

Haringey **CORE STRATEGY**

Proposed Submission
May 2010



Haringey Council

Appendices

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UDP Saved Policies

9.1.1 The table below shows which policies within the Submission draft Core Strategy replace those within Haringey's Unitary Development Plan (2006).

9.1.2 The UDP 'saved' policies will remain saved as part of the Development Plan until they are replaced by policies in the Development Management DPD. The term saved policies refers to the Secretary of State's (SoS) Order to extend UDP policies beyond three year transitional period (beyond July 2006).

UDP Policy	Policy Name	Policies superseded by Core Strategy	Policies superseded by DM DPD
Strategic Policies			
G1	Environment	SP4 SP5 SP6 SP7	
G2	Development and Urban Design	SP1 SP11	
G3	Housing Supply	SP2	
G4	Employment	SP8, SP9	
G5	Town Centre Hierarchy	SP10	
G6	Strategic Transport Links	SP7	
G7	Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Green Chains	SP13	
G8	Creative, Leisure and Tourism	SP15 SP10	
G9	Community Well-being	SP14 SP16	
G10	Conservation	SP12	
G11	Implementation	SP17	
G12	Priority Areas	SP1	
Core Policies			
Areas of Change			
AC1	The Heartlands/Wood Green	SP1	
AC2	Tottenham International	SP1	
AC3	Tottenham High Road Regeneration Corridor	SP1	
AC4	The Bridge – New Deal for Communities	SP1	
AC5	Finsbury Park	SP13	

UDP Policy	Policy Name	Policies superseded by Core Strategy	Policies superseded by DM DPD
Development and Urban Design			
UD1	Planning Statements		SPD Validation
UD2	Sustainable Design and Construction	SP4 SP11	DMP13
UD3	General Principles		DMP20
UD4	Quality Design	SP11	
UD5	Strategic Views	SP12	
UD6	Mixed Use Developments	SP1 SP10 SP14 SP7	
UD7	Waste Storage		DMP22
UD8	Planning Obligations	SP17	
UD9	Locations for Tall Buildings	SP11	
UD10	Advertisements		DMP23
UD11	Telecommunications Equipment		DMP24
ENV1	Flood Protection: Protection of the Floodplain and Urban Wastelands	SP5	DMP14
ENV2	Surface Water Run-off		DMP14
ENV3	Water Conservation	Policy deleted – replaced by SP5	DMP14
ENV4	Enhancing and Protecting the Water Environment	SP5	DMP14
ENV5	Works affecting the Water Course		DMP14
ENV6	Noise Pollution	SP10 SP14	DMP15
ENV7	Air, Water and Light Pollution	SP7	DMP15
ENV8	Facilities for Alternative Refuelling Infrastructure	SP7	
ENV9	Mitigating Climate Change: Energy Efficiency	Policy deleted –replaced by SP4	
ENV10	Mitigating Climate Change: Renewable Energy	Policy deleted –replaced by SP4	
ENV11	Contaminated Land		DMP15
ENV12	Development at or near premises involving use or storage of hazardous substances		DMP15
ENV13	Sustainable Waste Management	SP6	

9.1 UDP Saved Policies

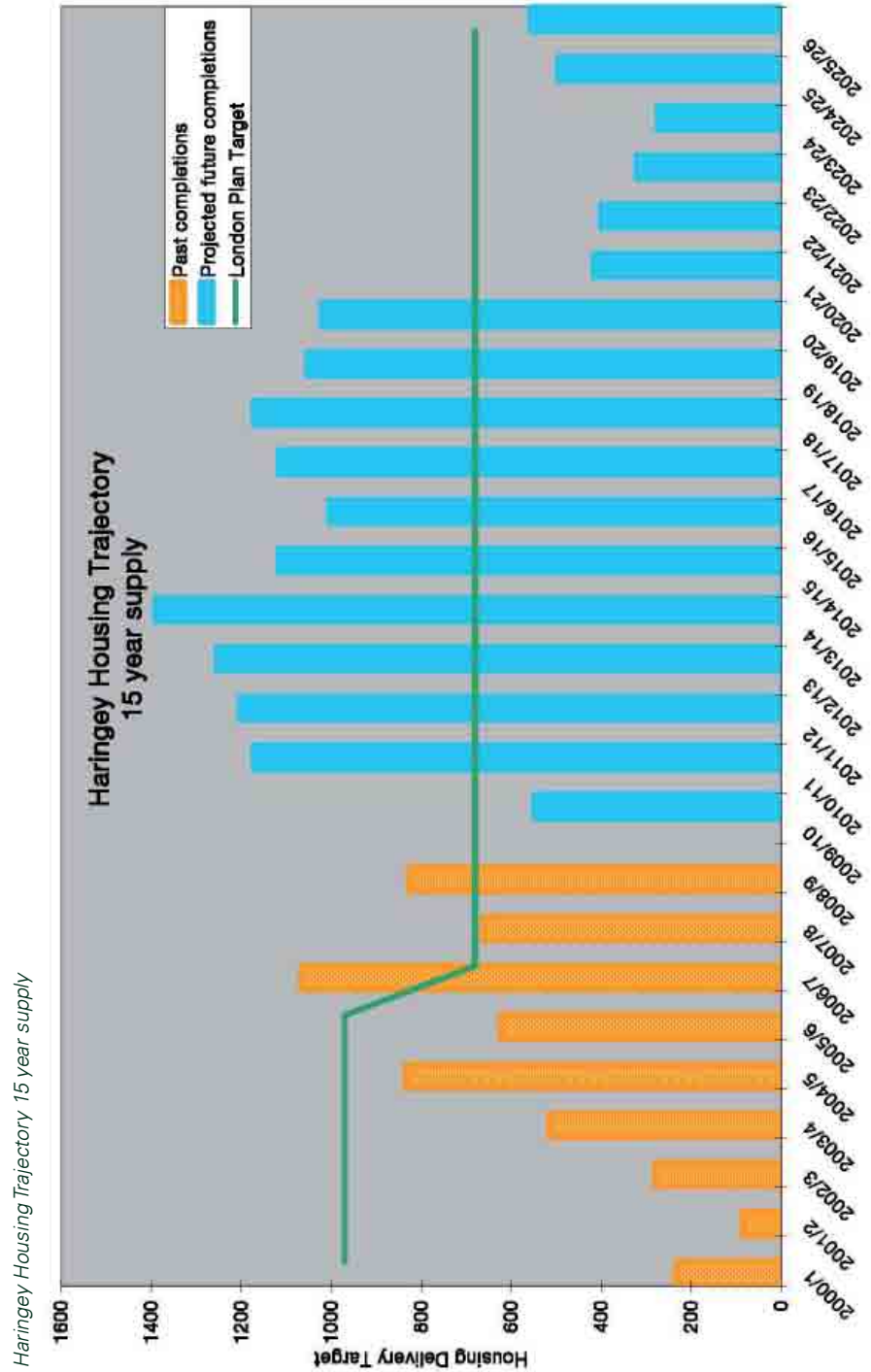
UDP Policy	Policy Name	Policies superseded by Core Strategy	Policies superseded by DM DPD
HSG1	New Housing Developments	SP1 SP2	DMP1
HSG2	Change of Use to Residential		DMP2
HSG3	Protecting Existing Housing	SP2	DMP2
HSG4	Affordable Housing	SP2	DMP3
HSG5	Hostel Accommodation		DMP5
HSG6	Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)		DMP4
HSG7	Housing for Special Needs		DMP5 DMP6
HSG8	Gypsies and Travellers	SP3	
HSG9	Density Standards	Policy not replaced. Use London Plan	
HSG10	Dwelling Mix	SP2	DMP7
HSG11	Restricted Conversion Areas		DMP7
EMP1	Defined Employment Areas – Regeneration Areas	SP8	
EMP2	Defined Employment Areas – Industrial Areas	SP8	
EMP3	Defined Employment Areas – Employment Locations	SP8	
EMP4	Non Employment Generating Uses		DMP19
EMP5	Promoting Employment Uses		DMP19
EMP6	Car Repairs Workshops, Garages and Car Washes		DMP19
EMP7	Live/Work Units		DMP19
TCR1	Development in Town and Local Shopping Centres	SP10	DMP16
TCR2	Out of Town Centre Development		DMP16
TCR3	Protection of Shops in Town Centres		DMP17
TCR4	Protection of Local Shops		DMP17
TCR5	A3 Restaurants and Cafes, A4 Drinking Establishments and A5 Hot Food Takeaways		DMP18

