

Haringey **CORE STRATEGY**

Proposed Submission
May 2010



Haringey Council

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➤ HEALTHIER PEOPLE WITH A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE

7.1 SP14 Health and Well-Being

7.2 SP15 Culture and Leisure



Health and Well-Being

7.1.1 Many factors influence our health, including the lifestyles we lead, the environment we live in and the opportunities we have to exercise and to access health facilities. A wider sense of well-being is influenced by a variety of factors such as opportunities for work and recreation, personal relationships and feelings of safety and community.

7.1.2 One of the key priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy is improving health and community well-being by providing better housing, meeting health and community needs and encouraging lifetime well-being at home, work, play and learning.

7.1.3 Strategic Policy 14 contributes towards the overall aim of the Core Strategy to manage the impact of Haringey's future growth by setting out the Council's approach to improving health and well-being in the borough as well as providing access to medical services and treatments. It should be read alongside SP16 Community Infrastructure including health care facilities, and the Council's Community Infrastructure Plan which sets out the future need for health care in the borough.



SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY

This chapter contributes to the spatial aspects of the following priorities in Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy.

SCS Priorities

- Tackle health inequalities;
- Give greater opportunities to live a healthier lifestyle;
- Promote independence and provide high quality support and care for those in greatest need;
- Provide a better cleaner, public realm and built environment; and
- Improve supporting facilities, services and infrastructure.



 POLICY

SP14 - Health and Well-being

The Council will seek to improve health and well-being in Haringey. The Council will:

- Work with NHS Haringey in its goal to reduce health inequalities in the areas with poorest health;
- Identify appropriate sites for new health infrastructure especially within Haringey’s growth areas based on a health service delivery plan agreed by the Council, Haringey Strategic Partnership and health service providers;
- Support the provision of new or improved health facilities through land use planning area plans, development management decisions, improved service management plans and through planning contributions (see SP17);
- Prioritise interventions and resources to those areas of the borough where health inequalities are greatest; and
- Support the integration of community facilities and services, i.e. health, education, cultural and leisure in multi-purpose buildings.

7.1 Health and Well-Being

7.1.4 Many measures set out in other parts of the Core Strategy also play a part in promoting good health and addressing health inequalities, for example:

- Integrating housing types and tenures in developments, ensuring new housing is of a good standard, well designed, flexible and adaptable to residents' changing and specific needs, with consideration of the ageing population and meeting the demands for specialised care and supported housing (see SP2);
- Encouraging physical activity and good mental health by providing, protecting and enhancing good quality open spaces, outdoor sports, recreation facilities and children's play space (see SP13);
- Encouraging physical activity by promoting walking and cycling (see SP7);
- Improving road safety by implementing area-based traffic calming schemes and safe walking and cycling routes (see SP7);
- Providing jobs and opportunities (see SP8 and 9); and
- Lessening environmental impacts including air and noise pollution (see SP6).

Health needs in Haringey

7.1.5 Type and levels of health issues vary considerably across Haringey and spatial planning has a role in meeting the health needs throughout the borough. The likely reasons for these variations are complex and are likely to include both disparities in health need and demand for health services. It is likely that these variations reflect the different capacity and capability in primary care services to prevent, identify and treat ill health.

7.1.6 Health inequalities in Haringey are apparent with the most deprived areas tending to experience the poorest health. All geographical locations, however, experience trends of specific health problems. In the east, there are high rates of hospital admissions for mental health needs, and the north east neighbourhood experiences the highest levels of chronic kidney disease, smoking, dementia and stroke. The central part of the borough has the highest levels of registered pulmonary heart disease, heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; while the west experiences the highest levels of cancer.

7.1.7 Haringey Council, Haringey NHS and the Local Strategic Partnership work in partnership to identify the key priorities of the borough's residents through Haringey's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA data highlights the health needs and current trends in the borough in order to further understand and address the existing inequalities. Overall, life expectancy rates in Haringey are increasing and are expected to improve further in 2010; although male expectancy rates still remain below the national average. Within the borough male life expectancy in the west is higher than the east by 6.5 years. The east/west divide for women's life expectancy is less evident and the borough average is equal to that of the UK.

7.1.8 The main health problems experienced in the borough are cancer and cardiovascular disease (CVD) which account for 60% of deaths in the under 75s population, and rates of stroke and diabetes are higher in Haringey than nationally. Further projections for health predicts that by 2025 approximately 75% of the over 65s population in Haringey will be living with a limiting long term illness.

7.1.9 Key priorities and areas of unmet need identified by NHS Haringey and the JSNA include alcohol, improved management and earlier detection of long term conditions including diabetes, heart disease and cancer.

Delivering health facilities and services

7.1.10 NHS Haringey and its partners recognise the challenges facing the borough in terms of addressing health inequalities and improving health outcomes. The NHS Haringey Strategic Plan 2009 – 2014 is the overarching plan for improving the quality of health care services and the health and well-being of the residents. The plan recognises the challenges and sets out goals to address them. These goals emphasise the importance of providing local and accessible care through neighbourhood health centres; delivering good quality, cost effective services; safeguarding children and adults; and partnership working with greater emphasis on joint commissioning of services and improving health and well-being. This plan is monitored and reviewed every six months and revised annually to ensure it reflects the needs and trends of health issues in the borough.

7.1.11 The focus of future land and facility requirements will be on ensuring there is adequate primary care provision in the borough to meet the objectives of Haringey NHS World Class Commissioning Strategy. At the heart of the primary care strategy is the establishment of the four Commissioning Collaboratives, Central, North East, South East and West; and within these areas the development of Neighbourhood Health Centres (NHCs).

