

**What did the 2006 UDP say and what does the emerging Core Strategy say:**

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output   | Comparison with UDP policies' output  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| People at the heart of change         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (approx) 7000 new homes in Tottenham Hale and 15,000 new jobs by 2020</li> <li>• (approximately) 1700 new homes in Haringey Heartlands and the creation of new jobs (number under negotiation)</li> <li>• Additional 13,800 m2 of comparison goods and 10,194 convenience goods by 2016.</li> <li>• Intensify residential use in Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre</li> <li>• A new retail centre at Tottenham Hale</li> <li>• Maintain town centre vacancy rates lower than 10% (currently 11%)</li> <li>• 65% A1 primary frontages and 50% A1 secondary frontages</li> <li>• Over 50% of housing in growth areas will be affordable</li> <li>• 6,800 new homes over 10 years (2007 – 2017) these figures to be reviewed by 2011</li> <li>• 3,400 affordable homes over 10 years</li> <li>• Minimum reduction in CO2 of 20% from on site renewables</li> <li>• Intensify residential use in Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tottenham Hale is referred to as an Area of Change, and reference is made to the (then) draft Tottenham Hale Masterplan. Supports the provision of a minimum of 200 new homes and 5000 new jobs at Tottenham Hale, together with “appropriate” retailing (no figures given).</li> <li>• Heartlands is identified as an Area of Change with potential to deliver 1500 new jobs and 1000 new homes.</li> <li>• The UDP contains a “forecast” for an additional 5250m2 of convenience floorspace, and 40,426m2 of comparison floorspace up to 2016.</li> <li>• Retail (A1) primary and secondary protection was the same, standing at 65% in primary frontages and 50% in secondary frontages.</li> <li>• Growth areas were not identified in the UDP – only Areas of Change. The affordable housing target for such areas was 50%, and this has been carried forward to the CS.</li> <li>• The (then) 2004 London Plan’s housing target of 6800 homes is referred to.</li> </ul> |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output   | Comparison with UDP policies' output  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new retail centre at Tottenham Hale</li> <li>• Maintain town centre vacancy rates lower than 10% (currently 11%)</li> <li>• Deliver the minimum number of pitches identified in the Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Sites</li> <li>• Intensify residential use in Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre</li> <li>• A new retail centre at Tottenham Hale</li> <li>• Improvement plans for all District Centres</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A target for affordable homes is only mentioned in % of homes provided i.e. 50%.</li> <li>• CO2 reduction is referred to in terms of "a reduction" but no overall % aim is referred to.</li> <li>• Wood Green is identified as the key focus for additional comparison floorspace, and Tottenham Hale is identified as a new urban focus for 'appropriate' retailing such as a small food store.</li> <li>• Town centre minimum vacancy rates are not given.</li> <li>• There was an acknowledgment of the need to provide accommodation for gypsies and travellers in the borough, although no minimum number of pitches was proposed.</li> </ul> |
| An environmentally sustainable future | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum reduction in CO2 of 20% from on site renewables</li> <li>• By 2015 all schools to be low carbon</li> <li>• By 2016 all homes to be zero carbon</li> <li>• By 2019 all new non-residential to be zero carbon</li> <li>• Introducing measures to reduce flood-risk such as the de-culverting of the Moselle Brook</li> <li>• Conservation of the River Lee and Moselle</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO2 reduction is referred to in terms of "a reduction" but no overall % aim is referred to.</li> <li>• No reference is made to the need for schools to be low carbon, or homes or new non-residential to be zero carbon.</li> <li>• The UDP did not proactively seek to reduce flood risk, but offered up policy that responded to new applications that might increase flood risk.</li> <li>• Conservation of the Lee Valley Regional Park was specified, but no</li> </ul>   |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output   | Comparison with UDP policies' output  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                       | <p>Deliver on NLJWS –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 50% recycling and composting rate by 2020;</li> <li>▪ a reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill to 35% (of 1995 amounts) by 2020;</li> <li>▪ recovery of energy from min 31.5% of rubbish by 2015.</li> </ul> <p>Deliver on NLWP</p> <p>Identify area for sufficient facilities to process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 75% municipal (15.8 million tonnes) waste arising by 2010</li> <li>▪ 80% (19.2 million tonnes) by 2015</li> <li>▪ 85% (20.6 million tonnes) by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>Recycling and composting targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Municipal waste: 35% by 2010, 45% by 2015</li> <li>▪ Commercial and industrial waste: 70% by 2015</li> <li>• Construction, excavation and demolition waste: 95% by 2020</li> <li>• Implementation of environmentally friendly practices in land management through development and implementation of an environmental management system (EMS)</li> <li>• Implementation of car clubs</li> </ul> | <p>specific reference to outcomes for the River Lee itself or for the Moselle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mention of specific output arising from a NLJWS (which was in its initial formulation in 2006 at the time of adoption). No output generally in relation to waste or its disposal with the exception of sustainable waste management where the output is to seek a north London waste site, and to seek additional reuse and recycling facilities.</li> <li>• The UDP's Environment Chapter made some reference to outputs</li> </ul> |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes)          | Core Strategy Output  | Comparison with UDP policies' output   |
