



Strategic Assessment and Action Plan

CONTENTS

Foreword by Chair of Derry and Strabane PCSP	Page 3
1. Introduction	Page 4
2. Strategic Context	Page 9
2.1 Relevant Strategies	Page 9
2.2 Statistical Profile of Crime and Safety Issues	Page 14
2.3 Feedback from Public	Page 17
3. Research Findings	Page 20
4. Rationale for Action Plan	Page 22
5. Draft Action Plan	Page 25
6. Glossary	Page 27

Foreword by Councillor Hugh Hastings, Chair of Derry and Strabane Policing and Community Safety Partnership

We are pleased to present the Strategic Assessment and Action Plan (2017-2018) for the Derry and Strabane Policing and Community Safety Partnership. The plan outlines our priorities over the next twelve months and the actions we intend to take to address those priorities.

In 2015/16 there were 9,370 recorded crimes in the Derry City and Strabane District Council area which equates to just over 63 crimes per 1,000 residents. This crime rate is higher than the rate for the region as a whole (57.4 crimes per 1,000 residents). It is the second highest of the 11 Council areas excluding Belfast where over 106 crimes per 1,000 residents were recorded in 2016. I feel that Derry and Strabane PCSP has played a significant part in reducing the fear of crime and increasing community safety in our area. The partnership is committed to ensuring it does not lose this momentum and community engagement in tackling crime and antisocial behaviour at a local level. The partnership will continue to explore innovative ways to engage with you, our residents, and respond to concerns in relation to policing, community safety and crime. I hope that there will be a stronger connection than ever between the issues raised at the partnership and the local solutions we are mandated to deliver.

Derry and Strabane PCSP is a partnership made up of elected, independent and statutory agencies, working together with one common goal – to make our council area safer for all those living, visiting or working here. Although there have been considerable successes to date, the reduction of fear of crime and tackling levels of anti-social behaviour remain priority issues for local people. This strategy and action plan sets out how the partnership will address the priorities identified, explain why these are regarded as priority issues, what we aim to do to address these and how we will know whether we have achieved our goal.

The plan will be reviewed on an ongoing basis by the partnership to take account of emerging local issues and concerns and new priorities within the council area. The plan is aligned with the Department of Justice Community Safety Strategy for NI and will contribute to the Department's wider vision of a fair, just and safer society. The strategy will also help deliver locally on outcome 4 of the Programme for Government "we have a safe community where we respect the law, and each other". I hope that our residents embrace the plan and understand that Derry and Strabane PCSP is committed to working towards our goal of an even safer district for all who live, shop, visit and work in the area.

Councillor Hugh Hastings
Chair of Derry and Strabane PCSP

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Located in the West of Northern Ireland, Derry City and Strabane District Council area has a population of 149,200 of which 49.1% are male and 50.9% are female. This makes it the fifth largest of the eleven Council areas. The Council covers an area of 1,245 square kilometers and has an extensive land border with the Republic of Ireland. The district contains the city of Derry, which is the second largest urban settlement in N Ireland and the town of Strabane surrounded by an extensive rural hinterland including the villages of Castlederg, Claudy, Donemana, Eglinton, Newbuildings, Park, Sion Mills and Strathfoyle/Maydown. The city is a university city, a transportation hub and houses a regional hospital at Altnagelvin. It is one of only two of the new Councils with its own airport. The Council area also has the second highest under 25 population in N Ireland with 51,670, 34% between 0 and 24. However, it is projected that over the next 20 years (between 2016 and 2037) that the 65+ age group will increase by 64% while other age band will decrease. There are 60,018 houses in the Council area which represents a 1.7% increase since 2011. In the first quarter of 2016 the average house price in the Council area was £99,527.

Multiple Deprivation Measures

The NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 results show that 6 of the 30 most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in N Ireland are located in the council area:

Area	Ranking
Creggan Central 1	10
Diamond	26
East	12
Shantallow West	25
Shantallow West 1	29
Strand 1	28

Derry City and Strabane District Council has the highest percentage of population who are income deprived (38%), the highest percentage of working age population who are employment deprived (19%) and 43% of the council's population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country.

Unemployment

The average number of people aged 16-64 in the Council area claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in 2015 was 6,720, representing a claimant count annual average of 7.0%. This compares with a claimant count rate for Northern Ireland of 3.7% in 2015. In 2015 the proportion of claimants in the Council area who were long-term unemployed (claiming JSA for 12 months or more) was 45.9%. Of the total 42,999 unemployed in NI there were 6,720 unemployed in the Derry/Strabane district. This represents over 15.6% of the total NI unemployed residing in the Derry City & Strabane District Council area, even though the area only makes up 8.1%

of the overall population. The youth (aged 18-24) claimant count percentage in the Council area is 12.1% (2015), again significantly higher than the NI rate of 6.5%.

Income Support

In 2015 in Derry and Strabane Local Government District 6,780 adults and 7,200 children under the age of 16 were living in Income Support households and 28.3% of pupils in post primary schools had Free School Meal Entitlement. Almost 21,000 people in the district aged 16+ were also claiming housing benefit in 2015.

