

Haringey's Borough Profile

Safer for All

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Introduction

This information has been compiled using Haringey's Strategic Assessment 2009, which provides an overview of crime, disorder, substance misuse and environmental issues across Haringey. This is augmented with figures from our latest Territorial Policing Scorecard (data to 31st Jan 2010) to provide the most up to date overview of crime and disorder in the borough.

Crime has been steadily declining in Haringey and is down 5.5% overall again this year to date (April 2009–January 2010), despite challenging socio-economic conditions. However, the decrease in crime is not spread evenly across all types; serious violence and youth violence has increased whilst acquisitive crime and robbery have fallen. Disorder reports have increased by 2% and flytipping collections have also increased.

Some areas and demographic groups remain much more likely to be subjected to crime than others. The east of the borough has higher levels of crime and disorder than the west, with high levels also seen around the Wood Green/Turnpike Lane corridor. Those accused of crime tend to be young, male and unemployed and African-Caribbean people are overrepresented as victims and offenders.

There is a strong geographic and demographic correlation between deprivation of all kinds, substance misuse and crime, disorder and environmental problems

For further information you can email the Community Safety team at safer.communities@haringey.gov.uk

Key Statistics

Between April 2009 and January 2010, compared to the same period the previous year:

- All offences (TNOs) **down** 5.5% from 23,015 to 21,747 incidents
 - Personal robbery **down** 6.6% from 854 to 798 incidents.
 - Commercial robbery **down** 4.4% from 113 to 108 incidents.
 - Total robbery **down** 6.3% from 967 to 906 incidents.
 - Residential burglary **down** 3.8% from 2,348 to 2,259 incidents.
 - Theft/Taking of motor vehicles **down** 16.9% from 935 to 777 incidents.
 - Theft from motor vehicles **down** 14.5% from 2,713 to 2,320 incidents.
 - Most serious violence **up** 19.1% from 329 to 392 incidents.
 - Youth violence **down** 0.7% from 609 to 605 incidents.
 - Serious youth violence **up** 1.6% from 188 to 191 incidents
 - Gun crime **up** 30.8% from 104 to 136 incidents.
 - Knife crime **down** 7.3% from 436 to 404 incidents.
 - Rape **up** 58.8% from 51 to 81 incidents.
-
- Disorder calls to the police rose by 2% to 18,022 between August 2008 and July 2009
 - Calls to the Anti-social behaviour action team (ASBAT) have seen a steady falling trend over the last five years but the complexity of the cases has increased.
 - Secondary arson fell by 60% (134 fewer incidents) between July 2008 to June 2009 compared to the previous year.
 - Flytipping is concentrated in the east of the borough, with main hotspots in Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale.

Priority 1: Reduce the incidence and fear of crime

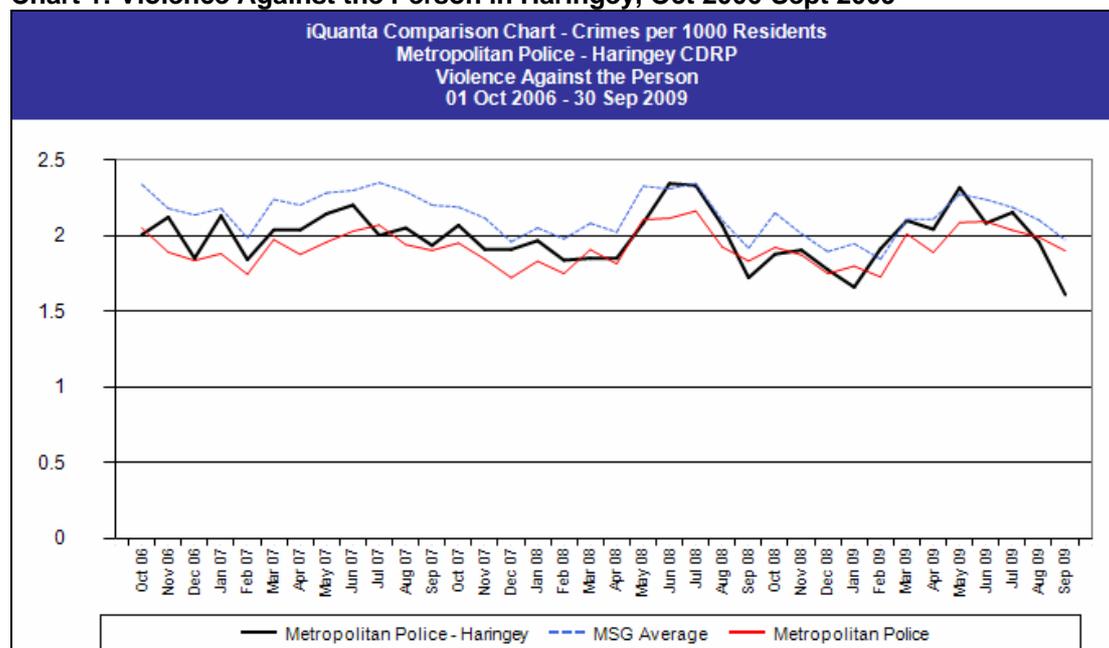
1.1 Violent crime

This section looks at:

- **Violence Against the Person (VAP):** includes a range of offences including murder, harassment, common assault, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.
- **Most Serious Violent Crime (MSV):** this consists of homicide, child destruction, attempted murder, wounding, GBH without intent, causing death by driving (dangerously/under the influence/careless/inconsiderate) and aggravated vehicle taking.

Chart 1 shows that the violent crime rate in Haringey has decreased over the past 3 years and has stayed largely in line with other London boroughs. However, there has been a marked spring/summer peak in 2009. Year on year the rate has fallen by 2% (from 23.9 to 23.4 crimes per 1,000 residents).

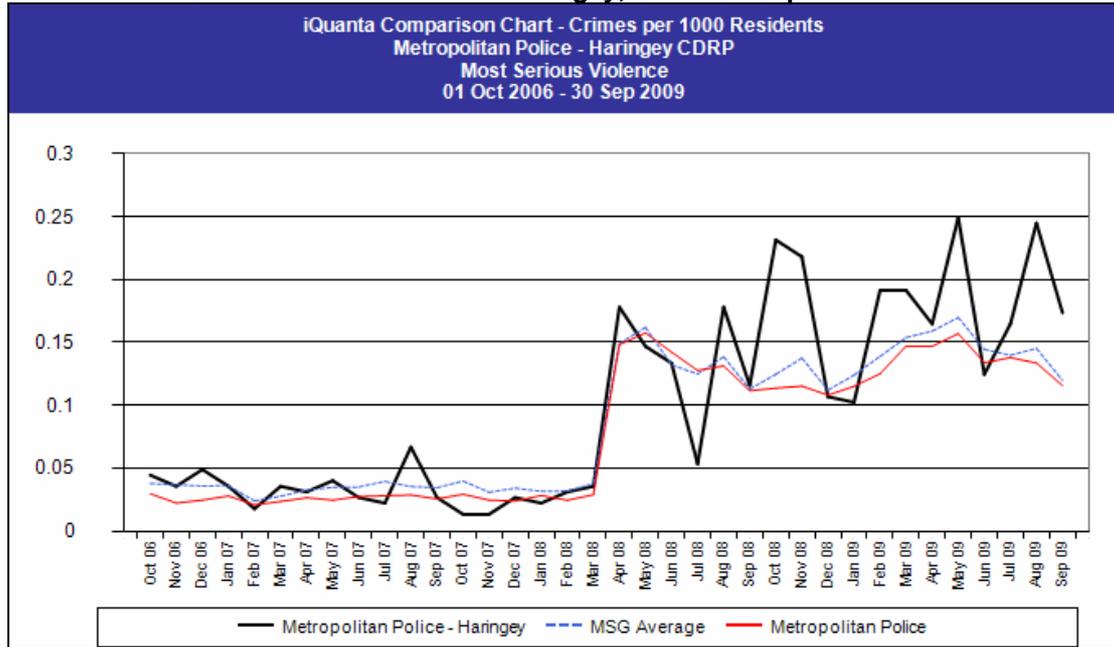
Chart 1: Violence Against the Person in Haringey, Oct 2006-Sept 2009



However, chart 2 shows that the rate of most serious violence has increased substantially over the last two years. Although this increase has been amplified by changes in the Home Office counting rules which came into effect in April 2008, the graph shows a rising trend since the change. Most serious violence is up 22% (April – 22nd Nov 2009) compared with the same period in 2008/09. Levels are generally higher in Haringey than in other boroughs.¹

¹ Most Serious Violent Crime is represented by relatively few offences. Consequently, small actual changes in numbers can result in dramatic proportional changes.

Chart 2: Most Serious Violent Crime in Haringey, Oct 2006-Sept 2009



1.1.1 Temporal analysis

Table 1 shows that violence offences tend to be committed in the afternoon/evening and at the weekend. During the week violence peaks around 16:00, while at the weekend it peaks later, around 01:00. This later peak at the weekend is likely to be linked to alcohol and licensed premises.

**Table 1
Temporal hotspot of violence offences, Aug 08 - Jul 09**

Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	55	31	113	148	132	114	593
Tue	35	30	84	157	141	145	592
Wed	35	35	81	147	137	127	562
Thu	35	27	108	125	152	134	581
Fri	47	33	103	143	122	155	603
Sat	123	44	90	122	131	141	651
Sun	133	49	83	115	120	133	633
Grand Total	463	249	662	957	935	949	4215

Table 2 shows that most serious violence tends to peak on Friday and Saturday nights between 21:00 and 04:00.

**Table 2
Temporal hotspot of Most Serious Violence offences, Aug 08 - Jul 09**

Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	11	2	2	5	10	9	39
Tue	3		4	12	13	15	47
Wed	6	4	2	6	14	11	43
Thu	1	1	3	6	13	11	35
Fri	7	1	2	7	10	26	53
Sat	24	9	5	6	12	21	77
Sun	29	5	2	8	14	15	73
Grand Total	81	22	20	50	86	108	367

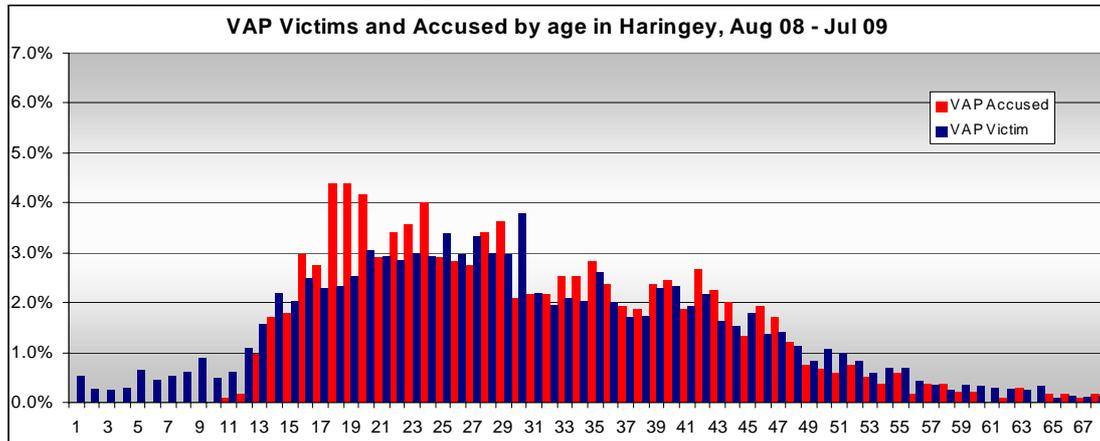
1.1.2 Offender/victim breakdowns

As Chart 3 shows, those accused of violence against the person (VAP) tend to be young - 48% of VAP accused aged 16-29; 27% aged 18-24. They also tend to be

male (87%), African-Caribbean (39%), unemployed (50%) and students/schoolchildren (12%).

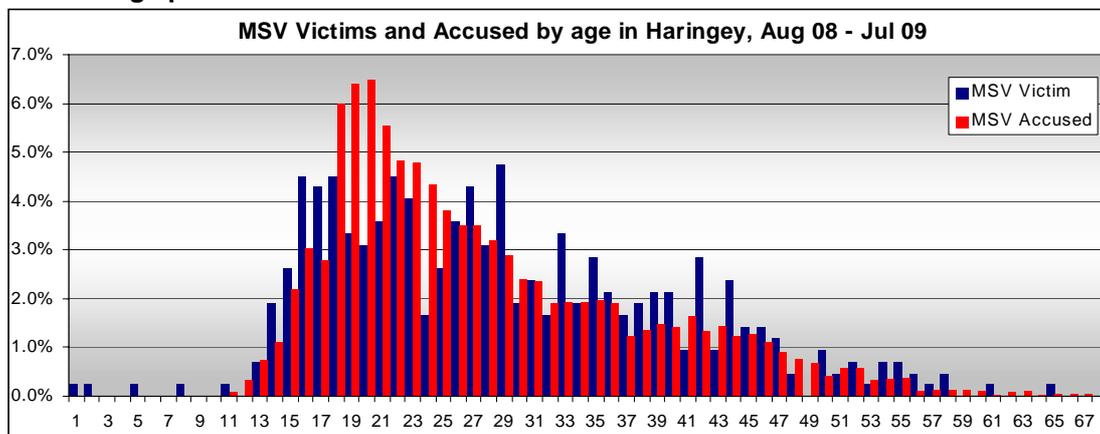
VAP victims also tend to be young - 55% of VAP victims were aged 16-35. They tend to be female (52%), unemployed (24%), students/schoolchildren (23%) and African-Caribbean (34%).

Chart 3: Age profile of violence against the person victims and accused



Similarly, those accused of most serious violent crime (MSV) tend to be young, with 48% aged 14-22 (see chart 4). They also tend to be male (90%), African-Caribbean (45%) and unemployed (48%). Victims also tend to be young, with 52% aged 16-29, male (78%), African-Caribbean (41%) and unemployed (29%). 31% of those accused of MSV (twice the average) are reoffending for the 3rd or more time.

Chart 4: Age profile of most serious violence victims and accused



1.1.3 Hospital assault admissions

It is known anecdotally that many young victims of violence do not report the crime to the police. The figures for hospital assault admissions may give a more complete profile. They show that 70% of hospital assault admissions were male, the peak age bracket was 15-19 (19% of admissions in this age bracket), 40% were white and 30% African-Caribbean. See charts 5 and 6.

Chart 5: Age breakdown of hospital assault admissions, Jul 08 – Jun 09

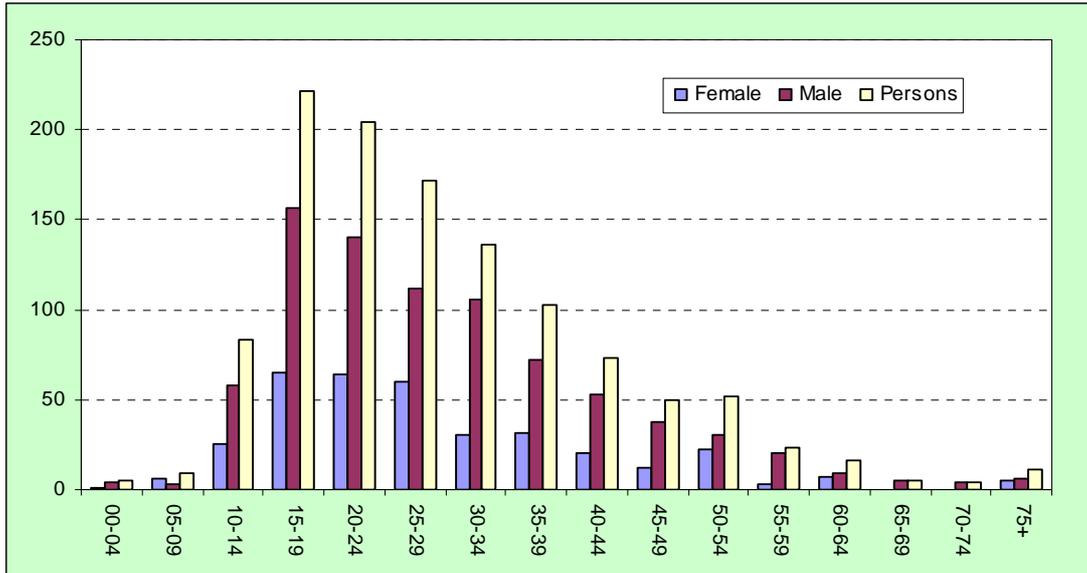
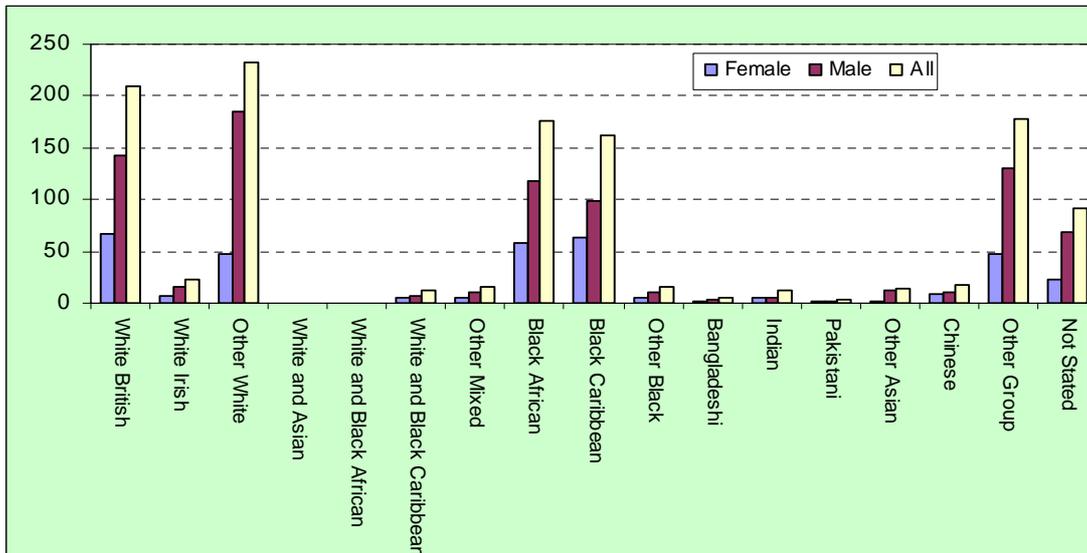


Chart 6: Ethnicity breakdown of hospital assault admissions, Jul 08 – Jun 09

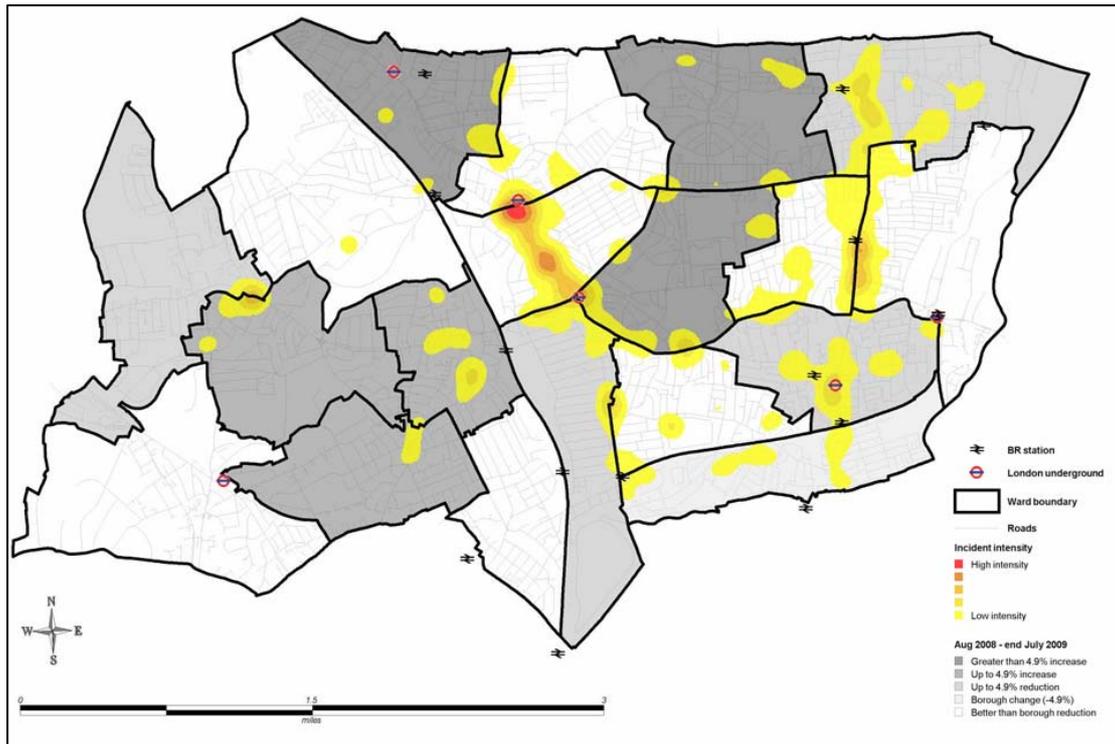


1.1.4 Location

Map 1 shows that there are clear major VAP hotspots around the High Road between Wood Green and Turnpike Lane underground stations and along Tottenham High Road, particularly to the south of Bruce Grove station. There are minor hotspots over Green Lanes, Seven Sisters junction with the High Road, and Muswell Hill Broadway.

