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Our changing borough

Haringey is, in demographic terms, an exceptionally diverse and fast changing borough. Some 50% of our population overall, and three-quarters of our young people, are from ethnic minority backgrounds, and around 200 languages are spoken in the borough.

Key Statistics

- Haringey's population is projected to expand by 6.6% or 14,900 residents by 2029, according to the ONS projections (2004 sub-national population projections) and by 10.6% or 23,800 residents by 2031 according to the GLA projections (2005) estimates.
- The male population of Haringey is expected to grow faster than the female population; by 2029 there will be 6,400 more males than females in the borough.
- There will be a general shift upwards in the average age of Haringey's population over the next 25 years; the number of those aged between 40 to 69 will grow by 26.7%: that is 17,500 residents.
- 34.4% of Haringey's population belong to a Black and Ethnic Minority group. Haringey ranks as the fifth most diverse borough in London.
- The numbers of very young children is also predicted to grow.
- Almost 50% of residents born outside the UK are from Asia and Africa.
- The top five countries of birth for new national insurance registrations are Poland, Turkey, Italy, France and Australia with Hungary and Lithuania increasingly important.
- Over the last five years the number of asylum seekers arriving in the borough has dropped from 5,823 in March 2001 to 649 in March 2006.
- There is a distinct polarisation, in terms of 'social grade', between the east and the west of the borough.
- Almost 30% of Haringey's households have dependent children and13.6% of all households are lone parent households.
- There are projected growths in households by 2026 of lone parent households (+45%) and cohabiting couples (+118%). Married couple households will fall by 34%.
- There are larger than average numbers of households living in private rented accommodation in Haringey, compared with London as a whole, but in Haringey RSL housing is increasing in importance.
- 'Black and Black British' households are more likely than other groups to be living in social rented housing.
- 'White – Other' households are particularly likely to live in the private rented sector. 'White – British' and 'Asian and Asian British' households are most likely to be owner-occupier.
- The average home in Haringey costs £327,804.
- The £27, 368, average gross household income in Haringey is lower than the London average of £28,772.
- The Housing Needs Survey 2005 calculated that there is a social housing shortfall of 4, 865 units per year.
- Eight parks have achieved Green Flag status.
- 46% of households do not have access to a car, compared with 37% in London.

Population

According to Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates, Haringey's population in 2006 was 225,700.

- This makes Haringey the 17th most populated borough in London.
- The same estimates suggest that Haringey's population grew by 1.7%: that is 3,800 people between 2001 and 2005.
- This is a little below average for London as a whole, and far below the fastest growing boroughs, like Westminster, +24.4% (45,500 people) or Camden, +12.1% (24,500 people).

Table 1: Mid-year population estimates (MYE) for London boroughs, 2006

Borough	2006 population (000s)	2006 population as a % of London	% change 2005-06	% change 2001-06
London	**7,512.4**	**N/A**	**0.1**	**2.8**
City of London	7.8	0.1	-15.2	5.4
Barking and Dagenham	165.7	2.2	0.7	-0.1
Barnet	328.6	4.4	-0.3	2.7
Bexley	221.6	2.9	0.6	1.3
Brent	271.4	3.6	0.5	0.4
Bromley	299.1	4.0	-0.9	1.0
Camden	227.5	3.0	0.6	12.1
Croydon	337.0	4.5	-1.7	0.4
Ealing	306.4	4.1	1.5	-0.6
Enfield	285.3	3.8	1.7	2.7
Greenwich	222.6	3.0	-2.4	2.2
Hackney	208.4	2.8	0.3	0.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	171.4	2.3	-4.7	0.9
Haringey	**225.7**	**3.0**	**0.5**	**1.7**
Harrow	214.6	2.9	0.3	1.9
Havering	227.3	3.0	0.5	1.2
Hillingdon	250.0	3.3	-1.0	1.7
Hounslow	218.6	2.9	2.9	1.0
Islington	185.5	2.5	6.0	3.2
Kensington and Chelsea	178.0	2.4	-9.3	9.5
Kingston upon Thames	155.9	2.1	1.9	4.4
Lambeth	272.0	3.6	1.1	-0.8
Lewisham	255.7	3.4	3.3	0.3
Merton	197.7	2.6	1.5	3.2
Newham	248.4	3.3	0.9	-0.7
Redbridge	251.9	3.4	0.2	4.0
Richmond upon Thames	179.5	2.4	-3.7	2.9
Southwark	269.2	3.6	4.5	7.2
Sutton	184.4	2.5	3.8	1.5
Tower Hamlets	212.8	2.8	-0.2	5.8
Waltham Forest	221.7	3.0	-1.1	-0.4
Wandsworth	279.0	3.7	-0.9	4.3
Westminster	231.9	3.1	-5.1	24.4

Source: 2006 MYE, ONS

Ward populations

At ward level, growth between 2001-2005 has been concentrated in Seven Sisters, Harringay and Bruce Grove.

Highgate has the smallest population and has seen a 3% decrease since 2001. Similarly, Stroud Green (-16.7%), St Ann's (-1.2%), and Alexandra (-0.8%) have all seen a decrease in their populations.

Table 2: Ward level population, 2005

Ward	Population MYE 2001	Population MYE 2005	% change of Haringey	% change 2001-05
Alexandra	10,475	10,388	4.6	-0.8
Bounds Green	10,905	11,236	5.0	3.0
Bruce Grove	11,997	12,930	5.8	7.8
Crouch End	10,762	11,085	4.9	3.0
Fortis Green	11,235	11,283	5.0	0.4
Harringay	10,525	12,151	5.4	15.4
Highgate	10,310	9,997	4.5	-3.0
Hornsey	10,075	10,676	4.8	6.0
Muswell Hill	9,975	9,928	4.4	-0.5
Noel Park	11,472	11,671	5.2	1.7
Northumberland Park	12,606	13,184	5.9	4.6
St. Ann's	13,179	13,016	5.8	-1.2
Seven Sisters	10,324	13,620	6.1	31.9
Stroud Green	12,603	10,503	4.7	-16.7
Tottenham Green	11,966	12,495	5.6	4.4
Tottenham Hale	12,728	12,990	5.8	2.1
West Green	11,884	12,301	5.5	3.5
White Hart Lane	11,985	12,512	5.6	4.4
Woodside	11,501	12,148	5.4	5.6
Haringey	**216,507**	**224,114**	**100.0**	**3.5**

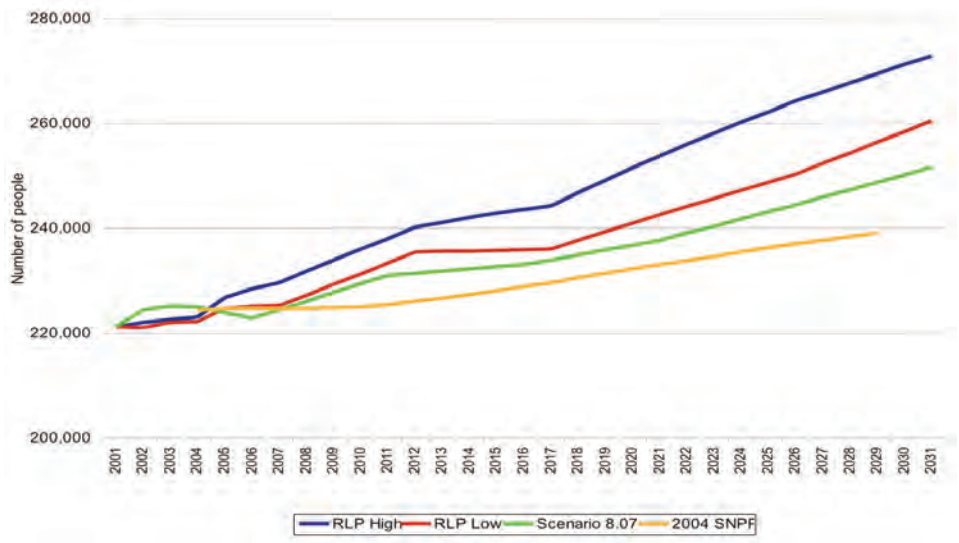
Source: MYE 2005. ONS

Population projections

Like the population of London as a whole, Haringey's population is expected to continue to grow – though estimates of the rate of growth vary, with ONS (2004 sub-national population projections) estimates lower than GLA (2005) ones (scenario 8.07).

According to the ONS projections, Haringey's population is projected to expand by 6.6% that is 14,900 residents, between 2004 and 2029 – the 7th lowest population increase in London. The GLA projections estimate Haringey's population to grow by 10.6% that is 23,800 residents over the next 25 years.

Chart 1: Comparison of GLA and ONS population projections, Haringey, 2001-2031



Source: Greater London Authority and Office for National Statistics. Produced by Policy, Performance, Partnerships and Communications, Haringey Council, January 2007

Population density

In 2001, the population density of Haringey per hectare was estimated at 73.2 persons (or 7,609 people per square kilometre), making it the 11th most densely populated of London boroughs. The 2005 mid-year estimate (ONS) show that Haringey had a population density of 75.9, again 11th among London boroughs. ONS and GLA agree in estimating that by 2016 density per hectare will have increased to around 78 residents per hectare, an increase of between 2 and 5 residents per hectare.

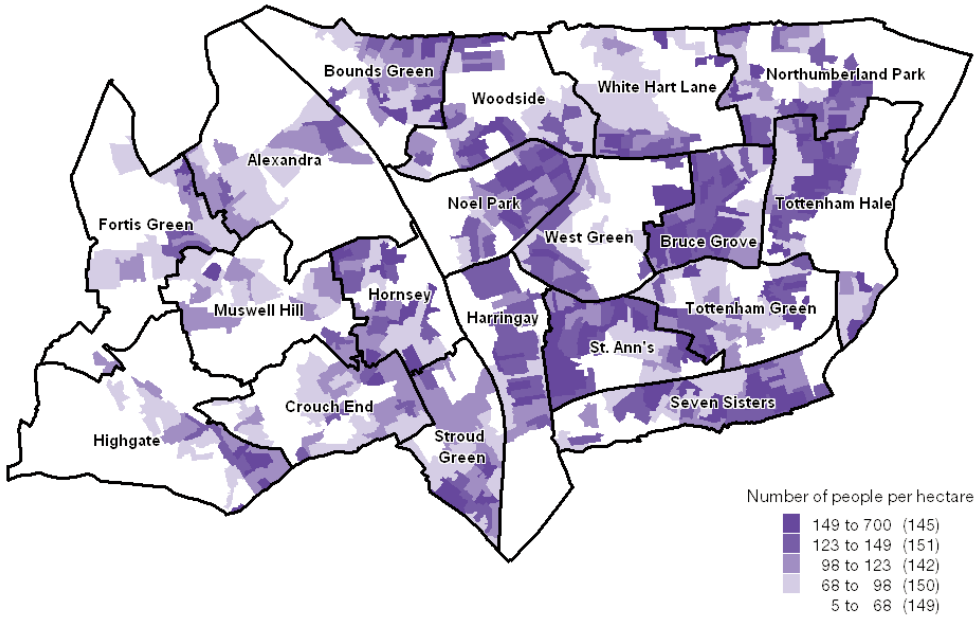
The highest residential densities in Haringey tend to be in the east of the borough, particularly Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale, St Ann's and Seven Sisters wards.

Table 3: People per hectare in the London Boroughs using different population sources

	Persons per hectare derived from:				
Borough	**2001 Census**	**2005 MYE**	**2016 ONS**	**GLA Sc 8.07 2006**	**GLA Sac 8.07 2016**
Barking and Dagenham	45.4	45.6	46.7	47.2	53.6
Barnet	36.3	38.0	42.3	37.3	41.5
Bexley	36.1	36.4	37.9	36.1	36.4
Brent	62.5	64.5	64.4	70.3	-
Bromley	19.7	20.1	21.2	20.0	20.3
Camden	90.9	103.7	128.8	98.0	97.7
Croydon	38.2	39.6	42.2	39.4	41.3
Ealing	54.2	54.3	55.7	56.2	58.8
Enfield	33.8	34.7	35.8	35.0	35.3
Greenwich	45.3	48.2	54.4	49.1	57.6
Hackney	106.4	109	114.5	113.2	123.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	100.7	109.7	129.6	107.8	108.2
Haringey	**73.2**	**75.9**	**77.4**	**75.3**	**78.8**
Harrow	41.0	42.4	44.0	42.4	43.5
Havering	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.1	20.7
Hillingdon	21.0	21.8	23.2	21.4	21.6
Hounslow	37.9	38.0	38.3	39.5	40.5
Islington	118.3	122.9	128.9	128.2	142
Kensington and Chelsea	131	161.8	228.9	140.6	137
Kingston upon Thames	39.5	41.1	45.6	40.9	42.7
Lambeth	99.2	100.3	105.3	103.6	110.5
Lewisham	70.8	70.4	69.5	74.9	80.2
Merton	50.0	51.8	56.7	51.0	52.0
Newham	67.3	68	69.7	72.4	94.1
Redbridge	42.3	44.6	48.3	44.6	47.2
Richmond upon Thames	30.0	32.4	38.3	30.7	31.1
Southwark	84.9	89.3	92.6	92.8	103.2
Sutton	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.5
Tower Hamlets	99.2	107.8	123.6	114.8	152.5
Waltham Forest	56.3	57.7	58.8	57.8	60.6
Wandsworth	76.0	82.1	92.6	81.9	85.2
Westminster	84.4	113.8	155.1	100.0	101.7

Source: 2001 Census, 2005 MYE, 2004-based Sub-national Population Projections, ONS and GLA Sc 8.07 Population Projections, 2005-round

