

DUN LAOGHAIRE – RATHDOWN LOCAL DRUG TASK FORCE

SECOND REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1997

Table of Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	3
2. The process of preparing 2nd Task Force Report	4
3. Profile of Dun Laoghaire - Rathdown Task Force Area	5
3.1 Introduction	
3.2 Population Profile	
3.3 Social Disadvantage	
4. The nature and extent of drug problem in the Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown area	8
4.1 Introduction	
4.2 Local Survey Data	
4.3 Health Statistics	
4.4 Other Health Data	
4.5 Probation Service	
4.6 Law Enforcement Statistics	
5. Outline of Current/Planned Service provision and Service development proposals from the Task Force	33
5.1 Introduction	
5.2 (i) Current Education and Prevention Provision	
(ii) Service development Proposals	
5.3 (i) Current Treatment and Rehabilitation Provision	
(ii) Service Development Proposals	
5.4 Supply and Estate Management	
6. The role of the Task Force in implementation and monitoring of the Service Development Proposals.	59
7. Conclusions	60
Appendices:	
Members of Task Force	61
Letters Requesting Submissions	62
List of Submissions Received	63
Summary of Funding Proposals	64
Members of Task Force sub-committees	65

SECTION 1

AN INTRODUCTION TO DUN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN DRUGS TASK FORCE 2ND REPORT

The Task Force was established in March 1997 to prepare a service development plan for the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown county area including Whitechurch and parts of Rathfarnham. There was an initial expectation that Task Forces would submit plans by early summer but this was not possible for us because of time constraints. The Task Force decided therefore to prepare interim proposals pending the elaboration of a detailed report and project proposals for submission to the National Drug Strategy Team. Those interim proposals have been approved for implementation and funding by the Government.

This 2nd Report represents the results of intense planning and discussion within the Task Force and its four sub-committees as well as detailed public consultation with communities and voluntary community groups not directly represented on the Task Force. The Report incorporates a lot of hard work by all members of the Task Force, by the communities and voluntary groups with whom *we* have made contact and also by the Task Force co-ordinator whose energy and efforts have been central to the work of the Task Force and the production of this Report.

I am delighted to have this opportunity to thank all of them for their enthusiastic and committed approach to the work of the Task Force. I also wish to thank Southside Partnership for their vital initial support for the Task Force and also their continuing advice, administrative assistance and encouragement. A special word of thanks is due to Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council for making available rooms in both Dun Laoghaire and in Dundrum for meetings of the Task Force and for their courteous hospitality during those meetings. The many individual members of voluntary community groups who gave so freely of their time to meet “with my colleagues and I are due my personal thanks and continued admiration. I can only hope that the results of our deliberations matches the extent of their work.

I would stress that this is not a final plan to solve the drug problem in Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown. It is the second phase of a series of proposals for co-operative responses by statutory agencies and communities to problem drug taking in our community. These responses are designed to give every young person the opportunity to choose a drug free lifestyle whilst at the same time reducing, through intervention, education, treatment and rehabilitation programmes, the harm that those who choose to use drugs do to themselves, their families and the rest of the community. The people of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown deserve no less.

Dr Desmond Corrigan
Chairperson

SECTION 2

THE PROCESS OF PREPARING THE TASK FORCE REPORT

Since its establishment in March 1997, the Task Force has had 13 full meetings. Four sub-committees were established and have met on numerous other occasions. Submissions were initially requested from over 300 individuals and organisations based in the Task Force Area, an advertisement was placed in a local newspaper and local Radio Stations were used extensively to solicit submissions from all over the Task Force Area. The initial response “was disappointing and as a result members of the Task Force have engaged in a series of consultations and meetings with voluntary and community groups in order to facilitate them in submitting proposals for consideration by the Task Force. This work has been time consuming but immensely rewarding and educational for all concerned. Some of the proposals in this second phase Report appear as a direct result of these extensive consultations. Other proposals are being prepared through ongoing contact and consultation and will be the subject of a third submission later this year. At present the Task Force is in contact with groups in Ballybrack, Loughlinstown, Ballyogan, Sandyford, Kilcross, Sallynoggin, Shankill, Ballally and Rathfarnham. It would welcome the opportunity of working with other groups in other parts of the Task Force Area to develop service development plans in co-operation with them.

Proposals and submissions have been discussed in detail by the appropriate subcommittees, in the first instance. On the basis of sub-committee reports, the full Task Force considered each proposal and gave its approval to the proposal. In some cases the original proposal was revised in the light of discussion either at sub-committee or Task Force level. The Task Force Co-ordinator has been invaluable in providing liaison in such circumstances between the Task Force and the project promoters and in facilitating the revision processes.

SECTION 3

PROFILE OF TASK FORCE AREA

Introduction

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown local drug task force area stretches from the Dublin-Wicklow border at Shankill to Whitechurch and Rathfarnham, and from the Dublin mountains to Dun Laoghaire.

A map of the Task Force area is included on page 7. The area covers parts of three E.H.B. care areas, four Garda districts and two Co. Council areas, with the result that overall co-ordination is extremely difficult

3.2 Population Profile

The total population of the area is 189,978. The area has a significantly young population with according to 1991 figures, 28% of the population under the age of 17. This is higher than the national average of 14.6% and similar to Limerick City.

3.3 Social Disadvantage

The Southside Partnership Company in its Area Action Plan identified 21 separate areas of disadvantage within the Area, of these 9 were Designated Electoral Districts (D.E.D.) and 12 were pocket areas of disadvantage. To quote the Partnership Action Plan, *"More than in most western cities, the disadvantaged and the unemployed of the Southside Partnership Area co-exist in very close proximity to their wealthier neighbours.....Two parallel worlds, living side by side in one of Irelands wealthiest areas..... an area generally perceived as being among the most financially and socially comfortable in all of Ireland"* The disadvantaged areas account for 42,000 people which is 22% of the total population of the area. Over 12,000 people are registered as being unemployed in the area. Some of the recognised areas have unemployment rates of 60-80%

The first report of the Ministerial Task Force drew attention to the link between social and economic disadvantage and drug misuse as did Dr. Michael Farrell in his presentation to Dublin Corporation's Drugs Conference earlier this year.

The OECD measures of disadvantage listed by Dr. Farrell included:

OECD Measure	Task Force Area
1. High rates of early school leaving	29%
2. High unemployment rates	D.E.D's 26%
	Pockets 59%
3. High age dependency: under 14/over 65	33.7%
4. Lone parent families	16%

These overall figures, which are themselves higher than the National average, mask even more stark data.

- For example in Edmonstown, Loughlinstown and Shanganagh more than 33% of the population is aged 14 years and under compared to the National average of 26.7
- In the Dun Laoghaire-Mountwood D.E.D. 50% of the residents left school at age 15. 50% of all households are on lone parent allowance
- In the Loughlinstown D.E.D. 72.5% of the population are unemployed.
- In the Hillview and Mountainview area, 71% are unemployed and 30% of families are lone parent households.

This brief overview illustrates clearly the existence of processes destined to lead to significant levels of drug misuse.

SECTION 4

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE DRUG PROBLEM

4.1 Introduction

The difficulty of establishing the extent of problem drug taking is recognised not only in Ireland but throughout the E.U. The hidden illicit nature of the drug taking is a well known difficulty exacerbated in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area by the lack of local statutory medical treatment services for drug users until April of this year. It is usual to use data from such services in combination with data from general population and school surveys as well as law enforcement statistics on seizures and prosecutions in order to develop a range of indicators. Only one piece of survey data is available for the area, indeed the most recent published school survey for the Greater Dublin Area dates from 1991 and is of limited value since questions about MDMA (Ecstasy) were not included.

The second report of the Ministerial Task Force refers to the European Schools Programme on Alcohol and Drugs (ESPAD) Report which indicates that 37% of the approximately 2,000 Irish 16 year olds surveyed had used cannabis and 16% had used other illegal drugs. It is reasonable to assume that young people in the Task Force area would not differ significantly from the National sample.

4.2 Local Survey Data:

In the course of a study of solvent abuse in the former Dun Laoghaire Borough area conducted in July 1995. Task Force member Mrs R. Smith surveyed 100 young people aged 12-19 years. She found that 28% of respondents had abused solvents. 42% of male respondents had used Cannabis. 36% of female respondents had used Cannabis, with a majority reporting abuse of a range of other drugs including Heroin, Ecstasy, amphetamines, tranquillisers, and Cocaine. It was also noteworthy that 79% of the males and 53% of the females surveyed were cigarette smokers.

4.3 Health Statistics:

Notwithstanding the lack of a drug treatment clinic in the area until April 1997, data on residents of the Task Force Area who are in contact with the broader drug treatment services is available for 1995 (Table 1).

Table (1)

RECORDED OPIATE USERS (1995)

Area	Number
Edmonstown	2
Rathfamham - Hermitage	2
Rathfarnham - unspecified	1
Ballinteer	7
Ballybrack	3
Blackrock	3
Cabinteely	7
Churchtown	12
Clonskeagh	4
Dalkey	1
Dundrum	15
Dun Laoghaire	36
Glencullen	2
Killiney	5
Shankill	7
Stillorgan	4
TOTAL	121

Source: Health Research Board and Eastern Health Board.

From the Health Research Board data it can be ascertained that in 1995 a total of 158 persons with addresses from all parts of the Task Force area were in treatment. 77% were opiate users (n = 121) while 9.4% listed Cannabis as their primary drug of abuse with a similar percentage listing MDMA (Ecstasy) as their primary drug. It is noteworthy that in two areas i.e. Blackrock and Killiney 26% of patients were in treatment because of stimulant (MDMA) use.

In terms of Opiate users, the major areas of residence were Dun Laoghaire, Dundrum, Churchtown, Ballinteer and Shankill. The utility of these figures can be seriously questioned however as a result of informal information made available to the Task Force arising from the need to introduce a drug clinic into the E.H.B. premises in Patrick Street, Dun Laoghaire in response to the retirement of a General Practitioner who, it is understood was treating approximately 120 patients by prescribing methadone linctus and benzodiazepine- type tranquilisers. It appears that nearly 70% of these are private patients, while the remainder are G.M.S. patients. It would also appear that another G.P. in the greater Dun Laoghaire area is treating some 70 patients who are drug users. In this latter case no information is available but in the former case it is believed that the patients live almost exclusively in the Dun Laoghaire, Ballybrack, Mountwood, Dalkey and Sallynoggin areas.

