



Cork County Joint Policing Committee

Strategic Plan

2016-2021





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Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
CAB	Criminal Assets Bureau
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CEDRA	Commission for the Economic Development of Rural Areas
CIT	Cork Institute of Technology
Cllr.	Councillor
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DCYA	Department of Children and Youth Affairs
DECLG	Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government
DEIS	Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools
DJE	Department of Justice and Equality
DSP	Department of Social Protection
EAs	Electoral Areas
EDs	Electoral Divisions
ETB	Education and Training Board
HSE	Health Service Executive
JPC	Joint Policing Committee
LCDC	Local Community Development Committee
LDS	Local Development Strategy
LEADER	Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale Links between Actions for the Development of the Rural Economy
LECP	Local Economic and Community Plan
NDRDI	National Drug-Related Deaths Index
PPN	Public Participation Network
RDP	Rural Development Programme
SECAD	South and East Cork Area Development
SICAP	Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, Time-limited
SPC	Strategic Policy Committee
SPHE	Social and Personal Health Education
SRDATF	Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force
UCC	University College Cork

1. Foreword



Cork County Joint Policing Committee Chairperson: Cllr. Frank O'Flynn

Cork County Joint Policing Committee provides a dedicated forum to support consultation, cooperation and synergy on policing and crime issues between An Garda Síochána, County Council officials, elected representatives and the community and voluntary sectors at large.

The Joint Policing Committee meets at regular intervals, and at each meeting the Gardai present a report on crime, public disorder and other relevant policing issues for Cork County. The JPC also holds at least one public meeting per annum at which members of the public are invited to submit written questions to be addressed at the meeting.

Public meetings of the JPC provide an opportunity for everyone to make their views known and ask questions of the members of the JPC on matters relating to crime and anti-social behaviour with a view to improving public safety and security within their local community.

We strive to take a strategic approach to our work to support enhanced policing and crime prevention. The JPC is a forum for discussion and a means of building confidence and trust, bringing communities together in a way in which all participants feel comfortable. It is my intention that the JPC will engage with local community groups to the greatest degree possible, as these groups are an important resource in identifying and engaging with many of the issues to be addressed.

We began the process of developing this first JPC Strategic Plan in 2015, taking into account the establishment of the new local government arrangements and the ever-present imperative to ensure that the State and the community work together as an integrated unit to achieve social gain for our county. In preparing the plan we have consulted widely, and have carefully studied the opportunities afforded by key agencies that have the capacity to resource key aspects of its objectives. We have also considered the goals of the Local Economic and Community Plan, the emerging Rural Development Programme (LEADER) Local Development Strategies, and the work of the Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force.

In responding to the needs of the people of the county, all of the strategic objectives contained in this plan are designed to be SMART – specific, measurable, assignable, realistic, and time-related. This approach will help to ensure that we maximise value-for-money from the implementation of the plan, and are able to measure its progress over the period to 2021.

The objectives will be realised through specific Annual Action Plans set within the strategic action framework. We will endeavour to identify and leverage all of the resources that are necessary to implement the plan.

It is my intention that the Cork County Joint Policing Committee remains at the forefront of the new policing methods that will emerge over the coming years, and that we can build upon the trust that the vast majority of our communities place in their local Gardai.

We anticipate the challenges ahead, not least from the need to better integrate the working together of agencies and organisations to obtain greater efficiencies and synergies in improving the safety and security of everyone. We expect that the collective experiences of An Garda Síochána, Cork County Council and the platform of community and voluntary organisations represented on the Public Participation Network will more than meet these challenges. Our Joint Policing Committee, working through the implementation of this Strategic Plan, will strive to make Cork County an even better and safer place to live and work.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank O'Flynn". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cllr. Frank O'Flynn
Chairperson
Cork County Joint Policing Committee
June 2016

2. Executive Summary

The Garda Síochána Act 2005 (Section 36) provides for the establishment of a Joint Policing Committee (JPC) for Cork County.

The purpose of the JPC is to provide a forum where a local authority and the senior Garda Officers responsible for policing the county can consult, discuss and make recommendations on matters of policing for Cork County.

2.1 Cork County JPC Strategic Plan

This six-year strategy is for Cork County, and sets out a range of priorities, strategic objectives and strategic actions following an analysis of the county and an extensive consultation process.

It has been developed with the intention of delivering on the opportunities afforded by maximising cooperation between all of the key actors involved in the safety and security of the county by working in a coherent, efficient and integrated manner. Mindful of the central position of Cork County Joint Policing Committee (JPC) it is intended to exploit opportunities for additionality and, in particular, beneficial synergies with other programmes will be pursued wherever appropriate.

Whilst the Garda Síochána Act 2005 and the Reform of Local Government Act 2014 have jointly enabled this strategy, Cork County JPC has determined that it should be a strategy for the entire county to be implemented through whichever programmes, measures, and agencies that can assist where appropriate. Therefore, whilst the 2005 Act has been the catalyst, the strategy is focused on the importance of partnership and interagency engagement in the implementation process.

Cork County JPC includes membership drawn from and representative of the entire community of Co. Cork. The JPCs aim is to oversee the implementation of a strategy and to make decisions to address the security and safety needs of all of the people living in the county. An important step in this process has been the public consultation process involving all of the key local stakeholders.

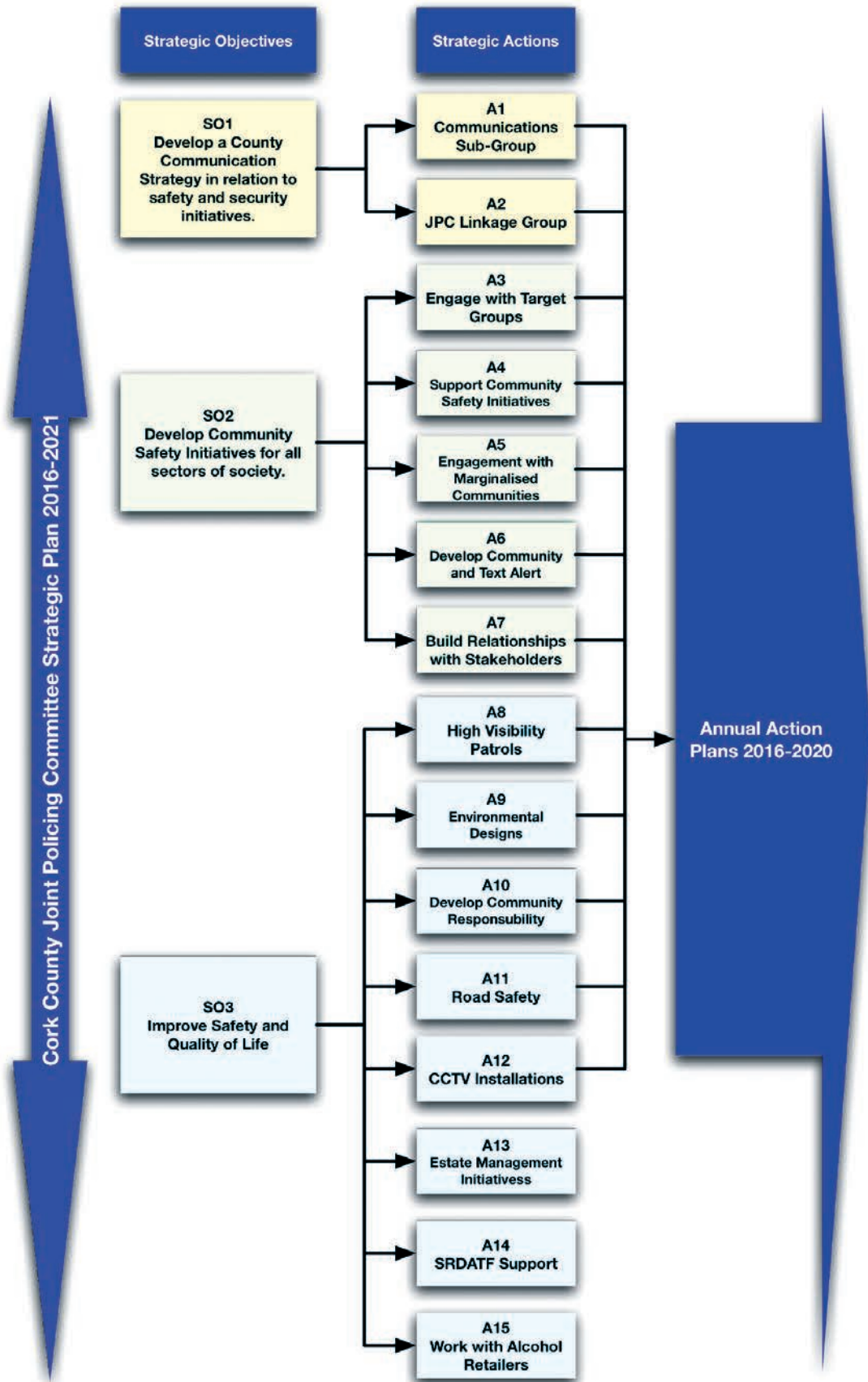
The consultation process has been a critical stage in the development of JPC Strategic Plan, as it involves drawing from local knowledge and experience so that locally specific challenges and opportunities are captured and accurately reflected. The role of local people and organisations in designing and implementing the strategy and actions together with An Garda Síochána and Cork County Council is considered crucial in empowering those who best understand both the problems and the aspirations of communities, to create solutions to the challenges of maintaining and enhancing local security and safety. Many of the actions that will be implemented through the Annual Action Plans will be designed to provide local people with the tools and resources they require to address local issues.

The Strategic Plan will be implemented by the Cork County JPC, and its progress will be monitored to ensure that the partnership process is able to leverage resources and support from whatever sources are available and appropriate.

2.2 Strategic Plan Scope

The Cork County JPC Strategic Plan is required to link with other appropriate plans and strategies. These underpin the development of the model shown.

Figure 1 - JPC Strategic Plan Model



Cork County JPC Strategic Plan comprises of a suite of three objectives that were developed from an analysis of the needs of the county as expressed through the two-tier consultation process, together with an examination of the statistical data relating to crime across the county, and a review of the overarching state, regional and local policy aligned with the experience of key bodies including An Garda Síochána, the Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force and Cork County Council.

The three strategic objectives are supported by the development of fifteen strategic actions. These are designed to create the framework within which the Annual Action Plans will be developed to cover the period 2016-2021.

The Strategic Plan will be subject to a periodic review to ensure that it continues to be relevant, and that the actions are achieving the intended outcomes.

2.3 Strategic Plan Principles

Cork County Joint Policing Committee recognises that the key features of its work: -

- Is about a collective focus rather than a response to individual crisis;
- Is based on participative processes and structures that include and empower marginalised and excluded groups within society;
- Is understood as including both geographic communities and communities of interest;
- Presents alternative ways of working, seeks to be dynamic, innovative and creative in approach;
- Is open and responsive to innovation and seeks to build alliances with other organisations; and
- Involves strategies that confront prejudice and discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity, class, religion, socioeconomic status, age, sexuality, skin colour or disability.

2.4 Functions

Cork County JPCs core function is to serve as a forum for consultations, discussions and recommendations on matters affecting the policing of the county, and in particular to: –

- a. Keep under review -
 1. Levels and patterns of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in that area (including the patterns and levels of misuse of alcohol and drugs); and
 2. Factors underlying and contributing to the levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in the area.
- b. Advise the County Council and An Garda Síochána on how they might best perform their functions having regard to the need to do everything feasible to improve the safety and quality of life and to prevent crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour within the area;
- c. Arrange and host public meetings concerning matters affecting the policing of the county;
- d. Establish, in consultation with the local Garda Superintendent, as the JPC considers necessary within specific neighbourhoods of the area, local policing fora to discuss and make recommendations to the committee concerning matters that it is to keep under review;

The matters to be considered by the Cork County JPC will include traffic, vandalism, anti-social behaviour, underage drinking, casual trading, litter, planning for events attracting large crowds, community-based crime prevention initiatives, Garda Divisional and District annual policing plans, and relevant County Council initiatives.

3. Introduction

The Cork County Joint Policing Committee (JPC) will develop greater consultation, cooperation and synergy on policing and crime issues between An Garda Síochána, the County Council, and elected local representatives. It will also proactively facilitate the participation of the community and voluntary sector that serve the County.

The Cork County JPC will work to address local issues collectively and strategically. This Six Year Strategic Plan will achieve this goal focussing on coordinated actions that support enhanced policing and crime prevention. It will link with the Local Economic and Community Plan for Co. Cork, and provides for Annual Plans that will include objectives derived from the relevant Annual Policing Plans.

Cork County JPC will: -

- Serve as a forum for consultations, discussions and recommendations on policing and crime issues within Co. Cork;
- Review the levels and patterns of crime, and will identify the related underlying factors;
- Meet periodically; and
- Host annual public meetings.

3.1 JPC Membership

Table 1 - Cork County JPC Membership

Membership	Member	Role
Cork County Council	Cllr. Frank O'Flynn	Chairperson
	Cllr. Timmy Collins	Vice Chairperson
	Cllr. Noel Collins	Member
	Cllr. Joe Carroll	Member
	Cllr John A Collins	Member
	Cllr. Kevin Conway	Member
	Cllr Kay Dawson	Member
	Cllr. Joe Harris	Member
	Cllr. Daniel Fitzgerald	Member
	Cllr. Ted Lucey	Member
	Cllr. Aaron O'Sullivan	Member
	Cllr. Kevin Murphy	Member
	Cllr. June Murphy	Member
	Cllr. Daithi O'Donnabhain	Member
	Cllr. Cathal Rasmussen	Member

continued >

Table 1 - Cork County JPC Membership continued

Membership	Member
House of the Oireachtas ¹	Deputy Aindrias Moynihan TD (FF)
	Deputy Kevin O'Keeffe TD (FF)
	Deputy Donnchadh O'Laoghaire TD (SF)
	Deputy Sean Sherlock TD (Lab)
	Senator Jerry Buttimer (FG)

Membership	Member	Representing
Community Members	Gavin Falk	Public Participation Network
	John Fuller	Public Participation Network
	Sean Kelly	Public Participation Network
	Diarmuid Cronin	Public Participation Network
	Tom Howard	Public Participation Network
	Liam McCarthy	Public Participation Network
	Jim O' Leary	Public Participation Network

Membership	Member	Representing
Cork County Council Executive	Niall Healy	Local Community Development Unit
	Tim Lucey	Chief Executive

Membership	Member
An Garda Síochána	Chief Superintendent Ger Dillane
	Chief Superintendent Tom Hayes
	Chief Superintendent Michael Finn

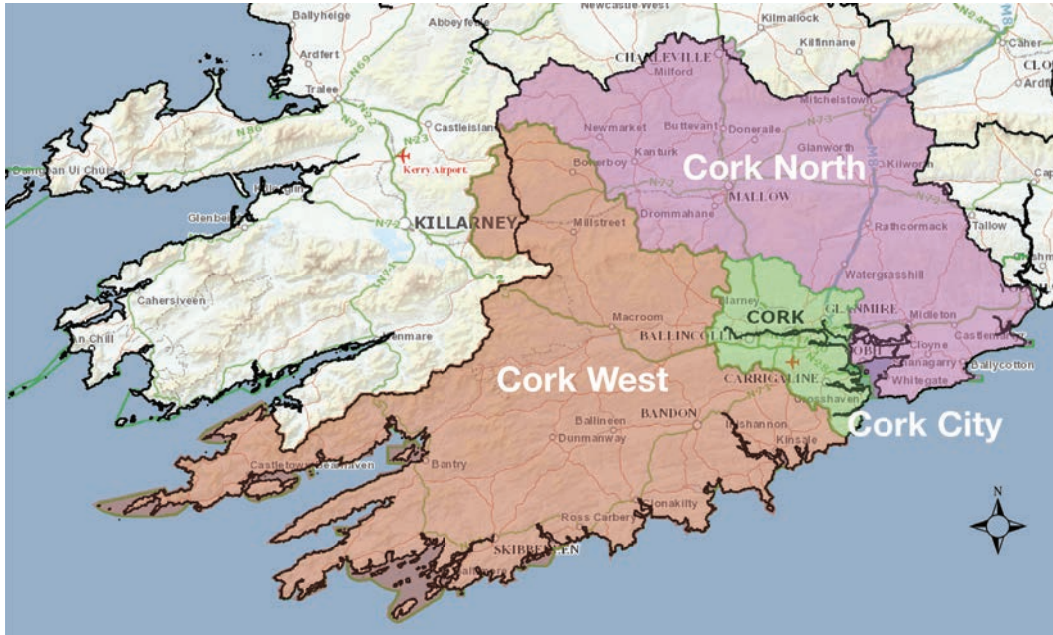
Membership	Member	Representing
Ancillary JPC Members ²	Sergeant Patrick M. Conway	An Garda Síochána, Garda National JPC Monitoring Office, Community Relations, Harcourt Square. Dublin 2
	Mr. Kevin O'Donovan	Cork County Council, Housing Department (Travellers Liaison)

¹ As per JPC Guidelines 2014 (Amended) there are a maximum of 5 permanent JPC Membership positions open to Oireachtas members on Cork County JPC. In June 2016 Cork County Council wrote to all Oireachtas Members for Cork County inviting expressions of interest and 4 Oireachtas members have formally expressed an interest in membership of the Committee. Note: Section 5.1 of JPC Guidelines 2014 (Amended) provides that any member of the Oireachtas is entitled to be present without notice at a meeting of the JPC.