Map 3: Population density in Haringey



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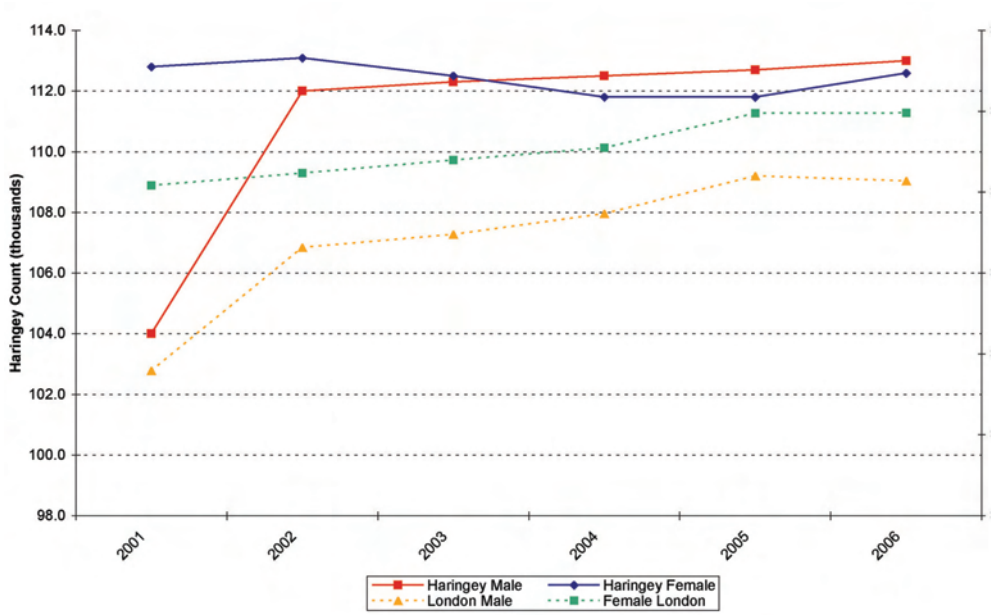
Source: 2001 census. Produced by Policy and Partnerships, Haringey Council March 2007

Gender profile

The male-female ratio in Haringey is fairly even, with 113,000 males and 112,600 females in 2006. However, over the last 5 years the male population has been increasing slightly, whereas the female population has declined – though the latter has picked up again recently, growing by 0.7% between 2005-06.

Chart 2: Population change by gender, Haringey and London, 2001-06

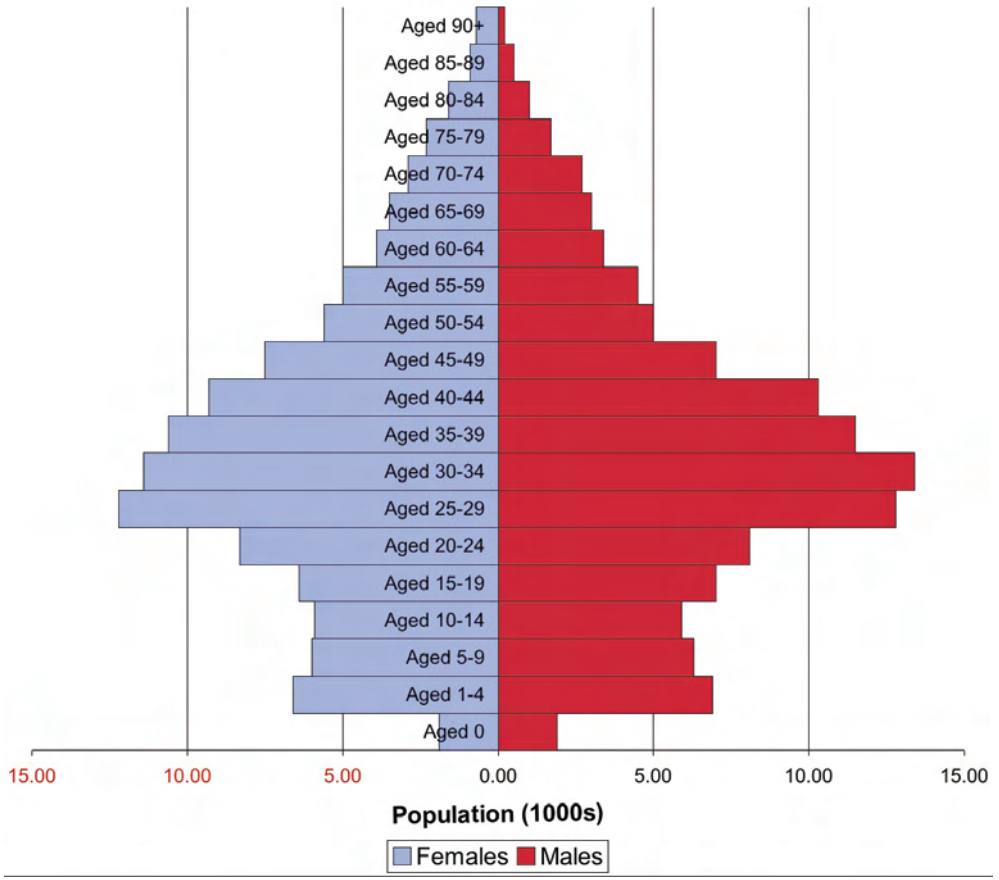


Source: MYE 2001-06, ONS

Gender by age

As is common throughout the UK, women in Haringey tend to live longer than men. The population pyramid shows that those aged under 25 form 31.1% of the female population and 36.1% of the male population, a difference of 5%. The difference for those aged 65 and over is 2.8%, with 11.9% forming part of the female population and 9.1% forming part of the male population.

Chart 3: Population pyramid, Haringey, mid-2006

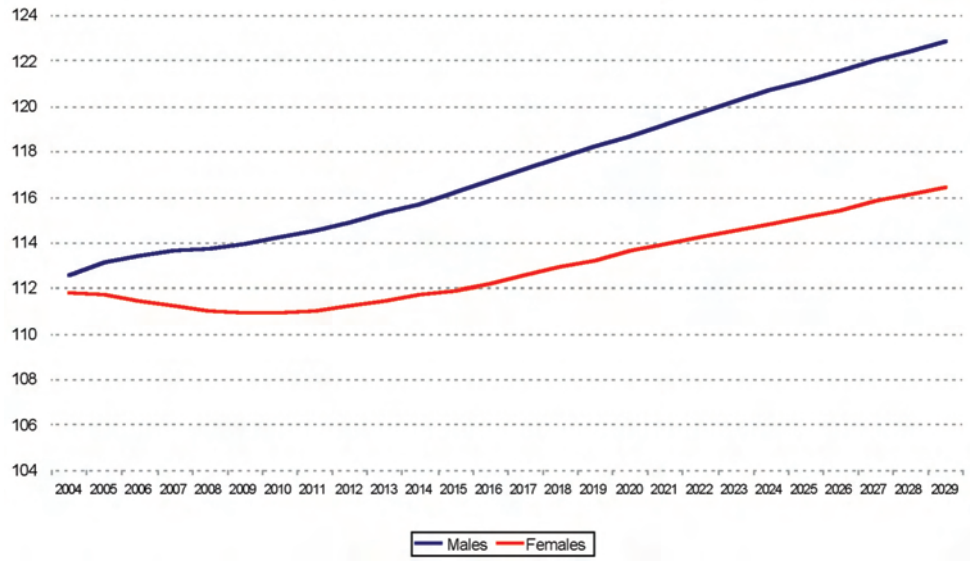


Source: MYE 2006, ONS

Gender projections

The male population of Haringey is expected to grow faster than the female population, with projections suggesting that by 2029 there will be 6,400 more males than females in the borough. The growth rate for males is projected to be 9.1% compared with 4.1% for females. This will move the male to female ratio slightly from 50:50 to 51:49.

Chart 4: 2004 Subnational population projections (SNPP) gender analysis, Haringey, 2004 - 2029



Source: ONS. Produced by Policy and Partnerships, Haringey Council, October 2006

Age

Haringey has a similar age profile to London as a whole, with 31.6% of Haringey residents under 25 (for London the figure is 30.4%). Those aged 25-29 and 30-34 form the two largest groups in the borough, 11.1% and 11.0% respectively. Over half our population is under 35.

The population aged 65 and over has declined slightly as a proportion of the total population, from 9.8% in 2001 to 9.4% in 2006. This is in contrast to the increase in the population of those aged 65 and over seen in London (12.4% in 2001 to 13.4% in 2006). In terms of absolute numbers, however, both Haringey and London have seen a decrease.

Age structure

Table 4: Age Structure of Haringey and London, 2006

Age (years)	% of population (Haringey)	% of population (London)	Age (years)	% of population (Haringey)	% of population (London)
0	1.7	1.5	40-44	8.7	7.8
1-4	6.0	5.1	45-49	6.4	6.4
5-9	5.5	5.6	50-54	4.7	5.3
10-14	5.2	5.4	55-59	4.2	5.1
15-19	5.9	5.6	60-64	3.2	4.0
20-24	7.3	7.2	65-69	2.9	3.4
25-29	11.1	9.8	70-74	2.5	3.0
30-34	11.0	9.4	75-79	1.8	2.7
35-39	9.8	8.5	80-84	1.2	2.2
40-44	8.7	7.8	85-89	0.6	1.3
45-49	6.4	6.4	90+	0.4	0.8

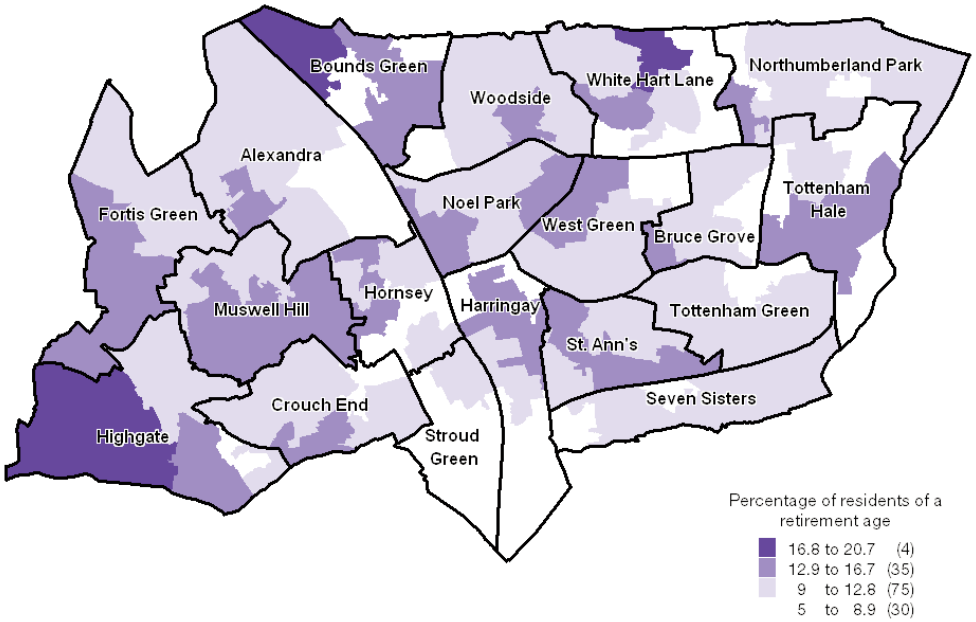
Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2006

Table 5: Change in age structure 2001-06, Haringey and London

Age (years)	Haringey % change 2001-2006	London % change 2001-2006	Age (years)	Haringey % change 2001-2006	London % change 2001-2006
0	22.6	18.1	45-49	20.8	14.6
1-4	15.5	4.4	50-54	-1.9	-4.3
5-9	-9.6	-5.1	55-59	11.8	13.5
10-14	-14.0	-4.3	60-64	-6.4	1.4
15-19	3.1	5.4	65-69	-4.4	-2.3
20-24	-12.3	-0.8	70-74	7.7	-4.3
25-29	0.4	-0.6	75-79	0.0	-4.1
30-34	0.4	0.1	80-84	-3.7	4.6
35-39	1.8	3.4	85-89	-12.5	0.0
40-44	24.1	15.7	90+	0.0	9.8

Source MYE, ONS, 2006

Map 4: Percentage of residents of a retirement age



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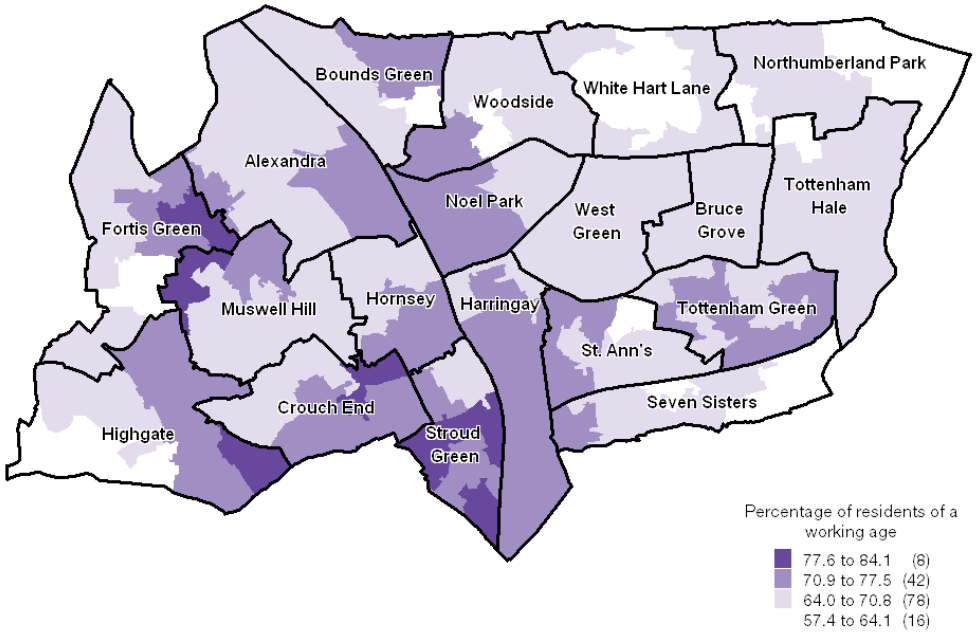
Map 4 shows that there are higher concentrations of residents of retirement age in the west of the borough, particularly in Highgate, Muswell Hill and Fortis Green. Map 5 also shows that there are higher concentrations of residents of working age in the west of the borough, particularly Stroud Green, Highgate and Muswell Hill. Harringay, Noel Park and Tottenham Green also have high concentrations of working age residents.