UDP Policy	Policy Name	Policies superseded by Core Strategy	Policies superseded by DM DPD
M1	Improvement	Policy not replaced	
M2	Public Transport Network	SP7	
M3	New Development Location and Accessibility		DMP9
M4	Pedestrians and Cyclists	Policy deleted –replaced by SP7	
M5	Protection, Improvement and Creation of Pedestrian and Cycle Routes	SP7	DMP10
M6	Road Hierarchy	SP7	LIP
M7	Road Schemes	SP7	LIP
M8	Access Roads		DMP10
M9	Car-Free Residential Developments		DMP11
M10	Parking for Development		DM12
M11	Rail and Waterborne Transport	SP7	
M12	Mini Cabs		
OS1	Green Belt	SP13	
OS2	Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)	SP13	
OS3	Significant Local Open Land (SLOL)		DMP27
OS4	Alexandra Park and Palace		DMP26
OS5	Development Adjacent to Open Space		DMP27
OS6	Ecologically Valuable Sites and their Corridors		DMP28
OS7	Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes		DMP25
OS8	Heritage Land		DMP25
OS9	Lee Valley Regional Park		DMP29
OS10	Other Open Space	SP13	
OS11	Biodiversity	SP13	
OS12	Allotments	SP13	
OS13	Playing Fields	SP13	
OS14	Burial Space	SP13	
OS15	Open Space Deficiency and New Developments	SP1 SP13	DMP30
OS16	Green Chains	SP13	
OS17	Tree Protection, Tree Masses and Spines		DMP28

9.1 UDP Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Policy Name	Policies superseded by Core Strategy	Policies superseded by DM DPD
CLT1	Provision of New Facilities	SP16 SP17	
CLT2	Protecting Existing Facilities	SP16	
CLT3	Social Clubs		DMP31
CLT4	Hotels, Boarding Houses and Guests Houses	SP10	
CLT5	Retention of Existing Tourist Facilities, Improvement of Existing Tourist Facilities and the Encouragement of New Facilities	SP10 SP16	
CW1	New Community/Health Facilities	SP16	
CW2	Protecting Existing Community Facilities	SP16	
CSV1	Development in Conservation Areas	SP12	DMP25
CSV2	Listed Buildings	SP12	DMP25
CSV3	Locally Listed Buildings and Designated Sites of Industrial Heritage Interest		DMP25
CSV4	Alterations and Extensions to Listed Buildings		DMP25
CSV5	Alterations and Extensions in Conservation Areas		DMP25
CSV6	Demolition of Listed Buildings		DMP25
CSV7	Demolition in Conservation Areas		DMP25
CSV8	Archaeology		DMP25
IMR1	Enforcement	SP17	

Housing Trajectory



Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects

9.3.1 The Council's Core Strategy which will guide the development in the borough between 2011 - 2026 is currently being developed. The aim is to develop a spatial plan for Haringey which is sustainable in the long term and ensure that the housing and population growth is supported by social, physical and community infrastructure.

9.3.2 The Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP) which will accompany the Core Strategy will identify service areas where investment will be needed to meet the additional demand from population and housing growth over the next 15 years. It will also set the basis for policies for developers' contributions to meet future need. It will also highlight where applicable the gaps in existing provision and form a platform for funding bids to relevant agencies. The infrastructure plan will

- support the delivery of the outcomes envisaged in the Sustainable Community Strategy;
- Form the basis of a tariff system for defining developers' contribution to infrastructure needs which stem from housing growth;
- help identify the possible need for financial contributions associated with individual planning applications;
- Inform relevant partners of social infrastructure requirements associated with planned housing development and population growth; and
- Create a corporate community of stakeholders within the borough to ensure consideration of community infrastructure in future development, planning and policy.

9.3.3 In Haringey we have collated information and carried out assessment where practical and relevant on the following community infrastructure areas:

- Health;
- Education;
- Social Care;
- Libraries and Museums;
- Open Spaces;
- Leisure Services;
- Emergency Services;
- Transport;
- Waste, Water Supply and Sewerage;
- Energy and Telecommunications Infrastructure; and
- Community Facilities including youth facilities.

(The Schedule below is a draft and is subject to further consultation and confirmation with Service providers.)

Key Messages

9.3.4 Our initial findings which are still under discussion and may need verification indicate that Haringey is relatively well served by a range of community infrastructure and facilities. We do not have any obvious major deficits in provision in key areas up to 2016. The services where investment will be needed to meet the infrastructure needs from the predicted housing growth are discussed below.

The Purpose of the Schedule

9.3.5 The Council will maintain an ‘infrastructure schedule’ identifying key infrastructure projects required to support the delivery of the Core Strategy. The Council will continue to give appropriate consideration to the level of risk that some of the required infrastructure will not be forthcoming and ways that this might be mitigated or addressed. The implementation schedule identifies contingency planning where this may be required. The Council has consulted with and had regard to, the investment and operational plans of relevant infrastructure and public service providers, ensuring that these bodies recognise their contributions and that the resources required to deliver the infrastructure to support the delivery of the Core Strategy have been given due consideration and have a realistic prospect of being provided in the life of the Core Strategy.