7.1.12 The Central Neighbourhood has 18 practices and good access to these health services with the majority of households able to access the practices within ten minutes walking time. The options for a NHC location have been identified and will offer easy access for over half of the local residents. Due to its geographical location, households in the south of the neighbourhood can access the NHC in the South East Neighbourhood.

7.1.13 The North East Neighbourhood has 14 practices for which over half of households can access within five minutes walking time and all households have access within 20 minutes walking time. Lordship Lane Health Centre situated in Tottenham is the NHC for this area and is accessible to over 50% of households within 20 minutes walking time. Further requirement for health services has been recognised for the north east of the borough as an area which experiences high levels of health inequalities.

7.1.14 The South East Neighbourhood has 15 existing practices and The Laurels NHC at St Ann's Road is accessible to almost 100% of households within 20 minutes walking time. This centre works in tandem with Tynemouth Road Health Centre for which an extension is planned to more efficiently meet the needs of the residents.

7.1 Health and Well-Being

7.1.15 The West Neighbourhood has 18 practices accessible to 94% of households within 15 minutes walking time and 100% of households in 20 minutes. Hornsey Central NHC is accessible to under half of households in less than 20 minutes walking time, though two thirds of households can access the centre in 20 minutes public bus journey, and 96.2% of households in 30 minutes bus journey. This low access can be attributed to the fact that this is geographically the largest area.

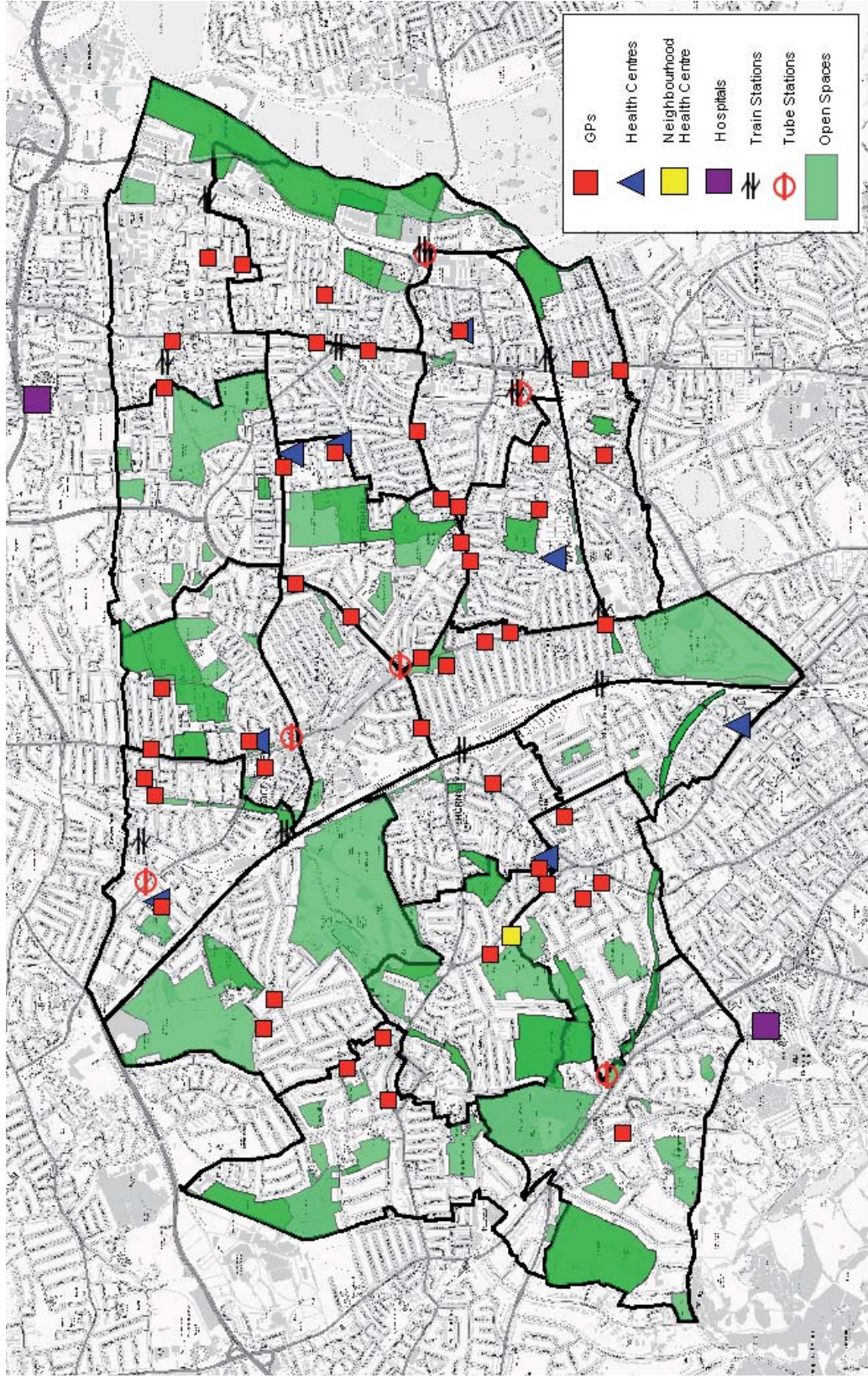
7.1.16 These centres respond to the specific health needs of each neighbourhood and deliver local health services by providing community-based services including health visitors, district nurses, and information and support for healthy lifestyles. Each NHC will be patient centred in their care, encouraging patients to participate in their health care and have a greater autonomy. The centres are led by local clinicians and will be supported by emerging neighbourhood commissioning teams. Individual neighbourhood plans reflect the specific local health issues for each area and the priorities of the borough and the entire sector. This follows central government directives for future provision and the approach adopted across London for future facilities.