² Denotes an individual who may attend meetings of the Cork County JPC, but does not have full membership or voting rights on the Committee.

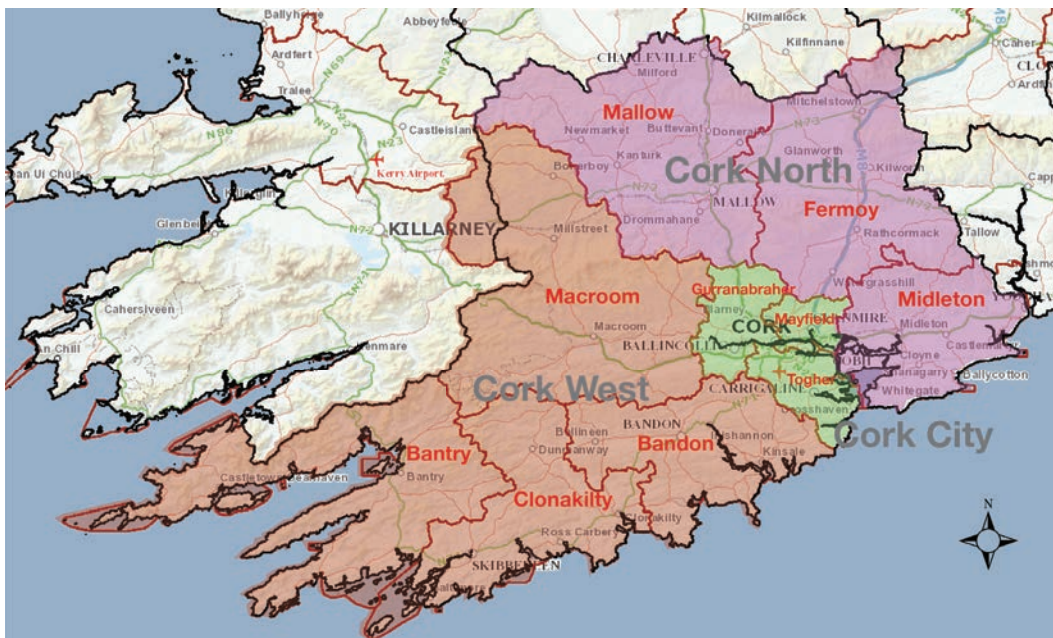
3.2 Garda Divisions and Districts

Map 1 - Garda Divisions



Source: Pobal Maps

Map 2 - Garda Districts



Source: Pobal Maps

3.2.1 Policing Districts Contact Details

Table 2 - Cork City Division Contact Details

Divisional Officer Cork City Division	
Chief Superintendent Michael A. Finn Anglesea Street, Cork City Telephone: 021 452 2011 Fax: 021 452 2081	
Anglesea Street District	Togher District
District Officer Anglesea Street Superintendent Tomás Myers Anglesea Street, Cork Telephone: 021 452 2016 Fax: 021 452 2082	District Officer Togher District Superintendent Charles Barry Togher, Cork Telephone: 021 494 7127 Fax: 021 494 7125
Gurrabraher District	Mayfield Garda District
District Officer Gurrabraher District Superintendent Con Cadogan Gurrabraher, Cork City Telephone: 021 494 6206 Fax: 021 494 6205	District Officer Mayfield District Superintendent Michael Comyns Mayfield, Cork City Telephone: 021 455 8516 Fax: 021 455 8515

Table 3 - Cork West Division Contact Details

Divisional Officer Cork West Division	
Chief Superintendent Thomas J. Hayes Bandon, Cork West Telephone: 023 885 2210 Fax: 023 885 2281	
Bandon Garda District	Clonakilty District
District Officer Bandon District Superintendent William Horgan Bandon, Cork Telephone: 023 885 2216 Fax: 023 885 2217	District Officer Clonakilty District Superintendent Gerard O Mahony Clonakilty, Cork West Telephone: 023 882 1577 Fax: 023 882 1575
Bantry District	Macroom District
District Officer Bantry District Superintendent Brendan Fogarty Bantry, Cork West Telephone: 027 20 867 Fax: 027 20 869	District Officer Macroom District Superintendent Michael Fitzpatrick Macroom, Cork Telephone: 026 20 597 Fax: 026 20 595

Table 4 - Cork North Division Contact Details

Divisional Officer Cork North Division		
Chief Superintendent William Gerard Dillane O'Neill-Crowley Quay, Fermoy, Co. Cork Telephone: 025 82111; Fax: 025 82192		
Fermoy District	Mallow District	Midleton District
District Officer Fermoy District Superintendent Michael McGuire O'Neill-Crowley Quay, Fermoy, Co. Cork Telephone: 025 82116 Fax: 025 82183	District Officer Mallow District Superintendent Patrick Lehane Mallow, Co. Cork Telephone: 022 31450 Fax: 022 31459	District Officer Midleton District Superintendent John Quilter Midleton, Co. Cork Telephone: 021 4621550 Fax: 021 4621559

4. Strategic Integration

A key objective of the Cork County JPC Strategic Plan is to focus on coordinated actions that support enhanced policing and crime prevention. The Local Government Reform Act 2014 provides a stronger and clearer role for local government in economic development and community development, which is a key element in achieving the vision set out in the Action Programme for Effective Local Government: *'that local government will be the main vehicle of governance and public service at local level, leading economic, social and community development'*³.

The guidelines for the operation of Joint Policing Committees enabled the establishment of these important partnership structures in all of the then existing local authority areas, as provided in the Garda Síochána Act 2005. There is a requirement for Committees to develop six year and annual strategic plans, and to report on their implementation in Annual Reports.

4.1 Security

Section 11.25 of the Cork County LECP notes the following:

...It is important to note that the factors that contribute to the stimulation of crime – absence of opportunity, unequal sharing of wealth, marginalisation, absence of education, etc. (shows that) socio-economic inclusion and crime prevention are inextricably linked, contributing to our overall efforts to reduce crime and increase our overall security – personal, social and economic.

4.1.1 Crime Levels and Perceptions of Safety

The Quality of Life Survey of County Cork residents, undertaken as a preparatory element of the LECP, indicates that a significant majority of residents are satisfied that the level of crime in their area, whilst unwelcome, is generally acceptable.

An overwhelming majority of residents indicate that they felt either safe or very safe in their local areas - both during daytime and at night. These results suggest, overall, that Cork is a relatively safe and crime free location in which to live. However, it is recognised that a minority of residents do not have a positive perception of crime and safety in Cork. Further monitoring and analysis is required to tackle actual and perceived security issues in these areas.

In 2014, the CSO published a report Garda Recorded Crime Statistics 2008-2012 demonstrating a reduction in crime rates across Cork County over the period. Some of the key findings included: -

- In the combined County Region, Cork had the ninth highest crime rate of the 21 Garda regions in the state;
- In the combined County Region, in the period 2008 to 2012, crime levels fell by more than 25%. Cork West had experiencing the biggest reduction while reduction in Cork North was noticeably slower;
- In the combined County Region, Cork had one of the lowest burglary rates in the entire country. There have been dramatic reductions in theft in Cork City and Cork West in recent years while these have remained unchanged in North Cork.

More recent figures from June 2014 indicate that crime levels in the county are continuing to fall at a faster rate than the national average. Across the country, there was a 3.7% decrease in overall crime levels in the year. The number of recorded crimes has fallen across the three Garda divisions in Cork (CSO figures) by a combined average of 6.7% in a 12-month period.

³ *Guidelines on Local Economic and Community Plans: Community Division of the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government: 23rd June 2015.*

4.1.2 Co-Operation

The LECP notes that there is already a significant level of co-operation between various agencies in relation to policing, security matters and emergency planning. For example, additional initiatives such as the Text Alert crime prevention system engage members of the community to assist in the reduction of crime, particularly in rural areas.

Cork County Council has in place a Major Emergency Plan under the requirements of 'A Framework for Major Emergency Management.' This plan is the basis for interagency co-operation and has been prepared to facilitate the response to (and recovery from) major emergencies.

Security is a crucial aspect of residents' lives and a key element in promoting Cork as a place to live, work and invest. Continuing co-operation between agencies and stakeholders will ensure that Cork continues to remain a safe, secure and attractive place.

4.1.3 Key Goals and Objectives

The LECP provides a series of integrated goals and objectives to frame future economic and community development in the county. The following relate specifically to security.

Asset Management Goal

To identify and promote actions that will enhance security – personal and property related – within the Cork region.

- **Key Performance Indicator 1:**

Develop a programme of actions that will reduce the incentive for acts of crime to occur within the Cork region.

- **Key Performance Indicator 2:**

Develop a programme of actions that will increase the detection and prosecution rates relating to acts of crime occurring within the Cork region

- **Key Performance Indicator 3:**

Develop a programme of actions that will contribute to the feeling of security among residents within the Cork region.

- **Key Performance Indicator 4:**

Increase in the level of security reported to the Cork Quality of Life Survey by residents within each Municipal District.

- **Key Performance Indicator 5:**

Establish a Security Index that identifies, and commences the measurement of, permanent key performance indicators for security within the Cork region.

⁴ A joint initiative of An Garda Síochána, Muintir na Tíre, Neighbourhood Watch and the Irish Farmers Association.

5. Strategic Context

It is essential that Cork County JPC has a strategic vision for its work so that issues arising can be dealt with in a considered and properly coordinated manner. This section considers the national, regional and local policy context within which the Cork County JPC Strategic Plan will operate.

The Joint Policing Committees Guidelines require that the Six Year Strategic Plan must be designed to link with the Local Economic and Community Plan for the county. It must also have an Annual Plan, which will include objectives derived from the relevant Annual Policing Plans.

The principle agencies and organisations that will influence the development and delivery of JPC Strategic Plan 2016-2021 are all represented on the Joint Policing Committee structure.

There are a number of other key agencies and organisations that will have a strategic influence on the work of the Cork County JPC. These agencies and organisations present a series of objectives and actions from their own perspectives that are supportive of those of the JPC. Using this approach, Cork JPC will ensure that the Strategic Plan, and the annual Action Plan, are positioned to avoid duplication of the work of other agencies, enhance local ownership and to address common issues.



6. Plan Development Process

In the context of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and the publication *Our Communities: A Framework Policy for Local and Community Development in Ireland*, local government has been positioned as the primary vehicle of governance and public service at local level. In this context the JPC Strategic Plan has been developed to promote the active participation of local society, and this objective was reflected in the adoption of a wide-ranging consultation process to underpin the Plan.

The following core principles have been utilised in the preparation of the Cork County JPC Strategic Plan.

1. The identification of evidence-based priority issues;
2. The establishment of SMART objectives;
3. The establishment of clear and measurable actions;
4. The identification of the key stakeholders;
5. Establishment of the timescale for action; and
6. Establishment of appropriate monitoring arrangements.

6.1 Consultation

A two-stage consultation process was implemented to inform the evidence base of the Cork County JPC. The two stages comprised of: -

1. **Community Consultation:** involving an open public call for submissions (closed on 4th March 2016) and the engagement of the PNN membership and other relevant stakeholders; and
2. **Agency Consultation:** involving a Key Stakeholder Workshop held at County Hall on Tuesday, 16th February 2016.

As an outcome of this process, the JPC received some twenty written submissions. These are summarised in the appendices. Some forty individual representatives attended the Stakeholder Workshop.

6.2 Consultation Outcomes

6.2.1 JPC PPN Linkage Group

A JPC PPN Linkage Group meeting was convened in March 2016, at which three topical areas emerged from the discussions: Community Policing, Road Traffic and Safety, and Drugs and Alcohol Related Issues. The outcomes are summarised below.

Community Policing

Greater visibility of Gardaí is required to serve two purposes: -

- To reassure the community and provide a sense of safety and security; and
- To act as a deterrent.

It was recognised that Community Gardaí have a very important role: -

- Foot patrols should be encouraged in small villages and towns, as well as increased vehicle patrols; and
- The names of local and community Gardaí should be made known to residents of rural towns and villages, and the contact number of the local Garda station made known to them.

Quick response times and follow-up to reports and burglaries are essential.

There was recognition that there is a problem with strangers coming onto private property under false pretences. There was also a call that the register of elderly and vulnerable people held in Garda Stations should be updated or revived. It was considered that local community and voluntary groups, together with the local Public Health Nurse might facilitate such a measure.

Road Traffic and Safety

There was a general agreement that pedestrians needed to be reminded to wear high-visibility clothing and that cyclists needed to have lights on their bicycle.

There was a general agreement that directional signage could be improved in some areas, and this might decrease the response times for emergency service vehicles. It was also noted that it would be helpful to the road user if repeater speed-limit signs could be placed below the signs warning road users of traffic cameras.

Drugs and Alcohol Related Issues

It was noted that there is a need to keep informed of the new forms of alcohol products that emerge on the market from time to time.

6.2.2 Key Stakeholder Workshop

Cllr. Frank O'Flynn chaired the Key Stakeholder Workshop, and presentations were provided on the topics of Community Policing (Supt. Colm O'Sullivan, Anglesea St, Cork), Southern Region Drugs and Alcohol Task Force (Ms. Kate Gibney), the Road Traffic Strategy 2013-2020 (Sgt. John McNamara, Fermoy Traffic Corp.) and the Local and Economic Community Plan (Mr. Pio Condon, Cork County Council).

A series of three workshops were held with all of the attendees participating. The workshop themes were: -

1. **Community Policing:** *Community policing is a partnership based, pro-active, community-orientated style of policing. It is focused on crime prevention, problem-solving and law enforcement, with a view to building trust and enhancing the quality of life of the entire community;*
2. **Drugs and Alcohol:** *The damage caused by drugs and drug use to individuals and communities has been well documented. SRDATF represents a partnership approach between the community, voluntary and statutory sectors in addressing the multifaceted issues related to drugs and drug misuse; and*
3. **Road Safety:** *In 2015, Dublin (17) and Cork (16) had the highest record of road fatalities. Roscommon and Waterford had no road fatalities. The highest number of Car User deaths occurred in Cork (10) and Wexford (8) followed by Donegal, Kildare and Meath where 7 vehicle users lost their lives in each county. The highest number of pedal cyclist deaths occurred in Cork, Donegal and Kerry where 2 cyclists lost their lives in each county.*

The summary outcomes of the six workshops are recorded in the appendices. Whilst many of the observations gathered related to specific local and operational issues, many pointed towards coherence across a number of key themes.



6.3 Priority Issues

The six workshops were each invited to prioritise the three most important issues that they had identified during their deliberations. These are recorded below.