9.3 Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement (s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Health Infrastructure							
NHS Haringey New GP practices	Projected need for new GPs. This is a demand-led estimate by the planning authority to meet demand in Tottenham Hale, south Haringey and Haringey Heartlands	Identify sites/or provision in existing practices for 6 – 8 new GPs to meet growing demand especially in areas with GP deficit	£3 – 4m	NHS Haringey	By 2016-17	NHS capital grant, LIFT funding/S106 agreement/ NHS revenue	Contingency plan based on identifying appropriate sites. Some of these will be met by new polysystem buildings (see below)
NHS Haringey Polysystem type Neighbourhood Health Centre Hornsey Central Park Road N8 Serving West Haringey	Serving West Haringey. Phased opening of services from 2009. Service model is developed in the context of implementing World Class Primary Care.	Operational in 2009 /2010 4,900sqm NHS considers Hornsey Central as a template for other health centres	£400sqm for new polysystem Total cost over 9 m	NHS Haringey	2009/2010	NHS Capital grant, LIFT funding/NHS revenue as per Strategic Plan	None
NHS Haringey Polysystem type Neighbourhood Health Centre Serving east of the borough (Tottenham)	Improvement to primary care facilities with NHC provision in Tottenham	Based on Hornsey central model	£400/sqm for new polysystems	NHS Haringey	By 2013/14	NHS capital Grant, LIFT funding/ S106 agreements/ NHS revenue	Site options are being developed.
NHS Haringey Neighbourhood Health Centre Serving south Haringey	Improvement to primary care facilities to meet growing demand	Expanding range of services in existing Tynemouth Health Centre and Laurels if needed to meet growing demand	TBD	NHS Haringey	By 2013/14	NHS Capital Grant, LIFT funding / S106 agreements/ NHS revenue	St Ann's hospital site is also a potential site for a new Health Centre in south Haringey
Secondary care facilities Haringey NHS/Neighbouring boroughs' NHS	This is a demand- led estimate by the Local planning authority.	Need for 28 – 40 additional hospital beds or equivalent appropriate alternative primary care facilities	£10 - £14.5m	Haringey NHS and or neighbouring boroughs' NHS	2015-6	TBD	It is noted that the use of national standards to assess future needs may not fully reflect the current thinking in the local NHS, and shift in activity from secondary to primary care.
Modernisation of Mental Health Facilities	Long term plans to provide care in most appropriate/least stigmatising environment with a focus on early intervention and community based care wherever possible.	Currently in discussion Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	Currently in discussion. Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	Barnet Enfield Haringey MHT	Currently in discussion. Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	Currently in discussion. Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	This is linked with the redevelopment of facilities at St Ann's Hospital site
Primary and Secondary Education							
Primary School additional capacity	Expansion of Rhodes Avenue Primary School from 2fe to 3fe to respond to rising birth rates in the local area.	Capital investment	£8.5m	LB Haringey	2011	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams	
Primary School additional capacity Tottenham Hale	2fe primary in Tottenham Hale area to meet increased demand as a result of new housing.	Sites and capital investment /S106 agreement	£11.5m	LB Haringey	2011-14	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed (including s106 money)	Options on new school site(s) and increasing the capacity of existing schools to be considered during the planning phase.

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement (s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Primary school additional capacity Haringey Heartlands	Provision of additional primary places in the Heartlands area of the borough to meet increased demand as a result of new housing and rising birth rates.	Sites and capital investment /s106 agreement	Up to £6.5m	LB Haringey	2011-16	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed (including s106 money)	Increasing the capacity of existing school(s) to be considered during the planning phase.
Primary school additional capacity Northumberland Park	Provision of additional places in the Northumberland Park area to meet the demand created by any redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur's stadium	Sites and capital/s106 agreement	Up to £6.5m	LB Haringey	2011-16	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed (including s106 money)	Increasing the capacity of existing school(s) to be considered during the planning phase.
Primary School additional capacity Across the borough	Provision of additional reception places across the borough to meet a rising birth rate and demand for primary places	Sites and capital investment	A cost of £13,800 per place at existing schools, or £25,000 per place for new provision on a new site.	LB Haringey	2010 and ongoing	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed. Safety valve funding from the DCSF	Increasing the capacity of existing schools to be considered during the planning phase.
Broad Water Farm Inclusive learning Campus – Major demolition and new build on existing site	This is part of a scheme to establish a primary and secondary learning campus (ILC) in the borough. The primary special school will be provided on the Broad Water Farm primary school campus.	Combining 3 schools including special needs school	£18.5m	LB Haringey	2013	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed.	
Provision of new Secondary School Haringey Heartlands	To respond to the increasing demand for secondary places in the borough	Capital investment	£40m	LB Haringey	2009 – 2012	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed.	
Secondary School expansion through BSF programme (borough-wide)	Expansion of and improvements to secondary school buildings across the borough	Capital investment	£27.6 m - The entire BSF programme was £214m with £27.6m of that for the Sixth Form Centre	LB Haringey	2008-2010	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families	

9.3 Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement (s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Secondary school additional capacity	Provision of additional school places to meet the demand as a result of rising birth rate and new housing	Sites and capital investment	Average cost of £20,700 per place if expanding existing sites.	LB Haringey	2014-2017	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed	Increasing the capacity of existing schools only, to be considered during the planning phase.
Further Education College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London	Aspirations of the College to modernise facilities	Capital investment	Not identified at this stage. Aspirational Scheme	CHENEL	2017-2020	Not identified at this stage	None
Social Care							
Bounds Green Day Care Centre	Modern day care facilities	2100sqm	£175k	LB Haringey	2010		On course to be completed in 2010
Libraries and Museums							
Tottenham Coombes Croft library	Improve library facilities	Extension and redevelopment	£794k	LB Haringey	2010	Lottery Fund - Community Libraries	
Upgrade to buildings for accessibility	Improve library facilities	Maintenance and access	£dependant on type of improvement made	LB Haringey	2012	LB Haringey maintenance budget	
Bruce Castle Museum	Upgrade	Improvements to the building	External funding bid is estimated as over £4m	LB Haringey	2016	External funding is sought	None
Open Space							
Haringey Heartlands	Requirement to increase accessibility to existing open space from the Heartlands development	S106 agreement	£dependant on type of improvement made	LB Haringey/ Developer	As the development rolls out	S106 agreement	Identify improvements to accessibility required and negotiate with the developer during the planning phase
Tottenham Hale – Greater Ashley Road	Requirement to improve existing open space (and extend where possible) to serve new housing development	S106 agreement Council land	£dependant on type of improvement made	LB Haringey, Developer	As the development rolls out	S106 agreement/ Mayor's 10,000 trees funding and GAF3, LB Haringey	Identify improvements to accessibility required and negotiate with the developer during the planning phase.
Allotment infrastructure provision in the borough	To address deficiencies in provision of allotments		£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey / Local comm'ty groups	As the development rolls out and sites are found 2011-2026	LBH, S106 agreement, external funding	Bringing back disused sites into public use to ease the demand for plots, and innovative solutions such as use of roof spaces. 60 new growing spaces in the borough by 2012, working in partnership with Capital Growth.
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	Regional and local standards indicate that Haringey is short of designated Local Nature Reserves	Identify at least 3 new LNRs	£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey	As development occurs 2011 - 2026	LB Haringey, S106 agreement	Contingency plan based on identifying at least 3 suitable sites for LNRs
Green chains	The Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment highlights the need to provide further linkages between presently remote green chains and sites.	Provision of additional green chains and walks and public open spaces by rivers.	£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey / Developers	As development occurs 2011-2026	London Borough of Haringey/S106 agreement	Contingency plan to look at creating links on a more strategic level, with surrounding boroughs, in order to create a green network for North London.