7.1.17 With no general hospital within Haringey's boundaries, residents primarily use North Middlesex Hospital in Enfield to the north and the Whittington Hospital in Islington to the south. Other hospitals in the capital will also be used to provide specialist services for Haringey residents. Previous analysis has identified that over three quarters of Haringey's households are able to access either the North Middlesex or the Whittington hospitals within a 30 minute bus journey, while 100% of households are able to access one of the hospitals within a 45 minute bus journey.

7.1.18 Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust provides a range of mental health services principally to people living in the boroughs of Barnet, Enfield and Haringey. The Trust also provides a number of specialist services to a wider population across North London and beyond. In Haringey, the Trust owns the St. Ann's Hospital site and provides a range of mental health services on site. St. Ann's is a 29 acre site in the Seven Sisters area of the borough. The Trust occupies just half of the current buildings on the site, including the inpatient mental health unit for Haringey. The Trust also operates a set of smaller Mental Health centres located in the community, including Tynemouth Road centre in Tottenham and Canning Crescent centre in Wood Green.

7.1.19 The Council will support the provision of additional health facilities and will work with NHS Haringey and other service providers to ensure the borough has a necessary supply and distribution of premises to meet Haringey's health care needs. Further information on health infrastructure is set out in Appendix 3 Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects.

Figure 7.1 Health Facilities



7.1 Health and Well-Being

7.1.20 The key findings from the Community Infrastructure Plan show that while there are adequate numbers of GPs in the borough to meet current needs, there is a deficit in the south east, and a greater capacity requirement of practices in the north east Tottenham area. The Plan has identified that additional services will be required in line with future growth, especially around Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Overall, it is estimated that considering future population growth an additional 6-8 GPs by 2016/17 will be required.

7.1.21 The NHS estate appears to be facing a radical overhaul to consolidate services into a hub and spoke model. The focus of the NHS restructuring also indicates a shift from hospital systems to a polyclinic type setting. This approach is still developing and the issues that arise from this shift, such as the need for more space to deal with the extra services, are currently being quantified by NHS Haringey. There is a new polysystem type Neighbourhood Health Centre (NHC) in the west of the borough (Hornsey Central) which is seen as a model for other such centres in Haringey. NHS Haringey is considering a similar polyclinic NHC in Tottenham. Dependent upon detailed monitoring of activity, a shift to a Tottenham NHC, both at Lordship Lane and the Laurels Neighbourhood Health Centres, could be re-graded to polyclinic spokes, providing support functions to a Tottenham polyclinic hub for residents in the east and south of the borough. It is expected that the new Neighbourhood Centres programme will be complete by 2013-14.

Impacts of the built and natural environment on physical and mental wellbeing

7.1.22 In addition to the provision of health services the built and natural environment plays a key role in improving physical and mental health, reducing segregation and isolation, and preventing long-term illness, such as obesity and associated diseases. Spatial planning can also reduce and mitigate adverse impacts on health, by managing noise and air pollution, and designing walking routes and cycle lanes.

7.1.23 As detailed in Strategic Policy 1 Managing Growth, a concentration of new homes will be built in Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands and other sustainable locations throughout the borough. The rate and pattern of this development and population change will impact on the health and well-being of new and existing residents and on the demand for health services. Haringey NHS will work in partnership with the Council to explore how spatial planning interventions might influence the wider determinants of health and result in positive health outcomes.

7.1.24 Housing quality and the environmental quality of neighbourhoods are significantly and independently related to people's self-rated mental health. Poorly designed housing can have a considerable impact on physical and psychological health and well-being. Overcrowding (i.e. less rooms than is

needed in a household), for example, is a particular problem in some parts of the borough and affects the health of both children and adults. Haringey's Housing Needs Assessment 2007 identified that 8.9% (8,311 homes) of households in the borough are overcrowded. The wards which experience the highest occurrence of overcrowding include Seven Sisters and White Hart Lane, with nearly 20% of households. The wards least likely to experience overcrowding include Fortis Green and Muswell Hill. The highest proportion of overcrowding was more likely to occur in the social rented sector than in owner occupied households, with 15% of these social rented homes being overcrowded. Additionally, it was found that households with children were most likely to be overcrowded, particularly lone parent households (30.7%). Overcrowding contributes to the spread of infectious diseases and can adversely affect personal relationships and mental health. Damp housing exacerbates respiratory disease, while accidents are also more likely in poorly designed and poorly maintained homes. Homelessness and poor quality housing may lead to mental ill health and may increase the likelihood of substance misuse.