A survey of G.P.'s of the Dun Laoghaire Faculty of the Irish College of General Practitioners conducted by the E.H.B. showed that 63 individuals are being treated by various G.P.'s of the faculty. Their prescriptions for methadone are dispensed by a number of Pharmacists.

No information is available on numbers being treated by G.P.'s in the Dundrum/Churchtown/Whitechurch/Rathfarnham sector of the Task Force area.

4.4 Other Health Data

Information on drug related deaths and Casualty Dept Admissions are recognised as useful indicators. No information under either heading is available for the Task Force Area. The community representatives on the Task Force in commenting on the health data were unanimously of the opinion that this data seriously underestimated the true extent of opiate use in their areas particularly Heroin smoking by a younger age group and pressed strongly for action to develop a more complete picture of the extent of the problem before responses and services could be properly planned, delivered and evaluated.

4.5 Probation and Welfare

At present three officers are assigned to District Court supervision incorporating much of the Task Force Area. The aim of the service is to reduce criminal behaviour in the community. While detailed figures are not available through lack of resources it is believed that there are approximately 120 offenders currently under supervision by the service. Opiate dependency is at a high level. The greater proportion of older offenders are in contact with community treatment agencies and the service's input involves linkage and liaison with families and local services. There are, however, particular problems for 14 -17 year olds abusing MDMA (Ecstasy) and increasingly opiates because of the lack of facilities and their lack of contact with treatment agencies. The Probation and Welfare Service has recently decentralised and opened an office in Dun Laoghaire with the intention of developing the delivery of the service at local level and of improving liaison and engagement with local communities.

4.6 Law enforcement Statistics

Introduction

A detailed report on the nature and extent of the drug problem from a Garda perspective has been prepared by Inspector Liam McCahey and is detailed hereunder.

POLICING OF DUN LAOGHAIRE/RATHDOWN

The Garda Districts of Dun Laoghaire (F) and Blackrock (W) lie entirely within Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown County Council area. Other areas under review in this survey i.e. parts of Loughlinstown and Rathallsagh are policed by Shankill Gardai (N) District and Whitechurch/Holylands/Tara Hill are policed by Rathfarnham Gardai. All of the area under review lies within the D.M.A. East Division with the exception of the Whitechurch, Holylands and Tara Hill area.

From a drugs perspective the D.M.A. East Division maintains a Drugs Task Force of one Sergeant and six Gardai. These members operate in plain clothes and target main Suppliers in the Division. The Unit is based in Dun Laoghaire Garda Station. In addition to this "Divisional" Drugs Unit local Drugs Units of one Sergeant and four Gardai operate in each of the 'F' 'N' and 'W' Districts. These Units target local Suppliers. They exchange information with the Divisional Drugs Unit, support the Divisional Drugs Unit at times and act as a back-up to "Dochas" Gardai in a number of areas throughout the Division. The Whitechurch, Holylands and Tara Hill areas are policed from a drugs point of view by a Drugs Unit of one Sergeant and ten Gardai based in Tallaght ('M' District). These members are supported by local plain clothes Gardai in Rathfarnham as the need arises. There is good liaison between all Gardai involved in the policing of drug related activities and the liaison extends across Garda boundaries from one District to the next and, in the case of Dundrum and Rathfarnham, from one Division to the next.

OPERATION DOCHAS

Operation Dochas commenced in this Division on 7th October, 1996. It is a system “whereby Gardai maintain a presence in an area over a period of time. It emphasises high visibility uniformed foot patrols but in this area is supported by covert operations by Gardai in plain clothes. It has gained a large share of public support for the Gardai. The presence of these uniform members gives a greater feeling of security to the Residents of these areas. There has also been an increase in the volume and quality of criminal intelligence available to the Gardai. The major improvement has been the displacement of Offenders away from the selected areas. The amount of searches under the Misuse of Drugs Act has increased considerably since the beginning of the Dochas Operation (see diagram page 19). This includes searches of person and house searches.

It has been noticeable that patterns of dealing have shifted depending on the attention that a selected location is given by Dochas personnel. Prior to the commencement of the Dochas operation very little movement of Drug Dealers would take place. Since the operation noticeable movement of drug suppliers has taken place.

The plain clothes aspect of Dochas has worked well in complementing the Divisional Drugs Unit. It has allowed the Divisional Drugs Unit to concentrate on particular targets in the Division while the District Dochas Unit deals with the day to day complaints in the District. A good liaison exists between the two units and a number of successful operations have been carried out between both Units. There is constant exchange of information between “Dochas” Gardai and Drugs Units.

Community Gardai also play an important role in the fight against drugs. Community Gardai often have a wider area to cover than a “Dochas” Garda and will be assigned to an area for a longer period. Accordingly Community Gardai generally have an excellent overview of problems in their area. Basically all areas in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown where Gardai perceive a drug problem have either “Dochas” or Community Garda policing.

THE DOCHAS OPERATION IS CONCENTRATED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

Dun Laoghaire Sub District

Mountwood Flats

Rollins Villas, Sallynoggin

Shankill Sub-District

Rathsallagh/Shanganagh Cliffs

Ballybrack

Dundrum Sub District

Sandyford-Moreen/Kilcross/Bearna Park/Sandyford Park
Ballinteer - Hillview, Rosemount Estate, Dundrum Village

Blackrock Sub-District

Blackrock Village, Patrician Villas, Stillorgan Shopping Centre

Rathfarnham District

Whitechurch Estate
Holylands Estate
Tara Hill

GARDA PERCEPTION OF THE EXTENT OF DRUG RELATED ACTIVITIES IN DUN LAOGHAIRE/RATHDOWN

Gardai acknowledge that there has been a growing drug problem in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown in recent years. In the following paragraphs I seek to convey how the problem, is seen in a general way at present

‘F’ DISTRICT

- a) **Dun Laoghaire:** The main supply of drugs in this area is well established. There are believed to be two Suppliers located in Local Authority Housing in the York Road/Smyfhs Villas area. Selling also takes place intermittently in-the open green area known as the Pavilion Grounds in the centre of the town. There is also one significant source supplying from private rented accommodation (Rat) in the town centre. There would be in the region of twenty Addicts living in Dun Laoghaire. There -would however be a large influx of Addicts during day and evening time.
- b) **Kill CV Grange:** In this area we would have the highest concentration of drug related problems. There are three main problem areas. The first of these is the Mounttown Flat complex where there are a large number of Drug Addicts residing. Several people are suspected as Suppliers of hard drugs and they would supply to addicts within and outside of the area. The main drug supplied is heroin with cannabis being supplied in lesser amounts. The area is patrolled constantly by uniform Gardai and there is a Community Garda operating full-time.

The second area is Rollins Villas/Sarsfield Street. There are six known Suppliers operating in this area selling heroin. They supply to Addicts within the area and also a large number from outside. The area is patrolled on a regular basis by a uniform Garda.

The third area is Macintosh Park which was noted for the sale of cannabis. However, due to the activities of the Divisional Drug Unit the area has been kept relatively free of dealing. There may still be small quantities of cannabis sold in the open park area but the problem has moved out of the housing estate.

- c) **Cabinteely:** The main area is Ashlawn Park in Ballybrack. It is believed there are five to six Dealers operating in this area. The supply would be mainly heroin and cannabis. The areas of Elm Grove and Willow Vale would be affected. There is a uniform (Dochas) presence in the area. In Ballyogan it is believed there are a few Suppliers who would be less established and operate on a lesser scale than Ashlawn. However, this area has a relatively young population and the potential for a large problem in the future.

'N' DISTRICT

The main problem areas in this District are Shankill - Rathsallagh, Shanganagh Cliffs, Loughlinstown - Laurel Avenue, Glentainn.

In Rathsallagh Drive it is believed there are two serious Dealers while there is one in Rathsallagh Park. There are approximately ten Drug Addicts using hard drugs in this area. The dealing in the area is not visible as there is a constant uniform (Dochas) presence. There are however, a lot of laneways and alleyways in the area which are ideal for carrying on the drugs business.

In Loughlinstown/Bally brack area there is one major Supplier. He is located in Glentainn, Loughlinstown Drive. There is a large influx of people from Bray/Shankill/Dun Laoghaire buying from him. In this area the older age group of drug abusers would be involved in injecting and smoking heroin while the younger ones are taking cannabis and ecstasy. There was dealing going on around the Ballybrack Shopping Centre, however the introduction of C/C/TV cameras in the centre has moved the problem into the wooded area bordering on the dual carriageway. This location makes detection extremely difficult. There is a uniform (Dochas) beat operating in the area and also a Community Garda.

In both of the above areas there are almost no facilities for young people with large numbers hanging around the streets. The area covers approximately 2/500 houses and there would be significant amounts of cannabis and heroin being supplied.

BLACKROCK, DUNDRUM, RATHFARNHAM

Tara Hill - situated off Grange Road. There are approx. 100 houses in the area. It is estimated that there are in the region of ten or twelve persons smoking heroin. There was an older group involved but a lot of these have been arrested and are currently serving sentences. Those smoking heroin and experimenting in drugs are between 16 yrs and 19 yrs. Drug activity is not carried out openly. The reason for this is believed to be the presence of a Community Garda in the area. Those abusing drugs would generally do so outside the area. There is no Supplier in the area and those who wish to buy drugs generally go to Dolphins Barn or Nutgrove area. There are no facilities for youths in the area.

Nutgrove/Holylands:

Area includes Nutgrove Avenue, Nutgrove Shopping Centre, Loreto, Loreto Park and Mountain View (Holylands). The most commonly sold drugs are heroin and cannabis. The sale and supply of these drugs has recently increased with more young people smoking heroin. It is believed that the main source of supply is from Ballyfermot and Dolphins Barn. The drugs are transported by motorcycle. The target areas for sale and supply are Mountain View Park, the green area between Mountain View and Nutgrove Shopping Centre and the entrance gates to Loreto Park. Reports suggest that Nutgrove Shopping Centre is also being used.

It is estimated that there are five to six Drug Dealers in the area, dealing in both cannabis and heroin. There is one main seller of ecstasy. The biggest of the Dealers has started selling in the Ballinteer area and it is believed that he has attracted buyers from Tallaght into the area.

