

PART ONE STRATEGIC POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

A New Plan for Haringey

- 1.1 This plan provides a framework for the borough in land use terms up to 2016. In order to achieve its priorities and aims, the Plan will need to be a tool for enabling development and facilitating the implementation of the Council's and other bodies strategies, in particular Haringey's Community Strategy. The plan will provide a positive guide for achieving desirable development to meet identified social, economic and environmental needs by being up to date and relevant and linking with other plans both within the borough and beyond.
- 1.2 This section of the plan sets out an overall strategy for development in Haringey, what changes are needed, why the changes are necessary and how this will be achieved with particular focus on main areas of change within the borough.

About Haringey

- 1.3 Haringey is a north London Borough. It boasts national landmarks like Alexandra Palace and is the home of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. Some parts of the borough have good tube and rail links to central London and to Heathrow and Stansted Airports and opportunities for businesses. Our diverse communities make Haringey one of the most exciting, ethnically and culturally diverse places in the country. Haringey has about 220,000 residents and around half are from minority ethnic backgrounds.
- 1.4 There are significant inequalities and concerns in Haringey. Almost everyone has concerns about the local environment, crime, the quality of public services, education, jobs and the severe shortage of affordable housing. We also have a high level of deprivation, particularly in the east of the borough: 40 per cent of Haringey's population live in wards that are amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in the UK. For at least a generation unemployment locally has exceeded national and regional averages. For example, the borough's claimant unemployed as a percentage of the workforce in March 2002 was 9.1%, which is greater than the North London and Greater London rates of 5.6% and 3.6% respectively¹. In some parts of Tottenham the unemployment rate was as high as 13.5%.
- 1.5 The Council aims to address these inequalities and concerns by working together, with key stakeholders, taking a long term approach to get to the root of the problems and building on the strengths of the community and our local resources.

¹ Haringey City Growth Strategy Preliminary Research Report July 2002

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that Councils provide plans to guide development and the determination of planning applications.
- 2.2 Section 38(6) of the Act states:
- “The statutory Development Plan will continue to be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of land, unless material considerations indicate otherwise”.
- 2.3 This means that the Council has to determine all planning applications in accordance with the policies in this plan. If proposals are not in conformity with this plan they will be refused unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 2.4 Councils are required in formulating their policies to be in general conformity with the London Plan and to have regard to national planning guidance.

POLICY CONTEXT

- 3.1 The UDP aims to tackle local problems and make Haringey a better place to live, work and visit. The plan has to fit in with national and London wide policies and strategies as well as local ones.

National policies/strategies

- 3.2 Central Government issues policy guidance on a whole range of issues to be addressed in development plans. The most recent/important policy direction from the Government relates to:
- *Sustainable Development* – The Government states that the objective of planning is for plans to contribute towards achieving sustainable development. Sustainable development means meeting four objectives at the same time, in the UK and the world as a whole:
 - i. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - ii. effective protection of the environment;
 - iii. prudent use of natural resources; and
 - iv. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
 - *Sustainable Communities Plan (2003)* – The Communities Plan is an action plan setting out policies to deliver sustainable communities. The plan focuses on providing more housing and better housing at higher densities, especially affordable housing, creating decent places to live in, improving transport and other infrastructure to support new communities and tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.

- *Regeneration* – A lot of emphasis is placed on regeneration by the Government under schemes such as the New Deal for Communities (NDC) and Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF). These aim to improve standards of health, education, housing and environment, to decrease crime and unemployment and to close the gap between the worst off neighbourhoods and the rest of the Country. The NDC and NRF strategies need to be closely linked to the Communities Plan. The Government also introduced the concept of City Growth Strategies in order to put business and enterprise at the heart of regeneration.
- *Our towns and cities: the future – delivering an urban renaissance* (2000) - The document promotes building upon the historical, cultural, commercial and academic heritage of the country's urban areas to stem urban decline and create attractive well kept towns and cities. It is based upon the principles of sustainable lifestyles, creating and sharing prosperity and good quality services. The document recognises the need for an inclusive approach, with local people and multi sector partnerships, to tackling social exclusion and achieving sustainable economic growth.
- *Making Connections: Linking people to places & services* (2003) – This is a strategy produced by the Government to help people on low incomes get to jobs, hospitals, schools and other day to day services they need. Local authorities need to aim to improve opportunities for people through measures to improve transport links and make changes to the way services are delivered.
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1995*- this Act states that from October 2004 all public buildings will be required by law to make "reasonable adjustments" to the physical features of their premises to overcome physical barriers to access. This can include removing features, altering features, providing a reasonable means of avoiding it or providing a reasonable alternative method of making the service available to disabled people. New development will be expected to indicate how they are accessible to all, reference should be made to policies UD1 and UD4 and SPG1a.