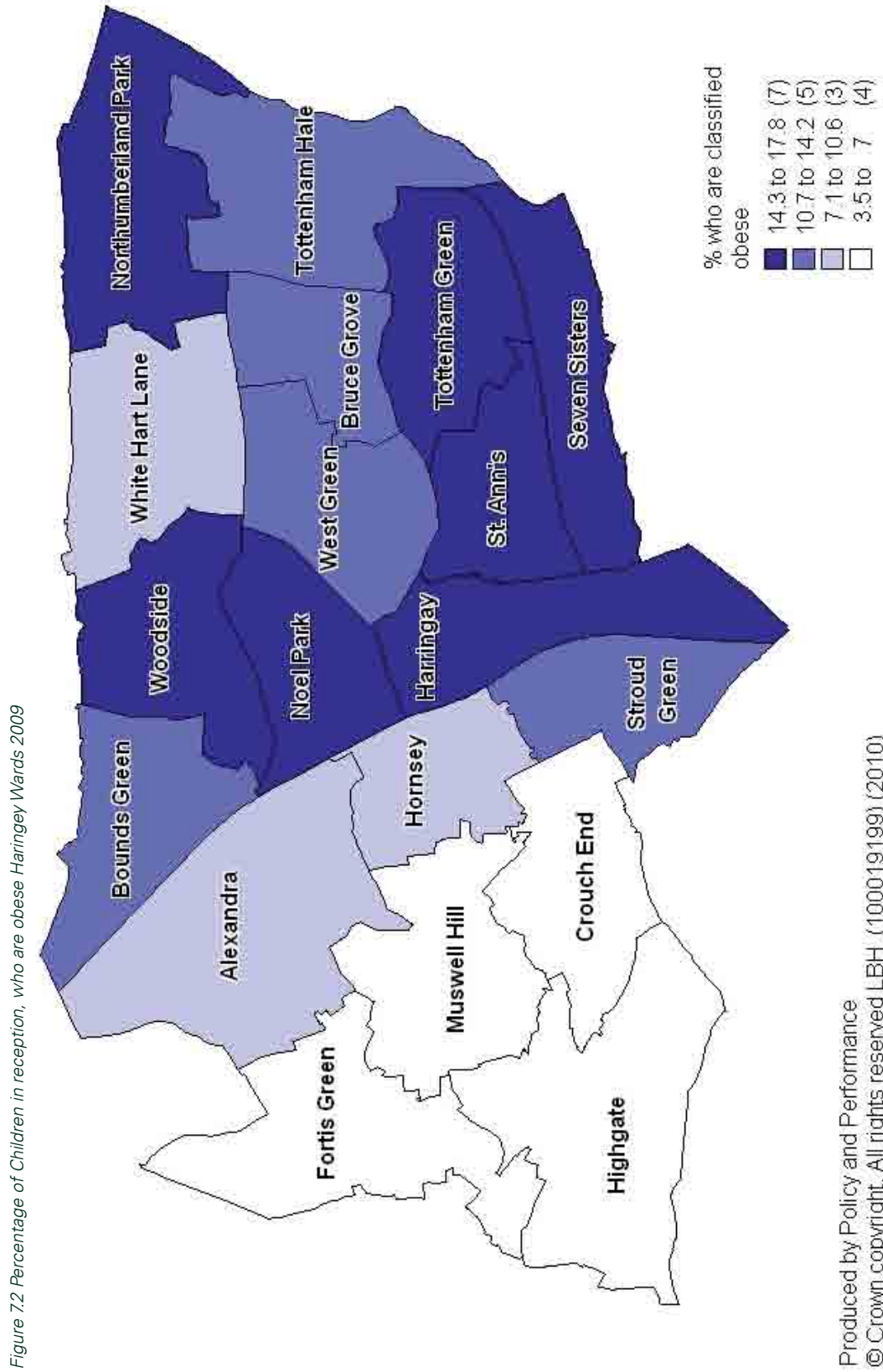
7.1.25 The needs of Haringey's aging population will be a major consideration in planning for the borough in the next 15 years. Flexible and appropriate design of housing, community facilities and the public realm all of which are accessible will allow for older people to live healthier and independent lives.

7.1.26 An efficient transport network has positive effects on health by enabling access to recreational amenities, social networks, health services, education and employment. However, car use, in particular, can have a negative impact on health by contributing to air pollution, causing road traffic injuries, reducing physical activity levels, increasing noise pollution, contributing to community severance and increasing levels of stress and anxiety. A safe highway network which increases the attractiveness for more vulnerable highway users (e.g. pedestrians) has considerable benefits for air quality and physical and mental health.

7.1.27 Access to open space, the design of public realm, access to employment, health and community facilities, and measures addressing deprivation and supporting community cohesion all have a significant impact on both physical and mental health. Accessible open and green spaces allow opportunities for physical exercise which can reduce stress, obesity and other cardio-vascular diseases. Lack of, and barriers to employment opportunities can affect people's health and cause people to feel isolated. Employment programmes and mixed use development improves access and opportunities to employment.

7.1.28 Health Impact Assessments (HIA) consider the potential impacts of planning policies and decisions on health and health inequalities. They identify actions that can enhance the positive effects and mitigate or eliminate the negative effects of developments. Undertaken prospectively, HIAs provide an opportunity to assess proposed developments from a wide range of perspectives, including that of the community, and can follow up the impact of developments from planning to construction and completion.

7.1 Health and Well-Being





Healthy Eating and Physical Activity

7.1.29 Participation in physical activity and sports promotes health and well-being. It is vital in developing children's play, exercise and social skills. Haringey's close proximity to the Olympic Games provides opportunities for increased participation and access to high standard sports facilities, and improved regeneration benefits such as jobs and leisure facilities.

7.1.30 Obesity is a major risk factor for the future health of children as it can lead to complications such as heart disease, diabetes, joint problems and emotional problems. Data from 2008 shows high levels of obesity in children across the borough. Of those measured, 17.3% were classified obese and a further 13.2% were classified as overweight. These trends are higher in boys than in girls and there is a large variation across the borough with the highest in the east.

