

# **Policing with the Community?**

**Patten's 'New Beginning' 10 Years On**

**18 & 19 NOVEMBER 2009,  
RADISSON SAS HOTEL**

**Committee on the Administration of Justice  
Policing Programme**

A full transcript of this 2 day event can be found on our website [www.caj.org.uk](http://www.caj.org.uk)

The Committee on the Administration of Justice (CAJ) was established in 1981 and is an independent non-governmental human rights organisation that works to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights in Northern Ireland by reference to internationally agreed human rights standards.

CAJ's activities include publishing reports, conducting research, holding conferences, campaigning locally and internationally, individual casework and providing legal advice. Its areas of work are extensive and include policing, emergency laws and the criminal justice system, equality and advocacy for a Bill of Rights.

With respect to policing, CAJ works to ensure that policing structures, policies, practices and conduct conform to best practice and internationally agreed human rights standards.

The organisation has been awarded several international human rights prizes, including the Reebok Human Rights Award and the Council of Europe Human Rights Prize.



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(L-R) Kathleen O'Toole, Patten Commissioner and Chief Inspector, Garda Síochána Inspectorate, with Mick Beyers, Policing Programme Officer for CAJ, Aideen Gilmore, Deputy Director and Mike Ritchie, Director

## INTRODUCTION

CAJ has worked on policing since its establishment in 1981. It followed closely the Patten process, and since then has monitored how these changes have been implemented and human rights standards complied with. This conference, organised by the Policing Programme in CAJ, sought to examine Patten ten years on.



Anchored in the Patten Report, the purpose of the conference was to look critically at the current state of policing and to explore where we are in the ongoing process of police reform. Plenary sessions engaged with aspects of Patten's pivotal 44<sup>th</sup> recommendation, "that policing with the community be the core function of the proposed new police service as well as every police station." Attended by 175 delegates over two days, discussion focused on the workings of the accountability mechanisms, the current state of community/police relations, the dynamics that hinder or facilitate developing relations, and the implications of community policing for the structure and management of the police, and for human rights, accountability, equality and community safety.

What remains clear is that the full implementation of this new style of policing is not without its challenges. Issues raised in the conference include: the continuity of neighbourhood police officers, the tactics and culture of response teams and response times, the lack of officers during peak hours, and the lack of emotional intelligence in some officers. Other issues at the heart of community concerns relate, not surprisingly, to police powers and in particular the use of stop and search conferred in Section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000. A second core issue is the policing legacy and it remains clear that the future of policing is intimately linked with how we deal with the past. Improvements are needed and there is a high level of frustration that information is not forthcoming in relation to past cases and that often families need to resort to the legal system to force production of documentation and circumvent resistance by the police.

The distinction between the police and policing remains a critical one and existing mechanisms, including the Policing Board, are meant to be about more than simply 'the police.' In practice however, participants note that the District Policing Partnerships do little to bridge the gap between communities and the PSNI. Instead the orchestrated, controlled style and bureaucratic tone of these forums often delimits the space for communities to participate in policing and marginalises the very communities a policing service should be in partnership with. By extension, in terms of service delivery, a gap also exists between what police policy looks like operationally and strategically, and how it is experienced on the ground in concrete situations.

The Patten recommendations detailed a way forward and an answer to the outstanding question of the form policing should take in Northern Ireland. We are on our way. However, the vast majority of these recommendations apply to policing in any democracy and very few engage with the unique cultural and political issues present in this society. It is clear that the future work of deepening democratic policing lies in the quality of engagements and the resolution of ongoing community issues and outstanding historical concerns.

**Mick Beyers**  
Policing Programme Officer



Patten Commissioners Kathleen O'Toole and Maurice Hayes read the original Patten Report.



Jim Coupland, Senior Director of Investigations, OPONI with Mike Ritchie, Director of CAJ and Al Hutchinson, Police Ombudsman

# OPENING SESSION

Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> November

## KEYNOTE ADDRESSES FROM PATTEN COMMISSIONERS

**Dr. Maurice Hayes**  
**Patten Commissioner**  
**Former Northern Ireland**  
**Ombudsman**  
**and Boundary Commissioner**



If you want a short summary of what I am going to say, you might look at an interview of Sir Hugh Orde in today's London

Times - it is a bit surprising. What I say today will be the exact opposite of what he has said in relation to community policing. The second thing I want to say at the outset is that I don't regard the Patten Report as a holy writ that every syllable or every line has to be protected. What we are trying to do is develop a set of principles which will hold good for a time in the realisation that the working out of these principles would require detailed change from time to time as circumstances change.

The Patten Commission did not start with a clean sheet, much less import or dream up solutions. The terms of reference, both in the body of the Agreement and in the Annex dealing with policing were clear and specific. We were asked to bring forward

proposals for a police service which could enjoy widespread support from, and be seen as an integral part of, the community as a whole; delivered in constructive and inclusive partnership with the community at all levels, and with the maximum delegation of authority and responsibility. We were exhorted to consult widely and to consider means of encouraging widespread community support for the arrangements proposed.

The Agreement itself had located the debate on policing within a new political dispensation which would recognise the full and equal legitimacy and worth of the identities, senses of allegiance and ethos of all sections of the community in Northern Ireland. Within that context, the police service should be professional, effective and efficient, fair and impartial, free from partisan political control; accountable both under the law for its actions and to the community it serves, representative of the society it policed and

operating within human rights norms, in constructive and inclusive partnership with the community at all levels, and with the maximum delegation of authority and responsibility. In particular the Annex required us to consider composition, recruitment, training, culture, ethos and symbols. The Commission felt entitled to rely on these texts and to assume that the parties which had made the historic agreement had done so in full knowledge of what they expressed.

A police service likely to meet the requirements of the Agreement would have to meet the test of effectiveness, impartiality, accountability, a culture of human rights and an organisational structure conducive to consultation, co-operation, delegation and subsidiarity. We also saw policing as a matter not only for the police but as a collective responsibility, a partnership for community safety avoiding the traditional “them” and “us” concept of policing.

To meet the requirement of accountability, the Commission had recommended the involvement of locally elected politicians at every level – on the District Policing Partnerships, on the Policing Board, and ultimately, after the transfer of responsibility for policing, the Northern Ireland Assembly. The Report required that the first statutory duty of the Policing Board should be to hold the Chief Constable and the policing service publicly to account. Operational independence was redefined as operational responsibility within agreed policies and an interlocking series of policing plans and strategic documents worked out in agreement with the Policing Board and ultimately approved by the Minister.

Acceptability was to be achieved, among other things, by a progressive increase in the number of Catholic/Nationalists from

under 8% to something nearer proportionality. To achieve a critical mass, a temporary expedient of 50/50 recruitment was recommended. This was not as radical as it appeared. At school-leaving age (the target age for recruitment) there was near parity between the communities; the method had been used in the Canadian public service, and it had, incidentally, been suggested by one senior Unionist spokesman. It had become clear in our discussion with young people that young Catholics in the target age-range, particularly in those areas where relations with the police had been most abrasive, would not join a body called the Royal Ulster Constabulary (or indeed Royal anything) or one carrying the badges and symbols associated with it. It was this more than anything that dictated the change of name and symbols. Without their participation, a new body could not be representative, and as such would fail the test of acceptability. Interestingly, too, young people in both communities, especially in working-class areas and especially young women, were found to have had the same experience of policing and similar attitudes to the police – and these were generally negative.

