rest of their life.



101

This campaign aimed to educate people and to help them understand that the 101 service is an easy way to report a crime that does not require an automatic police response. The PSNI launched the 101 service in 2014 and have been working across PCSP areas to remind the public how easy it is to get in touch.



Measure 3.3.2 Demonstrate an effective contribution to the elimination of Paramilitarism in Northern Ireland in collaboration with partner agencies, local communities and PCSPs through co-design of programmes and interventions.

Whilst reporting in this area has been limited, there have been some effective interventions by the PSNI in partnership with PCSPs to implement initiatives that focus on deterring individuals and particularly young people from engaging in or supporting paramilitary activity. It is recognised that tackling Paramilitarism requires varying approaches, particularly in contentious areas.

North Belfast PSNI in collaboration with the DPCSP focused on activities that could contribute to preventing young people being drawn into the influence of Paramilitarism. Many of these initiatives were delivered by community and voluntary organisations with PSNI playing a key role. Specifically, Castle neighbourhood officers working with the Dean Clarke Foundation ran a number of engagements over the summer period targeting antisocial behaviour in local parks and areas around Tigers Bay and Mountcollyer, which is perceived as a high risk area in relation to paramilitary activity and local poor infrastructure.

As a result of local officers and the community working together, Castle neighbourhood officers were able to secure funding from a private Housing Association to provide a targeted programme to a core group involved in antisocial behaviour. A local community worker has recruited and trained 3 youth workers who engage with youths at street level.

Notably, members of the **North Belfast DPCSP** recognise the difficulty for local people to challenge paramilitary activity given the threat and risks inherent in doing so and fully support the need for cautious but effective intervention by the PSNI and PCSP.

West Belfast PSNI in collaboration with the DPCSP focused on initiatives and interventions aimed at tackling drug dealing/usage which frequently has paramilitary links. During September 2017 the PSNI ran an Operation Torus campaign to target street level drug dealing. During that time 12 premises, 36 vehicles and 235 people were searched under the Misuse of Drugs Act. 67 seizures were made worth approximately £37,200 and 30 arrests were made. Through the DPCSP, the PSNI have installed RAPID drug bins in areas where there is a prevalence of misuse of both prescription and non-prescription drugs.

Causeway Coast & Glens PSNI reported initiatives and interventions at the grass roots level by working with local organisations to counter the paramilitary narrative that has been put forward in some areas as an alternative to policing. In addition, local police have attended community groups meetings across the district to seek solutions to issues around ASB, bonfires and speeding.

Ards & North Down PSNI collaborated with the PCSP drugs sub group to bring a best practice video from Dublin to the district. The video seeks to educate the community to think before they buy as they would be supporting organised crime gangs and paramilitary activity. The PSNI also organised a field trip for the PCSP members to meet community leaders in Dublin to share best practice. As a result, this work was picked up by the PSNI Organised Crime Branch and was launched throughout Northern Ireland.

Derry & Strabane PSNI

in collaboration with the PCSP have evidenced the difficulties in addressing paramilitary issues due to the District's past.

Interventions therefore take a softer approach by engaging with young people, especially those



vulnerable to paramilitary influence. Despite the recognised sensitivities, the PCSP agreed that the Chair would issue a press statement condemning every attack that occurred in the Council area. The Playhouse secured Assets Recovery Scheme (ARC) funding support through the PCSP to produce the short film **'Recruited'** which was written by local author Colin Bateman and deals with the impact of organised crime and Paramilitarism. The film was launched in December 2017 and through the sharing of good practice, was utilised by other PCSPs and the Department of Justice. Tackling Paramilitarism is becoming an overt action for the PCSP and its partners with local groups more willing to address this issue through the use of the short film.

Building community confidence in the rule of law and embedding a culture of lawfulness

In assisting in the delivery of measure 3.3.2, 9 PCSPs set out the objective to build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness. In trying to achieve this objective, activities have focused on the facilitation of projects, activities and engagement events that provide an opportunity for police engagement with local communities and groups that have been identified as having a challenging / negative relationship with the police, for communities in transition and also with the wider communities.

It is recognised that the diverse, innovative and challenging work funded under specific priority 2, particularly around anti-social behaviour and drug misuse all contributes to building a culture of lawfulness in communities. In addition, the true partnership approach of the PCSPs has enabled joint evidence based solutions with the PSNI through their Policing Committee reporting.