Whitechurch:

In this area there is believed to be widespread use of cannabis. However, there is no real heroin problem. Information suggests that there is one Resident of the area supplying ecstasy to young people in the area. This supply is usually carried out at local pubs or discos. Most of the cannabis which is bought is supplied from the Nutgrove/Holy lands area.

Dundrum Sub-District/Blackrock Sub-District:

The supply of drugs in these areas are well established and mainly concentrated in Sandyford, Ballinteer, Lower Dundrum and Carysfort Avenue, Stillorgan.

There are many small time Drug Dealers operating in the area with connections in Dun Laoghaire and Rathfarnham. Such connections stretch as far as Carrickmines. There are a wide variety of drugs being supplied including Heroin, Cocaine, Ecstasy and Cannabis. The most prominent are Heroin and Ecstasy.

SUPPLY, MOVEMENT, DEMAND:

This section of the report seeks to convey the Garda view of:

- (a) how drug supplies are obtained;
- (b) movement of drugs;
- (c) actual demand for various drugs;

SUPPLY

The drug supply into the area is maintained by well established Dealers who are known to the Gardai. Their supplies are obtained from a number of sources which include Gallanstown, Ballyfermot, City Centre and outside the state via Dublin Airport and the Ferryport. Drug Suppliers into the area are carrying considerable quantity of drugs internally in their bodies. Some of the major Dealers have used the services of females, who are unknown to the Gardai, to import their drugs. Another importer concealed drugs in beer cans. Selling takes place in locations which make it difficult to get to the source, be it Local Authority Housing, private rented residences (Flat) or open areas. The main suppliers are usually surrounded by a network of look-outs. Some housing estates because of their design are ideal for drug dealing, for example where there is a network of laneways which are often unlit.

Dealers will usually satisfy local demand but where there is a well established source addicts from outside areas will be attracted in. Such well established sources exist in Dun Laoghaire, Kill O'Grange, Shankill and Holylands. It is also worth noting that such Suppliers maintain links with each other and do not appear to operate in isolation.

The supply system is a dynamic one and it can change according to the availability of certain drugs or the amount of attention concentrated on certain areas by the Gardai. Very often one source will remain quiet for a while because of Garda attention. Alternatively a Supplier may change location to a different Garda District when 'the heat is on'.

The physical movement of drugs is aided by the use of mobile phones. Couriers change vehicles in order to avoid detection and if they carry drugs it is usually internally. There have been numerous successes between the Divisional, District and Dochas Units in the D.M.A. East with forty four persons being detected supplying various types of drugs in the Division in a twelve month period ended 31st March, 1997. (Thirty six adults and eight juveniles). However, because of the dynamic nature of supply once one Dealer is put out of circulation another invariably takes his place.

MOVEMENT OF DRUGS LOCALLY:

Once inside the area the drugs are moved along well established routes. Communication is maintained by using mobile phones. Although the lines of supply are well established Dealers often modify their movements depending on the level of Garda activity in their area. Dealing is often carried out from Local Authority Housing, an environment in which Gardai find it difficult to operate. Again Suppliers

carry larger amounts of drugs internally while buyers carry smaller amounts orally. Once established in a location Dealers will employ a network of look-outs who will raise the alarm making it difficult to get near the source. Transport on a local level is maintained by using cars and motorcycles which are often unknown to Gardai. The method of selling is usually a main Dealer using six or seven lesser Dealers to off-load for him. The quantities in possession of the lesser Dealers is generally small but availability is constant and can be replenished quickly.

DEMAND

Heroin is a widely abused drug. It is both smoked and injected. It would appear that the younger age group of abusers are involved in smoking heroin while the older more established ones inject. Around eighty percent of those on hard drugs are male and the majority are unemployed and live in areas of social deprivation. Methadone is also frequently abused in conjunction with other drugs. It is estimated that there is in excess of 400 hard drug abusers in the area.

Ecstasy would appear to have less of a social stigma attached to its use than heroin. It has gained a lot of cultural acceptance and has become a part of the entertainment scene for many younger Drug Abusers. It appears to be sold more in pubs and dance venues. Cannabis also has less of a stigma attached to it and is widely available. There are eighty seven public houses in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown area and sixteen venues which open for public dancing.

Just as the nature of supply is dynamic in structure so also is demand. Drug Abusers will change types of drugs depending on availability, tolerance level etc. In general, in the area there doesn't appear to be a drug problem in secondary schools. A number of juveniles have been cautioned for drugs related offences but most of these would probably have dropped out of the school system.

TYPES OF DRUGS ABUSED:

Heroin is widely abused and is highly addictive. There are various Suppliers within the area. However some Addicts go into the City Centre to buy. One major Supplier has emerged in the Dun Laoghaire area who is supplying others. Most persons abusing heroin are in the age bracket 17 and upwards. There is no real evidence of school children abusing it

Cannabis is undoubtedly the most widely abused drug in this area and its sale is widespread in Local Authority Housing. Again it has a well established supply route. Ecstasy, though not exclusively, is supplied mostly in pubs and night-clubs. It is believed that there is one major Supplier of cannabis and ecstasy in the D.M.A. East.

Methadone is also abused either by itself or as a cocktail. It is often sold on by Addicts who opt for a stronger alternative. There have been a number of overdoses during the year and some of these have resulted from a cocktail of different drugs e.g. cocaine and methadone, phencyclidine and heroin etc. The amount of drug seizures, by and large, reflects those drugs most abused (see list of seizures).

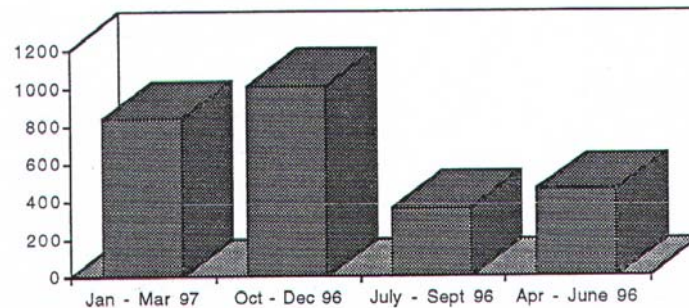
HARD DRUGS:

It is difficult to give an exact figure for the amount of 'hard' drugs users in the area but it would be safe to say that the number lies in the region of 400. The majority of these abusers are using heroin. There would be 10-15% using ecstasy. Around 5% would be using methadone while there would be lesser numbers using other 'hard' drugs such as Barbiturates, Amphetamines, etc.

GARDA ACTIVITY IN THE DRUG AREA

**D.M.A. EAST -12 MONTH PERIOD
1ST APRIL, 1996 - 31ST MARCH, 1997**

NO. OF SEARCHES UNDER MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT, 1977/84

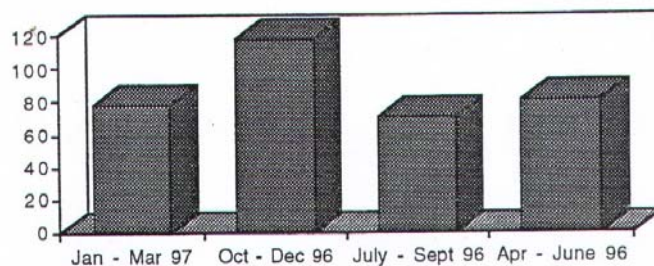


	Jan - Mar 97	Oct - Dec 96	July - Sept 96	Apr - June 96
No. of persons searched under MDA	844	1005	360	455

The above figures indicate the increased number of persons searched under the Misuse of Drugs in 12 months. The number of persons searched include those searched on the street and in the local Garda Station.

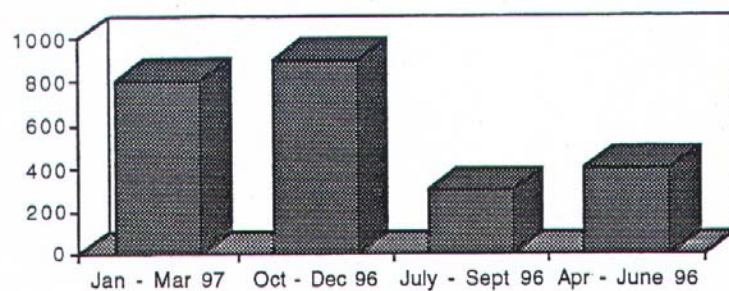
DISPOSAL OF PERSONS SEARCHED/ARRESTED UNDER M.D.A.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS RELEASED PENDING ANALYSIS/INVESTIGATION D.M.A.
EAST 1ST APRIL, 1996 - 31ST MARCH, 1997**



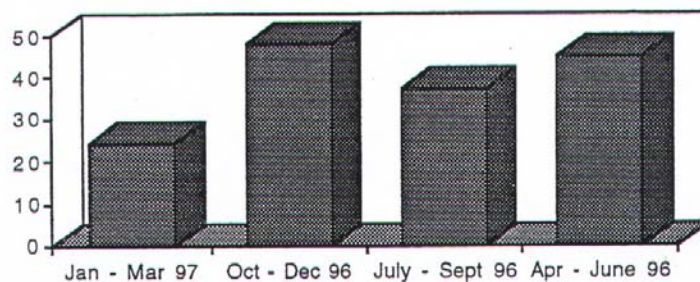
Total: 337

**NUMBER OF PERSONS SEARCHED WARRANTING NO FURTHER ACTION D.M.A.
EAST 1ST APRIL 1996 - 31ST MARCH, 1997**



Total: 2327

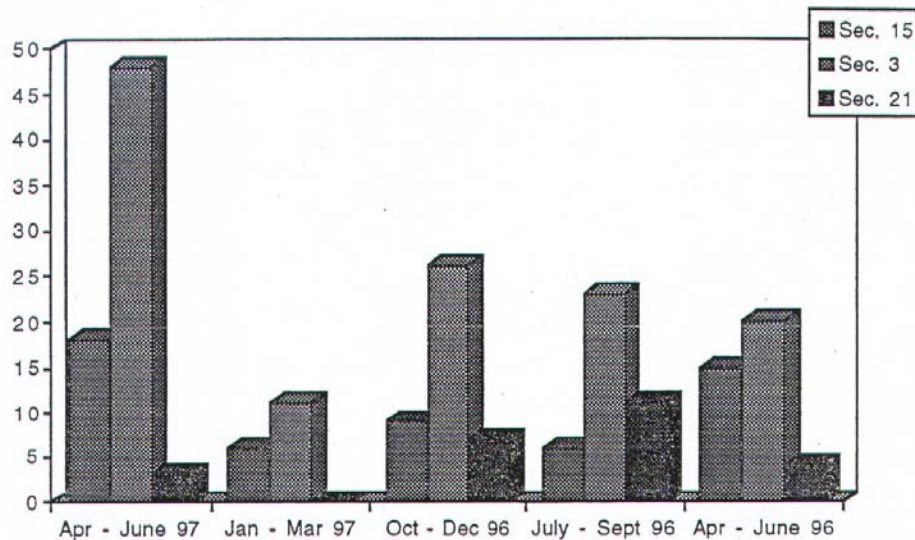
SEARCH WARRANTS EXECUTED



Total: 151

There was 2,327 persons searched and as a result of these searches no further action was contemplated. Three hundred and thirty seven persons were either searched/arrested and further action was contemplated pending analysis of substances found or further investigation into incidents they were involved in. The total number of search warrants executed under the Misuse of Drugs Act was 151 for the period.