Education

Educationally, over 21.2% of residents have no (1 – 4 O levels/CSE/GCSE) qualifications as compared to the Northern Ireland average of 16.5% while 28.1% of residents have attained NVQ level 4 or above compared to the Northern Ireland figure of 29.9%.

Health

Nearly a quarter of local residents suffer from a long-term health problem or disability. The life expectancy for males in the Council area is 76.8 compared to a male life expectancy of 77.7 for NI. Female life expectancy in Derry and Strabane is 81.0 which is also lower than the Northern Ireland figure of 82.1.

In relation to mental health and emotional well-being there were 34 suicides recorded in the Western Trust area for the first three quarters of 2014/15. There was also 22 alcohol-related deaths and 15 drug-related deaths. The standardised admission rate for alcohol related causes (per 100,000) of the population in Derry and Strabane LGD between 2009 and 2011 was 948.6. The overall N Ireland figure for the same period was 617.7.

The statistics above indicate that there are major societal issues to address in relation to youth unemployment, long term unemployment, lower literacy rates, below average educational attainment, dependence on income support and local health issues including poor mental health, smoking, diabetes and alcohol and drug addiction.

Crime

PSNI statistics show that in 2015/16 there were 9,370 recorded crimes in the Council area. This equates to 63 recorded crimes per 1,000 population. This statistic is significantly higher than the N Ireland figure of 57.4 recorded crimes per 1,000 of population for 2015/16.

However, despite this the council district and N Ireland as a whole is a relatively safe place to live. Results from the 2014/15 Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) estimate that 8.8% of all residents were the victim of at least one crime

during that 12 month period. While not statistically different from the NICS 2013/14 figure (10.0%), this represents the lowest NICS victimisation (prevalence) rate since the measure was first reported in NICS 1998 (23.0%)

The partnership understands that feeling safe, tackling crime and reducing offending, especially repeat offending, remain high priorities for residents of the city and district and we are committed to supporting the PSNI and our partners to achieve a reduction in overall crime levels by helping to build safer shared and confident communities for all our citizens, where we respect the law and each other.

- 1.2** Derry City & Strabane District Council established the Derry and Strabane Policing and Community Safety Partnership, which is one of eleven Policing and Community Safety Partnerships, on 1st April 2015 under the Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

The Policing and Community Safety Partnership was established to:

- Consult and engage with the local community on the issues of concern of policing and community safety
- Identify and prioritise the issues of concern and prepare plans for how these can be tackled
- Monitor the performance of the police and work to gain the co-operation of the public with the police in preventing crime
- Deliver a reduction in crime and enhance community safety in their district

- 1.3** The Derry and Strabane Policing and Community Safety Partnership is made up of 10 elected members, appointed by their respective parties on Council, 9 independent members appointed by the Northern Ireland Policing Board, after a public appointments process and 7 statutory organisations designated by the NI Assembly. The designated bodies are:

- Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS)
- Housing Executive (HE)
- Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)
- Probation Board for Northern Ireland (PBNI)
- Education Authority for NI (EANI)
- Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHSCCT)
- Youth Justice Agency (YJA)

- 1.4** Derry and Strabane PCSP was requested by the Joint Committee (Department of Justice and NI Policing Board) to submit a revised strategic assessment and a PCSP Action Plan (2017-2018) by February 2017.

- 1.5** This document is the strategic assessment and action plan prepared for Derry and Strabane PCSP. It has been prepared for consideration by the Joint Committee in

relation to the provision of financial support for the delivery of policing and community safety initiatives for 2017/2018.

- 1.6 The Joint Committee has undertaken a review of the PCSP Strategic Priorities. The revised Strategic Priorities, outlined below, will be effective from 1st April 2017 but may be subject to further review.

Strategic Priority 1 – to successfully deliver the functions of the Policing and Community Safety Partnership for the 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 prioritizing and addressing those concerns;
- Preparing the PCSP's plan and organizing 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 PCSPs.

Strategic Priority 2 – to improve community safety by tackling actual and perceived crime and anti-social behavior 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 behavior and crime in the community;
- Ensuring that local statutory bodies and agencies deal with anti-social behavior and crime related issues that matter in their area;
- Providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behavior and giving feedback on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes;
- Identifying and implementing ways to educate communities about the realities of anti-social behavior and crime;
- Contributing to the delivery of the Community Safety Strategy action plans, and initiatives that improve community safety.

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 plans aimed directly at meeting the objectives of the NI Policing Plan;
- Identifying priorities from the PCSP Plan for consideration in the development of the local Policing Plan which are consistent with the NI 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 local community, with specific emphasis on engagement with children, young people, at risk communities and disadvantaged communities;
- Building community confidence in the rule of law and embedding a culture of lawfulness by supporting the locality based engagement that will emerge from local co-design in taking forward the Executive Action Plan as set out in the Fresh Start and Programme for Government.