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement (s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Lordship Lane Recreation Ground	To enhance usage and benefits for residents within 1-2km catchment	River Moselle deculverting, environmental Centre and city Farm, extensive landscape works	£6.3m	LB Haringey	2010-2012	Heritage Lottery Parks for People Funding and London Mayor's Priority Parks Initiative Lottery Funding, Environment Agency	The farm will be in a second phase of work post 2010.
Improving Access to Regional Park - Marsh Lane Pedestrian Link	To Improve existing pedestrian access to Lee Valley Regional Park	Safer routes for pedestrians	£50,000	LB Haringey	2011-2012	GAF 3 funding approved	To be developed as part of a new facility for Frontline services including recycling
Improvements to existing Parks: Wood Green Common, Ducketts & Greengate Common, Woodside Park, White Hart Lane Recreation ground, Harrington Park, Tower Gardens, Downhill Park, Stationers Park	Upgrade and address deficiencies in provision across the borough to meet standards	Facility, infrastructure and landscaping improvements	Dependant upon scope and quality of improvement	LB Haringey	2010-2015	S106, Playbuilder funding, LB Haringey	
Fairlands Park	Upgrade	Facility, infrastructure and landscaping improvements	£200k	LB Haringey	2010-2011	LB Haringey, Groundwork	None
Muswell Hill Playing Fields	Upgrade	Play, sports and physical activity and ancillary facilities	Estimated £2.5m	LB Haringey	2010-2014	S106, LB Haringey, Playbuilder, External funding	None
Bruce Castle Park	Upgrade/replacement	Play, sports, landscaping and infrastructure	£400k	LB Haringey	2010-2013	LB Haringey, Playbuilder, External funding	None
Albert Road Recreation Ground	Upgrade	Tennis court improvements	£300k	Pavilion tennis	2010-2011	Tennis Foundation, LB Haringey	None
Football provision Finsbury Park, White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre, Lordship Rec, Alexandra Park and Albert Road	To provide upgraded/improved provision	Pitch and ancillary improvements at Finsbury Park, White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre, Lordship Rec, Alexandra Park and Albert Road	£7.8m	LB Haringey	2011-2017	LB Haringey, External funding, S106	
Free to access outdoor recreation provision	To provide upgraded/improved provision	Multi use games areas in each borough ward	TBC	LB Haringey	As the development occurs	S106/external funding	
Leisure Services							
Central area of the borough, possibly Wood Green area	Demand-led assessment. One additional combined swimming pool and leisure centre to meet demand from predicted growth	Identify site in the central part of the borough.	£7-10m approx but too early in the planning process to be specific.	LB Haringey	2011 – 2016	London Borough of Haringey/ S106/external funding	
Community indoor sports hall provision	To address deficiencies identified in Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment	Additional sports hall provision equivalent to 41 badminton courts or ten 4-court sports halls.	TBD - estimated £2.5m per hall and ancillary facility	LB Haringey	2011-2020	LB Haringey /S106/external funding	
White Hart Lane Community Sports Hub	Identified as a sub regional sports hub by London Playing Fields Assoc (LPFA) needs analysis	Demolition and new build to provide upgraded facilities	Estimated £6m	LB Haringey	2011-2017	LBH/S106/ External funding	

9.3 Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement (s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Emergency Services (Police, Fire, Ambulance services)							
Safer Neighbourhood bases	To provide permanent accommodation for Safer Neighbourhoods teams	Borough wide	Pending further investigation	Metropolitan Police Authority	Pending further investigation		Continue to use existing sites and facilities
Front Counters, New Custody Centre, New Patrol Base, New Office Accommodation	Modernisation and consolidation of estate and relocation of facilities. A shift from an existing multi site custody cells to a centralised custody cells structure, one patrol centre, and one back office accommodation.		Pending further investigation	Metropolitan Police Authority	Pending further investigation		Continue to use existing sites and facilities
Additional small site	Need to be confirmed (not yet identified as an essential requirement)	Small holding for a single ambulance	Pending further investigation	London Ambulance Service	2011 - 2016	London Ambulance Service	Continue to use existing facilities
Transport							
Tottenham Hale Gyrotory	To reduce environmental severance and support new development	Revert to two way traffic flow with cycle and pedestrians access improved	£37m.	TfL	2010/12 & 2013/14	TfL & LDA (with potential CIL to repay TfL/LDA upfront investment) Community Infrastructure Fund, Growth Fund, s106, LBH	
Tottenham Hale/High Road 'Green Link'	To provide new ped'n./cyclist route to link new development in Tottenham Hale to open space, community facilities & the High Road (include bridges over road, railway and River Lee)	Agreements with landowners, Network Rail, DfT, TfL, British Waterways and Env. Agency	£15m.	Council/ LDA	2016-2020	To be determined – CIL contribution required	
East coast mainline	Improvement of service	Part of Thameslink project, including additional platforms – Harringay ward	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-2014	Network Rail	2015	DfT	This work is outlined in the Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
West Anglia lines- 4 tracking from Tottenham Hale to Broxbourne and Cheshunt	Capacity enhancement and service reliability improvements	Possible land acquisition and closure of level crossing at Northumberland Park	TfL estimate the cost at £540m but clearly depends on what scheme is eventually delivered eg the extent of 4 tracking, whether there is a flyover south of Tottenham Hale.	Network Rail	2020	Not committed yet.	Identified as a priority investment in Mayor's draft Transport strategy.
West Anglia lines – New rolling stock	Capacity Enhancement	Train lengthening to Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-2014	Network Rail	2014	DfT	This work is outlined in the Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement (s)	Contingency Planning Required?
West Anglia lines – Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove and Northumberland Park wards.	Improvement of service	Turnback facility at Seven Sisters to allow shuttle service to Cheshunt in peak hours.	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14	Network Rail	2014	DfT	This work is outlined in the Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
North London Railway - On the Barking to Gospel Oak line	Improvement of service	New rolling stock and higher service frequencies are required for South Tottenham, Harringay and Green Lanes stations	TfL Business Plan	LOROL ¹	2010	TfL	This is outlined in the TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
North London Railway - On the Barking to Gospel Oak line	Improvement to service and integration and West London lines	Electrification of the line with North	£50m	TfL/ Network Rail	2019	TfL/DfT	
Piccadilly Line upgrade including new trains, new signalling and new control centres at Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Manor House, stations	To provide enhanced capacity and reduced journey times	Part of underground PPP	N/A	TfL	2014	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18	
Victoria Line upgrade including new trains, new signalling and new control centres at Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and	To provide enhanced capacity and reduced journey times	Part of underground PPP	N/A	TfL	2012	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18	
Wood Green Tube station improvements	To improve the efficient use of the station	Access improvements	£400,000	LB Haringey	2011	TfL	LIP funding of £400k provisionally allocated for 2009/10 and 2010/11
Northern Line upgrade part 1 signalling, new control, centre at Highgate Station	To provide enhanced capacity and reduced journey times		TfL Business Plan	TfL	2012	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18	
Cycle Superhighway - Improvements to Link 1 (Tottenham to Liverpool Street) and Link 12 (East Finchley to Angel	To improve cycle highways and encourage sustainable travel.		TfL Business Plan	TfL/ Haringey	2012 for Link 12 and 2014/15 for Link 1	TfL	This is outlined in the TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
Greenways cycle and pedestrian routes - 4 links proposed borough wide	To improve cycle routes and encourage sustainable travel		TfL funding for 2009/10. delivery of all links dependant on future funding.	LB Haringey	2014	TfL	
Borough wide cycle parking	Cycle parking	To improve facilities for parking cycles	Local Implementation Plan – Delivery of scheme dependent on funding	LB Haringey	2014	TfL/S106	
Haringey Heartlands east/west cycle routes	To encourage cycling as a means of transport	Improvement of cycle routes	TBD	LB Haringey	2012	S106 Agreement (not yet drawn up)	Outline planning application for the proposal submitted
Borough wide car clubs	To encourage the use of car clubs	Delivery of 80 bays	TBD	LB Haringey	2011	TfL/S106	
Borough wide electric charging points	To encourage and sustain the use of electric vehicles	To be provided in a mixture of on and off street locations	TBD	LB Haringey/ Private	2016	TfL	

