

NOTICE OF MEETING

FULL COUNCIL

Monday, 27th March, 2023, 7.30 pm - Panorama Room, Alexandra Palace, Alexandra Palace Way, London N22 7AY (watch the live meeting, [Here](#) and watch the recording [here](#))

Councillors: Anna Abela, Gina Adamou (Mayor), Charles Adje, Peray Ahmet, Ibrahim Ali, Kaushika Amin, Emily Arkell, Dawn Barnes, Nicola Bartlett, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Cathy Brennan, Lester Buxton, Dana Carlin, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Lotte Collett, Pippa Connor, Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Julie Davies, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Sarah Elliott, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Holly Harrison-Mullane, Tammy Hymas, Emine Ibrahim, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Adam Jogee, Cressida Johnson, Ahmed Mahbub, Mary Mason, Khaled Moyeed, Sean O'Donovan, Felicia Opoku, Ajda Ovat, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Rossetti, Yvonne Say, Michelle Simmons-Safo, Anne Stennett, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

Quorum: 15

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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The Chair of the meeting has the discretion to terminate or suspend filming or recording, if in his or her opinion continuation of the filming, recording or reporting would disrupt or prejudice the proceedings, infringe the rights of any individual, or may lead to the breach of a legal obligation by the Council.

2. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

3. **TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972**

4. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

A member with a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered:

- (i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and
- (ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure.

Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interests are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct

5. **TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 13TH OF FEBRUARY 2023 AND 2ND OF MARCH 2023 (PAGES 1 - 32)**

6. **TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL**

7. **TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (PAGES 33 - 38)**

Change to Political composition and Appointments to Committees 2022/23.

To receive the Council Calendar of meetings 2023/2024. To follow

8. **TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES (PAGES 39 - 40)**

Ratification of 2023/24 Total Council Tax Band C (Haringey element plus GLA)

9. **TWELFTH ANNUAL CARBON REPORT (2022) (PAGES 41 - 106)**

10. **TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES**

- a) Standards Committee

- Approval of Member Allowance Scheme 2023/24
- Extension of Appointment of Independent persons on Standards Committee
- Constitutional and Committee Changes 2023/2024

To follow

- 11. HARINGEY DEBATE - UNDERSTANDING AND TACKLING MENTAL HEALTH WELLBEING IN HARINGEY COMMUNITIES**
- 12. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**
- 13. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10**

Cllr Ovat to Cllr das Neves

1. Could the Cabinet member explain how this Council supports migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers?

Cllr Cawley-Harrison to Cllr Ahmet

2. At recent cabinet member signings, cabinet members have approved decisions such as changes to parking charges, signing multimillion pound contracts, and creating new rough sleeping strategy behind closed doors, with neither opposition nor backbench administration councillors allowed in to ask questions. Will you commit to ending this undemocratic practice, and ensure these decisions are made in full public view, with an opportunity for cabinet members to be questioned?

Cllr Hymas to Cllr Carlin

3. Could the Cabinet Member update Council on the efficacy of the Landlord Licensing scheme?

Cllr Barnes to Cllr Carlin

4. Haringey is currently being investigated by the Housing Ombudsman due to the poor handling of mould and damp issues in its properties, to see if these failings are indicative of wider failings in the organisation. Given recent stories in the press, such as the case of Nikki Lazarou, and the incredibly serious judgement from the Regulator for Social Housing, do you think that there are wider failings in the organisation?

Cllr Jameson to Cllr Hakata

5. Could the Cabinet member outline what benefits Haringey's School Streets provide for residents?

Cllr Emery to Cllr Carlin

6. The private sector leasing scheme, where properties are supplied by private landlords to house those applying as homeless, is an important part of our housing stock. However, with landlords withdrawing due to how poorly managed the scheme is, property voids for months on end, and, most importantly, our most vulnerable tenants complaining that issues such as damp and mould are not being acted on, what is the council doing to improve the performance of this important scheme?

14. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13 (PAGES 107 - 108)

Motion E

Housing Repairs

Proposer: Councillor Dawn Barnes

Seconder: Councillor Scott Emery

.Council Notes:

- To meet the decent homes standard, homes must meet the following criteria:
 - o meet the current statutory minimum standard for housing
 - o be in a reasonable state of repair
 - o have reasonably modern facilities and services
 - o provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort
- The 2021/22 English Housing Survey found that 10% of social homes do not meet the decent homes standard;
- The report to the Housing Scrutiny Committee in December 2022 which stated that 31% of council homes in Haringey do not meet the decent homes standard;
- Haringey's housing stock has never met the government's decent homes standard, with the best performance coming in 2019/20 when 17% of homes did not meet the standard;
- The Regulator of Social Housing concluded in March 2023 Haringey breached the Home Standard, failed to meet statutory health and safety requirements in many homes, and caused "serious detriment" to tenants;
- In the 2021 Haringey Residents' Survey just 67% of social renters said they were happy with the home they live in;
- In 2020/21 the council failed to meet its target for emergency repairs completed within timescale, and performance has worsened in 2021/22 (up to March);
- In 2020/21 the council failed to meet its target for resident satisfaction with their last repair, and performance has worsened in 2021/22 (up to March);