The invocation of the principle of subsidiarity in the terms of reference found expression in the Report in the espousal of community policing and a structure designed to devolve budgets and authority and to empower the local community police officer. A hierarchical organisation was to be turned on its head to recognise the crucial importance of the interface between the individual police officer and the citizen and the local community.

There were two other recommendations relating to staffing and recruitment which did not attract the same publicity and which do not appear to have been pursued with the same enthusiasm. These related



Maurice Hayes responds to a question during the panel discussion with the Patten Commissioners. Also pictured are panel chair Mike Ritchie, Director of CAJ (centre), Kathleen O'Toole, Patten Commissioner and Chief Inspector, Garda Síochána Inspectorate (r), and Mick Beyers, Policing Programme Officer, CAJ (l).



Michael Maguire, Chief Inspector of the Criminal Justice Inspection, comments that communities want police that are accessible, visible, and who engage in problem-solving.

to the composition of the civilian staff, whether seconded civil servants or directly recruited by the Policing Board. These, too, were intended to be reflective of the broader community. In a period of increasing civilianisation it is important to maintain a balance in this too and, by extension, it might be expected that the same principles should apply to staffing in the government department responsible for policing.

There is still much to be done. Peace has been achieved, but the threat from dissident republicans remains a nagging reality. Community policing has not been achieved, nor the devolution of budgets. Indeed the rush by the PSNI to abandon the 26 district command structure for one based on six or seven in anticipation of local government reorganisation reflects a rather old-fashioned appetite for centralised control that runs counter to the Patten vision. Much has been achieved. Further progress will depend, as in the past, on the police themselves and their willingness and ability to establish constructive relationships with the communities they serve and with the other social agencies.

Of the things that remain to be done, perhaps the most immediately demanding is the transfer of responsibility for policing and criminal justice to the Northern Ireland Assembly. Accountability is a dominant theme of Patten. Accountability to the elected representatives of the people of Northern Ireland sitting in a devolved Assembly at Stormont was seen as a necessary key-stone to the structures of accountability. Not only does it make clear that, in a democratic society, the police, besides being accountable to the law, have a duty to give an account of themselves to the elected representatives of the society they serve. The eternal question, posed by Juvenal as “Quis custodiat ipos

custodies?” Who polices the police? requires an answer, and this is it.

A related but important recommendation is that the powers of the Policing Board should in no way be diminished when the governmental role in the tri-partite arrangements involving the Secretary of State, Chief Constable, and the Policing Board passes to the Northern Ireland Executive. The structures proposed in the report are carefully designed to secure accountability while protecting day to day policing from political interference. No politician should be able to direct who should be apprehended or prosecuted and who not, what law should be enforced and what ignored; neither should the Chief Constable be able to operate outside the requirement to do so within approved policing plans and budgets, and the requirement to be accountable to politicians for his actions and the performance of the police service.

The Report went out of its way to emphasise that it was about policing, not simply about the police. Policing was defined as a matter for the whole community, not something the community leaves the police to do. If war is too serious a matter to be left to the generals, policing is too serious to be left to the police – nor should they wish it so. It also recognised that there were agencies which provided for or assisted in public safety and the quality of life – education, social services, housing, youth and community groups, voluntary bodies and others in the private sector. The essence of policing was to synchronise their efforts to the benefit of a safe society.

Policing should be a collective community responsibility, a partnership for community safety. This sort of policing is more difficult than policing the community. It requires an end to the “them” and “us” concept of

policing. If it is to work it has to become the core function of a police service, not the work of a specialist group, not the work of a separate command or a separate cadre of police officers. This statement expresses the basic philosophy of the report. It is a value which suffuses and informs the main recommendations, and the report should be read through this lens rather than any other.

What the recommendations were directed at was turning a hierarchical organisation on its head, by asking what it was mostly that determined the public perception of policing. It was not the formal statements of senior officers, but the nature of the encounter with the police officer on the ground. The nature of his or her interaction with the public, individually and collectively, was a main determinant of police acceptability and of the degree of public support and co-operation. On this reading, the officer on the beat was not the least representative of the police service, but the most important, and the resources of the whole organisation should be focused in support of him or her. The [police service] structure should become more decentralised, the management style more open and prepared to delegate, and the manner of policing should become more orientated towards active problem-solving rather than the more traditional reactive enforcement, "...the ethos should be one of service to the whole community... it should permeate the whole organisation and should be experienced as such by the whole community." In this dispensation, community policing is a way of working with the grain of the community, engaging the community and other agencies in the task. It is more than mere community relations – indeed the report prefers the term 'community awareness' – it is not an add-on to traditional policing but a fundamentally different way of approaching the task. This was reinforced by another

recommendation that a community police officer should have tenure to enable him/her to get to know the community, and be known by them, and that all officers should spend a period of their service as community police officers.

I do not doubt that the ethos of service to the community is fully embraced by the PSNI as an organisational imperative. I am not so sure that it is expressed at operational level in a form of policing that differs from traditional British policing methods. The purpose of decentralisation was to push authority and the point of decision downwards in the organisation, nearer to the interface with the citizen and the community. This is why there was to be a District Commander and a District Policing Partnership in every one of the twenty-six District Council areas, with a majority of elected councillors on the boards. While it was envisaged that the number of councils might be reduced to twelve to fifteen in a subsequent reorganisation of local government, the rush of the PSNI to anticipate a seven council model as a basis for its command structure sent out quite the wrong signal and indicated an unwillingness to delegate any further, and a desire to mute the strength of democratic scrutiny.

However, they were not the only ones to think this way. The Northern Ireland Office distrust of elected members caused the DPPs to be hobbled by being deprived of resources while the community safety partnerships, which were quite unnecessarily brought in in parallel, were funded. This, I believe, was a ploy to emasculate the Patten bodies and another attempt to dilute the effect of the Report.

The delegation of budgets - which has not been effected - was seen as a means of empowering local commanders and local communities to enable the fine-tuning of broader policing plans to meet specific



Participants at the conference.

local needs. In the same vein was the proposal to allow District Councils to raise a modest rate to be spent on the advice of the local commander on minor local initiatives not provided for in the general policing budget. This was not even legislated for.

The part-time reserve - which seems to have been quietly forgotten after having been piloted in the areas in which it was least needed - was intended to provide an additional police presence, and to allow input by public-spirited people who were known and respected in the community and able to bring a level of local knowledge to policing.

The new police college should be sited near a third level institution so that police trainees could encounter and share courses with other professionals in the social services with whom they would have to co-operate in the course of policing duties. It was also intended to point the

way to a more open curriculum on police training courses.

Community policing is at best an imprecise description. The Report was, I believe rightly, non-prescriptive, but there is no doubt about its belief that policing in and with the community, marshalling the resources of other agencies, and ensuring community support for the police and a willingness to become engaged, is a core value of the report.

Much has been achieved, but it is now time when a change of gear becomes appropriate to push ahead with community policing in the sense and on the scale envisaged by Patten. The appointment of a new Chief Constable with a track record in this field might well be taken as an indication that the Policing Board is now ready to go down this route. If so, I wish them well.