¹ LOROL – London Overground Rail Operations Ltd

9.3 Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement (s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Borough wide transport improvements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Transport - Local road safety schemes - Education, training and publicity - Community transport - Cycle training and parking - School travel plans - Improving roads and bridges 	Local Implementation Plan (LIP) specifies funding requirements	LIP specifies funding requirement	£4 million a year approximately	LB Haringey /TfL and other partners across the public and private sector	2011 - 2016	TfL, LBH, and other public and private investors	
Improvements to the North Circular Road between Bounds Green and Green Lanes	Improvement of road safety and appearance	Safety and environmental improvements	TfL Business Plan	TfL	2012	TfL	This is outlined in the TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
Waste							
Marsh Lane N17	To establish a modern and centralised waste management /green industry centre for the borough	Sources of funding to be secured	Construction £18 million	LB Haringey	Construction to be completed 2012.	LB Haringey, GAF III Other sources of funding being investigated	Alternative is to remain on existing sites.
New Waste management facilities and land	North London Waste Plan (draft)	Sites across North London		NLWA			
Water Supply and Sewerage							
Water supply upgrades for trunk mains and mains replacement	Improvements to water supply network		Within overall improvement plan for London	Thames Water	2010-2015 TBC	TW investment Programme	
Sewer upgrades and combined sewer overflow studies	Improvements to sewage system		Within overall improvement plan for London	Thames Water	2010-2015	TW investment Programme	
Energy Infrastructure							
Decentralised Energy networks Tottenham Hale CCHP	Developments to connect to existing CCHP Policy Requirement	Connection to phased development	£dependant on site(s) identified	ESCo	2010-2016	Private	In place with capacity to provide heat and power to over 1000 units
Broadwater Farm DE connections	Existing networked boiler to be connected to the primary school complex nearby	Connection to three primary schools	£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey/ESCo	2010-2013	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families, LB Haringey	LDA feasibility study is currently being carried out
Potential Decentralised CHP/ CCHP / DE Networks at central, south, west and northeast of the borough	Policy requirement	CHP/CCHP plants and networks	£dependant on site(s) identified	£dependant on site(s) identified	£dependant on site(s) identified	£dependant on site(s) identified	To be detailed through Area Action Plans and in opportunity sites in line with policy requirement
Community Facilities							
A Community use space	Aspirational need by HAVCO	2000m ²	This is aspirational	HAVCO	TBD	This is aspirational	

Summary of strategies

Haringey's Greenest Borough Strategy - 2008-2018

9.4.1 The Greenest Borough Strategy sets out how the Council and Partners will take forward actions to tackle climate change and embed environmental sustainability into everything we do. It's vision is that:

9.4.2 "We will work together to tackle climate change and secure a clean, safe and environmentally sustainable future for everyone living, working, visiting or studying in Haringey".

Activities in the strategy break down into seven priority areas:

1. Improving the urban environment
2. Protecting the natural environment
3. Managing environmental resources efficiently
4. Leading by example
5. Encouraging sustainable design and construction
6. Promoting sustainable travel
7. Raising awareness and involvement

9.4.3 To find out more about the strategy go to: http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/environment_and_transport/going-green/greenest-borough.htm

Haringey's Regeneration Strategy

9.4.4 The Regeneration Strategy focuses on putting People, Places and Prosperity at the heart of regeneration in Haringey. It will ensure that maximum regeneration impact is realised from the major development projects within the borough, making certain that individual regeneration projects are designed and delivered so that they contribute to core objectives. It will also ensure that links are forged with the opportunities that are being created in the wider London region and that mainstream Council services are oriented to best serve Haringey's regeneration objectives.

9.4.5 The Regeneration Strategy has three key priorities:

1. To unlock the potential of Haringey residents through increasing skill levels and raising employment so that they can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world.
2. To transform Haringey into a place in which more people want to live and invest by using the opportunity of major sites and key locations to create positive change.
3. To develop a 21st century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise.

9.4.6 To find out more about the Regeneration Strategy go to: <http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/business/economicregeneration/regeneration-strategy.htm>

Child Poverty Strategy 2008-11

9.4.7 The Child Poverty Strategy aims to ensure that council services and local partners are working in a joined up way to reduce child poverty in the borough and ensure that today's children do not become the parents of poor children tomorrow.

9.4.8 The Strategy builds on existing strategies, such as the Regeneration Strategy and the Children and Young People's Plan, and draws together cross cutting work with the aim of accelerating the pace at which we can lift Haringey children out of poverty.

9.4.9 The strategy identifies five objectives that need to be met in order to achieve a substantial reduction in child poverty.

1. Addressing worklessness and increasing parental employment in sustainable jobs;
2. Improving take up of benefits and tax credits;
3. Reducing educational attainment gaps for children in poverty;
4. Ensuring all Haringey children have decent and secure homes; and
5. Partners within the Haringey Strategic Partnership taking responsibility as corporate bodies for their employees in helping to reduce child poverty.

9.4.10 To find out more about the Child Poverty Strategy go to: http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/children_and_families/child-poverty-strategy.htm

Safer for All Strategy 2008-11

9.4.11 The Safer for All strategy sets out how Haringey aims to be ‘a safe place for people to live, work and visit.’

9.4.12 The Safer for All strategy contains six priorities that will help to deliver the vision:

1. Young people – prevention and support;
2. Serious crime – violence, acquisitive crime and domestic violence;
3. Anti-social behaviour – a focus on children and families, housing and the public realm;
4. Drugs and alcohol – prevention, effective treatment and re-integration;
5. Reducing re-offending – adults and young people; and
6. Increasing confidence in the Criminal Justice System.

9.4.13 To find out more about the Safer for All Strategy go to:
http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/community_and_leisure/crime_reduction.htm

Haringey’s Housing Strategy 2009-19

9.4.14 The Housing Strategy sets out Haringey’s approach to housing by identifying a vision and set of strategic objectives. It is for stakeholders across the entire spectrum of housing-related activity in the borough, including the Council, Registered providers of social housing, developers, private sector landlords, owner-occupiers, residents and voluntary and community sector providers.

9.4.15 The vision for housing in Haringey is to create ‘neighbourhoods that people choose to live in with a balance of different types of homes which offer quality, affordability and sustainability for current and future generations.’

9.4.16 Our five aims are:

1. To meet housing need through mixed communities which provide opportunities for our residents;
2. To ensure housing in the borough is well-managed, of high quality and sustainable;
3. To provide people with the support and advice they need;
4. To make all homes in the borough part of neighbourhoods of choice; and
5. To contribute to creating the Greenest Borough.

9.4 Summary of strategies

9.4.17 Our approach is based on:

- Partnership between organisations and residents;
- Strong relationships with government and national agencies that will get the best deal for Haringey's residents; and
- Engagement with residents and communities so that decisions and service improvement are shaped by what they want.

9.4.18 To find out more about the Housing Strategy go to: http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/housing_and_planning/housing/housingstrategy.htm

Experience Still Counts: Haringey's strategy for improving the quality of life of older people 2009-12

9.4.19 The strategy aims to tackle discrimination and to promote positive attitudes towards ageing. It is the outcome of an extensive review of the original Experience Counts 2005-2010. It describes our priorities and commitments to people aged 50 and over.