- In 2021/22 (up to March) almost 10% of urgent repairs were not completed within the government timescale;
- The Housing Ombudsman has launched an investigation into Haringey over persistent poor performance over damp and mould complaints, to assess whether this is indicative of wider failings in the organisation.

Council believes that:

- The Regulator for Social Housing's judgement in March was an indictment of Haringey's housing services;
- The council's acknowledgement in December 2022 that a significant level of improvement is still needed in the housing repairs service was a necessary first step to improving the service;
- The administration's welcome focus on building new council homes must not come at the cost of maintaining the current stock;
- The administration must make sufficient provision for the maintenance of new and existing council homes, to ensure longevity of these properties and satisfied tenants;
- The council's current performance when it comes to repairs is not good enough, and greater investment in both repairs and staffing levels is needed;
- Properly maintained council stock and improving the repairs service must be a top priority for the council;
- Bringing the housing service in-house has brought more political control to the service, but will not improve services for residents in and of itself - and public performance indicators have not improved since the service was taken in-house;
- The Housing Online service is a useful way for residents to be able to check on progress of repairs;

Council resolves to:

- Formally apologise to all tenants who were put at risk by the council's failure to maintain homes to proper health and safety standards;
- Write to all council tenant households confirming any outstanding repairs the council is aware of in their property and confirmation of when they will be addressed, and inviting tenants to report any needed repairs should the council not have a record of particular outstanding issues at the property;
- Introduce a Service Level Agreement which includes an automatic compensation scheme to tenants and leaseholders for late and poor repairs on both council and council leasehold properties;
- Request the relevant cabinet member and / or officer to formally express the council's interest in participating in an LGA Peer Challenge focused on Social Housing Management by writing to the LGA Principal Adviser for London;
- Fully replicate the reporting procedures of Homes for Haringey, with public reports being sent to the Housing Scrutiny Committee or the Corporate Committee as appropriate, in addition to the work of the recently convened Housing Services Improvement Board.

Motion F

Standing up for Responsible Tax Conduct

Proposer: Councillor Alex Worrell

Seconder: Councillor Sarah Williams

Full Council notes that:

1. The pressure on organisations to pay their fair share of tax has never been stronger.
2. Polling from the Institute for Business Ethics finds that “corporate tax avoidance” has, since 2013, been the clear number one concern of the British public when it comes to business conduct .
3. Two thirds of people (66%) believe the Government and local councils should at least consider a company’s ethics and how they pay their tax, as well as value for money and quality of service provided, when awarding contracts to companies .
4. Around 17.5% of public contracts in the UK have been won by companies with links to tax havens .
5. It has been conservatively estimated that losses from multinational profit-shifting (just one form of tax avoidance) could be costing the UK some £17bn per annum in lost corporation tax revenues.
6. The Fair Tax Mark offers a means for business to demonstrate good tax conduct, and has been secured by a wide range of businesses across the UK, including FTSE-listed PLCs, co-operatives, social enterprises and large private businesses.

Full Council believes that:

1. Paying tax is often presented as a burden, but it shouldn’t be.
2. Tax enables us to provide services from education, health and social care, to flood defence, roads, policing and defence. It also helps to counter financial inequalities and rebalance distorted economies.
3. As recipients of significant public funding, local authorities should as far as they are legally able to, play their part in the promotion of exemplary tax conduct; including that contractors pay their proper share of tax..
4. Where councils hold stakes in private enterprises, appropriate influence should be wielded to ensure that such businesses are exemplars of tax transparency.
5. More action is needed, however, as current and proposed new UK procurement law significantly restricts councils’ ability to either penalise poor tax conduct (as exclusion grounds are rarely triggered) or reward good tax conduct, when buying goods or services.
6. UK cities, counties and towns can and should stand up for responsible tax conduct.

Full Council resolves to:

1. Approve the “Councils for Fair Tax Declaration” which is attached to this motion.
2. Lead by example and demonstrate good practice in our tax conduct, right across our activities.