|--|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvements to Tottenham Gyratory</li> <li>• Improvements to orbital public transport</li> <li>• Improvements to orbital public transport</li> <li>• Improvements to air quality</li> <li>• Development of green corridors know as 'Greenways' to improve the urban commuting network of safe walking and cycling routes</li> <li>• Completion of London Cycle Network</li> </ul> | <p>relating to alternative fuels, noise pollution and mitigating climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No output relating to car clubs</li> <li>• Outputs included in relation to improving regional and local transport links, including public transport.</li> </ul>  |
| Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7,000 new homes in Tottenham Hale and 15,000 new jobs by 2020</li> <li>▪ 1,700 new homes in Haringey Heartlands and 1500 new jobs by 2020</li> <li>• Additional 13,800 m2 of comparison goods and 10,194 convenience goods by 2016</li> <li>• Commissioning of public realm contracts for waste management and highways</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tottenham Hale is referred to as an Area of Change, and reference is made to the (then) draft Tottenham Hale Masterplan. Supports the provision of a minimum of 200 new homes and 5000 new jobs at Tottenham Hale, together with "appropriate" retailing (no figures given).</li> <li>• The UDP contains a "forecast" for an additional 5250m2 of convenience floorspace, and 40,426m2 of comparison floorspace up to 2016.</li> <li>• Retail (A1) primary and secondary protection was the same, standing at 65% in primary frontages and 50% in secondary frontages.</li> <li>• No specific output in terms of public realm contracts for waste management and highways.</li> </ul> |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes)          | Core Strategy Output  | Comparison with UDP policies' output   |
|--|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Employment growth in north London is estimated at 300,000 jobs over the period 2006-26, representing an annual growth of 15,000 jobs.</li> <li>• Potential for releasing employment land at White Hart Lane, St Ann's and Seven Sisters</li> <li>▪ 7,000 new homes in Tottenham Hale and 15,000 new jobs by 2020</li> <li>▪ 1,700 new homes in Haringey Heartlands and 1500 new jobs by 2020</li> <li>• Additional 13,800 m2 of comparison goods and 10,194 convenience goods by 2016</li> <li>• Employment growth in north London is estimated at 300,000 jobs over the period 2006-26, representing an annual growth of 15,000 jobs</li> <li>▪ All homes meet 'Lifetime Homes' standard</li> <li>▪ 10% homes wheelchair accessible</li> <li>• All major development meets 'Secure by Design' standard</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tottenham Hale identified as an Area of Change and reference is made to the (then) draft Tottenham Hale Masterplan. Supports the provision of a minimum of 200 new homes and 5000 new jobs at Tottenham Hale, together with "appropriate" retailing (no figures given).</li> <li>• Lifetime homes are covered by SPD and designing out crime is mentioned, but with no output set out.</li> </ul> |
| Safer for all                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All developments in line with CABI's Principles of Inclusive Design</li> <li>▪ Developments in line with 'Secured by Design', 'Designing out Crime' and 'Safer Places'.</li> <li>▪ All new developments compatible with fire safety solutions</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The UDP mentions need to design out crime, but no specific output in relation to this or to inclusiveness.</li> <li>▪ No outcomes relating to fire safety solutions.</li> </ul>   |
| Healthier people with a better quality of life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No loss of Green Belt, MOL, Significant Local Open Land and Sites of Ecological</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Similar UDP output in relation to green belt, MOL, SLOL and SINC's.</li> </ul>  |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output   | Comparison with UDP policies' output  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                       | <p>Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More parks in the borough to attain Green Flag Status.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of Haringey Tree Strategy</li> <li>▪ Implementation of Biodiversity Action Plan</li> <li>▪ Implement restoration and renewal projects for Markfield and Lordship Recreation Grounds</li> <li>▪ Potential neighbourhood health centre in Tottenham Hale &amp; Haringey Heartlands</li> <li>▪ Reduction in admissions to hospital due to long-term health conditions</li> <li>▪ Promote the development of cultural quarters at Wood Green and Tottenham</li> <li>▪ All homes meet 'Lifetime Homes' standard</li> <li>▪ 10% homes wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ All major development meets 'Secure by Design' standard</li> <li>▪ New Community Infrastructure Plan 2010-26</li> <li>▪ New community facilities in Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale</li> <li>▪ Employment growth in north London is</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ THE Green Flag awards were launched in 1996, but there is no reference to them in the UDP.</li> <li>▪ The UDP contains policy seeking to protect trees and biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ No restoration and renewal projects.</li> <li>▪ Health facility output related to any local need or demand.</li> <li>▪ No specific UDP output for health conditions</li> <li>▪ The cultural quarter of Wood Green is mentioned, with the area identified as an Area of Change, but Tottenham's cultural quarter is not identified.</li> <li>▪ Lifetime homes are covered by SPD and designing out crime is mentioned, but with no output set out.</li> <li>▪ No output for community facilities with the exception of recognition that new development will bring a demand for additional infrastructure.</li> </ul> |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output  | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
|                                       | estimated at 300,000 jobs over the period 2006-26, representing an annual growth of 15,000 jobs |                                      |