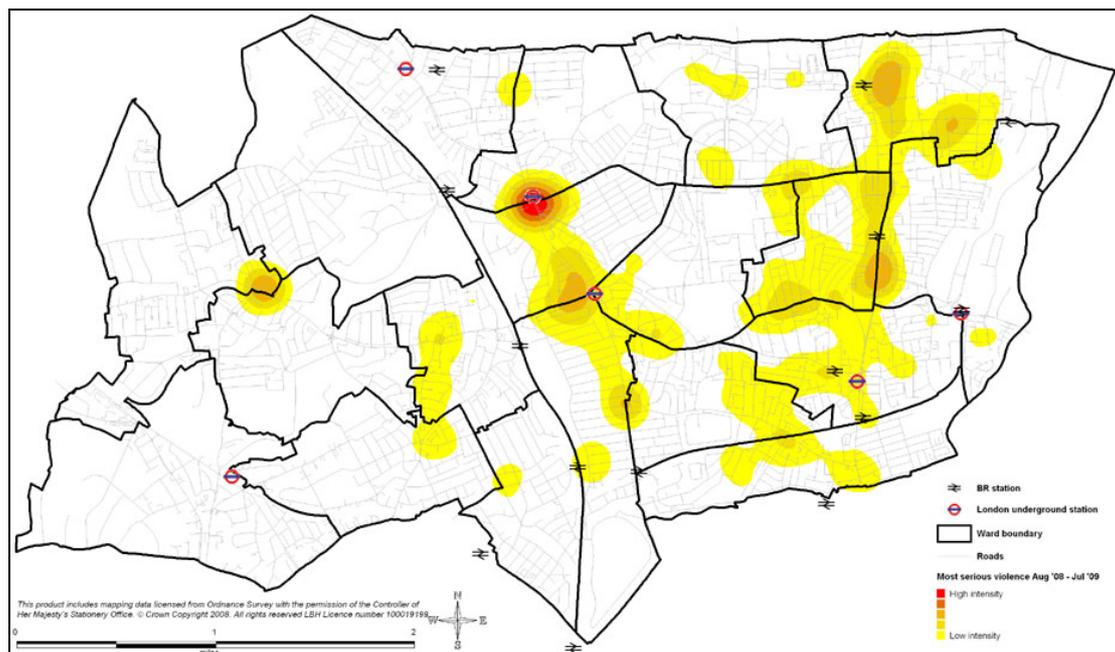
The wards with the most incidents recorded were Noel Park (10.7%) Northumberland Park (8.6%) and Tottenham Hale (8.5%). Wards that showed an increase of 5% or more were Bounds Green, Woodside and White Hart Lane.

Map 1: Violence against the person, Aug 08 – Jul 09



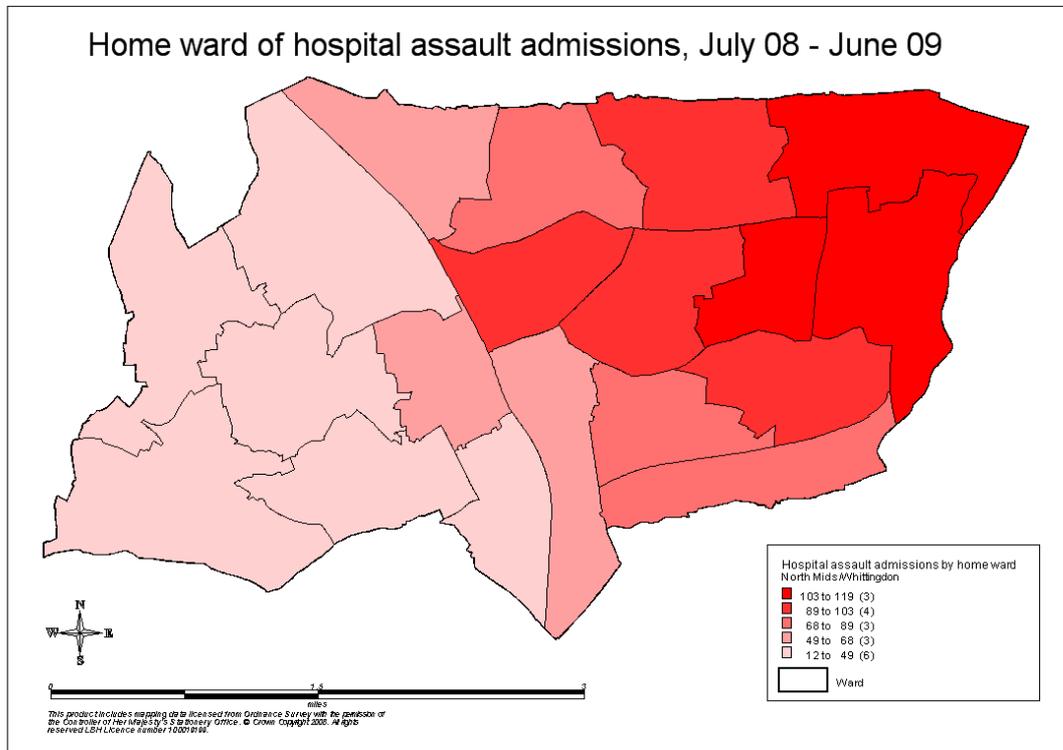
Map 2 shows that the MSV hotspot around Wood Green is even more pronounced. Significant levels are also recorded around Turnpike Lane, through the east of the borough around Tottenham High Road and around Muswell Hill Broadway. This correlates with the locations of licensed premises.

Map 2: Most Serious Violent Crime, Aug 08-Jul 09



Map 3 shows that admissions for assault to the North Middlesex and Whittingdon hospitals mainly came from the east of the borough, particularly Northumberland Park, Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale.

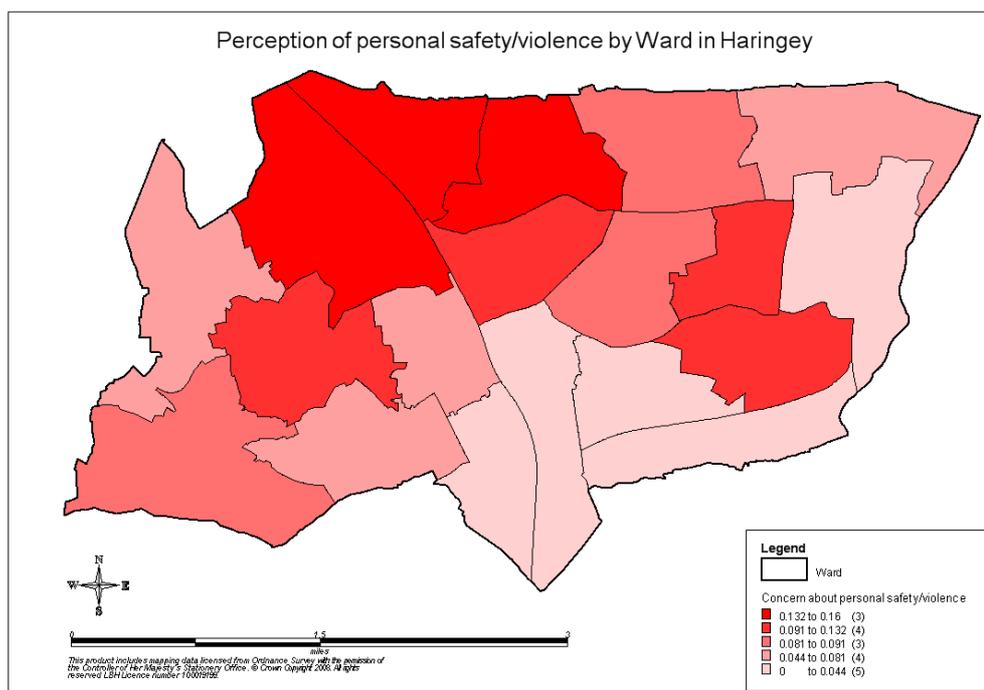
Map 3: Home ward of hospital assault admissions, Jul 08-June 09



1.1.5 Perception

Map 4 shows which wards had residents with greatest concern about violence in Haringey. The perception corroborates the location of recorded incidents – the wards around the Wood Green/ Turnpike Lane had the highest levels, with Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale (both around the Tottenham High Road hotspot) also recording significant levels. Muswell Hill (which hosts a minor violence hotspot around its pubs and clubs) also had significant levels of concern.

Map 4: Perception of personal safety/violence in Haringey

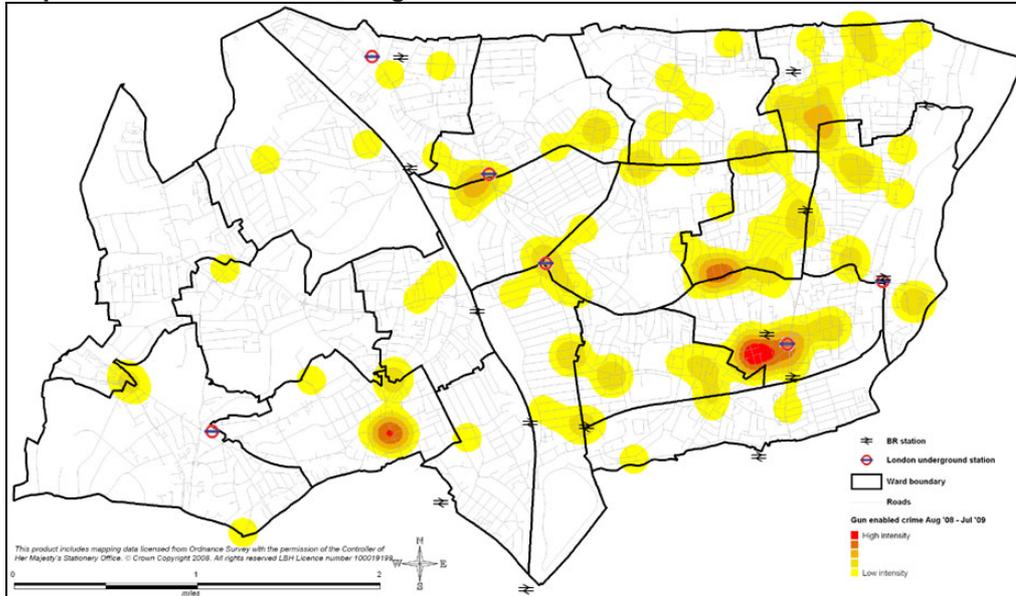


1.2 Specific serious violence types

1.2.1 Gun enabled crime

Gun enabled crime is up 77% compared with last year. Almost two thirds (63%) of gun enabled crimes were robberies, evenly split between business and personal robberies.

Map 5: Gun enabled crime, Aug 08 – Jul 09

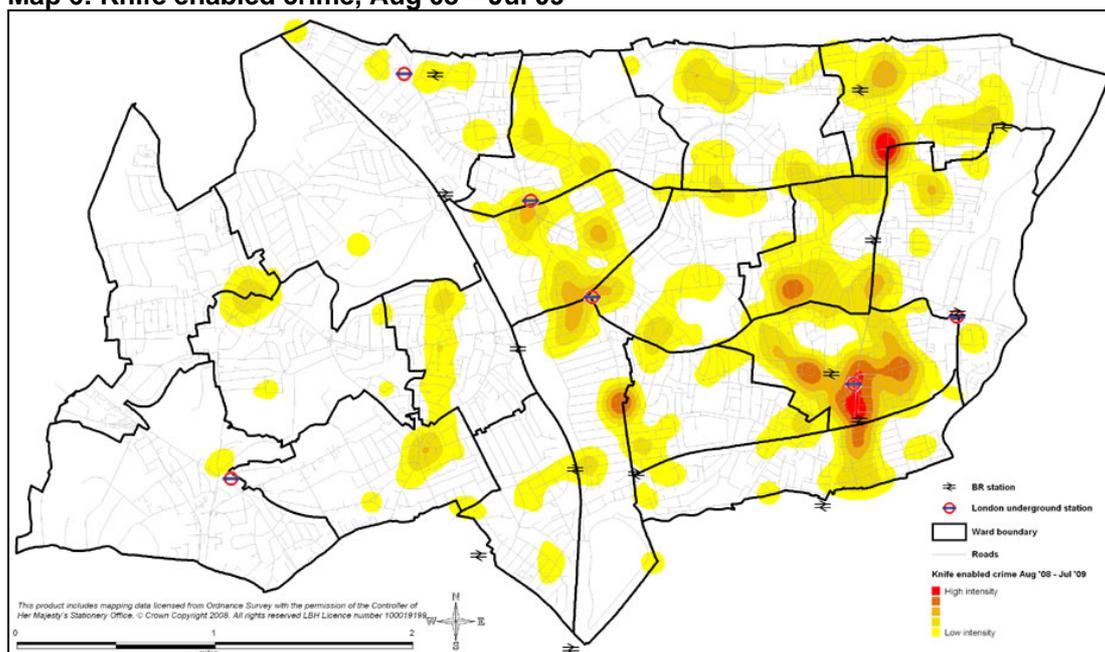


1.2.2 Knife enabled crime (KEC)

Knife enabled crime is down 7.3% from 329 to 392 incidents.

- Almost half (47%) of knife enabled crimes (KEC) were robberies, evenly split between business and personal robberies.
- Two thirds of KEC accused were aged 13-30.
- Three-quarters (76% of victims were male).
- 38% of victims were students or schoolchildren; 19% were unemployed.
- KEC is more than twice as likely as other crime to be committed by someone offending for the third or more time.

Map 6: Knife enabled crime, Aug 08 – Jul 09

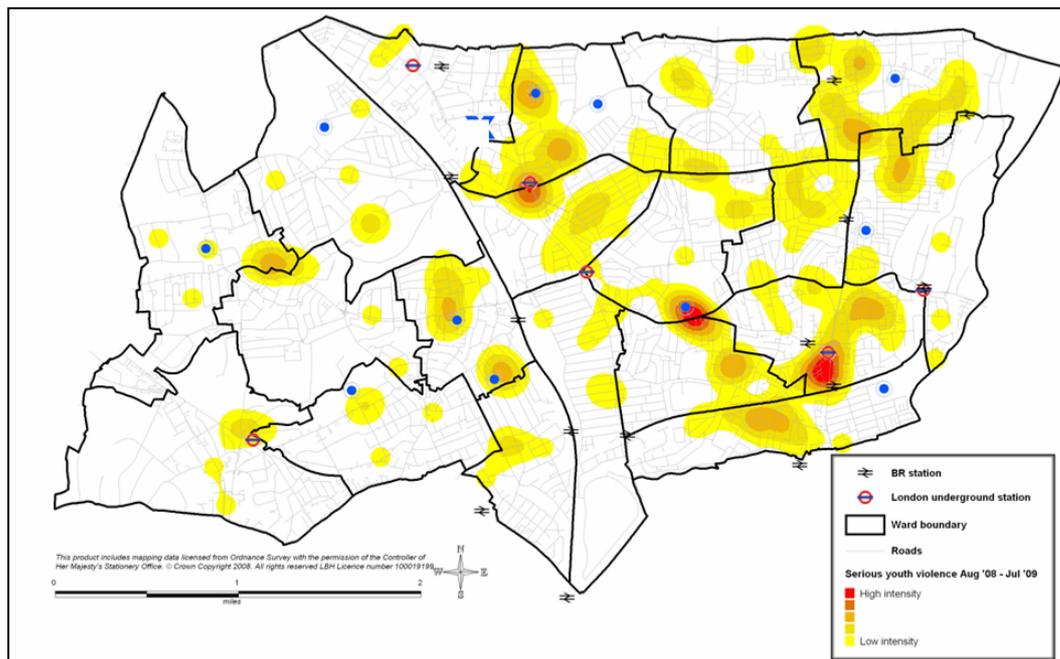


1.2.3 Serious youth violence (SYV)

Serious youth violence (SYV) is up is up 1.6% from 188 to 191 incidents.

- Most (85%) of victims of SYV were aged 12-19.
- Virtually all (95%) of accused were male compared to three-quarters of victims.
- Just over half (52%) of accused were students or schoolchildren, with 26% unemployed.
- Almost a quarter (73%) of victims were students or schoolchildren, with 12% unemployed.
- Over half (58%) of accused were African-Caribbean compared to 41% of victims.

Map 7: Serious youth violence (with secondary schools), Aug 08 – Jul 09



1.2.4 Gang crime

Chart 7 breaks down gang flagged² crime by major crime type. It shows that the most common type of gang crime is violence against the person, which made up half of all gang crime.

Chart 7: Gang related crime in Haringey by major crime type, June-Dec 2009

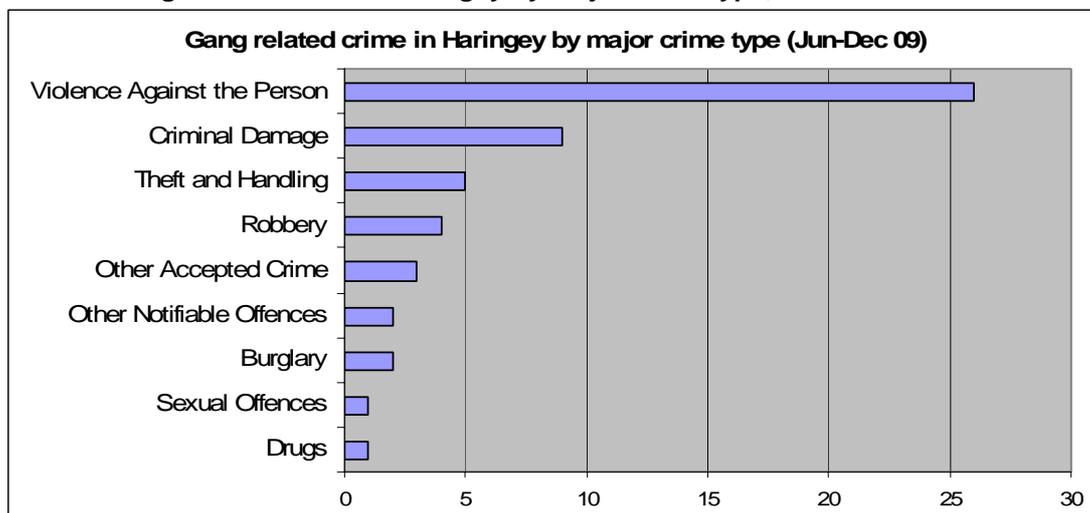
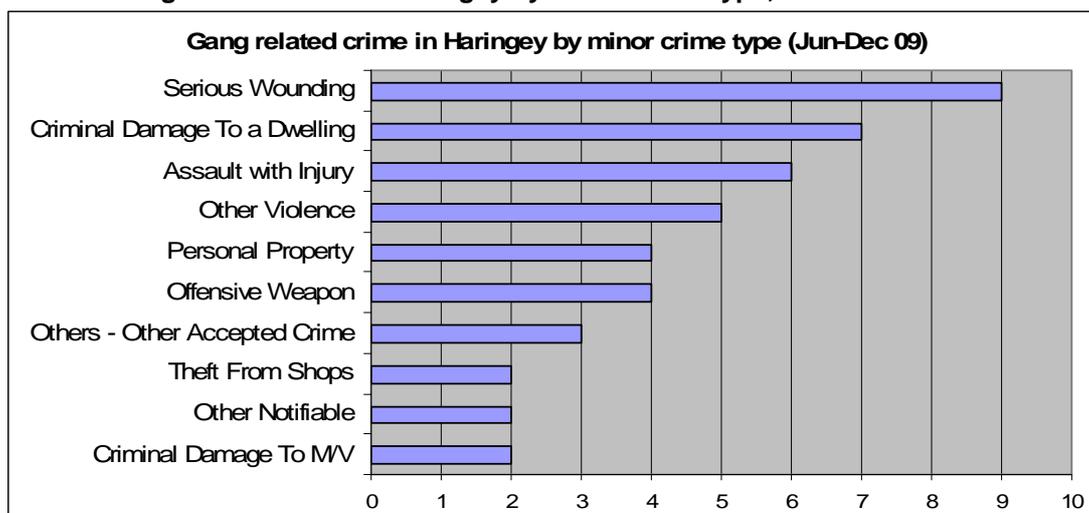


Chart 8 breaks down gang flagged crime by minor crime type. It shows that the violence tends to be serious, with serious wounding the most common crime type and assault with injury and offensive weapon also significant.

² Since June 2009 gang related crime in Haringey has been flagged (identified according to Home Office criteria and names known to be involved in gangs).

Chart 8: Gang related crime in Haringey by minor crime type, June-Dec 2009



- Suspects of gang crime were all male and tended to be young (57% aged 10-17) and of African-Caribbean appearance (91%).
- 23% of suspects knew their victim.
- Victims of gang crime tended to be male (68%), of African-Caribbean appearance (60%) and were younger than the general population (68% were aged 10-25).

1.3 Acquisitive crime

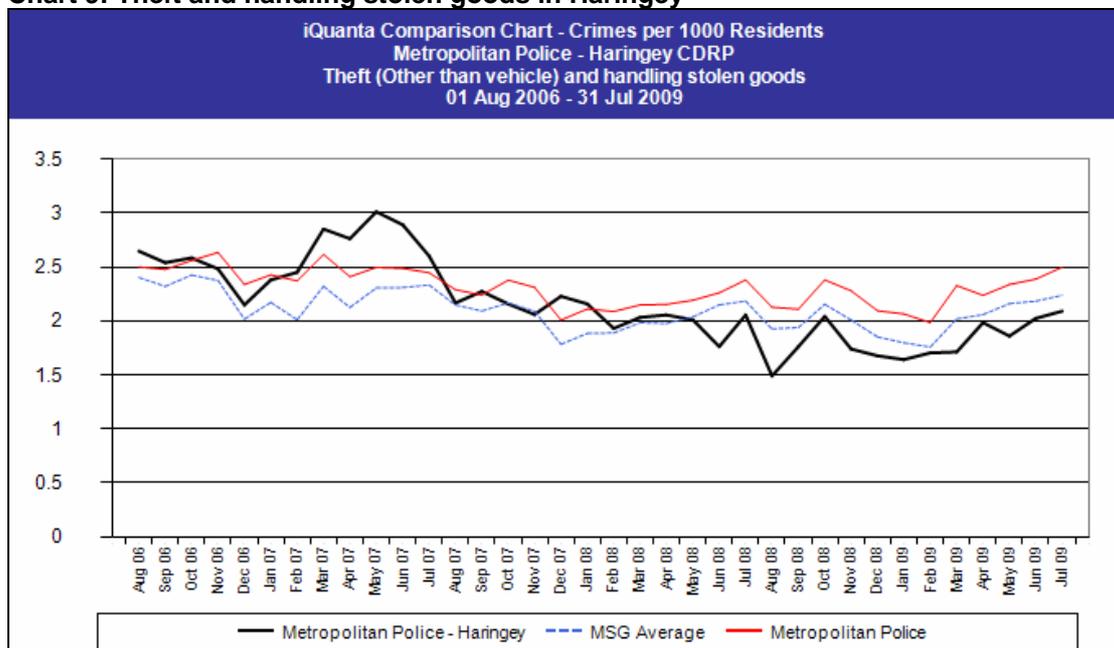
This section looks at

- Theft & handling,
- Snatch/pickpocketing
- Serious acquisitive crime - domestic burglary, robbery, thefts from motor vehicles, and thefts of motor vehicles.

1.3.1 Theft and handling (excluding vehicle crime)

The rate of theft and handling (excluding vehicle crime) has fallen over the past three years, but now appear to be rising again, as chart 9 shows. Haringey now has lower levels than other London boroughs and the Met average. Year on year, the rate of theft and handling has fallen by 23%, from 30.8 to 24.3 crimes per 1,000 residents.