Table 5 - Identified Community Policing Priority Issues

Workshop	Priorities
1	<p>Priority 1.1: More Gardaí.</p> <p>Priority 1.2: Improve communication and alerts.</p> <p>Priority 1.3: Community police should be familiar to the communities in the area.</p>
2	<p>Priority 2.1: Improved visibility of Gardaí.</p> <p>Priority 2.2: Increased Garda manpower.</p> <p>Priority 2.3: Gardaí to visit schools.</p>
3	<p>Priority 3.1: Greater resourcing required.</p> <p>Priority 3.2: Communities to be better informed.</p> <p>Priority 3.3: Every town should have access to community policing.</p>
4	<p>Priority 4.1: Improved visibility of Gardaí.</p> <p>Priority 4.2: Use of community facilities where Garda Stations have been closed.</p> <p>Priority 4.3: Invest in new technologies such as CCTV and drones.</p>
5	<p>Priority 5.1: Greater resourcing required.</p> <p>Priority 5.2: Reintroduction of JPC to every Garda District.</p> <p>Priority 5.3: Better training to address ethnic diversity.</p>
6	<p>Priority 6.1: Access to a properly resourced, dedicated, community policing service.</p> <p>Priority 6.2: Extension of JPC to every Garda District.</p> <p>Priority 6.3: Engagement with ethnic minorities through the provision of diversity training.</p>

Table 6 - Identified Drugs and Alcohol Priority Issues

Workshop	Priorities
1	<p>Priority 1.1: Introduce a student-led approach to education.</p> <p>Priority 1.2: Change cultural attitudes.</p> <p>Priority 1.3: Multi-agency approach required.</p>
2	<p>Priority 2.1: Reduce availability of alcohol.</p> <p>Priority 2.2: Change societal attitude to alcohol and drunkenness.</p> <p>Priority 2.3: Increase security at clubs and other venues.</p>
3	<p>Priority 3.1: Alcohol misuse to be the main priority.</p> <p>Priority 3.2: Implement Social Personal and Health Education (SPHE) in schools.</p> <p>Priority 3.3: Provide better access to services for more rural areas.</p>
4	<p>Priority 4.1: Appropriate sentencing upon conviction.</p> <p>Priority 4.2: Expand the role of CAB.</p> <p>Priority 4.3: Increase customs checks.</p>
5	<p>Priority 5.1: Government Minister with responsibility for drugs and alcohol to be appointed.</p> <p>Priority 5.2: Improve access to rehabilitation programmes.</p> <p>Priority 5.3: Improve education and awareness at an early age.</p>
6	<p>Priority 6.1: Lobby for Government Minister with responsibility for drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>Priority 6.2: Easy access to rehabilitation services in rural areas.</p> <p>Priority 6.3: Provide awareness as part of primary level education.</p>

Table 7 - Identified Road Safety Priority Issues

Workshop	Priorities
1	<p>Priority 1.1: Provide better education</p> <p>Priority 1.2: Enforce legislation on the use of mobile phones (whilst driving).</p> <p>Priority 1.3: Improve road maintenance.</p>
2	<p>Priority 2.1: Increase visibility of Gardaí.</p> <p>Priority 2.2: Reduce mobile phone use (when driving).</p> <p>Priority 2.3: Make the wearing of high visibility vests mandatory.</p>
3	<p>Priority 3.1: Improve infrastructure and road maintenance.</p> <p>Priority 3.2: Motor taxation collected locally to be used in the local area.</p> <p>Priority 3.3: Explore use of technology to reduce vehicle speed.</p>
4	<p>Priority 4.1: Introduce appropriate speed limits.</p> <p>Priority 4.2: Improve education and awareness.</p> <p>Priority 4.3: Improve road maintenance.</p>
5	<p>Priority 5.1: Improve road safety education.</p> <p>Priority 5.2: Greater enforcement.</p> <p>Priority 5.3: High visibility vests for all cyclists and walkers.</p>
6	<p>Priority 6.1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved road safety education and awareness; 2. Improved enforcement of regulations; and 3. Improved infrastructure engineering. <p>Priority 6.2: Improved road manners and courtesy.</p> <p>Priority 6.3: Implementation of legislation that has not been enacted.</p>

6.3.1 Common Themes

From the table above it is possible to distil the most common issues that were prioritised across the six groups and the three themes.

Theme 1: Community Policing

There was a consistent call for Gardaí to be more visible within the community. This was reinforced by the view that community police should be easily identifiable, and that every town should have access to community policing. Similarly, it was felt that it would be beneficial for Gardaí to visit schools to address specific local issues, and to raise the profile of the service.

With respect to the role of communities and community policing, it was noted that it would be desirable for communities to be better informed, and that there was an opportunity to improve communication and the application of alert systems (such as Text Alert). It was also noted that may be an opportunity to explore the possibility of using community facilities to provide a base for Gardaí, particularly where the local station had been closed.

Concerning the role of the Gardaí in the local community, it was considered that it would be beneficial if better training to address ethnic diversity were provided. It was felt that this would improve the level and quality of engagement with ethnic minorities.

Theme 2: Drugs and Alcohol

The workshops generally focussed on alcohol misuse as the main priority in the county. It was also recognised that the challenge was to change cultural attitudes to the role of alcohol and drunkenness, and that this would require a multi-dimensional approach involving a number of agencies and organisations. The approach would also require an improvement in education and awareness building, commencing at an early age, perhaps through the implementation of Social Personal and Health Education (SPHE) in schools.

It was noted that the access to rehabilitation services needed to be improved for rural dwellers.

There were calls for a reduction in the availability of alcohol, particularly through discount retailing. It was also noted that an increase in security at clubs and other venues might also help to control the misuse of alcohol and drugs. Similarly, it was felt that more appropriate sentencing upon conviction of drugs or alcohol related crime would provide a better level

of deterrent. Further up the chain, it was felt that the role of the Criminal Assets Bureau (CAB) should be strengthened, along with the introduction of a strengthened customs regime.

Ultimately, it was observed that the appointment of a Government Minister with responsibility for drugs and alcohol would strengthen the perception of importance being placed politically on the issues of drug and alcohol misuse.

Theme 3: Road Safety

The majority of the workshops saw a direct correlation between improved road safety and the quality of the road infrastructure and its maintenance. It was suggested that consideration might be given by central government to enable Local Authorities to ring-fence road taxation collected locally to offset the costs of improvements in road safety.

Consideration was given to the perceived need to better enforce existing legislation relating to road users, particularly that controlling the use of mobile phones. It was also noted that there might be opportunity to adopt more appropriate local speed limits to better suit local conditions.

The increased use of high visibility vests by a number of road users was noted, and it was felt that there was an opportunity to extend this further with a particular focus on cyclists and pedestrians.

It was generally observed that improved road safety education and awareness was very desirable, and that this might lead to improved road manners and courtesy being shown by all road users.

In terms of addressing inappropriate vehicle speed and driver behaviour, it was noted that there might be an opportunity to examine the application of new technologies.

6.4 Policy and Operational Experience

6.4.1 Policing Policy

An Garda Síochána defines community policing as a proactive, solution-based and community-driven form of policing. It occurs where Gardaí and members of the community and statutory and voluntary agencies work together to: -

- Prevent crime;
- Prevent anti-social behaviour;
- Reduce the fear of crime;
- Promote inter-agency problem solving;
- Bring offenders to justice; and
- Improve the overall quality of life

The stated aim of community policing is to: -

- Provide the people in an area with their own dedicated Garda, someone with whom they can discuss everyday occurrences and build up a strong and supportive personal relationship;
- Help the residents of the area to prevent crime by supporting crime prevention initiatives such as Neighbourhood Watch and Community Alert;
- Work with other social agencies in the area to help curb crime and vandalism.

6.4.2 Policy Priorities 2016

An Garda Síochána priorities for 2016 are identified in the Policing Plan 2016 as follows: -

National Security and Intelligence: Protect our national interest, mitigate the threat posed by terrorism and contribute to international security;

National Policing:

Deliver a policing service focused on crime prevention, victim orientation and professional investigations;

Community Safety:

Improve public safety through enhanced community engagement and high visibility roads policing; and

Cross Organisation Services:

Deliver a professional policing and security service using resources effectively and efficiently.

The Policing Plan 2016 identifies the following policing priorities: -

Table 8 - Priority Objectives for 2016

Workshop	Priorities
1 National Security and Intelligence	1.1 To protect the State and the people against terrorism in all its forms. 1.2 Enhance cross border policing to counteract terrorist and organised criminal activity. 1.3 Actively contribute as a trusted intelligence partner to international security. 1.4 Renew our focus on intelligence management. 1.5 Major emergency management.
2 National Policing	2.1 Tackle serious and violent crime in all its forms 2.2 Focus on the prevention and detection of crime in our communities 2.3 Ensure that all investigations are conducted in a professional manner 2.4 Make victims central to the services we provide 2.5 Improve our response and incident management capabilities 2.6 Inter agency offender management systems to tackle repeat offenders
3 Community Safety	3.1 Collaborate more closely with our communities to address crime, public safety and the fear of crime 3.2 Provide greater Garda visibility and create better opportunities to proactively prevent crime and offending in our communities 3.3 Use modern communication channels to communicate more closely with the community 3.4 Provide a safe environment for road users and improve road user behaviour in collaboration with our partner agencies
4 Cross Organisation Services	4.1 <i>Multi Year Objective:</i> Optimise the development and deployment of skills and human resources across the organisation 4.2 <i>Multi Year Objective:</i> Develop strong governance and leadership throughout the organisation 4.3 <i>Multi Year Objective:</i> Instil a culture of continuous improvement through education, training and development 4.4 <i>Multi Year Objective:</i> Towards leaner administrative systems 4.5 Work in partnership with our oversight bodies 4.6 Effectively manage expenditure 4.7 Work in partnership with local, national and international agencies

6.5 Statistical Database

The key statistical instrument used in measuring the level of community well-being is through the crime rates. These are collated and published through the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

An Garda Síochána routinely provide Cork County JPC with detailed statistical data relating to key trends in crime and policing across the county. The statistical information will be used by the JPC to track the extent to which the objectives set out in the JPC annual work plans have been achieved. Where variances occur, or where actions cannot be achieved, the reporting process will be used as a management tool to inform changes in future implementation.

Table 9 - Recorded Offences Cork City Division

Ref	Membership	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Homicide offences	6	4	5	4	0	3
2	Sexual offences	129	111	110	127	109	114
3	Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences	1,046	1,033	1,066	964	1,063	1,080
4	Dangerous or negligent acts	630	593	522	413	378	352
5	Kidnapping and related offences	2	4	1	7	5	6
6	Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	124	98	102	136	124	121
7	Burglary and related offences	929	963	913	812	728	864
8	Theft and related offences	4,365	4,241	3,733	3,979	3,913	3,807
9	Fraud, deception and related offences	205	263	275	228	251	262
10	Controlled drug offences	1,147	1,129	1,001	985	955	1,006
11	Weapons and Explosives Offences	209	185	151	162	139	110
12	Damage to property and to the environment	2,404	2,236	1,857	1,688	1,685	1,479
13	Public order and other social code offences	4,363	4,038	3,931	3,124	2,681	2,485
15	Offences against government, justice procedures and organisation of crime	513	524	406	417	475	518

Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

Note that the Cork City statistics do not disaggregate the City from the County within the Divisional area.

Table 10 - Recorded Offences Cork North Division

Ref	Membership	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Homicide offences	4	1	2	0	5	2
2	Sexual offences	65	63	62	60	64	79
3	Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences	417	388	343	342	421	414
4	Dangerous or negligent acts	449	338	291	287	286	273
5	Kidnapping and related offences	1	3	0	1	5	2
6	Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	11	7	5	9	10	10
7	Burglary and related offences	341	425	372	423	353	454
8	Theft and related offences	1,089	1,081	1,115	1,155	1,085	1,031
9	Fraud, deception and related offences	96	95	93	94	117	115
10	Controlled drug offences	534	466	492	468	444	369
11	Weapons and Explosives Offences	59	40	60	46	34	32
12	Damage to property and to the environment	785	647	555	540	494	459
13	Public order and other social code offences	1,409	1,249	1,219	986	959	890
15	Offences against government, justice procedures and organisation of crime	108	102	132	133	122	119

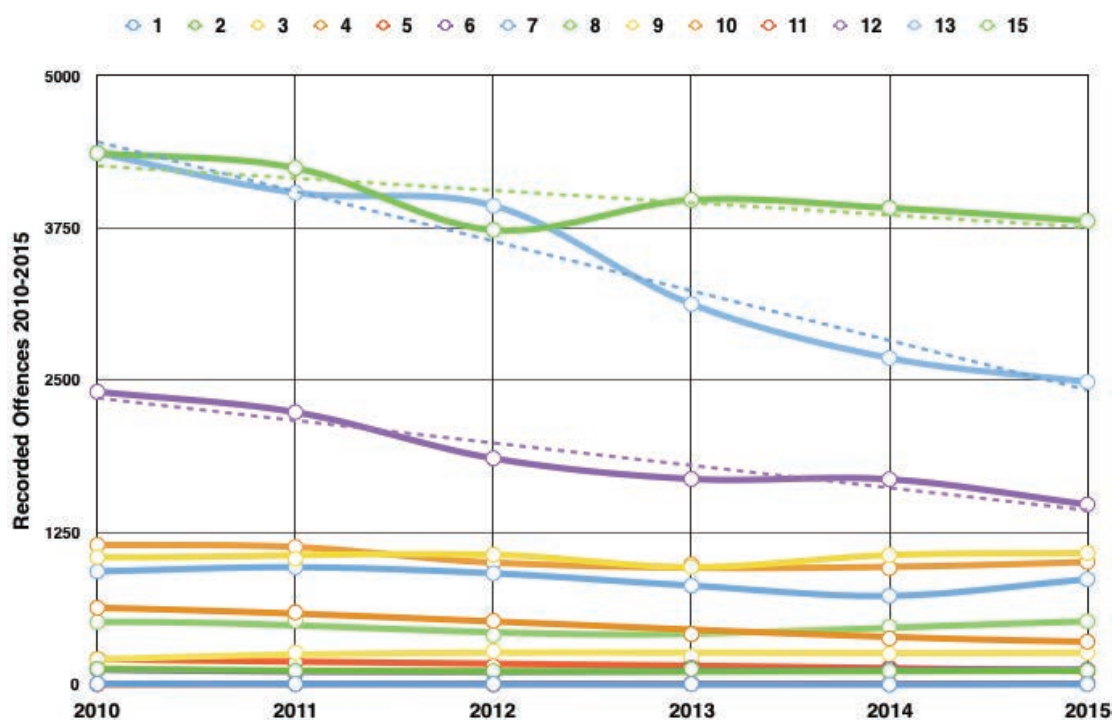
Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

Table 11 - Recorded Offences Cork West Division

Ref	Membership	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Homicide offences	0	5	1	3	1	0
2	Sexual offences	41	47	40	27	32	39
3	Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences	336	323	311	290	296	391
4	Dangerous or negligent acts	279	221	223	242	183	209
5	Kidnapping and related offences	3	0	0	4	1	1
6	Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	20	7	3	4	1	5
7	Burglary and related offences	232	290	255	232	237	181
8	Theft and related offences	679	853	723	767	722	582
9	Fraud, deception and related offences	50	76	72	77	84	106
10	Controlled drug offences	450	348	293	248	244	298
11	Weapons and Explosives Offences	38	40	32	32	17	14
12	Damage to property and to the environment	466	509	394	384	368	308
13	Public order and other social code offences	1,010	936	836	696	650	574
15	Offences against government, justice procedures and organisation of crime	82	98	101	101	109	79

Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

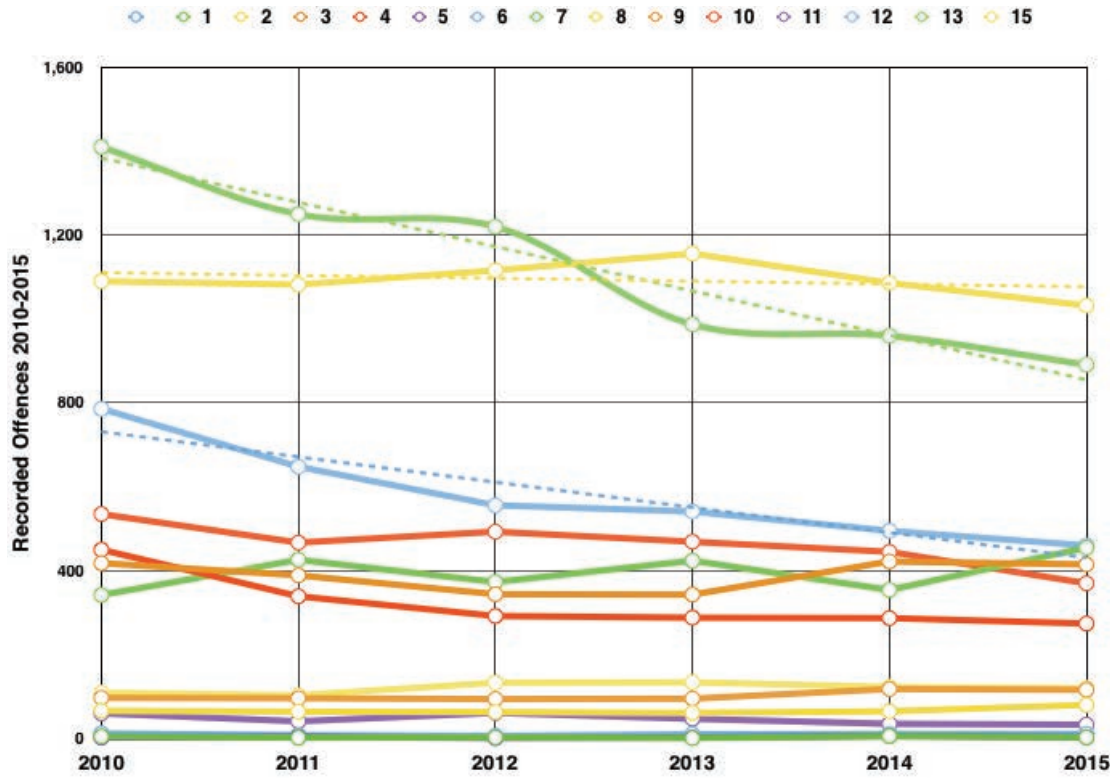
The figures below consider the headline trends by number recorded in the Cork City, Cork North and Cork West Divisions.