2. STRATEGIC CONTEXT FOR THE ACTION PLAN

2.1 Relevant Strategies

The overall purpose of Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer and to ensure that the concerns of local people are addressed in relation to policing and community safety issues. The aim of PCSPs is to empower communities to develop local solutions to help tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behavior. The PCSP is directly influenced by regional and national legislation and strategies including:

2.1.1 Draft Programme for Government for Northern Ireland (Outcomes Framework)

The Draft Programme for Government (PfG) includes the following outcome which is directly relevant to PCSPs:

Outcome 7 in the Draft Programme for Government 'We have a safe community where we respect the law and each other' aims to address the following issues:

- Reduce crime and the harm and vulnerability caused by crime
- Increased effectiveness of the justice system
- Reduced offending
- Increased respect, reconciliation and shared space
- Tackle crime against older and vulnerable people by more effective sentences and other measures

2.1.2 Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities, A Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012 - 2017

This strategy has the overall aim of helping to build:

Safer communities with lower levels of crime and anti-social behaviour; included here are actions which will:

- Reduce risk of individuals offending
- Reduce level of alcohol and drug related crime
- Tackle domestic and sexual violence
- Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour
- Reduce the opportunities to commit crime

Shared communities where each person's rights are respected in a shared and cohesive community; included here are actions which will:

- Work closely with local communities to address community safety issues at interfaces
- Reduce the number of interface structures

- Tackle hate crime

Confident communities where people feel safe and have confidence in the agencies which serve them; included here are actions which will:

- Support PCSPs to identify local issues and develop solutions
- Reduce the fear of crime and help people feel safer
- Give confidence to people to report crime

2.1.3 Derry City and Strabane District Community Plan

Community Planning is a new statutory power which has been presented to Derry City and Strabane District Council as a result of local government reform. The Community Plan will help shape the long term strategic direction for the City and Region and enhance the delivery of public services to ensure the well-being of its citizens.

Community Planning will provide a form of partnership governance which is evidence and place-based. It will help ensure that by working together and pooling resources we can improve social, economic and environmental wellbeing for all citizens and businesses. Derry City and Strabane District Council will deliver 8 Local Community Plans based on the seven District Electoral Areas (DEAs) plus Strabane town. Extensive consultation has been carried out in relation to the local community plans and the PCSP and its partners have been involved from the outset.

To align with the Local Community Plans, each DEA within the Council area will be allocated a percentage of the funding available through the open call. This percentage is based on population, deprivation and access to services and it is the same formula that will be used by Council's Community Development and Good Relations Sections when allocating funding for 2017/18. The breakdown also mirrors the formula utilized by the Joint Committee to allocated funding support to the 11 PCSPs.

The emerging draft outcomes have been categorized into three pillars, namely:

- Social Well-Being: (1) community development, (2) health and wellbeing and (3) children and young people.
- Economic Well-Being: (1) entrepreneurship, enterprise and regional competitiveness, (2) education and skills and (3) tourism arts and culture.
- Environmental Well-Being: (1) physical and environmental regeneration and (2) energy, infrastructure and transport.

2.1.4 The Draft Northern Ireland Policing Plan, 2017 - 2018

The strategic outcomes included in the Draft NI Policing Plan 2017 - 2018 are:

1. Communication and Engagement
 - a. Increasing trust and confidence in policing
 - b. Ensuring the PSNI engages with communities to improve understanding of the impact of policing decisions and involve communities wherever possible in those decisions
2. Protection of People and Communities
 - a. Reducing harm caused by crime and anti-social behaviour with a focus on protecting the most vulnerable, including repeat victims
 - b. Keeping people safe on the roads
3. Reduction in Offending
 - a. Working in partnership to identify and intervene with priority offenders
 - b. Working in partnership to address serious and organized crime
 - c. Working in partnership to address paramilitarism
4. More Efficient and Effective Delivery of Justice
 - a. Achieving an effective partnership with the Public Prosecution Service in order to deliver an effective professional service which strives for positive outcomes for victims.
5. More Efficient and Effective Policing
 - a. Providing an efficient, effective police service.

2.1.5 Policing with the Community Strategy 2020

The following objectives contained within the Policing with the Community Strategy 2020 are particularly relevant for PCSPs:

- To deliver a high quality service that supports improved accessibility, visibility and responsiveness
- To improve the quality of community engagement to support effective partnership working
- To support partnership working to enhance public safety and reduce crime and disorder

2.1.6 Fresh Start Panel report on the Disbandment of Paramilitary Groups in NI

‘A Fresh Start – The Stormont Agreement and Implementation Plan’ was published in November 2015 setting out proposals to tackle challenging and intractable community issues, including paramilitarism and organized crime while promoting the rule of law.

While PCSPs are mentioned in the report, the two specific recommendations outlined below are for the Department of Justice and the NI Policing Board to take forward.

- Recommendation A6 – In setting the strategic objectives of PCSPs, the Department of Justice and Policing Board should ensure that the Partnerships focus on building community confidence in the rule of law and embedding a culture of lawfulness.
- Recommendation A7 – The designated organisations should also ensure that their representatives are sufficiently senior and committed to building effective partnerships.