Map 5: Percentage of residents of a working age



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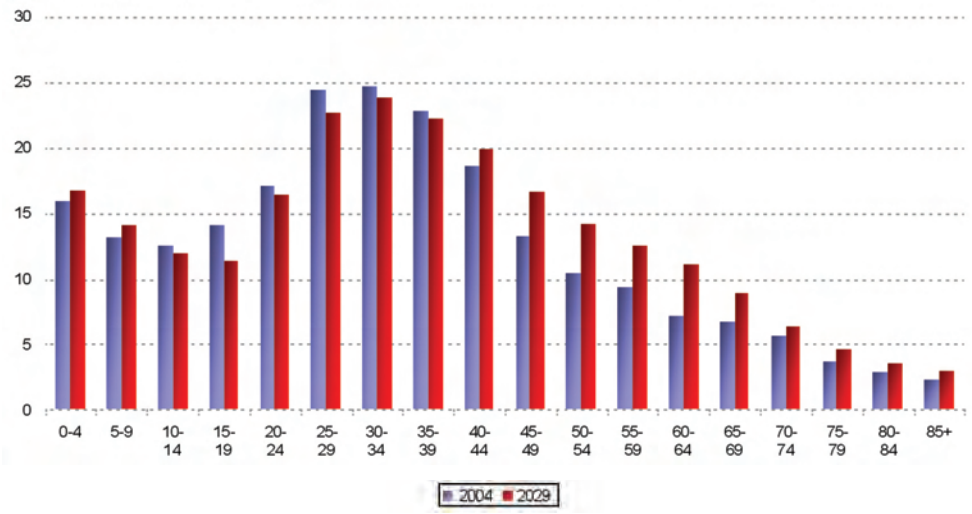
Age projections

Projections suggest that there will be a general shift upwards in the average age of Haringey's population over the next 25 years. By 2025 the number of residents aged 10-39 is projected to fall by 6.3% (7,300), while the number of those aged between 40 to 65 will grow by 22% that is 12,800 residents. We will also see a significant rise in the number of older people, aged over 65. The estimated increase of people over 65 is 20.6% that is 4,300 residents – a trend which will place increased demands on services for older people. For more on population change among children and young people see page 1.16 below.

Chart 5: 2004 SNPP age analysis, Haringey, 2004 to 2029



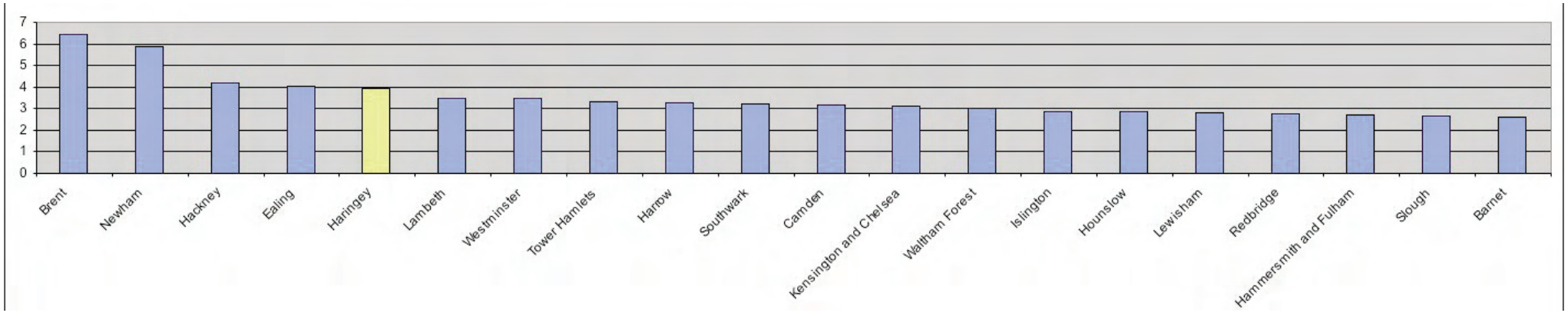
Source: ONS. Produced by Policy and Partnerships, Haringey Council, October 2006.

Ethnicity

According to the 2001 Census, 34.4% of Haringey's population belonged to a Black and Ethnic Minority group. White residents accounted for 65.6% of Haringey's population, which ranked as the 28th lowest in London. In 2005, the largest ethnic groups in Haringey were White British (47.6%), White Other (14.1%), Caribbean (8.3%) and African (9.1%).

The ethnic diversity of an area can be measured using Simpson's Index. It takes into account the number of individuals in categories present, as well as the number of categories. London boroughs dominate this index with Slough in nineteenth; the only non – London borough in the top twenty. Applying the Simpson's Diversity Index to the 2001 Census, Haringey ranks as the 5th most diverse borough in London and the country with a score of 3.95, considerably higher than the London average of 2.66.

Chart 6: Simpsons index of diversity rating for 16 ethnic groups – Local Authority level Min 1, Max 16



Between 2001-05, the largest growth in Haringey was seen in the Pakistani (+38.1%), Chinese (+36%), Other Ethnicity (+13.6%) and mixed White and Asian (+12.5%) categories. By contrast, a reduction was seen in the White Irish (-14.9%), White Other (-11.3%), Caribbean (-9.7%) and Black Other (-3.3%) categories.

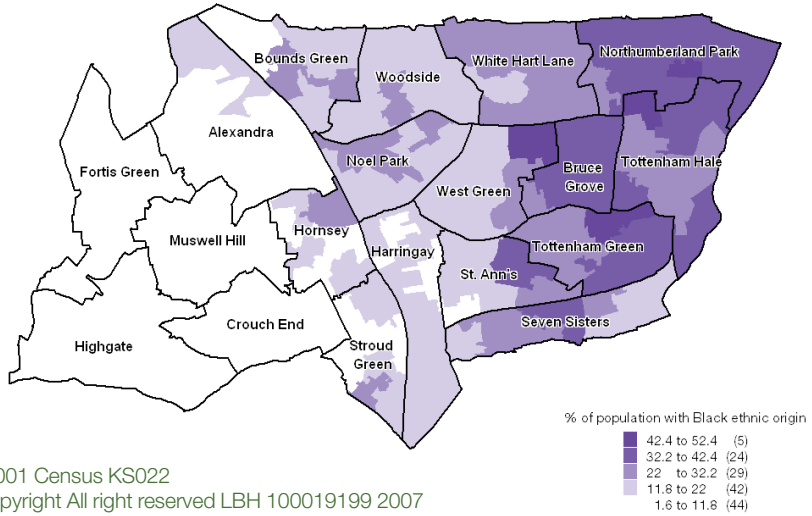
Based on GLA population projections, by 2026 Black and Ethnic Minority groups will account for 36% of Haringey population. The biggest increases will be Pakistani (+44%), Bangladeshi (+59.8%) and Chinese (+103.5%). In absolute terms, the biggest increases will be Black African (2,963) and Chinese (2,588). Black Caribbean groups will decline by 1,039 (-5.0%).

Table 6: Ethnicity, Haringey and London, 2001 and 2005

Ethnicity	Haringey 2001	Haringey 2005	2005 as % of Haringey popn.	2005 as % of London popn.	% change 2001-05 Haringey	% change 2001-05 London
All Ethnic Groups all ages	**221,300**	**224,100**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**1.3**	**1.8**
White	**145,600**	**146,100**	**65.2**	**69.2**	**0.3**	**-0.3**
White: British	100,700	106,600	47.6	58.2	5.9	-0.5
White: Irish	9,400	8,000	3.6	2.6	-14.9	-13.2
Other White	35,500	31,500	14.1	8.8	-11.3	5.9
Mixed	**10,000**	**10,500**	**4.7**	**3.4**	**5.0**	**9.6**
White and Black Caribbean	3,200	3,200	1.4	1.0	0.0	3.6
White and Black African	1,600	1,700	0.8	0.5	6.3	11.7
White and Asian	2,400	2,700	1.2	0.9	12.5	14.0
Other Mixed	2,800	3,000	1.3	0.9	7.1	11.0
Asian or Asian British	**14,900**	**17,100**	**7.6**	**12.9**	**14.8**	**8.2**
Indian	6,300	6,800	3.0	6.4	7.9	7.7
Pakistani	2,100	2,900	1.3	2.2	38.1	11.6
Bangladeshi	3,000	3,500	1.6	2.2	16.7	5.8
Other Asian	3,400	3,900	1.7	2.0	14.7	9.1
Black or Black British	**43,900**	**42,000**	**18.7**	**10.8**	**-4.3**	**0.8**
Caribbean	20,700	18,700	8.3	4.4	-9.7	-5.5
African	20,200	20,400	9.1	5.5	1.0	6.2
Other Black	3,000	2,900	1.3	0.8	-3.3	2.0
Chinese or Other Ethnic group	**6,900**	**8,400**	**3.7**	**3.3**	**21.7**	**23.3**
Chinese	2,500	3,400	1.5	1.4	36.0	28.6
Other Ethnic Group	4,400	5,000	2.2	1.9	13.6	19.4

Source: MYE, 2005 ONS

Map 6a: Percentage of Black ethnic origin



Source 2001 Census KS022
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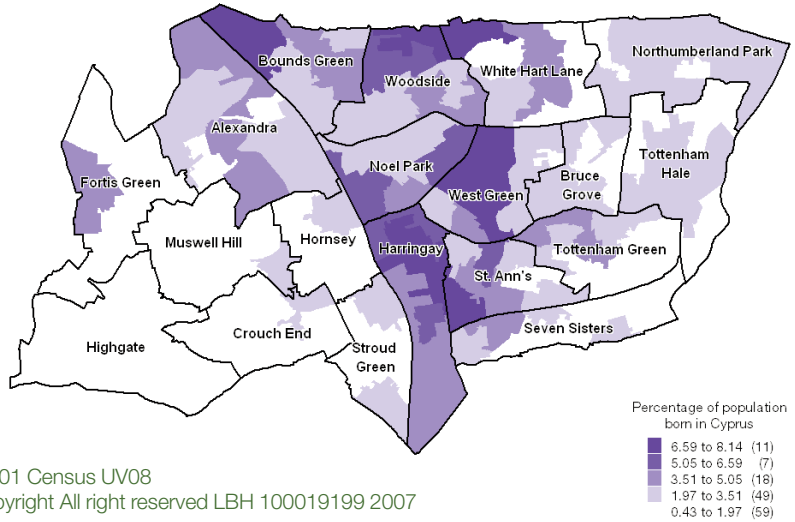
Map 6b: Percentage of residents born in Cyprus



Source 2001 Census UV08
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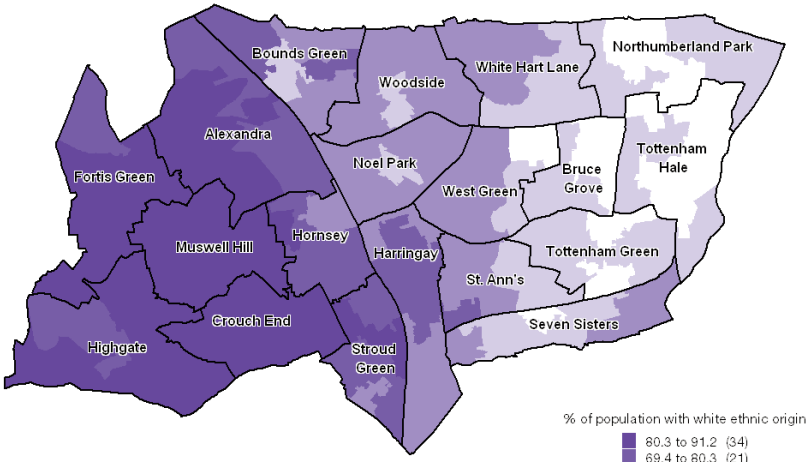
Map 6c: Percentage of White ethnic origin



Source 2001 Census KS06
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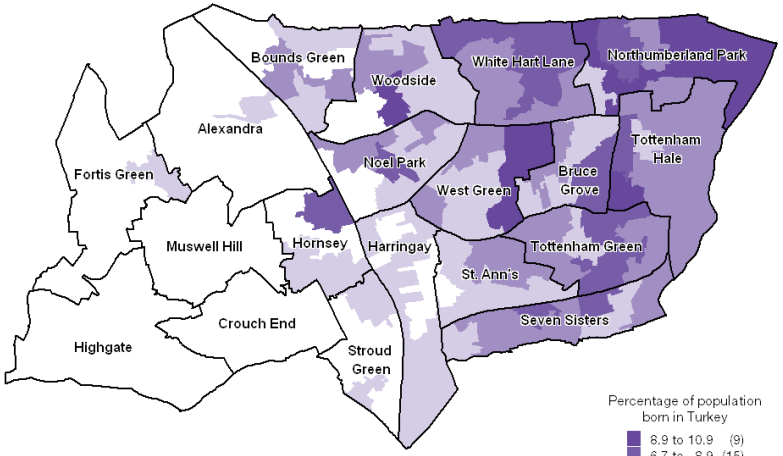
Map 6d: Percentage of residents born in Turkey



Source 2001 Census UV08
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Maps 6 a-d reveal the considerable variation in the distribution of ethnic groups across the borough. Residents of Black ethic origin are concentrated in the east of the borough, particularly Northumberland Park, Bruce Grove and Tottenham Green, with almost no representation in the west of the borough. Haringey's White population is spread widely across the borough, although it is more concentrated in the west.