Figure 2 - Cork City Division Offences 2010-2015

Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

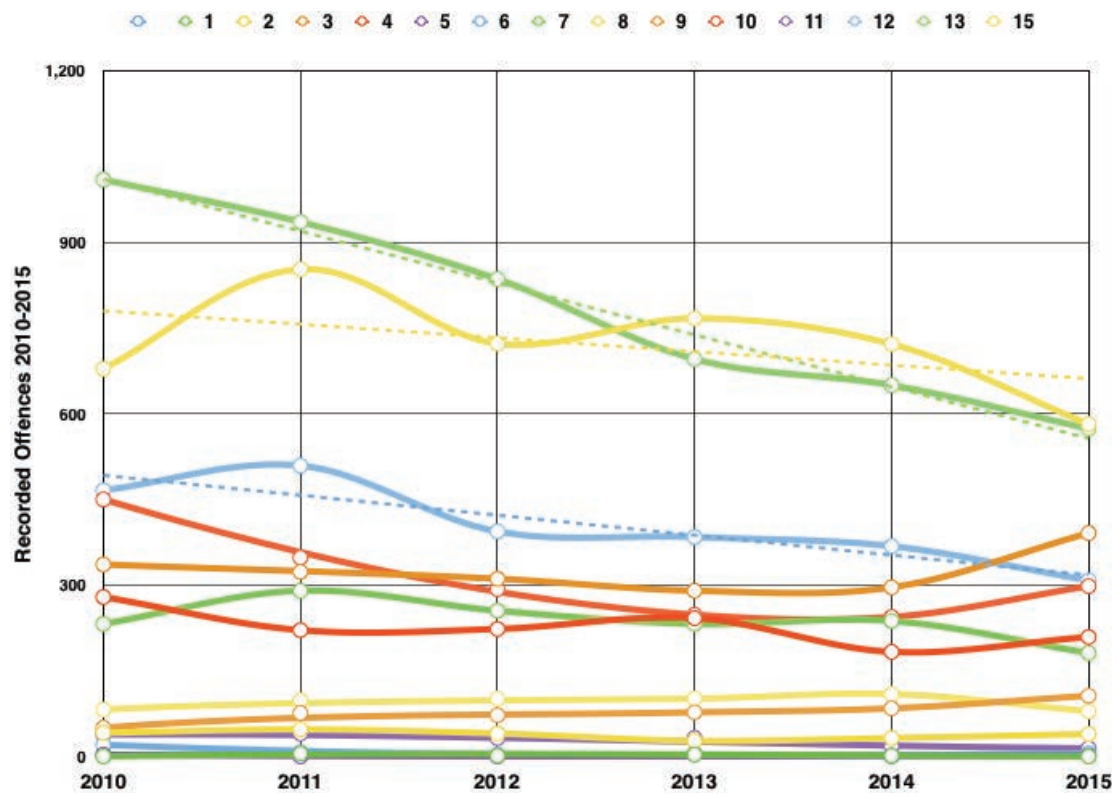
Note that the Cork City statistics do not disaggregate the City from the County within the Divisional area.

Figure 3 - Cork North Division Offences 2010-2015



Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

Figure 4 - Cork West Division Offences 2010-2015



Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

Over the past five years there has been an improvement in the headline number of recorded offences, with all of the trends being downwards, as illustrated above. This contradicts the perception amongst many in the community that they are unsafe or are potentially vulnerable to being victims of crime.

6.5.1 Drug Misuse

Preventative actions against drug use and targeted actions to reduce the level of criminal activity associated with drug use is a key priority for An Garda Síochána, together with other appropriate agencies and stakeholders.

The following data has been extracted from 'Drug-related deaths and deaths among drug users in Ireland - Revised 2009 figures from the National Drug-Related Deaths Index (NDRDI) February 2012'⁶. At that time, and from a national perspective, the following high-level overview was identified: -

- In the six-year period 2004–2009 a total of 3,358 deaths by drug poisoning and deaths among drug users met the criteria for inclusion in the NDRDI database. Of these deaths, 2,015 were due to poisoning and 1,343 were due to traumatic or medical causes (non-poisoning).
- In 2004, the majority (267, 62%) of drug-related deaths recorded in the NDRDI were poisonings. The percentage of such deaths decreased over the reporting period, with 57% of deaths in 2009 due to poisoning and 43% to other causes (non-poisoning).
- The annual number of deaths in 2009 increased to 628, compared to 617 in 2008.

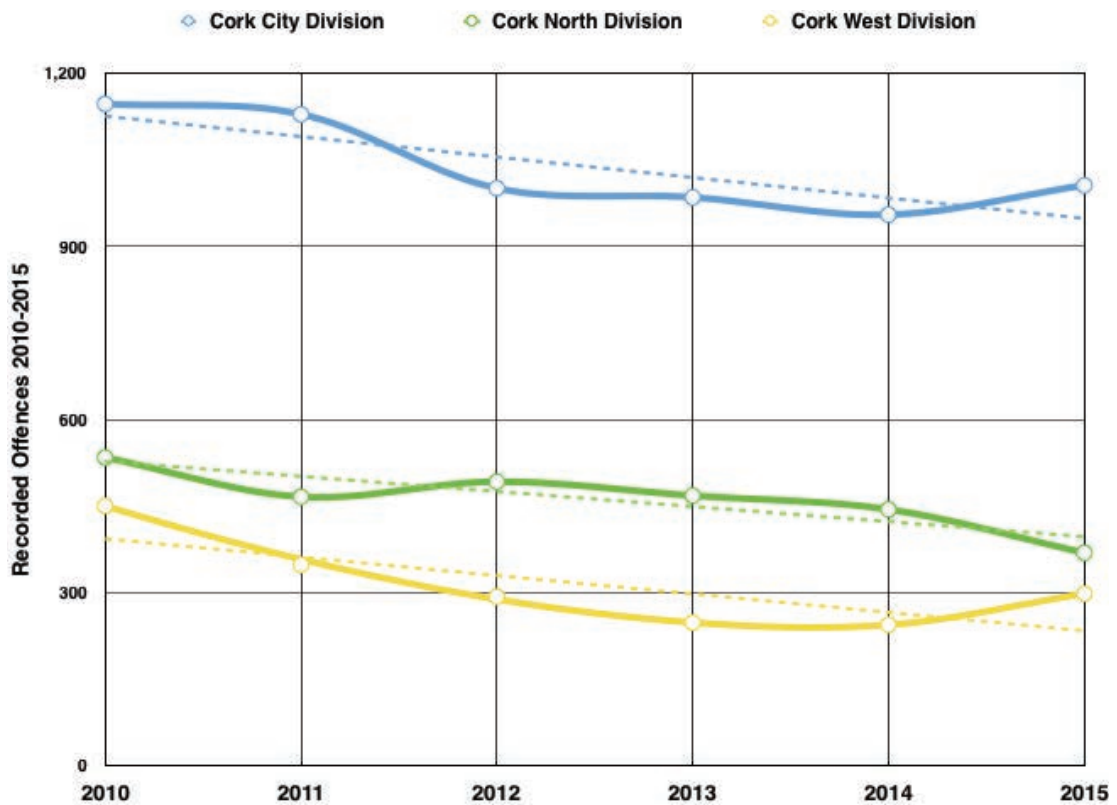
Table 12 - Controlled Drug Offences 2010-2015

Offence	Year					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cork City Garda Division						
Importation of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	24	23	29	27	18	5
Possession of drugs for sale or supply	192	194	189	196	172	201
Possession of drugs for personal use	900	894	758	750	746	783
Other drug offences	31	19	25	12	18	16
Controlled drug offences	1,147	1,129	1,001	985	955	1,006
Cork North Garda Division						
Importation of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	19	15	26	23	15	7
Possession of drugs for sale or supply	44	55	50	65	49	42
Possession of drugs for personal use	461	382	393	365	359	308
Other drug offences	10	14	23	15	21	12
Controlled drug offences	534	466	492	468	444	369
Cork West Garda Division						
Importation of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	45	39	31	36	17	19
Possession of drugs for sale or supply	57	58	56	49	46	55
Possession of drugs for personal use	338	245	201	159	176	215
Other drug offences	10	6	5	4	5	9
Controlled drug offences	450	348	293	248	244	298

Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

⁶ Department of Health and Children and the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform

Figure 5 - Controlled Drug Offences Trend 2010-2015



Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

6.5.2 Community and Text Alert Initiatives

Text Alert is a community-based initiative launched in 2013. It is designed to facilitate immediate and cost-effective communication from An Garda Síochána to the public. The system is operated in conjunction with Muintir na Tire and there has been a high take-up of the initiative in the county with a total of Text Alert Groups, 12,341 Subscribers and 612 Text Alerts sent to date. A breakdown of the number of text alert groups by district is provided below.

Table 13 - Cork North Community/Text Alert

District	Number of community/text alert schemes in operation
Mallow	21
Fermoy	16
Midleton	17

Source: An Garda Síochána

Table 13 - Cork North Community/Text Alert

Initiatives	Number of Groups
Community Alert/Neighbourhood Watch	74
Text Alert	60

Community Alert	Text Alert
Blarney	Blarney
Ballincollig	Ballincollig
Carrigaline	

Source: An Garda Síochána

The text alert system is considered to be a particularly useful communication tool. One of the key determinants of a quality of life is the ability for all to feel safe and secure. This is an area that needs to be addressed in any Joint Policing Strategy with a particular focus on the elderly and particularly those elderly in the more remote locations of the county.

See Appendix A.5 for coverage of Community Alert by provider group.



7. Strategic Plan

The Cork County Joint Policing Committee Strategic Plan is designed to link with other appropriate plans and strategies. In particular, the plan is linked to the relevant objectives in the Local Economic and Community Plans that serve County Cork.

The Strategic Plan is designed to have a limited number of strategic objectives to facilitate the appropriate level of monitoring and review. The Plan focusses on areas where cooperative and collaborative actions can add most value to the existing work of relevant stakeholders. Of particular importance are those objectives that support actions designed to enhance communications with the public, and that support the development of adequate communication with other local fora, including the Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force, the Public Participation Network, Community Alert and Neighbourhood Watch Groups, and other relevant bodies. The principal aim is to prevent duplication and to support coordinated actions across organisations and agencies.

The objectives are designed to be specific and measurable. They identify lead individuals or agencies, as well as others, responsible for contributing to relevant actions. The objectives also include relevant resource allocations, and they identify appropriate implementation timescales.

The objectives also focus on other issues that the JPC considers to be important for crime prevention. Cork County JPC has identified public safety, including road safety, as being of particular importance in the county.

7.1 Strategic Objective: Priorities

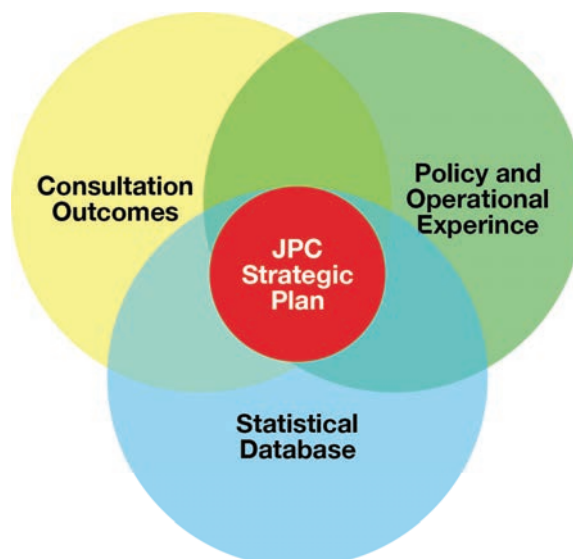
An Garda Síochána is the principal agency working to provide policing and State security in Co. Cork. They have a long established tradition of working closely with communities by fostering and maintaining effective community partnerships.

Security is a crucial aspect of citizens' lives. Where people face risks of violence and crime that threaten their physical safety, their quality of life is severely diminished. Even if such risks do not materialise, the subjective perception of a threat and the resulting feelings of insecurity will undermine the quality-of-life of the individual, and ultimately negates community cohesion. The need for safety and security was strongly referenced during the consultation processes.

7.1.1 Priority Objectives

The priority objectives were identified by the JPC through a process that referenced the statistical database for the county, the outcomes of the consultation process, and the local operational experience of An Garda Síochána. It builds on the issues raised through the community consultation process, and outlines how, through the work of the Cork County JPC strategic partners, it will contribute to the improved safety and quality-of-life in the community.

Figure 6 - Strategic Objectives Development Process



The strategic objectives were developed using the above evidence-based model.

- **Consultation Outcomes:** the outcomes of the two-stage consultation process are summarised in Section 6.3
- **Policy and Operational Experience:** An overview is provided in Section 6.4
- **Statistical Database:** An overview of key datasets is provided in Section 6.5, with full CSO Crime Statistics data in Appendix A.1.

SMART

From an analysis and synthesis of the above, the following key objectives for the Strategic Plan were agreed. In the process of agreeing the objectives consideration was given to need to make the strategic plan achievable and deliverable. In this context a SMART prism was used to proof each of the objectives as they emerged, as follows: -

- **Specific:** each objective was related directly to the evidence-base to assure that it was focussed on addressing clearly identified local needs and issues.
- **Measurable:** each objective was designed to be capable of encompassing a series of enabling actions, the outcomes of which could be measured to ensure that the plan was both efficient and effective.
- **Assignable:** each objective was designed to identify a lead organisation to drive the realisation of the related action suite. Given that the JPC is a multi-dimensional organisation, it is very desirable that there is a clearly recognised responsibility to ensure that targets are achieved.
- **Realistic:** each objective was measured against the practicality of achieving its targets by carefully considering the nature and ownership of resources that would be necessary to realise success. The application of this filter was used to ensure that the implementation of the objectives and subsequent actions fell within the direct operational capacity of the JPC members.
- **Time-related:** each objective was given an initial implementation timeframe of either short (2-year), medium (4-year) or long (6-year) delivery period. This process was used to ensure that initial gains would be realised, giving greater confidence in the achievement of more complex or demanding actions.