PROSECUTIONS - CHARGES/SUMMONSES ADULT OFFENDERS



April – June 97	Jan-Ma 97	Oct-Dec. 96	July-Sept 96	Apr-June 96
Sec. 15= 18	Sec. 15= 6	Sec. 15= 9	Sec. 15= 6	Sec. 15= 15
Sec. 3= 48	Sec. 3= 11	Sec. 3= 26	Sec. 3 = 23	Sec. 3 = 20
Sec. 21= 3	Sec. 21= Nil	Sec. 21= 7	Sec. 21= 11	Sec. 21= 4

TOTAL-SECTION 15	=	54	SECTION 15 - SUPPLY
TOTAL-SECTION 3	=	128	SECTION 3-POSSESSION
TOTAL-SECTION 21	=	25	SECTION 21-OBSTRUCTION

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENCES = 207

JUVENILE DRUG ABUSERS

TYPES AND NUMBERS OF OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE N.J.O. FROM THE D.M.A. EAST DIVISION DURING 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31/12/96

TYPES & NUMBERS OF OFFENCE COMMITTED	DIV.	‘F’	‘N’	‘W’
DRUGS - SEC. 3 (Possession for own use)	30	11	7	12
DRUGS - SEC. 15 (Possession for supply to others)	8	3	1	4

The above is a breakdown of the number of juveniles processed under the Misuse Of Drugs Act, 1977/84 in the D.M.A. East Division in 12 month period ended 31/12/96. Some of those dealt with in the ‘N’ district do not reside in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown area. The majority of offenders who come into this category would have dropped out of school and would currently be unemployed. The majority of the drugs which these offences would refer to would be soft drugs. Heroin and the harder drugs are not abused widely by juveniles. Abuse would mostly be of cannabis and ecstasy.

DME EAST 1/4/96 - 30/6/97

SEIZURE PER TYPE OF DRUG

- Abbreviations:*
- (a) *Amp = Ampoule*
 - (b) *Gr = Gram*
 - (c) *Kg = Kilogram*
 - (d) *T = Tablet*
 - (e) *'Cert' column denotes amount(s) verified by Forensic Science Lab Certificate.*
 - (f) *'Est' denotes estimated amount(s) pending issue of certificate(s)*

Type of Drug	Quantity Seized: Apr 96-Mar 97			Quantity Seized: Apr – June 97	
	CERT	EST	TOTAL	EST	TOTAL
Cannabis		515 gr	515 gr	57 gr	57 gr
Cannabis Resin		2669 gr	2669 gr	765 gr	765 gr
Cannabis Plants		89 plants	89 plants	166 plants	166 plants
Hash Oil					
Heroin (Diamorphine)		2258 gr	2258 gr	28.5 gr	28.5 gr
Opium					
Morphine		31 T	31 T		
Opium Plants					
LSD				1500	1500
Extasy MDMA/MDEA/MDA		778 T	778 T	152 T	152 T
Barbituates		35 T	35 T		
Amphetamines		745 gr	745 gr	24 gr	24 gr
Cocaine		2gr	2gr	18 gr	18 gr
Crack Cocaine					
Benzodiazepines		13 T	13 T		
Psilocin		2gr	2gr		
Synthetic Opiates					
Narcotic Analgesics					
Methadone		7465 mls	7465 mls		

The above is a table of the actual drugs seized in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown in a 15 month period ended 30th June, 1997. Note however, that one single seizure by the National Drugs Unit, Harcourt Square, accounts for 2,000 grams of heroin. The remaining amounts were seized in quite small lots but actual number of seizures “was not available.

LIST OF LICENSED PREMISES FOR THE AREA

SUB-DISTRICT	PUBS	DANCE LICENCES	RESTAURANTS	OFF LICENCE
Blackrock	18	1	7	7
Dundrum	14	0	5	4
Step aside	6	1	4	1
Dún Laoghaire	19	4	7	4
Dalkey	11	4	4	4
Cabinteely	5	2	4	2
Kill O' The Grange	10	4	3	4
Shankill	6	1	1	2
Rathfarnham	6	1	—	—

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME

There have been many studies done over the years in an attempt to discover the relationship between drug abuse and crime. I have drawn on a recent study by Student Garda Brendan Hogan, reg. no. S26673F, Class 5/96, who carried it out as a training project. The information given below is taken directly from that project. The study looked at 207 Offenders charged in Dundrum Garda Station between 1/10/95 and 30/9/96.

But, first, to put the study in context it is worth considering the volume of crime in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown.

CRIME FIGURES

The crime figures given are in respect of a twelve month period during the year 1996. As the area under review does not accord with one distinct Garda area the figures are computed by including the totals of the T' and 'W' Districts and estimations in respect of the other areas included in the review.

Overall crime commissions = 6/050 Detection Rate =40%

Breakdown of the total crime by main categories: -

Burglaries (including 73 Aggravated Burglaries)	=	2,585
Robberies	=	108
Larceny from the Person	=	300
All other larcenies	=	2/507
All other crime	=	1,000

S/Garda Brendan Hogan's project may help provide some insight into the percentage of this crime committed by Drug Abusers. While this study refers exclusively to Dundrum sub-District, it is reasonable to assume that a similar trend is reflected in crime patterns in other areas in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown. There is one aspect which S/Garda Hogan did not research and that is the type of crime committed by Drug Abusers, this is a deficit in this project. The information conveyed hereunder is valuable none the less.

PERCENTAGE OF CRIME COMMITTED BY DRUG ABUSERS

The study examined the crime detected in that sub-District during a twelve month period from 1/10/95 to 1/10/96. The following pattern emerged:

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS AND SEX

Sex	No. of Offenders	%
Male	174	84
Female	33	16
Total	207	100

The table shows that the majority of criminals were male. There were 376 crimes detected during this period. Thirty seven of these crimes had a female involved, while 345 of them had a male involved. Two of the females were co-accused with a male. Three of the crimes committed involved two females co-accused and one crime had three females involved. Twenty crimes involved two males co-accused, one crime had four males co-accused and two crimes had three males co-accused. This shows that six crimes accounted for eleven of the female offenders. This is 1/3 of all the female offenders, while 29% of the males were co-accused, 15% of the crimes involved more than one culprit.

NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE OFFENDERS ADDICTED TO DRUGS

The following table shows the number of males and females addicted to drugs out of 207 offenders.

	Number	% of M/F	% of Drug Offenders	Total
Male	87	50%	91%	42%
Female	8	24%	9%	4%
TOTAL	95		100%	46%

As can be seen, the majority of drug addicts involved in crime are male. Although 46% of the total offenders being on drugs may appear low, this 46% account for 67% of the crime detected in the Dundrum sub-District.

Sex	No. of crimes committed by persons on drugs	% of crimes detected
Male	240	63%
Female	13	4%
TOTAL	253	67%

AGE CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS (TOTAL)

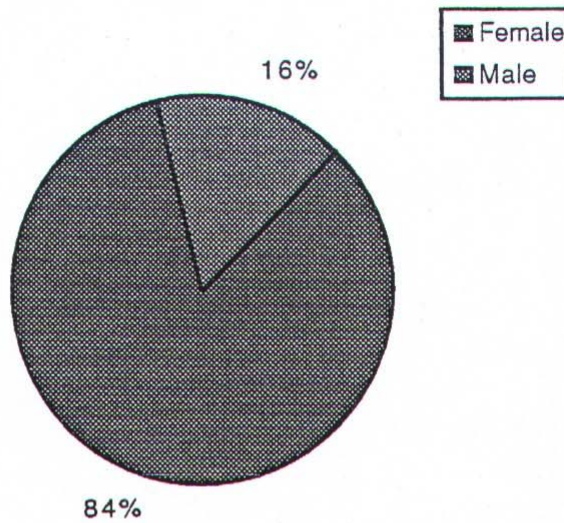
	<10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50+
Male	1	20	62	30	25	16	6	12	3	0
Female	0	7	8	5	4	4	1	12	3	3
Total	1	27	70	35	29	20	7	13	3	3
%	0.5%	14%	33%	17%	14%	10%	3.5%	6%	1%	1%

AGE CATEGORY OF OFFENDERS (ADDICTED TO DRUGS)

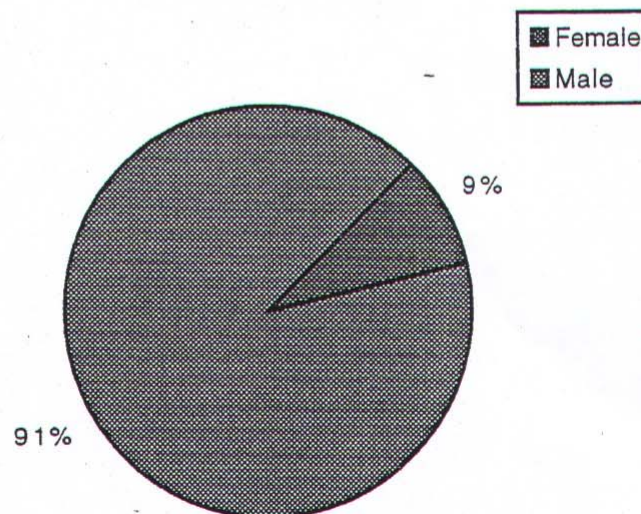
	<10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45+
Male	0	4	40	19	17	7	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0
Total	0	4	40	22	19	9	0	1	0
%Age	0	14	64	63	65	45	0	8	0
%Total	0	2	19	11	9	4	0	0.5	0