## KEYNOTE ADDRESSES FROM PATTEN COMMISSIONERS

**Kathleen O'Toole**  
**Patten Commissioner**  
**Chief Inspector,**  
**Garda Síochána Inspectorate**



“ In late May of 1998 I received a call from a civil servant in the Northern Ireland Office who asked if I would be willing to serve on the Independent Commission on Policing in Northern Ireland. At the time I disclosed to him that I had limited knowledge or understanding of the history and the politics here. I had followed developments by reading the Boston newspapers and watching the evening news, but knew that only those living through the Troubles here could really understand or fully comprehend the deep human suffering and the political complexities. He reassured me by saying that two very capable local people, Dr Maurice Hayes and Peter Smith QC would be participating and he said that I would only be expected to bring the perspective of a career police officer to the table. So that is precisely the perspective I will bring here today. I will talk a bit about policing in Northern Ireland, but in the context of the broader topic of policing in any democracy today, whether we are in Dublin or Belfast or Boston.

My first exposure to Northern Ireland was in 1994 and it actually happened on the

opposite side of the Atlantic. I attended a conference at Boston University, I was serving as secretary of public safety in Massachusetts at the time and I was asked to attend this conference. The theme was reaching common ground and it was a women's conference. There were women there from Boston and there were also many women from this island, north and south. The purpose was to talk about issues of mutual concern and to try to develop some solutions to address those issues. The topic for the panel that I chaired was violence in our communities and in the United States our biggest challenge at the time was gun and gang violence. Young people, particularly in our urban neighbourhoods, were taking each other's lives in record numbers and we had been experimenting with new community policing strategies and the early results at that point were very encouraging.

The stories from the women in Northern Ireland were very different but incredibly compelling. They talked of losing husbands, sons, brothers and neighbours to sectarian violence. They represented very different neighbourhoods in Northern Ireland. Many of them were from

neighbourhoods here in Belfast, the Falls Road and the Shankill Road. During the initial discussion it seemed that we were facing very different issues on opposite sides of the Atlantic. African American and Latino gang violence in Boston and the sectarian paramilitary violence here in Northern Ireland, and I wondered where is the common ground in all of this? But as the dialogue progressed it became apparent that we had much more in common than I first realised. Those living in our respective communities, particularly in the working class neighbourhoods, were facing many similar challenges - poverty, joblessness, violence, substance abuse, and so on. And sadly there was another very clear common denominator, whether in Boston or Belfast, large segments of our communities had no trust or confidence in the police.

The Boston University conference was a great success and I learned a great deal from it but more important were the friendships I established, friendships with women representing very, very different perspectives in Northern Ireland. As a result of those friendships I was invited back in early 1996. It was still two years prior to the establishment of the Patten Commission. I was invited to attend meetings and present talks on the subject of community policing. It was my first trip to this city.

The NIO had extended the invitation and also arranged the itinerary. My initial meeting was scheduled at the North Queen Street RUC Station. As a career police officer who has always preferred the beat to the conference room, I was delighted to hear that I would have an opportunity to go out with the newly established community policing teams in North Belfast.

Well, I was a bit naive to say the least. The local Superintendent greeted me on

arrival at the station yard and to me it looked more like a maximum security prison than a neighbourhood police station with the blast walls and barbed wire, the bomb proof rounds of security cameras, and heavily armed personnel. He introduced me to the supervisors of his community policing team who were ready to commence their patrols. I expected to venture off on a walking beat and talk to neighbours and business leaders and instead I was led to an awaiting land rover. I climbed into the rear compartment of the armoured vehicle where I was surrounded by police officers in full tactical gear - helmets, body armour, machine guns, and semi automatic side arms. As we exited the car park I glanced through the small windows of the land rover and noticed that we were not on patrol alone, we were actually in a convoy with military vehicles. Each time we stopped in traffic I noticed a soldier emerged from the hatch of the military vehicle to do a 360 degree assessment to ensure that the convoy was secure. So began my introduction to community policing in Northern Ireland.

On two occasions during our 90 minute tour, the convoy stopped in the heart of a housing estate and those of us in the rear actually exited the land rover. I was told it was a new strategy that was devised by the Superintendent because he recognised the need to get the police out of the vehicles on to walking patrols, engaging with the communities that day in the New Lodge and Tigers Bay. Given the security situation at the time, it was a very risky business and I could sense that the police officers on these community policing patrols were very apprehensive.

The first group walked cautiously down one side of the street while the other walked on the opposite side of the street and the vehicles stayed in close proximity to those on foot. In addition, I recall the military helicopter above flying in circles



Community representatives engage the Patten Commissioners in discussion, Claire O'Reilly from Relatives For Justice and the United Campaign Against Plastic Bullets (top left), Paul McIlwaine from the Victims' Forum (top right), Jim McVeigh of Coiste na nIarchimí (bottom right), and Dana Bruno, from the GMB Trade Union and Ethnic Minorities Officer for the Constituency Labour Party of Northern Ireland.

providing a watchful eye from the air and at the end of the block the team reunited and quickly filed back into the awaiting land rover. As an outsider, but for the symbols, for me it was difficult to distinguish between the loyalist and the republican areas. People we encountered all kept their distance. The exception was a young gang of children on one of the estates that ran out from behind a car to throw rocks at the passing land rover.

I have heard similar quotes by George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde about two countries separated by the same language. At the time the term 'community policing' had very different connotations, I can tell you, in North Belfast and Boston.

Two years later under the Belfast Good Friday Agreement, the Patten Commission was given a remit to create a new beginning for policing in Northern Ireland. The Commission coincided with a dramatic shift in thinking about democratic policing elsewhere in the world, including Boston. As one who began my police career 20 years prior to the Patten Commission experience, I was already witnessing a new paradigm of policing first hand. I was passionately committed to this emerging model - a more strategic, transparent, accountable and collaborative model of policing built on a strong foundation of community engagement and human rights. It was a model that differed significantly from the policing we practiced when I was a young officer.

When I first started in the Boston Police Academy I was taught to fight the war on crime in America and we referred to ourselves as members of a police force. It never really occurred to us that we were a police service. Our police leaders dictated the agenda without consulting the community and we raced from one 911 call to another. Our performance was

measured in terms of the response times to these 911 calls and the number of arrests we made. Enforcement was the priority and our vocabulary did not even include the words prevention, intervention, or collaboration. We were not at all transparent and there was very little accountability in our system. Unfortunately our war on crime in America failed. Violent crime statistics sky rocketed and the quality of life in many neighbourhoods, particularly in our inner cities, seriously deteriorated. Admitting to failure in the late '80s and early '90s, the more progressive police leaders began partnering with some insightful academics and community leaders to develop and test new policing strategies. Some called it the birth of community policing. I would like to think it was the rebirth of community policing. In any case, a new model of democratic policing began to emerge. It was collaborative in nature, harnessing not only the resources of the police but those of the wider community. The police finally realised that it was more important to prevent crime, tragedy and disorder than to simply respond after the fact. Enforcement was still important but had to be balanced with prevention and intervention.

This transformation in modern policing has made a considerable difference in many jurisdictions. In Boston, for instance, since strong partnerships emerged between the police, the courts, probation, education, social services, health services, the clergy and, most important, community leaders, serious crime has continued to decline and the quality of life in the city has increased significantly. For example, in 1990 there were 154 murders in the city of Boston. One murder is one too many but at least today there are less than half that number. Part one crime often referred to as headline crime on this island has declined consistently each year for over a decade

now. Other North American cities and democracies elsewhere in the world have enjoyed similar success when embracing and practicing this new collaborative model of policing and problem-solving. Guns, gangs, drugs and other very complicated issues continue to challenge our communities but it is clear that strong partnerships can lead to much more effective policing.

So far I have talked mostly about recent developments in democratic community policing in the context of my own personal experience. Now I would like to address one essential component of successful democratic policing that I believe is being addressed much more effectively and substantially on this side of the island and that is accountability.

