

# Foreword

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This borough profile gathers together in one easily accessible resource key statistical findings about Haringey. It offers a ‘portrait’ of one of the fastest changing boroughs in one of the world’s most dynamic capitals – a borough with big challenges but also great opportunities. We know this borough profile will be useful to Councillors, officers and Council partners, as we continue to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the services we provide. We hope too, it will be helpful to voluntary organisations, community groups, and ordinary citizens dedicated, as we are, to meeting the challenges and making the most of the opportunities of this amazing place.



If you want to know more about the vision that we and our local partners have for Haringey or how we propose to achieve this vision, please refer to the 'Strategies and Policies' section of our website, and in particular Haringey’s 10 year Community Strategy.

This is Haringey’s first borough profile, but we will now update it regularly. If you have comments or questions about the profile please contact us on [policy@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:policy@haringey.gov.uk).

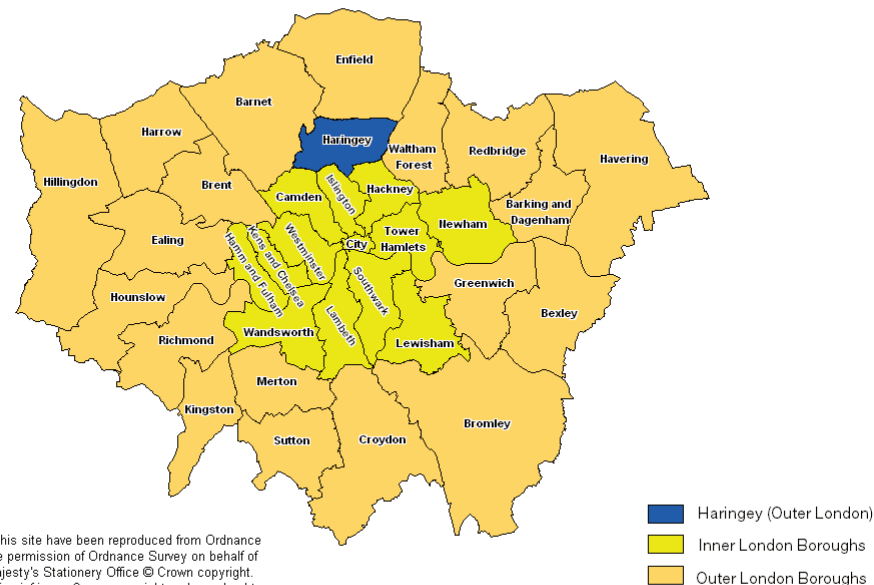
*George Meehan*

**Cllr George Meehan, Leader of the Council and Chair of the Haringey Strategic Partnership**

July 2008

Map 1: Haringey in the London context

Haringey in the London context



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## Introduction

Haringey, one of 32 London boroughs, was established in 1965, with the setting up of the Greater London Council. It was formed from the merger of the municipal boroughs Hornsey, Wood Green and Tottenham. The borough, which is 29.59 square kilometres in size, sits in North London. By some definitions it is classed as an inner London borough, by some definitions an outer London one. Some of the more familiar local landmarks include Alexandra Palace, Bruce Castle, and Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. Haringey is situated within the growth corridor connecting London with Stansted, Cambridge and Peterborough.

Haringey remained a rural area until the 18th century when large country houses close to London became increasingly common. The coming of the railways from the mid-nineteenth century onwards led to rapid urbanisation and by the turn of the 20th century, Haringey was recognisably part of London. The borough however, is very varied in geography with wooded high ground around Highgate and Muswell Hill in the west of the borough, falling sharply away to the flat, open low-lying land beside the River Lea in the east. It is similarly varied in urban form, with older more prosperous and 'greener' sub-urban villages in the west, and a more 'urban' mix of modest early 20th century working class houses, council estates and industrial or ex-industrial buildings in the centre and the east.

The borough of Haringey is made up of 19 wards, each with three councillors, and includes two parliamentary constituencies, Hornsey and Wood Green to the West, and Tottenham to the East. In terms of political complexion, the borough has 25 Liberal Democrat councillors and 32 Labour. The Hornsey and Wood Green constituency is represented by Liberal Democrat MP Lynn Featherstone and the Tottenham constituency by Labour MP David Lammy. The borough is divided into seven Area Assembly areas, each with its own neighbourhood manager.

**Map 2: Haringey wards, area assemblies and parliamentary constituencies**