5.4.2 Commissioned Research on Policing Committee Effectiveness (Ulster University)

During the reporting year, the Board commissioned the Ulster University to carry out research focusing on assessing the effectiveness of Policing Committees. Specifically, the researcher was required to:

- Review how Policing Committees currently monitor local police performance, and identify how this could be improved;
- Review the links that are made by Policing Committees in their monitoring of local crime and anti-social behaviour to the work of other statutory agencies, and identify how these could be improved;
- Review the current mechanisms that are used by the Board to assess the effectiveness of Policing Committees;
- Identify support that could be put in place to increase the effectiveness of Policing Committees;
- Identify how the implementation of Outcome-Based Accountability (OBA) in PCSP Action Plans for 2017/18 will contribute to making a demonstrable difference to supporting community confidence in policing at a local level and at a Northern Ireland-level; and
- Consider the role of the Board's Partnership Committee in monitoring the effectiveness of Policing Committees.

The research was conducted through a blend of desk research, interviews and focus groups with Policing Committee members and District Commanders with a final draft report produced in March 2018. As the Board was not legally constituted, this report could not be shared or published, however, it was considered important to share some of the findings and recommendations with PCSP members through a workshop in June 2018.

The draft report which has also been shared with the Joint Committee concluded that the right architecture is in place and in some cases was working effectively, however, it identified a number of recommendations which could be grouped under three key issues;

- Accountability;
- Engagement; and
- Confidence.

5.5 Summary of Implementation

This report has attempted to highlight the diversity and breadth of initiatives and interventions delivered by PCSPs in 2017/18. It is evident that they have demonstrated truly innovative approaches to tackling crime and building confidence in the PSNI and in the rule of law.

It is also evident that PCSPs have embraced and enhanced true partnership working to deliver solutions to 'hard to reach' communities and in relation to issues that have traditionally been sensitive or contentious.

There has also been a high level of best practice sharing which has resulted in initiatives being rolled out across other PCSPs. It is evident from the outcomes achieved in projects, initiatives and events that the PCSPs are delivering and making a difference to policing and community safety issues across Northern Ireland.

6.0 PCSP ROLE AND CONTACT DETAILS

What are PCSPs?


Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) are local bodies made up of Councillors and independent people from each council area who work alongside 7 statutory organisations to make your community safer and ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues.

They work with communities to develop solutions to tackle crime, fear of crime, and anti-social behaviour.

There are 11 PCSPs, one in each Council area. Belfast has one PCSP and four District PCSPs to reflect the East, West, North and South of the city.

To find out more about PCSPs:

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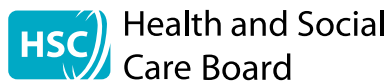
The following organisations have been designated as members of the PCSPs:



Housing Executive



Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service



7.0 GLOSSARY

| Acronym | Meaning |
|-------------------|--|
| ABC | Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon |
| Admin/Operational | Administrative and Operational |
| AIM | Assessment Intervention Moving On Project |
| ARC | The Association for Real Change |
| ASB | Anti-social behaviour |
| BCC | Belfast City Council |
| BID | Business Improvement District |
| CASE | Citizen and Safety Education |
| CSW | Community Safety Warden |
| DOJ | Department of Justice |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| LGBTQ | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer |
| MEA | Mid & East Antrim |
| NEXUS | Sexual abuse counselling service |
| NIFRS | Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service |
| NIMDM | Northern Irish Multiple Deprivation Measure |
| NIPB | Northern Ireland Policing Board |
| NW | Neighbourhood Watch |
| PARRTY | Prevent Alcohol / Drugs Related Risk Taking in Your life |
| PCSP | Policing and Community Safety Partnership |
| PfG | Programme for Government |
| PSNI | Police Service Northern Ireland |
| PUL Community | Protestant Unionist Loyalist Community |
| RADAR | Risk Avoidance Danger Awareness Resource |
| RAPID | Remove All Prescription and Illegal Drugs |
| RTC | Road Traffic Collison |
| SIA | The Security Industry Authority |
| SID | Speed Indication Devices |
| SOA | Super output area |
| SP | Street Pastor |
| SP | Strategic Priority |
| TSG | Tactical Support Group |
| WHSCCT | Western Health and Social Care Trust |



**Policing & Community
Safety Partnerships**

making our community safer

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