The Cypriot population in Haringey tends to be concentrated predominantly in the west of borough around West Green, Harringay, and in the north of the borough in Bounds Green, Woodside and White Hart Lane.

Haringey's Turkish population is concentrated almost entirely in the east of the borough, particularly in the areas of Northumberland Park, West Green and Tottenham Hale.

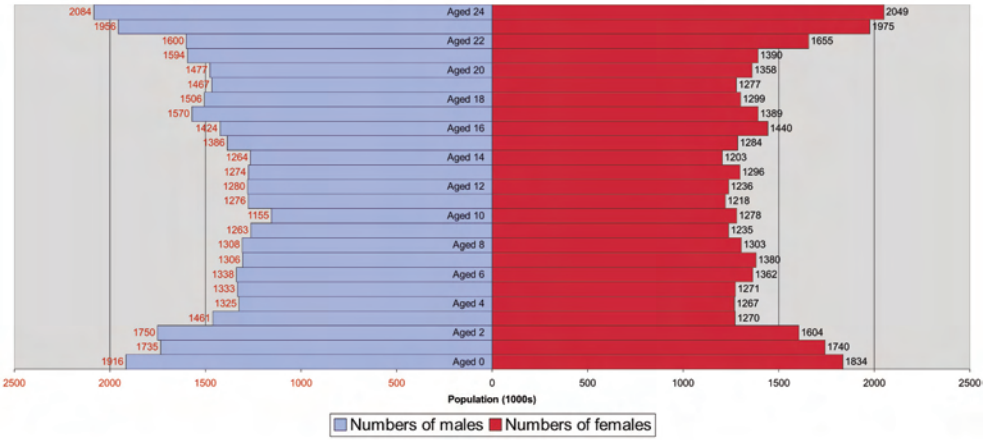
Children and Young People

There are approximately 55,600 children and young people under 20 living in Haringey. As the population projections contained in chart 5 indicate, while the population of Haringey as a whole is getting older, the numbers of very young children is also predicted to grow. This will increase demand for many children and family services in the short and medium term.

CYP age structure

The population pyramid diagram below gives detailed information about the numbers of male and female children, young people and young adults in the Haringey population. It reveals that there has been a rapid increase in the number of very young children, aged one or two years old, within the borough in the last few years, so that there are 50% more one or two year olds than four or five year olds or any other age group until mid to late teens.

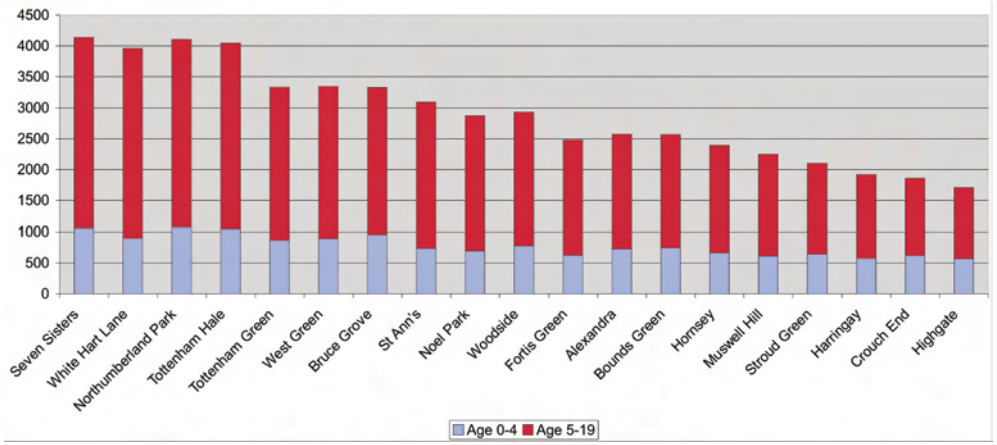
Chart 7: Population pyramid, Haringey 0-24 year old young people – mid 2004



Source Mid-year population estimates Office for National Statistics

CYP by age and ward

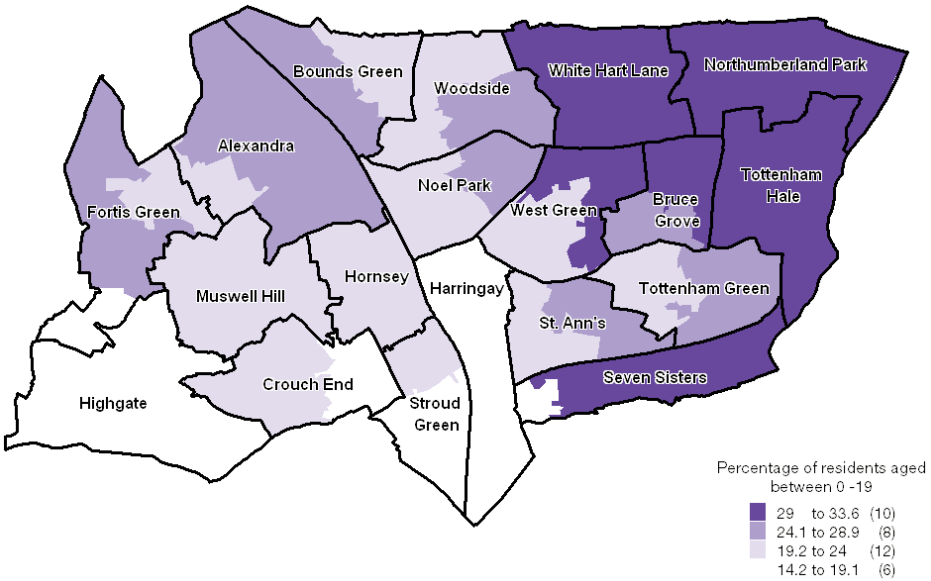
Chart 8: Number of children aged under 5 and aged under 18 by ward



Source: Census 2001

Latest available data shows that the wards in Haringey with the largest number of children aged under 19 are in the east of the borough, particularly Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and White Hart Lane (Chart 8). The proportion of children under 5 varies between wards, from 5.5% (Highgate with 565 children) to 8.5% (Northumberland Park with 1,069). This has important implications for service provision, as it creates a greater need for schools and childcare provision in the east of the borough.

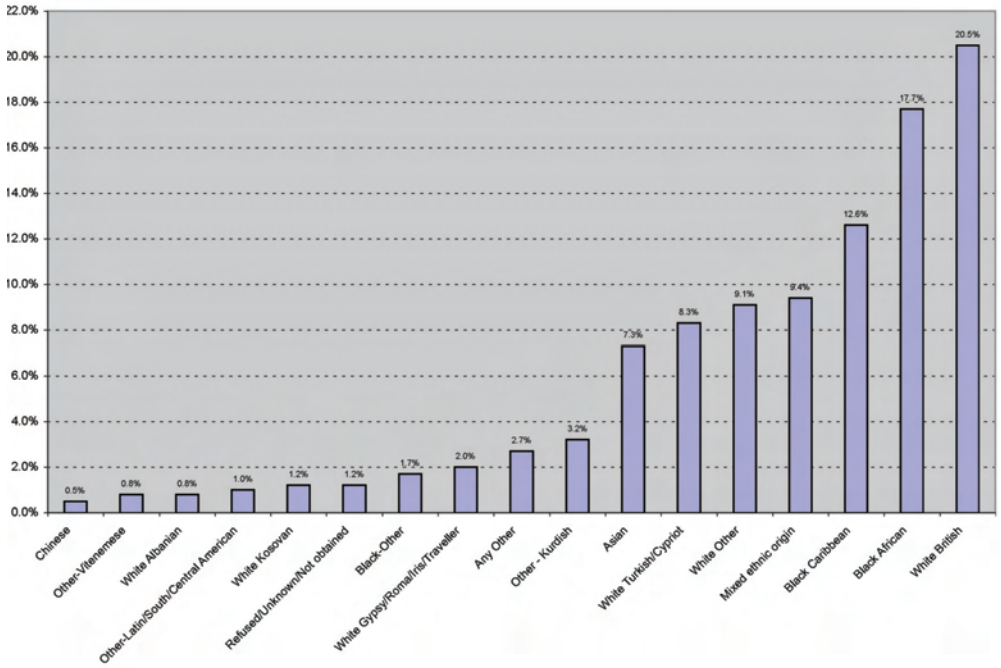
Map 7: Percentage of Population aged between 0 -19 year-olds



Source: ONS. This product contains mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright 2007. All right reserved LBH licence number 100019199 2008

Ethnicity of school pupils

Chart 9: Haringey school pupils by ethnicity (%)



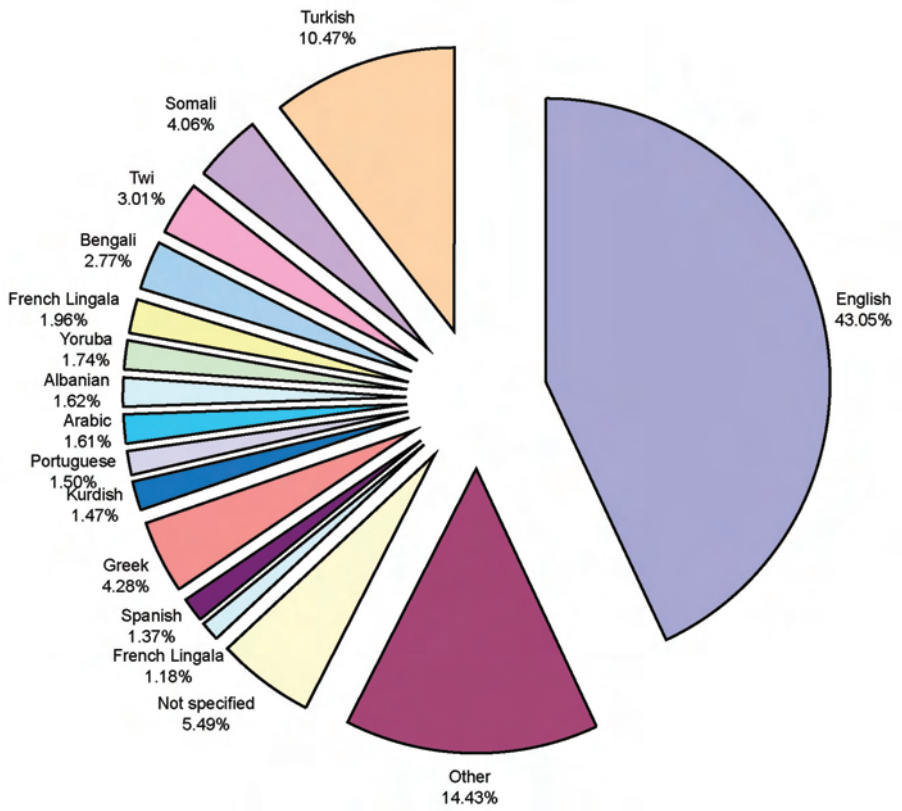
Source: Haringey Children and Young People's Service

Chart 9 above shows the ethnic distribution of the approximately 35,100 pupils attending Haringey schools. The biggest single group is White British (19.9%). The total percentage of pupils from African heritage make up approximately 17.9% of the school population and Caribbean heritage pupils make up 13.0%. There is also an increasing number of mixed heritage pupils, now making up 9.3% of the school population. White Other (10.5%), Turkish (6.8%) and Kurdish (3.2%) are also significantly large groups in Haringey schools.

Main languages spoken in Haringey schools

There are approximately 130 languages spoken by pupils in Haringey schools. The most common languages spoken (other than English) are Turkish, Somali, Akan, French, Polish and Bengali.

Chart 10: Main languages spoken in Haringey primary and secondary schools



Source: School census January, 2007

Components of change

As we have seen, Haringey's population is growing modestly, year on year. This section looks at the factors that affect this trend, including natural changes such as births and deaths and migration into and out of the borough.

Births and deaths

Table 7 below shows that the number of children born to Haringey residents has been increasing year on year between 2002 and 2004 in line with the London trend, but the increase in births in Haringey has dipped in 2005 compared with the average for London. The decline of deaths of Haringey residents since 2004 has been at a substantially higher rate than the decline seen across London. In 2005, there were 2,804 more births than deaths in the borough.

Table 7: Number of births and deaths in Haringey and London, 2001-05

Haringey	Years					% change over years			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Births	3,830	3,731	3,890	4,017	4,026	-2.58	4.26	3.26	0.22
Deaths	1,475	1,488	1,507	1,327	1,222	0.88	1.28	-11.94	-7.91
Net Difference	2,355	2,243	2,383	2,690	2,804	-4.76	6.24	12.88	4.24
London	**Years**					**% change over years**			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Births	104,162	105,603	110,437	113,679	116,019	1.38	4.58	2.94	2.06
Deaths	58,166	57,454	57,742	53,785	52,995	-1.22	0.50	-6.85	-1.47
Net Difference	45,996	48,149	52,695	59,894	63,024	4.68	9.44	13.66	5.23

Source: Vital Statistics, ONS 2001-05

Fertility rates

Haringey's fertility rate is marginally higher than that of London, or England and Wales as a whole. Like fertility rates in London and the country as a whole, Haringey's fertility rate has been on a slight upward trend, with a 9.3% increase seen in London, 9.8% in England and Wales and10.6% in Haringey between 2001 and 2005.

Table 8: Fertility Rates, 2001-05

	Total Period Fertility Rate					% Change over years			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Haringey	**1.80**	**1.76**	**1.88**	**2.00**	**1.99**	**-2.22**	**6.82**	**6.38**	**-0.50**
London	**1.62**	**1.63**	**1.71**	**1.80**	**1.77**	**0.62**	**4.91**	**2.92**	**1.70**
England and Wales	1.64	1.65	1.73	1.78	1.80	0.61	4.85	2.89	1.12

Source: Vital Statistics, ONS 2001-05

Country of birth

The 2001 Census data shows that 62.9% of Haringey's residents were born in the United Kingdom. Of the 37.1% of those residents not born in the UK, almost 50% were born in Asia and Africa.