2.1.7 CJINI Inspection Report on the Review of Governance, Delivery and Outcomes of PCSPs

The Criminal Justice Inspection (NI) report on PCSPs published in December 2014 makes two strategic and nine operational recommendations on the future governance, delivery and outcomes of PCSPs. The strategic recommendations are:

1. From 2015 Local Councils should provide the compliance and assurance framework for PCSPs and
2. Following implementation of Local Government Reform (LGR), the cost of administration should not exceed 20% of the budget allocated to PCSPs.

The operational recommendations are:

1. Following LGR the PCSPs should create effective local community safety fora with representatives from neighbourhood policing teams, local PCSP members and members of the local community to discuss localised issues.
2. PCSPs should receive more detailed crime analysis data and guidance on data interpretation and lines of questioning to improve the monitoring process.
3. An induction programme for newly appointed members should be developed by the Joint Committee before June 2015.
4. The voting rights of the designated members should be deferred for the duration of this PCSP cycle and reviewed by the Joint Committee in 2019.
5. There should be one PCSP for each local Council area – including Belfast, without the need for DPCSPs.
6. A series of community safety indices should be developed and agreed to for the basis for ongoing assessment of PCSPs.
7. A PCSP Action Plan for 2015-16 should be agreed following the appointment of new members. A three year plan should then be formulated

for 2016 – 2019 with funding provided for the same period to reduce the risk of programmes being halted.

8. The recruitment process should actively encourage applications from young people and ethnic groups to increase diversity.
9. PCSPs need to extend their assessment into the manner and procedural approach of the local police and use the transitional action plans to establish baseline data for future comparison.

2.1.8 Safer Together, NIHE Community Safety Strategy 2014 – 2017

The NIHE Community Safety Strategy and Action Plan aims to build community confidence, ensure local solutions and work together in partnership. This includes commitments to:

- Increase focus on prevention and early intervention, through the use of warning letters, ABCs, mediation and restorative justice interventions
- Continue to take swift and robust action, including repossession when necessary, in response to serious ASB
- Support victims of crime and ASB by delivering the HIPA scheme to protect properties, deliver and develop supporting people programmes to vulnerable tenants and continue to support victims of domestic and sexual violence through the MARAC and PPANI projects
- Lead out a programme of interface intervention support by supporting local plans for regeneration and remodeling of interface areas
- Support PCSPs to ensure that local solutions are identified for local problems
- Facilitate and support the work of local community groups which tackle ASB in their locality
- Develop greater links with statutory partners, through participation in multi-agency forums.

2.1.9 Together: Building a United Community (TBUC) The Executive Office

This strategy outlines how government, community and individuals will work together to build a united community and achieve change across the four key priorities of a) children and young people b) shared community c) safe community and d) cultural expression. Of particular relevance to PCSPs is the safe community priority which aims ‘to create a community where everyone feels safe in moving around and where life choices are not inhibited by fears around safety.’ To achieve this aim the strategy commits to:

- Create a 10 year programme to reduce and remove by 2023 all interface barriers
- Create an Interface Barrier Support Package

- Work to build a culture where people feel comfortable to report when they have been the victim of intimidation or harassment
- Ensure that the monitoring of the Community Safety Strategy forms a component of the delivery and architecture of the TBUC strategy
- Review the Good Relations Indicators to reflect the ongoing importance of safety as an influence on good relations outcomes.

2.1.10 CJINI Report: Anti-Social Behaviour. A Follow up Review

In June 2016, CJINI published its findings to a follow up review to its 2012 Inspection of the approach of the criminal justice system to addressing ASB in N Ireland. The report noted the requirement for PCSPs to address the following operational recommendations:

Operational Recommendation 2

- The PCSPs are utilized as a mechanism by which to provide comprehensive community input into the decision making process about tackling ASB and feedback on the effectiveness of interventions.

Operational Recommendation 3

- PCSPs should, with Support from DoJ, identify and implement ways to educate their communities about the realities of ASB.

Operational Recommendation 4

- The PSNI, supported by the DoJ and NIPB, should target areas of higher crime and disorder levels when further developing the number of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in Northern Ireland.

2.2 A statistical profile of crime and safety issues in the City & District

There were 105,023 crimes recorded by the PSNI in 2015/16 compared with 103,176 in 2014/15, an increase of 1,847 (1.8%). Across the 11 policing districts, 9 recorded an increase in crime - Belfast (2.3%), Lisburn & Castlereagh (11.8%), Ards & North Down (1.4%), Newry, Mourne & Down (3.1%), Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (1.9%), Mid Ulster (0.5%), Fermanagh & Omagh (1.3%), Antrim & Newtownabbey (1.5%) and Derry & Strabane (0.6%) with the remaining two districts recording a decrease in crime – Causeway Coast and Glens (-3.6%) and Mid & East Antrim (-2.3%).