As can be seen from above tables, the majority of Offenders between the ages of 15-30 years are drug addicts. However, the majority of offenders overall in the study are not drug addicts. It is noteworthy that in relation to the 10-15 age bracket, of the 27 offenders in this bracket 4(14%) are already drug addicts. In the older age groups, drugs do not appear to play a big factor. The information conveyed in the charts above is shown hereunder by way of pie chart

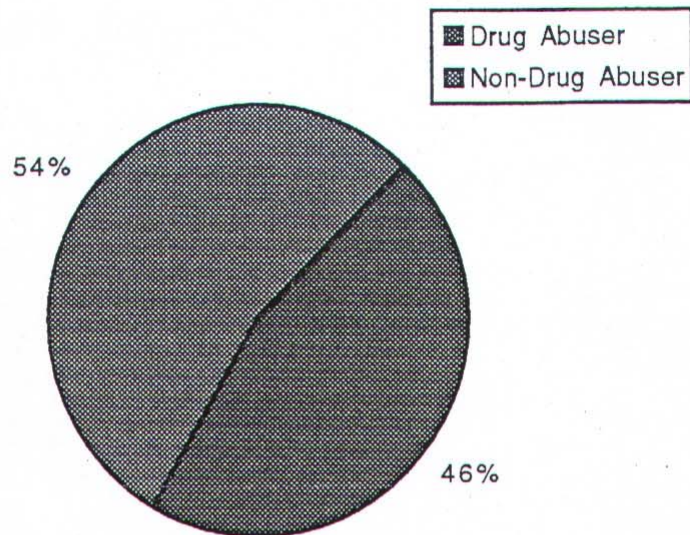
SEX OF OFFENDERS



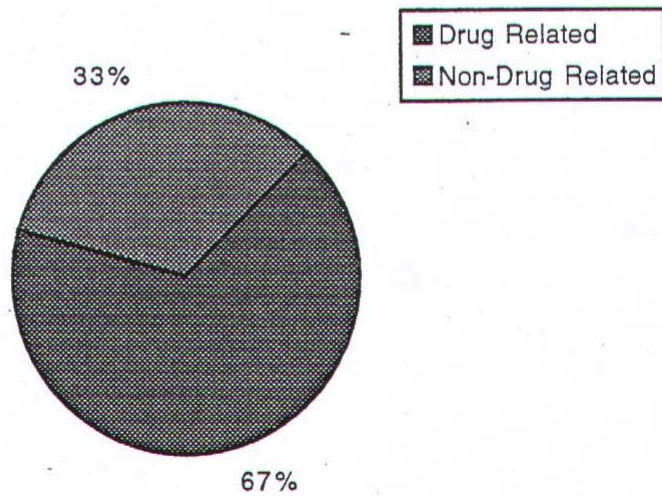
% OF DRUG ABUSERS MALE/FEMALE



% DRUG ABUSER/NON DRUG ABUSER



RELATIONSHIP CRIME-DRUGS



JUVENILE CRIME (GENERAL)

The extent of juvenile drug abuse in 12 month period to 31/12/96 has already been referred to. To keep that in context it is worth looking at the overall juvenile offences reported to the National Juvenile Liaison Office in 12 month period ended 31/12/96 and at the type of crime involved.

CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES DURING 1996

A number of referrals were made to the National Juvenile Office, Harcourt Square during 1996, details as follows:

	F	W	N
Total number of referrals	229	260	368
Number of Male offenders	206	218	329
Number of Female offenders	23	42	39
Number of above which related to alcohol	2	7	23
Number of above which related to drugs:	11	12	7
(a) Section 3 MDA 1977/84	3	4	1
(b) (b) Section 15 MDA 1977/84			

Details of how 1996 referrals were disposed of:

	F	W	N
Prosecuted	64	106	71
Cautioned	120	193	137
Still pending	45	69	52

Crimes committed by juveniles in the first six months of 1997

Number of Referrals no NJO	421
Number of Males	362
Number of Females	59
Number related to alcohol abuse	23
Number related to Sec. 3 MDA	10
Number related to Sec. 15 MDA	0

Age profile of Juvenile Offenders referred to the N.J.O. Office: 1996

	Male	Female	Total	%
Between 17 and 18 years	70	8	78	9.1%
Between 16 and 17 years	158	15	178	20.19%
Between 15 and 16 years	213	14	227	26.49%
Between 14 and 15 years	134	19	153	17.8%
Between 13 and 14 years	73	16	89	10.39%
Between 12 and 13 years	45	13	58	6.77%
Between 11 and 12 years	23	12	35	4.08%
Between 10 and 11 years	10	4	14	1.63%
Under 10 years	14	0	14	1.63%
Precise age not established	13	3	16	1.87%
TOTAL	753	104	857	

**Age profile of Juvenile Offenders referred to the N.J.O. Office
in first 6 months of 1997**

Between 17 and 18 years	58
Between 16 and 17 years	98
Between 15 and 16 years	105
Between 14 and 15 years	51
Between 13 and 14 years	43
Between 12 and 13 years	29
Under 12 years	37

**TYPES AND NUMBERS OF OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE N.J.O. FROM THE
D.M.A. EAST DIVISION**

Types & Numbers of offences committed	‘F’	‘W’
Larcenies	78	72
Burglary	22	22
Criminal Damage	37	36
Vehicle Offences	10	27
Handling Stolen Goods	4	9
Drink Related Offences	2	6
Public Order Offences	17	24
Possession of Offensive Weapon	7	0
Drugs (Sec. 3 MDA)	11	12,
Drugs (Sec. 15 MDA)	3	4
Robbery	7	12
Possession of Housebreaking Implements	4	5
Assault	14	21
Other	14	10

CONCLUSION

This report did not set out to reach specific conclusions, but there is a drug problem of such a nature and extent in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown area that the Gardai operating in isolation from other Agencies are unlikely to resolve.

There is a significant lack of organisation of Residents in Local Authority Housing estates. The drug problem has a high concentration in many such Local Authority Housing estates and there is often no strong consensus or voice in many of these areas to confront growing problems which can only diminish the quality of life for all.

Section 5

OUTLINE OF CURRENT/PLANNED SERVICE PROVISION AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FROM THE TASK FORCE

5.1 Introduction

This section gives an outline of existing service provision and details of proposed services approved by the Task Force to address some of the gaps identified.

The services and proposals will be considered under the following headings:

- (i) Education and prevention
- (ii) Treatment and rehabilitation
- (iii) Supply and estate management

5.2 (i) Current Education and Prevention Provision

Primary Schools

At present there are a small number of local primary schools involved in the Department of Education pilot substance misuse prevention programme and two schools are part of the Health Promoting School Network. In addition, a number of schools have developed links with parents and initiated drug education/prevention programmes on a small localised scale. These programmes appear to be working successfully and need better resourcing to improve and extend their scope.

Post-Primary Schools

To date over 70 teachers from approximately 24 local post-primary schools have attended training on delivering the '*On my own two feet*' programme. Discussions with a number of these schools has however highlighted the time-table problems of actually implementing this programme. This issue of allocating time to drug education at post-primary school level needs to be urgently addressed.

Third Level Colleges

The Task Force area includes one University, one RTC and several Colleges offering P.L.C. courses, some of the latter have had teachers trained on substance abuse prevention programmes but the needs of other third level graduates are not being met.

Youth Services

Dun Laoghaire Youth Service has developed a number of complementary Youth Work programmes to address the needs of young people. These include:

- Mainline Support
- Youth information
- Outward Bound
- Youth Art
- Special Projects
- Summer Projects

Mainline Support

This programme provides administrative and secretarial support to Youth Service programmes and voluntary youth organisations. Facilitating common training programmes for voluntary leaders, assisting international exchanges and coordinating a placement programme for FAS young workers exchange programmes, student Gardai and students from third level institutions studying youth and community work. The support service also administers the work of Dun Laoghaire Voluntary Youth Council and co-ordinates youth work programmes for Young Travellers in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area.

Youth Information

This service provides free and confidential information to all young people in the Greater Dun Laoghaire area as well as to parents, teachers, youth leaders and professionals working with the youth population.

Youth Arts

The youth arts programmes aim to develop youthwork opportunities through various art forms including drama, music, visual arts, sculpture, film, crafts, etc. Currently the programme engages a “dancer in residence” to develop dance with youth groups as well as hosting a contemporary rock music programme to develop skills among young people in guitar, drums, keyboards, etc. Dun Laoghaire Youth Theatre (“Red Lemon”) has recently been established under this programme.

Outward Bound

This programme aims to develop self confidence and self esteem in a youth work context by introducing young people to a variety of adventure sports including canoeing, rockclimbing, hillwalking and orienteering. In addition to providing opportunities for young people to participate in these activities, training courses in First Aid, Mountain Skills and Group Safety are provided for voluntary youth leaders.

Special Projects

The service supports special projects in three areas of Dun Laoghaire, Loughlinstown, Mounttown and Ballybrack with the aim of supporting youth work for youth from disadvantaged areas. There are a number of youth groups organised by local volunteers who require close support to address the varied needs of young people, many of whom are considered to be at risk. These programmes involve all the services outlined above which are focused on youth groups working with teenage mothers, after school programmes, young women's groups and local youth clubs.

Summer Programmes

The Service currently supports twenty-two summer programmes organised by communities throughout the Dun Laoghaire area. Over three thousand young people participate in a wide range of adventure sport and arts activities from June to August each year. In addition, advice, information, training and support is made available to each committee organising a programme for their community.

Transport

In association with the Youth Committee of Dun Laoghaire V.E.C., FAS, and the Dun Laoghaire Voluntary Youth Council, the Service administers a transport scheme for youth groups in the Dun Laoghaire area. Over six thousand young people are transported to activities and events annually in a fifteen-seater minibus purchased through Dun Laoghaire V.E.C.