Table 9: Country of birth: Haringey residents 2001

Region	Numbers	%
Western Europe (Other than UK)	8,506	11.5
Eastern Europe	12,667	17.1
Africa	19,226	25.9
Asia	18,086	24.4
North America	10,617	14.3
South America	1,884	2.5
Oceania	2,238	3.0
Elsewhere	943	1.3
Total	**74,167**	**100.0**

Source: ONS Census 2001

The data above is now more than 7 years old, but all the evidence suggests that Haringey continues to attract large numbers of international migrants. Data compiled from applications for National Insurance Numbers give some indication as to the changing profile of over-seas migrants into the borough – although this source only tells us about legal, working age migrants.

Table 10 shows that during 2002-07, overall the top 5 countries of birth for new national insurance registrations were Poland, Turkey, Italy, France and Australia. Both Poland and Turkey have been in the top 5 every year between 2002-2007, and in the last 2 years Hungary and Italy have entered the top 5, replacing both Bulgaria and South Africa which were in the top 5 until 2005. Since 2005 Lithuania has become more important, with a marked decline of Jamaica as a country of birth for new national insurance registration. Of the top 29 countries, 13 are from within the EU.

Table 10: Haringey: National Insurance number registration figures, 2002-2007

Top	Country	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
1 to 5	Poland	240	600	1340	2760	3830
	Turkey	380	520	390	340	350
	Italy	210	220	210	320	390
	France	190	230	160	290	400
	Australia	230	200	190	290	340
6 to 10	Bulgaria	280	430	270	70	160
	South Africa	240	250	210	260	140
	Hungary	20	50	150	360	490
	Jamaica	300	400	150	100	70
	Rep of Lithuania	40	80	220	370	280
11 to 15	Spain	200	200	160	210	220
	Ghana	170	200	190	180	170
	India	180	190	180	160	180
	Nigeria	130	140	160	190	180
	Somalia	200	180	140	150	130
16 to 20	Germany	130	130	120	180	230
	Mauritius	70	160	200	220	120
	China Peoples Rep	140	200	140	120	110
	Slovak Rep	20	30	150	250	240
	Brazil	50	110	100	160	150
Outside Top 20	Portugal	80	130	100	140	110
	Rep of Ireland	90	120	80	120	120
	Bangladesh	110	120	80	80	130
	USA	100	90	90	80	130
	Netherlands	60	80	90	120	120
	New Zealand	90	80	60	90	110
	Pakistan	70	70	100	90	100
	Czech Rep	30	30	100	110	120
	Yugoslavia	160	140	90	20	

Source: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), 2007

Key

- Rank 1-5
- Rank 5-10
- Rank 11-15
- Rank 16-20
- Outside top 20

Population turnover

Historically, Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover – most of it in the form of people moving into Haringey from elsewhere in the UK or moving out of Haringey to somewhere else in the UK. The 2001 Census found a total of 36,336 migrants moved to Haringey in the year before the Census. Only 10% of these came from outside the UK.

As we have seen, Haringey has a growing population. But this is due to the number of babies being born in the borough rather than the number of people moving to it. In fact more people move out of the borough than move into it. Table 11 shows that in 2001 6,000 more people moved out of Haringey than moved into it. In 2005 the figure was 5,900. A similar picture is seen across London, with more residents leaving than settling in the city. Here again, population growth is due to births outnumbering deaths rather than net inward migration.

Table 11: Migration between Local Authorities (thousands), Haringey and London, 2001-05

Haringey	Internal Migration					% change from			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Inflow	16.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	-5.00	0.00	0.00	-0.66
Outflow	22.0	21.6	22.0	21.8	21.0	-1.82	1.85	-0.91	-3.67
Net Inflow	-6.0	-6.4	-6.8	-6.6	-5.9	6.7	6.4	-2.9	-10.6
London	**Internal Migration**					**% change from**			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Inflow	163.6	156.0	152.5	151.6	157.6	-4.65	-2.24	-0.59	3.96
Outflow	232.2	254.2	262.9	267.8	246.9	9.47	3.42	1.86	-7.80
Net Inflow	-68.6	-98.2	-110.4	-116.2	-89.3	43.2	12.4	5.3	-23.2

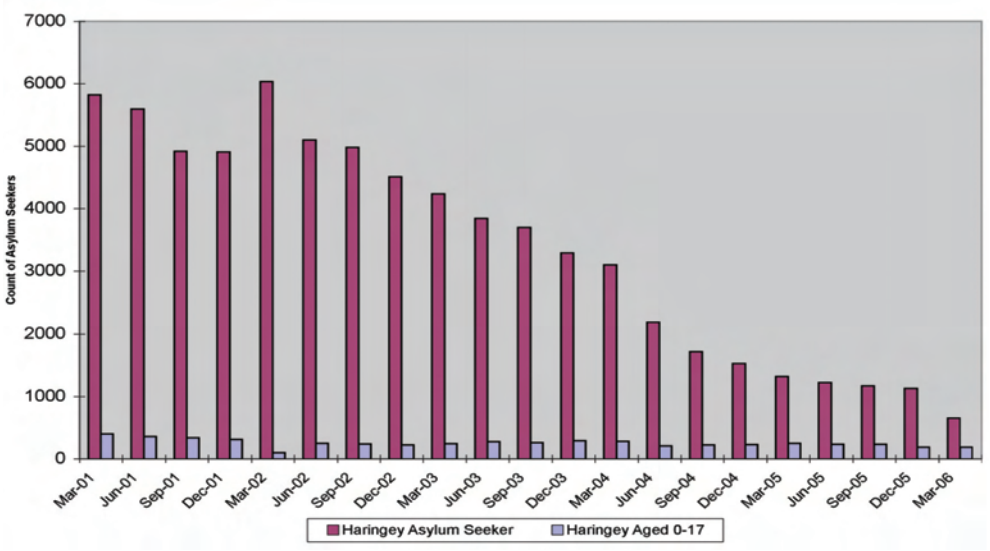
Source: Vital Statistics, ONS 2001-05

Asylum seekers

Haringey attracts a relatively large number of asylum seekers. However, over the last 5 years the number arriving in the borough has dropped from 5,823 in March 2001 to 649 in March 2006, peaking in March 2002 at 6,032. The number of asylum seekers aged under 18 is also on a general downward trend, although rises were seen between March 2003-March 2004 and again Sept 2004 - March 2005. The proportion of London's asylum seekers settling in Haringey has fluctuated over the last 5 years between 8.6% and 11.4%, although in March 2006 it dipped to 6.1%. A similar fluctuation is seen in the Haringey proportion of London asylum seekers aged under 18.

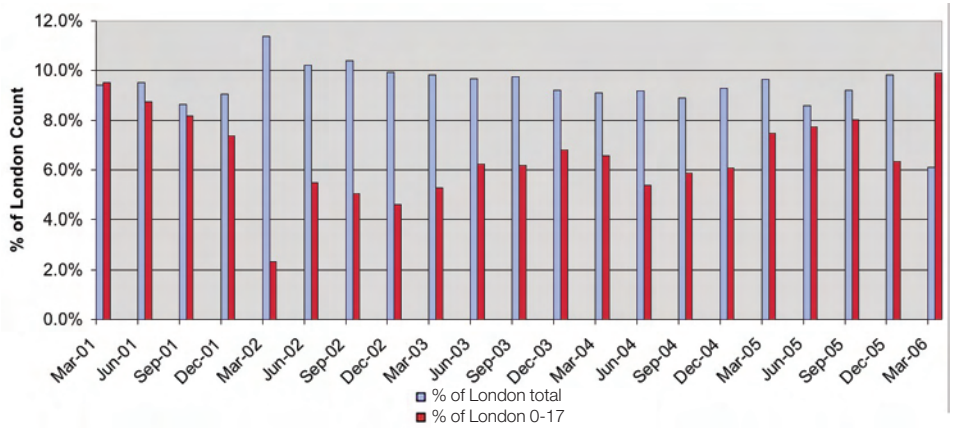
The total number of individuals in receipt of subsistence only support from National Asylum Support Service (NASS) has fallen from 1,172 in April 2005 to 734 in March 2006, representing 11.7% and 8.3% of London, respectively.

Chart 11: Asylum Seekers arriving in Haringey, 2001-06



Source: London Asylum Seekers Consortium, 2006

Chart 12: Asylum Seekers in Haringey as a percentage of London



Source: London Asylum Seekers Consortium, 2006

Religion

The most up-to-date figures on the religious profile of Haringey residents come from the 2001 Census. In 2001, half of Haringey's residents were Christian, compared with 58.2% of London's and 71.7% of the residents of England Wales. 11.3% of Haringey residents stated their religion as Muslim, compared with 8.5% of London and 3.0% of England and Wales. Haringey has a lower percentage of residents who stated their religion as Hindu (2.1%) and Sikh(0.3%) than has London (4.1% and 1.5%, respectively). A fifth of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, which was higher than for London (15.8%) and for England and Wales (14.8%).

Table 12: Religious beliefs, 2001

	Haringey %	London %	England and Wales %
Buddhist	1.1	0.8	0.3
Christian	50.1	58.2	71.7
Hindu	2.1	4.1	1.1
Jewish	2.6	2.1	0.5
Muslim	11.3	8.5	3.0
Sikh	0.3	1.5	0.6
Other religion	0.5	0.5	0.3
No religion	20.0	15.8	14.8
Religion not stated	12.1	8.7	7.7

Source: Census 2001

Table 13 shows Haringey to be one of the religiously most diverse places in the UK. Haringey ranks 12th nationally with a Simpson's score of 3.133. Other London boroughs in the top 20 include Barnet (2nd), Hackney (5th) and Waltham Forest (17th). Leicester ranks 1st.

Table 13: Top 20 local authority rankings for nine religious categories, Census 2001

Rank	Local Authority	Simpson's Index	% of range
1	Leicester	3.689	34
2	Barnet	3.568	32
3	Harrow	3.513	31
4	Brent	3.462	31
5	Hackney	3.455	31
6	Camden	3.363	30
7	Redbridge	3.341	29
8	Newham	3.330	29
9	Ealing	3.279	28
10	Tower Hamlets	3.249	28
11	Hounslow	3.155	27
12	Haringey	3.133	27
13	Slough	2.986	25
14	Westminster	2.832	23
15	Islington	2.722	22
16	City of London	2.670	21
17	Waltham Forest	2.651	21
18	Birmingham	2.538	19
19	Luton	2.481	19
20	Nottingham	2.462	18

Source: GLA Religious Diversity Indices

Table 14 shows religious distribution by ward level. Seven Sisters has the lowest percentage of Christian residents (44.3%) and White Hart Lane the highest (56.9%). The lowest percentage of Muslim residents is in Muswell Hill (2.91%) and the highest is in West Green (16.3%) and Tottenham Hale (16.7%). The highest percentage of Jewish residents is in Seven Sisters (10.25%), Fortis Green (8.69%) and Highgate (8.15%). The area with the largest percentage of residents stating they had no religion was Stroud Green (32.7%) with the lowest in Northumberland Park (10.3%).

Table 14: Religion by ward, 2001

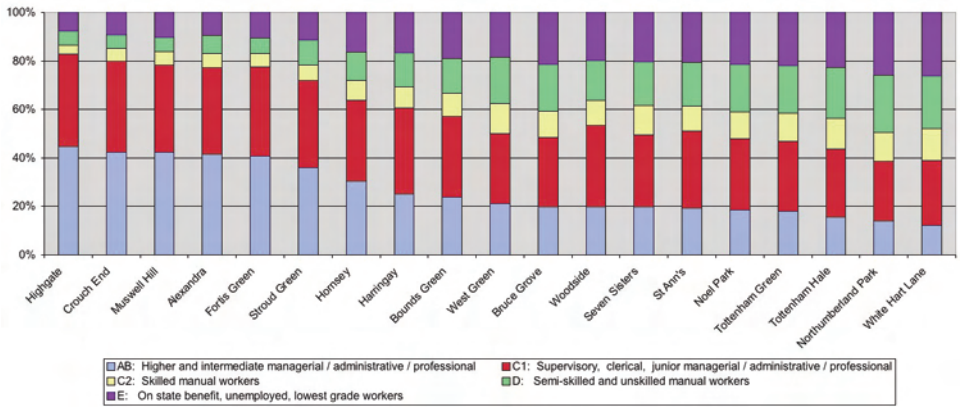
	Christian (%)	Buddhist (%)	Hindu (%)	Jewish (%)	Muslim (%)	Sikh (%)	Other religions (%)	No religion (%)	Religion not stated (%)
Haringey	**50.07**	**1.05**	**2.05**	**2.64**	**11.26**	**0.33**	**0.52**	**19.98**	**12.09**
Alexandra	50.84	0.63	1.60	4.35	4.32	0.25	0.48	27.61	9.91
Bounds Green	51.58	0.74	3.72	1.16	10.75	0.22	0.78	18.33	12.72
Bruce Grove	51.55	1.27	2.04	0.36	15.13	0.48	0.46	15.18	13.54
Crouch End	47.00	1.19	0.85	4.65	3.13	0.20	0.54	31.76	10.69
Fortis Green	47.94	1.26	1.19	8.69	4.21	0.31	0.46	26.72	9.21
Harringay	45.17	1.03	3.10	0.94	12.80	0.29	0.69	25.09	10.89
Highgate	48.82	0.90	1.24	8.15	3.55	0.06	0.52	25.51	11.25
Hornsey	47.60	0.69	1.92	1.74	7.38	0.45	0.68	26.77	12.76
Muswell Hill	50.28	0.84	0.94	5.69	2.91	0.59	0.88	29.29	8.57
Noel Park	51.64	1.30	3.48	0.49	14.86	0.38	0.42	16.54	10.89
Northumberland Park	53.91	0.96	1.65	0.21	15.83	0.23	0.33	10.30	16.58
Seven Sisters	44.30	0.93	1.27	10.25	14.63	0.65	0.34	14.30	13.33
St Ann's	48.24	1.14	3.14	0.58	14.37	0.61	0.50	17.36	14.05
Stroud Green	45.86	0.74	1.08	1.59	6.02	0.15	0.61	32.67	11.27
Tottenham Green	53.00	1.43	1.96	0.76	15.68	0.18	0.57	15.33	11.11
Tottenham Hale	54.30	1.26	2.11	0.44	16.74	0.16	0.41	12.92	11.65
West Green	50.03	1.35	3.08	0.34	16.27	0.35	0.45	15.53	12.61
White Hart Lane	56.88	0.82	1.40	0.23	15.30	0.36	0.41	11.31	13.29
Woodside	50.76	1.36	2.85	0.50	13.38	0.36	0.59	16.56	13.64

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Social grade

'Social grade', widely used by market research and marketing industries, is a measure of income and employment status (see box in chart 13, for more detail). Haringey's 2001 Census shows a distinct polarisation, in terms of social grade, between the east and the west of the borough, with high concentrations of grades D and E in the east of the borough, and AB and C1 in the west.