Table 15 - Agreed JPC Strategic Objectives

Objective	Description	Rationale
SO1	Develop a County Communication Strategy in relation to safety and security initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The professional experience of An Garda Síochána, coupled with many of views expressed during the consultation process evidence the fact that building and maintaining trust is an important factor in establishing positive relationships. • Numerous studies show that people who understand the purpose of policing, particularly those who might otherwise be distrustful, will engage more positively. This means a greater likelihood of cooperation, and aligns with the understanding that officers prefer to use their communication skills to affect voluntary compliance wherever possible, rather than having to resort to physical coercion. • The JPC has a complex message to impart, and is itself a multi-dimensional organisation. It will be beneficial, therefore, if the JPC is able to articulate its vision and role in an appropriate manner to serve the local communities.
SO2	Develop Community Safety Initiatives for all sectors of society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusivity is a key objective of the Cork County JPC. In the context of delivering the Strategic Plan it will be necessary to encourage engagement from all facets of the local community, including those who might be most distanced from mainstream society. • It is important that the Strategic Plan enables access to hard-to-reach communities who are often distanced from the services that can best help them. Beyond the young and the elderly, such groups include those who present challenges through social invisibility, such as certain members of the LGBT community, or who face cultural and ideological barriers. Other hard-to-reach community members may have distinctive service needs, including people with disabilities, learning difficulties or mental health problems. • The success of both Community Alert and Text Alert was very widely recognised in Cork County. There are numerous opportunities to build on this community action, and to develop new awareness-building initiatives related to issues of safety and security. These include the implementation of a Property Asset Logbook initiative. • During the course of the consultation process a number of communities of interest were identified that would benefit from further support through specific initiatives designed to address particular issues. • NASC, Irish Immigrant Support Centre provided material to support better engagement with the immigrant community.
SO3	Improve Safety and Quality of Life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not unexpectedly, a call for the greater visibility of Gardaí was made during the course of the community consultation process. The general sense being that greater visibility would reassure the community and provide a sense of safety and security, as well as acting as a deterrent. <p>It is understood that the allocation of Garda resources is fundamentally a government issue, however, it was considered that opportunity exists to better explain to the community at large that the methodologies of modern policing have changed, and that further work will be done in the future in this regard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road safety remains of ongoing concern to all members of the JPC. • There is an opportunity to increase and refocus on the issue using the multi-agency framework of the JPC. • Key agencies and organisations provided considerable evidence that there was a continuing requirement to support a number of actions designed to address aspects of safety and security by introducing or improving appropriate preventative measures, many of which would benefit from the multi-agency capability of the JPC. • The operation of the JPC is conceived as an innovative partnership approach to addressing particular challenges. Experience shows that partnership working across multiple organisations requires considerable effort if it is to realise its full potential. • Strategic Objective SO8 is designed to enable a raft of strategic actions that will support collaborative working.

7.2 Strategic Actions

Table 16 - Strategic Actions

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Ref.	Action	Lead Agency & Key Partners
SO1	Develop a County Communication Strategy in relation to safety and security initiatives.	A1	Communications Sub Group of JPC to be developed with responsibility for developing a Communications Strategy to include appropriate protocols around information exchange and disseminating relevant materials through appropriate means.	JPC
		A2	Support and develop the JPC Linkage Group as a thematic subgroup of the PPN to discuss and develop policy. The Linkage Group will support the PPN representatives and provide the platform for electing replacement representatives as appropriate. The Linkage Group will be open to members of all PPN affiliated groups/organisations and others that have a commitment to the issues being considered. The PPN to be developed as a key tool to communicate with the Community and Voluntary sector about safety and security initiatives through the development of a safety linkage group.	PPN JPC
			In accordance with JPC Guidelines, host an annual public meeting.	JPC
			Publish, monitor and review of patterns of crime.	JPC An Garda Síochána

Table 16 - Strategic Actions continued

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Ref.	Action	Lead Agency & Key Partners
SO2	Develop Community Safety Initiatives for all sections of society.	A3	Using community networks/PPN, provide mechanisms for engaging with vulnerable people living alone, including the elderly. Review and develop a volunteer initiative that specifically encourages neighbours to visit and look out for people living alone near them.	JPC An Garda Síochána; Cork County Council
		A4	Support the continued rollout of Community Safety Initiatives, including examples such as the implementation of the Property Asset Logbook. The Logbook concept is currently in an advanced stage of development, and will require support through a widespread promotion campaign to encourage people to record the serial numbers and other key identifiers for items of value. This will ultimately greatly improve the chance of identification and subsequent retrieval in the event of theft, and will also act as a deterrent against low-level crime. It also has the capacity to support local organisations through fundraising initiatives.	An Garda Síochána; Cork County Council Community Alert
		A5	Make recommendations to utilise the existing community networks/PPN to engage with diverse and marginalised communities.	PPN; JPC
		A6	Develop Community Alert as a community crime prevention and reduction initiative for rural areas and operating as a partnership between the local community, An Garda Síochána and Muintir na Tíre. Develop Text Alert as a one-way communication channel between An Garda Síochána and the community. This will be provided in conjunction with existing Community Crime Prevention Programmes (Community Alert, Neighbourhood Watch Group) or IFA Branch etc. An Garda Síochána will provide information by text or e-mail to each registered 'Community Contact' to forward to all members of their Community Group.	JPC, Cork County Council, An Garda Síochána
		A7	Utilise the various Community Crime Prevention Schemes to build relationships with all stakeholders in our communities.	JPC; An Garda Síochána; Cork County Council

Table 16 - Strategic Actions continued

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Ref.	Action	Lead Agency & Key Partners
SO3	Improve Safety and Quality of Life.	A8	High Visibility Patrols: Utilise high visibility patrols to prevent crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.	JPC; Business Community; Chambers; An Garda Síochána; RSA; Cork County Council
		A9	Cork County Council to develop Crime Prevention through Environmental Designs in planning/upgrading of developments.	
		A10	Develop community responsibility for crime prevention.	
		A11	Road Safety: - Implement the strategies of the Road Safety Authority and the Cork Road Safety Working Group to promote road safety.	JPC; An Garda Síochána; Cork County Council
		A12	Promote the installation of CCTV systems in key areas.	Cork County Council; An Garda Síochána; Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force; Vintners Association
		A13	Address aspects of anti-social behaviour by supporting innovative and effective estate management initiatives.	
		A14	Support the Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force Strategic Plan.	
		A15	Develop initiatives to work with retail sellers of alcohol, with a view to control alcohol misuse.	

7.3 Strategic Action Timeframe

Table 17 - Strategic Action Timeframe

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Ref.	Action	Timeframe
SO1	Develop a County Communication Strategy in relation to safety and security initiatives.	A1	Communications Sub Group of JPC to be developed with responsibility for developing a Communications Strategy to include appropriate protocols around information exchange and disseminating relevant materials through appropriate means.	Short Term
		A2	Support and develop the JPC Linkage Group as a thematic subgroup of the PPN to discuss and develop policy. The Linkage Group will support the PPN representatives and provide the platform for electing replacement representatives as appropriate. The Linkage Group will be open to members of all PPN affiliated groups/organisations and others that have a commitment to the issues being considered. The PPN to be developed as a key tool to communicate with the Community and Voluntary sector about safety and security initiatives through the development of a safety linkage group.	Short Term
			In accordance with JPC Guidelines, host an annual public meeting.	Short Term
			Publish, monitor and review of patterns of crime.	Long Term
SO2	Develop Community Safety Initiatives for all sections of society.	A3	Using community networks/PPN, provide mechanisms for engaging with vulnerable people living alone, including the elderly. Develop a volunteer initiative that specifically encourages neighbours to visit and look out for people living alone near them.	Medium Term
		A4	Support the continued rollout of Community Safety Initiatives, including the Property Asset Logbook initiative.	Medium Term
		A5	Make recommendations to utilise the existing community networks/PPN to engage with diverse and marginalised communities.	Short Term
		A6	Develop Community Alert as a community crime prevention and reduction initiative for rural areas and operating as a partnership between the local community, An Garda Síochána and Muintir na Tíre. Develop Text Alert as a one-way communication channel between An Garda Síochána and the community. This will be provided in conjunction with existing Community Crime Prevention Programmes (Community Alert, Neighbourhood Watch Group) or IFA Branch etc. An Garda Síochána will provide information by text or e-mail to each registered 'Community Contact' to forward to all members of their Community Group.	Short Term
		A7	Utilise the various Community Crime Prevention Schemes to build relationships with all stakeholders in our communities.	Short Term

Table 17 - Strategic Action Timeframe continued

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Ref.	Action	Timeframe
SO3	Improve Safety and Quality of Life.	A8	High Visibility Patrols: Utilise high visibility patrols to prevent crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.	Medium Term
		A9	Cork County Council to develop Crime Prevention through Environmental Designs in planning/upgrading of developments.	Long Term
		A10	Develop community responsibility for crime prevention.	Medium Term
		A11	Road Safety: - Implement the strategies of the Road Safety Authority and the Cork Road Safety Working group to promote road safety.	Short Term
		A12	Promote the installation of CCTV systems in key areas.	Medium Term
		A13	Address aspects of anti-social behaviour by supporting innovative and effective estate management initiatives.	Short Term
		A14	Support the Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force Strategic Plan.	Short Term
		A15	Develop initiatives to work with retail sellers of alcohol, with a view to control alcohol misuse.	Short Term

7.4 Strategic Action Targets and Indicators

Table 18 - Strategic Action Targets

Ref.	Action	Targets	Indicators
A1	Communications Sub Group of JPC to be developed with responsibility for developing a Communications Strategy to include appropriate protocols around information exchange and disseminating relevant materials through appropriate means.	Establish Communications Sub Group by end of Q4 2016.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of Communications Sub Group. 2. Number of meetings held by end of Q4 2016.
		Complete draft Communications Strategy by end of Q1 2017.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of draft Communications Strategy by end of Q1 2017. 2. Completion of draft protocols by end of Q2 2017.
A2	Support and develop the JPC Linkage Group as a thematic subgroup of the PPN to discuss and develop policy. The Linkage Group will support the PPN representatives and provide the platform for electing replacement representatives as appropriate. The Linkage Group will be open to members of all PPN affiliated groups/ organisations and others that have a commitment to the issues being considered. The PPN to be developed as a key tool to communicate with the Community and Voluntary sector about safety and security initiatives through the development of a safety linkage group.	Establish PPN/JPC Linkage Group by end of Q4 2016.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of PPN/JPC Linkage Group by end of Q4 2016. 2. Number of meetings held per annum.
		Develop PPN/JPC Linkage Group as a communications medium with Community and Voluntary Sector by end of Q4 2017.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of initiatives supported by end of Q4 2017.
	In accordance with JPC Guidelines, host an annual public meeting.	Hold JPC Public Information and Consultation Event by end of Q3 2016.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of supporting structure. 2. Securing resources for the event. 3. Publicity campaign. 4. Hosting initial JPC Public Information and Consultation Event by end of Q4 2016. 5. Reporting on event outcomes by end of Q4 2016.
		Develop subsequent annual JPC Public Information and Consultation Events.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintaining supporting structure. 2. Securing resources for the event. 3. Publicity campaign. 4. Hosting annual JPC Public Information and Consultation Events over lifetime of Strategic Plan. 5. Routinely reporting on event outcomes.

Table 18 - Strategic Action Targets continued

Ref.	Action	Targets	Indicators
A2	Publish, monitor and review of patterns of crime.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop information portal by end of Q1 2017. 2. Agree protocols and gather information by end of Q2 2017. 3. Develop analysis tools by end of Q2 2017. 4. Publish, monitor and review of patterns of crime through the information portal by end of Q4 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information portal operational by end of Q1 2017. 2. Commencement of gathering of information by end of Q2 2017. 3. Testing of operational analysis tools by end of Q2 2017. 4. Volume and quality of patterns of crime disseminated through the information portal by end of Q4 2017. 5. Trend of hits on the information portal post Q4 2017.
A3	Using community networks/ PPN, provide mechanisms for engaging with vulnerable people living alone, including the elderly. Develop a volunteer initiative that specifically encourages neighbours to visit and look out for people living alone near them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review existing networks by end of 2016. 2. Develop focussed network(s) through PPN by end of Q4 2017. 3. Satisfactorily address confidentiality and security issues in establishing the focussed network(s) by end of Q2 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of focussed network(s) established by end of Q4 2017. 2. Research report completed into confidentiality and security issues by end of Q2 2017.
A4	Support the continued rollout of Community Safety Initiatives, including the Property Asset Logbook.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual Community Safety Week. 2. Roll-out of the Property Asset Logbook initiative. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and quality of information initiatives. 2. Number of Property Asset Logbooks distributed.
A5	Make recommendations to utilise the existing community networks/PPN to engage with diverse and marginalised communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop focussed network(s) through PPN by end of Q4 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of focussed network(s) established by end of Q4 2017.
A6	Develop Community Alert as a community crime prevention and reduction initiative for rural areas and operating as a partnership between the local community, An Garda Síochána and Muintir na Tíre. Develop Text Alert as a one-way communication channel between An Garda Síochána and the community. An Garda Síochána will provide information by text or e-mail to each registered 'Community Contact' to forward to all members of their Community Group.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the development of new community alert initiatives annually over life of strategy. 2. Maintain the development of new text alert initiatives annually over life of strategy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of existing community alert initiatives maintained annually over life of strategy. 2. Number of existing text alert initiatives maintained annually over life of strategy. 3. Maintain community alert initiatives over life of strategy. 4. Maintain text alert initiatives over life of strategy.

Table 18 - Strategic Action Targets continued

Ref.	Action	Targets	Indicators
A7	Utilise the various Community Crime Prevention Schemes to build relationships with all stakeholders in our communities.	Development of communication and information channels by end of Q4 2017.	Number and quality of communication and interaction actions implemented post Q4 2017.
A8	High Visibility Patrols: Utilise high visibility patrols to prevent crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.	Development of strategy for High Visibility Patrols by end of Q4 2017	Number of High Visibility Patrols post Q4 2017.
A9	Cork County Council to develop Crime Prevention through Environmental Designs in planning/upgrading of developments.	1. Establishment of a network to develop innovative estate management initiatives. 2. Development of initiative to 'Design Out Crime'	1. Number and quality of network meetings to develop innovative estate management initiatives. 2. Number of innovative estate management initiatives implemented per annum over life of the strategy.
A10	Develop community responsibility for crime prevention.	Development of process to raise awareness by end of Q4 2017.	Extent of development of awareness-raising process.
A11	Road Safety: - Implement the strategies of the Road Safety Authority and the Cork Road Safety Working group to promote road safety.	Adaptation of strategies to local needs by end of Q4 2017.	Use existing, localised, road safety data.
A12	Promote the installation of CCTV systems in key areas.	Identification of key areas where new or enhanced CCTV installations are required. Prioritisation of CCTV areas, and implementation by end of Q4 2018.	Number of key CCTV installations and system upgrades.
A13	Address aspects of anti-social behaviour by supporting innovative and effective estate management initiatives.	1. Develop focussed network(s) through PPN by end of Q4 2017. 2. Increase visibility in schools.	1. Number of focussed network(s) developed through PPN by end of Q4 2017. 2. Identification and securing of resources.
A14	Support the Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force Strategic Plan.	Develop initiatives that specifically accord with the Southern Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force Strategic Plan.	1. Number of initiatives supported. 2. Quality of initiatives supported. 3. Level of resourcing leveraged to support the initiatives.
A15	Develop initiatives to work with retail sellers of alcohol, with a view to control alcohol misuse.	<i>Review Cork City Public Order Policing Model</i> ⁷ with a view to transferring and implementing. Develop initiatives that specifically work with retail sector in control of alcohol misuse.	1. Number of initiatives supported. 2. Quality of initiatives supported. 3. Level of resourcing leveraged to support the initiatives.

⁷ EU AGIS Programme 2004 (JAI/2004/AGIS/063) - Pilot programme to tackle drink-related public order offences involving publicans, doctors, local authorities and Gardaí.

7.5 Annual Work Plan

The Cork County JPC Annual Work Plans will coordinate overall efforts to address key issues affecting community life, including: -

- Anti-social behaviour and street crime;
- Crime Prevention;
- Misuse of drugs and related crime; and
- Support for crime victims, including those affected by domestic violence.

The Annual Work Plan will flow from the six-year Strategic Plan framework.



8. Proofing

In addition to ensuring consistency and integration with other relevant strategic plans, the core strategy of the Cork County Joint Policing Committee Strategic Plan has been proofed to reduce the potential for any negative impacts to emerge from its implementation.

Cork County Joint Policing Committee recognises that successful community engagement will result from the achievement of social change linked to equality and social justice through the application of the principles of participation, empowerment and collective decision making in a structured and coordinated way. This approach particularly recognises and values diversity through the full participation of minorities to ensure an equal and accessible society.

8.1 Foundation Elements

8.1.1 Collective Action

The Strategic Actions are based on working with and supporting groups of people. This enables them to develop knowledge; skills and confidence so that they can develop an analysis, identify priority needs and issues and address these through collective action.

8.1.2 Empowerment

The approach seeks the empowerment of individuals and communities, and enabling them to take more control of the direction of their lives.

8.1.3 Social Justice

Cork County Joint Policing Committee recognises that the active pursuit of social justice is an essential element of community engagement, and makes an important contribution towards a socially cohesive society. This is based on a belief that every person and every community can play an active role in creating conditions for a just and equal society where human rights are promoted and all forms of oppression and discrimination are challenged.