The Derry and Strabane Policing area recorded a slight increase in overall crime in 2015/16 when compared to the previous year with an overall crime increase of 0.6% or 55 additional crimes recorded.

The Derry and Strabane area crime overview below outlines the most recently available comparative figures for April to December 2016 and April to December 2015. The table shows where crime types in the area have increased or decreased over the nine month period.

Overall the first nine months of 2016 when compared to the same period for 2015 shows that total recorded crime for Derry and Strabane has decreased significantly. A total of 6,660 crimes were recorded in 2016 with 7,190 recorded for 2015. This represents a decrease of 8.2% or 590 fewer recorded crimes.

Derry City and Strabane District Area Crime Overview – 9 Month Comparison April to December 2016 compared to April to December 2015

	Recorded Crime	Recorded Crime	Change	TREND
	Apr – Dec 2015	Apr – Dec 2016		
Violence Against the Person	2689	2561	-128 (-4.8%)	↓
<i>Violence Against the Person - With Injury</i>	1126	1097	-29 (-2.6%)	↓
<i>Violence Against the Person - Without Injury</i>	1563	1464	-99 (-6.3%)	↓
Sexual Offences	196	219	23 (11.7%)	↑
Robbery	47	46	-1 (-2.1%)	→
Theft Offences	2015	1617	-398 (-19.8%)	↓
Burglary	409	348	-61 (-14.9%)	↓
<i>Domestic Burglary</i>	306	217	-89 (-29.1%)	↓
<i>Non-Domestic Burglary</i>	103	131	28 (27.2%)	↑
<i>Theft from a Person</i>	29	11	-18 (-62.0%)	↓
<i>Shoplifting</i>	405	347	-58 (-14.3%)	↓
<i>Vehicle Offences</i>	362	273	-89 (-24.6%)	↓
Criminal Damage	1514	1370	-144 (-9.5%)	↓
Drug Offences	354	306	-48 (-13.6%)	↓
Public Order Offences	100	74	-26 (-26.0%)	↓
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES(INCL UNDERCOUNT)	7190	6600	-590 (-8.2%)	↓

Trend Symbols	
↑	Sharp rise
↗	Slight rise
→	Steady
↘	Slight fall
↓	Sharp drop

Crime types that have **significantly increased** when compared to 2015 are:

- Sexual offences
- Non-domestic Burglary

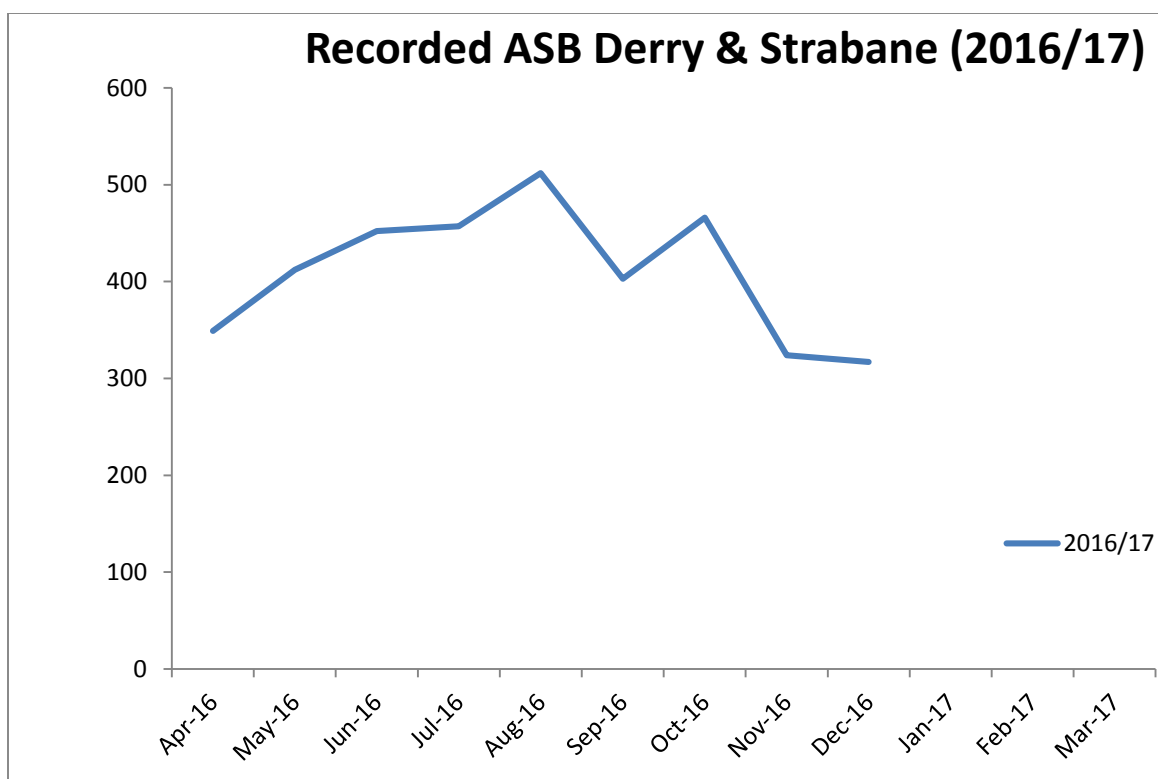
Crime types that have **significantly decreased** when compared to 2015 are:

- Violence against the person (both with and without injury)
- Thefts
- Domestic Burglary
- Shoplifting
- Vehicle Offences
- Criminal Damage
- Drug Offences
- Public Order Offences

All other crime types have shown either small increases or small reductions.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

Area	Apr – Dec 2015	Apr – Dec 2016	Change
Derry and Strabane	3627	3692	65 (1.8%)
N. Ireland	46131	46340	209 (0.5%)



Domestic Abuse Incidents/Crimes

Area	Apr – Sept 2015 Incidents/Crimes	Apr – Sept 2016 Incidents/Crimes	Change Incidents/Crimes
Derry and Strabane	1524/749	1423/398	-101/-51
N. Ireland	14357/7041	14776/7106	419/65

Hate Crime Incidents/Crimes

Motivation	Derry and Strabane Apr – Sept 2016	N. Ireland Apr – Sept 2016
Racist Incidents/Crimes	22 incidents (1.5 incidents per 10,000 population) 11 crimes (0.7 crimes per 10,000 population)	568 incidents (3.1 incidents per 10,000 population) 355 crimes (1.9 crimes per 10,000 population)
Homophobic Incidents/ Crimes	18 incidents (1.2 incidents per 10,000 population)	151 incidents (0.8 incidents per 10,000 population)

	13 crimes (0.9 crimes per 10,000 population)	97 crimes (0.5 crimes per 10,000 population)
Sectarian Incidents/ Crimes	94 incidents (6.3 incidents per 10,000 population) 58 crimes (3.9 crimes per 10,000 population)	690 incidents (3.8 incidents per 10,000 population) 476 crimes (2.6 crimes per 10,000 population)

Anti-Social Behaviour incidents for the policing area recorded between April and December 2016 shows an increase of 1.8% or 65 additional incidents when compared to the same period for 2015. This statistic is higher than the Northern Ireland figure for the same period which shows a lower increase of 0.5%. The graph above also shows that ASB in the Council area peaks during the summer months of July and August (summer holidays, marching season, bonfires etc.) and then shows another increase during October (Hallowe'en).

Domestic abuse incidents and crimes decreased in the Derry and Strabane Council area when comparing the first 6 months of 2016 (April – September) to the same period in 2015. However, the Derry and Strabane Policing District still has one of the highest recorded domestic abuse incidents (1423) and domestic abuse recorded crime (698) of the eleven Council districts for the first 6 months of 2016. Only Belfast City and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon have recorded higher figures for this period

Hate related incidents and crimes with a racist or sectarian and homophobic motivation have decreased in the Council area when compared to the same period last year. It is also worth noting that sectarian and homophobic crimes and incidents are higher in the district per 10,000 population than the average across N. Ireland.

2.3 Feedback from public

Derry and Strabane PCSP consulted with the local community through a number of established forums, including Community Safety Forums, Interagency Groups, Neighbourhood Watch Schemes, PCSP meetings, engagement via the Community Safety Wardens. The following themes have been identified as priority issues as part of this on-going consultation:

1. Residents perceive the main issues of concern to include **anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol abuse, underage drinking, burglary and drug dealing**. The vast majority of respondents perceive the community safety situation as improving or staying the same. Consultees main policing issues were bureaucracy, the criminal justice system, not enough patrols in rural areas, lack of visible presence on the streets and a fear of reporting crime in case of reprisals.
2. Community groups perceive the main issues of concern to include **underage drinking, drug and alcohol abuse, youths causing annoyance, illegal dumping, burglary, road traffic offences and anti-social behaviour**. The majority of the groups agreed that safety was improving or staying the same

and their main policing issues were not enough patrols in rural areas, paperwork keeping police in their offices, lack of a visible police presence, fear of reporting crime in case of reprisals and the closure of local police stations

3. The majority of young people surveyed drink alcohol to some extent but only a small minority admitted to ever using drugs. The major concerns for young people were addictions and lack of activities.

Between April and December 2016 the City and Rural Community Safety Wardens dealt with 992 referrals from cityside, waterside and rural. The referrals were received from NIHE (331 referrals), PSNI (26 referrals), housing associations (30 referrals), public (499 referrals) and others including Community Restorative Justice, elected members, other justice agencies etc. (106 referrals). The majority of the incidents they dealt with were in relation to low level nuisance, ASB, house parties, noise, young people causing annoyance, neighbour disputes, vacant properties etc. The City Community Safety Warden Team also delivered 6044 walkthrough patrols of ASB hotspot areas during this 9 month period.