Chart 13: Social Grade in Haringey by ward



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Household composition

According to the 2001 Census, 29.2% of Haringey's households had dependent children, which is in line with London (29%). As table 15 shows, 13.6% of all households were lone parent households with either dependent 'or non-dependent children, which was higher than in London (11.1%). The proportion of single person households was 35.8%, slightly higher than London (34.7%). The proportion of married couple households (27.2%) was below London as a whole (34%).

Table 16 shows the distribution of households at ward level. The proportion of lone parent households with dependent children is highest in White Hart Lane (17.8%), Northumberland Park (15.5%) and Tottenham Hale (15.5%), and lowest in Crouch End (4.2%), Highgate (4.4%) and Muswell Hill (4.4%) - this is illustrated further in map 8. The areas with the highest proportion of couples with dependent children are Alexandra (22.6%) and Muswell Hill (20%); and the areas with the lowest proportions are Highgate (11.6%) and Harringay (11.8%).

Map 8: Percentage of lone parent households with dependent children in Haringey

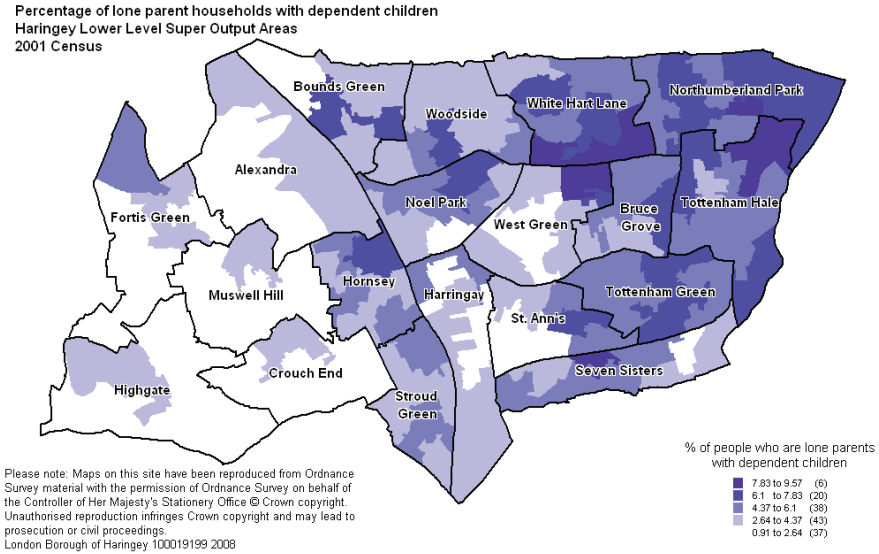


Table 15: Household Composition in Haringey, 2001

	Haringey		London
All Households		**92,170**	**3,015,997**
	Count	**%**	**%**
Single Person	**33,053**	**35.8**	**34.7**
Pensioner	9,519	10.3	12.7
Other	23,534	25.5	22.0
Married couple household	**25,055**	**27.2**	**34.0**
All pensioners	3,171	3.4	5.4
No children	6,482	7.0	8.5
With dependent children	11,924	12.9	15.2
All children non-dependent	3,478	3.8	4.9
Cohabiting couple household	**7,981**	**8.6**	**8.1**
No children	5,469	5.9	5.3
With dependent children	2,313	2.5	2.5
All children non-dependent	199	0.2	0.3
Lone parent households	**12,548**	**13.6**	**11.1**
With dependent children	9,050	9.8	7.6
All children non-dependent	3,498	3.8	3.5
Other households	**13,533**	**14.7**	**12.3**
With dependent children	3,580	3.9	3.7
All student	775	0.8	0.5
All pensioner	332	0.4	0.4
Other	8,846	9.6	7.7
Total with dependent children	**26,867**	**29.2**	**29.0**

Source: KS20, 2001 Census, ONS

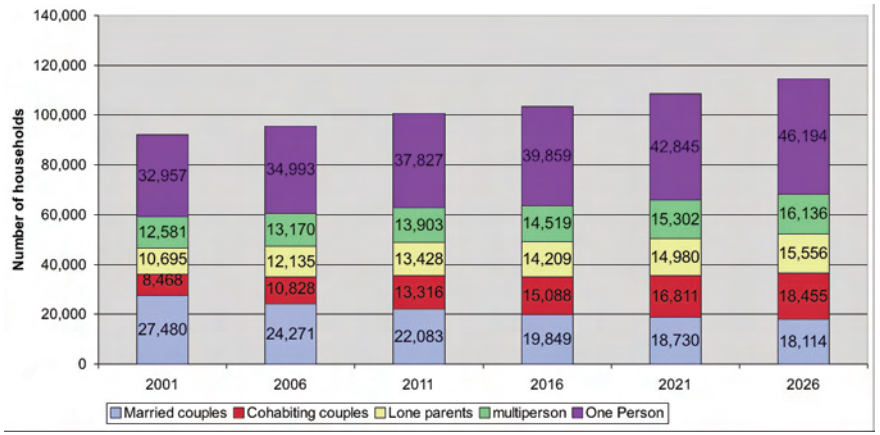
Table 16: Percentage of households by household type (ward level)

Ward	Single person	Pensioner	Childless Couples	Couples with dependent children	Couples with non-dependent children	Lone Parent with dependent children	Lone Parents with non-dependent children	Others
Bruce Grove	26.40	12.36	9.16	15.52	4.78	12.12	4.52	15.16
Alexandra	22.01	12.56	17.07	22.59	4.62	6.00	3.30	11.85
Bounds Green	24.85	17.43	12.97	13.78	3.87	10.10	3.69	13.29
Crouch End	32.61	13.02	20.92	12.89	2.11	4.20	2.24	12.03
Fortis Green	23.05	17.02	17.56	17.93	3.75	5.41	2.55	12.72
Harringay	27.63	10.88	14.27	11.84	4.24	6.48	3.27	21.37
Highgate	30.17	15.39	20.42	11.56	2.93	4.41	2.06	13.06
Hornsey	27.39	14.86	15.56	13.74	3.07	9.66	3.67	12.05
Muswell Hill	23.58	16.36	16.82	20.00	4.12	4.44	2.73	11.94
Noel Park	24.95	14.76	9.26	13.14	4.51	11.54	5.09	16.74
Northumberland Park	24.13	15.79	7.91	15.52	4.29	15.54	4.80	12.00
Seven Sisters	23.24	13.42	9.75	18.54	4.07	11.72	3.95	15.30
St Ann's	23.66	13.65	10.42	14.94	4.96	8.96	4.23	19.18
Stroud Green	33.63	7.90	17.61	12.63	2.72	8.01	2.98	14.52
Tottenham Green	27.87	13.86	9.39	13.55	3.38	13.03	4.20	14.72
Tottenham Hale	22.81	13.91	7.99	17.24	4.46	15.5	4.48	13.61
West Green	24.85	12.05	10.03	17.37	4.73	11.04	3.81	16.12
White Hart Lane	17.18	17.83	7.98	17.48	4.71	17.18	6.06	11.59
Woodside	23.49	15.51	11.87	14.57	4.86	10.17	4.47	15.05
Haringey	**25.53**	**14.13**	**12.96**	**15.45**	**3.99**	**9.82**	**3.8**	**14.32**

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

GLA household projections are shown in chart 14. These indicate that by 2026 the projected growth will be for one person households (+40%), lone parent households (+45%) and cohabiting couples (+118%). Married couple households will fall by 34%. So by 2026 it is projected that one person households will account for over 40% of all households and that the others will each account for between approximately 14 % and 17% of households. These trends will inevitably have implications for services, including housing and family services, required in the borough.

Chart 14: Projected household composition in Haringey, 2001-2026



Housing

We want people to have greater opportunity to make a success of their lives and to benefit from the borough's prosperity. This means in part that we need to increase the availability of high quality affordable dwellings through the optimum use of existing dwellings and by building more affordable homes, and that we need to improve our stock to Decent Homes standard.

Tenure

The number of households living in the borough has increased from 85,300 (1991 Census) to 92,170 (2001 Census). Of these households:

- 44.6% are owner occupiers compared with 55.6% in London and 68.22% in England and Wales (49.7 % in 1991 census);
- 20.1% are renting privately (19 % in 1991 census);
- 19.7% are council tenants (24.9% in 1991 census); and
- 10.5% are RSL tenants (6.4 % in 1991 census).

Table 17: Tenure of Dwellings in Haringey, 2001

	Haringey	%	London	%	England and Wales	%
Owned outright	14,953	16.2	665,061	22.1	6,380,682	29.5
Owned with a mortgage or loan	26,178	28.4	1,010,629	33.5	8,396,178	38.8
Shared ownership	1,109	1.2	29,029	1.0	139,605	0.6
Rented from council	18,196	19.7	516,242	17.1	2,868,529	13.2
Other social rented	9,694	10.5	274,129	9.1	1,288,722	6.0
Private rented	18,557	20.1	432,482	14.3	1,888,696	8.7
Other	3,483	3.8	88,425	2.9	698,063	3.2
All Households	92,170	N/A	3,015,997	N/A	21,660,475	N/A

Source: Census 2001

Private rented

In 2001, there was a larger than average number of households living in private rented accommodation in Haringey. 20.1% of Haringey households live in private rented accommodation compared with 14.3% in London and 8.72% in England and Wales.

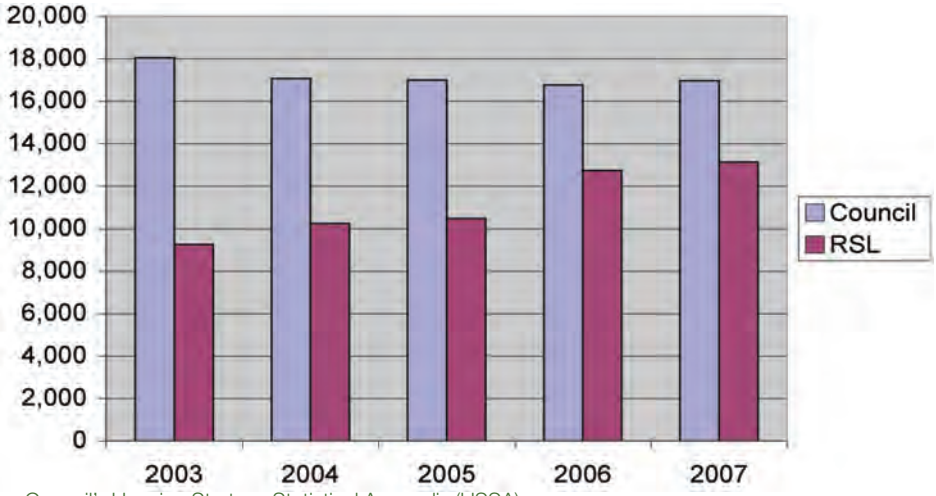
Social rented stock

Chart 15 shows that there has been an increase in the number of RSL properties and a decrease in the number of Council rented properties. The reductions recorded in Council stock numbers between 2003 and 2005 are largely due to Right-to-Buy sales. Overall, there has been a net increase of 164 properties from Haringey Borough's social housing stock (82 per annum).

Homes for Haringey is Haringey's Arms Length Management ALMO that was established in April 2006. Homes for Haringey manages the running of council housing, whilst the council remains the landlord.

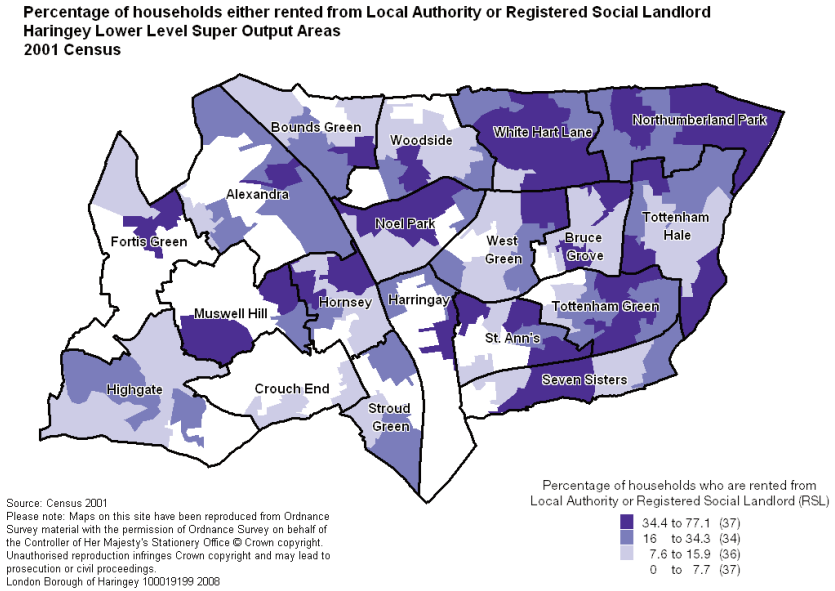
Map 9 shows the distribution of social housing in the borough. The highest concentrations are in White Hart Lane and Noel Park.