Chart 9: Theft and handling stolen goods in Haringey



i. Temporal trends

Table 3 shows that theft and handling (excl. vehicles) is generally spread across all days of the week apart from Sunday and the peak time tends to be early afternoon.

Table 3

Temporal hotspot of theft and handling (exc vehicle) offences, Aug 08 - Jun 09

Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	5	32	144	217	131	70	599
Tue	13	40	138	241	140	56	628
Wed	16	27	116	224	130	50	563
Thu	16	25	115	206	142	69	573
Fri	13	37	154	239	153	88	684
Sat	58	30	122	209	127	89	635
Sun	51	18	75	144	74	62	424
Grand Total	172	209	864	1480	897	484	4106

ii. Offender/victim profile

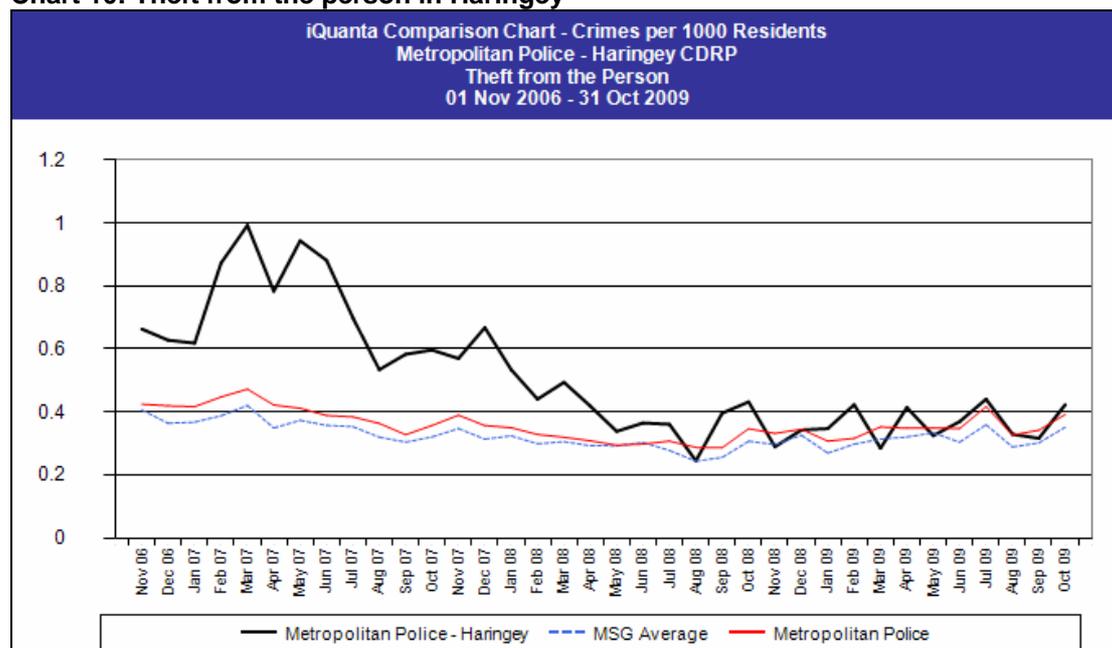
Offenders are more likely to be male (74%) than female (26%). However, victims were more likely to be female (63%) than male (37%), suggesting that many offences

were committed by men on women. White Europeans made up 46.3% of offenders and 53.4% of victims with African-Caribbeans making up 31.6% of offenders and 20.3% of victims. Offenders and victims had similar ages, with 44.0% of accused aged 16-27 and 40.7% of victims aged 17-32.

1.3.2 Snatch/pickpocketing

Chart 10 shows that the rate of pickpocketing and snatch (also known as theft from a person) has fallen sharply over the past three years, although the decrease has now stabilised. Year on year the rate has fallen 18% from 5.3 to 4.3 crimes per 1,000 residents.

Chart 10: Theft from the person in Haringey



i) Temporal trends

Table 4 shows that pickpocket offences tend to peak in the afternoon on all days except Sunday. Table 5 shows that snatch also tends to occur in the afternoon, but carries on into the evening.

Snatch and pickpocketing both show late night weekend peaks, probably related to the night time economy (e.g. unattended property in pubs) and alcohol (which can make a person more likely to be victimised). Pickpocketing is around two and a half times more common than snatch.

**Table 4
Temporal hotspot of pickpocket offences in Haringey, Aug 08 - Jun 09**

Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	1	2	25	42	25	2	97
Tue	2	1	26	49	17	8	103
Wed	3		17	35	27	2	84
Thu	1	2	11	35	20	5	74
Fri	1	2	23	45	22	3	96
Sat	18	2	12	35	24	15	106
Sun	19	5	9	25	9	3	70
Grand Total	45	14	123	266	144	38	630

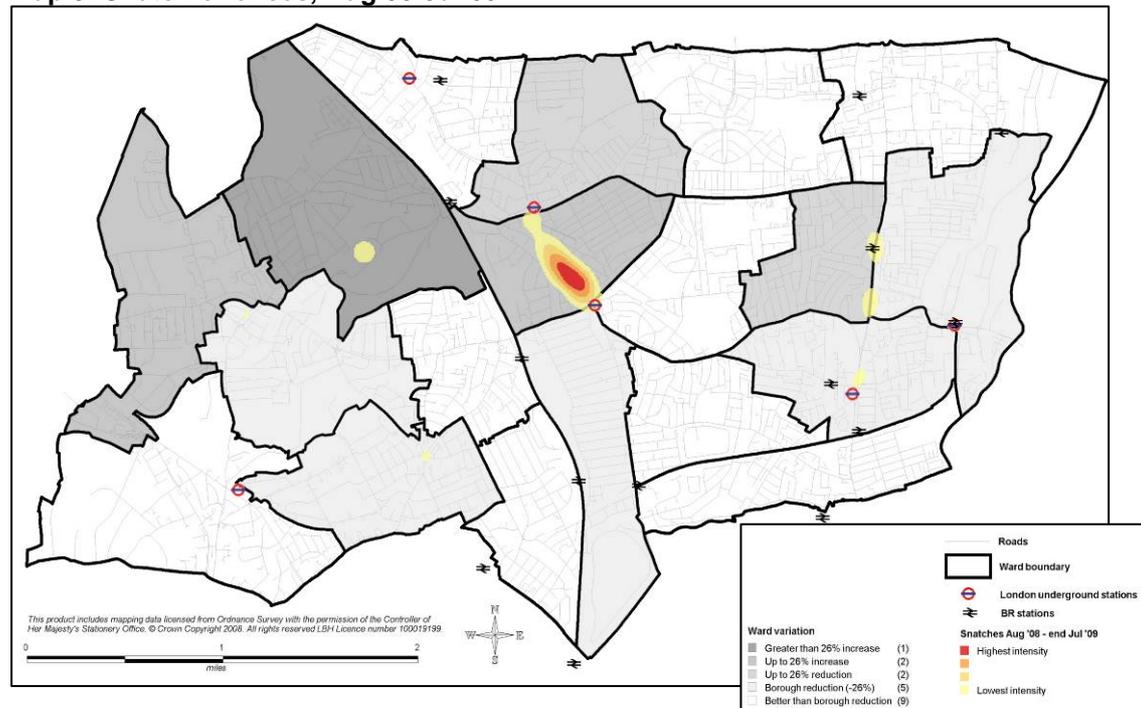
Table 5
Temporal hotspot of snatch offences in Haringey, Aug 08 - Jun 09

Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon		2	5	8	10	8	33
Tue		4	7	10	9	2	32
Wed	1		4	7	8		24
Thu	1	1	5	9	2	6	24
Fri	1	3	4	9	7	10	34
Sat	7	3	2	7	8	7	34
Sun	8	2		4	9	7	30
Grand Total	18	15	27	54	53	44	211

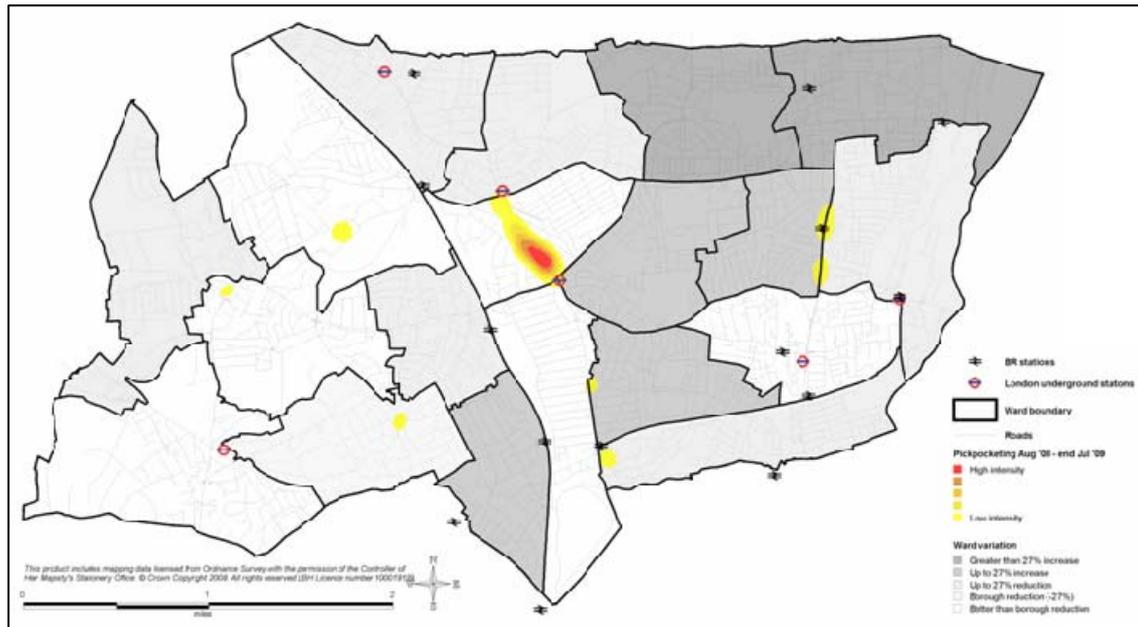
ii) Location

Maps 8 and 9 show that the overwhelming hotspot for snatch and pickpocketing is the corridor between Wood Green and Turnpike Lane tube stations, particularly over Shopping City. This corridor is a major shopping area and has a high daytime footfall. There are also likely to be incidents related to the tube and bus stops along this corridor.

Map 8: Snatch offences, Aug 08-Jul 09



Map 9: Pickpocket offences, Aug 08 - Jul 09



iii) Victim/offender profiles

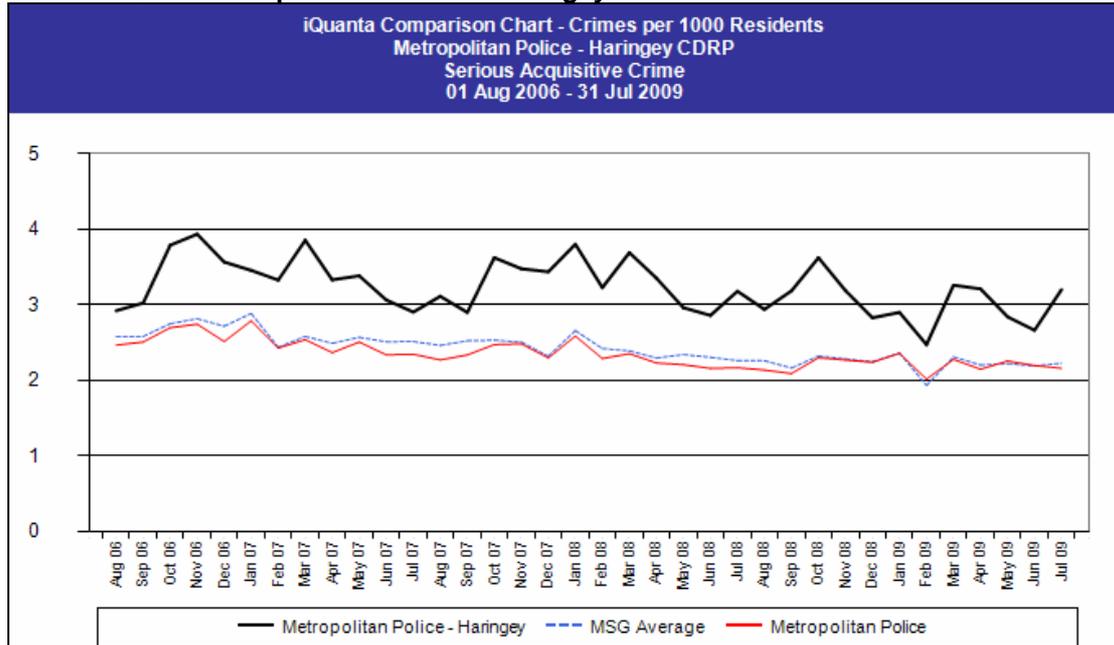
Pickpockets tend to be older than other criminals, with three quarters aged over 25. Notably, more were female (53%) than male (47%) and most (79%) were of Dark European appearance. Most (92%) were unemployed. Pickpocket victims were more likely to be female, with no significant ethnic disproportionality. A quarter were aged 60+.

iv. For perception see section 1.3.3b(iv)

1.3.3 Serious acquisitive crime

Chart 11 shows that the rate of Serious Acquisitive Crime has decreased over the last three years, but is above the rate for the Met and for similar boroughs.

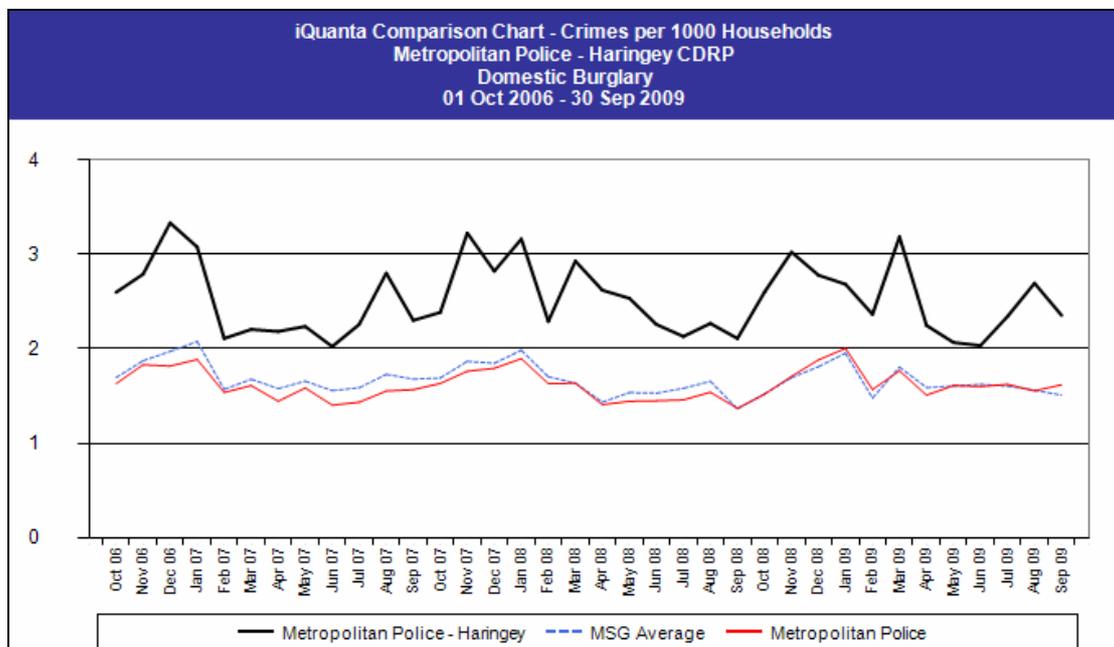
Chart 11: Serious acquisitive crime in Haringey



a. Domestic burglaries

Chart 12 shows that the rate of Domestic Burglary in Haringey is significantly higher than that of similar boroughs or the rest of the Met. The rate has remained steady overall over the past 3 years and there is a significant seasonal peak in the winter months. Year on year the rate of Domestic Burglary has fallen 1% from 30.9 to 30.6 crimes per 1,000 residents.

Chart 12: Domestic Burglaries in Haringey



a(i) Temporal trend³

Table 6 shows that burglaries tend to be committed during the day on weekdays, generally when the victims are out of the house at work.

Table 6
Temporal hotspot of domestic burglary offences, Aug 08 - Jun 09

Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	27	64	80	86	46	39	342
Tue	22	66	120	99	49	49	405
Wed	24	62	108	78	56	42	370
Thu	22	79	87	88	62	40	378
Fri	24	85	125	109	92	49	484
Sat	37	19	84	84	73	53	350
Sun	27	18	45	45	44	38	217
Grand Total	183	393	649	589	422	310	2546

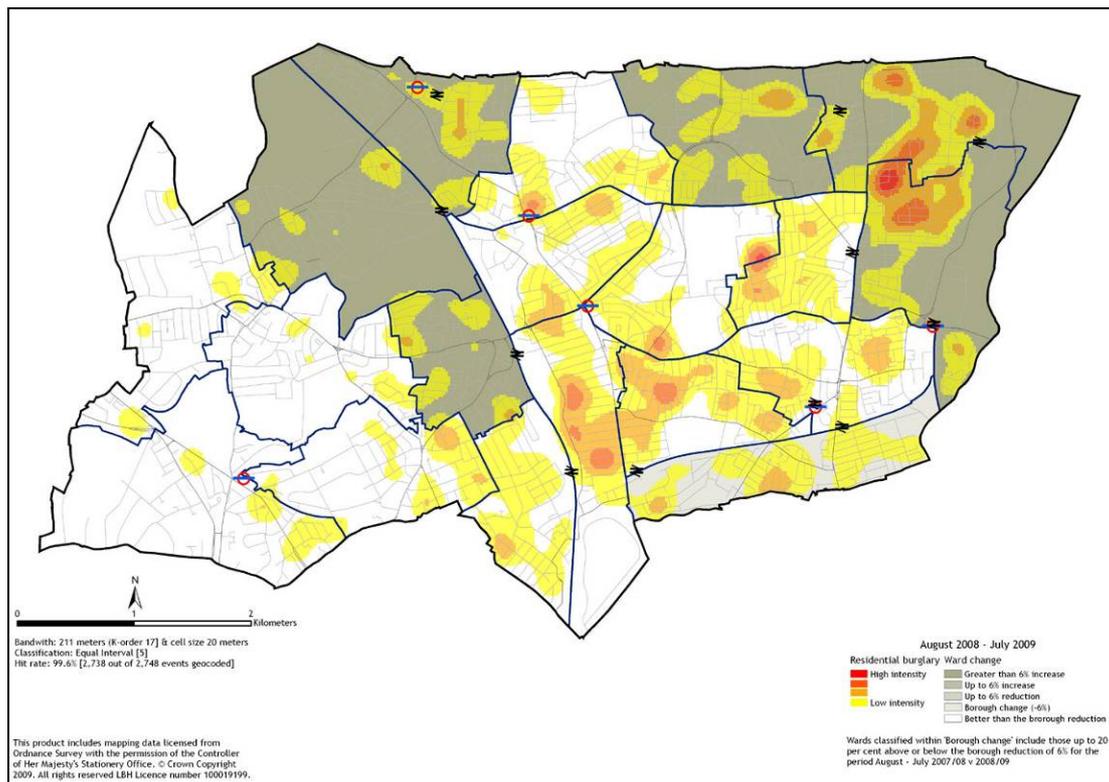
a(ii) Location

Map 10 shows that although burglary fell in the borough overall, it increased by more than 6% in Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, White Hart Lane, Bounds Green, Alexandra and Hornsey.

Map 10 also shows that the most significant hotspot straddles Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale. Other hotspots can be seen in Harringay, St Ann's and Bruce Grove. Notable decreases were seen in the perennial hotspots Harringay and St Ann's wards where problem solving initiatives have been in operation.

³ Please note that this represents the time that the burglaries were committed from – this may skew the times to be earlier as the burglary may not be discovered for several hours and could have been committed at any point between the committed from time and the time it was discovered.

Map 10: Residential burglary, Aug 08 – Jul 09



a(iii) Offender/victim profile

Victim profiling is less revealing for this crime as the victim is not generally a factor in the crime.

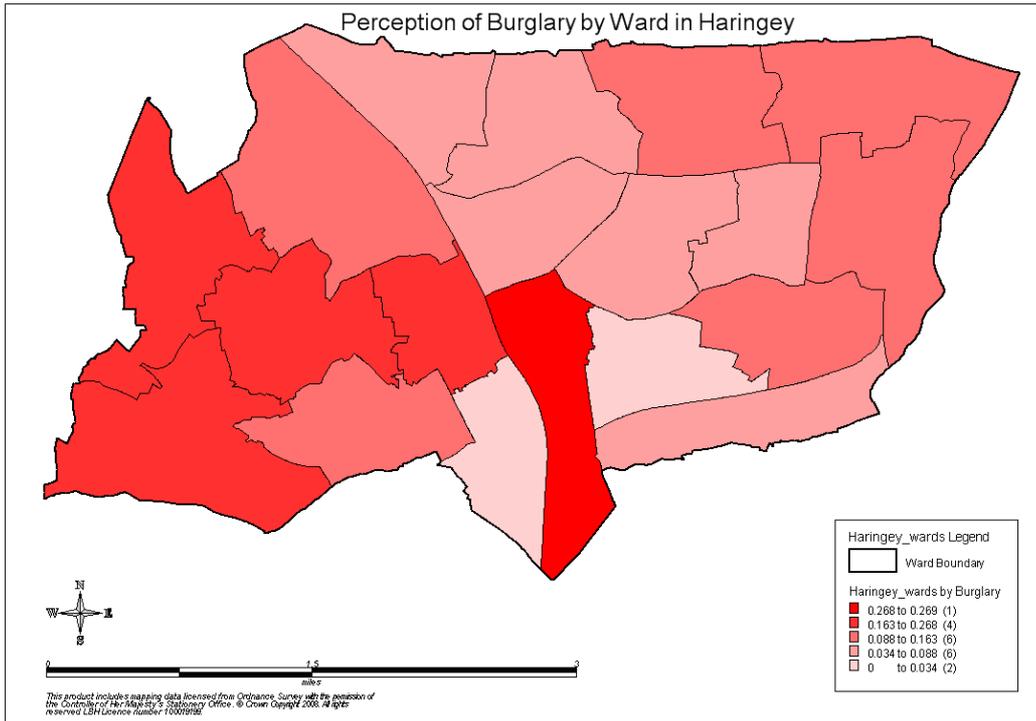
Those accused of burglary tended to be younger than victims, with almost half 48.4% of accused aged 14-23, while four-fifths of victims (79.8%) were aged over 25.