8.1.4 Equality and Anti-Discrimination

In working for equality, Cork County Joint Policing Committee works from the principle that whilst people are not the same, they are all of equal worth and importance and are, therefore, equally worthy of respect and acknowledgement. All of the actors represented on the Cork County Joint Policing Committee have a responsibility to challenge the oppression and exclusion of individuals and groups by institutions and society that leads to discrimination against people based on ability, age, culture, gender, marital status, socio-economic status, nationality, skin colour, racial or ethnic group, sexual orientation, political or religious beliefs.

8.1.5 Social Inclusion

Cork County Joint Policing Committee reflects the core vision of Cork County Council's Corporate Plan in respect of inclusivity, namely enabling citizens to participate fully in the social, economic and cultural life of Cork County through the development of the Municipal Districts, and the Cork County Public Participation Network.

8.1.6 Participation

Participation is about the involvement of groups who experience social exclusion, marginalisation and discrimination in decision-making, planning and action at all levels, from the local to the global. Participation is viewed as a continuum of activity that can start from information sharing through capacity building and empowerment to active engagement and meaningful participation in democratic processes.

8.1.7 Rurality

Given the character of the area, Cork County Joint Policing Committee recognises the need to *rural proof* its strategic policies, actions and activities. In common with the Commission for the Economic Development of Rural Areas (CEDRA), the JPC recognises that vibrant rural areas are essential to the regional and national economy. It is important, therefore, that in devising the Annual Action Plan, consideration is given to the likely impact of investment and services on the more fragile rural communities.

The mechanism to be used for rural proofing the strategic policies, actions and activities identified in the Strategic Plan will follow that being adopted for the implementation of the Local Economic and Community Plan in Co. Cork.



9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as the implementation of the Cork County JPC Strategic Plan progresses. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of delivery, and is a key tool for good management by providing a basis for evaluation.

Evaluation is the comparison of actual implementation impacts against the agreed strategic plan. It can be formative (taking place during the life of the initiative), and it can also be summative (drawing learning from a completed initiative).

Monitoring and evaluation are both geared towards learning from what and how implementation is proceeding, by focusing on: -

- Efficiency;
- Effectiveness; and
- Impact

9.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

In the first instance the strategic objectives and actions incorporating the relevant targets, timescale, performance indicators and progress milestones will form the basis for the monitoring, evaluation and review framework.

It is proposed that the following model will form the basis for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.

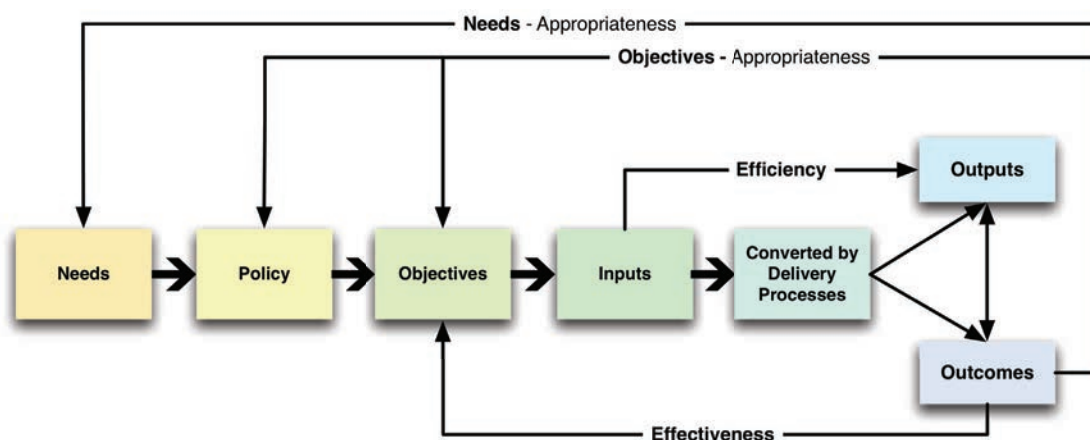
Implementation Monitoring

Each of the actions within the Strategic Plan will require the development and agreement of a set of metrics by which the pathway of implementation can be measured. It is anticipated that the agreed metrics will be built into appropriate protocol agreements.

Periodic Evaluation

Given that the Cork County JPC Strategic Plan will cover a six year period, it is proposed that an annual evaluation process will be undertaken to reflect on the lessons being learnt through the monitoring process, and to allow for adjustments in the future direction of the Strategic Plan. Subject to ratification, it is proposed that the following overarching evaluation framework will be used.

Figure 7 - Evaluation Framework Model



Using the above approach, it is proposed that the evaluation framework will: -

- Assess the performance of delivery – based on the delivery of the prioritised objectives relative to the high-level goals measured at implementation level;
- Assess the effectiveness of delivery – the extent to which implementation matches the identified needs;
- Determine the efficiency of delivery – measured at implementation level in terms of the practical elements of resource management, engagement, communication and liaison with all relevant stakeholders;
- Determine the relevance of delivery – as measured by the extent to which implementation led to achieving the high level goals;
- Identify barriers experienced in delivery – particularly in relation to specific issues which have prevented effective engagement;
- Identify any secondary effects – capturing experience of unplanned positive or negative effects of implementation, and the attendant contributing factors; and
- Assess impact – whether the implementation can be expected to last after implementation has been completed.

Appendices

A.1 Appendix: Crime Statistics

Table 19 – Crime Statistics: Cork City Division

Ref.	Recorded Crime Offence	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2015 Total
111	Murder	0	1	0	1	2
112	Manslaughter	0	0	1	0	1
113	Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0
12	Dangerous driving leading to death	0	0	0	0	0
1	Homicide offences	0	1	1	1	3
21	Rape and sexual assault	30	22	18	29	99
22	Other sexual offences	1	3	6	5	15
2	Sexual offences	31	25	24	34	114
311	Murder-attempt	0	0	0	0	0
312	Murder-threat	8	3	1	1	13
33	Harassment and related offences	23	23	22	16	84
34	Assault causing harm poisoning	61	42	46	59	208
35	Other assault	192	215	185	183	775
3	Attempts/threats to murder assaults harassments and related offences	284	283	254	259	1,080
411	Dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm	1	0	0	0	1
412	Driving/in charge of a vehicle while over legal alcohol limit	75	75	102	74	326
413	Driving/in charge of a vehicle under the influence of drugs	1	3	4	0	8
421	Endangerment with potential for serious harm/death	0	1	0	0	1
422	Abandoning a child, child neglect and cruelty	1	2	3	4	10
423	Unseaworthy/dangerous use of boat or ship	0	0	0	0	0
424	False alarm/interference with aircraft or air transport facilities	0	0	0	0	0
425	Endangering traffic offences	3	0	2	1	6
4	Dangerous or negligent acts	81	81	111	79	352
511	False imprisonment	1	1	0	1	3
512	Abduction of person under 16 years of age	0	1	0	1	2
513	Human trafficking offences	0	0	0	1	1
5	Kidnapping and related offences	1	2	0	3	6
611	Robbery of an establishment or institution	5	14	7	15	41
612	Robbery of cash or goods in transit	0	0	0	0	0
613	Robbery from the person	24	10	14	25	73
621	Blackmail or extortion	0	0	1	1	2
631	Carjacking hijacking/unlawful seizure of aircraft/vessel	1	2	2	0	5
6	Robbery extortion and hijacking offences	30	26	24	41	121
711	Aggravated burglary	3	1	1	2	7
712	Burglary (not aggravated)	265	228	179	166	838
713	Possession of an article (with intent to burgle steal demand)	6	7	2	4	19
7	Burglary and related offences	274	236	182	172	864
81	Theft/taking of vehicle and related offences	67	64	66	63	260
821	Theft from person	32	27	11	30	100
822	Theft from shop	379	505	412	408	1,704
84	Other thefts handling stolen property	482	459	403	399	1,743
8	Theft and related offences	960	1,055	892	900	3,807
9	Fraud deception and related offences	67	57	62	76	262

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Ref.	Recorded Crime Offence	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2015 Total
1011	Importation of drugs	0	0	0	1	1
1012	Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	2	1	0	2	5
1021	Possession of drugs for sale or supply	64	43	39	55	201
1022	Possession of drugs for personal use	192	245	163	183	783
103	Other drug offences	6	5	2	3	16
10	Controlled drug offences	264	294	204	244	1,006
111	Explosives chemical weapons offences	2	0	0	0	2
1121	Discharging a firearm	0	0	2	1	3
1122	Possession of a firearm	0	1	1	5	7
113	Offensive weapons offences (n.e.c.)	28	31	21	18	98
114	Fireworks offences	0	0	0	0	0
11	Weapons and Explosives Offences	30	32	24	24	110
1211	Arson	23	36	33	23	115
1212	Criminal damage (not arson)	390	316	291	362	1,359
1221	Litter offences	1	3	1	0	5
12	Damage to property and to the environment	414	355	325	385	1,479
131	Disorderly conduct	501	516	486	503	2,006
132	Trespass offences	19	48	20	23	110
133	Liquor licensing offences	13	14	15	5	47
134	Prostitution offences	1	1	0	1	3
135	Regulated betting/money collection/trading offences	6	3	6	7	22
136	Social code offences (n.e.c.)	26	51	90	130	297
13	Public order and other social code offences	566	633	617	669	2,485
151	Offences against government and its agents	4	3	7	1	15
152	Organisation of crime and conspiracy to commit crime	0	0	0	0	0
153	Perverting the course of justice	4	3	1	0	8
157	Offences while in custody breach of court orders	101	134	120	140	495
15	Offences against government justice procedures and organisation of crime	109	140	128	141	518

Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

Note: The table above records crime statistics for the whole of the Cork City Division and is, therefore, not reflective of the situation in that part of Cork County that falls within the divisional area.

Table 20 – Crime Statistics: Cork North Division

Ref.	Recorded Crime Offence	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2015 Total
111	Murder	0	0	0	0	0
112	Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
113	Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0
12	Dangerous driving leading to death	0	1	1	0	2
1	Homicide offences	0	1	1	0	2
21	Rape and sexual assault	25	15	15	12	67
22	Other sexual offences	0	5	3	4	12
2	Sexual offences	25	20	18	16	79
311	Murder-attempt	0	0	1	0	1
312	Murder-threat	2	5	4	1	12
33	Harassment and related offences	13	13	8	11	45
34	Assault causing harm poisoning	19	24	17	17	77
35	Other assault	69	79	67	64	279
3	Attempts/threats to murder assaults harassments and related offences	103	121	97	93	414
411	Dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0
412	Driving/in charge of a vehicle while over legal alcohol limit	72	60	65	59	256
413	Driving/in charge of a vehicle under the influence of drugs	2	2	1	0	5
421	Endangerment with potential for serious harm/death	0	0	0	0	0
422	Abandoning a child, child neglect and cruelty	0	5	2	2	9
423	Unseaworthy/dangerous use of boat or ship	0	0	0	0	0
424	False alarm/interference with aircraft or air transport facilities	0	0	0	0	0
425	Endangering traffic offences	1	1	1	0	3
4	Dangerous or negligent acts	75	68	69	61	273
511	False imprisonment	1	0	0	0	1
512	Abduction of person under 16 years of age	0	0	0	0	0
513	Human trafficking offences	0	0	0	1	1
5	Kidnapping and related offences	1	0	0	1	2
611	Robbery of an establishment or institution	0	0	0	3	3
612	Robbery of cash or goods in transit	0	0	0	0	0
613	Robbery from the person	2	0	0	1	3
621	Blackmail or extortion	0	2	0	2	4
631	Carjacking hijacking/unlawful seizure of aircraft/vessel	0	0	0	0	0
6	Robbery extortion and hijacking offences	2	2	0	6	10
711	Aggravated burglary	1	3	1	1	6
712	Burglary (not aggravated)	124	108	121	88	441
713	Possession of an article (with intent to burgle steal demand)	1	3	1	2	7
7	Burglary and related offences	126	114	123	91	454
81	Theft/taking of vehicle and related offences	23	15	19	17	74
821	Theft from person	5	2	3	1	11
822	Theft from shop	107	93	77	85	362
84	Other thefts handling stolen property	176	150	161	97	584
8	Theft and related offences	311	260	260	200	1,031
9	Fraud deception and related offences	27	36	30	22	115
1011	Importation of drugs	0	0	0	0	0
1012	Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	5	2	0	0	7
1021	Possession of drugs for sale or supply	9	6	23	4	42
1022	Possession of drugs for personal use	56	42	146	64	308
103	Other drug offences	3	0	7	2	12
10	Controlled drug offences	73	50	176	70	369

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Ref.	Recorded Crime Offence	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2015 Total
111	Explosives chemical weapons offences	0	0	0	0	0
1121	Discharging a firearm	0	1	0	1	2
1122	Possession of a firearm	0	0	0	1	1
113	Offensive weapons offences (n.e.c.)	8	9	8	4	29
114	Fireworks offences	0	0	0	0	0
11	Weapons and Explosives Offences	8	10	8	6	32
1211	Arson	12	9	9	1	31
1212	Criminal damage (not arson)	113	124	99	89	425
1221	Litter offences	1	0	2	0	3
12	Damage to property and to the environment	126	133	110	90	459
131	Disorderly conduct	180	206	233	196	815
132	Trespass offences	14	9	14	3	40
133	Liquor licensing offences	9	11	3	4	27
134	Prostitution offences	0	0	0	0	0
135	Regulated betting/money collection/trading offences	2	0	0	1	3
136	Social code offences (n.e.c.)	0	1	1	3	5
13	Public order and other social code offences	205	227	251	207	890
151	Offences against government and its agents	0	0	3	1	4
152	Organisation of crime and conspiracy to commit crime	0	0	0	0	0
153	Perverting the course of justice	0	0	0	0	0
157	Offences while in custody breach of court orders	29	28	31	27	115
15	Offences against government justice procedures and organisation of crime	29	28	34	28	119

Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / C.JQ03 /

Table 21 – Crime Statistics: Cork West Division

Ref.	Recorded Crime Offence	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2015 Total
111	Murder	0	0	0	0	0
112	Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
113	Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0
12	Dangerous driving leading to death	0	0	0	0	0
1	Homicide offences	0	0	0	0	0
21	Rape and sexual assault	13	5	9	7	34
22	Other sexual offences	1	1	2	1	5
2	Sexual offences	14	6	11	8	39
311	Murder-attempt	0	0	0	0	0
312	Murder-threat	3	2	1	2	8
33	Harassment and related offences	21	12	13	9	55
34	Assault causing harm poisoning	17	16	15	16	64
35	Other assault	63	70	63	68	264
3	Attempts/threats to murder assaults harassments and related offences	104	100	92	95	391
411	Dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0
412	Driving/in charge of a vehicle while over legal alcohol limit	46	53	48	49	196
413	Driving/in charge of a vehicle under the influence of drugs	1	2	1	0	4
421	Endangerment with potential for serious harm/death	5	0	0	0	5
422	Abandoning a child, child neglect and cruelty	0	0	4	0	4
423	Unseaworthy/dangerous use of boat or ship	0	0	0	0	0
424	False alarm/interference with aircraft or air transport facilities	0	0	0	0	0
425	Endangering traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dangerous or negligent acts	52	55	53	49	209
511	False imprisonment	0	0	0	1	1
512	Abduction of person under 16 years of age	0	0	0	0	0
513	Human trafficking offences	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kidnapping and related offences	0	0	0	1	1
611	Robbery of an establishment or institution	0	0	0	0	0
612	Robbery of cash or goods in transit	0	0	0	0	0
613	Robbery from the person	1	0	1	1	3
621	Blackmail or extortion	0	1	1	0	2
631	Carjacking hijacking/unlawful seizure of aircraft/vessel	0	0	0	0	0
6	Robbery extortion and hijacking offences	1	1	2	1	5
711	Aggravated burglary	0	0	0	0	0
712	Burglary (not aggravated)	35	48	66	32	181
713	Possession of an article (with intent to burgle steal demand)	0	0	0	0	0
7	Burglary and related offences	35	48	66	32	181
81	Theft/taking of vehicle and related offences	6	12	8	6	32
821	Theft from person	3	1	1	3	8
822	Theft from shop	43	27	45	35	150
84	Other thefts handling stolen property	102	111	112	67	392
8	Theft and related offences	154	151	166	111	582
9	Fraud deception and related offences	34	16	11	45	106
1011	Importation of drugs	0	0	0	0	0
1012	Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	6	6	5	2	19
1021	Possession of drugs for sale or supply	7	12	15	21	55
1022	Possession of drugs for personal use	31	43	98	43	215
103	Other drug offences	0	3	4	2	9
10	Controlled drug offences	44	64	122	68	298