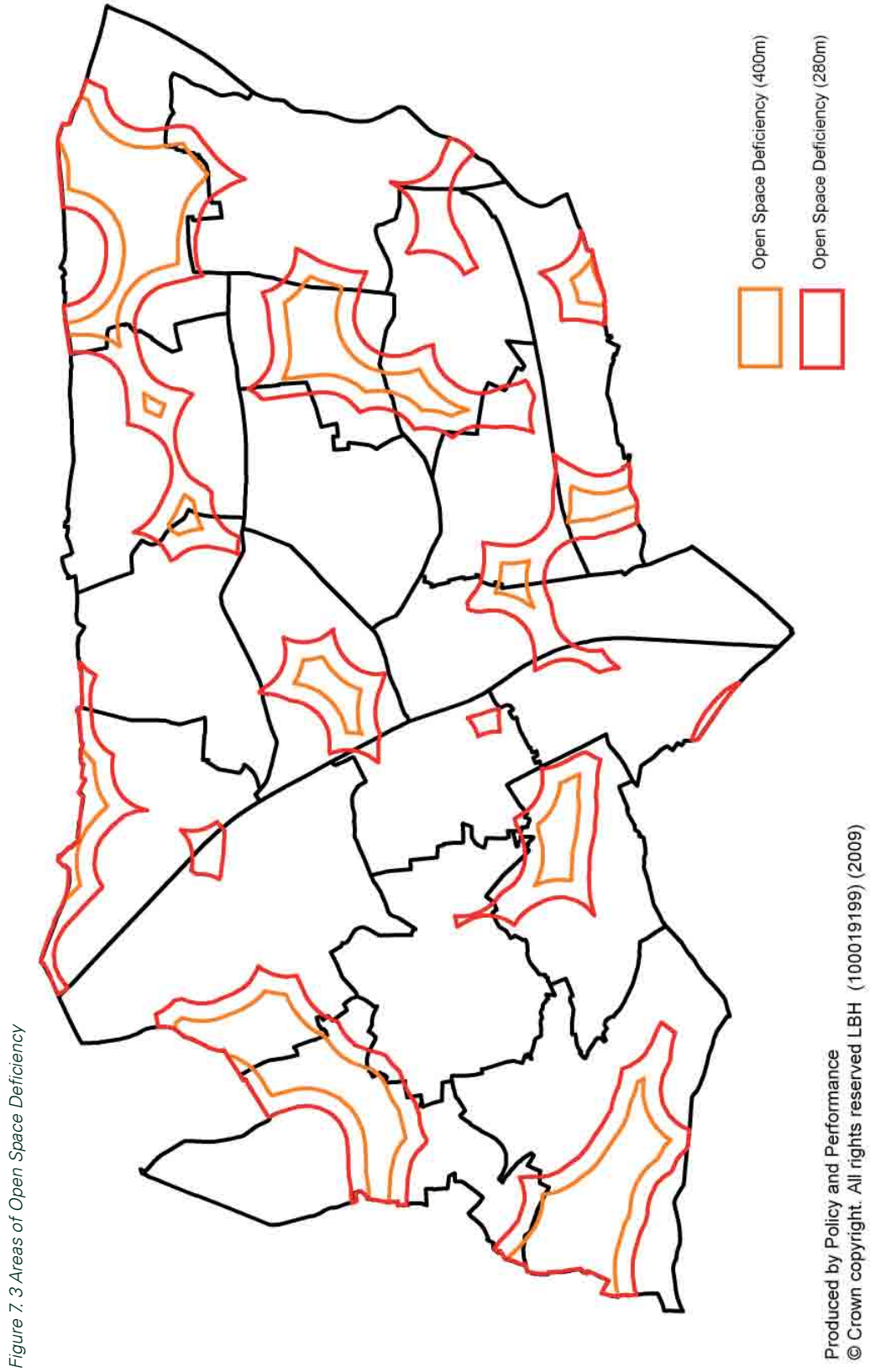
7.1.31 An assessment undertaken by Haringey NHS in conjunction with University College London Institute of Child Health identified wards with the highest prevalence of child obesity broadly corresponded to those with a higher density of fast food outlets and a lower density of open spaces.

7.1.32 Adult obesity is estimated at 17.9% in Haringey compared to 18.4% for London and 23.6% for England (although the confidence intervals are wide). The estimates vary considerably from less than 10% in Highgate to greater than 25% in Tottenham Hale, West Green, White Hart Lane, Bruce Grove and Northumberland Park. Haringey GP records suggest that adult obesity rates are highest in North (8.9%) and Central Haringey (9.7%) and lowest in the west (5.5%) although these figures are much lower than the estimates.

7.1.33 Increased physical activity, including walking and cycling, is beneficial to health and protects against the risk of cardiovascular disease. Access to sport, recreation facilities and open space all help to encourage active lifestyles.

7.1.34 Sport England identifies a correlation between adult obesity and participation in sport and recreation and the health benefits of improvements to open space. The map below shows the deficiency in public open space and can identify targeted interventions. The 2006 Haringey Resident's Survey reported on the numbers of residents undertaking at least 30 minutes of moderate to intense physical activity on 3 or more days per week. It found that approximately 40% of the population did not achieve the required level of physical activity.

7.1 Health and Well-Being



Indicators to monitor delivery of SP14

- Number of residents per GP; and
- Reduction in health inequalities by area and vulnerable community groups.

For further details on national, core and local indicators please see Haringey's Monitoring Framework supporting document.

Key evidence and references

- Haringey Community Infrastructure Plan, London Borough of Haringey 2010
- Haringey Residents' Survey, London Borough of Haringey 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009
- Haringey Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document, London Borough of Haringey 2008
- Haringey's Housing Needs Assessment, Haringey's Housing Needs Assessment, London Borough of Haringey 2007
- Haringey's Housing Strategy, London Borough of Haringey 2008
- Towards Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: the core dataset, Haringey Strategic Partnership 2008
- Working towards a Healthier Haringey Strategic Plan 2009-2014, NHS Haringey 2010
- Developing World Class Primary Care in Haringey (draft), NHS Haringey 2008
- Haringey's Local Area Agreement 2008 -2011, Haringey Strategic Partnership 2008
- Haringey's Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2020, London Borough of Haringey 2009
- Haringey's Well being Strategic Framework, Haringey Strategic Partnership 2007
- Choosing Health White Paper, Department of Health 2004

Culture and Leisure

7.2.1 Haringey's cultural wealth is as diverse as its people and owes much to them. It is home to 228,837 people, with significant African, African-Caribbean, Greek and Turkish Cypriot and Asian communities as well as people from a range of other minority and ethnic groups, including recent refugee and asylum seeker communities. Together they make Haringey one of the most diverse boroughs in London and the UK, with over 190 languages spoken locally.