Males committed the majority (96.7%) of offences . Almost half (45%) of accused had been charged 3 or more times previously, suggesting that it is a crime where relatively few repeat offenders commit a large proportion of incidents.

a(iv) Perception of burglary

Map 11 shows that there is a clear discrepancy between where most burglaries are recorded (generally in the north-east) and where residents are most concerned about burglary (generally in the west). Harringay is one ward where the perception matches high levels of burglary.

Map 11: Perception of burglary in Haringey

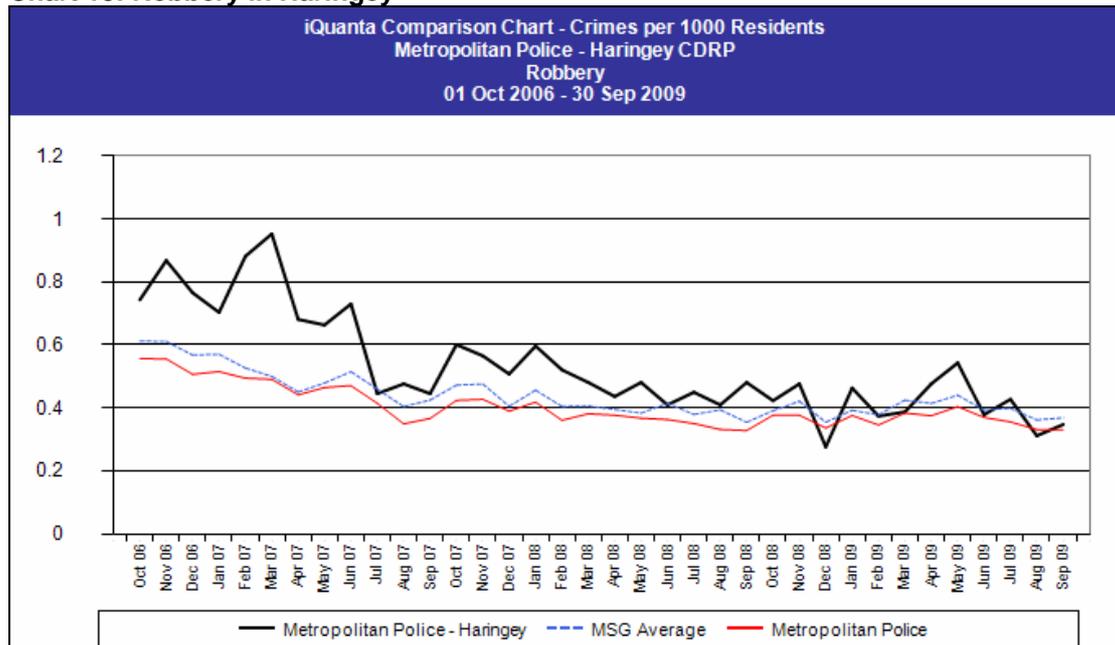


Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

b) Robberies (personal and business)

Chart 13 shows that the rate of robbery in Haringey has fallen considerably over the past three years and is now only slightly higher than that of similar London boroughs and the rest of the Met. Year on year the rate of robbery has fallen 18% from 5.9 to 4.9 crimes per 1,000 residents. The majority (85.6%) of robbery offences are personal, rather than business robberies.

Chart 13: Robbery in Haringey



b(i) Temporal trends

Table 7 shows that robbery tends to occur in the afternoon and evening throughout the week, with some also occurring later at night on peak days Friday and Saturday.

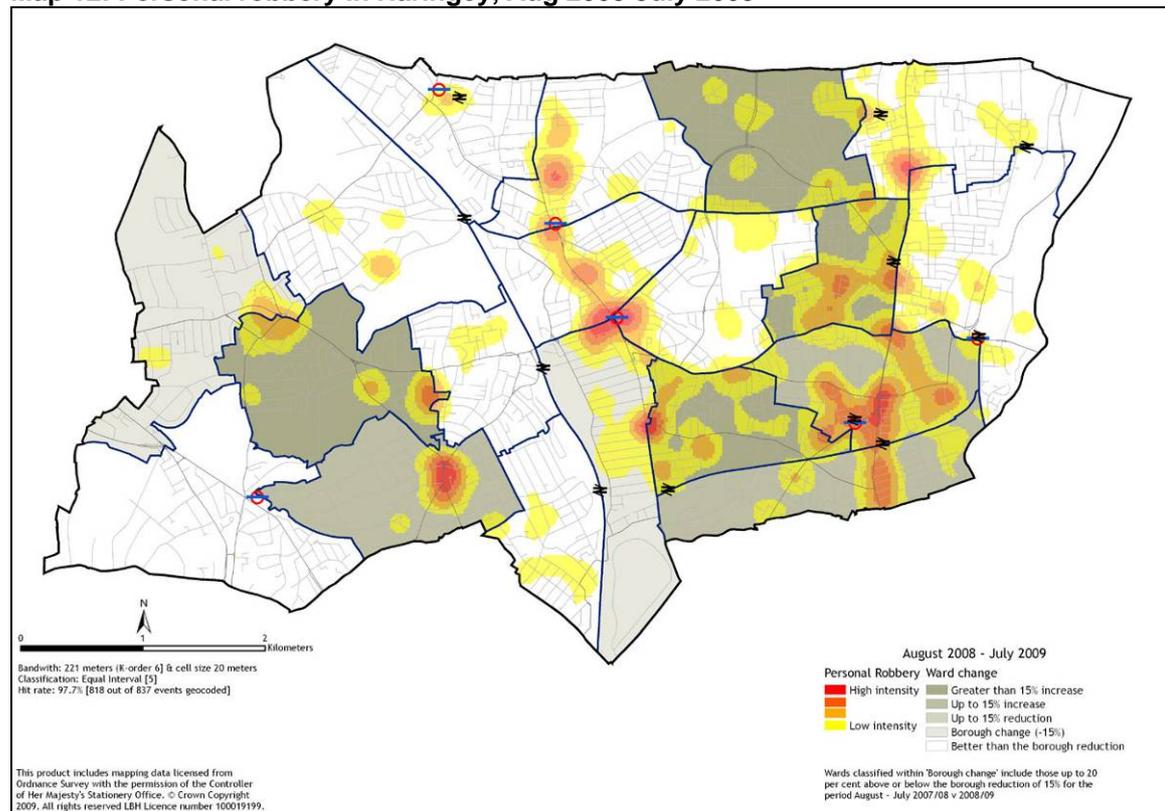
Table 7
Temporal hotspot of robbery offences, Aug 08 - Jun 09

Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	13	6	9	29	30	22	109
Tue	8	9	15	20	31	25	108
Wed	9	5	15	30	33	39	131
Thu	10	5	9	34	34	32	124
Fri	10	10	11	33	48	32	144
Sat	30	12	11	15	44	45	157
Sun	28	6	7	9	35	22	107
Grand Total	108	53	77	170	255	217	880

b(ii) Location

Map 12 shows that personal robbery tends to be more prevalent in the east of the borough. The most intense hotspots continue to be located on the two main arterial roads through the borough; Wood Green High Road and the Tottenham High Road. Increases relative to the borough have been seen in the wards along Tottenham High Road and also in Muswell Hill and Crouch End in the west. The busy shopping centres and major transport links act as major crime generators in these areas.

Map 12: Personal robbery in Haringey, Aug 2008-July 2009



b(iii) Offender/victim profile

Those who committed robberies tended to be disproportionately young, with more than three quarters (76%) of accused aged 12-19 and 36% aged 15-16. Victims were more spread across ages, but still disproportionately young, with more than a third

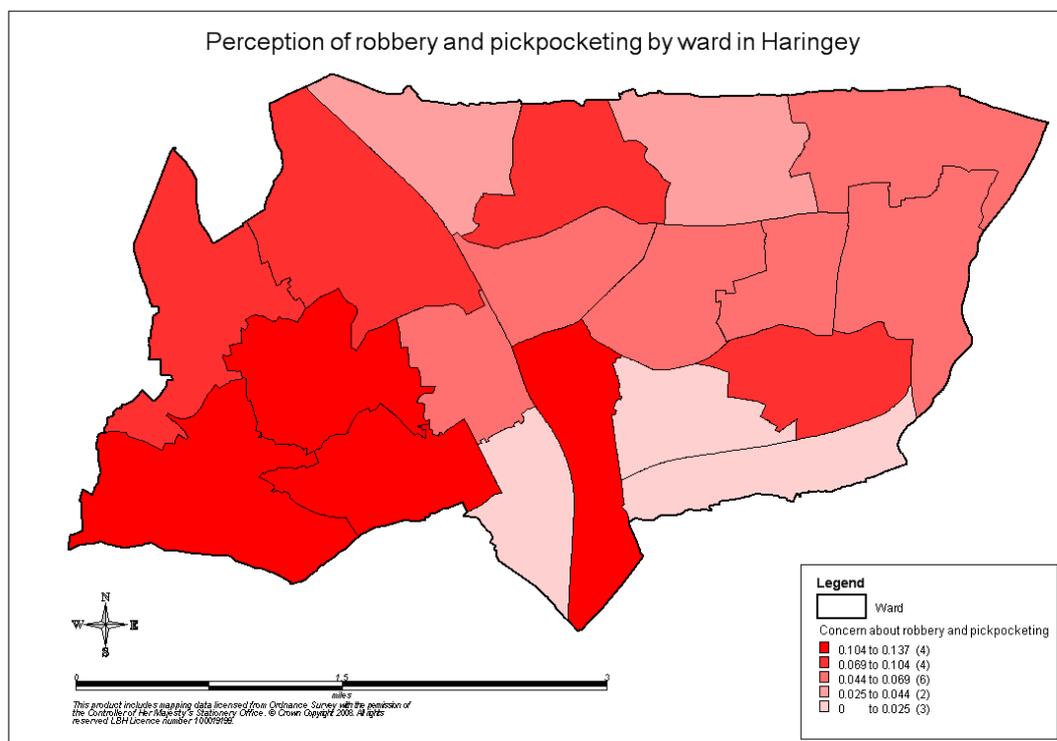
(34.1%) of victims aged 11-17. Males committed the majority (90.1%) of offences, and were also more likely to be victims (75.7%) than females (24.1%).

Robberies are more likely than other crimes to be committed by repeat offenders, with 30% of personal and 67% of business robbery accused for the 3rd (or more) time.

b(iv) Perception of robbery (and pickpocketing)

Map 13 shows high levels of concern in the west of the borough despite levels generally being lower than in the east. This perception does correlate with the hotspot over Crouch End Broadway, with Priory Park and Muswell Hill Broadway also significant. Muswell Hill and Crouch End also experienced increases in recorded levels of robbery against a fall in the borough.

Map 13: Perception of robbery and pickpocketing in Haringey

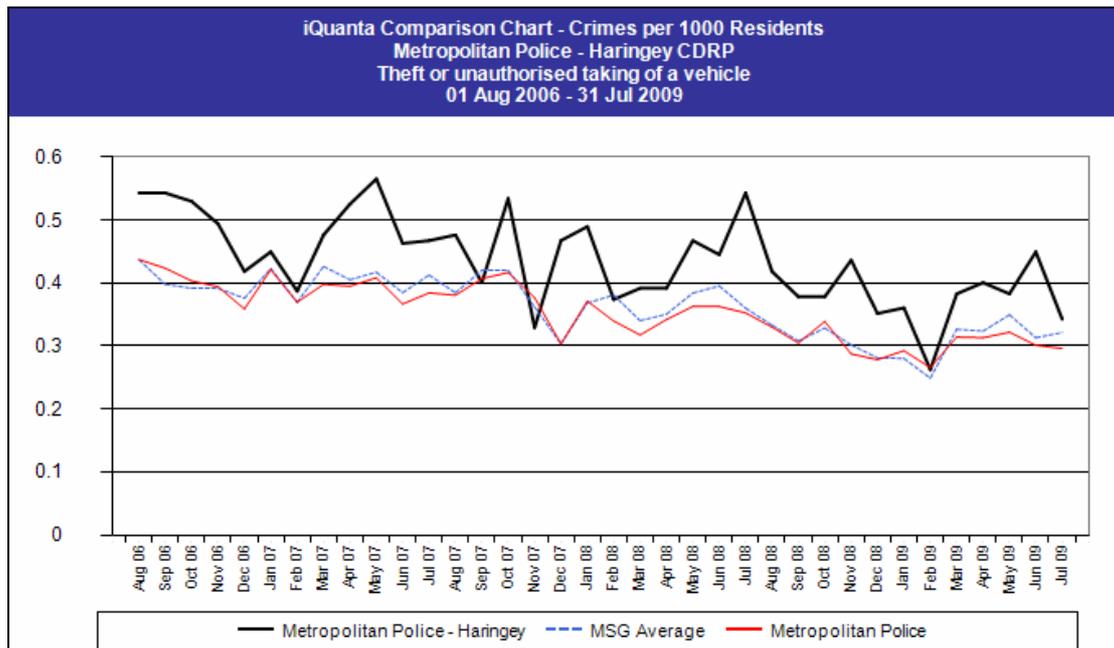


Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

c) Theft of motor vehicle (TOMV)

Chart 14 shows that the rate of Theft Of Motor Vehicles (TOMV) in Haringey has fallen overall over the past three years. Year on year the rate of TOMV has fallen 14% from 5.3 to 4.5 crimes per 1,000 residents.

Chart 14: Theft of a vehicle in Haringey



c(i) Temporal trends⁴

Table 8 shows that TOMV offences tend to be committed in the late afternoon/evening/night all through the week. Closer temporal analysis reveals a main peak over 1800-0100. This suggests that vehicles are being taken when parked after the victim returns home.

Table 8
Temporal hotspot of theft of motor vehicle offences, Aug 08 - Jun 09

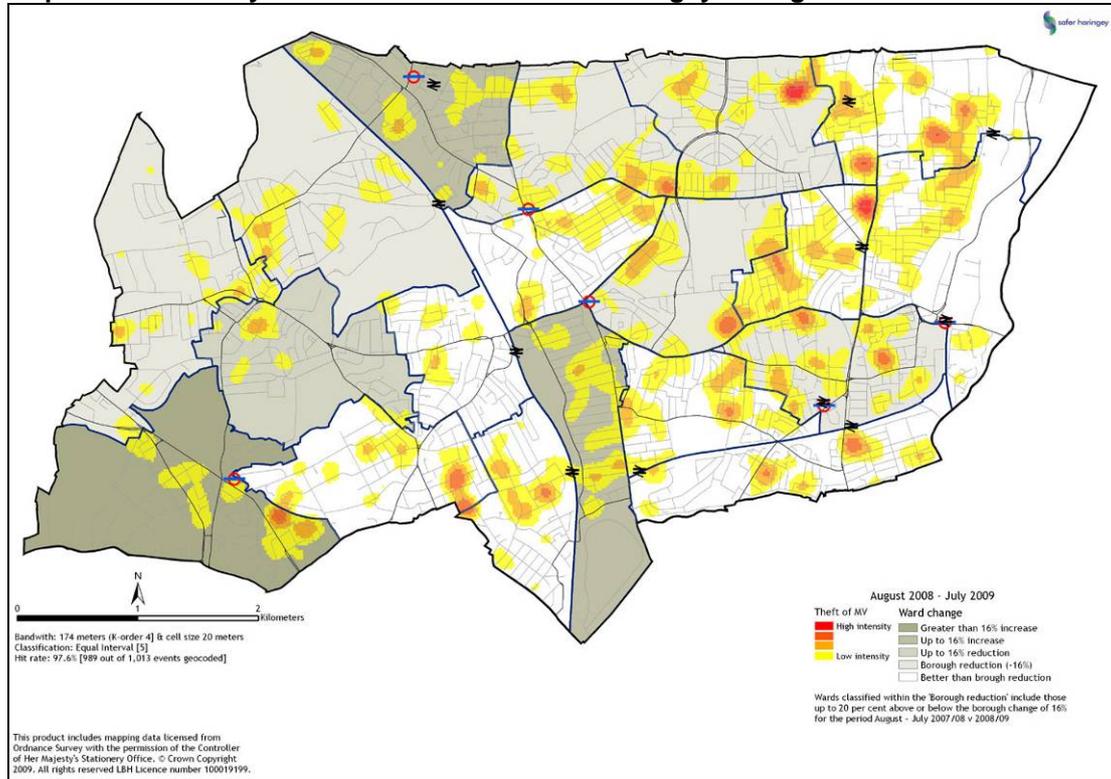
Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	12	10	23	19	36	34	134
Tue	8	7	13	12	44	40	124
Wed	10	9	17	17	45	41	139
Thu	11	14	21	19	41	30	136
Fri	8	12	22	22	41	36	141
Sat	13	7	13	24	29	29	115
Sun	9	7	12	18	40	35	121
Grand Total	71	66	121	131	276	245	910

⁴ Please note that this represents the time that the crimes were committed from – this may skew the times to be earlier as the crime may not be discovered for several hours and could have been committed at any point between the committed from time and the time it was discovered.

c(ii) Location

Map 14 shows that TOMV offences are spread across the borough although there is a bias towards the east. Offences tend to be spread out with few defined hotspots. The wards with the most incidents recorded were Northumberland Park (8.4%), Tottenham Green (6.7%) Bruce Grove (6.4%) and Tottenham Hale (6.4%).

Map 14: The density of TOMV offences across Haringey in Aug 08 – Jul 09

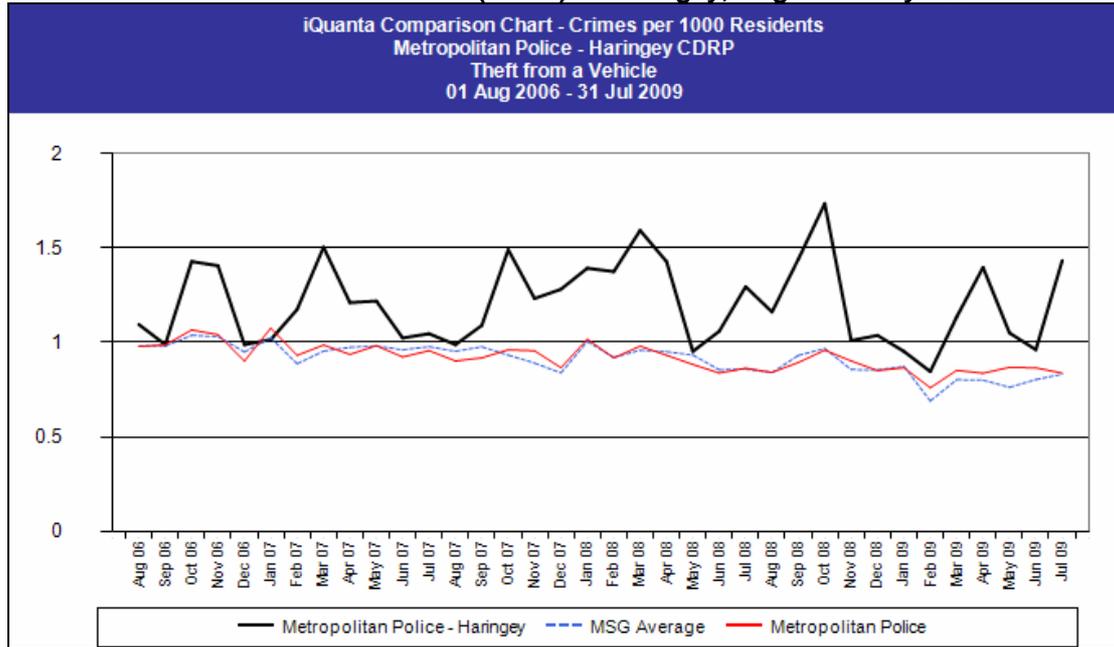


For perception and offender/victim profile please see 'Theft From Motor Vehicle' section (below).

d) Theft from motor vehicle (TFMV)

Chart 15 shows that the rate of Theft From Motor Vehicles (TFMV) in Haringey has remained steady overall over the past three years. Year on year the rate of TFMV has fallen 7% from 15.2 to 14.2 crimes per 1,000 residents.

Chart 15: Theft From Motor Vehicles (TFMV) in Haringey, Aug 2006-July 2009



d(i) Temporal trend⁵

Table 9 shows that TFMV offences tend to be committed in the late evening all through the week. Closer temporal analysis reveals a minor peak over lunchtime and a main peak over 1700-2000. This suggests that vehicles are being broken into when parked after the victim returns home.

**Table 9
Temporal hotspot of theft from motor vehicle offences, Aug 08 - Jun 09**

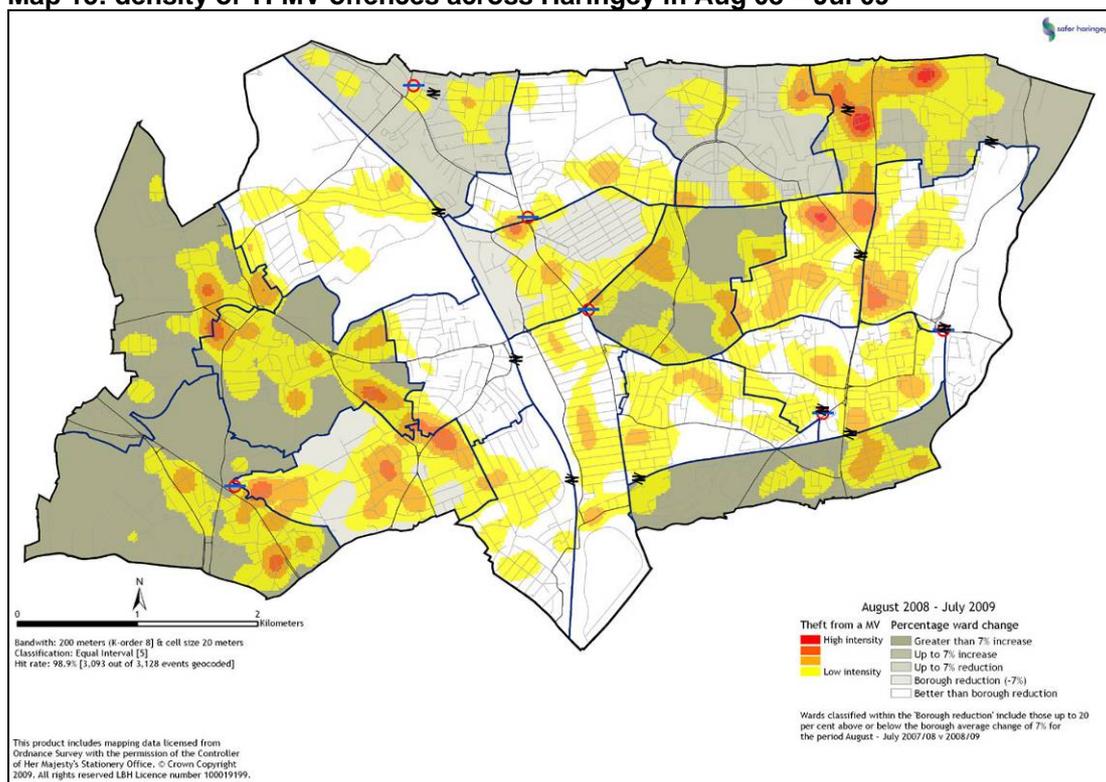
Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	17	32	64	69	125	87	394
Tue	28	28	64	70	130	88	408
Wed	22	27	51	68	132	108	408
Thu	31	25	50	73	119	106	404
Fri	24	34	63	78	143	103	445
Sat	28	19	53	77	126	87	390
Sun	23	12	44	51	95	104	329
Grand Total	173	177	389	486	870	683	2778

d(ii) Location

Map 15 shows that TFMV offences are widely distributed across the borough however the most intense areas are seen in Northumberland Park. There are also significant hotspots in the north of Bruce Grove, over Crouch End Broadway and from there along Park Road to Muswell Hill Broadway, and around Highgate tube. There has been a trend in Summer 2009 for a shift to the west of the borough (shown on the map by the increases in the most westerly wards). The wards with the most incidents recorded were Northumberland Park (9.3%), Crouch End (8.6%) and Muswell Hill (6.9%).