Chart 15: Council and RSL stock numbers (2003- 2007)



Source: Council's Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA)

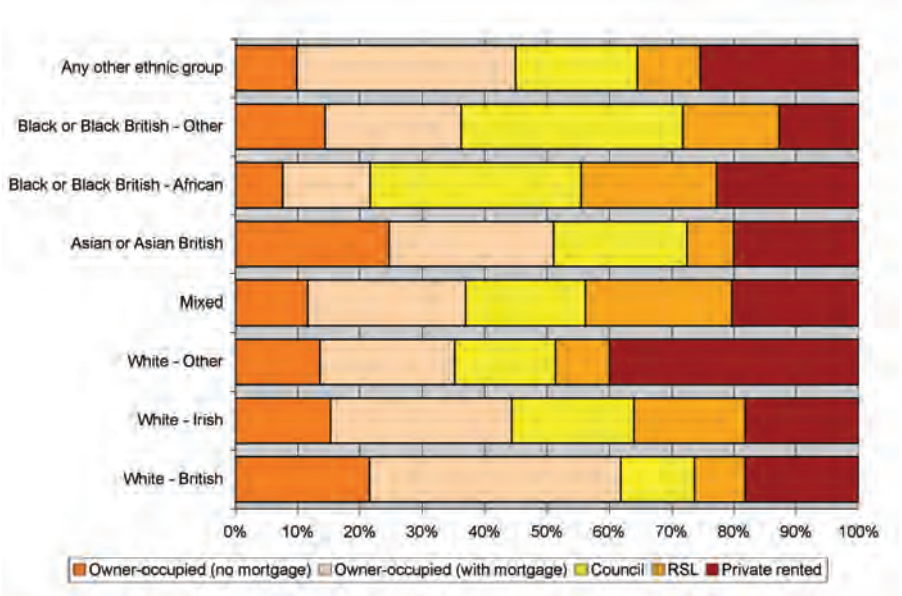
Map 9: Distribution of social housing in Haringey (2001)



Housing and ethnicity

Chart 16 shows ethnic group and tenure. The data shows that 'Black and Black British' households are more likely than other groups to be living in social rented housing. White - Other households are particularly likely to live in the private rented sector. 'White - British' and 'Asian and Asian British' households are most likely to be owner-occupier.

Chart 16: Tenure by Ethnicity 2005



(Source: Haringey Housing Needs Survey)

Affordable housing need

The average home in Haringey costs £327,804. Private renting costs vary but the average rent for a 3-bedroom house is about £290 per week. The £27, 368, average gross household income in Haringey is lower than the London average of £28,772. These figures illustrate that for a high proportion of Haringey households the only affordable housing is in the social or other affordable housing or the cheaper parts of the private rented sector.

Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan (2006) defines affordable housing as:

"Housing which is attainable to buy/rent for those people whose incomes are insufficient to allow them to afford to buy/rent locally on the open market. Affordable housing comprises social housing, intermediate housing and in some cases, low cost market housing".

Average incomes

Average earnings amongst Haringey residents have grown steadily in recent years and has remained higher than England averages – though livings costs in London are, of course, higher than in the rest of the country. At 2007, the average gross weekly earning of full-time workers in Haringey was £526.30 compared with £524.90 in 2006 and £448.30 in 2002.

House prices and rent levels

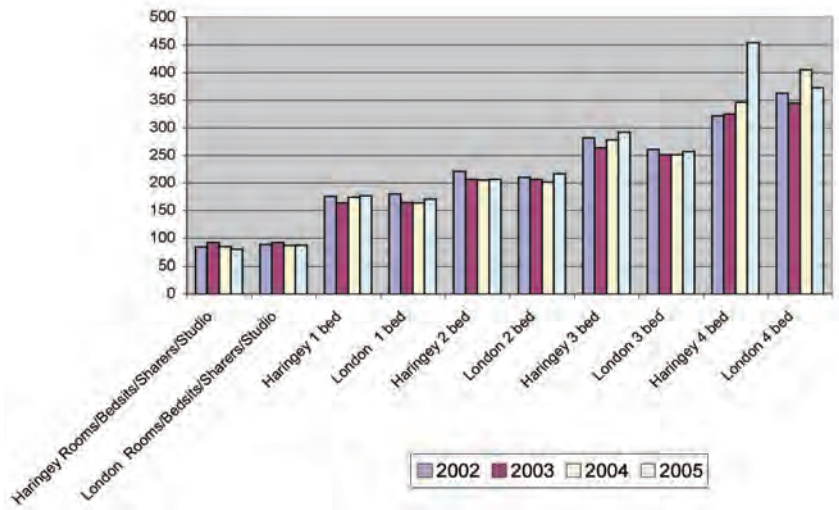
Between 2002-2007, there has been a significant increase in average house prices, rising 94.9% over this period, in line with a Greater London increase of 93.1%. This puts house price increase in Haringey above that of neighbouring boroughs, Islington, Enfield, and Barnet. The average substantive house price in the borough is now £328,804, which is only marginally lower than the London average of £338,950.

Table 18: Average house price and price increase 2007

Borough	Average house price 2007 (£)	Average price increase 2002-07 (%)
Haringey	**327,804**	**94.9**
Enfield	254,938	87.7
Islington	406,237	85.7
Barnet	337,713	86.9
Hackney	334,811	102.4
Greater London	338,950	93.1
England and Wales	181,039	116.0

(Source: Land Registry 2007)

Chart 17: Average rent per week in Haringey and Outer London 2002-2005



(Source: GLA Private Sector Rents Bulletin 2002-2005)

Between 2002-2005, the average rent per week in Haringey has remained stable across all property sizes, with the exception of 4 bed houses, which has seen a significant increase between 2004-2005 of over £100 per week. In comparison with London, Haringey's average rent per week for 3 and 4 bedroom properties is higher, demonstrating the need for larger affordable housing properties.

Shortfall in the availability of social housing

The Housing Needs Survey 2005 calculated that there is a social housing shortfall of 4, 865 units per year.

Table 19: Net need for affordable housing by size () indicates a surplus

Size required	Need	Supply	Housing shortfall	Supply as % of need
1 bedroom	1,221	465	756	38.1
2 bedroom	2,391	359	2,032	15.0
3 bedroom	1,704	155	1,550	9.1
4+ bedroom	567	40	527	7.1
Total	5,884	1,019	4,865	17.3

Source: Housing Needs Survey 2005

Housing supply

Housing development

The Mayor's London Plan seeks a 50% contribution from housing developments towards the provision of affordable homes for those who cannot afford to buy in the open market.

Haringey's Unitary Development Plan 2006 states that developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.

Affordable housing- supply

In 2006-07, 1067 net additional dwellings were completed, comprising 64% new builds (681 dwellings), 31% conversions and extensions (333 dwellings) and 5% change of use (53 dwellings); 312 affordable housing units were completed which represents 46% of all housing completions. Of these affordable housing completions 75% were social rented units and 25% were intermediate.

Our projected net additional dwellings up to 2016 is set out in Table 20.

Table 20: Projected net additional dwellings up to 2016

Year	Net additional dwellings)
2007/08	1027
2008/09	1657
2009/10	1602
2010/11	1195
2011/12	855
2012/13	495
2013/14	517
2014/15	395
2015/16	195

(Source: Haringey's Annual Monitoring Report)

Table 20 shows the projected net additional dwellings for Haringey with half of these projected dwellings being affordable units.

Regeneration

The Council's approach to regeneration is to make the borough a place where people want to live, work and visit by actively promoting sustainable regeneration, including economic, social and environmental improvements. A well designed and maintained environment increases well-being and the sense of pride that people have in their area.

Outlined below are some of the key regeneration projects taking place in the Borough.

Tottenham and Haringey Heartlands

are key development areas in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth area.

This will ensure that Tottenham has a strong sense of identity and a vibrant mix of community, commercial, leisure and residential uses. In the next 15 years the new Tottenham will be characterised by, amongst other things:

- a new urban centre with a high quality station square,
- a new station interchange with international transport connections,
- a green link/linear park that acts as a spine connecting existing and new communities,
- a new primary school and health centre,
- a series of distinct urban quarters providing over 5000 new homes.

A new masterplan to transform Tottenham Hale into a thriving residential and retail area has been adopted. The Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan outlines proposals for 2,500 new homes, new employment opportunities and major improvements to six sites in one of Haringey's key regeneration areas.

Haringey Heartlands will be a new mixed use urban quarter that draws its sense of place from its unique industrial heritage and its relationship with established neighbourhoods. It will be characterised by:

- a thriving cultural and enterprise cluster,
- a new landmark square at the centre of the area,
- a series of streets that radiate out from the central square, connecting the area with surrounding neighbourhoods and Wood Green town centre,
- a new secondary school and health centre,
- a rich and varied mix of over 3000 new homes.

The Bridge – new deal for communities

aims to improve the quality of life for residents. We will work to make the area thrive economically, flourish socially, and regenerate it for current and future residents. The programme will enable the development of key sites of strategic importance in the Seven Sisters area such as Wards Corner, St Ann's Bridge and 341-379 Seven Sisters Road.

Tottenham High Road regeneration corridor

Our new intensive development will focus on the core town centres along the high road- Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove and Northumberland Park. By focusing our redevelopment on strategic sites, we will ensure maximum regeneration in the area, including:

- the expansion and redevelopment of the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club,
- the redevelopment of Wards Corner as a landmark mixed use development,
- the redevelopment of the Former Tottenham Baths and Clyde Road Depot for a mixed use development, and
- the retaining and repairing of Scotland Green for retail and residential use.

Upper Lea Valley

Haringey is working in partnership with Enfield on the Upper Lea Valley industrial estates improvement programme which will develop five industrial estates:

1. Harbet Road - Intermodal Transport
2. Claverings Industrial Estate - Flexible Workspace for Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
3. Mid Brimsdown Development - Small Scale Access Scheme
4. Montagu Industrial Estate - Capital Facilities for Training
5. Rangemoor Industrial Estate - Flexible Second Stage Workspace for SMEs

The programme is a strategic area regeneration package addressing the needs of industrial estates, vacant properties and reclaimed land in need of development.

The Wood Green Masterplan

The Wood Green Masterplan will make Wood Green a top-quality shopping centre and an attractive place to live and work. We need thriving businesses creating jobs, but we are also determined to create an environment that residents, businesses and visitors can enjoy.

Parks, sport, leisure, libraries and culture

Haringey is endowed with a wide range of parks, sports facilities, libraries and leisure and cultural services. These are highly valued by our residents and help contribute to the borough's prosperity, happiness and well being.

Parks and green spaces

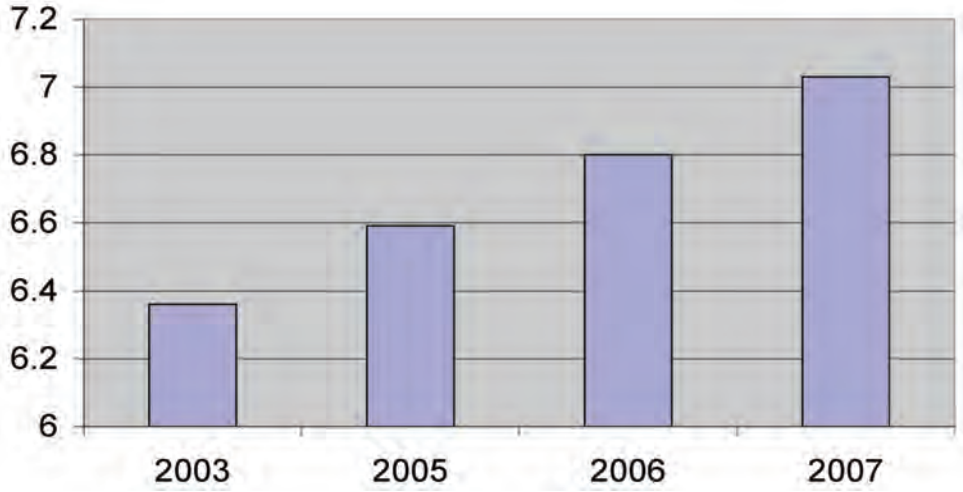
Haringey has 1.7 hectares of open space per 1,000 of the population; 27% of the land area of Haringey is green spaces and areas of water.

We have 36 Historic Parks and Gardens, two of which are on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest - Alexandra Park and Finsbury Park. The remainder are on the Register of Public Parks, Gardens, Squares, Cemeteries and Churchyards of Local Historic Interest.

Eight parks have achieved Green Flag status putting Haringey equal with Westminster as the London borough with the most Green Flags. These parks are Albert Road Recreation Ground, Bruce Castle Park, Chapmans Green, Downhills Park, Priory Park, Stationers Park and Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve.

Park use satisfaction has been increasing since 2003, with over 70% of residents satisfied with our parks.

Chart 18: Haringey Park Use Satisfaction Survey 2003-2007



(Source Haringey Satisfaction Survey 2007)

Haringey contains 1,658 hectares of land designated as Ecologically Valuable Sites. Since 1998 the Council has designated seven Green Corridors across the borough.