7.2.2 As the objective in Section 1 sets out, the Council wishes to ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs. As such, SP15 sets out Haringey's continued approach to protecting and fostering inclusive communities by supporting the borough's cultural heritage.



SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY

This policy contributes to the spatial aspects of the following priorities in Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy.

SCS Priorities

- Provide even better cultural, leisure and shopping opportunities;
- Promote community cohesion; and
- Improve supporting facilities, services and infrastructure.



POLICY

SP15 - Culture and Leisure

The Council will safeguard and foster the borough's cultural heritage and promote cultural industries and activities through:

1. The development of the following cultural areas across the borough:

- Tottenham Green;
- Tottenham Hotspur;
- Hornsey Town Hall;
- Wood Green/Haringey Heartlands/Alexandra Palace; and
- Haringay Green Lanes.

2. Supporting the provision of new work spaces and cultural venues that support cultural businesses particularly in cultural areas;

3. Protecting and enhancing, where feasible, existing cultural facilities throughout the borough.

The Council will safeguard and foster the borough's existing recreational and sporting facilities through:

- The protection and enhancement of sporting facilities in areas of deficiencies; and
- The dual use of the borough's cultural assets, such as land and buildings to meet the needs of local communities, for example meeting space, arts and leisure activities, opportunities for recreation and sport.

Arts and cultural facilities

7.2.3 Haringey is building itself a reputation as a visitor and cultural destination within north London. The Council's Sustainable Community Strategy seeks to improve and create places of enjoyment, culture and interest. The borough boasts many cultural attractions such as Alexandra Palace, Bruce Castle Museum, Bernie Grant Arts Centre and Tottenham Hotspur Football Club at White Hart Lane. There are growing number of local events and festivals such as the Tottenham Carnival, the Haringey Green Fair, Green Lanes Food Festival, Finfest, the Wood Green International Short Film Festival and bigger music events such as the RESPECT Festival which have been attended and enjoyed by residents of the borough, London and further afield, giving Haringey a more national profile. These events are entirely managed by committees of local people in partnership with Neighbourhood Management Teams, College Arts, Bruce Castle Museum and Haringey Council. The predominance of retail in the borough ensures an attractive shopping and leisure experience for both residents and visitors alike. Haringey is home to a vibrant, attractive and accessible network of town centres and retail facilities (further reflected at SP10 Town Centres). These cater to meet people's day to day needs as well as functioning as places to spend leisure time, for example, Muswell Hill and Crouch End have a multitude of boutiques and gift shops while Green Lanes can offer a range of exotic food from all over the world.

7.2.4 The Lee Valley Park provides a range of cultural, leisure and recreational activities and opportunities for both residents and visitors, for example Tottenham Marshes serves as both a regional open space resource and a local open space for community events and festivals. The Waterside Centre at Stonebridge Lock on the River Lee provides opportunities for community recreation and water sports. Markfield Park and the Markfield Beam Engine and Museum are located in the Seven Sisters ward of the borough. The park is an underused resource and the listed Victorian pumping station has the potential to be developed into a significant visitor destination, with links to the River Lee offering leisure amenity links. The Council will work in partnership with the Lee Valley Regional Authority in relation to the leisure and recreation opportunities on offer for both residents of the borough and visitors.

7.2.5 There are 9 libraries located throughout the borough, in addition to a mobile library and a Housebound service catering for the numerous and diverse requirements of residents. The libraries offer a wide range of activities including author and music events. Most of the libraries have dedicated space in order to facilitate the exhibition of works of local artists.

7.2.6 Haringey's first commercial art gallery - The Original Gallery - located in Hornsey Library is now open, showing work from a mixture of established and emerging artists. Jacksons Lane (Arts Centre and Theatre) Community Centre in Highgate is in a converted red brick church on the corner of Archway Road and Jacksons Lane. It offers an extensive range of stage based activities for all age groups, for example dance, drama and music performances, cafe /bar facilities and the opportunity to hire both theatre and studio space.



7.2.7 A key priority included in the Council’s Regeneration Strategy People, Places & Prosperity (2008) is the redevelopment of Hornsey Town Hall as a cultural landmark in Crouch End. It is anticipated that redevelopment will include community/cultural/arts facilities in the main town hall with residential development at the rear of approximately 100 units.

Cultural Areas

7.2.8 In Shaping Places in London through Culture (GLA 2009), “culture” is defined as ‘... An engine for communities through recreation, celebration and stimulation, as well as the social glue which can bring people together, enhance people’s quality of life and health, provide education and training, and bring economic benefits such as tourism, to an area’.

7.2.9 The Draft Replacement London Plan defines Cultural Quarters as areas where a critical mass of cultural activities and related uses are emerging, usually in historic or interesting environments. They can contribute to urban regeneration. There is considerable scope for growth in the leisure, cultural and visitor economy sectors, with scope for encouragement of cultural quarters in Outer London – particularly in town centres, the promotion, diversification and tighter management of the night time economy and possible potential for very large-scale commercial leisure facilities.

Wood Green Cultural Area/Haringey Heartlands/ Alexandra Palace

7.2.10 The cultural area at Wood Green is dominated by the Chocolate Factory, a former Barratt’s sweet factory but now a complex of 80 artist studios and small business units, with more than 100 creative individuals and organisations. It is north London’s largest creative enterprise centre. The Wood Green Cultural Area is expanding further with the potential for growth as Haringey Heartlands develops. Further detail will be provided on the development of this Cultural Area through the Wood Green Area Action Plan. Over the life of the Core Strategy Haringey will promote the development of additional Cultural Areas to accommodate new arts, cultural and leisure activities, enabling them to contribute more effectively to regeneration at the following areas:

7.2 Culture and Leisure



Chocolate Factory, Wood Green

Tottenham Green Cultural Area

7.2.11 There are several important cultural destinations around Tottenham Green, including Bruce Castle Museum, the Bernie Grant Arts Centre and the Marcus Garvey Library, all providing strong links to both the culture and heritage of the borough. However, the connection between the public realm, the cultural buildings and their activities and service provision is not fully optimised, with little opportunity for the wider public to engage with the green space or adjoining buildings.