3. Ensure IR35 is implemented robustly and contract workers pay a fair share of employment taxes.
4. As far as we can, the Council will not make use of offshore vehicles for the purchase of land and property for tax avoidance purposes.
5. As far as we are legally and practically able to, undertake reasonable due diligence to ensure that not-for-profit structures are not being used by parent companies, holding companies or similar, as a device for tax evasion purposes or to unlawfully avoid the payment of business rates.
6. The Council, when undertaking procurement (exceeding the thresholds prescribed in the legislative framework), will as far as we are reasonably able to, require tendering organisations to state whether they have met all their obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions, both in the UK and in the country in which the organisation is established (if outside the UK).
7. Promote Fair Tax Mark certification especially for any business in which we have a significant stake and where corporation tax is due.
8. Support Fair Tax Week events in the area and celebrate the tax contribution made by responsible businesses are proud to promote responsible tax conduct and pay their fair share of corporation tax.
9. Support calls for reform of UK procurement law to enable local authorities to revise their procurement policies and discourage poor tax conduct and reward good tax conduct amongst suppliers.

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Friday, 17 March 2023

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MINUTES OF MEETING Full Council HELD ON Monday, 13th February, 2023, 7.30pm.

PRESENT:

Councillors: Anna Abela, Gina Adamou (Mayor), Peray Ahmet, Ibrahim Ali, Kaushika Amin, Emily Arkell, Dawn Barnes, Nicola Bartlett, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Zena Brabazon, Cathy Brennan, Lester Buxton, Dana Carlin, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Lotte Collett, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Sarah Elliott, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Harrison-Mullane, Tammy Hymas, Emine Ibrahim, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Adam Jogee, Cressida Johnson, Ahmed Mahbub, Khaled Moyeed, Felicia Opoku, Ajda Ovat, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Yvonne Say, Simmons-Safo, Anne Stennett, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White and Alexandra Worrell

32. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Mayor referred to the filming at Meetings notice and attendees noted this information.

33. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from the following:

Cllr Mason
Cllr Rossetti
Cllr Adje
Cllr Connor
Cllr das Neves
Cllr M Blake
Cllr Davies
Cllr Williams

34. TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

The Mayor agreed to accept the following late items of business for the reasons set out below

Item 9 Changes to Outside Bodies and Committees .The reason for lateness was due to further information being sought from an outside body on their terms of membership.

35. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest put forward.

36. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2022

RESOLVED

To approve and sign as a correct record the minutes of the full Council meeting held on the 18th of July 2022.

37. TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL

The Mayor would provide an update on her activities in writing after the meeting and forward to all councillors by email.

The Mayor reflected that the Councillors thoughts and prayers were with the people of south eastern Turkey and Syria after the devastating earthquake that had killed thousands and would affect many thousands more who were without the basics of food and shelter and separated from their families. The Mayor recognised that many of the residents in the borough have a connection with the earthquake region and have lost family and friends and she passed on her condolences.

The Mayor continued to call on the Leader of the Council who spoke on behalf of the Council, calling on councillors to remember all of the victims of the devastating earthquake in Turkey and Syria where currently 33,000 people have lost their lives and that figure was likely to double.

The Leader spoke of many of the borough's residents having family in Turkey and Syria and how they have been directly affected.

The Leader referred to the devastation being seen and rescue efforts reported on social media. She referred to councillors, and officers who all have relatives that have been affected.

Following talks with community leaders, there was an immediate need for financial aid. Together with the Leader of Enfield Council and Hackney Council, the Leader had urged residents to now donate money instead of clothing and details of donation sources were available on the Council's website.

The Leader further spoke about the children and young people in the borough who have been affected and would need support over the next few weeks. Head teachers were reminded of the mental health support the borough has available.

The Leader reflected that, as a borough, Haringey always comes together in these difficult times and residents look out for friends and neighbours.

The Leader called on Councillors and attendees to remember the people of Turkey and Syria, who have lost everything and those who have lost their lives.

The full Council attendees stood in a minute's silence as a mark of respect.

38. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Chief Executive outlined that the attached report was requesting the full Council note the changes to the political composition of the Council set out at paragraph 4.3 and agree the resultant change to Council Committee memberships as detailed in paragraphs 4.8 to 4.10.

The Chief Whip MOVED the recommendations and it was

RESOLVED

1. To note the changes to the political composition set out at paragraph 4.3.
2. To agree the resultant change to Council Committee memberships as detailed in paragraphs 4.8 to 4.10.
3. To note that the consequential change to Outside Bodies as a result of paragraph 4.1 will be set out at Agenda Item 9.

39. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

The Monitoring Officer had no matters to report on.

40. TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO COUNCIL COMMITTEES AND OUTSIDE BODIES

The Chief Whip MOVED the report and recommendations and it was:

RESOLVED

1. To approve the nomination of Cllr Collett to Collage Arts Management Committee until May 2026.
2. To approve the nomination of Cllr Peacock to RFCA for London until May 2023.
3. To approve the nomination of Cllr Ali to the Tottenham District Charity to replace Cllr Opoku.
4. To approve the nomination of Cllr Mary Mason to the Bridge Renewal Trust, to replace Cllr das Neves.
5. To approve the nomination of Cllr Mark Blake to replace Cllr Joy Wallace on the Alexandra Palace and Park Statutory Advisory Committee .