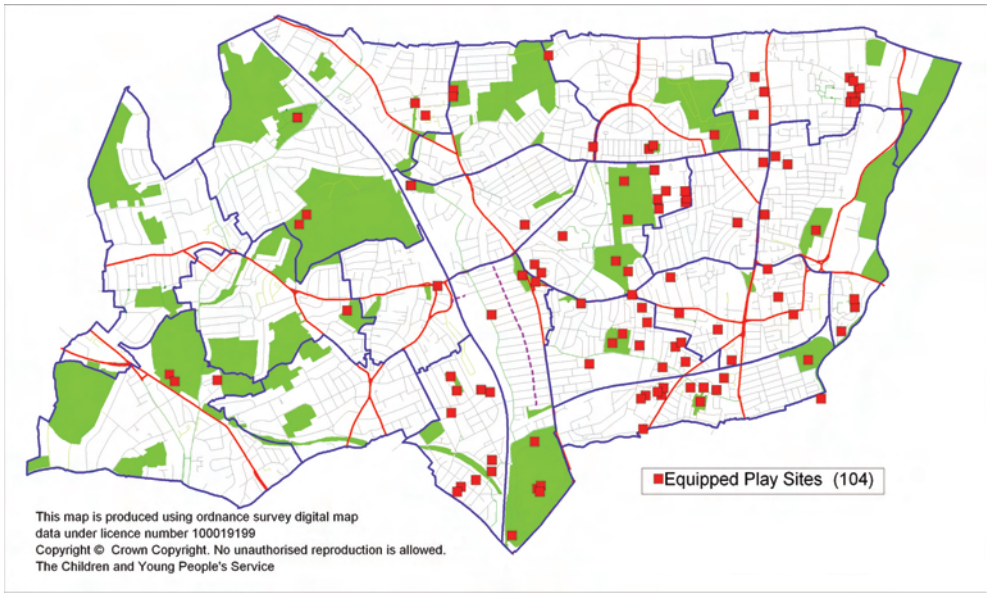
Allotments

Haringey manages over 26 allotment sites covering just over 76 acres of land, with over 1600 people leasing the allotment plots. Currently there is provision for an additional 179 allotment holders within the borough from vacant plots. It is estimated that by 2016 we will need an additional 1156 plots to meet increasing demand.

Designated play areas

Not including the many school playgrounds scattered around Haringey, there are 65 local authority-run play areas located within public parks and two adventure playgrounds, including the innovative Lordship Recreation Area adventure playground.

Map 10: shows the104 equipped play sites across the borough; these range from large equipped, to small equipped to a swing or a roundabout in an estate. The preponderance of these sites are in the east of the borough- most notably St Ann's, Seven Sisters and West Green.



Sport

Appropriately developed and managed sport facilities make an important contribution to wider outcomes such as supporting healthier and stronger communities, raising standards of educational attainment and an overall sense of community and civic pride.

Haringey Council operates four sports and leisure facilities:

- Finsbury Park- track and gym
- Park Road- leisure centre
- Tottenham Green- leisure centre
- White Hart Lane- community sports centre

There are six public swimming pools on two sites- Tottenham Green and Park Road.

There are 15 facilities with large sports halls operated through the main leisure facilities and at secondary school sites. There are five further smaller halls within the borough mainly located at other sports facilities, five halls which form part of community centres and a further 69 halls located at other school sites within the borough.

There are a total of 46 full size football pitches, 23 cricket pitches, two rugby pitches and two hockey pitches across the borough. There is also provision for junior leagues with 19 junior (6-a-side) football pitches, 36 5-a-side pitches and two junior cricket pitches.

There are two outdoor athletics facilities at White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre and Finsbury Park Athletics Track. There are 160 tennis courts, 10 bowls rinks, 15 netball courts and 31 basketball courts and practice areas.

There are three full size Astro Turf Pitches (ATPs) currently in use, all of which are floodlit.

Some 21% of pitch sites are owned and managed by the voluntary sector within Haringey, compared with 6% for London as a whole. The higher than average level of voluntary sector management is a distinctive feature of pitch provision within Haringey.

In terms of outdoor sports provision, there was a total of 119 clubs identified as operating across the borough, including 84 football clubs, 29 cricket clubs and individual clubs who play rugby union, rugby league, Australian rules football and camogie. Within these clubs there are an estimated 6,793 members who play on a regular basis (defined as playing at least once every four weeks). In addition there are an estimated 1,800 club members who play on a casual basis (defined as at least once a year).

An estimated 28% of football clubs, 30% of cricket clubs and 20% of hockey clubs draw more than half of their members from outside the borough.

Around a third of the borough (in terms of area) is not located within walking distance of any playing field currently managed for pitch sports (including casual pitches). Around half of the borough is beyond walking distance from a site actively managed for outdoor pitch sports.

Libraries

There are nine libraries in Haringey. We also operate a mobile library and a 'housebound' library service.

During 2006-2007, there were 2,151,311 visits made to Haringey's libraries. Visits have increased by almost two and a half times since 2001-2002, although there has been a 2.6% decrease since 2005-2006. Wood Green Central library has consistently had the most visits since 2001-2002. Visits have increased across all our libraries, but the greatest percentage increases have been seen in Coombes Croft, on Tottenham High Road, which has seen more than a six-fold increase in visitors, and Highgate, which has seen almost a five-fold increase.

Table 21: Library visits in Haringey, 2001-2007

Library	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Wood Green Central	350,265	468,845	674,181	712,150	808,783	783,687
Hornsey	203,526	224,106	317,464	340,392	353,649	334,302
Marcus Garvey	144,289	175,799	274,023	251,094	288,073	261,120
Muswell Hill	60,186	168,184	203,590	218,583	225,287	214,239
St Ann's	27,426	70,620	133,217	138,453	120,625	115,525
Alexandra Pk	24,282	49,063	89,360	98,765	103,083	110,400
Stroud Green	22,284	40,447	76,020	86,229	83,746	87,095
Coombes Croft	20,358	39,118	79,475	122,145	144,452	154,914
Highgate	12,846	29,859	51,890	59,520	64,758	75,539
Mobile	7,956	6,912	6,912	7,627	7,692	8,304
Book & Toy Bus	Not available	1,248	1,248	7,958	9,300	6,186
Total	**873,418**	**1,274,201**	**1,907,380**	**2,042,916**	**2,209,448**	**2,151,311**
Year on year % increase	-	45.9	49.7	7.1	8.2	-2.6

(Source: Haringey Council)

Our libraries issued 1,256,954 items in 2007-2008, which is an increase of 43% since 2000-2001, but a 5.6% reduction down from the peak in 2006-2007. Since 2000-2001, the most issues have consistently been for children's books, although the greatest percentage increase between 2000/01-2007/08 has been in audio-visuals.

Table 22: Library issues in Haringey, 2000-2008

Library	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Fiction	258,960	228,947	283,687	287,928	304,665	312,525	318,894	298,069
Non-fiction	211,824	204,198	231,329	280,437	294,096	317,237	331,978	323,612
Children's	268,758	280,278	352,647	394,412	401,302	408,882	394,230	393,288
Audio-Visual	137,178	149,822	220,766	270,657	276,561	290,438	286,260	241,985
Total	876,720	863,245	1,088,429	1,233,434	1,276,624	1,329,082	1,331,362	1,256,954
Year on year % increase	-	-1.5	26.1	13.3	3.5	4.1	0.2	-5.6

(Source: Haringey Council)

Arts and culture

There is a wide range of cultural and arts opportunities and venues in Haringey:

- **Alexandra Palace** was built as a Victorian environment and recreation centre. It now boasts facilities for recreation, exhibitions, conferences, hospitality and private celebrations. Alexandra Gallery is located in the Palace Garden Centre.
- **The Chocolate Factory 1 & 2** are former home of Barratts Confectionery that has been converted into studio spaces for artists and creative industry businesses. The Chocolate Factory 2 has a Creative Online Centre, a 150-seat multipurpose Karamel Club for performance poetry, jazz, and exhibitions and the Mosaica restaurant. The two buildings together with the Mountview Academy of Theatre Arts are the largest creative business cluster in North London, and one of the biggest in London.
- **Bernie Grant Arts Centre** includes a state of the art performance space and provides performing arts and new media training for the community and career development programmes for practitioners, and workspaces for creative businesses.
- **Bruce Castle Museum** cares for Haringey's unique cultural heritage and promotes the understanding and enjoyment of that heritage through access and education for all.
- **Black History Month** is a major annual event, celebrating the culture and achievements of the borough's Black communities with activities ranging from celebrity events to exhibitions, music, seminars, poetry, dance and workshops for families and children.
- **Tottenham Carnival and Festival,** music festival celebrating the cultural diversity of North London.
- **Wood Green Film Festival** show cases innovative short films of 5-10 minutes created by both local and international short film makers.
- **Wood Green and Hornsey Libraries and Bruce Castle Galleries.** These Galleries host a variety of exhibitions and events, including the successful annual **Haringey Literature Festival**
- **Collage Arts** (formerly Haringey Arts Council) is a leading arts development, training and creative regeneration organisation based in Haringey's Cultural Quarter.
- **The Tagore Centre** is a substantial lending library consisting of books, journals, photographs, CDs and videos of Tagore and his work, and also organises theatre productions, dance performances and visual arts exhibitions.
- **Mountview Academy of Theatre Arts** was founded in 1945, and is now recognised as one of the country's leading Academies of Theatre Arts, offering an extensive and stimulating training for those interested in pursuing a performance, directing or technical theatre career.
- **Jackson's Lane Arts Centre and Theatre** showcases circus, comedy, dance, drama and music performances and also runs a huge variety of arts courses for all parts of the community.
- a wide selection of restaurants, cafes, theatres, galleries and music venues.

Access to transport

Much of Haringey, including some of its deprived neighbourhoods, has relatively good public transport. This means that employment opportunities in the City and West End are fairly easily accessible, as are the opportunities of the London-Cambridge corridor and Stansted Airport. In common with many London boroughs, Haringey suffers the effects of large amounts of through road traffic. Nevertheless, we need improved transport between Haringey's different neighbourhoods and better services and connections with other parts of London, as this will increase mixing and cohesion, boost economic outcomes by improving access to jobs and commerce, and will reduce traffic congestion.

National Rail services run mostly North to South. Local services on the Lea Valley Line serving Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park are constrained by lack of capacity on the route. Improvement of these services are a major aspiration for the borough. There are limited cross-borough transport links between east and west. There is also a need for better links to Stratford and between Tottenham and the growth areas of Docklands and Thames Gateway.

Muswell Hill Broadway provides important bus to bus interchange in an area poorly served by Underground and National Rail services. Finsbury Park station, although lying outside the borough boundary, has a substantial catchment area within Haringey and is of considerable importance as an interchange.

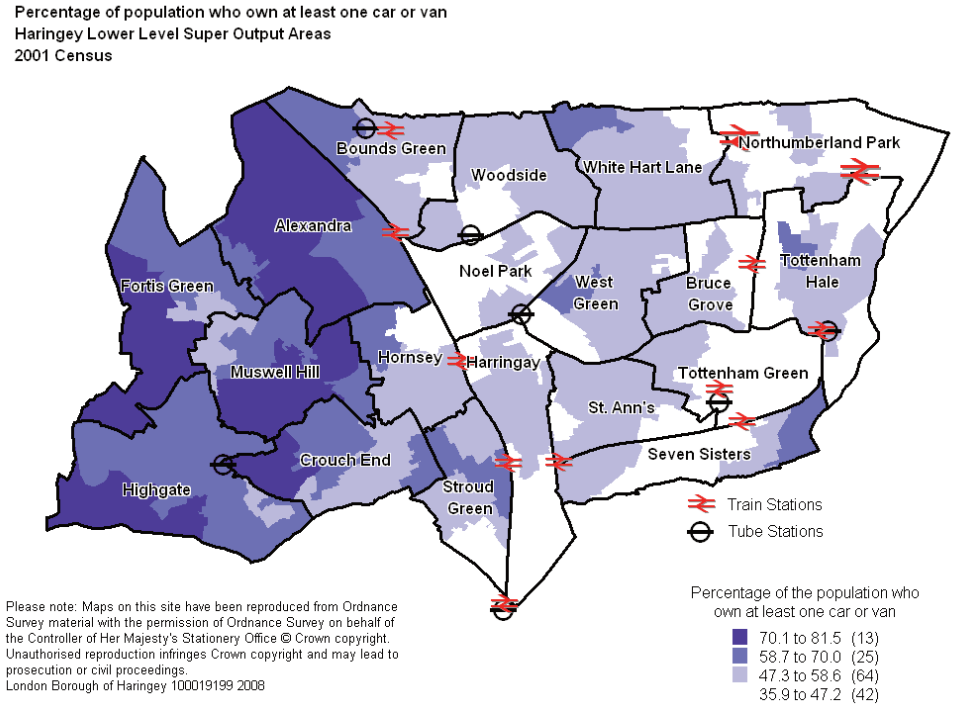
The Piccadilly Line of London Underground serves Turnpike Lane, Wood Green and Bounds Green. The Northern Line serves Highgate while Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters are on the Victoria Line. Statistics from London Underground show that substantial overcrowding occurs on Underground lines in the borough during the morning peak. This occurs particularly at Seven Sisters on the Victoria Line and Turnpike Lane on the Piccadilly Line. The Council are supporting enhancements to existing transport services and new infrastructure to support the Council's, the Mayor's and the Government's growth agenda.

The borough is served by 40 bus routes, of which all but seven are high frequency routes and are mainly cross-borough in nature.

Car ownership

The 2001 Census shows that 46% of households in Haringey do not have access to a car, compared with 37% of households in London. Map 11 shows that car ownership is higher in the west of the borough. As is to be expected, car ownership is lower in the poorer east of the borough. However, it must also be noted that there are more tube and train stations in the east which may reduce the need for car ownership.

Map 11: Car ownership in Haringey (2001)



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