7.2.12 The Council intends to strengthen the identity of these assets, link up and enhance service provision and make significant improvements in public open space including its programming and management, streetscene and community safety. There is also the potential to establish a cultural area to provide a coordinated strategy for maintaining and enhancing the existing cultural and associated uses located in and around Tottenham Green.

7.2.13 The development of the cultural area will contribute to the aims and objectives of the Tottenham High Road Regeneration Corridor providing an important link between the other regeneration strategies in the area such as the Seven Sisters Corridor within the former New Deal for Communities area.

Harringay Green Lanes

7.2.14 Harringay Green Lanes District Centre provides for a rich diverse community with a thriving evening economy and good range of restaurants. Within the centre itself many of the shops are independently run by members of the Turkish and Kurdish communities. Over the life of the Core Strategy there is the potential to create a cultural area around Harringay Green Lanes strengthening the identity of the area and building on its diverse community.

Hornsey Town Hall

7.2.15 Hornsey Town Hall and its associated buildings are located in a prominent position with The Broadway (A103) adjacent to the prime retailing thoroughfare of the Crouch End District Centre. The site is also bounded by residential premises on Weston Park to the north, residential and garage accommodation to the east, Hornsey Library and Haringey Park to the south, residential premises in Hatherley Gardens to the south west and The Broadway's commercial and retail premises to the west. The Town Hall and associated buildings fall within the Crouch End Conservation Area and the Town Hall is a Grade II* listed building. The Council and the local community place a high degree of significance upon the Town Hall and associated buildings. This is principally due to their architectural importance and the prominent position that they occupy within Crouch End District Centre.

7.2.16 The Council's vision for Hornsey Town Hall, its associated buildings and surrounding area is the creation of an interesting, lively focal point for Crouch End through the creation of an integrated complex of buildings, which promote a viable and vibrant mix of community, cultural, arts, leisure, business and residential uses through appropriate refurbishment and further enabling development. The creation of a Cultural Area at Hornsey Town Hall will contribute to the Council's overall vision for redevelopment.

Tottenham Hotspur Cultural Area

7.2.17 As part of the wider regeneration of Northumberland Park, there is the potential to create a cultural area around Tottenham Hotspur football stadium. Further details on how the Council sees this develop will be set out in the Northumberland Park Area Action Plan.

Sports and leisure facilities

7.2.18 Haringey has the 5th highest population of people under the age of 24 years old in London, with 40 per cent within this age range in Seven Sisters alone. Haringey's Strategic Partnership has placed a strong emphasis on youth, in particular on actions to divert young people from crime and creating opportunities for young people to contribute to economic and social life. Involvement in arts and sport can play a positive role in helping address these issues through providing a sense of self worth, belonging and personal empowerment. Increasing participation in physical activity amongst school children has been identified as a specific priority in light of increasing levels of child obesity. In Haringey, 37% of year 6 children were considered to be overweight or obese compared to 31.3% nationally, with wards in the east of the borough showing higher proportions of overweight and obese children, e.g., 27.2% to 31.9% in Tottenham Green and White Hart Lane wards compared with 4.3% to 7.2% in Highgate, Muswell Hill, Fortis Green and Alexandra wards.

7.2.19 Celebrating and supporting Haringey's diversity is one of the key drivers for the Council's Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2005. Moreover, participation in sports has been accepted as an outcome for making communities healthier as identified in the Health White Paper: Choosing Health. In 2012 London will be hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Council's Sports Scholarship Programme aims to produce Olympic stars of the future providing funding, coaching advice and pastoral support to the most talented young athletes in the borough. The programme aims to ensure that at least two of the scholars will compete in the 2012 London Olympics and Paralympics and at least half of them represent their country in their chosen sport.