Regional policies/strategies

3.3 Regional guidance for London is contained in the Mayor of London's London Plan (adopted February 2004). All borough UDPs are required to be in general conformity with the London Plan.

3.4 The London Plan has six key objectives:

- i. Making the most sustainable and efficient use of space in London; encouraging intensification and growth in areas of need and opportunity;
- ii. Making London a better city for people to live in;
- iii. Making London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth;
- iv. Promoting social inclusion and tackling deprivation and discrimination;

- v. Improving London's transport;
 - vi. Making London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.
- 3.5 The Strategy for the UDP will assist in delivering the overall strategy and overarching spatial policies of the London Plan. Table 1 sets out strategic designations in Haringey. Policies for specific areas and sites of strategic importance are set out in the Areas of Change Chapter.

Sub – Regional Working

- 3.6 The London Plan states that some of the most serious issues and opportunities facing London would be best addressed at a level between local and London wide and therefore five sub-regional grouping have been established. Each sub-region has produced their own sub-regional development framework that provides more detailed guidance on development and elaborates on the more general policies of the London Plan. Haringey is in the North sub-region together with Barnet, Enfield and Waltham Forest.
- 3.7 These boroughs already work together as part of the North London Strategic Alliance (NLSA). The NLSA has prepared an action plan “Delivering for North London: Action Plan 2003-04”. The plan has four strategic objectives with actions related to each one to improve the sub-region. The objectives are:
- i. Promoting economic growth and creating jobs
 - ii. Developing education and skills
 - iii. Making North London a better place to live, work and visit
 - iv. Improving North London's infrastructure.
- 3.8 A co-ordinated approach at the sub-regional level is also needed for the Lea Valley Corridor in order to maximise regeneration and development opportunities, exploiting the potential of Stratford-Stansted and other strategic transport links.
- 3.9 A draft framework has been prepared for the Upper Lee Valley which recognises that the area has the potential to be one of London's most important economic areas providing a place for businesses to locate and employment opportunities for local people. The draft framework identifies an overview for the area, a vision for change, priority themes and actions to drive the strategy forward. The priority themes are people, businesses and premises and infrastructure.
- 3.10 Other sub regional working includes housing sub regional groupings where Haringey works with Barnet, Enfield, Camden and Islington to produce a sub regional housing strategy. Haringey also forms part of the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth corridor and as such is jointly working with Enfield, Waltham Forest, Redbridge and Hackney to ensure that growth can be accommodated in the area and that the most benefit is made from the opportunities that are brought about by the growth agenda.

Community Strategy

- 3.11 The Haringey Strategic Partnership² has produced a Community Strategy for the borough, which aims to make the borough a better place by working together to improve local services.
- 3.12 The Community Strategy sets out the Council's shared vision and priorities for Haringey over the next four years (2003-2007).

The Council's vision as set out in the strategy is:

"To measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling some of our biggest problems and making it a borough we can all be proud of".

- 3.13 The priorities of the Community Strategy are to:
1. Improve services – *provide modern, high quality, accessible services for everyone who needs them, particularly health and social care.*
 2. Narrow the gap - *improving the most deprived neighbourhoods.*
 3. Create safer communities – *create safe and confident communities with less fear of crime and the ability to prevent crime and resist committing crimes.*
 4. A Better Environment – *creating a cleaner, greener environment with better transport and leisure opportunities.*
 5. Education - *raise achievement in education and create opportunities for life long success.*

Linkages between the Community Strategy and the UDP

- 3.14 The Unitary Development Plan is one of the key vehicles to help deliver the aims of the Community Strategy and therefore the priorities of the strategy have been translated into a spatial framework in the UDP.

Priority 1

- 3.15 The UDP aims to improve services by: promoting a range of uses in town centres where they would be easily accessible for everyone; encouraging certain uses close to good public transport links; creating and maintaining an adequate supply of good quality educational facilities and using section 106 agreements to ensure there are adequate community facilities (i.e. health and education) in relation to new developments.