Police services in the United States have become more strategic and community focused and also against this backdrop community expectations and scrutiny of the police are increasing and rightfully so. While exciting new business models for policing are being developed and replicated, no universal standards for accountability have emerged. Few jurisdictions, particularly in the United States, have recognised that rigorous oversight standards and supporting standards must be developed and implemented in order for modern police organisations to operate effectively, protect and promote human rights, and develop and maintain community trust. The police service of Northern Ireland is an exception and was one of the first police services to be subjected to the highly structured oversight as the result of Maurice Hayes' initial recommendations for the establishment of the Police Ombudsman. Subsequently the Patten Commission recommended additional robust structures around policing in Northern Ireland to ensure maximum transparency and accountability. I had the opportunity to

speaking at the Police Ombudsman conference here in Belfast in 2003 and I was quoted then as referring to the Police Service of Northern Ireland as "the most accountable police service in the world." In my personal experience I stand by that statement and it is still the case. Also, in my opinion, that is a very good thing.

The Patten Report contained 175 recommendations, very few of them address the unique cultural and political issues here in Northern Ireland. The vast majority were recommendations that would apply to policing in any democracy. My hope is that other jurisdictions, particularly those in the United States, will follow the example of Northern Ireland, especially in terms of the human rights focus and better structures for police accountability.

Serious policing challenges remain in Northern Ireland, most notably in the form of the dissident threat and the senseless tragedies that continue to occur from time to time. At the same time there is pressure on the PSNI, as I have heard, to continue with the reform agenda with an expanded commitment to community policing. But as someone who had her first glimpse of policing in Northern Ireland in different times, it is hugely significant for me that these challenges are being faced in a new policing environment. Policing in Northern Ireland has turned a very significant corner and there is no going back. With the consent and support of the overwhelming majority here, Northern Ireland has realised its new beginning for policing.

As I said earlier, I will never claim to be an expert on the history or recent developments in Northern Ireland, only someone who has lived through the Troubles can claim that title but I am certainly a better commentator now than I was during my first community policing patrol in North Belfast. I look forward to hearing more today from all of you about

how policing in Northern Ireland has progressed over the past ten years, particularly from those of you who have been directly involved in that transition. I also look forward to hearing more about the emerging and remaining challenges because I think solutions to these challenges inevitably emerge from

discussions similar to the ones we will have here today at this event. So again I would like to thank CAJ for inviting me to participate but also for continuing to encourage the very important and constructive dialogue on the issue of policing in Northern Ireland.



Panel discussion on District Policing Partnerships.



Panel discussion on Local Policing: Policing in Partnership.

## PLENARY SESSION

# Northern Ireland Policing Board: Holding the police to account?

*“A new beginning for democratic accountability is key to a new beginning for policing and to involving the community as a whole in the delivery of policing.” (Patten, p.28)*

**Plenary Chair: Brian Rea**  
**Vice-Chair**  
**Northern Ireland Policing Board**

“There will be more challenges ahead and they are facing us everyday; the dissident threat, delivering more effective policing with the community, the shrinking public sector budget and its impact on policing, devolution of policing and justice, and the fact that organised crime knows no borders and, of course, the issue of policing the past.”



**Basil McCrea**  
**Chair**  
**Human Rights and Professional Standards Committee**

“One of the most interesting bits over the last ten years is the change in the nature of complaints that have been made against the PSNI. In the early days it was about abuse. Now it is about process.”





**Gearóid Ó hEára**  
**Member**  
**Community Engagement Committee**

“I come to the Board with a republican view of the world. I actually see it as my role to come along with those opinions because the bottom line is this: If we don't raise the quality of life in those communities with the highest deprivation then all of what we do at this fancy level is an absolute waste of time.”



**Alistair Finlay**  
**Assistant Chief Constable**  
**Urban Region**  
**PSNI**

“My perspective of policing is we actually represent the community not the State, if those two things are different and I think that is an interesting debate. The other thing was the relationship with CAJ being prickly, I welcome that. It should be prickly because we do need the challenge from different perspectives in order to benchmark whether we are honestly doing the best for people.”



**Dave Jones**  
**Assistant Chief Constable**  
**Rural Region**  
**PSNI**

“Policing is far too important for the police to be responsible for it on their own. One of the things I would stress is that we are determined and actually very passionate about delivering the kind of police service that I think the people who drew up the Patten documentation truly thought we were in a position to deal with.”

## PLENARY SESSION

# District Policing Partnerships: Effective engagement with the police?

*“The function of the DPP(B)s should be advisory, explanatory and consultative. The Boards (sic) should represent the consumer, voice the concerns of citizens, and monitor the performance of the police in their districts...” (Patten, p.35)*

**Plenary Chair: Mary McKee**  
**Independent Member & Northern Ireland Policing Board Member, Community Engagement Committee**

“I think DPPs do an awful lot better than the Policing Board in terms of representation. During 2008/2009 DPPs held 174 meetings. The DPP attendance, interestingly enough, and a big challenge, political members 74%, independent members 82%, 39% of independent members on DPPs are male, 61% are female, mainly in the independent sector. 13% of candidates state they have a disability background. 2% of candidates are from ethnic minorities. 2.5% of members describe themselves as from the lesbian, gay or bisexual community. So DPPs are coming a long way to begin to reflect the communities that they come from.”



**Mark Hamilton**  
**Chief Superintendent**  
**District Commander 'A' District**  
**PSNI**

“For myself, the most important aspect of the DPP is the conversations. I think those have to improve. I think they have to become less formulaic and more honest. I think the police are guilty of not being honest in those conversations. I think sometimes we are guilty of hiding behind the structures and the processes of policing and hiding behind performance figures without actually getting down into the weeds around the issues that really affect people and listening to people.”





**Jennifer Cornell**  
**North Belfast DPP Subgroup**

“I think even with the best intentions and genuine effort, working with the community is a challenge for both parties [DPPs and PSNI]. Our communications styles, our analytical habit, if you like, as well as our social culture are very much at odds. We have been given a mechanism through the DPP which I think, to be honest with you, fails to correct that or bring those differences closer to alignment.”



**John O'Doherty**  
**Equality Officer**  
**Rainbow Project**  
**South Belfast DPP Subgroup**

“The ability to plan, to develop new initiatives is very difficult because there is no resources for DPPs and that was touched on this morning. The resources are mostly within Community Safety Partnerships... and that leaves a wee bit of lack of interest for DPP members because of the inability to actually implement something that will make a difference other than to carry out the statutory role of monitoring police performance.”