⁵ Please note that this represents the time that the crimes were committed from – this may skew the times to be earlier as the crime may not be discovered for several hours and could have been committed at any point between the committed from time and the time it was discovered.

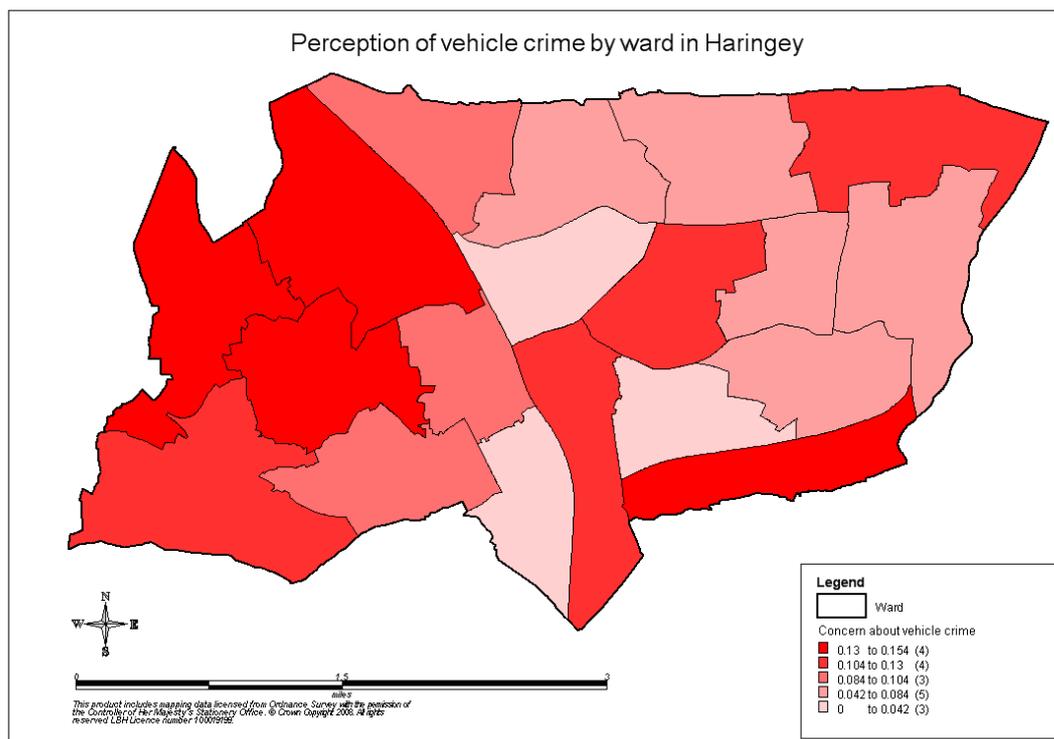
Map 15: density of TFMV offences across Haringey in Aug 08 – Jul 09



d(iii) Perception of vehicle crime

Map 16 shows that concern for vehicle crime tends to be higher in the west than the east, reflecting the increase in western wards. The higher value of vehicles in more affluent areas may be a factor.

Map 16: Perception of vehicle crime in Haringey



Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

d(iv) Victim/Offender profiles for vehicle crime

Victim profiling of TOMV and TFMV is less revealing for this crime as the victim is not generally a factor in the crime. However, certain demographic groups may be more likely to own desirable property.

Accused profiling of TOMV and TFMV reveals that males committed virtually all motor vehicle offences.

TOMV accused tend to be younger than TFMV accused, with most (70.2%) of TOMV accused aged 16-23. The peak age for TFMV accused was older, with almost half (47.1%) aged 35 and older.

Males were nearly three times as likely as females to be victims of TOMV and twice as likely to be victims of TFMV. There was no significant age peak for victims of either offence; with roughly two-thirds aged 23-45.

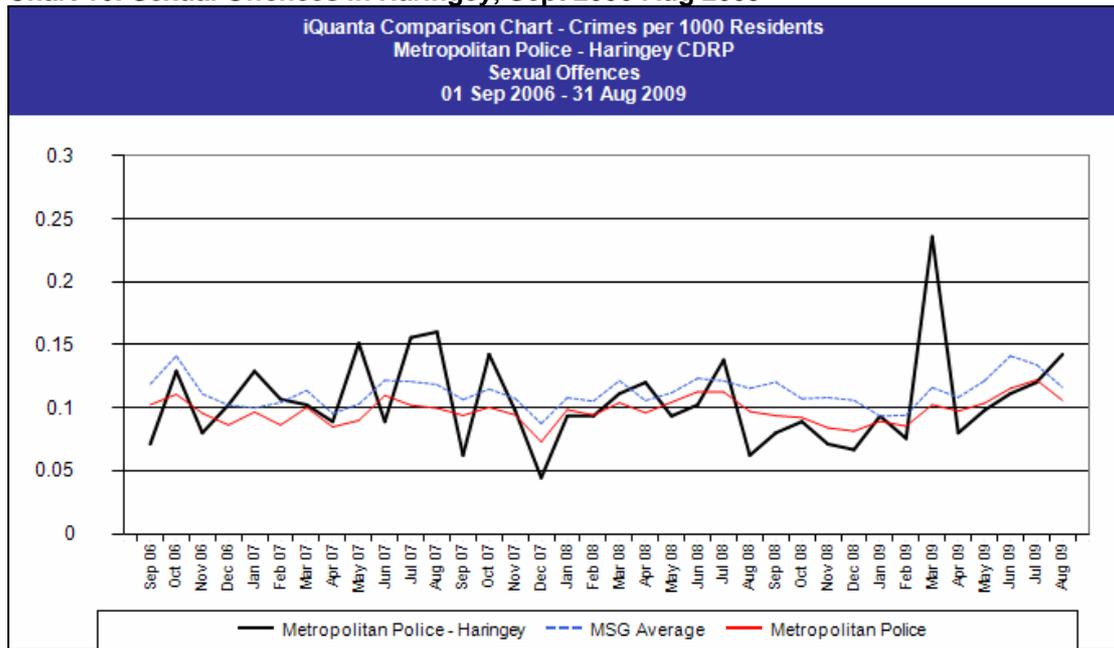
1.4 Sexual offences

Chart 16 shows that the rate of Sexual Offences in Haringey has remained steady over the past three years and is generally slightly lower than in other boroughs. Year on year the rate of Sexual Offences has risen 9% from 1.16 to 1.26 crimes per 1,000 residents. This rise is mainly attributable to an operation to arrest kerb crawlers in March 09 (noticeable as a spike on the graph).

Recorded rape has increased 59%⁶, from 37 to 59 incidents in 2009/10 (April 09-Nov 09) compared with the same period last year

⁶ Territorial Policing scorecard, April – 22nd November 2009

Chart 16: Sexual Offences in Haringey, Sept 2006-Aug 2009



i) Temporal trends

Table 10 shows a trend for sexual offences to be committed at night, particularly at the weekend. This suggests a link to alcohol and/or prostitution.

Table 10
Temporal hotspot of sexual offences, Aug 08 - Jun 09

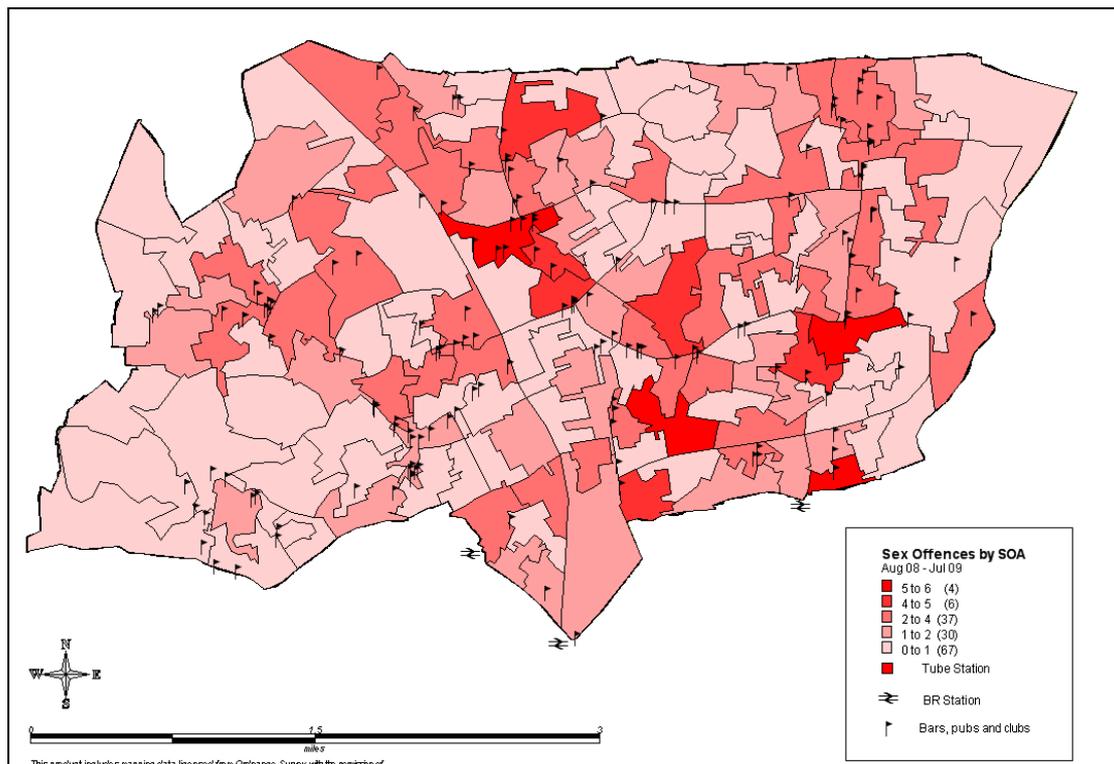
Commit from	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	2	4	6	3	5	6	26
Tue	5	2	8	6	2	6	29
Wed	5	2	5	3	7	10	32
Thu	9		1	5	7	7	29
Fri	4	3	4	6	3	13	33
Sat	9	1	6	4	4	7	31
Sun	9	4	1	1		6	21
Grand Total	43	16	31	28	28	55	201

ii) Locations

This is corroborated by the locations of incidents. Map 17 shows a clear correlation between the location of licensed premises (Wood Green High Road, Tottenham High Road, Crouch End and Muswell Hill) and areas known for prostitution (Philip Road/Lawrence Lane) and the location of sexual offences. The wards with the most incidents recorded were Tottenham Green (13%), St Ann's (9.5%), Noel Park (8%) and Bruce Grove (8%).

There are also hotspots around Philip Road/Lawrence Lane and Seven Sisters where anti kerb-crawling operations have taken place.

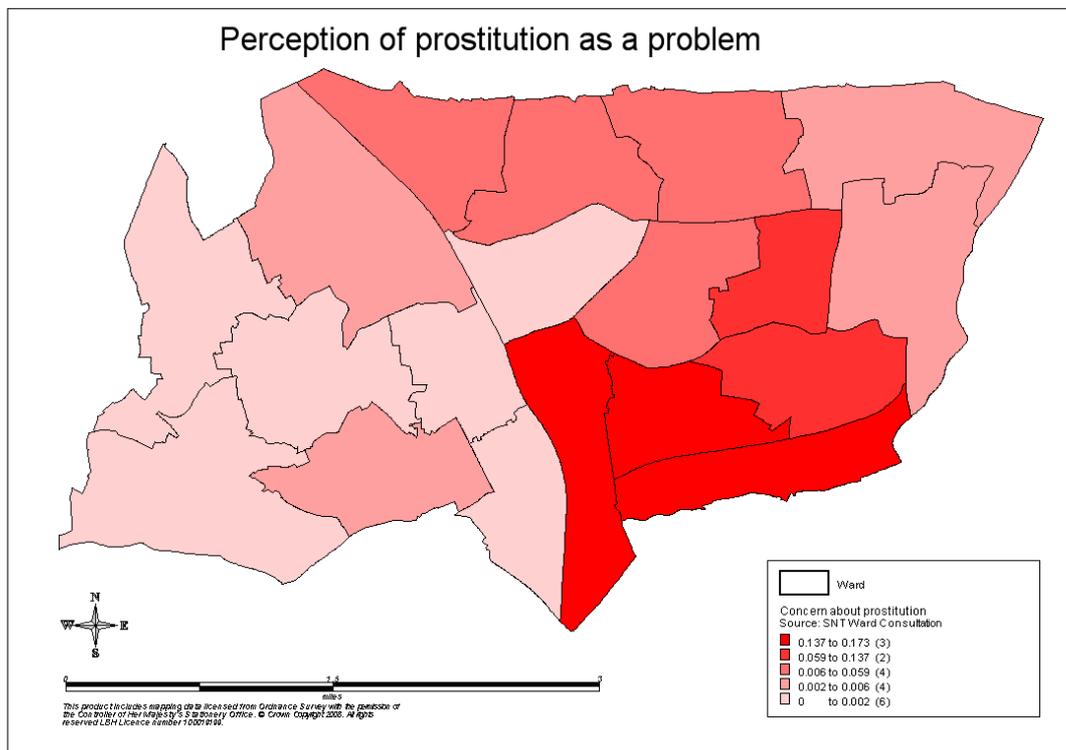
Map 17: Sexual offences in Haringey by Super Output Area, Aug 08 – Jul 09



iii) Perception

Map 18 shows that perception generally matches where prostitution is known to take place – St Ann's, Seven Sisters, Harringay and Bruce Grove wards. A cross-ward problem solving initiative is operating in the south-east of the borough.

Map 18: Perception of prostitution in Haringey



Victim/suspect profile

There is a clear trend for male perpetrators and female victims of sexual offences. 93% of victims were female 98% were male. National research shows that offenders are usually known to victims, with 51% of sexual offences committed by current or former partners. Only 11% were committed by strangers⁷.

Victims tend to be young; the peak age for victims was 14-25, with half of victims in this age bracket. There were two age peaks for offenders; 28% were aged 24-28 (generally rapes and assaults) and 33% were aged 35-46 (generally kerb crawling/soliciting).

1.4 Victims and offender profiles – All offences

The following section looks at victims and those accused of crime.

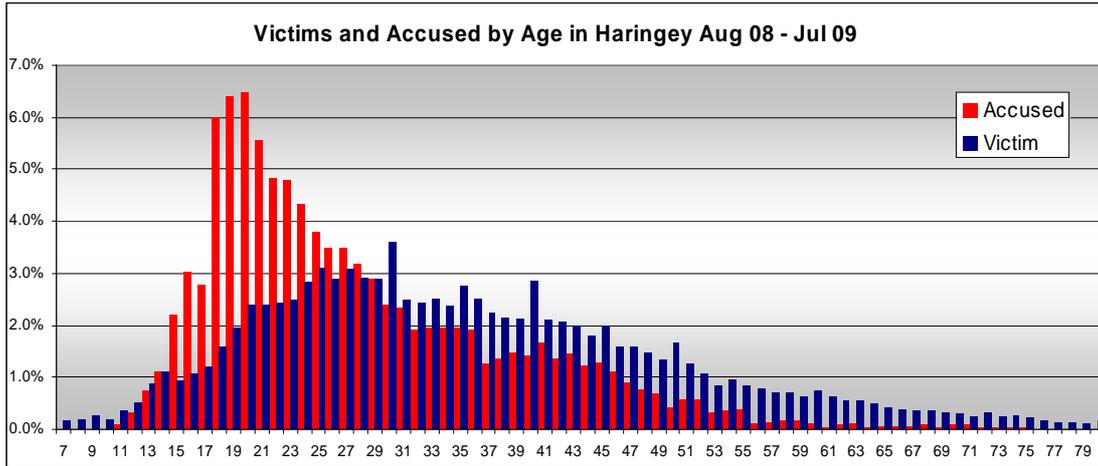
Accused data is used rather than suspect data to give a more accurate representation (suspect data can be affected by the victim's perception). Where possible the findings are compared with borough demographics to identify disproportionality.

i) Age

Chart 17 shows the age profile of victims and offenders (accused) in Haringey over the period Aug 08 – Jul 09. It clearly shows that accused tended to be younger, with three quarters of accused being aged between 16 and 35. There is a jump in offending at age 18 when some youth provision ends.

⁷ British Crime Survey (BCS) Interpersonal Violence Module (IPV) 2005-06

Chart 17: Victims and accused by age in Haringey, Aug 2008-July 2009



The peak age for offending was 18-24, with 38.4% of accused in this age bracket. According to the 2001 Census, only 13.2% of Haringey residents were aged 16-24 (closest age bracket match). 10.3% of accused were aged 17 and younger.

It is worth noting that when drug offences (which are predominantly for possession of cannabis) are filtered out, 18-24 year olds make up 27% of accused. There is a marked increase at 18 when youth provision tends to end. The profile may be exaggerated by the fact that young people are more likely than seasoned criminals to be caught.

Those accused of robbery, burglary, drug offences and most serious violence tend to be younger people, 36% of accused robbers aged 15-16, 38% of accused burglars aged 13-19, 48% of those accused of most serious violence aged 14-22 and 53% of drug accused aged 18-24.

The chart shows the age profile of victims is older than that of offenders, with 55.4% of victims aged between 20 and 40. Only 7% of victims were aged over 60, despite this age group making up 13.4% of the population in Haringey.

Particular crime types that younger people are more at risk of are robbery (35% of victims aged under 18), sexual offences (30% of victims aged under 18) and violence (18% of victims aged under 18). Particular crime types that older people are more at risk of are distraction/artifice burglary (54.5% of victims were aged 60+) and pickpocketing (25.3% of victims were aged 60+).

Up until the age of 40-50, victims tend to be victimised by people roughly the same age as them. 66.4% of 11-16 year old victims were victimised by 11-16 year olds, while 37.5% of 17-20 year old victims were victimised by 17-20 year olds.

ii) Gender

Most offenders (90.0%) were male, with 10.0% female. Males were slightly more likely to be victims (52.0%) with 47.9% female. More than a third of all accused (35.3%) were males aged 18-24, and 8.9% were males aged 17 and under.

The only crimes that had a large proportion of female offenders were pickpocketing (53% of offenders were female), theft from shops (31% female) and other violence (32% female).

Crimes that tended to be committed against women were sexual offences (93% of victims were female), pickpocketing (71% female), snatches (59% female) and common assault (63% female).

Crimes that tended to be committed against men were robbery (76% of victims were male) and serious wounding (78% male). Property crimes (burglary, criminal damage, thefts of vehicles) tended to have male victims.

iii) Ethnicity

The following charts break down victims and suspects by ethnic appearance where known. Unfortunately these ethnic descriptions do not match the categories used in the census so it is difficult to draw definite conclusions. It is also likely that the ethnic makeup of Haringey has shifted since the last census, which was conducted in 2001. Research has shown that certain demographic groups are more likely to be available for stop and searches so could be overrepresented in the figures due to their culture and lifestyle⁸, or due to bias⁹.

However, it is clear that White European people (who made up 66% of the population¹⁰) are underrepresented as victims (48%) and significantly underrepresented as accused (34%). African-Caribbean people (who made up 20% of the population) are overrepresented as victims (27%) and significantly overrepresented as accused (41%).

Chart 18: Victims by ethnic appearance

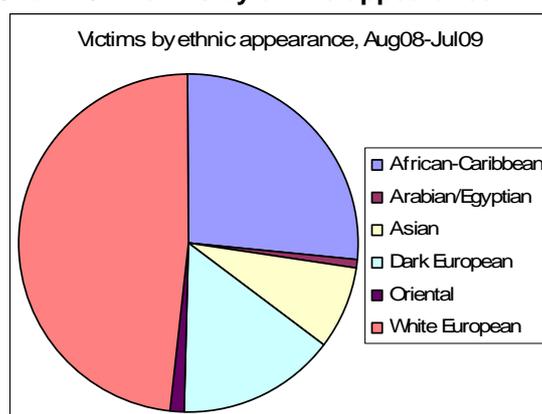
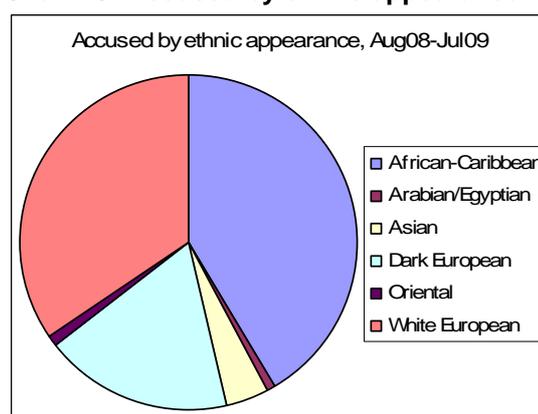


Chart 19: Accused by ethnic appearance



iv) Employment status

More than half (55.8%) of accused who had employment status recorded¹¹ were unemployed while a far lesser proportion (17.1%) of victims were unemployed. 15.5% of accused and 14.8% of victims were schoolchildren or students. According to the Labour Market Summary, Haringey has an unemployment rate of 6.4%¹² and according to the 2001 Census, 5.4% were students, so both groups are overrepresented as victims and offenders. 73% of reoffenders are unemployed

⁸ Bowling and Phillips, Kings College London University of Law, 2007

⁹ <http://www.civitas.org.uk/pdf/cs06.pdf>

¹⁰ Source: <http://www.haringey.gov.uk/theme/table-all-ethnic-groups> - based on 2001 Census data

¹¹ Over half of employment fields were left blank

¹² Measured by claimant count

v) Reoffending¹³

Overall, 15% of accused were being charged for the third (or more) time. Crimes that were more likely to be committed by repeat offenders tended to be acquisitive crimes or more serious violence:

- residential burglary (45% of accused were charged for the 3rd or more time),
- drug trafficking (38%),
- knife crime (35%),
- theft from motor vehicle (33%),
- serious wounding (32%),
- robbery (32%),
- offensive weapon (26%)
- handling stolen goods (28%).