7.2 Culture and Leisure

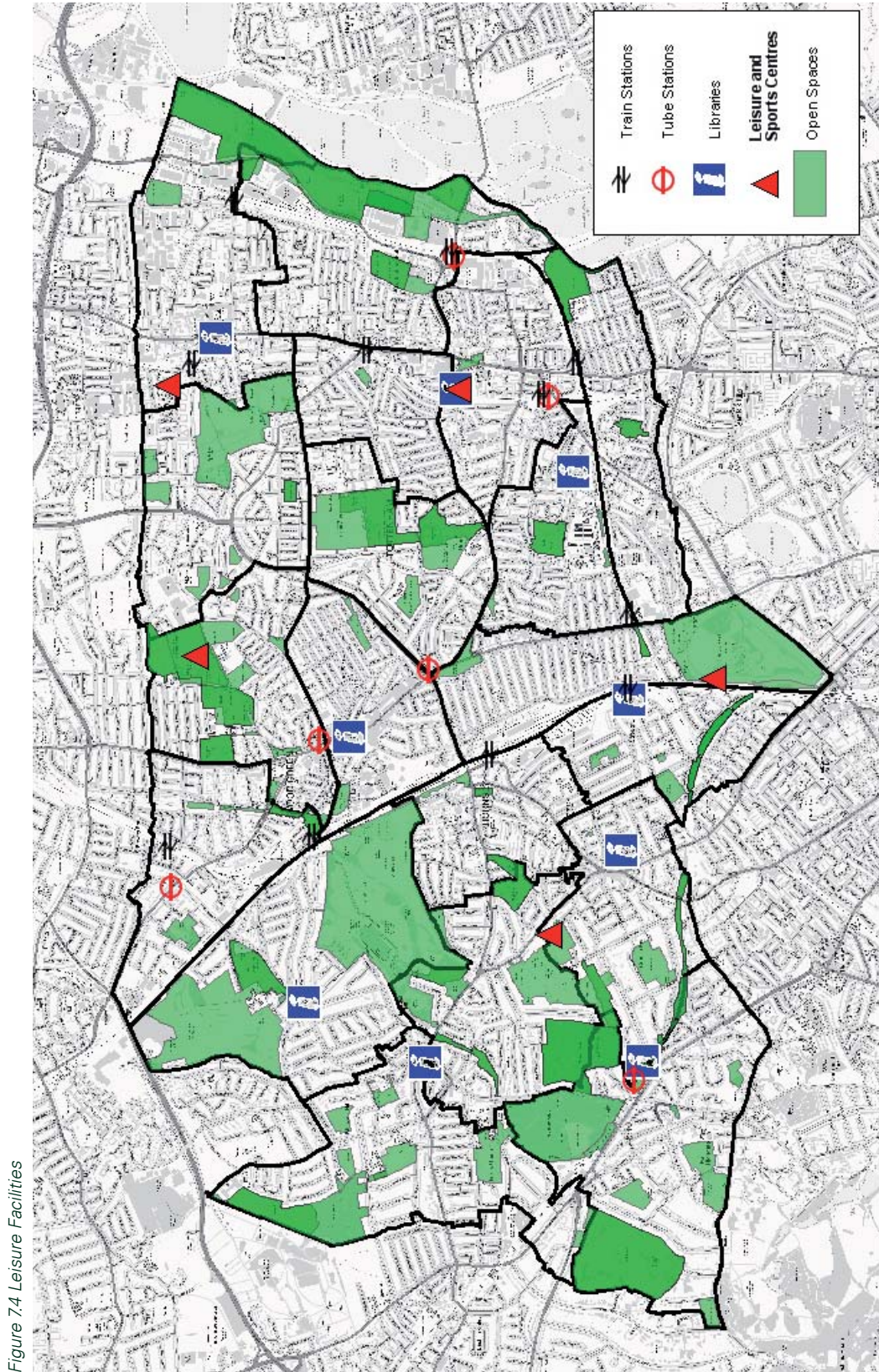


Figure 7.4 Leisure Facilities

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**LB Haringey
Core Strategy**

7.2.20 The Council operates four sports and leisure facilities at Tottenham Leisure Centre, Park Road Pools, White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre and Finsbury Park Track and Gym. There are six public swimming pools on two sites at Tottenham Green and Park Road Pools, with one other at Northumberland Park Community School, which provide restricted access and four primary schools with swimming pools.

7.2.21 The Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment (Atkins 2004, as updated 2008) identified 15 facilities with large sports halls operated through main leisure providers and secondary schools, with additional provision of 79 community venues or smaller sports facilities across the borough. There are also seven sports halls located outside the borough, with Sobell Sports Centre in Islington and the Ashmole Centre in Barnet to meet community need.

7.2.22 In terms of outdoor sports provision, there are a total of 119 clubs identified as operating within the borough. Of these football is the most popular sport. There are also three full Astro Turf Pitches, (ATP) currently in use, all of which are floodlit. These are located at Northumberland Park Sports Centre, White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre and Hornsey School for Girls. ATPs are also being developed at Fortismere, White Hart Lane and Highgate Wood. Some 21% of pitch sites are owned and managed by the voluntary sector within Haringey, in comparison with 6% for London as a whole.

7.2.23 However, the Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment (Atkins, as updated 2008) identified deficiencies and gaps in provision in relation to sports facilities across the borough and the quality of playing pitch provision is uneven within Haringey, for example a lack of accessible indoor football facilities, poor quality, lack of pitches and ancillary facilities, and a shortage of indoor tennis facilities. Total provision in numerical terms is below the national and London averages per head of population. Some 22% of pitches do not have access to changing facilities and 60% of pitches do not have social facilities. A particular concern is that participation rates in Haringey for outdoor sports are below the national average, which is significant. 28% of football clubs, 30% of cricket club, and 20% of hockey clubs draw more than half their members from outside of the borough.

Provision of leisure and sports facilities

7.2.24 Haringey is relatively well served by a range of community infrastructure and facilities. Initial findings from the Council's Community Infrastructure Plan (2009) show a potential need for a new district level combination swimming pool and leisure centre to meet the predicted population growth. This is a neighbourhood or district scale model rather than a full service, town centre model, of which larger local authorities typically only provide one. A prime location for this pool would be the central part of the borough, possibly in Wood Green. Further details are set out in the Community Infrastructure Plan.

Indicators to monitor delivery of policy SP15

The creation of cultural areas at:

- Wood Green/Haringey Heartlands/Alexandra Palace;
- Tottenham Green;
- Haringay Green Lanes;
- Hornsey Town Hall; and
- Tottenham Hotspur Football Club.

For further details in national, core and local indicators please see the Council's Monitoring Framework supporting document.

Key evidence and references

- Haringey's Regeneration Strategy, London Borough of Haringey 2008
- Haringey Sport and Physical Activity Strategy, London Borough of Haringey 2005
- Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation, Department of Communities and Local Government 2004
- The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004) Mayor of London, 2008
- London Cultural Strategy: Realising the Potential of a World Class City, Mayor of London 2004
- Cultural Metropolis - The Mayor's Priorities for Culture 2009-2012, Mayor of London 2008
- 2012: A Legacy for Haringey, London Borough of Haringey 2009