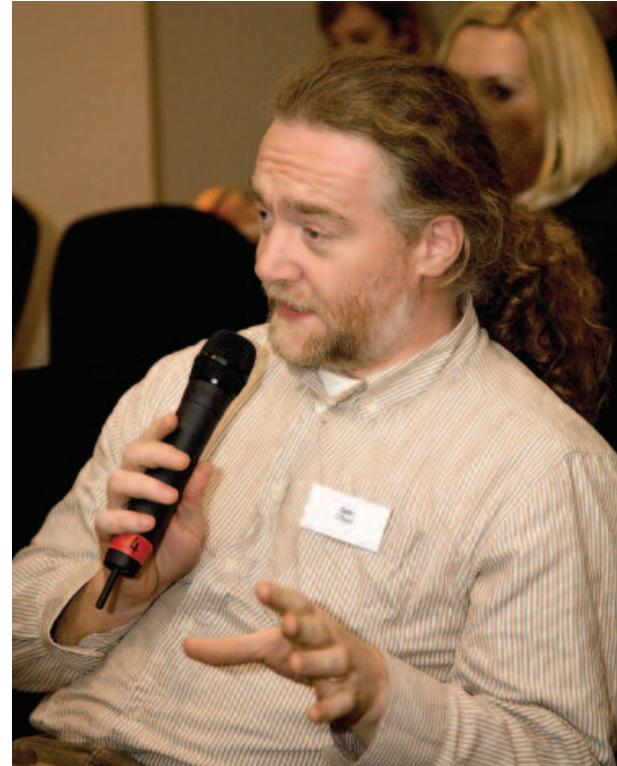


**Rosie McCorley**  
**West Belfast DPP**

“In terms of the role of DPP, I am a republican from West Belfast, but I am very happy to be involved in policing because I believe that we need to be engaged. I believe the community does need a policing service and I am happy to play my role in that. We genuinely want to see real positive change and while we will expose and demand explanations for bad policing, we will also commend examples of good policing. It is in everyone's interest that we do so.”



Left: Laurence McKeown, republican ex-prisoner, follows up with Mark Hamilton, District Commander of North and West Belfast, after the DPP panel. Right: Natalie Whelehan, Children's Law Centre, poses a question to the Policing Board panel regarding the use of tasers.



Left: Al Hutchinson, Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, enjoys the lunch break with Kevin Roland, Acting U.S. Consul General. Right: Sean O'Baoill, Mediation Northern Ireland, asks a question about community policing following the 'Future Visions for Policing' keynote addresses.

Thursday, 19<sup>th</sup> November

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS EXCERPT

**Alyson Kilpatrick**  
**Human Rights Advisor**  
**Northern Ireland Policing Board**



History shows us what happens when human rights violations are seen as expedient. If the human rights of some are

denigrated society is demeaned by it. Nobody benefits in the long term. The [European] Convention was said to contain basic rights which any civilised society will take for granted. What the Human Rights Act did was to enable us to enforce those rights in our own courts before our own judges. I would challenge anyone to look at the rights contained in the Convention and tell me which of those rights ought not to be protected. Are they not simply basic ethical norms?

I would suggest that police officers need to reappraise their role within society. Is the police service's very existence not about the protection of human rights? It is what the service is there for; to protect the rights of all members of the community. The police officer is the first line of defence in the protection of human rights. There is no conflict between human rights and community policing because policing is the protection of human rights. The Human Rights Act has made that abundantly clear. The police have a positive obligation to take proactive steps to secure individual rights.

Human rights and, by extension, community policing, are a set of shared principles and values. They define the relationship between the police and the community. The police fight crime, they maintain public order, but they do so in association with the community and for the benefit of the



community. The Human Rights Act also provides police officers with human rights. It provides a framework within which they operate and if the police stay within the framework they will be seen, quite rightly, as part of the community performing a valuable public function.

It would be naive to suggest there is not some tension between policing and human rights. The police have specific power to limit someone's rights. They are charged with exercising judgment when carrying out their day to day activities. And as a police officer goes about his or her business within the community, it is the judgment he or she exercises and the decisions that are made which will make all the difference. Application of human rights principles will turn bad policing into good policing, it will turn ineffective policing into effective

policing. This was highlighted by Patten and it should never be underestimated.

The leadership of the police service play a very important role in all of this. The command team of the PSNI has

responsibility to deliver on this - through training and mentoring a human rights approach and culture across the police service. The principles must be understood and owned by all police officers.



Mick Beyers, CAJ Policing Programme Officer, Alyson Kilpatrick, Human Rights Advisor to the Northern Ireland Policing Board, and Aileen Gilmore, Deputy Director CAJ.



Panel discussion on Northern Ireland Policing Board.

## PLENARY SESSION

### Local Policing: Policing in partnership?

*“Partnership is a matter of policing style, but it is also an attitude of mind, both for police officers and for the public. It is at least as much a matter of philosophy as it is one of method, and it amounts to a profound shift in police thinking and community thinking.”*  
(Patten, p. 41)

**Plenary Chair: Jim Auld**  
**Director**  
**Community Restorative Justice**  
**Ireland**

“I believe that it remains to be seen whether the PSNI as an organisation can come up to the mark of community policing. My experience so far has not been very good. Some of the leadership of the PSNI and some of the rank and file of the PSNI are prepared to depart from the common adversarial policing that has been the past way of dealing with things and grasp the vision of Patten.”

**Gordon Douglas**  
**Community Affairs Manager**  
**Queen's University**

“...a police officer that is working in the community needs to know the community. They need to be aware of who the community is and how policing can affect that community. We have been able to explain to every police officer in South and East Belfast who are working in that area about the community, to make them more aware of the community that they are working in.”





**Robert Murdie, Chief Inspector  
Central Neighbourhood Policing Unit  
City Centre 'B' District  
Area Commander  
Belfast City Centre  
PSNI**

"We see 24 hour police being sent out time and time again to the same street, to the same addresses and often different officers trying to deal with the same problem in different ways. The real solution to those problems comes from local neighbourhood officers giving time to actually deal with and address the root causes and stop this cycle of offences with different responses by police."



**Derek Hanway  
Director  
An Munia Tober, Travellers Support  
Programme**

"I would say we need to rethink not just how policing occurs within one ethnic minority group, the traveller community, but we need to look broadly at how policing is occurring within the ethnic minority communities in general and how we are preparing those communities and building their capacity to engage in policing as well."



**Patricia Lyness  
Belfast and Lisburn's Women's Aid  
Vice Chair  
The Women's Reference Group, NIPB**

"I think one of the most important shifts in police thinking and culture and attitudes was the move away from 'it is just a domestic' when we know it is much more than just a domestic. In our experience when it was regarded as such, that was actually reflected in the response and the service that women got. So we are very happy to see that shift ... it has led to a much more proactive, pro arrest policy, and better professional standards and practice being introduced."

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS EXCERPT

### Future Visions for Policing

**Nigel Grimshaw**  
**Chief Superintendent**  
**District Commander 'C' District**  
**PSNI**



Getting our first contact right and making a good first impression is a great management phrase, but we do need to focus on

what ensures that our officers have a value system where they say, "It is my community. If I am working in this area, my community, my problem, then I need to do something about it." We want them to think about their contact with the member of the public from end to end, because we are an organisation which is extremely fragmented in terms of specialisms, different departments, and so forth.

We need people [officers] to think and understand from a member of the public's point of view as they come into contact with us. It is not just about dealing with them in that five minutes, ten minutes, half an hour, whatever it is and then passing them on to somebody else and forgetting about it. What I want from people and what we used to say in North and West Belfast is we want our people to take ownership. Whether it is their function, their geographical area, their particular community and relationships, it is about taking ownership. By that I mean they have a commitment to ensure that person is dealt with properly from start to finish.

It is not that difficult in many senses to write down on paper but it is hugely difficult to make it happen in practice, but nonetheless that is the challenge for us in terms of really making a difference. So these end to end services, we are genuinely not coming at this from a management buzz word phrase,



these are simple things we need to work on. As I say, the new Chief talks a lot about making and keeping clear promises. What that may look like is something like a Northern Ireland pledge for want of a better term.