Priority 2

- 3.16 The UDP aims to narrow the gap by: protecting employment land; focusing quality development in the east and west; protecting open space and biodiversity; controlling development to avoid an over concentration of affordable housing, HMO and temporary accommodation to create more balanced communities in the borough

² The partnership brings together the Council, Police, Primary Care Trust (NHS), local businesses, educational organisations, community and voluntary organisations, faith communities and other partners.

and improve public transport networks across the borough and London to sources of jobs and services.

Priority 3

3.17 The UDP aims to create safer communities by; encouraging mixed use developments and a range of activities that operate outside normal working hours, ensuring new development proposals take account of designing out crime and improving access and lighting to public transport facilities.

Priority 4

3.18 The UDP aims to improve the environment by; decreasing pollution through reducing the need to travel and controlling the location of certain developments, encouraging more sustainable buildings that are energy efficient, protecting open space and developing designing out grime initiatives.

Priority 5

3.19 The UDP aims to raise achievement in education through linking training and education to employment developments, safeguarding sites for education and encouraging local schools to engage in percent for art schemes that involve public realm improvements.

3.20 There are a variety of other Council wide strategies that have been taken into account in drawing up this plan such as:

- *Narrowing the Gap: Haringey Neighbourhood Renewal strategy (2002-12)*
- *Safer Communities Strategy (2002-05)*
- *Haringey City Growth Strategy (2002)*
- *Housing Strategy Statement (2003-06)*
- *Haringey Cultural Strategy (2003)*

STRATEGY FOR THE UDP

Sustainable Development

4.1 Sustainable development can be defined as ensuring a better quality of life for all, both now and for generations to come. It is also about ensuring that development takes place which meets people's needs such as having a home, job, education. In essence planning for sustainable development involves tackling many issues together to create a borough where people want to live, work and visit and ensuring that environmental assets at a local and global level are protected and enhanced. In order to work towards sustainable development we need to:

- Create open and supportive economic systems
- Combat poverty and social exclusion
- Protect and enhance the environment and reduce pollution
- Put people at the centre.

UDP Vision

4.2 The vision for this plan is:

"To secure a sustainable quality environment with opportunities for economic growth and social progress, to improve the quality of life for all those in Haringey".

Objectives and Strategic Policies

4.3 To work towards this vision the UDP has the following borough wide objectives and general policies. Area objectives and strategic policies are set out in paragraphs 4.8 – 4.20.

Environment

POLICY G1: ENVIRONMENT

Development should contribute towards protecting and enhancing the local and global environment and make efficient use of available resources.

Objective 1: All development should protect and enhance the environment and should operate in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.

Development and Urban Design

POLICY G2: DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN

Development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment in order to enhance the overall quality, sustainability, attractiveness, and amenity of the built environment.

Objective 2: To promote high quality design which is sustainable in terms of form, function and impact and meets the principles of inclusive design.

Objective 3: To support sustainable development.

Housing

POLICY G3: HOUSING SUPPLY

The Council will aim to provide enough housing to meet the needs of Haringey residents and to contribute towards achieving a draft London wide target of 31,090 additional households a year. Draft alterations to the London Plan identify a revised housing target for Haringey of 6,800 additional homes between 2007/8 and 2016/17. This housing provision can be achieved through:

- a) developing new sites for housing (see Table 4.1, Schedule 1 and the proposals map):**
- b) converting houses into flats;**
- c) changing the use of a building to housing;**
- d) making use of empty properties; and**
- e) redeveloping existing sites at higher densities.**

Objective 4: Seek to maximise new housing opportunities.

Objective 5: Ensure an adequate standard and range of housing especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meet current and future needs in the Borough.

Objective 6: To help create mixed and balanced communities.