The 73 CCTV public surveillance cameras located in the city dealt with 4869 incidents between June 2015 and November 2016. Incidents dealt with include: missing persons (852 incidents), assaults (402 incidents), ASB (367 incidents), suicide welfare concerns (343 incidents), drunkenness (240 incidents), attempted suicides (111 incidents), criminal damage (80 incidents) and drugs (113 incidents). All cameras are monitored independently on a 24/7 basis with the contract cost shared between Council, PSNI and The Executive Office. Over the summer months of 2016 an additional 8 cameras were installed along the riverfront (funded by the Department for Communities) with a further 6 cameras installed on the Foyle Bridge (funded by the Public Health Agency and PCSP).

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Based on the research and consultation the following conclusions can be drawn.

- The majority of residents living in the city and district feel that the crime and safety situation in the area is either improving or not getting any worse
- The abuse of alcohol across all age ranges is a major area of concern in the city and district. This includes underage drinking, drinking in public places, access to low cost alcohol and a disproportionate level of household income being spent on alcohol.
- Other addictions such as drug abuse/misuse are serious concerns, especially the availability of prescription drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPAs – formerly known as 'legal' highs).
- Incidents of domestic burglary although decreasing significantly, is of particular concern. It is also an issue for police and PCSP that the majority of home burglaries seem to be through open doors or windows. A significant number of burglaries also involve vehicle thefts.
- Main policing issues for residents are the lack of police presence especially in rural areas, the lack of a visible police presence on the streets, fear in relation to reduced service delivery due to budgetary cuts and lack of acceptance of police in certain areas. The majority of residents want to see action in relation to anti-social behaviour by providing more diversionary activities, increased youth engagement, local environmental improvements and increased police visibility, especially in the rural areas.
- The Omnibus Survey (published in November 2016) highlighted three key findings:
 1. A large majority (88%) of respondents indicated either total, a lot or some confidence in the police's ability to provide a day-to-day policing service for everyone in Northern Ireland, a statistically significant increase compared to the January 2015 finding of 84%.
 2. In April 2016, 91% of respondents indicated that they felt very/fairly safe in their local community, a similar figure to January 2015 (89%). Just over two in five respondents (44%) were very/fairly satisfied with the levels of police patrols in their area, a statistically significant decrease on the January 2014 finding of 52%.
 3. In April 2016, just under half of respondents (49%) had heard of PCSPs, an increase on the January 2015 figure of 45%.
 4. Over a third of respondents (37%) who had heard of PCSPs, felt that their local PCSP has helped improve policing in the local area, the same proportion as in January 2015.

- The community sector works in partnership with the PCSP, police and other partners to address local issues of concern. This includes the establishment and facilitation of community safety forums/teams and community & police liaison committees (CPLCs). The community sector is integral in raising local issues and ensuring that the proper solutions are delivered by the relevant partners. This in turn encourages engagement, cooperation and confidence in both the PCSP and PSNI in relation to providing bespoke solutions to local issues. The community sector would like to see more action against anti-social behaviour, increased police visibility and additional provision for young people.
- Drug abuse/misuse particularly among young people is an issue especially in the urban area with consequences in relation to mental health and suicidal tendencies. Early interventions in relation to drugs and alcohol are essential to tackle these issues and the provision of increased diversionary activities can provide positive behavioural changing outcomes. Allied to this PSNI has an enforcement role in removing as many illegal substances from our streets and providing evidence to PPS to prosecute dealers.

4. RATIONALE FOR ACTION PLAN

4.1 Introduction

This Action Plan outlines the proposed work to be carried forward by Derry and Strabane Policing and Community Safety Partnership (PCSP) for the twelve month period from 1st April 2017 until 31st March 2018.

As set out in the Code of Practice, the overall purpose of the Policing and Community Safety Partnership is to help make communities safer and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues.

The *Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2011* in Schedule 1, Policing and Community Safety Partnerships determines the legal obligations and functions of a PCSP;

- to provide views to a relevant district commander and to the Policing Board on any matter concerning the policing of the district;
- to monitor the performance of the police in carrying out -
 - i. the policing plan in relation to the district; and
 - ii. the local policing plan applying to the district or any part of the district;
- to make arrangements for obtaining the co-operation of the public with the police in preventing crime and enhancing community safety in the district;
- to make arrangements for obtaining the views of the public about matters concerning the policing of the district and enhancing community safety in the district;
- to act as a general forum for discussion and consultation on matters affecting the policing of the district and enhancing community safety in the district;
- to prepare plans for reducing crime and enhancing community safety in the district;
- to identify targets or other indicators by reference to which it can assess the extent to which those issues are addressed by action taken in accordance with any such plan;
- to provide any such financial or other support as it considers appropriate to persons/groups involved in ventures designed to reduce crime or enhance community safety in the district;
- such other functions as are conferred on it by any other statutory provision.

Joint Committee Strategic Priorities

In addition to the legal obligations listed above the Joint Committee has issued updated strategic objectives to reflect the current status of PCSPs: These are listed below and will form the basis of the development of this Action Plan.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: To successfully deliver the functions of the PCSP for the 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.