FAS

The following is the FAS involvement in Drugs Awareness projects in the Task Force area:

Provision of training for young, unqualified early school leavers, many of whom operate on the fringes of a drugs culture. This training, in addition to providing life and social skills and basic employable skills, encompasses training in drugs awareness and avoidance. It is provided in conjunction with the local communities in Dun Laoghaire and various other statutory agencies. This aspect involves 138 trainees at any one time at an annual cost of £467,298.

5.2 (ii) Service Development Proposals for Drug Education and Prevention

The following Proposals No's 1-13 comprise the Drug Education and Prevention Proposals from the Task Force.

Proposal No. 1**DRUGS EDUCATION AND INTERVENTION OFFICER**

The Dun Laoghaire Community Training Workshop and Dun Laoghaire Youth Project provide an education and training service to local young people aged 15 to 25 years in Youth Project. The trainees tend to be early school leavers with a history of family problems and unemployment. Recent research indicated that in one centre, 71% of the trainees were abusing alcohol/drugs, 37% were currently in trouble with the law and 77% had left school prior to the Junior Certificate.

The current drug education/intervention service available in the centres is inadequate to meet the increasing needs of the trainees.

This proposal aims to :

- Give each trainee a comprehensive understanding of the effects of drug use and abuse.
- To provide a support service for those clients in need.
- To establish a collective approach among the centres in dealing with the drugs issue.
- To deliver an effective programme to suit trainee needs.

The centres cater for approximately 70 trainees at any one time.

Funding is required for: Full time Drug Education and Intervention Officer.
Programme Costs.

The programme will be managed and delivered by the Youth Projects and C.T.W.

The total funding required is £27,000.

Proposal No. 2

**AN EDUCATION AND SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR PARENTS
PARTICIPATING IN DRUG TREATMENT AND
REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES**

BARNARDOS

Barnardos is a voluntary child care agency working in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area for over 12 years. During this time it has developed a range of services to parents and children especially those families experiencing difficulties.

The overall aim of this proposal is to enable parents to respond appropriately to their children and to provide the emotional, psychical and intellectual environment which would support and encourage their children's development

The proposal will primarily target parents who are part of a drug rehabilitation or treatment programme. The key components of the programme will include information, child development knowledge, communication skills and personal development as well as linking in with other support services.

The programme can be implemented at existing Barnardos locations, local drug, treatment centres or can be home based depending on circumstances.

This proposal responds to the needs of especially vulnerable drug users and the inherent consequences for their families. It would provide complementary services for existing and planned treatment services in the area.

Funding is required for: Part time professional child care staff.
 Programme Costs.
 Administrative Costs

The programme will be managed and delivered by Barnardos.

The total funding required is £27,689.

PROPOSAL NO. 3

PROVISION OF DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES IN WHITECHURCH AREA

The Whitechurch area was designated an area of severe disadvantage in the last Codan report. There are four Local Authority Housing Estates with a total of 705 houses. Unemployment in the area runs at 62% of principal earners (Codan Report 1994). There are approximately 2,000 teenagers in the area with very limited recreational facilities available. The drug problem locally has been growing for the last 5 years and following public meetings and surveys some local parents attended C.A.D. training and formed the Whitechurch Addiction Studies Project (WASP).

The WASP Group have already completed one year of this programme with great success. It is run in conjunction with the local school teachers and parents. In order for the programme to continue, funding is required for:

- Facilitator costs
- Programme materials
- Recognition events

The programme will be managed and delivered by W.A.S.P. which is closely associated with the Whitechurch Family Resource Centre.

The costs of this proposal are £12,316

PROPOSAL NO. 4

YOUTHWORK SUPPORT PROJECT FOR WHITECHURCH AREA

As outlined in Proposal No. 3, Whitechurch is an area with a large and increasing teenage population of approximately 2,000. At present there are a number of voluntary youth groups operating in the area but there is no Youth Service to service the needs of these groups. An Advisory Group made up of representatives from the local community and relevant agencies was formed to assess local youth needs and this proposal is one of the main recommendations.

The proposal from the Advisory Group requests the appointment of a Youth Worker to the area to:

- Recruit and train additional voluntary youth leaders
- Design and implement a potential early school leavers programmes in local primary and post primary schools
- Develop programmes for young people that have left school early
- Assist in the design and delivery of drug education and prevention programmes in local youth groups and schools in association with W.A.S.P.

The programme will build on a Summer Programme which was run in the area this year for local young people by local voluntary youth leaders and Foroige.

Funding is required for:	Full-time Professional Youth Worker
	Programme costs
	Set up costs

The programme will be managed and administered by Foroige in consultation with the local Advisory Group.

The cost of this proposal is £34,000 not including a £6,000 grant from Southside Partnership.

PROPOSAL NO. 5

**DUN LAOGHAIRE YOUTH SERVICE PROPOSAL FOR AN
ALTERNATIVE HIGH' PROGRAMME**

Dun Laoghaire Youth Service is managed by the Catholic Youth Council and has been supporting local voluntary youth work for over 10 years. The youth service is acutely aware of the drug problem in the area and sees youthwork as having a valuable role in drug education and drug abuse prevention.

There are 3 main components of this proposal:

- (A) Adventure activities designed to increase young peoples self-confidence and help them develop life-long recreational activities which are healthy and positive.
- (B) Arts programme which will introduce young people to dance and visual art and progress into role-play and drama where they will get the opportunity to examine issues of major concerns in their lives.
- (C) Sessional workshops will focus on helping young people make informed choices about their own attitudes to drugs, provide a deeper understanding of peer pressure and how it can be a positive force.

The proposal will enable young people to develop important personal, social and community skills and attributes which have been seen to be essential in helping teenagers avoid becoming involved in the drug culture.

The programme will last for a 35 week period and cater for groups of young people aged 11-16 years in the areas of Loughlinstown, Ballybrack and Mountwood/Rtzgerald Park.

Funding is required for:

- Part-time staff
- Programme content
- Renovation of premises
- Hire of meeting places

The programme will be managed and run by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service.

The total cost of the proposal is £54,650.

PROPOSAL NO. 6

DEVELOPING OF A PILOT DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES IN TARGETED PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND PARENT GROUPS

The Task Force engaged in a series of consultancy meetings with local communities throughout the Task Force region. One outcome of these meetings was the overwhelming need to provide drug education for local parents and in turn, young people. There are a number of committees at present in the process of trying to access training for local parents who are willing to work with teachers in facilitating drug education in primary schools.

The aims of this proposal are:

- To enable groups of parents in the Ballybrack, Loughlinstown, Sallynoggin and Ballaly areas to get the training and skills required to co-facilitate, with teachers, drug education programmes in primary schools
- To develop appropriate materials and activities to help these programmes develop.
- To increase the level of awareness about the drug issue in the wider community.

This proposal has been well received by the relevant schools and teachers. It is an example of how the home, school and community can co-operate in providing more comprehensive drug education. The proposal is complementary to existing programmes promoted by the Department of Education.

Funding is required for:

- Facilitators fees
- Programme materials
- Facilitators training
- Hire of premises

The programmes will be managed by each local parents group, with the assistance of the E.H.B. Education Officer.

The total funding required to fund 4 pilot programmes in the Task Force area is £20,000.

PROPOSAL NO. 7

A PROPOSAL FOR AN ARREST-REFERRAL SCHEME ON A PILOT BASIS

The Task Force examined a number of types of arrest-referral schemes.

The main objective of arrest-referral schemes is to exploit a window of opportunity presented by the psychological impact of an arrest to encourage an individual to confront their drug use and to seek help to respond to that drug use.

The proposal involves the provision of printed information on drug services to arrestees and/or their parents or partner. The aim would be to include this information leaflet when the arrestee is being given the standard Garda Síochána 'Information for persons in custody' (C.72(S)). It was felt that it would be effective if all those taken into custody were given the information leaflet because a number of drug users will in all likelihood be arrested for drug related crime which falls outside the drug laws.

The proposals also include a short study visit by 2 members of the Task Force to investigate the '*Get It While You Can*' project in Brighton.

The Task Force recommended that the arrest referral scheme be piloted in Dun Laoghaire Garda Station over a six month period.

Funding is required for:

- Printing of information leaflets
- Staff training on implementing scheme
- Travel costs for short study visit

The proposal will be managed by members of the Task Force.

Total funding required is £2,500.

PROPOSAL NO. 8

YOUTHWORK SUPPORT PROPOSAL FROM SHANGANAGH

The Shanganagh estate has a population of 3/500 with a Combat Poverty Agency rank of 9 out of 10 in terms of poverty. The unemployment rate stands at 72% of principal earners. There is no full-time youth worker in the area which has led to only a small number of uncoordinated youth groups in the area. Drug misuse amongst young people has become a source of major concern for local parents and a local committee have given a commitment to become involved in providing youthwork activities for local young people.

The main objectives of the proposal are:

- Design and conduct youth leadership training for recruited volunteer leaders
- Small group work with 'at-risk' young people
- Set-up support groups for young women
- Help provide training and educational opportunities for local young people through Southside Partnership
- Develop a variety of recreational activities for local teenagers.

This area has in the past been discriminated against because it fell between Dun Laoghaire and Bray. The drug issue is now very serious and it is essential that services are provided.

Funding is required for: Full-time youth worker

Programme costs

Hire of premises

The programme will be managed and administered by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service in association with local committee.

The total cost of this proposal is £40,000.

PROPOSAL NO. 9

PROPOSAL FOR DANCE VENUE STAFF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON DRUGS ISSUES

Background

There are a number of indicators such as the increase in the availability of drugs, the increased number of people presenting for treatment and the increase in the quantity of drugs seized to suggest that drug use amongst young people is also increasing. Some of this increase is closely associated with the rave and disco dance culture. While the number of deaths directly attributed to “dance drug” usage is relatively low the reported incidents of serious non-fatal effects is a cause for concern. People suffering these effects are being seen more and more at Accident and Emergency Departments of City Hospitals as the trend increases. There is also strong reason to suspect that as many more are not presenting and in many cases thrown out of disco’s and “treated” by friends. There are 18 Dance Venues in the Task Force area as detailed on page 24.