- 4.4 The London Plan was adopted in 2004. It included borough housing targets based on the London Housing Capacity Study published in 2000. Haringey's housing target in the London Plan is 19,370 between 1997 and 2016. Since the London Plan was adopted, a London Housing Capacity Study was carried out. This capacity study, published in July 2004, has shown that the borough's housing potential capacity to be significantly lower than the current London Plan target. The draft altered target for Haringey of 6,800 dwellings between 2007/8 and 2016/17 is based on 2004 housing capacity study and is accepted by the Council and the Greater London Authority as an accurate and realistic assessment of housing potential in the borough. The emerging target forms part of the draft alterations to the London Plan and will be adopted in 2007. Pursuant to Section 21A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Council make the permitted assumption that the published proposed housing alteration for Haringey has become operative under Section 337(9) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999. Therefore, the draft altered housing target will be used to guide decisions on housing developments in the borough.
- 4.5 To provide a degree of certainty about the supply of land for housing those sites that are expected to make a significant contribution to the housing targets are shown in Table 4.1, listed in Schedule 1 and identified on the proposals map.

Employment

POLICY G4: EMPLOYMENT

Development should meet the needs of business and industry, and provide employment opportunities for local residents.

Objective 7: Ensure that a plan-monitor-manage approach is adopted for land and employment premises, and the creation of new ones is assisted where appropriate

Objective 8: Ensure that land and premises are capable of embracing modern work requirements.

Objective 9: Seek to meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, especially SME's and those organisations within the voluntary sector through provisions of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs

- 4.6 A key priority of the London Plan is to meet employment growth forecasts.

Town Centres and Retailing

POLICY G5: TOWN CENTRE HIERARCHY

The Council will seek to maintain and enhance the existing hierarchy of shopping which comprises:

- a) **a Metropolitan Centre serving a wide area of north London.**
- b) **five District centres.**
- c) **designated Local Shopping Centres.**
- d) **other local parades and individual shops including retail parks.**

Objective 10: To ensure that the Borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet the needs and requirements of its people.

Objective 11: Ensure people have access to a full range and quality of goods and services.

- 4.7 An indication of the hierarchy and network of provisions within the Borough helps clarify and identify the role and function of each town centre, both within the Borough and how they fit within the wider strategic area.

Movement

POLICY G6: STRATEGIC TRANSPORT LINKS

The Council will aim to improve existing public transport provision, and promote strategic public transport links such as Thameslink 2000, Crossrail 2, and Orbirail.

Objective 12: To support and promote transport improvements where it would improve safety for all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists, enhance residential amenity and complement land development and regeneration strategies.

Objective 13: Reduce the need to travel by car and promote more sustainable transport choices for local residents and local businesses.

Objective 14: Improve freight movement, whilst minimising the environmental impact

Objective 15: To balance the need for parking and the environmental impact of traffic movement and parked cars

Open Space

POLICY G7: GREEN BELT, METROPOLITAN OPEN LAND, SIGNIFICANT LOCAL OPEN LAND AND GREEN CHAINS

Areas of Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, Significant Local Open Land and Green Chains are shown on the proposals map as the most important open spaces in the borough. There is a presumption against inappropriate development in these areas.

Objective 16: To protect and promote a network of open space.

Objective 17: To maintain a satisfactory level of easily accessed open space in the borough with a variety of uses.

Objective 18: Ensure that flora and fauna, with nature conservation value, environmental value or amenity value in the borough is protected and encouraged, and that the provision helps to meet the aims of the Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan (draft 2002).

Creative, Leisure and Tourism

POLICY G8: CREATIVE, LEISURE AND TOURISM

The Cultural Quarter (Wood Green), Tottenham Green and the metropolitan town and district centres will be focal points for new creative, leisure and tourism development.

Objective 19: To support and encourage the creative economy and businesses including leisure and tourism.

Community Well Being

POLICY G9: COMMUNITY WELL BEING

Development should meet the borough's needs for enhanced community facilities from population and household growth.

Objective 20: To increase the overall stock of good quality community and health facilities in Haringey, especially in areas of shortage, and to improve existing facilities.

Objective 21: To ensure that major new developments seek to promote public health and assess health impacts.

Conservation

POLICY G10: CONSERVATION

Development should respect and enhance Haringey's built heritage in all its forms.

Objective 22: To protect buildings of architectural and historical interest and their settings.

Objective 23: To preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas.

Objective 24: To promote the conservation, protection or enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough, including historic parks and gardens, and its interpretation and presentation to the public. Haringey's built heritage is diverse and includes Statutorily Listed Buildings, Locally Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and archaeological remains.