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 in the community;
- Ensuring that local statutory bodies and agencies deal with anti-social behavior and crime related issues that matter in the area;
- Providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling 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 behavior and crime;
- Contributing to delivery of the Community Safety Strategy action plans, and initiatives that improve community safety;

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 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 plans, aimed directly at meeting the objectives of the Northern Ireland Policing Plan;
- Identifying priorities from the PCSP 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;
- Building Community confidence in the rule of law and embedding a culture of lawfulness by supporting the 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 Programme for Government.

4.2 Main Priorities

Set out overleaf are the main issues identified through the strategic assessment alongside further analysis and consultation with partners.

5. DRAFT ACTION PLAN 2017 - 2018

Having considered the strategic assessment, public consultation and feedback from existing members of Derry and Strabane PCSP, four themes and indicative allocations have been identified for inclusion in the 2017 – 2018 draft Action Plan. These are outlined as follows:

	Budget Category	Total Budget £	Match Funding £	Funding Requested from Joint Committee £
ADMINISTRATION	Salaries			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCSP Manager • Admin Officer • PCSP Projects Officer • PCSP Officer 			
	Salaries Total	145,002	82,316	62,686
	Running Costs			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Mileage • Members Mileage • Insurance • Telephones/Faxes • Photocopier/Printing • Postage • Stationery • Service Level Agreement • Audit Fees 	36,900	8,050	28,850
	Running Costs Total			
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	181,902	90,366	91,536
OPERATIONAL	Strategic Objective 1: Form and Deliver Functions of PCSP			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement • Advertising/PR • PCSP Projects Officer 	10,000 5,000 39,903	0 0 0	10,000 5,000 39,903
	Strategic Objective 1 Total	54,903	0	54,903
	Strategic Objective 2: Improve Community Safety			
	Theme 2.1: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Warden Scheme (CSW x 6) • Rural Community Safety Wardens • Northland Warden Scheme • Small Project Support 	85,000 31,000 57,000 120,000	85,000 31,000 32,000 0	0 0 25,000 120,000
	Total Theme 2.1	293,000	148,000	145,000
	Theme 2.2: Reducing Crime and its impact on our community			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV Management • Drug, Alcohol and Addiction Initiatives • Domestic & Sexual Violence Initiatives • Hate Crime Initiatives • Tackling Business, Retail and Rural Crime • Tackling Cyber crime including scams and CSE 	158,000 30,000 25,000 5,000 7,500 10,000	158,000 0 0 0 0 0	0 30,000 25,000 5,000 7,500 10,000
	Total Theme 2.2	235,500	158,000	77,500
	Theme 2.3: Reducing Fear of Crime			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Warden Scheme (CSW x 6) • Rural Community Safety Wardens (CSW x 2) • Northland Warden Scheme (CSW x 4) • Safer Homes Initiative • Youth Engagement 	85,000 31,000 57,000 25,000 52,000	85,000 31,000 32,000 0 0	0 0 25,000 25,000 52,000	
Total Theme 2.3	250,000	148,000	102,000	
Strategic Objective 2 Total	778,500	454,000	324,500	
Strategic Objective 3: Improve Community Confidence in Policing				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Initiatives & Ensuring Local Accountability 	10,000	0	10,000	
Strategic Objective 3 Total	10,000	0	10,000	
TOTAL OPERATIONAL	843,403	454,000	389,403	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONAL)		1,025,305	544,366	480,939

Match Funding

Match funding has been requested from a number of external organisations, namely:

• Department for Communities (DfC)	£40,326
• Housing Executive (HE)	£25,000
• Police Service for Northern Ireland (PSNI)	£112,495
• University of Ulster (Magee Campus)	£25,000
• The Executive Office	£18,000
• TOTAL	£220,821

Funding from the organisations listed above will be confirmed once each Department agrees their budget allocations for 2017/2018. Derry City and Strabane District Council allocated £349,690 to co-finance the PCSP in 2016/17 and the PCSP would consider a similar contribution from Council for 2017/18.

6. GLOSSARY

ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CJINI	Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland
CPLC	Community and Police Liaison Committees
CSE	Certificate of Secondary Education
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSW	Community Safety Warden
DEA	District Electoral Area
DfC	Department for Communities
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPCSP	District Policing and Community Safety Partnership
EA	Education Authority
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
HE	Housing Executive
HIPA	Hate Incidents Practical Actions
JSA	Job Seeker's Allowance
LGD	Local Government District
LGR	Local Government Reform
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee
NICS	Northern Ireland Crime Survey
NIFRS	Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service
NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board

NPA	New Psychoactive Substances
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
OFMdFM	Office of First and Deputy First Minister
PBNI	Probation Board for Northern Ireland
PCSP	Policing and Community Safety Partnership
PfG	Programme for Government
PPANI	Public Protection Arrangements for Northern Ireland
PPS	Public Prosecution Service
PSNI	Police Service for Northern Ireland
SOA	Super Output Area
TBUC	Together Building a United Community
WHSCCT	Western Health and Social Care Trust
YJA	Youth Justice Agency