Because dance venues are meant to be fun places serious anti drugs messages and Outreach services are not really an option as it would most likely be prohibited by proprietors. Some strategy must be devised however and if the drug services cannot gain entry then the next best option is to target the staff that already work there.

Target Group

In this regard it is proposed to design and implement a Training Programme for dance venues personnel such as door, bar and security staff to enable them to respond to drug related occurrences in the clubs.

Aims of Course

To enable participants to recognise and respond more appropriately to drug related incidents in dance venue settings.

Objectives

- To facilitate participants to explore their own attitudes to drugs and drug use
- To extend their knowledge on the various drugs, practices and effects
- To facilitate participants to recognise drug related distress in patrons and explore effective responses
- To be acquainted with the rudiments of first aid strategies to cope with such distress such as heat stroke or panic and anxiety attacks
- To explore laws relating to drugs and drug use as they apply to the proprietors and patrons.

Funding will be required for: Venue Hire
 Guest Speakers
 Programme Material
 Promotional Material

Continued/...

Continued...

The courses will be organised under the auspices of the Eastern Health Board and facilitated by the Drugs Education Team. Guest speakers will include a Pharmacist, Solicitor, A & E Registrar, Ambulance Personnel Training Officer, Garda Drug Squad member and a former dance venue drug user.

It is intended to pilot two courses from any funding allocated.

Following the successful completion of these two pilots it is envisaged that costs for any future courses of this nature would be borne by participants and the leisure/alcohol industry.

Funding will be required for:

- Venue hire
- Guest speakers
- Programme material -
- Promotional material

The cost of this proposal is £5,000.

PROPOSAL NO. 10

YOUTHWORK SUPPORT PROPOSAL FOR BALLYOGAN

Ballyogan/Drinaghmore council housing estate is situated in South County Dublin behind Leopardstown Race Course and just beyond Sandyford. It is an isolated council estate with 350 houses and a population of 3,000. Unemployment runs at 55% and there are few local resources with no national or secondary schools in the local area. The estate is now 10 years old and consequently has a young and increasing population.

The Ballyogan area comes within the area serviced by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service but scarce resources has meant that the service provided was minimal. This lack of co-ordinated support has resulted in very few local youth groups despite the best efforts of local volunteers. With a young population, drug abuse is becoming a matter of concern for residents and they feel it is essential to act now to ensure that the problem does not grow.

The proposal involves the following:

- Appointment of a full-time youth worker
- Initiate new youthwork initiatives
- Recruit and train new youth leaders
- Develop locally based day prevention programmes

The Ballyogan Committee involved comprise of seven local residents as well as EHB and County Council representatives.

Funding will be required for:

- Full-time youth worker
- Volunteer training
- Transport costs
- Hire of premises
- Set-up costs

The programme will be managed by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service in conjunction with local committee.

The cost of the proposal is in line with other similar proposals of £40,000.

PROPOSAL NO. 11

TRAINING COURSE FOR YOUTH AND JUVENILE SPORT LEADERS ON DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

The Task Force recognises the need to strengthen the already valuable drug education and promotion work done by juvenile sport and youth leaders.

This proposal involves organising 2 training courses for these leaders to:

- Give accurate information on drugs
- Help leaders recognise the signs of drug misuse
- Examine how their group can help members develop a drug free lifestyle

The course will be run in association with the N.Y.C.L, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service and the E.H.B. Education Officer.

Funding is required for:

- Facilitators fees
- Promotional material
- Hire of venues
- Programme content

The funding required is £2,500.

Note: Funding for this proposal has already been approved.

OUTREACH PROJECT OFFICER

This proposal is for the appointment of an Outreach/Project Officer to the Task Force area with the following brief:

- Funding will be required for: Full time Outreach - Project Officer
Administrative costs

Note: Funding for this proposal has already been approved.

PROPOSAL NO. 13

COMMUNITY ADDICTION STUDIES COURSE

The Task Force has highlighted the need for the development of skills and training in the drugs and addiction area for community activists and leaders. The Ballymun Youth Action Project through its training section has pioneered an N.C.V.A. accredited Community Addiction Studies Course and seems ideal to meet the needs of many local people.

The C.A.S.C. enables people to learn about drugs and their effects, to develop an understanding of addiction, to examine their own attitudes, to become more effective in their personal responses and to develop the skills and knowledge to become more effective in responding to drug misuse in their own communities.

Given the geographical spread of the Task Force area it is planned to conduct two courses this Autumn.

Funding is required for:

- Payment of facilitators
- Guest speakers
- Residential personal effectiveness training
- Venue hire

The course will be organised on behalf of the Task Force by a Local Steering Committee in conjunction with URRUS.

NOTE: Funding of £12,500 for these courses has already been sanctioned. However, in addition to the planned course costs, consultancy fees have arisen and a further amount of £3,000 is requested to enable the smooth running of both courses.

5.3 (i) Current and Planned Services Provision for Treatment and Rehabilitation

Introduction

The Eastern Health Board outlined its service development plan in March of this year and gave details of the following services for the Dun-Laoghaire-Rathdown area.

Existing Services

Current and Planned Services Provision

Eastern Health Board.

1. Two fulltime Addiction Counsellors cover Community Areas 1 and 2. They have case loads approximately 20 each. They also include group work and community work within their brief.
2. Two outreach workers again covering community care areas 1 and 2. Their input is reduced by involvement in needle exchange and various other projects.
3. Education Officer, covering community care areas 1,2 and 10.
4. A methadone dispensing clinic was set up in health Clinic in Patrick Street, Dun Laoghaire in early April. At present about 46 patients are attending and a further number have been referred to the Drug Treatment Centre at Trinity Court.
5. A small number of G.P.'s are treating approximately 60 patients as part of the official treatment services. Prescriptions for Methadone are dispensed by a number of Pharmacists.

Future Services.

The following have been proposed in the E.H.B/s 1997 service plan. They have not been discussed by the Task Force.

1. Increase in number of Education Officers in order to increase education, information and prevention services.
2. Establishment of general E.H.B helpline.
3. Increased provision for in - patient detoxification and stabilisation.
4. Increased intake into the young person programme.
5. Expansion of Saol and Soilse programmes.

6. Recruitment of additional Counsellors for the Dun Laoghaire - Rathdown area.
7. Two additional outreach workers will be recruited specifically for community care area 1. Satellite clinics are proposed for Sally noggin, Loughlinstown / Ballybrack, Mounttown / Fitzgerald Park and Rathfarnham / Whitechurch in the boards 1997 service plan.

5.3 (ii) Service Development Proposals from Task Force

The Task Force set up two sub groups to examine the issues of Treatment and Rehabilitation and their findings have been combined to form the following proposals, No's 14 to 18.

PROPOSAL NO. 14

**COUNSELLING AND SUPPORT FOR WOMEN AS CARERS OF
DRUG ABUSERS AND FOR WOMEN DEPENDENT ON
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS**

The Southside Partnership Women's Action network brings together a group of local women to discuss and highlight issues of particular concern to women. The group have identified a major gap in services to women who are in the categories mentioned above.

The main aims of this proposal are:

- To provide an integrated support structure for women in their role as carers of drug abusers whether the abuser is spouse, partner, child, grandchild, sister or brother.
- To provide support and monitoring for women who are currently dependent on or who are in danger of becoming dependent on prescription drugs.
- To develop an awareness in our communities of the plight of women in the home where a drug abuser resides.

The group believe that it is women who very often are most effected by drug abuse in the family and community and that specific help and support is needed for their needs. The proposal envisages a mobile professional counsellor to provide a service for individuals or group of women as well as setting up discussion groups and developing drug education programmes.

Funding is required for:

Full time counsellor
Travel costs
Programme costs

The proposal will be managed by Southside Women's Action Network.

The total cost of the proposal is £34,850.

Proposal No. 15

**A TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN MOUNTOWN/FITZGERALD
PARK**

The Mountown Fitzgerald Park area comprises of 8 four storey block of Hats (2 and 3 bedroom), 72 3 bedroom maisonettes and 44 houses. On a scale of 1-10 the Combat Poverty Agency identified the area as having a rank factor score of 10, in their assessment of poverty stricken communities. There is a large youth population with around 50% of all residents under 17 years of age. Local knowledge suggests there is approximately 100 heroin users in the area.

A Young Person Programme for heroin users is about to start with support for Medical, Counselling, Administration and Security to be provided by the E.H.B.

This proposal seeks support for the management and co-ordination of the project which will include a comprehensive Rehabilitation Programme.

The aims of the proposal are:

- To provide a comprehensive and integrated response to the problem of drug abuse in the area.
- To co-ordinate the community response to those affected by drug misuse.
- To provide a comprehensive family support and treatment service to drug abusers.

Funding is required for: Full time Project Co-ordinator.
Management Cost.
Rehabilitation Programme.

The programme will be managed by a Management Committee which has already done extensive work in consulting with the local community as well and securing support from the statutory services.

The total funding required is £56,860

Proposal No16

PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PLANNED DRUG SATELLITE CLINICS

It seems clear that many communities have a growing understanding of the need for locally based drug treatments programmes. The consultancy process undertaken by the Task Force has assisted a number of communities to look at the drug issue in a broader and more considered manners. The whole process is still evolving but it is essential that adequate resources are available to these communities to support whatever form of local treatment service they believe best meet their needs.

This proposal outlines in general terms the likely support services that will be needed as back - up to the satellite clinics proposed by the E.H.B. in the Ballybrack / Loughlinstown, Sallynoggin and Rathfamham / Whitechurch areas. Extensive community consultancy is well advanced in these areas and it is hoped that consensus can be reached in the not too distant future.

Within these proposed treatments programmes the E.H.B. will deliver the medical, counselling and general assistant services as well as the services of Outreach and Education officers as necessary. However, in order to implement a more comprehensive programme, additional services are required to enable clients to move from treatment into rehabilitation and in the longer term into a drug free lifestyle. In practical terms these additional aspects of a Drug satellite clinic will involve:

- (i) Employment of Co Ordinator for each programme.
- (ii) Development of integrated rehabilitation and after care programme.
- (i) The role of the Co-Ordinator will be to:
 - Co- ordinate individualised programmes for clients
 - Liaise with the statutory, voluntary and community agencies in the area to provide a comprehensive and co-ordinated rehabilitation and after care programme.
 - Work with local management committee in the overall day to day running of the clinic
 - Provide regular reports and evaluation of the programme.
- (ii) The programme content will depend on the needs of the client but will include:
 - After - care programme addressing the physical, educational and socialising needs of the clients.
 - Accessing local services e.g. FAS in helping clients to develop work- related skills.
 - Addressing individuals personal development needs.

continued/...