¹³ Typically, reoffending is measured as an offence committed within a year of a sentence ending – we are using a different measurement based on accused data

Priority 2: Address anti-social behaviour

2.1 Disorder

The following analysis is based on all calls requiring police action on incidents relating to disorder through the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. The calls can come from the public, either via '999' ('emergency' calls) or by directly contacting the police station ('ordinary' calls), from police officers on the street or from the London Ambulance or Fire Services ('radio' calls). Calls can also come from Intruder Alarm Company monitoring stations ('alarm' calls).

This section will look at substance misuse and abandoned vehicle calls as well as the 14 CAD codes that comprise 'disorder'.

This section will also cover the Anti-Social Behaviour Action Team (ASBAT) which responds to calls from the public and works with other Council teams to tackle anti-social behaviour. In addition, its proactive work coordinating activity with the Police, Primary Care Trust, Mental Health Trust, Crown Prosecution Service, Victim Support, London Fire Brigade and other partnership agencies is impacting on anti-social behaviour in Haringey.

Table 11 shows that, there were 18,022 CAD disorder calls from August 2008 to July 09, up 2% on the previous year (17,630). *Rowdy and/or inconsiderate behaviour* is the most common type accounting for well over a third (38%) of all calls, consistent with the previous year. The only types to show significant increases were *Domestic incidents* (up 13%) and *Substance misuse* (up 14%).

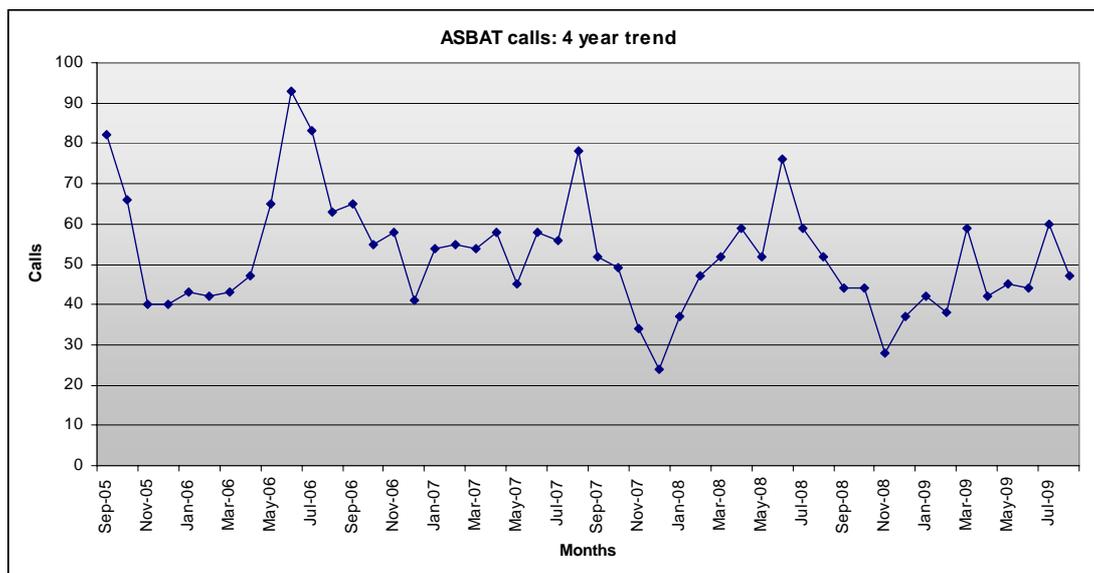
Table 11: 999 disorder calls by category, August 2007 – July 2009

Code	Call description	August - July		Change		% of		Total
		2008/09	2007/08	No.	%	2008/09	2007/08	
26	ROWDY / INCONSIDERATE BEHAVIOUR	6,849	6,815	34	0.5%	38.0%	38.7%	13,664
35	ABANDONED PHONE CALLS	3,454	3,527	-73	-2.1%	19.2%	20.0%	6,981
29	DOMESTIC INCIDENT	3,329	2,940	389	13.2%	18.5%	16.7%	6,269
11	SUBSTANCE MISUSE	905	795	110	13.8%	5.0%	4.5%	1,700
30	CIVIL DISPUTE	879	810	69	8.5%	4.9%	4.6%	1,689
28	ROWDY / NUISANCE NEIGHBOURS	857	775	82	10.6%	4.8%	4.4%	1,632
34	STREET DRINKING	397	381	16	4.2%	2.2%	2.2%	778
36	NOISE	323	273	50	18.3%	1.8%	1.5%	596
23	ABANDONED VEHICLE	304	420	-116	-27.6%	1.7%	2.4%	724
38	BEGGING / VAGRANCY	188	191	-3	-1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	379
39	FIREWORKS	138	209	-71	-34.0%	0.8%	1.2%	347
27	LICENSING	133	158	-25	-15.8%	0.7%	0.9%	291
31	HATE INCIDENT	118	124	-6	-4.8%	0.7%	0.7%	242
32	TRESPASS	83	122	-39	-32.0%	0.5%	0.7%	205
37	PROSTITUTION RELATED ACTIVITY	62	88	-26	-29.5%	0.3%	0.5%	150
33	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE	3	2	1	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
	Total	18,022	17,630	392	2.2%	100.0%	100.0%	35,652

Despite some significant percentage reductions recorded for both *trespass* and *prostitution related activity* (32% and 30% respectively) the numbers involved are relatively small however *abandoned vehicles* did fall considerably recording 116 fewer calls to the police. Firework calls tend to peak during bonfire night in November; the 34% reduction seen in these types of calls suggests actions taken during this period were successful.

In Sept 08– Aug 09 there were 530 reports to the Anti-Social Behaviour Team (ASBAT). This is 11% lower than in the previous year, and 12% lower than for Sept 06 – Aug 07. Chart 20 shows the steady falling trend for overall numbers of calls received by ASBAT over the last five years.

Chart 20: 5 year trend for calls to the ASBAT



Calls to ASBAT tend to be about residential anti-social behaviour (ASB). Of these, the largest category was Verbal abuse/harassment & intimidation, which represented over half (278 calls) of calls and more than 4 times more common than Noise (64), the next highest rank incident type. Misuse of public space / loitering and Vandalism / damage of property both comprised approximately 10% of calls. Collectively these four ASB incident types account for 85% of calls received by the ASBAT during this period.

The highest ranked Sub Type category was Noisy Neighbours accounting for 11% (56) of all calls, followed by Nuisance Behaviour and Verbal Abuse with 49 and 37 calls respectively.

i) Temporal trend

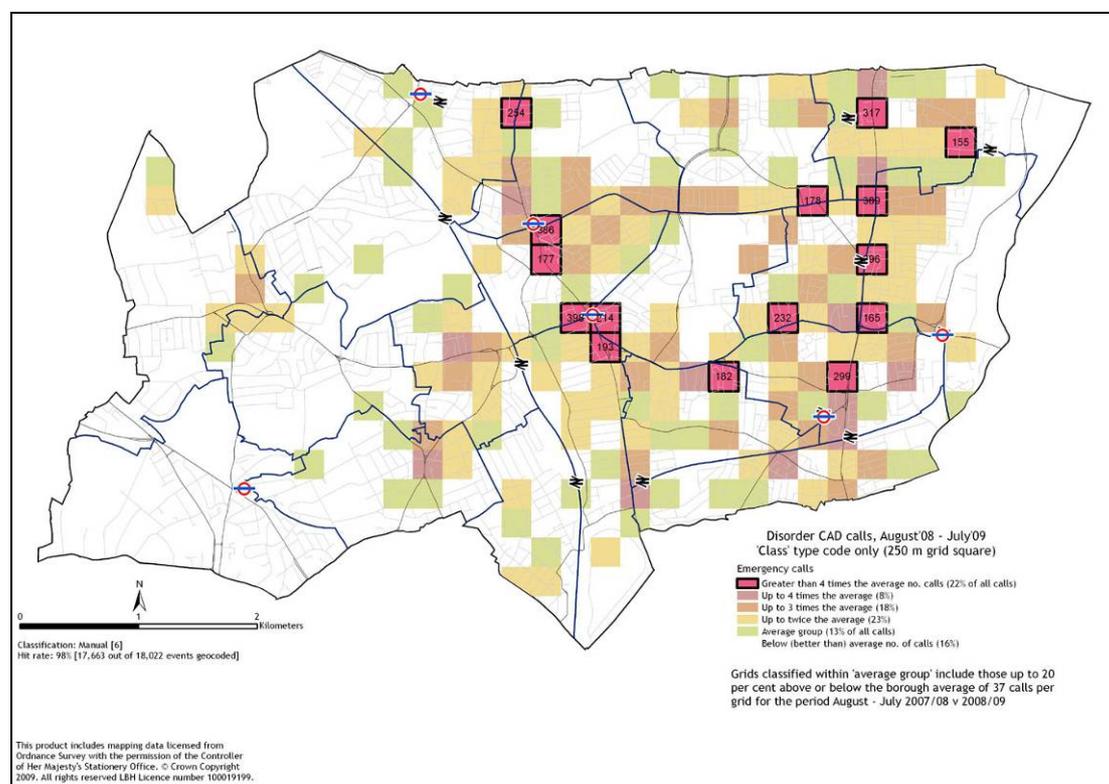
The bulk of CAD calls are received between 3pm – 11pm with the peak time being 6pm – 7pm. Peak days are more disparate, varying according to area; i.e. the weekend (Friday, Saturday & Sunday) is the peak time in Hollywood Green, Thursday, Friday & Saturday in Turnpike Lane and midweek (Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday) on Lordship Lane.

ii) Location

CAD

Map 19 shows the marked east-west divide highlighted in the ward statistics with similar hotspot grids highlighted as those for previous reporting periods.

Map 19: Disorder CAD calls by 250m² grids, Aug 08 – Jul 09



Disorder is concentrated around the Wood Green/Turnpike Lane corridor and up the east of the borough around Tottenham High Road. The red grid squares in map X shows areas with more than four times the average number of calls for this period (149 calls or more) and are located at Turnpike Lane bus/tube station, Wood Green underground/Hollywood Green and West Green Road N15/Portland Road junction and the major junctions on High Road N17. These locations have concentrations of commercial/ licensed premises and/or high density residential housing. Transport hubs remain a core theme with Bruce Grove, White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park stations on or near hotspots.

Eastern wards generate far more CAD disorder calls than the west; eastern wards are also showing increases in disorder. The top three wards were Noel Park (1682 calls), Northumberland Park (1629) and Tottenham Hale (1386). Collectively these three wards make-up over one-quarter (26%) of the borough's calls. The wards which showed the largest increases were Northumberland Park (up 21% or 287 calls), West Green (15% or 114) and Tottenham Green (10% or 125).

The biggest falls were in Bounds Green (down 19% or 215 calls), Stroud Green (156% or 73) and Hornsey (12% or 96).

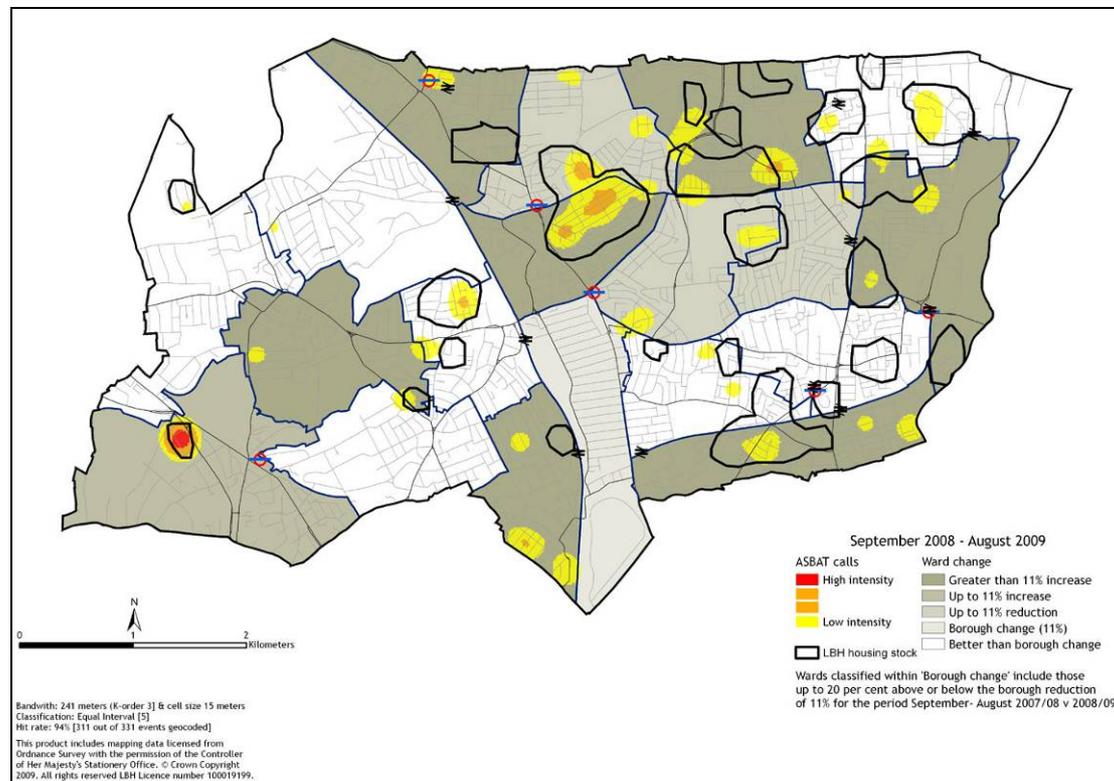
The Wood Green/Turnpike Lane and Lordship Lane hotspots had higher than average levels of 'Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour' (50% compared to 38% for the

borough as a whole). Civil disputes (6%) and street drinking (3%) are also over-represented. Significantly 'licensing' related calls (2%) represent almost twice the borough proportion reflecting the concentration of licensed premises in these hotspot areas. High levels of rowdy behaviour are associated with a thriving night-time economy in these areas.

ASBAT

Sixty three percent of calls relate to incidents occurring at either the victim's home (35%) or the suspect's home (28%) – incident locations tend not to be recorded for other incidents so cannot be mapped. The most common incident type to occur at the victim's home was verbal abuse/harassment and intimidation behaviour (67%). Noisy neighbours (35%) and verbal abuse/harassment/intimidation (33%) were the most common incident types reported at perpetrators homes.

Map 20: Anti-social behaviour incidents at suspects and victims home addresses, Jul 07 – Jun 08



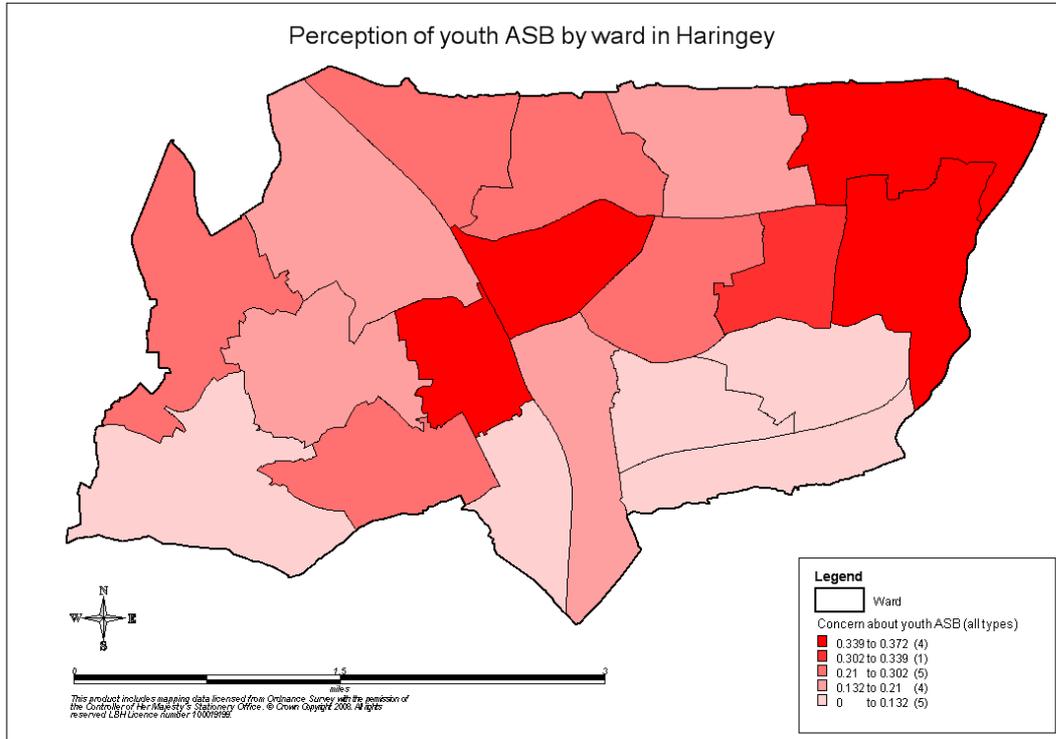
Hotspot locations have not changed significantly compared to previous periods however the intensity level and extent of dispersion appears to have lessened. Strong correlation continues to be seen between most hotspots and LBH housing stock with 41% of all calls this period emanating from within these areas.

The Noel Park hotspot remains but is less concentrated. Previous hotspots in Northumberland Park, Woodside, West Green, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green, Harringay and Hornsey have dissipated considerably. Map X shows ward increases as darker wards and ward reductions as lighter wards. The only hotspot that has remained unchanged is in Highgate just off North Hill centred on council property on Gaskell Road, Kenwood Road, Storey Road and Yeatman Road

iii) Perception

Map 21 shows concern for youth anti-social behaviour is focused around the centre and north east of the borough, with Hornsey, Noel Park, Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale showing the most concern.

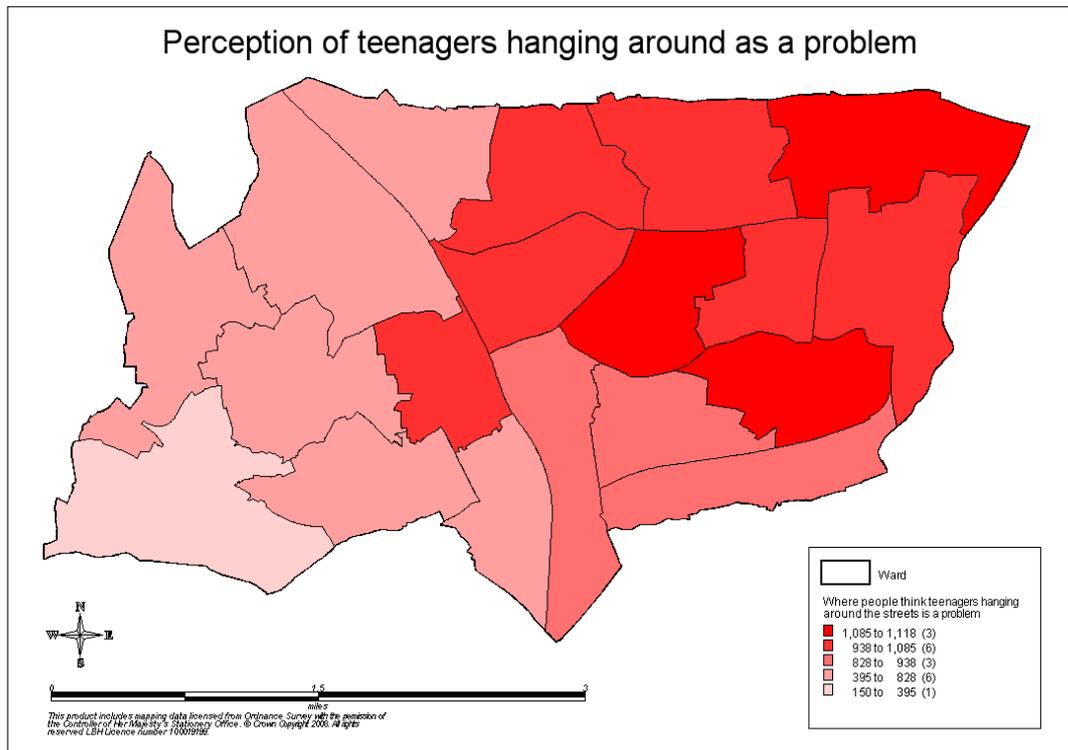
Map 21: Perception of Youth anti-social behaviour in Haringey



Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

Map 22 shows concern about youths loitering is worse in the east, with Northumberland Park again a peak ward along with West Green and Tottenham Green.