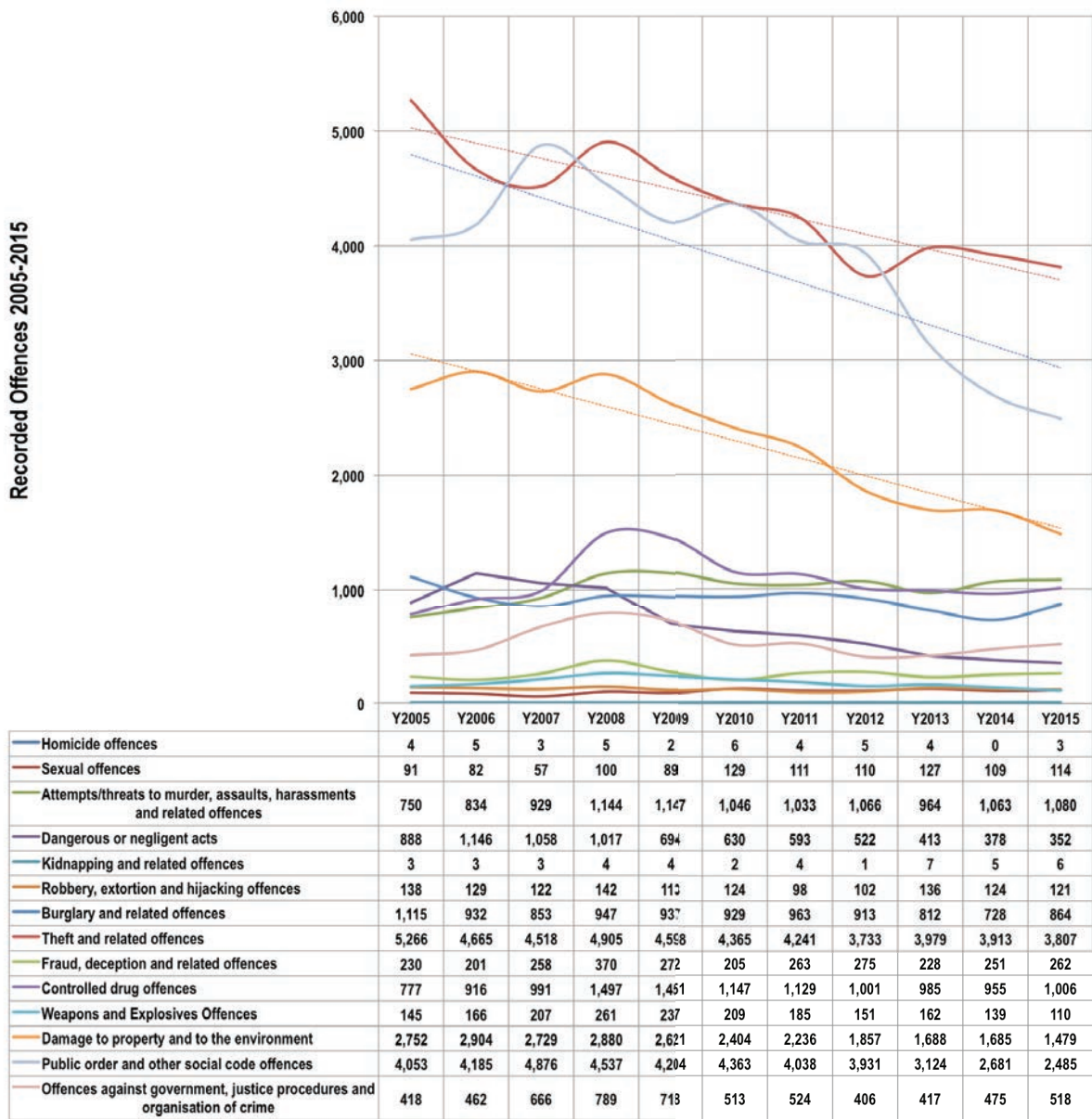
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Ref.	Recorded Crime Offence	2015Q1	2015Q2	2015Q3	2015Q4	2015 Total
111	Explosives chemical weapons offences	0	0	0	0	0
1121	Discharging a firearm	1	0	0	0	1
1122	Possession of a firearm	0	0	1	1	2
113	Offensive weapons offences (n.e.c.)	3	2	3	3	11
114	Fireworks offences	0	0	0	0	0
11	Weapons and Explosives Offences	4	2	4	4	14
1211	Arson	5	7	2	5	19
1212	Criminal damage (not arson)	72	69	88	53	282
1221	Litter offences	4	2	0	1	7
12	Damage to property and to the environment	81	78	90	59	308
131	Disorderly conduct	136	127	108	107	478
132	Trespass offences	8	12	8	5	33
133	Liquor licensing offences	16	13	13	17	59
134	Prostitution offences	0	0	0	0	0
135	Regulated betting/money collection/trading offences	0	0	0	0	0
136	Social code offences (n.e.c.)	2	0	1	1	4
13	Public order and other social code offences	162	152	130	130	574
151	Offences against government and its agents	0	2	0	4	6
152	Organisation of crime and conspiracy to commit crime	0	0	0	0	0
153	Perverting the course of justice	2	1	1	0	4
157	Offences while in custody breach of court orders	17	14	22	16	69
15	Offences against government justice procedures and organisation of crime	19	17	23	20	79

Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

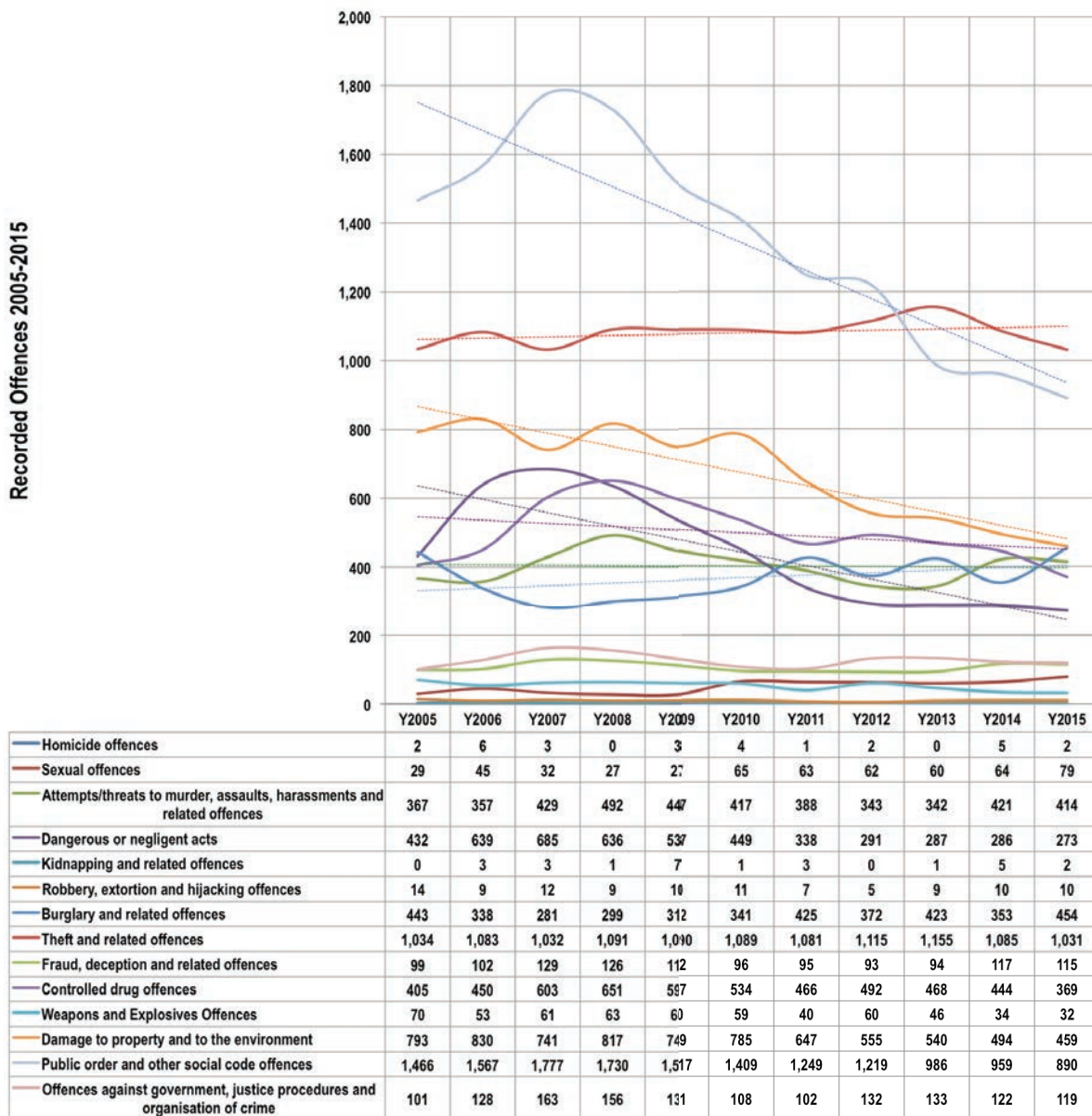
Figure 8 – Cork City Division Long-Term Trend



Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

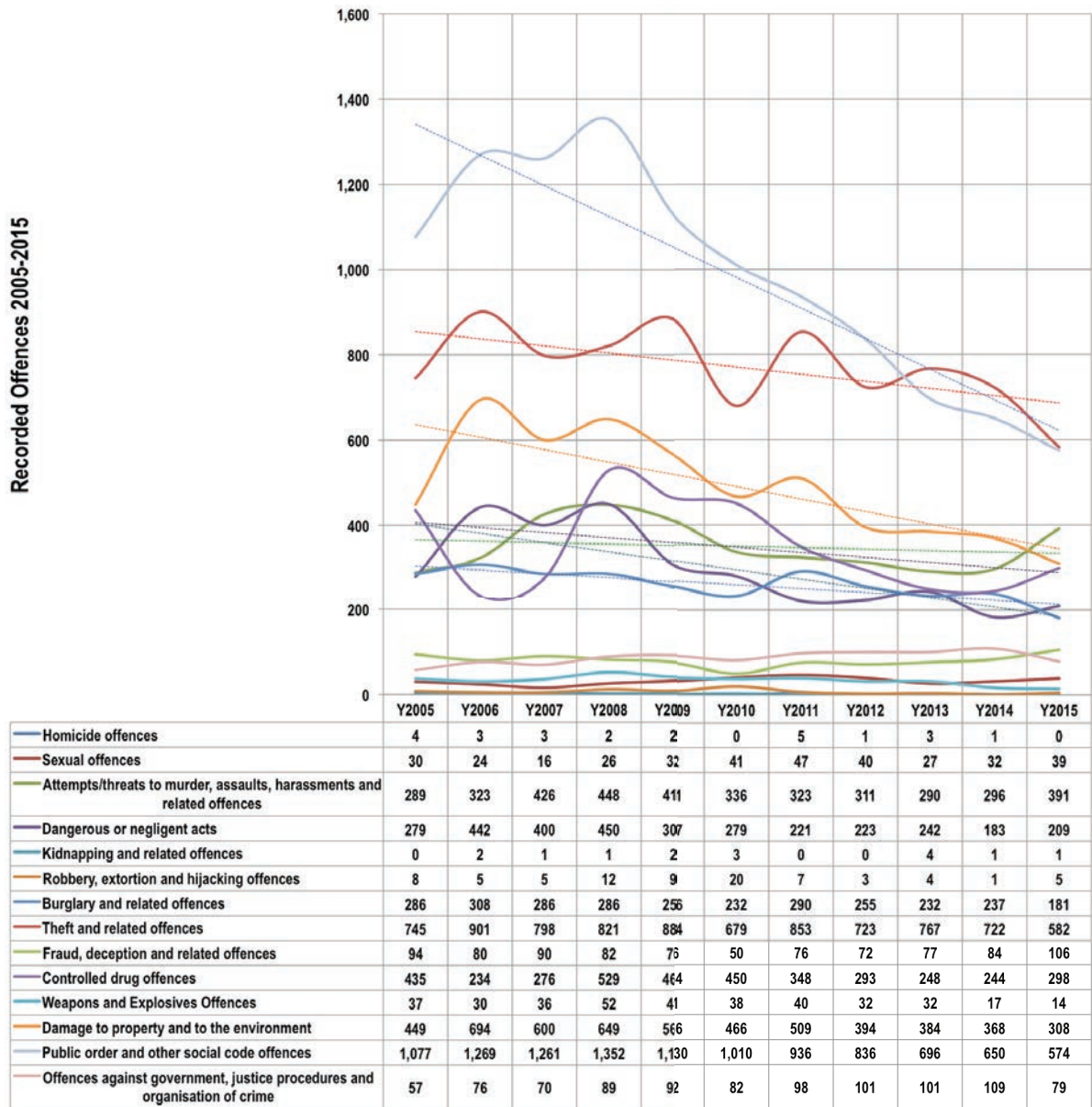
Note: The figure above records crime statistics for the whole of the Cork City Division and is, therefore, not reflective of the situation in that part of Cork County that falls within the divisional area.

Figure 9 – Cork North Division Long-Term Trend



Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

Figure 10 – Cork West Division Long-Term Trend



Source: CSO StatBank / Recorded Crime / CJQ03 /

A.2 Appendix: Consultation Workshop Attendees

Table 22 – Consultation Workshop Attendees

First Name	Surname	Organisation
Deirdre	Healy	
Sergeant Annette	Brown	An Garda Síochána
Chief Super Ger	Dillane	An Garda Síochána
Sergeant John	McNamara	An Garda Síochána
Colm	O'Sullivan	An Garda Síochána
Brian	Goulding	An Garda Síochána
Ciarán	Delaney	Cork Autism Network
Michelle	O'Sullivan	Cork Chamber
Leah	Barrett	Cork County Comhairle na nÓg
Lauren	Hadden	Cork County Comhairle na nÓg
TJ	Hourihan	Cork County Comhairle na nÓg
Brigid	O'Sullivan	Cork County Comhairle na nÓg
Laura	Wilson	Cork County Comhairle na nÓg
Pio	Condon	Cork County Council
Claire	Cullinane	Cork County Council
Fergal	Gough	Cork County Council
Niall	Healy	Cork County Council
Andrew	Lewis	Cork County Council
Majella	McMorrow	Cork County Council
Pat	Murphy	Cork County Council
Susan	Murphy	Cork County Council
June	Murphy	Cork County Council
Kevin	O'Donovan	Cork County Council
Kevin	O'Regan	Cork County Council
Eugene	O'Callaghan	Cork County Council
Cllr Frank	O'Flynn	Cork County Council
Enda	O'Halloran	Cork County Council
Niamh	O'Neill	Cork County Council
Paul	Forde	Cork County Council
Timmy	Collins	Cork County Council
Kay	Dawson	Cork County Council
Marie	O'Flynn	DSP
Gerry	Kelly	ETB
Bill	Thorne	Exodea Consultants
Richard	Murphy	GAA
Billy	Cotter	IFA
John	Magner	IFA
Sean	Clarke	IFA
Catriona	Bohan	Lombardstown Community Council
Denis	Kelly	Muintir na Tire
Nuala	Lynch	Muintir na Tire
Richard	Conroy	OPC
Tom	Howard	PPN
John	Fuller	PPN
Liam	McCarthy	PPN
Brid	Coakley	PPN
Gavin	Falk	PPN
Sean	Kelly	PPN
Karen McCarthy	McCarthy	Road Safety Authority

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First Name	Surname	Organisation
Carol	O'Sullivan	Schull & District Community Council
Kate	Gibney	SRDATF
Gordon	Kinsley	SRDATF
Nora	O'Donovan	SRDATF
Pat	Dooley	SVdP
Bec	Fahy	Travellers of North Cork
Jessica	O'Donnell	Travellers of North Cork
Mary	Keohane	Waterloo Renewal Group
Mary	O'Halloran	Waterloo Renewal Group

A.3 Appendix: Consultation Submissions

ID	Title	Area	Contact	Summary Keywords
2939	West Cork Traveller Conflict Working Group	West Cork	West Cork Travellers	Re-Establish Traveller Conflict Working Group
2940	West Cork Traveller Conflict Working Group	West Cork	West Cork Travellers	Re-Establish Traveller Conflict Working Group
2958	Community Alert and Text Alert	Co. Cork	Muintir na Tire	Text Alert
2959	Older People's Safety	Bandon	Bandon Geriatric and Community Council	Policing Visibility
2966	Importance of Gardai Living and Working Locally	Co. Cork	Donnacha O'Shea	Policing Visibility
2969	The Mizen Community Safety Project	Ballydehob	Ballydehob Community Association	Financing Property Marking
2970	Safety and Security	Co. Cork	Cork Chamber	Safety Security
2972			Road Safety Authority	
2973	Policing Coast and Waterways	Youghal	Youghal Maritime Development Group	Maritime Enforcement
2974	Supporting Parents	Co. Cork	Children and Young People's Services Committee	Interagency Work
2976	Rathcormac Footpath Extension	Rathcormac	Rathcormac Community Council	Footpath Extension
2977	Rathcormac Footpath Lighting	Rathcormac	Rathcormac Community Council	Footpath Lighting
2978	Policing Visibility	Ballincollig	Ballincollig Business Association	Policing Visibility
2979	Travellers	North Cork	Travellers of North Cork	Traveller Community Engagement
2980	Resourcing JPC and Local Policing Fora	Co. Cork	Cllr Des O'Grady	Multi Agency Approach
2981	Reporting Racism: Ethnic Profiling: Ant-Racism Training: Immigration: Domestic Violence: Equality: Resources	Co. Cork	NASC Irish Immigrant Support Centre	Reporting Racism: Ethnic Profiling: Ant-Racism Training: Immigration: Domestic Violence: Equality: Resources
2982	Policing Visibility: Restoration of Pay: Text Alert: Gardai use of Public Notice boards	Co. Cork	Tom Howard	Policing Visibility: Restoration of Pay: Text Alert: Gardai use Public Notice boards
2983	Policing Visibility: Response Time: Monitoring Strangers	Co. Cork	IFA	Policing Visibility: Response Time: Monitoring Strangers
2984	Cork Age Friendly County	Co. Cork	Cork Age Friendly County	Rural Transport: Nursing for Islands: Local Social Activities: Mobile Phone and Broadband: Home Care
2985	Cork County Comhairle na nÓg	Co. Cork	Cork County Comhairle na nÓg	Drugs and alcohol most relevant issue: Youth involvement in Community policing and Road Safety

A.4 Appendix: Workshop Outcomes

A summary of the outcomes of the six workshops is provided below.