Implementation

~~POLICY G11: IMPLEMENTATION~~

~~The Council will seek to keep the UDP up to date and take enforcement action where appropriate.~~

~~Objective 25: To make sure action is taken against unlawful development to keep faith in the planning system and ensure it operates in the public interest.~~

~~Objective 26: To monitor the plan regularly, including its impact on the environment, and review as necessary to make sure that the plan is kept up to date and the local environment is preserved and enhanced.~~

Table 1: Strategic designations in Haringey

Designation	Area/Site	Description
Strategic employment locations	Central Leaside Business Area (North East Tottenham DEA 13), Tottenham Hale & Wood Green	These form a London wide framework of sites for industry, business and warehousing.
Opportunity Area	Tottenham Hale (now referred to as Tottenham International)	An area with the capacity to accommodate significant levels of new employment and housing.
Area for Intensification	Haringey Heartlands / Wood Green	An area where development can be intensified for mixed use, high density development.
Metropolitan Centre	Wood Green Metropolitan Centre	This metropolitan centre has been identified as having opportunities for retail growth.

Designation	Area/Site	Description
Cultural Quarter	Wood Green	The areas industrial heritage provides a starting point for enhancement of the area and the opportunity for cultural facilities.
Green Belt	Lee Valley Regional Park	An area of open land that is protected from development.
Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)	17 areas within Haringey are MOL see schedule 9 for individual sites.	Open Land within the built-up area which has a wider than Borough significance
Strategic Views	From Alexandra Palace to Central London	An outstanding panorama view that is protected.
Blue Ribbon Network	River Lee & Moselle Brook	London's waterways, waterspaces and land along side them which form a valuable series of habitats and offer opportunities for regeneration and leisure.
Strategic Road Network	A1, A406, Tottenham High Road (as far as Bruce Grove) & Seven Sisters Road.	London's busiest Roads and the Transport for London Road Network.

Area Objectives and Policy

- 4.8 This section provides a spatial interpretation of the Council's overall objectives, policies for specific areas are set out in the Areas of Change Chapter. There are areas/sites within the borough that are deemed to be of strategic importance, these are listed below in table 1.

Policy G12: PRIORITY AREAS

The Council will focus major regeneration and development opportunities in the priority areas, as set out in paragraphs 4.10, 4.11 and 4.19 in order to improve the most deprived communities. The Council will support development proposals in these areas provided that they:

- a) **comply with policies set out in any relevant development frameworks or area action plans and the policies contained in the UDP as a whole;**
- b) **contribute towards improving the local area in terms of housing, jobs, transport facilities, local services and the environment; and**
- c) **satisfy the aims and objectives of Haringey's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.**

- 4.9 The Council recognises that the centre and eastern parts of Haringey suffer from problems of multiple deprivation whereas the West has more affluent areas. Therefore the Council aims to improve conditions for all Haringey residents, especially in the centre and east, through tackling population transience, high unemployment levels, low educational achievement, poor housing/lack of affordable housing, crime levels, poor environment and decline of the importance of town centres and building on the advantages of Haringey's location and accessibility, young population and diversity.
- 4.10 The Haringey Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (HNRS) identifies five Priority Areas that cover all the wards within the 10% most deprived in England. This is based on the Government's indices of multiple deprivation 2000, which has become the key national dataset for identifying the poorest areas of England. The index combines measures of different aspects of deprivation including income, employment, health, education, housing, crime and access. Regeneration initiatives will be concentrated in these areas. The Priority Areas are:
- Wood Green town centre with Noel Park ward and parts of Woodside ward
 - Central Tottenham and Seven Sisters wards
 - Northumberland Park (Park and Coleraine wards)
 - White Hart Lane ward
 - Bruce Grove/High Cross including Broadwater Farm Estate
- 4.11 Outside the five priority areas identified in the HNRS there are a further seven wards that fall within the 10-20% most deprived in England, forming a second level of neighbourhood renewal priority. These will not be the focus for renewal but will remain areas of concern to ensure that they do not fall into the worst 10%. Smaller scale projects and specific initiatives to address severe local issues will be established in these wards. The seven wards are³:
- i. Woodside
 - ii. West Green
 - iii. South Haringay
 - iv. Haringay
 - v. Hornsey Central
 - vi. Bowes Park
 - vii. Green Lanes
- 4.12 The borough has been divided into three main areas, east, central and west, with different objectives for each to tackle specific problems and opportunities. These areas are shown on Map 2. This sets the framework for the policies contained in this plan.