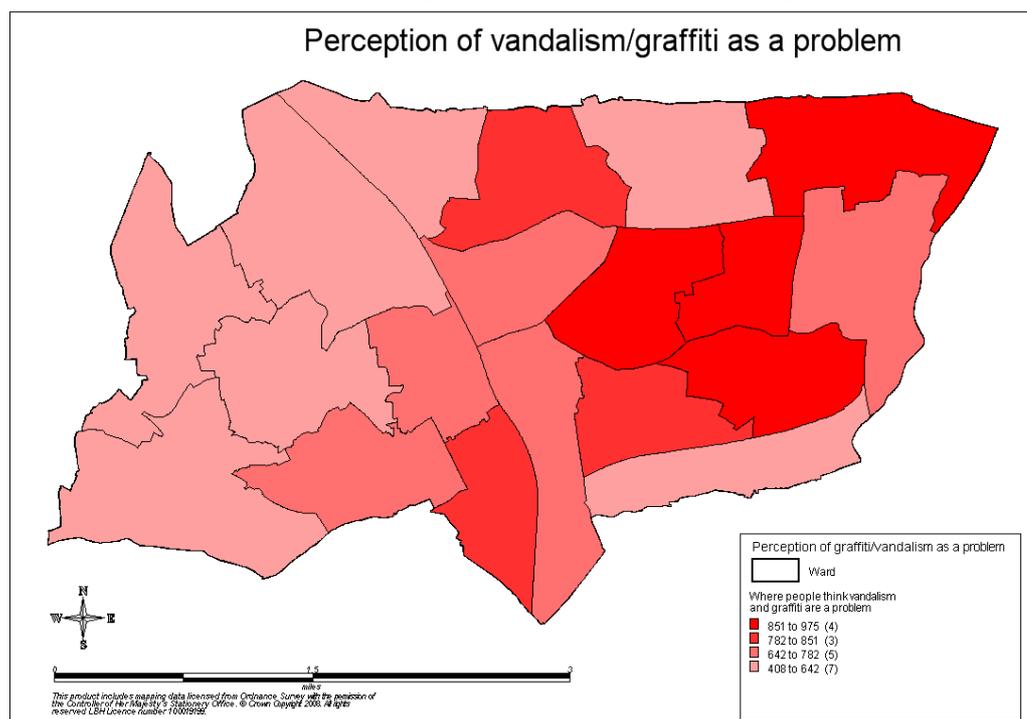
Map 22: Perception of teenagers hanging around as a problem in Haringey



Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

Map 23 shows concern about vandalism and graffiti is worse in the east than the west. The wards with the highest levels of concern are West Green, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green and Northumberland Park.

Map 23: Perception of vandalism/graffiti as a problem in Haringey



Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

iv) Victim and perpetrator profile

Where the age of ASBAT suspects is known, the peak suspect age is 41 and the most common age range is 34 - 41 (25%). Those under 25 year olds accounted for less than 20% with 10-17 year olds accounting for less than 3%.

Over a third of all victim age details are incomplete¹⁴; of the remainder peak ages are shown for 35 year olds and 43 year olds. As with the previous year, the most common age range is 42-49 (23% of all victims) followed by 34-41 year olds (22%).

2.2 Street Drinking

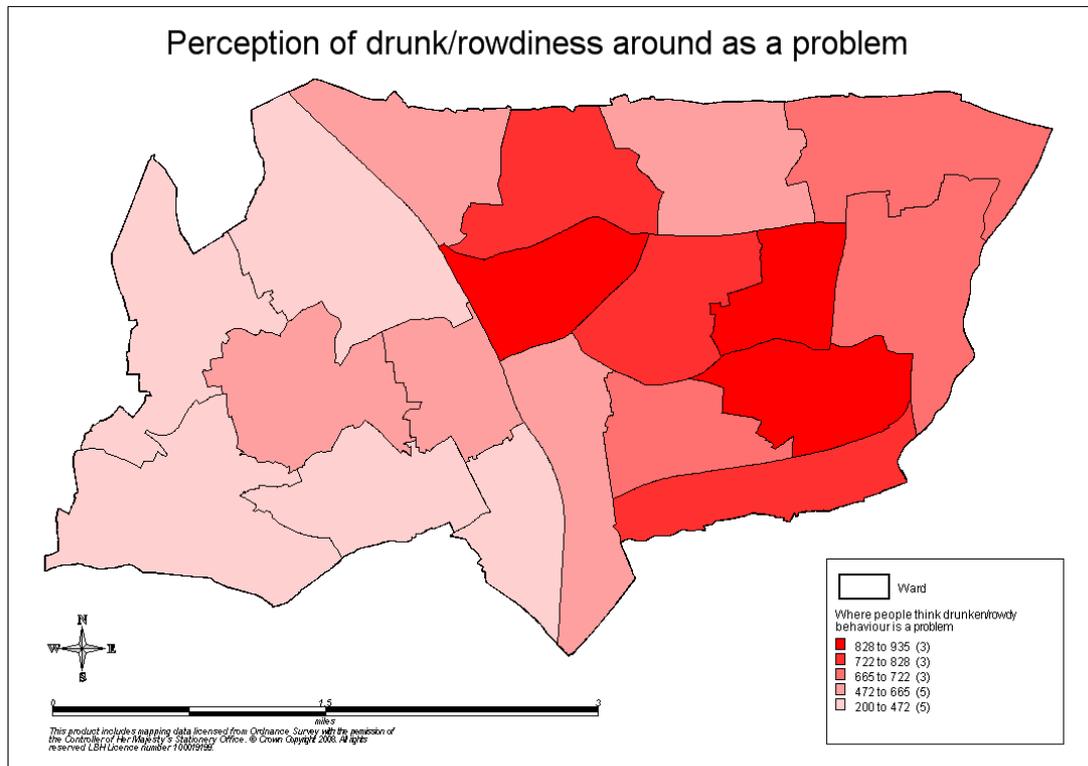
The Hollywood Green area had the highest proportion of 'street drinking' calls. These incidents all pertain specifically to The Broadway, Buller Road, Gladstone Road, and Redvers Road. The bus stand outside Hollywood Green features frequently, as does the number 29 bus route. The peak times were on weekends from 9pm – 2am, particularly the 9pm – 11pm period.

Collectively Hollywood Green (563), Turnpike Lane (805) and Lordship Lane (567) hotspots had the highest number of calls accounting for 11% of all calls during this period. 'Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour' are significantly over represented (50%) compared to 38% for the borough as a whole. This is to be expected because of the many sub-categories within this group. Alternatively, 'domestic incidents' account for 9%, below the borough level by 4%.

¹⁴ The victims' age is calculated from their DOB details provided by the victim on reporting. An incomplete entry can be defined as one of the following; a blank entry (no DOB details recorded), DOB recorded as 'Unknown' or incorrect DOB details shown.

Map 24 shows that perception of drunk/rowdiness is worse in the east than the west. Wards with the worst perception – Noel Park, Bruce Grove and Tottenham Green – tend to have large numbers of licensed premises or street drinking issues.

Map 24: Perception of drunk/rowdiness as a problem



Source: Place Survey 2008

2.3 Arson

This section will focus on secondary arson.

The fire service divides fires that have been started deliberately into two categories: primary fires (i.e. property fires) and secondary fires (generally outdoor fires not considered to have intrinsic value, such as derelict buildings, refuse and derelict vehicles).¹⁵ The fire service also categorise deliberate fires as either 'malicious', 'deliberate' or 'doubtful (suspected malicious)'.

The police however, follow the definition set down in the Criminal Damage Act 1971. This means that unlike the fire service who only have to suspect deliberate ignition, in order for the police to record an offence as arson, they have to prove that persons behaved 'recklessly' or 'intended to damage property'.

London Fire Brigade (LFB) recorded 88 secondary arson incidents in Haringey between July 2008 and June 2009, a significant 60% drop (134 fewer incidents) on the previous year. The significance of this reduction is further corroborated by the

¹⁵ Issues have been raised over whether the value of a vehicle before a fire can be accurately attributed after the fire.

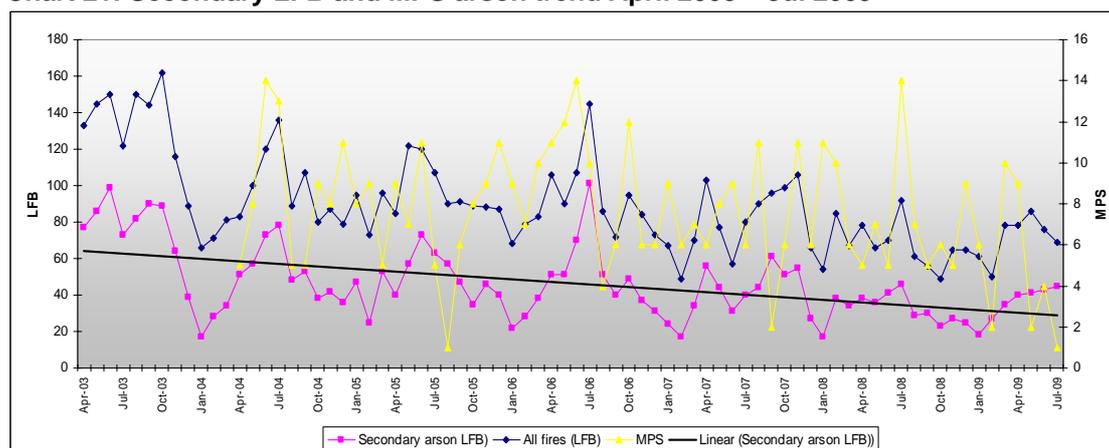
fact that secondary arson as a proportion of all fires has reduced by more than half from 23% to 11%. Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) recorded arson fell by 8% during the same period.

In total there were 817 fires (both primary and secondary) in the borough during Jul 08 to Jun 09; a 15% drop compared to Jul 07 – Jun 08. There were 433 primary fires and 384 secondary fires, a decrease on the previous year of 9% and 20% respectively.

Chart 21 shows the trend for secondary LFB and MPS arson since April 2003. Overall LFB arson has seen a declining trend reducing significantly by almost three quarters (73%) since 2003/04. This reduction has not been replicated in the MPS data where the trend has remained comparatively stable since 2004/05 (down 8%) however with the exception of 2006/07, both data sets recorded year on year reductions for the periods shown.

Both sets of data generally show peaks in activity in June/July followed by a peak in October/November. The June/July period coincides with the onset of warmer, drier weather and longer days creating more opportunities for arson whereas the October/November period is linked to Halloween/Bonfire night celebrations which traditionally result in increased levels of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Chart 21: Secondary LFB and MPS arson trend April 2003 – Jul 2009



i) Temporal trend

Table 12 shows that secondary fire arsons tend to occur on weekdays specifically Mondays and Thursdays which account for 43% of the total. Despite the reduction in the number of secondary fire arsons this period the percentage that occurred on these days rose from 33% to 43%. The majority of secondary fire arsons occur during the day between 6am and 6pm; peak times being 10am – noon and 5pm – 7pm. Outside this identified period early in the morning 2am – 3am is prevalent.

Table 12: Secondary arson temporal hotspot

Time of day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
1am to 2am		2		1		1		4
2am to 3am	1	2	2	2			1	8
3am to 4am		1		1			1	3
4am to 5am		1	1				1	3
5am to 6am			1	1				2
6am to 7am	1			1			3	5

7am to 8am						2		2
8am to 9am	1			1			1	3
9am to 10am	2				1			3
10am to 11am	1	3		1	1			6
11am to noon		2		4	1		1	8
Noon to 1pm			2	1	1			4
1pm to 2pm				1			1	2
2pm to 3pm				1				1
3pm to 4pm				1		1		2
4pm to 5pm					1			1
5pm to 6pm	5		3	1			3	12
6pm to 7pm	3				2		1	6
7pm to 8pm	1						1	2
8pm to 9pm		1	1	1			1	4
9pm to 10pm	1			1				2
10pm to 11pm				2		1		3
11pm to midnight	1				1			2
Total	17	12	10	21	8	5	15	88
Total (%)	19%	14%	11%	24%	9%	6%	17%	3.8

ii) Victims and accused (MPS data)

An offender was detected in approximately 9% of the arson crimes (192 records for the period April 07 – August 09). The sample of those accused of arson during this period is so small as to render analysis of little benefit; however the data shows those aged 10 - 17 appear more than twice as likely to be apprehended as the average for all age groups shown. This could imply that young offenders are more prevalent or alternatively show that younger people are less adept at evading capture (see table 13).

Table 13: Arson Accused profile

Arson classification	10-17	18-25	26-33	34-41	42-49	50-57	58-65	Total
Arson to a Dwelling-Endanger Life	4	1		1	4		1	11
Arson-Dwelling-No Danger to Life			1					1
Arson-Motor/Vehicle-No Danger to Life		1						1
Arson-Other Building-No Danger Life	3		1					4
Arson-Other Property-Endanger Life	1							1
Arson-Other Prop-No Danger to Life		2				1		3
Total	8	4	2	1	4	1	1	21
Total (%)	38%	19%	10%	5%	19%	5%	5%	

Table 14 also suggests there is relatively less detection of arsonists who set who target motor vehicles than there is for offenders who target properties where people live. Offenders are overwhelmingly male (18 out of 21) and African-Caribbean and White European males are significantly over represented.

Table 14: Arson Victim profile

Arson classification	18-25	26-33	34-41	42-49	50-57	58-65	Over 65	Total
Arson to a Dwelling-Endanger Life	2	1	1	1	1		2	8
Arson-Dwelling-No Danger to Life		1	2			1	2	6
Arson-Motor/Vehicle-No Danger to	2	1	1	2	1			7

Life								
Arson-Other Building-Endanger Life		1			1	1		3
Arson-Other Building-No Danger Life		1	1			1		3
Arson-Other Prop-No Danger to Life		1	2		1			4
Total	4	6	7	3	4	3	4	31
Total (%)	13%	19%	23%	10%	13%	10%	13%	

Victims described as White European (39%) and Dark European (23%) were the most victimised accounting for nearly two thirds (62%) of victims. The next most vulnerable group were those described as African Caribbean (19%) and Asian (12%). Those aged 26 - 41 tend to be slightly more affected (42%) however all age groups appear equally victimised. There is a 60:40 gender ratio towards males with those aged either 18 – 25 or 34 – 41 particularly vulnerable.

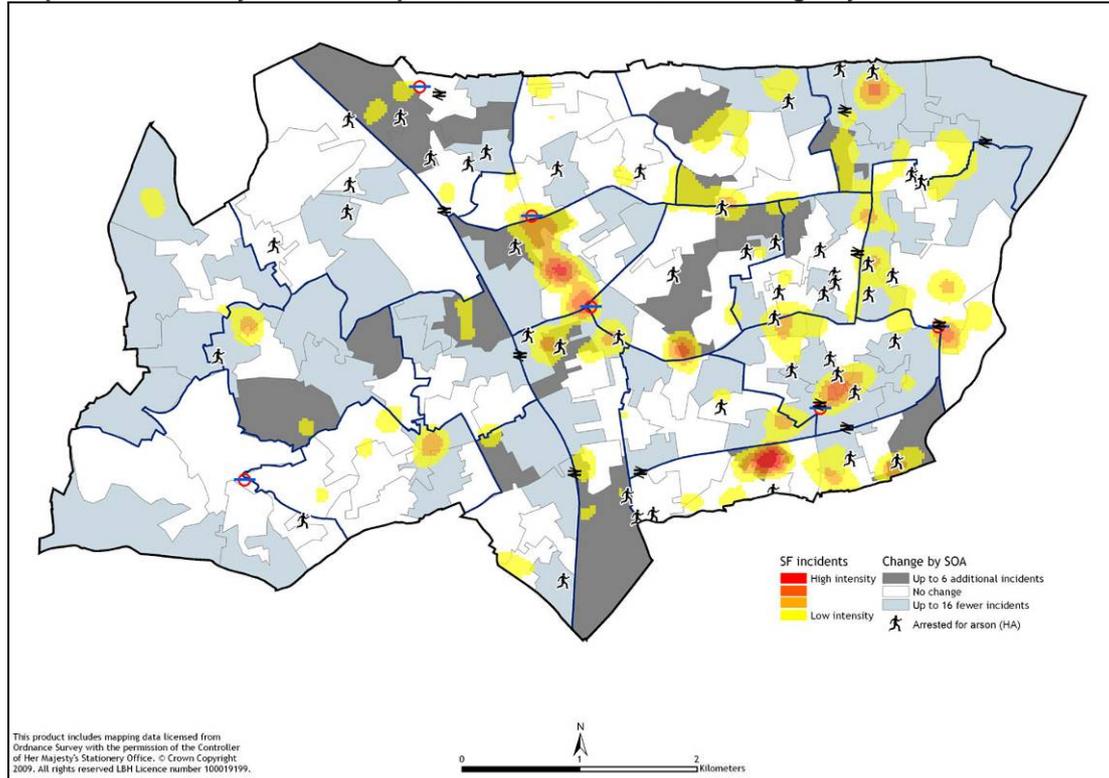
iii) Location

Map 25 shows locations for secondary arson and the change in the number of incidents for the period July 2008 to June 2009. Of the 88 fires of this type only 22 were located in the west of the borough. Refuse/rubbish tip and small refuse (e.g. wheelie bins) fires were the only types of property to record increases during this period. The 'running men' represent the home addresses of those arrested for arson during this period.

On the whole incidents are dispersed throughout the east, largely sited in high density commercial/residential areas; the primary hotspot is concentrated on Wood Green High Road (N22).

Outside of the High Road N22 hotspot some clustering of incidents can be seen on council estates i.e. Bennett's Close in Northumberland Park and Albert Road estate in Seven Sisters. Property burnt here is predominantly refuse containers (e.g. skips, litter bins and wheelie bins) happening at similar times to the borough profile (i.e. 5am - 7am and 10am – 11am) however excluding the 5pm – 7pm period.

Map 25: Secondary arson hotspots, Jul 08 – Jun 09, and change by SOA



The top three wards for secondary fire arsons were Noel Park/Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Green; significantly over represented accounting for almost half (46%) of all fires of this type during this period. Interestingly these wards had the highest reductions implying resources are being targeted in the right areas. Over the last 12-month period the top three wards, reporting more than double the borough average (14), were Tottenham Green (34 incidents), Tottenham Hale (30) and Northumberland Park (30).

iv) Malicious calls

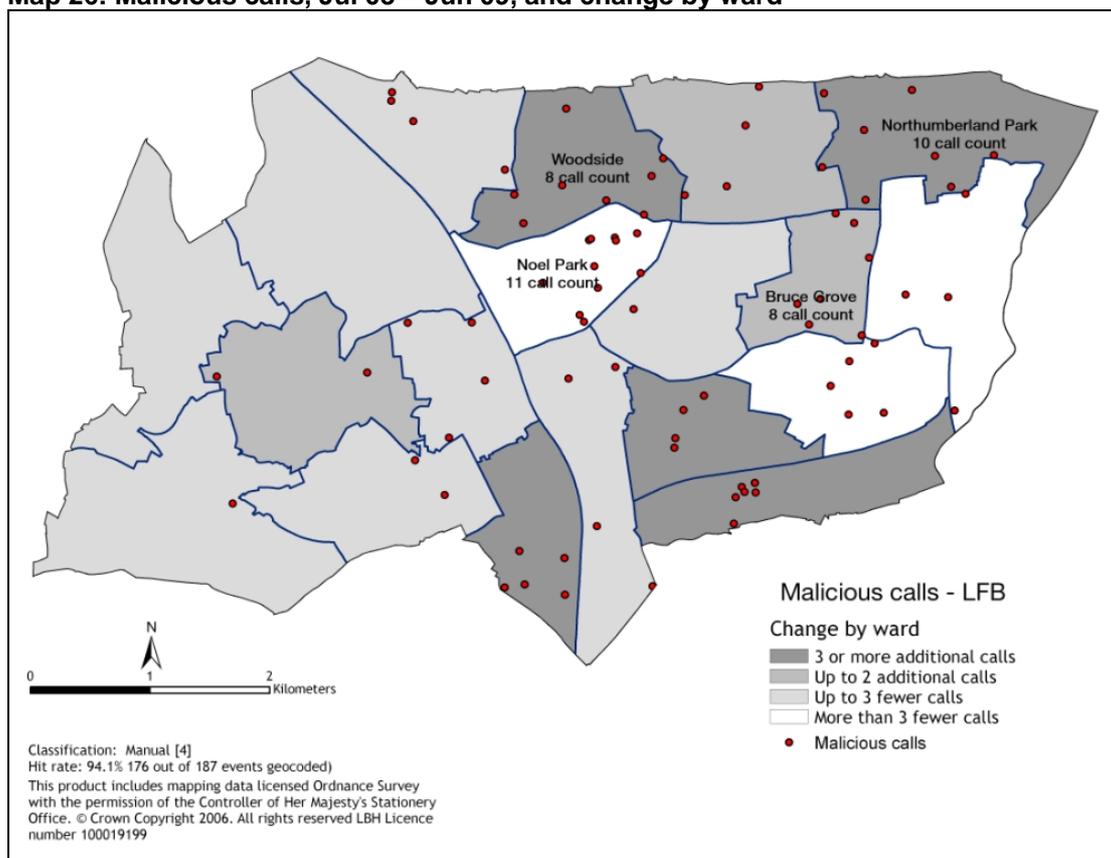
Malicious calls or 'malicious false alarms' refer to calls to the LFB which falsely describe a potentially life-threatening situation.

Malicious calls have remained stable; recording 89 call from July 08 – June 09 compared to 90 for the previous 12 month period. The top four wards for calls this period were:

- Noel Park (11)
- Northumberland Park (10)
- Bruce Grove
- Woodside (both 8)

These four wards recorded significantly more calls than the borough average (5) although no real clustering of call locations is evident (see chart x). Collectively they account for 43% of calls and are significantly over represented. Looking at the cumulative ward totals since July 2007, Noel Park (27), Tottenham Green (19) and Northumberland Park (16) were the top three wards for malicious calls, contributing significantly more reports than the borough average (9) for this 24-month period.

Map 26: Malicious calls, Jul 08 – Jun 09, and change by ward



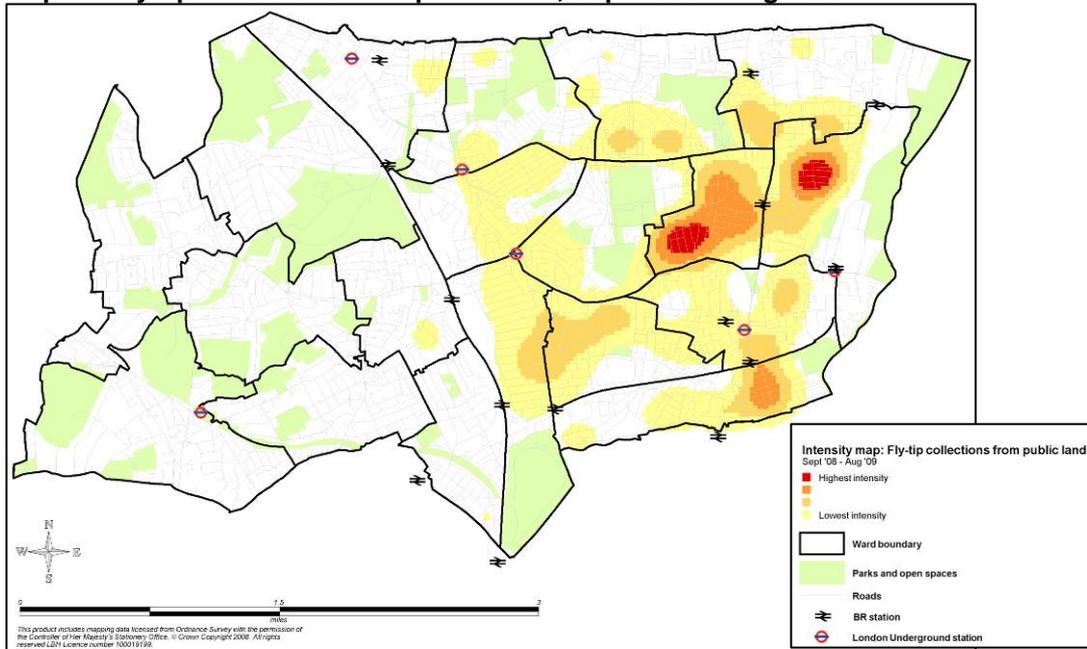
Map 26 shows the change in the number of calls aggregated by ward for July 08 – June 09 compared to the previous period. This map also overlays call location points in addition to identifying the four wards with the highest number of calls this period.