9.4.20 The strategy is for all older people in Haringey and its vision is:

9.4.21 'To ensure that older people are enabled to be as informed, active, healthy and independent as possible, and empowered citizens at the heart of the community.'

9.4.22 The strategy is based on what older people said was important to them. It continues to identify the ten outcomes chosen by older people in 2005, with priorities and initiatives within each goal for 2009-2012:

1. Being respected;
2. Keeping informed;
3. Staying healthy;
4. Being active;
5. Choosing work;
6. Feeling safer;
7. Having a safe, comfortable and well-maintained home;
8. Living with support;
9. Getting out and about; and
10. Making the most of your income.

9.4.23 To find out more about Experience Still Counts go to: http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/olderpeople/experiencecounts.htm

Well-being Strategic Framework

9.4.24 The Framework aims to:

9.4.25 ‘Promote a healthier Haringey by improving well-being and tackling health inequalities’.

9.4.26 Its vision is that:

9.4.27 ‘All people in Haringey have the best possible chance of an enjoyable, long and healthy life.’

9.4.28 The framework is for all people aged 18 and over in Haringey.

9.4.29 Overall, people in Haringey are living longer than they did twenty years ago, but too many people in Haringey are still dying prematurely. There are big variations between different parts of the borough in how long people live. Local residents, statutory, voluntary, community and commercial organisations have a role to play in improving well-being. This includes:

- Access to health and care services;
- Access to appropriate leisure and educational services;
- Access to employment; and
- Opportunities for a healthier lifestyle.

9.4.30 The framework is based on 7 goals, which are:

1. Improved health and emotional well-being;
2. Improved quality of life;
3. Making a positive contribution;
4. Increased choice and control;
5. Freedom from discrimination or harassment;
6. Economic well-being; and
7. Maintaining personal dignity and respect.

9.4.31 To find out more about the Well-being Strategic Framework go to: http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/health/well-being_framework.htm

Children and Young People's Plan 2009-20

9.4.32 The Children and Young People's Strategic Plan (CYPP) is the single statutory, overarching plan for all services which directly affect children and young people in Haringey. Developed by the Children's Trust this Plan lays the foundations for improving outcomes for children and young people in Haringey.

9.4.33 The vision of the Children's Trust is that:

9.4.34 'We want every child and young person to be happy, healthy, safe and confident about the future.'

9.4.35 The Plan is intended to support:

- all children and young people aged 0-19;
- young people aged 20 and over leaving care; and
- young people up to the age of 25 with learning difficulties/disabilities.

9.4.36 The plan is based on the five national Every Child Matters outcomes which cover all aspects of children and young people's lives, with particular priorities for Haringey:

Every Child Matters Outcomes	Priorities
Be Healthy	Improve health and well-being throughout life
	Improve the sexual health of young people
Stay Safe	Improve safeguarding and child protection
	Develop positive human relationships and ensure personal safety
Enjoy and Achieve	Develop sustainable schooling and services with high expectations of young people
	Engender lifelong learning for all across a broad range of subjects both in and out of school
Make a Positive Contribution	Give young people a greater stake in their future and pride in their local community
	Develop global citizens
Achieve Economic Well-being	Provide a greater range of curriculum provision, opportunities and choice
	Empower communities and families

9.4.37 For more information on the Children and Young People's Plan go to: http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/children_and_young_peoples_strategic_plan_2009_-_full_version.pdf

Local Implementation Plan (Haringey's Transport Plan)

9.4.38 The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) sets out Haringey's transport plans and programmes to reflect the transport needs and aspirations of Haringey's residents and is in line with the key priorities set out in the Mayor's Transport Strategy.

9.4.39 The LIP sets out the transport projects for 2010/11; these include progress on work;

- on reducing road accident casualties through road safety schemes, education, training and publicity schemes and more 20mph zones;
- improving bus services reliability by putting in measures to give buses priority over other traffic;
- supporting sustainable transport through travel awareness projects and more cycle routes and pedestrian facilities;
- cycle training and cycle parking as well as walking projects to improve accessibility and signage and environmental projects such as the provision of on-street charging points for electric vehicles and purchase of electric vehicles;
- Promoting sustainable access to schools through the school travel plan programme and to work through workplace travel plans;
- Improving the road and bridge infrastructure; and
- Improving access to bus stops and access in general.

9.4.40 For more information on the Local Implementation Plan go to:
http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/environment_and_transport/travel/haringey_transport_strategy.htm#lip

Glossary of Terms

- **Accessibility:** Ability of people or goods and services to reach places and facilities.
- **Accessible Development:** A building, facility etc. and its wider environment which can be reached and used, in particular by people with disabilities.
- **Accessible Transport:** Transport services and vehicles designed and operated to be usable by people with disabilities and other transport disadvantaged people, with characteristics possibly including affordable fares, wheelchair user accessibility and each reach of trip end.
- **Affordable Housing:** Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing provided to specific eligible households whose needs are not met by the market (See entry for intermediate and social rented for further details).
- **Amenity:** A positive element or elements which contribute to the overall character or an area, for example open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between all elements in the environment.
- **Annual Monitoring Report (AMR):** The AMR is part of the Local Development Framework and reviews progress on the preparation of the Council's Local Development Framework. It is an annual report that is submitted to the Government in December of each year.
- **Area Action Plan (AAP):** Development Plan Documents used to provide a planning framework for areas of change (e.g. major regeneration) and areas of conservation.
- **Area of Archaeological Importance:** Areas with known archaeological potential where the Council's archaeology policies will normally be strictly applied.
- **Area for Intensification:** These are areas which have significant potential for increases in residential, employment and other uses through development for regeneration of available sites and exploitation of potential for regeneration, through higher densities and more mixed and intensive use. These areas have good existing or planned public transport.
- **Area of Opportunity:** London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and /or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.

- **Article 4 Direction:** A power available under the 1995 General Development Order allowing the Council, in certain instances, to restrict permitted development rights.
- **Backland Development:** Development of land-locked sites, such as rear gardens, private open space or old lock up garages, usually within predominately residential areas.
- **Biodiversity:** Biodiversity encompasses the whole variety of life on earth (including on or under water) including all species of plants and animals and the variety of habitats within which they live. It also includes the genetic variation within each species.
- **Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) – Haringey:** The Biodiversity Action Plan includes policies and actions that will contribute towards conserving, enriching and celebrating the wildlife in Haringey.
- **Blue Ribbon Network:** Policy covering London’s waterways, water spaces and land alongside them.
- **Building Research Establishment Assessment Method (BREEAM):** used to assess the environmental performance of new and existing buildings.
- **Brownfield Land:** Previously developed land which is or has been occupied by a permanent structure.
- **Borough Roads:** Roads for which the Borough is the Highway Authority.
- **Building Line:** The line formed by frontages of buildings along a street.
- **Car Club:** Schemes which facilitate vehicle sharing.
- **Central Activity Zone (CAZ):** The CAZ is the area where planning policy recognises the importance of strategic finance, specialist retail, tourist and cultural uses and activities, as well as residential and more local functions.
- **Care in the Community:** This enable people in need of care, whether because of old age, disability, illness or other reasons, to continue to live in their own homes or in homely settings within the community.
- **Census:** A ten-yearly comprehensive nation-wide sample survey of population, housing and socio-economic data. The latest one was conducted in April 2001.
- **Cluster:** Geographical concentration of interconnected companies, specialised supplies, service providers in related industries, and associated institutions (for example universities, standard agencies, and trade associations) in particular firms that compete but also co-operate.
- **Code for Sustainable Homes:** The national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes.