Table 23 – Workshop Outcomes

	Community Policing	Drugs and Alcohol	Road Safety
Workshop 1	<p>Experience of Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Community policing does not exist in rural areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Greater security if Garda vehicles are more visible; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Little relationship between the Gardai and young people locally. <p>Strategic Challenges to Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of manpower; <input type="checkbox"/> Text Alert is not universally appropriate (for those less technically competent); <input type="checkbox"/> More resources are required in crime prevention; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Garda should not be doing administrative work. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use space in community centres to provide accommodation for Gardai (where stations have closed). 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate sentencing; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of resources; <input type="checkbox"/> Powerful drinks industry lobby; <input type="checkbox"/> Discounted alcohol sales through supermarkets; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Role of CAB in accessing incomes of drug dealers. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Designated youth worker allocated for an area; <input type="checkbox"/> Restore funding to front-line services; <input type="checkbox"/> Sustained and repeated education to be provided in schools; <input type="checkbox"/> New alcohol products should go through an approval process; <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage Transition Year students to visit a court sitting; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Address cultural issues surrounding alcohol. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> CAB; <input type="checkbox"/> Customs; <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Education and Skills; <input type="checkbox"/> HSE; <input type="checkbox"/> Parents; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Society. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Defective vehicle lighting; <input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate speed limits; <input type="checkbox"/> Poor road conditions for cyclists; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of visibility of cyclists and pedestrians; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Poor infrastructure. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> LA power to vary speed limits; <input type="checkbox"/> Increased road safety education in schools; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory high-visibility vests for cyclists and with school bags. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Society; <input type="checkbox"/> Schools; <input type="checkbox"/> Parents; <input type="checkbox"/> Public Representatives; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Gardai.
Workshop 2	<p>Experience of Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Generally the experience is very positive; <input type="checkbox"/> Less visible in villages; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Overstretched and in need of more resources. <p>Strategic Challenges to Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of local knowledge; <input type="checkbox"/> Gardai in cars have little impact; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Gardai on the beat. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More Garda visible in towns and villages; <input type="checkbox"/> Possible motorcycle patrols; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased use of Text Alert. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol and Drugs are separate issues; <input type="checkbox"/> Easy accessibility to discounted alcohol; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Very easy to purchase alcohol on the street. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More spot checks on the age of drinkers in bars; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Many rural communities have had no previous experience of dealing with drugs issues. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sports organisations; <input type="checkbox"/> Drinks companies; <input type="checkbox"/> Young people; <input type="checkbox"/> Schools; <input type="checkbox"/> Retail sector; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health sector. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of visibility of Garda Traffic Corps vehicles; <input type="checkbox"/> More speed camera vans; <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile phone use; <input type="checkbox"/> Learning to drive; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing numbers of cyclists. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More RSA awareness campaigns; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High visibility vests for road users. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Parents; <input type="checkbox"/> Young people; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Schools.

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	Community Policing	Drugs and Alcohol	Road Safety
Workshop 3	<p>Experience of Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Gardaí are doing all in their power but they are under pressure; <input type="checkbox"/> Overstretched and in need of more resources; <input type="checkbox"/> Often have to give priority to other areas of work; <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of potential to develop community policing; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of visibility in certain areas; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly in fear and unsure of who to contact. <p>Strategic Challenges to Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Size of County; <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of rural communities and dispersed population; <input type="checkbox"/> Every large town should have a dedicated community Garda, but this is not always possible due to a lack of resources; <input type="checkbox"/> Shift of resources; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of engagement by some communities. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More resources; <input type="checkbox"/> Better communication in rural areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Text alert rolled out to more communities; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased organisational and community buy in to the value of community policing. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution; <input type="checkbox"/> Use of psychoactive substances and lack of awareness of their dangers; <input type="checkbox"/> Geographical size of the region causes difficulties with access to services; <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals not seeing their own drug use as an issue; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Need for engagement by GP and other health services. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Bring GPs and health services into the process; <input type="checkbox"/> Look at alcohol's role in drug use; <input type="checkbox"/> Limits on alcohol purchasing; <input type="checkbox"/> Political will to address issues around alcohol needed; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Key stakeholder's involvement with advertising and alcohol industry an issue. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Everyone; <input type="checkbox"/> Partnerships should be continued across all agencies; <input type="checkbox"/> There is a need to challenge the acceptance of public drunkenness; <input type="checkbox"/> Focus on positive aspects of not being involved in drug or alcohol abuse – mental and physical health; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Need for a change to National Vision – focus on a positive future. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure – road quality needs to be improved; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of joined-up motorway network between regional cities; <input type="checkbox"/> Hedge cutting restrictions; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of ongoing road maintenance. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Speed inhibitors in cars; <input type="checkbox"/> More road repairs and staff; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Motor tax revenue to be retained by the Local Authority. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All drivers; <input type="checkbox"/> Community groups; <input type="checkbox"/> Youth think-tanks to solve issues using technology; <input type="checkbox"/> Imaginative campaigns encouraging young people to be part of the solution; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising for vulnerable road users as to their responsibility for their own safety.

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	Community Policing	Drugs and Alcohol	Road Safety
Workshop 4	<p>Experience of Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stronger links are required with the Traveller Community; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Greater understanding required of ethnic cultures. <p>Strategic Challenges to Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of training. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improve training. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education is not working; <input type="checkbox"/> Schools can be an issue; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Research required into attitudinal issues. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More rural services required; <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol minimum pricing required; <input type="checkbox"/> Attitudinal behaviours need to be changed; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsorship of sport should be addressed. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Educationalists; <input type="checkbox"/> HSE; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Families. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education and awareness; <input type="checkbox"/> Road conditions and lighting; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased use of social media; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Better enforcement. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Society.
Workshop 5	<p>Experience of Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Positive, but under-resourced; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Good potential to progress further. <p>Strategic Challenges to Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Size of rural area; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resources. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased resources; <input type="checkbox"/> Removing the revolving door; <input type="checkbox"/> Increase use of text alert; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased political will. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution; <input type="checkbox"/> Size of the area; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of agreement on extent of the problem. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Health service is part of the solution; <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and reporting; <input type="checkbox"/> Raise alcohol age limit; <input type="checkbox"/> Focus on health issues. <input type="checkbox"/> Engaging with young people; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased political will. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-agency partnership. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure quality; <input type="checkbox"/> Need for Cork-Limerick Motorway; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-compliance. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Technology solution to limit the speed of drivers (particularly learners); <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Improved road maintenance. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Society; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Young people.
Workshop 6	<p>Experience of Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Very successful in North Cork; <input type="checkbox"/> Positive contribution to road safety in schools; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Greater access required at certain times. <p>Strategic Challenges to Community Policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Community engagement with Gardai is required; <input type="checkbox"/> Relationship-building; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Recognition of ethnic diversity to be improved down through the ranks. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement of engagement levels. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness training of young people is not working; <input type="checkbox"/> Focussing on pricing is not productive; <input type="checkbox"/> Societal attitude is difficult to change; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Access to rehabilitation and support programmes is required in rural areas. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify health risks and publicise; <input type="checkbox"/> Better interaction with youth organisations; <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-agency approach required; <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school education; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Better enforcement of age limits. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Society. 	<p>Strategic Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Providing education on the implications of road safety; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of improvement to accident black spots; <input type="checkbox"/> Landowners: lack of roadside drainage maintenance; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Farm vehicles on roads at peak traffic times. <p>Addressing the Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Communications: live traffic information broadcasts; <input type="checkbox"/> Establish a Road Safety Partnership to link with JPC; <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of road safety presentations to schools and other organisations; <i>and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Use social media to publicise black spots. <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Society.

A.5 Appendix: Community Alert

Table 24 – Co. Cork Community Alert Groups

Community Alert Group	Group Also Covers
Adrigole Community Alert	
Aghada Whitegate Community Alert	Saleen Rostellan
Aherla/Kilbonane Community Alert	
Aherla/Kilbonane Community Alert	
Ahiohill Community Alert	
Anglesboro Community Alert	
Anglesboro Community Alert	
Araglen Community Alert	
Ardfield/Rathbarry Community Alert	
Aubane Community Alert	Kilcorney
Ballinadee Community Alert	
Ballinagree Community Alert	
Ballinascarthy Community Alert	
Ballincollig NW	
Ballindangan Community Alert	
Ballineen/Enniskeane Community Alert	
Ballingeary Community Alert Cork	
Ballinhassig Community Alert	
Ballinspittal Community Alert	
Ballintotis Community Alert	
Ballintotis Community Alert	
Ballyclough	
Ballydehob Community Alert	
Ballydesmond Community Alert	
Ballyduff Community Alert	
Ballyhea	
Ballyhooly Community Alert	
Ballymacoda/Ladysbridge Community Alert	
Ballymacoda/Ladysbridge Community Alert	
Ballynoe Community Alert	
Baltimore and District Community Alert	
Bandon NW	
Banteer / Lyre	
Bantry NW	
Barryroe/Courtmacsherry Community Alert	
Bartlemy Community Alert	
Bealad Community Alert	
Berrings and District Community Alert	
Boherbue Community Alert	
Bregoge	
Burnfort	
Buttevant	Lisgriffin
Caheragh Community Alert	
Caheragh Community Alert	
Carrignavar Community Alert	
Carrigtwohill Community Alert	
Carrigtwohill Community Alert	

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Community Alert Group	Group Also Covers
Castlelyons Community Alert	
Castlemartyr/Mogeely Community Alert	
Castlemartyr/Mogeely Community Alert	
Castletown-Kinneigh Community Alert	
Castletown-Kinneigh Community Alert	
Castletownbere Rossmacowen Bere Isl. Community Alert	
Castletownroche Community Alert	
Castletownsend - Castlehaven Community Alert	
Cecilstown	Castlemagner
Charleville Neighbourhood Watch	
Churchtown	
Cill na Martra Community Alert	
Clonakilty NW	
Clondrohid/Carriganima Community Alert	
Clondulane Community Alert	
Clontead Community Alert	Riverstick Belgooly Ballyfeard
Cloyne Community Alert	Ballycotton/Shanagarry
Conna Community Alert	
Conna Community Care	
Cookhaven	
Coolagown	
Coolatubrid / Bridgestown Community Alert	Rocklodge
Coolea Community Alert	
Coomhola and Ballylickey Community Alert	
Courtmacsherry Community Alert	
Crookstown Community Alert	Cloughduv Kilmurry Lackreigh Farnanes
Crossbarry Community Alert	
Crosshaven Community Alert	
Cullen Community Alert	
Curraghalla Community Alert	
Curraglass	
Darrara Community Alert	
Doneraile and District Community Alert	Streamhill
Donoughmore Community Alert	
Drimoleague Community Alert	
Drinagh Community Alert	
Dripsey Community Alert	
Dromina	
Dromtarriff	
Dromtarriffe	
Dromtarriffe	Dromagh Derrinagree Rathcoole
Dunderrow Community Alert	
Dunmanway North Community Alert	Togher (Dunmanway)
Dunmanway Town Community Alert	
Durrus Community Alert	
Effin	Garrienderk
Eyerles Urhan Ardgroom Community Alert	
Faha\Magoola Community Alert	
Fairyhouse Cross Inniscarra Community Alert	
Farran Community Alert	
Fermoy NW	
Freemount	

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Community Alert Group	Group Also Covers
Gaggin Community Alert	
Glandore Community Alert	Leap / Union Hall
Glanmire NW	Glounthane
Glantane/Bweeng	
Glanworth Community Alert	
Glengarriff Community Alert	
Glenville	
Glenville Community Alert	
Gneeveguilla Community Alert	
Goleen Community Alert	
Grange Community Alert	
Grenagh	
Grenagh Community Alert	
Gurtycloona Community Alert	
Hilltown Shannon Park Community Alert	
Inchigeelagh Toonsbridge Community Alert	
Inchydoney Island Community Alert	
Innishannon/Knockavilla/Gurranes Community Alert	
Kanturk NW / CA	
Kealkill Community Alert	
Kilbehenny Community Alert	
Kilbrin Community Alert	
Kilbrittain Community Alert	
Kilcrohane Community Alert	
Kilcully and Ballincroig Community Alert	
Kildinan Community Alert	
Kildorrery Community Alert	
Killavullen	
Killavullen	
Killavullen Community Alert	
Killeagh Inch Community Alert	
Killeagh Inch Community Alert	
Killshannig Community Alert	
Kilmichael Community Alert	Tarleton
Kilworth Community Alert	
Kinsale NW	
Knockadea Community Alert	
Knocknagree Community Alert	
Knockraha	
Labbamalooga - Teo's park	
Laragh Community Alert	
Liscarroll Community Alert	
Lisgoold Leamlara Community Alert	
Lismire Community Alert	
Lower Inniscarra NW	
Macroom NW	
Mallow NW	
Mealagh Valley Community Alert	
Meelin	
Midleton NW	
Midleton NW	Cahermore/Carrigshane

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Community Alert Group	Group Also Covers
Milford Community Alert Cork	
Millstreet Community Alert	Ballydaly
Mitchelstown Community Alert	
Mourneabbey C C	
Newcestown Community Alert	
Newmarket	Taur
Newtownshandrum Community Alert	
Ovens Community Alert	Grange
Pobal Ar Aire Baile Mhúirne	
Rahan	
Rathcormac Community Alert N/W	
Rathcormac Community Alert N/W	
Rathmore Community Alert	Shrone
Rathpeakon Killeens Community Alert	
Reenascreena Community Alert	
Rockchapel	
Rosscarbery Community Alert	
Rossmore Community Alert	
Rylane Community Alert	Aghabullogue / Coachford
Schull Community Alert	
Shanballymore Community Care and Alert	
Shannonvale District Community Alert	
Skibereen Community Alert	
St Senan's Vicarstown Matehy Community Alert	
Streamhill	
The Pike Community Alert	
Timoleague/Clogagh Community Alert	
Timoleague/Clogagh Community Alert	
Tragumna Community Alert	
Tullylease	
Walterstown Community Alert	Belvelly Little Island
Watergrasshill Community Alert	
Whitechurch/Waterloo Community Alert	
Youghal Community Alert	Gortroe



**Cork County
Joint Policing Committee**