2.4 Environmental issues

2.4.1 Abandoned waste: fly-tipping on public land

18,840 fly-tip collections were recorded from the beginning of Sept 08 until the end of Aug 09, an increase of 1,993 collections compared with the period analysed for the previous strategic assessment (Aug 07 – Jul 08). Map 27 shows that the greatest concentrations of collections are in the east of the borough in two wards, Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale, similar to previous periods.

Map 27: Fly-tip collections from public land, Sept 2008 – Aug 2009



Top Streets

The top streets for flytipping collections made in response to a complaint are mainly in the N17 and N15 postcodes in the east of the borough.

Table 15: Flytipping Collections by area

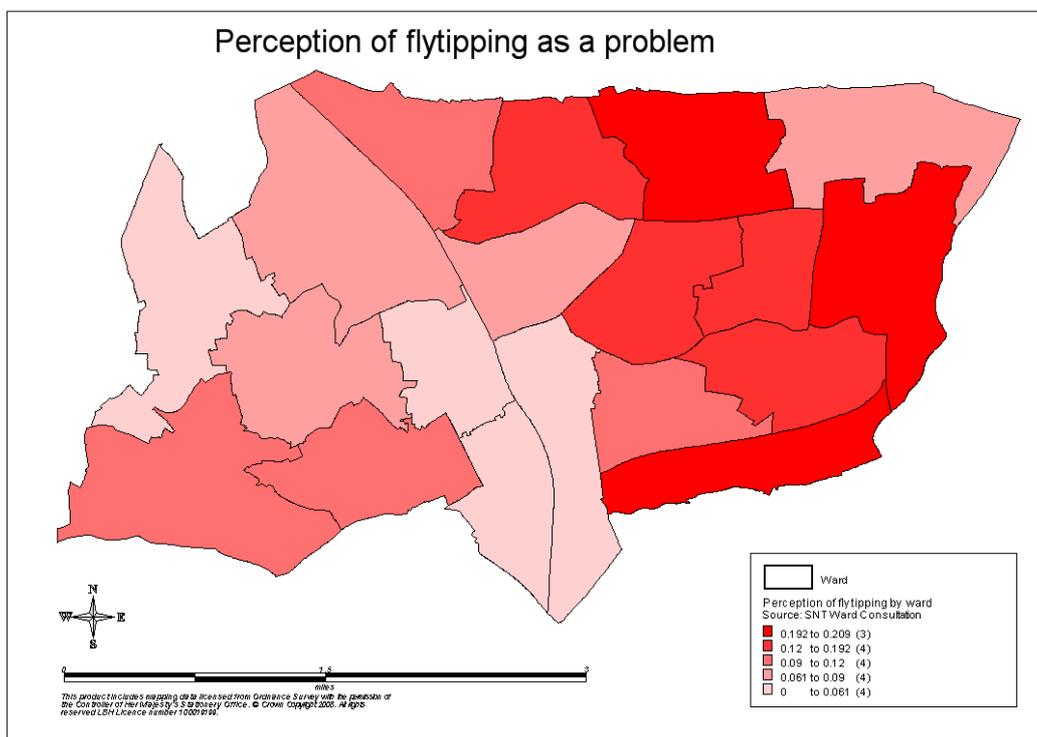
Street	Jul-Jun 07-08	Sept-Aug 08-09	Change %
Carbuncle Passage N17	97	197	103%
Dongola Road N17	135	162	20%
Mount Pleasant Road N17	108	135	25%
Eade Road N4	103	123	19%
Gladesmore Road N15	96	120	25%
Devonshire Hill Lane N17	n/a	118	
Ruskin Road N17	n/a	110	
Risley Avenue N17	73	109	49%
Sperling Road N17	n/a	109	
Linley Road N17	62	108	74%
Gloucester Road N17	94	106	13%
Craven Park Road N15	87	103	18%
Langham Road N15	127	102	-20%
Lealand Road N15	84	101	20%
Morrison Avenue N17	n/a	100	
Abbotsford Avenue N15	n/a	99	
Pembury Road N17	112	99	-12%
Poynton Road N17	n/a	99	
Woodside Gardens N17	n/a	99	
Antill Road N15	77	98	27%
Park View Road N17	n/a	97	
Grange Road N17	n/a	95	
Sydney Road N8	n/a	94	
Broadwater Road N17	n/a	91	
Chester Road N17	n/a	91	
Hillside Road N15	n/a	91	
Steele Road N17	n/a	91	
Field Road N17	85	90	6%
Lansdowne Road N17	n/a	87	
Warham Road N4	n/a	87	

Only two streets feature a reduction in collections within the top 30 streets, these are highlighted in the table by a negative percentage value. Many streets were not present on the previous 'top 30 streets' and are therefore listed as n/a on this comparison table.

Perception of flytipping

Map 28 shows that residents were most concerned about flytipping in the east, with White Hart Lane, Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters having the worst perception.

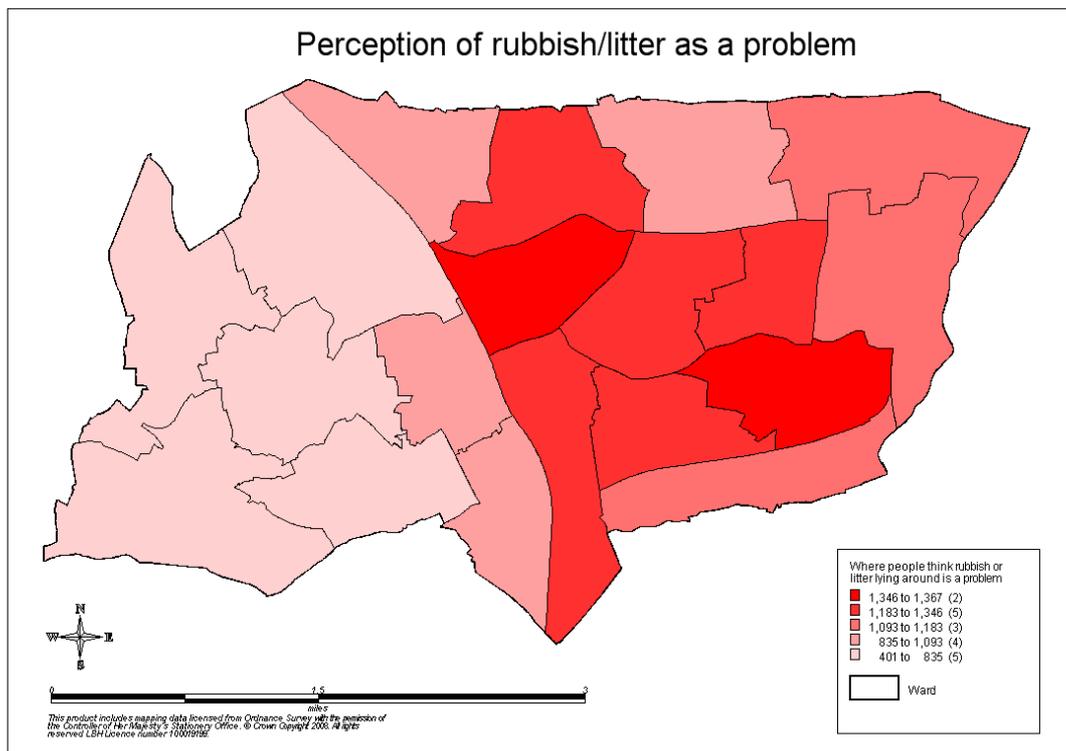
Map 28: Perception of flytipping as a problem



Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

Map 29 shows residents were most concerned about rubbish and litter in the east showed the most concern, with Noel Park and Tottenham Green (wards with a high footfall) having the worst perception.

Map 29: Perception of rubbish/litter as a problem



Source: Haringey SNT Consultation, June 09 – around 250 residents surveyed in each ward

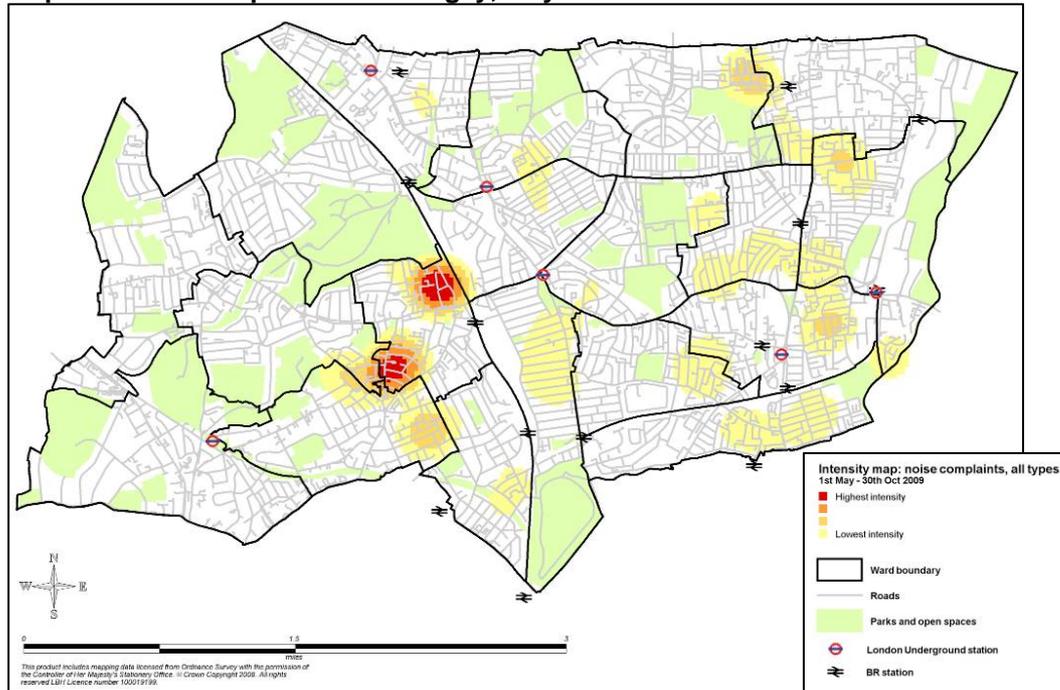
2.3.2 Noise

Throughout the period 1st May – 30th Oct 2009, 5187 complaints have been recorded by the council¹⁶. These records cover a range of categories: domestic, commercial/leisure, construction/demolition, vehicles, equipment in street, industrial, railway and finally, aircraft.

Domestic noise complaints are recorded in the greatest numbers. In this report they account for 81% of all recorded complaints. Commercial/leisure accounts for 14%.

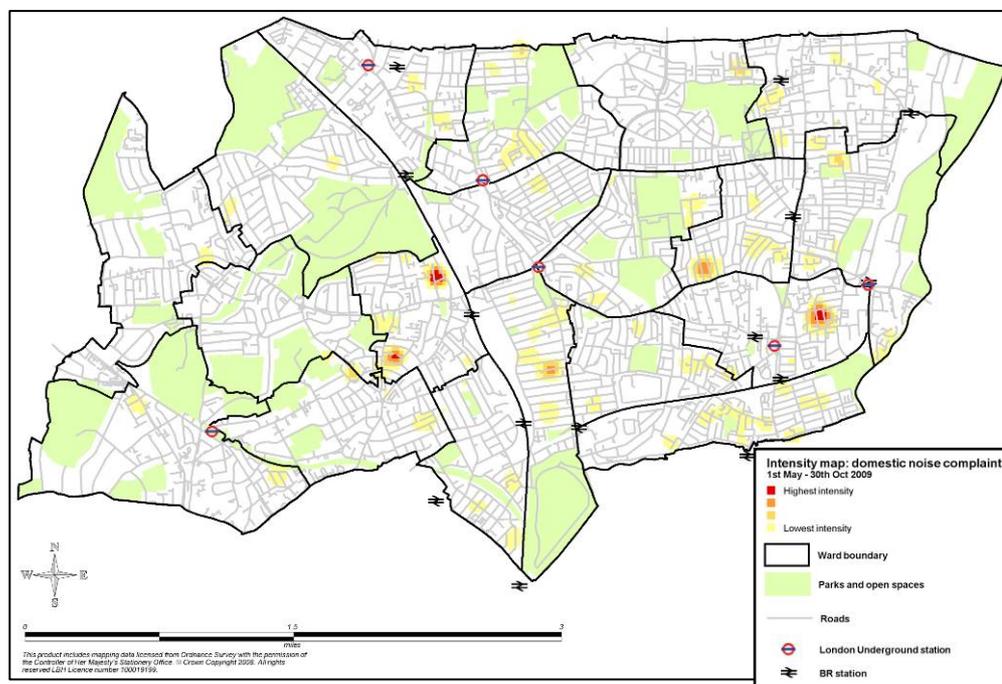
¹⁶ The council changed the way it recorded noise complaints from the beginning of May 2009. Consequently it is impractical to compare current trends with those from before.

Map 30: Noise complaints in Haringey, May – October 2009



Map 30 shows two significant hotspots for noise complaints. Both are in Hornsey ward, one over the River City estate and one over Elmfield Avenue, near licensed premises. These two areas appear due to large numbers of domestic and commercial/leisure noise complaints.

Map 31: Domestic noise complaints, May – Oct 2009



Map 31 shows domestic noise complaints only – note the addition of a third hotspot in Tottenham Green ward, in the east of the borough. This was mainly due to repeat calls concerning loud music.

The peak wards for domestic noise complaints were Hornsey (331 complaints), Seven Sisters (329) and Tottenham Green (310). This is similar to the peak wards for commercial/leisure noise - Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters and Crouch End each accounted for more than 60 noise complaints throughout the period.

i) Temporal trends

Table 16 shows that weekends attracted the greatest number of commercial/leisure noise complaints, over three times as many as on weekdays. Peak time at weekends is from 23:00-01:59, with a dip around midnight. Approximately half of weekend calls bore an outcome of 'nuisance not established'. Restaurants are the most common driver for commercial/leisure noise complaints.

Table 16

Temporal hotspot of commercial/leisure noise complaints, 1st Apr – 30th Oct '09

DAY	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	15	7	15	9	9	17	72
Tue	4	4	7	12	20	14	61
Wed	11	1	16	9	27	11	75
Thu	5	5	8	9	16	16	59
Fri	5	4	8	7	9	47	80
Sat	49	9	23	21	23	75	200
Sun	27	2	27	35	38	50	179
Grand Total	116	32	104	102	142	230	726

Table 17 shows that peak times for domestic noise complaints run from 22:00-00:59. As with commercial noise, domestic noise peaks at the weekend on Saturday and Sunday nights. Domestic noise complaints mainly relate to loud music (60% of calls), banging (9%), dogs barking (5%), party noise (4%), alarms (2%) and cars (2%).

Table 17

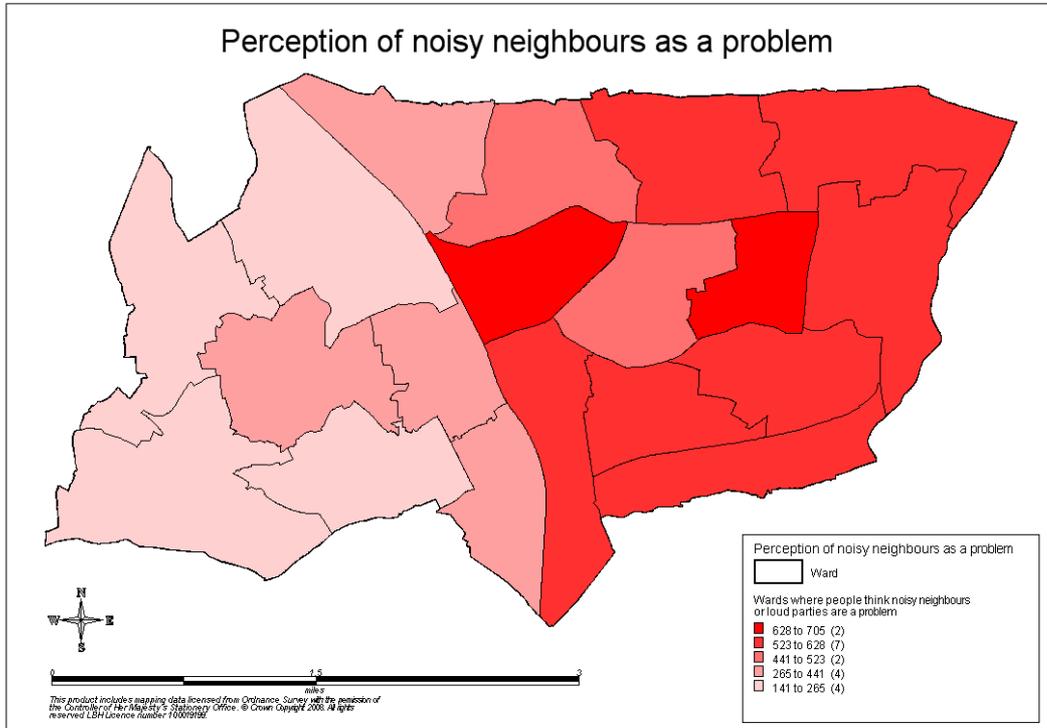
Temporal hotspot of domestic noise complaints, 1st Apr – 30th Oct '09

DAY	01:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 00:59	Grand Total
Mon	78	21	49	60	96	176	480
Tue	65	19	53	71	85	151	444
Wed	54	24	36	59	107	136	416
Thu	51	17	37	50	86	135	376
Fri	50	14	63	40	122	189	478
Sat	170	51	77	135	148	330	911
Sun	305	61	94	105	181	336	1082
Grand Total	773	207	409	520	825	1453	4187

ii) Perception

Map 32 shows that there is most concerned about noisy neighbours in the east than the west of the borough, with the worst perception in Noel Park and Bruce Grove wards.

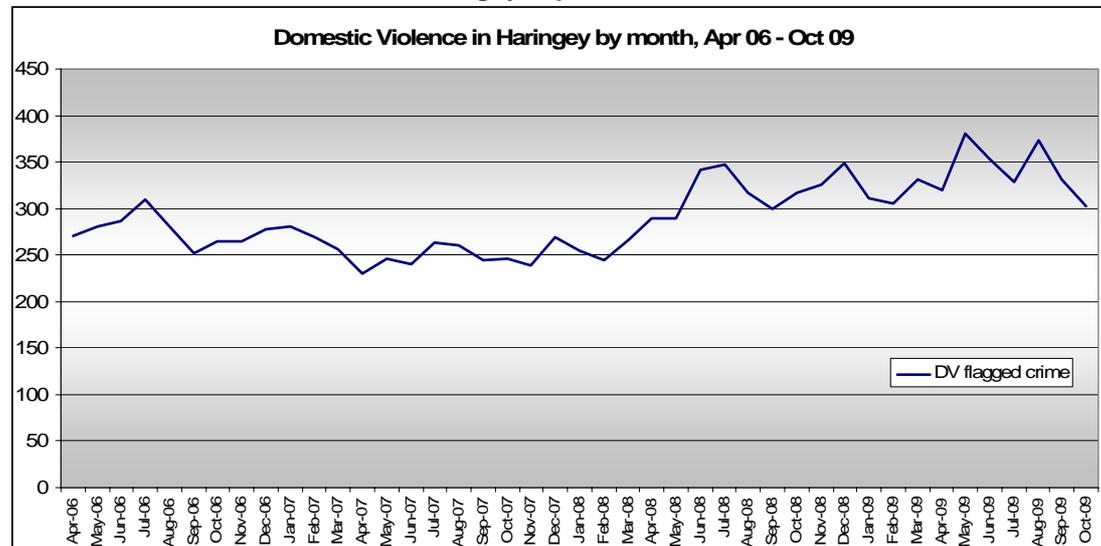
Map 32: Perception of noisy neighbours as a problem
Source: Place Survey 2008



Priority 3: Create safe and secure homes, and tackle domestic violence

3.1 Domestic violence

Chart 22: Domestic Violence in Haringey, April 2006-Oct 2009



During July 2008 – June 2009, 97% of victims were female. A third of referrals to the Hearthstone service¹⁷ were made through the police, with a fifth self referring. 38% of victims were aged 20-29, with 30% aged 30-39 and 19% aged 40-49. Almost half (49%) of perpetrators were the ex partner or ex husband of the victim. 36% are the current husband or partner.

Over a third (38%) of victims and just over half (52%) of perpetrators were recorded as being African-Caribbean; 31% of victims and 20% of perpetrators were White. 14% of perpetrators and 3% of victims were recorded as having mental health problems. There is a clear link with drug or alcohol use by perpetrators of domestic violence; drugs or alcohol was a factor for victims in 3% of cases and perpetrators in 38% of cases.

Calls to the emergency services (DARIS) recorded as domestic incidents across the borough increased by 13%, or 389 additional calls, compared with the previous year.

¹⁷ The Hearthstone Domestic Violence Advice and Support Centre was established in 2003 and opened full-time in 2004. Hearthstone is a multi-agency advice and support centre offering a range of services for people facing domestic violence.

Priority 4: Create a positive future for our children and young people

For details of serious youth violent see [section 1.2.3](#)

For details of offender age profiles see [section 1.5](#)

Information on road safety will be available in Summer 2010

Priority 5: Safeguard child and adults from abuse and neglect wherever possible and deal with it appropriately and effectively if it does occur

Information on Adult Safeguarding will be available in Summer 2010.

For Children's Safeguarding see the [Children and Young People's Needs Assessment](#).