And lying at the root of all of this is building relationships. I expect the officers that work for me to build strong relationships. I have always said you do not make relationships with an organisation so it is entirely wrong of us to expect the community to make a relationship with the Police Service of Northern Ireland. What we can expect is for the community and for police officers to make relationships on a one on one basis and from that you build and you grow. That is fundamentally what I want people to do if they are really going to deliver policing with the community.



## KEYNOTE ADDRESS EXCERPT

### Future Visions for Policing

**John Topping**  
Centre for Policing Studies  
University of Ulster



I think it is safe to say that within PSNI there has been a distinct lack of focus and clarity regarding the definition and

implementation of Patten's core policing with the community vision. Beyond general policy aspirations relating to community policing, there is presently a broad consensus within the ranks of PSNI as to the absence of any corporate identity or leadership to guide the service on its community policing mission.

While certainly there are good neighbourhood officers on the ground who are well aware of what community policing is and what it involves, more generally throughout the organisation the very thick amorphous ideal of policing with the community has refracted into a variety of piecemeal policies, practices and initiatives in isolated pockets which have certainly amounted to something short of the core function of the entire service.

On the other hand, serious efforts also need to be made at an organisational level and within the Policing Board to bridge this gap between what PSNI actually do and what the community understand as community policing at the local level. With policing with the community policy having lain dormant now for almost seven years, there needs to be a proper consideration of not only how policy is made but how that can be practically translated into policing on the ground.

While much attention, time, and effort has



been devoted within PSNI and the Policing Board to engaging with communities, whether loyalist, republican, ethnic minority, LGBT, little attention has been paid to how policing with the community should be used as a tool to engage with the vibrant civil society energy and structures which exist in Northern Ireland. No matter how many times the policing with the community policy is rewritten, it will always fail when it is simply implanted upon that which already exists in terms of local community structures and organising. As recognised by Patten Commissioner Clifford Shearing and also in the final report of the Office of the Oversight Commissioner, the strength of civil society and specifically those groups and bodies concerned with broad policing issues in the widest sense, is not only a unique feature of the post-conflict landscape but a necessary feature of the broader policing landscape which has to be embraced under policing with the community. Indeed, it has been reiterated many times over the past two days that policing is too important to be left to the police.



## SPEAKERS & PARTICIPANTS

**Jim Auld** has been the Director of Community Restorative Justice Ireland for 12 years since the organisation's inception. Previously he worked with key community organisations on projects which focused on youth at risk of offending and coming to the attention of armed groups. As a former prisoner, Jim successfully sued the British government for human rights violations.



**Mick Beyers** is Policing Programme Officer for CAJ having previously worked at Coiste na nIarchimí. She moved to Ireland from Arizona in 2004 and her background includes work on cultural issues with Native American peoples as well as migrant issues on the Arizona-Sonoran (Mexican) borderlands. Mick has a doctorate in social welfare and has written on republican political culture, political prisoners, and the victims sector.

**Jennifer Cornell** is an independent member of the North Belfast Sub-group of the DPP. Until recently she was Community Support Coordinator with Greater Shankill Alternatives and Chair of the Greater Shankill Community Safety Network. She now works for the Participation and Practice of Rights Project in North Belfast.



**Gordon Douglas** is Community Affairs Manager for Queen's University Belfast. He is an experienced trainer/mediator/facilitator working with organisations such as Mediation Northern Ireland (MNI) and the Parades Commission. He has worked all over the world including: France for nearly 15 years as a community/youth work/trainer; Nepal where he was commissioned to train a large NGO in Peace and Reconciliation skills; and, Israel to train Israeli and Palestinian Youth workers in conflict management skills.

**Alistair Finlay** was born in Scotland and began his policing career with the Strathclyde Police in 1982. In 2006 he was promoted to Chief Superintendent and took responsibility for the Force Inspectorate prior to his appointment to PSNI. His first two years with the PSNI were focused on legacy issues through the Historical Enquiry Team and the Retrospective Murder Review. Currently serving as Assistant Chief Constable, Alistair is responsible for the policing of Urban Region.



**Nigel Grimshaw** is a Chief Superintendent with some 25 years experience. He has recently been appointed to the post of District Commander for 'C' District. Nigel's present role is concerned with policy development, building sustainable partnerships, and researching and identifying best practise with a view to supporting local policing Districts. He has been closely involved in the development of policing policy regarding Community Safety.

**Mark Hamilton** began his policing career in 1994. He is District Commander in 'A' District which covers North and West Belfast. Mark has a keen interest in human rights-based policing approaches and has a Masters Degree in Human Rights Law from Queen's University Belfast.



**Derek Hanway** is Director of An Munia Tober Travellers Support Programme in Belfast. He trained in social work, beginning work initially in Ballina County Mayo before working in the London Irish Centre, Camden from 1993-98. He returned to Dublin to work in local development, becoming Manager of Blanchardstown Area Partnership in 2002. Derek completed a MSSC at Queen's University, Belfast and has recently established a Roma Support Programme.

**Maurice Hayes** was a member of the Patten Commission. He is a former Northern Ireland Ombudsman and Boundary Commissioner and was Permanent Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services (NI). He also wrote the pivotal report which led to the setting up of the Police Ombudsman. He was a member of the Irish Senate 1997-2007. Maurice is chair of the National Forum on Europe, the Garda Act Implementation Group, and the Garda Síochána Senior Management Review. He is a former chairman of both the Community Relations Council (NI) and the Ireland Funds, a major charitable group which has made significant grants to groups dealing with social and business problems in Ireland. Maurice was voted European Person of the Year in 2003.



**Dave Jones** started his policing career in 1986 with Greater Manchester Police. In 2002 he was promoted to Chief Superintendent, Head of Crime Support, PSNI and later in 2008 appointed head of the Department. In June he took over responsibility for Rural Region. Dave holds a first degree in Politics and Economics from the University of Liverpool and a Masters (with distinction) in Police Management from the University of Manchester.

**Alyson Kilpatrick** was appointed Human Rights Advisor to the Northern Ireland Policing Board as an independent consultant in January 2009. She studied at Queen's University, the Inns of Court School of Law London, and the College of Europe Bruges. Alyson practised at the Bar of England and Wales until 2007 when she returned to the Northern Ireland Bar. She is Commissioner on the Future of Housing for Northern Ireland and a Director of Simon Community Northern Ireland.



**Patricia Lyness** is Vice-Chair of the Women's Sector Reference Group to the Policing Board and Management Coordinator for Belfast and Lisburn Women's Aid where she has worked for over 20 years. Patricia represents Women's Aid both locally and regionally on a number of domestic violence partnerships and related interagency fora. She has a BA Honours degree and is a qualified social worker.



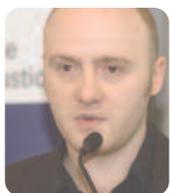
**Rosie McCorley** was appointed to the West Belfast DPP in May 2008 as an independent member. A Political Advisor with Sinn Féin for over 2 years, she worked previously with Coiste na nIarchimí, the umbrella organisation for republican ex-prisoner groups, on the Processes of Nation Building programme. Rosie is also a keen Irish language activist.

**Basil McCrea** is an MLA for Lagan Valley constituency and Chair of the Policing Board's Human Rights and Professional Standards Committee. He is a keen supporter of youth initiatives and recently hosted the Youth Achievers Ball at Stormont which recognises and celebrates the remarkable achievements of young people across Northern Ireland. Basil is currently the Ulster Unionist Party's spokesperson on both Education and Policing.