³ These wards are before the 2002 ward changes.

Eastern Area

4.13 The priority areas, as identified in the HNRS that fall within the East of the borough are:

- Central Tottenham and Seven Sisters wards
- Northumberland Park (Park and Coleraine Wards)
- White Hart Lane Ward
- Bruce Grove / High Cross including Broadwater Farm estate

4.14 The main objectives for the Eastern area over the plan period are:

- Greater opportunity for large-scale redevelopment to address the area's deprivation.
- Environmental management/Creating a high quality environment/sense of place.
- Improved access to jobs and supporting a variety of regeneration initiatives.
- Greater private investment.
- Encouraging a greater choice of housing.
- Tackling problems of a transient population.
- Encouraging more trees and improved public spaces.
- Improved public transport.
- Improve quality of life
- Protecting the areas built heritage and green spaces
- Identifying the appropriate scale of development

Central Area

4.15 One of the priority areas defined in the Haringey Neighbourhood Renewal strategy falls within the central area Wood Green with Noel Park ward and parts of Woodside ward.

4.16 The main objectives for the Central area over the plan period are:

- Protect and enhance Wood Green as a Metropolitan Town Centre
- Improving physical, social and economic linkages
- Spreading the boroughs wealth
- Promote and enhance major visitor attractions
- Tackling problems of a transient population and create more balanced communities
- Managing a night time economy.
- Pursue environmental management to improve quality of life and its environmental assets such as its attractive open spaces.
- Protecting the areas built heritage and green spaces
- Identifying the appropriate scale of development.

Western Area

4.17 The Western Area in contrast to the other two areas does not suffer from deprivation or population transience. West Haringey is a predominantly residential area with the boroughs heaviest concentration of conservation areas. The priorities in this area are ones

of environmental management, improving the quality of life and its environmental assets such as its attractive open spaces.

- 4.18 The main objectives for the Western area over the plan period are:
- Environmental management/creating an attractive sustainable environment.
 - Identifying development opportunities.
 - Supporting the town centres of Muswell Hill and Crouch End
 - Support shopping facilities in Highgate and on Archway Road
 - Protecting the areas built heritage and green spaces
 - Identifying the appropriate scale of development
 - Tackling pockets of deprivation

Strategic Sites

4.19 There are areas in the borough that have significant opportunities for regeneration/development and some have been identified in the London Plan. In addition there are other areas (within or outside the main regeneration areas) that will experience change or need priority action. The main sites within Haringey where significant change is expected over the plan period are:

- a) Tottenham International
- b) Haringey Heartlands/Wood Green
- c) Tottenham High Road
- d) Seven Sisters
- e) Northumberland Park
- f) Finsbury Park
- g) Tottenham Lane
- h) Myddleton Road
- i) Archway Road