Continued/...

Funding will be required for:

- Position of co-ordinator
- Programme Development Costs
- Hire of premises
- Management Committee
- Administrative costs

It is envisaged that these programmes will be managed by a local committee representing the local community and statutory/voluntary agencies.

The cost for each of three proposed locations is estimated at approx. £40,000 each.

Proposal No 17

APPOINTMENT OF FAMILY THERAPIST

The Task Force identified a key gap in services provided for families affected by drug abuse. While limited services were available for the user there were virtually no publicly available services to help the family to cope with the problems associated with drug abuse.

It is proposed to seek the appointment of a family therapist to meet within the task force area. The person appointed would most likely be based in a health board facility but would be available to provide a service in other locations as required. The increasing awareness of the drug problem in the area will inevitably lead to a greater demand of services such as Family Therapy.

Funding will be required for:

- Professional Family Therapist
- Transport Costs
- Administrative Costs
- Hire of venues

The person appointed will work with the Task Force

The cost of the proposal is £35,000

Proposal No. 18

**CO-ORDINATION OF AFTER-CARE AND REHABILITATION
PROGRAMME IN PATRICK ST., ADDICTION CENTRE**

The Patrick's St Addiction centre is now functioning since April of this year with 46 clients on the programme at present A local Monitoring Committee was established and meets with E.H.B. Area Operations Manager on a regular basis to deal with issues that arise. The treatment programme to date has been quite successful but there is now an urgent need to put in appropriate after-care programmes.

A Committee, formed by the Addiction Counsellor in Patrick's St., has been established and proposes the following:

- Appointment of a co-ordinator to develop a comprehensive After-care programme for the clients in Patrick's St., centre.
- Linking-in of local resources from the Co. Council, FAS Educational Institutions and the EHB in providing after-care programme.

This proposal highlights the importance of not only providing the Medical but also the counselling and a range of community based after-care services for drug users to help them lead drug-free lives and re-integrate back into society. This proposal is also important in addressing some of the local community and business fears about clients congregating locally.

Funding is required for: Position of Co-ordinator
 Programme Costs
 Transport
 Hire of Premises

The programme would be based in Patrick St and use local facilities and would be managed by the Steering Committee already established.

The cost of the proposal is £35,000.

Section 5.4

SUPPLY REDUCTION AND ESTATE MANAGEMENT SUPPLY REDUCTION

A detailed overview of the Garda response to the issue of supply reduction is contained in section 4.6 of this report. Recently, marches and public meetings have been organised in a number of areas, which has resulted in anger being expressed about drug dealing. In most cases this type of community action has seen a corresponding desire to provide both education and prevention strategies and treatment and rehabilitation services for local drug addicts.

As communities become more active and better organised it is to be expected that specific proposals on the issue of supply reduction will be prepared for the next task force report.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Dun Laoghaire - Rathdown has a total housing stock of 7/761 units of which 4,000 are being purchased by the occupiers with the remainder being rented dwellings.

The council's rented accommodation caters for a total of 10/642 of which 4/125 are under 18 years of age. Unemployment figures range from 62 to 87% in the large housing estates.

In 1996 a total of 185 complaints were received by the Co. Council and 54 of these related to drugs. The figures up to June 30/1997 is 173 complaints, of which 59 related to drugs. There is an established process for dealing with complaints of antisocial behaviour which can eventually lead to eviction. This process has been greatly assisted by the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, and a number of evictions have taken place this year in the area.

The Dun Laoghaire - Rathdown Co. Council, in conjunction with the Southside Partnership, is currently involved in a pilot Tenant Participation in Estate Management with a number of targeted communities. This process may also lead to proposals being put before the Task Force in advance of the next report.

Section 6

The Role of the Task Force in the Implementation and Monitoring of the Service Development Proposals

The Task Force members have put a considerable amount of time and energy into producing this report. The members are therefore very keen to see its implementation and assist in the monitoring of the various projects using the existing sub-committees.

The Task Force is also convinced of the need for a proper evaluation of all aspects of the service development proposals. This evaluation needs to be put in place early so that services can be influenced on an ongoing basis.

The Task Force recommends that a common evaluation system be implemented across all of the Task Force areas. This will ensure objectivity and help establish good practices and value for money.

The Task Force is also aware of the potential difficulties that the recent documentation received from the National Drug Strategy Team concerning funding channels may pose for local groups. We are confident however that with flexibility, a sensible solution can be found to any difficulties faced.

Section 7

CONCLUSION

While engaged in the process of preparing this report Task Force members became very aware that many of our communities are at an early stage of addressing the drug issue. The lack of community groups and support structures in many areas has resulted in the Task Force having to initiate proposals rather than adjudicating between proposals.

The process has been educational for all involved and it is very likely that having initiated community activity that future proposals and strategies will be generated by communities within the near future.

These proposals have undergone intensive assessment using the guidelines set out by the National Drugs Strategy Team. They should be seen as the first steps in putting a comprehensive and realistic drug strategy in place.

It is essential therefore that these proposals be agreed in full. This will ensure the continued good will and support of a huge number of voluntary groups and individuals active at present in trying to combat the effects of drug abuse in their areas.

Appendix 1

Members of the Task Force

Chairperson: Dr. Desmond Corrigan

Community Representatives

Mrs. R. Smith	Dun Laoghaire
Ms. M. Kenny	Loughlinstown
Ms. M. Smith	Rathfarnham
Ms. A. Doherty	Kilcross
Ms. C. Murray	Whitechurch
Mr. D. Byrne	Mountwood

Statutory Agencies:

Insp. L. McCahey	[Replaced Insp. Fanning]
Mr. J. Conway	Eastern Health Board
Mr. P. Boylan	Probation Service
Mr. P. O'Brien	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service
Mr. L. Fields	F.A.S.
Mr. D. O'Neill	Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Council
Mr. G. Purcell	Chamber of Commerce

Co-ordinators:

Mr. S. Harding	[Up to April 30th]
Mr. J. Ryan	[From May 1st]

APPENDIX 2.

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN AND GREATER RATHFARNHAM/WHITECHURCH DRUGS TASK FORCE.

REQUEST FOR SUBMISSIONS

Arising from Government recommendations for tackling the drugs problems a Task Force has been established in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown and Greater Rathfarnham/Whitechurch area consisting of representatives of statutory agencies and of the community

The Task Force, which reports to the National Drug Strategy Team is mandated:

1. to draw up a profile of all existing or planned services and resources available in Dun laoghaire/Rathdown to combat drugs and
2. to prepare a development strategy to deal with the local drugs problem

The Task Force welcomes written submissions from interested individuals, organisations and groups on all aspects of the problems of drugs. Submissions should be made before Friday 11th April 1997 to :

The Co-Ordinator

Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown Drugs Task Force

*c/o Southside Partnership, 45 Upper Georges Street, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
Fax: 2301713*

or

*c/o Southside Partnership, 3rd Floor, Heritage House, Dundrum Office Park, Dundrum,
Dublin 14
Fax: 2963676*

Informal enquiries to: Stephen Hording Tel: 8220220

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF SUBMISSIONS CONSIDERED BY TASK FORCE FOR 2nd REPORT

1. Councillor Colm Breathnach
2. Dun Laoghaire Business Association
3. Sticks and Stones Theatre Company
4. Barnardos
5. Mounttown-Fitzgerald Park Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Proposal
6. Whitechurch Family Resource Centre
7. Dun Laoghaire C.T.W. and Youth Project
8. C. Buuer, Ballybrack
9. Principal, St. Annes School, Milltown
10. Ms. Veronica Heywood, Dun Laoghaire
11. Southside Partnership Drugs Sub- Committee
12. Task Force Education / Prevention Sub Committee
13. Hill View Residents Association
14. Travellers Youth Service
15. Parish of the Travelling People
16. Whitechurch Addiction Support Project
17. Whitechurch Youthwork Support Proposal
18. Shanganagh Youthwork Support Proposal
19. Dun Laoghaire Youth Service “Alternative High” Proposal
20. Rathfarnham District Against Drugs Proposal
21. Southside Partnership Womens Network Action Group
22. Task Force Rehabilitation Sub-Committee Report
23. Task Force Treatment Sub-Committee Report
24. Task Force Supply and Estate Management Sub-Committee Report
25. Ballyogan Youthwork Support Proposal
26. Balally Drug Education and Prevention Proposal
27. Ballybrack Against Drugs Group

APPENDIX 4

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Drugs Task Force

Summary of Funding Proposals

Proposal No. 1	Drugs Education and Intervention Officer	£27,000
Proposal No. 2	Education and Support Programme for Parents	£27,689
Proposal No. 3	Drug Education Programmes in Whitechurch	£12,316
Proposal No. 4	Youthwork Support Project for Whitechurch	£34,000
Proposal No. 5	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service “Alternative High”	£54,650
Proposal No. 6	Pilot Drug Education Progs. in Primary Schools	£20,000
Proposal No. 7	Arrest-Refferral Pilot Scheme	£2,500
Proposal No. 8	Youthwork Support Project for Shanganagh	£40,000
Proposal No. 9	Dance Venue Staff Training Programme	£5,000
Proposal No. 10	Youthwork Support Project for Ballyogan	£40,000
Proposal No. 11	Training Course for Youth and Sport Leaders	£ 2,500
Proposal No. 12	Outreach-Project Officer	£20,000
Proposal No. 13	Community Addiction Studies Course	£15,500*
Proposal No. 14	Counselling and Support for Women Project	£34,850
Proposal No. 15	Mounttown-Fitzgerald Park Proposal	£56,860
Proposal No. 16	Support Services for Satellite Clinics	£120,000
Proposal No. 17	Appointment of Family Therapist	£35,000
Proposal No. 18	After-Care Proposal for Patricks St Clinic	£35,000

Note: Proposals Nos. 11,12, and 13 have already been approved, with a further amount of £3,000 required for No.13.

Total amount of funding required is £547,865.