**Mary McKee**, OBE is an independent member of the Policing Board and a member of the Community Engagement Committee. She has worked in the NGO sector for 22 years. Previously, Mary was Director of PlayBoard, a high profile agency at the forefront of pioneering services for children and young people. She was also the first Executive Director of Groundwork Northern Ireland, a leading environmental regeneration agency.

**Robert Murdie** joined the police service in 1992 and is currently Area Commander for Belfast City Centre, Chief Inspector, Central Neighbourhood Policing Unit. He is responsible for developing partnerships with statutory organisations, community groups, and private and voluntary sectors. Robert received the Tilley Award for Problem Orientated Partnerships in connection with his work addressing the issue of alcohol related violence in the city centre. Robert holds a BA(hons) degree and Masters degree in Business Administration.



**John O'Doherty** is former Vice-Chair of the South Belfast DPP Sub-group and member of the Policing Board's LGBT Reference Group. As Equality Officer with the Rainbow Project, his work concentrates on policy and research on issues such as policing, health and community development. John is the author of *Through Our Eyes – Experiences and Perceptions of LGB People towards Policing and Hate Crime in Northern Ireland*, the largest piece of LGB research done to date.

**Gearóid Ó hEára** is a member of the Community Engagement Committee of the Northern Ireland Policing Board. He is an Irish language activist and is currently Chief Executive of An Gaelaras, an award winning Irish Language project based in Derry. He is a former Board member of the Arts Council NI, Derry Port and Harbour Commission, Western Education and Library Board and is current Chairperson of Derry Oireachtas na Gaeilge Committee, Derry Glór na nGael and current Governor of Gaelscoil Éadan Mhóir in Derry.



**Kathleen O'Toole** was a member of the Patten Commission. She was appointed Chief Inspector of the Garda Síochána Inspectorate in 2006, having previously served as Boston Police Commissioner. Kathleen has also served as a consultant to the United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division on police profiling cases. She earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Boston College, a juris doctor from New England School of Law, and was admitted to the bar as a practising attorney in 1982. She is now enrolled in the PhD program at the Business School of Trinity College, Dublin.



**Brian Rea** is currently the Vice-Chair of the Policing Board. Brian worked for 35 years for Castlereagh College of Further and Higher Education. He is a former Chairman of the Northern Ireland Region of the Association for College Management and is involved in voluntary work with a number of community and other welfare interest groups. Brian is also a former Lay Magistrate.

**Mike Ritchie** is the Director of the CAJ, the leading human rights NGO in Northern Ireland. He previously worked at Coiste na nIarchimí with republican ex-prisoners and NIACRO on penal reform, crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders. He has wide experience of debates and initiatives around political imprisonment, early release as part of the peace process, community restorative justice, the struggle for truth and transitional justice generally.



**John Topping** is a lecturer in criminology at the University of Ulster where he is also research coordinator for the newly formed Centre for Policing Studies. His PhD, on the delivery of policing with the community, has involved extensive research with the PSNI, policing bodies and community organisations in loyalist and republican areas over the past three years. He also acts as a consultant for the training branch of PSNI in the design and delivery of neighbourhood officer training which has involved the groundbreaking inclusion of community input as part of the training design.

## PARTICIPANT LIST

<b>Surname</b>	<b>Forename</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Forename</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Allen	Valerie	South Belfast DPP	Donaldson	Adrian	Northern Ireland Policing Board
Almqvist	Ragnar	Department of Foreign Affairs	Donnelly	Cathy	Armagh DPP
Attwood	Gemma	Community Relations Council	Donohoe	Sarah	Atlantic Philanthropies
Auld	Jim	Community Restorative Justice Ireland	Doran	Paul	Probation Board for Northern Ireland
Bateson	Peter	Magherafelt DPP	Douglas	Gordon	Queen's University, Belfast
Beattie,	Alison	Banbridge District Council	Dowds	Victoria	University of Ulster
Beyers	Mick	CAJ	Downey	Patrick	Banbridge DPP
Birkbeck	Gail	Atlantic Philanthropies	Dudley	Rebecca	PSNI
Boyce	Natalie	Queen's University Belfast	Edge	Gillian	NI Policing Board
Boyd	Gavin	University of Ulster	Ellis	Mike	PSNI
Boyd	Lisa	Ards Council	Ellison	Graham	Queen's University Belfast
Bradley	Anne		Enright	Mary	CAJ Executive Committee
Brady	Deirdre	Craigavon Travellers Support Committee	Feely	Frank	Newry and Mourne District Council
Bremner	Eve	Belfast City Council	Ferguson	Maeve	Fermanagh DPP
Brown	Rory	The Prince's Trust	Finlay	Alistair	PSNI
Bruno	Dana		Finucane	Seamus	Upper Springfield Community Safety Forum
Bunting	Peter	ICTU	Fisher	Siobhan	NI Policing Board
Burns	Stephen	DPP	Flemming	Michael	Ballymoney DPP
Butler	Michelle	Queen's University Belfast	Forrester	Hugh	Police Museum
Byrne	Jonny	University of Ulster	George	Michael	Colin Community Safety Partnership
Calvert	Lorraine	Northern Ireland Policing Board	Gibson	Patricia	Armagh DPP
Cameron	Michael	NIO Political Affairs Unit	Gilleece	Peter	Northern Ireland Policing Board
Carr	Michael	Newry and Mourne District Council	Gilmore	Aideen	CAJ
Clarke	Teresa	Community Restorative Justice	Glynn	Louise	University of Ulster
Collins	Máiréad	Queen's University Belfast	Gormally	Brian	Justice Associates
Cook	Sydney	East Belfast DPP	Graham	Edwin	
Cornell	Jennifer	North Belfast DPP	Graham	Phyllis	
Corr	Steven	Falls Community Council	Grimshaw	Nigel	PSNI
Coupland	Jim	Office of the Police Ombudsman	Green	Gillian	PSNI
Crosson	Sean		Hackett	Claire	Belfast Conflict Resolution Consortium
Crozier	Suzanne	Coleraine DPP	Hamber	Brandon	University of Ulster
Davis	Rebecca	Ulster Unionist Party	Hamill	Laura	Belfast City Council
Deery	Jim	Ashton Centre	Hamilton	Mark	PSNI
Degenhardt	Teresa	Queen's University Belfast	Hannah	Grainne	The Prince's Trust
Dixon	Campbell	Newtownabbey DPP	Hanway	Derek	An Munia Tober
Doherty	Moirá	NIO Policing Policy and Strategy Division	Harkin	Doris	Western Health and Social Care Trust
			Harper	Irene	Belfast Branch, Carers UK

Surname	Forename	Organisation
Haughey	Sinead	Atlantic Philanthropies
Hayes	Maurice	Keynote speaker
Healy	John	Atlantic Philanthropies
Hickey	Liam	
Hickey	Maura	Coleraine Borough Council
Hillyard	Paddy	CAJ Executive Committee
Hughes	David	NIO Policing, Policy & Strategy Division
Humphries	Jane	PSNI
Hutchinson	Al	Police Ombudsman
Hyland	Gerry	Hyland Solicitors
Irvine	Andrew	Belfast City Centre Management
Jackson	David	NI Policing Board
Jarman	Neil	Institute for Conflict Research
Johnston	Una	DPP
Jones	Dave	PSNI
Kane	Annie	Queen's University Belfast
Horrigan		
Kearney	Brian	Atlantic Philanthropies
Grieve		
Keers	Karen	North Down DPP
Kilpatrick	Alyson	NI Policing Board
Kraak	Gerald	Atlantic Philanthropies
Large	Noel	Interaction Belfast
Lawther	Roy	Castlereagh DPP
Lilley	Stephen	PSNI
Logan	Tim	British Irish Secretariat
Lorimer	Sarah	
Lundy	Patricia	University of Ulster
Lynch	Sean	Fermanagh DPP
Lyness	Patricia	Women's Aid
Mac Siacais	Chrissie	West Belfast Community Safety Forum
Maguire	Dr Michael	Criminal Justice Inspectorate
Mann	Etta	Newtownabbey DPP
Mansfield	Elaine	Donegall Pass Community Forum
Maris	Tim	PSNI
Martin	Conan	University of Ulster
Maskey	Alex	NI Policing Board
Matos	Kica	Atlantic Philanthropies
McAllister	Yvonne	Craigavon Travellers Support Committee
McAnespy	Eithne	Omagh DPP
McAnulty	Mary	Mediation Northern Ireland