- **Combined Heat and Power (CHP):** The combined production of heat, usually in the form of steam, and power, usually in the form of electricity.
- **Community Facilities:** Community facilities can be defined as including children's play and recreation facilities, services for young people, older people and disabled people, as well as health facilities, education facilities, libraries, community halls, meeting rooms, places of worship and public toilets.
- **Community Transport:** A range of voluntary sector, non profit-making transport services designed to meet the needs of people who do not have access to private transport and for whom public transport is unsuitable.
- **Comparison Goods:** Goods for which the purchase involves comparison by the customer and which while not being purchased frequently must nevertheless be stocked in a wide range of size, colours and fabrics, jewellery, furniture and goods normally sold at specialist shops and general stores.
- **Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO):** An order which enables a statutory authority to purchase an area of land compulsorily for an approved project.
- **Conservation Area:** Area designated by the Council under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as possessing special architectural or historic interest. The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of these areas.
- **Contaminated Land:** Land which contains potentially harmful substances as a result of human activity or from natural causes may be regarded as contaminated land. Because substances in or on the land may be hazardous and likely to affect its proposed development, a quantitative risk based assessment is required to determine whether the proposed development should proceed and whether some form of remedial action is required.
- **Context:** In urban design terms the character and setting of the immediate local area within which a building or site is situated or to be sited. The context will take into account any local distinctiveness of an area i.e. the particular positive features of a locality that contribute to its special character and sense of place and distinguishes one local area from another.
- **Convenience Goods:** Good purchased on a regular basis which meet the day to day needs of local residents. They require minimum effort in selection and buying e.g. food, newspapers and other goods of a standardised type of which there is a wide sale.
- **Conversions:** The sub-division of residential properties into self-contained flats or maisonettes.

- **Core Strategy:** The Core Strategy is a Development Plan Document setting out the vision and key policies for the future development of the borough up to 2026.
- **Cultural Quarter:** Area where a critical mass of cultural activities and related uses are emerging, usually in historic or interesting environment.
- **Decent Homes Standard:** A Government standard for housing which requires both Councils and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) to bring up their property standards to a defined minimum by 2010.
- **Density:** The number of habitable rooms per hectare.
- **Development Management (formerly Development Control):** These are the policies which are required to ensure that all development in the borough meet the spatial vision and objectives set out in the Core Strategy.
- **Development Plan Documents (DPD):** Statutory planning documents that form part of the Local Development Framework including the Core Strategy, Development Management DPD and Sites Allocation DPD.
- **District Centre:** District centres have traditionally provided convenience goods and services for more local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.
- **Ecological Corridor:** Ecological Corridors are relative areas of green space running through built up areas that allow the movement of plants and animals to other areas and habitats.
- **Environmental Assessment:** A method or procedure for predicting the effects on the environment of a proposal, either for an individual project or a higher-level 'strategy' (a policy, plan or programme), with the aim of taking account of these effects in decision-making.
- **Fluvial:** Water in the Thames and other rivers.
- **Form:** The layout (structure and urban grain), density, scale (height and massing), appearance (materials and details) and landscaping of development.
- **General Development Order (GDO):** Identifies the certain types of usually minor development for which planning permission is not required and which therefore do not require a planning application to be submitted to the Council.
- **Greater London Authority (GLA):** The GLA is a strategic citywide government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor and a separately elected Assembly.
- **Green Belt:** Green Belt is an area of land which has been given special status to restrict inappropriate development.

- **Green Chain/Link:** Linked green spaces composed of such elements as open land, footpaths, canals and rivers which provide public access, play valuable recreational, conservation, ecological and general amenity role. Green chains can also be Ecological Corridors.
- **Green Industries:** This business sector that produced goods or services, which compared to other more generally more commonly used goods and services, are less harmful to the environment.
- **Green Infrastructure:** A network of connected, high quality, multi-functional open spaces, corridors and the links in between that provide multiple benefits for people and wildlife.
- **Green Roofs:** Planting on roofs to provide climate change, amenity and recreational benefits.
- **Growth Area:** Specific areas for new residential development to accommodate future population growth.
- **Gyratory:** A road junction at which traffic enters a one-way system around a central island.
- **Heritage Land:** Heritage Land is open land of strategic importance to London of significance for its landscape, historical and nature conservation interest. The only Heritage land at the present time is Highgate Golf Course which forms part of the wider area of Hampstead Heath.
- **Highway Authority:** An authority responsible for a highway, whether or not maintainable at public expenses.
- **Historic Parks and Gardens:** Parks and gardens containing historic features dating from 1939 or earlier registered by English Heritage. These parks and gardens are graded I, II or II* in the same way as Listed Buildings. Only Alexandra Park and Finsbury Park are registered in Haringey.
- **Homes and Community Agency (HCA):** HCA is the national housing and regeneration agency for England.
- **House in Multiple Occupation (HMO):** Housing occupied by members of more than one household, such as student accommodation or bedsits.
- **Housing Association:** see Registered Social Landlord
- **Housing Trajectory:** Graph illustrating the supply of projected completion housing completions up to 2026.
- **Industrial Business Park (IBP):** Strategic industrial locations that are particularly suitable for activities that need better quality surroundings including research and development, light industrial and higher value general industrial, some waste management, utility and transport functions, wholesale markets and some small scale distribution. They can be accommodated next to environmentally sensitive areas.

- **Intermediate Housing:** Housing available at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market prices or rents.
- **Landscape:** The character and appearance of land, including its shape, form, ecology, natural features, colours and elements and the way these elements combine.
- **Lifetime Home:** Ordinary homes designed to provide accessible and convenient homes for a large segment of the population.
- **Listed Building:** Locally listed buildings are those which satisfy one or more of the following criteria: historic interest, architectural interest or environmental significance. Statutory listed buildings are buildings of special architectural or historic interest, they are graded as I, II* or with grade I being the highest. English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for statutory listing in England.
- **Local Development Documents (LDD):** The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents (does not form part of the statutory development plan) and other documents including the Statement of Community Involvement.
- **Local Development Framework:** Statutory plans produced by each borough that comprise a portfolio of development plan documents including a core strategy, proposals and a series of area action plans.
- **Local Development Scheme (LDS):** The LDS sets out the programme/ timetable for preparing the LDD. It must be agreed with the Government Office for London and be reviewed every year.
- **Local Implementation Plan (LIP):** Statutory transport plans produced by London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy at the local level.
- **Local Nature Reserve (LNR):** Sites which offer special opportunities for people to see and learn about wildlife in natural surroundings. LNRs are a statutory designation made under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
- **Local Shopping Centre:** The level of shopping centre below District Centre level, providing services for local communities.
- **Local Strategic Partnership (LSP):** A partnership of people that bring together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area.
- **London Development Agency (LDA):** Organisation acting on behalf of the Mayor, whose aim is to further the economic development and regeneration of London.