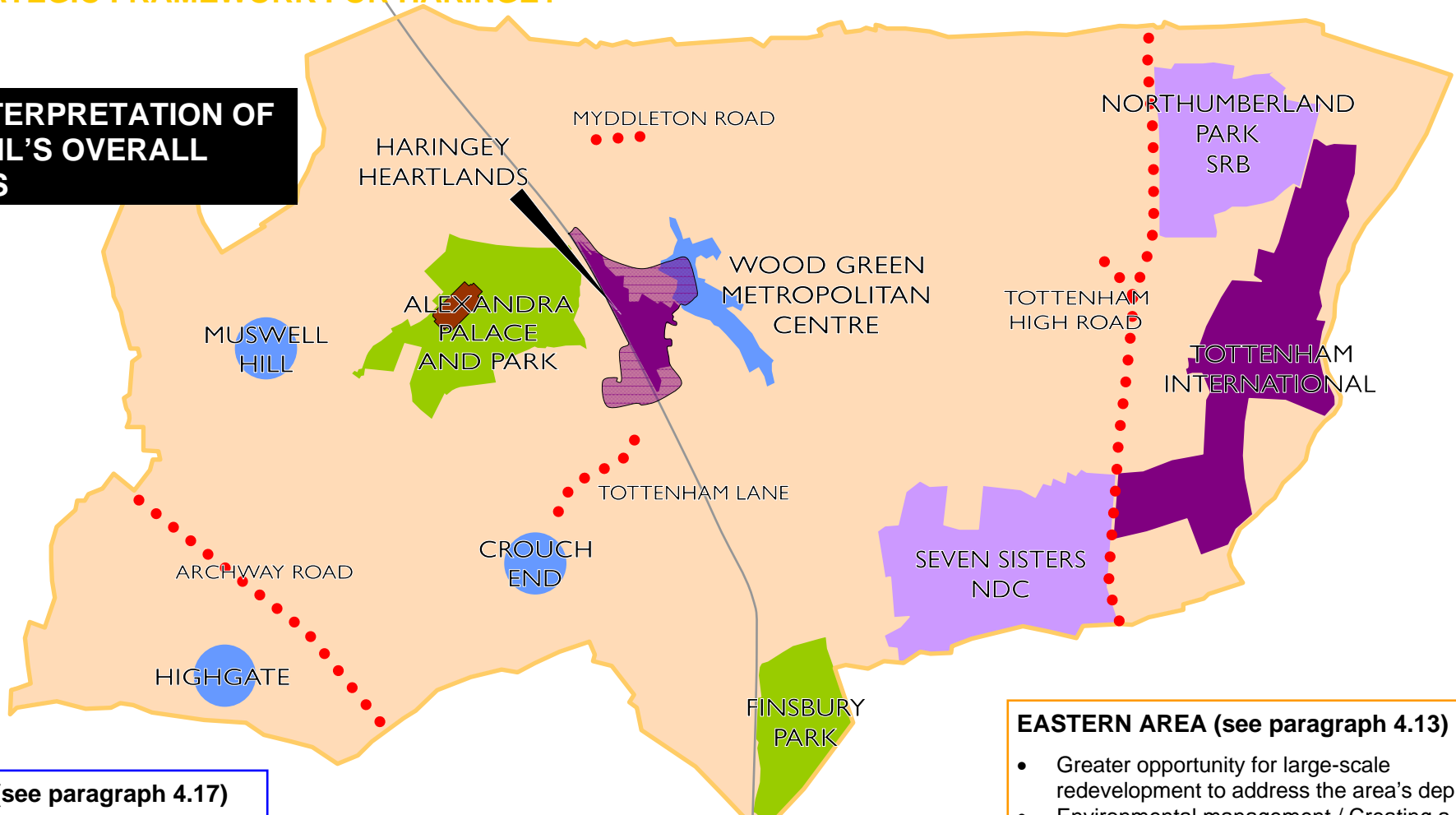
4.20 Policies to guide development in the priority areas and other regeneration areas are set out in the Areas of Change Chapter in Part 2.

IMPLEMENTATION

4.21 Once the plan has been adopted the Council needs to ensure that the policies are implemented so that its vision and priorities can be delivered. Information on how these will be implemented is contained in the Implementation, Monitoring and Review chapter.

MAP 2: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HARINGEY

SPATIAL INTERPRETATION OF THE COUNCIL'S OVERALL OBJECTIVES



WESTERN AREA (see paragraph 4.17)

- Environmental management / creating an attractive sustainable environment
- Identifying development opportunities
- Supporting the town centres of Muswell Hill and Crouch End
- Support shopping facilities in Highgate and on Archway Road
- Protecting the area's built heritage and green spaces
- Identifying the appropriate scale of development
- Tackling pockets of deprivation
- Encouraging a greater percentage of socially rented / affordable homes

CENTRAL AREA (see paragraph 4.15)

- Protect and enhance Wood Green as a Metropolitan Town Centre
- Improving physical, social, and economic linkages
- Spreading the borough's wealth
- Promote and enhance major visitor attractions
- Tackling problems of a transient population and creating more balanced communities
- Managing a night time economy
- Pursue environmental management to improve quality of life and its environmental assets such as its attractive open spaces.
- Protecting the area's built heritage and green spaces
- Identifying the appropriate scale of development.

EASTERN AREA (see paragraph 4.13)

- Greater opportunity for large-scale redevelopment to address the area's deprivation
- Environmental management / Creating a high quality environment / sense of place
- Improved access to jobs and supporting a variety of regeneration initiatives
- Greater private investment
- Encouraging a greater choice of housing
- Tackling problems of a transient population
- Encouraging more trees and improved public spaces
- Improved public transport
- Improve quality of life
- Protecting the area's built heritage and green spaces
- Identifying the appropriate scale of development

MAP 3: LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY WARDS