Surname	Forename	Organisation
McAteer	Paddy	Moyle DPP
McAuley	Chrissie	Sinn Féin
McAuley	Colm	British-Irish Intergovernmental Secretariat
McCabe	Áine	West Belfast DPP
McCabe	Barbara	Queen's University Belfast
McCabe	Jim	Relatives for Justice
McCartney	Felicity	
McCorley	Rosie	West Belfast DPP
McCrea	Basil	NI Policing Board
McCready	Gillian	North Down DPP
McCrum	Joan	Victim Support NI
McCrum	Mark	PSNI
McDaid	Paddy	
McErlean	Ita	Ballymena DPP
McGahan	Bronwyn	Dungannon DPP
McGlone	Roisin	Interaction Belfast
McIlwaine	Paul	Victims Forum
McKee	Jacqueline	Equality Commission for Northern Ireland
McKee	Karol	Falls Residents Association
McKee	Mary	NI Policing Board
McKeown	Laurence	
McKinney	Donal	Falls Community Council
McLernon	Richard	Belfast City Council
McQuiggan	Andrew	Community Safety Branch, PSNI
Millar	Michelle	Disability Action
Moore	Lisa	Craigavon Travellers Support Committee
Moore	Ryan	Moyle District Council
Morrow	Norman	NI Policing Board
Mulcahy	Dr Aogán	University College Dublin
Muldoon	Maura	PSNI
Murdie	Robert	PSNI
Murphy	Francis	
Murphy	Mick	Newry and Mourne District Council
Nesbitt	Michael	Commission for Victims and Survivors
O'Baoill	Sean	Mediation Northern Ireland
O'Brien	Martin	Atlantic Philanthropies
O'Conor	Maggie	Pat Finucane Centre
O'Doherty	John	Rainbow Project
O'Donnell	Paddy	Lenadoon Neighbourhood Partnership
Ó Floinn	Colm	British-Irish Intergovernmental Secretariat

<b>Surname</b>	<b>Forename</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Forename</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
O'hEára	Gearóid	Community Engagement Committee	Rowan	Nick	
O'Neill	Anne	Tar Isteach	Russell	Lee	PSNI
O'Neill	Paul	Ashton Centre	Ryan	Richard	Department of Foreign Affairs
Orr	Ken	Donegall Pass Community Forum	Savage	Brendan	Atlantic Philanthropies
O'Toole	Kathleen	Keynote speaker	Service	Trevor	PSNI
Parkes	Caroline	British Irish RIGHTS WATCH	Shortt	Susan	University of Ulster
Payne	Brian	Queen's University Belfast	Somers	Lorna	DPP Manager
Peters	Mark	PSNI	Spiers	Nigel	
Price	Johnston	Forthspring Inter-Community Group	Stewart	Amanda	NI Policing Board
Proctor	Adrian	Moyle DPP	Stoll	Christine	
Purvis	Dawn	Progressive Unionist Party	Subar	Rebecca	Rebecca Subar Management Consulting
Quirk	Padraic	Atlantic Philanthropies	Surphlis	Pam	Antrim DPP
Rice	Darren	PSNI	Topping	John R.	University of Ulster
Rea	Brian	NI Policing Board	Tracey	Caroline	Queen's University Belfast
Reilly	Adrienne		Victory	Ralph	Department of Foreign Affairs
Reilly	Claire	Relatives for Justice	Walker	Wendy	PSNI
Reilly	Henry	Newry and Mourne District Council	Wardle	Alan	North Belfast DPP
Ritchie	Mike	CAJ	White	Raymond	Northern Ireland Retired Police Officers' Association
Rittgers	Rebecca	Atlantic Philanthropies	Wilson	Heather	NI Policing Board
Roberts	Tom	EPIC	Wylie	Suzanne	Belfast City Council
Robinson	Lorraine	Extern	Yiasouma	Koulla	Include Youth
Rooney	Noel	Intercomm	Walker	Wendy	PSNI
Rooney	Paul	Extern	Whyte	Jude	

## **A selection of CAJ Publications and Submissions relevant to policing and public order 1985-2010**

### **Policing (in chronological order)**

Commentary on the **Review under section 61(4) of the Police (NI) Act 1998**, March 2009

Submission to the consultation in relation to the **Government Proposals In Response to a Review of Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) in Northern Ireland**, April 2009

**CAJ's position paper on Taser**, April 2009

Submission to the Northern Ireland Policing Board on the **Review of Chapter 13: 'Policing in the Community' of the 2008 Human Rights Annual Report**, June 2009

Commentary on the **draft EQIA – PSNI Proposals to introduce Taser**, April 2008

**Commentary on Review of PSNI Code of Ethics**, April 2007

**Submission to the Committee of Ministers in relation to supervision of Cases concerning the action of the security forces in Northern Ireland**, February 2007

**Commentary on the Police & Criminal Evidence (Amendment) (NI) Order 2006 and Codes of Practice**, June 2006

**Change and Devolution of Criminal Justice and Policing in Northern Ireland: *International lessons***, January 2006

**Human Rights in Peace-Building in Northern Ireland: *an international anthology***, January 2006

**Commentary on Police Service Policy Directive: Police Response to Hate Incidents**, July 2005

**Commentary on the Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland**, June 2005 (no. 3 in series)

**Consultation on Draft Code of Practice for District Policing Partnerships**, May 2005

Commentary on **District Policing Partnerships**, including report on “**Policing with the Community**” Conference, May 2005

**Testimony by Maggie Beirne, on behalf of CAJ to the House Committee on International Relations Sub-Committee on International Operations and Human Rights, (US Congressional Hearings) March 2005**

Commentary on **the Northern Ireland Policing Board**, November 2003  
*A4 format; 56 pages; (no. 1 in a series)*

Comments and Suggested Amendments to the **Police (Northern Ireland) Bill**, December 2002

Commentary on **NIO Code of Practice on Reports and Inquiries under Sections 59 and 60**, June 2002

Commentary on **NIO Code of Practice for Appointment of Independent Members to District Policing Partnerships**, May 2002

Commentary on **Report no. 3 of the Oversight Commissioner**, December 2001

Commentary on **Report no. 2 of the Oversight Commissioner - Performance Indicators**, September 2001

**Benchmarks for Oversight Commissioner**, April 2001

**Commentary on the Patten report, "A new beginning: policing in Northern Ireland"**, November 1999

**The Patten Commission: The way forward for policing in Northern Ireland?** November 1999

**The Agreement and a new beginning to policing in Northern Ireland**, June 1999.  
*£5.00*

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