- **London Plan (The Spatial Development Strategy):** The London Plan is the name given to the Mayor's spatial development strategy for London.
- **Market Housing:** Private housing for rent or for sale, where the price is set in the open market.
- **Metropolitan Open Land (MOL):** Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London.
- **Metropolitan Town Centre:** Metropolitan centres serve wide catchments areas and can cover several boroughs. Typically they contain at least 100,000sq.m of retail floorspace with a significant proportion of high-order comparison goods relative to convenience goods. These centres generally have very good accessibility and significant employment, leisure, service and civic functions.
- **Mixed tenure:** A mix of social and private housing.
- **Mixed Use Development:** Provision of a mix of complementary uses, such as residential, community and leisure uses on a site, within the same building or within a particular area.
- **Neighbourhood and more local centres:** Typically serve a localised catchment often most accessible by walking and cycling. They include local parades and small cluster of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services.
- **Open Space:** All land in London that is predominately undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers the broad range of types of open space within London, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.
- **Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPPs/PPGs):** These are Government statements of national planning policy.
- **Primary Care Trust (PCT):** PCTs decide what health services a local community needs, and they are responsible for providing them.
- **Public Realm:** This is the space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.
- **Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL):** Public Transport Accessibility Levels are a measure of the extent and ease of access to the public transport network.
- **Regeneration:** The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of a rural or urban area.
- **Section 106 Agreements (S106)/Planning Obligations:** These agreements confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

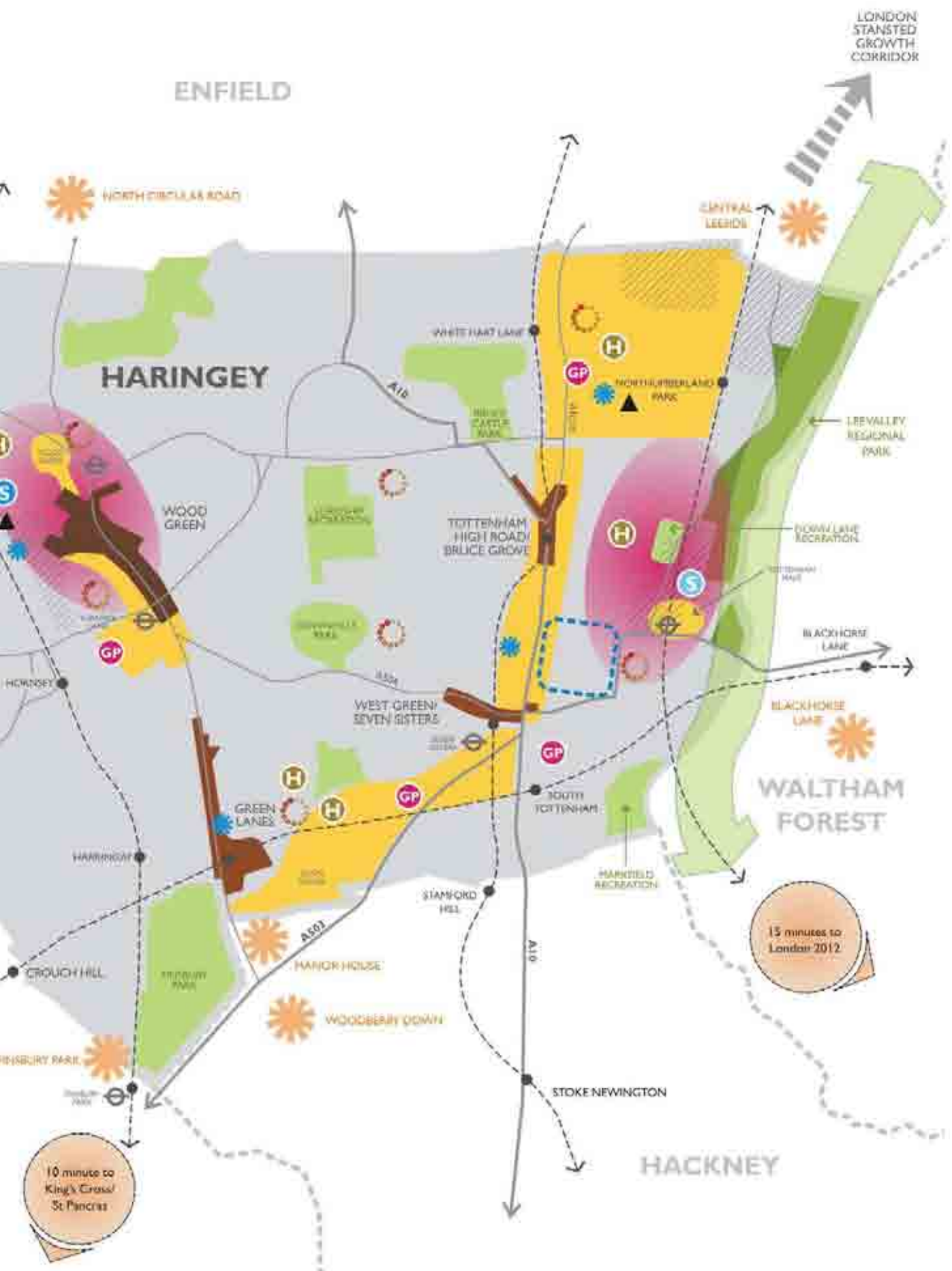
- **Secure by Design:** The planning and design of street layouts, open space, and buildings so as to reduce the likelihood or fear of crime.
- **Sites Allocation Development Plan Document:** This will form part of Haringey's LDF and will guide land use and future development in the borough until 2026.
- **Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC):** SINC are areas protected through the planning process having been designated for their high biodiversity value.
- **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):** Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) comprise businesses with more than 11 but less than 250 staff.
- **Social Rented Housing:** Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords, or be provide by other bodies under equivalent rental agreements).
- **Spatial Vision:** A statement of long term shared goals for the spatial structure of an area.
- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** The Council's policy for involving the community in the preparation, review and alteration of LDD and planning applications. It includes who should be involved and the methods to be used.
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** Expression used by the European Union to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes.
- **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA):** An assessment of land availability for housing which informs the London Plan and borough local development documents, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).
- **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA):** An assessment of housing need and demand which informs the London Plan and borough local development documents as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).
- **Strategic Industrial Location (SIL):** These comprise Preferred Industrial Locations (PILs) and Industrial Business Parks and exist to ensure that London provides sufficient quality sites, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of industrial and related sectors including logistics, waste management, utilities, wholesale markets and some transport functions.
- **Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):** Provides supplementary information about the policies in DPDs. They do not form part of the development plan and are not subject to independent examination.
- **Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG):** Additional advice, provided by the Council on particular topic or policy areas and related to and expanding upon statutory policies.

9.5 Glossary of Terms

- **Sustainability Appraisal (SA):** This is a systematic and continuous assessment of the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies contained in the DPDs, which complies with the EU Directive for Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- **Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS):** An alternative approach from the traditional ways of managing runoff from buildings and hardstanding. They can reduce the total amount, flow and rate of surface water that runs directly to rivers through stormwater systems.
- **Tree Preservation Order (TPO):** Made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by the local planning authority to protect trees of importance for amenity, landscape and nature conservation.
- **Use Classes Order:** The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, as amended, lists 15 classes of use. A change of use within the same Class does not constitute development and thus does not require planning permission.
- **Unitary Development Plan (UDP):** A UDP is a land use plan that seeks to make the most efficient and effective use of land in the public interest. The LDF will eventually replace Haringey's UDP 2006 which sets out the Council's current planning policies.
- **View Corridor:** Strategic important views designated in the London Views Management Framework.









Planning Policy and Development
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Haringey Council