6. To nominate Cllr Brennan, Cllr Culverwell, Cllr Isilar - Gosling to the Muswell Hill Youth Centre Management Committee.
7. To approve the appointment of Cllr Cathy Brennan to the Strategic Planning Committee to replace Cllr Yvonne Say.

41. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES

The Chair of Alexandra Palace and Park Board moved the report and it was:

RESOLVED

1. To approve the increase in the number of co-opted Alexandra Palace and Park Board Members from three to six, to include two co-opted youth trustees and a co-opted independent lead trustee for fundraising in line with part 4 section b of the constitution.
2. To delegate recruitment and appointment of the two co-opted Youth trustees and independent lead Trustee to the Chief Executive of Alexandra Palace and Park.

Following apologies from the Chair of Corporate Committee, the Vice Chair of Corporate Committee moved the report and it was:

RESOLVED

3. To note the Treasury Management activity undertaken during the first half of the financial year to 30 September 2022 and the performance achieved which was attached as Appendix 1 to the report; and
4. To note that all treasury activities were undertaken in line with the approved Treasury Management Strategy.

42. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM

The Mayor invited Caroline Johnson to make her representations. This petition was objecting to the St Ann's and West Green LTN and reached 4238 signatures. – Petition 1

Caroline Johnson addressed the Council in relation to the petition objecting to the St Ann's and West Green LTN. She stated that local people wanted to end the LTN, to stop the social injustice by the imposition of the LTN. She explained that her petition against the LTN had over 4000 signatures, in contrast to the 1000 responses received by the Council, where less than 800 people were in agreement with the LTN.

In the 6 months that the LTN had been in place, the traffic had not improved, it had simply moved to other roads in the area and impacted local residents. She also noted that the Council had received almost £2m in fines in three months of the LTNs being in place.

The Council had given three reasons for the introduction of the LTN – to reduce traffic, improve air quality and to help people walk, cycle and shop locally. Ms Johnson explained that traffic was now gridlocked on Green Lanes, West Green Road and other boundary roads. This was causing journeys to be longer and more polluting. West Green School had a school street to help reduce traffic and improve air quality around the school, however this was connected to a road gridlocked with traffic due to the LTN. There had also been a major negative impact on local traders, with some shops facing closure. There had also been an impact on local buses, resulting in long delays, cancellations and curtailments.

Ms Johnson felt that the LTN had been based on a lie that traffic had worsened in the borough. She stated that this was not the case, and the LTN had made it worse.

Ms Johnson stated that residents felt that the LTNs had been forced upon them with no understanding of the negative impacts on those who live in the area. She finished with a plea to remove the LTN and improve local residents' lives.

The Mayor thanked Caroline Johnson for the information provided to the meeting

The Mayor called on Catherine Mongrain and her petition group to come forward to the table. This petition was objecting to the Bounds Green LTN and had reached 2837 signatures. – Petition 2

Catherine Mongrain commented that the LTNs had resulted in increased pollution, increased traffic on affected roads, and had negatively impacted businesses. She stated that the LTNs were poorly designed and that the feedback of residents had not been taken into account. It was commented that each additional LTN had a domino effect on residents who felt that they were not included in the decisions. Traffic was not disappearing as a result of the LTNs and residents wanted this to be acknowledged. It was noted that residents had last spoken at the Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel meeting in autumn 2022 and had spoken about the impact on disabled groups and carers. It was stated that the process for LTN exemptions was complicated and it was reported that those with LTN exemptions were still impacted by LTN traffic and that some had still been issued with fines.

Catherine Mongrain stated that the LTNs had adversely impacted public transport as there were fewer buses and slower journeys, with some journeys taking three times as long. It was noted that Transport for London (TfL) had met with Arriva and the Council to change targets but residents felt that this was not the answer and would not resolve the issues. It was suggested that the Council had benefitted from the LTNs as they had raised £0.5 million from the Bounds Green LTN trial fines. It was added that the funds from LTN fines had been included in the Council budget.

In relation to consultation, it was noted that the initial consultation results for Bounds Green showed that 65% of respondents were opposed to the trial but that it went

ahead. It was stated that Sustrans had been hired for the project but that, as a strong advocate for active travel, residents did not believe that they were an impartial partner for the LTNs. It was commented that, more recently, a manual examination of the commonplace consultation showed that 72% of respondents were unhappy or very unhappy with the LTN. Residents felt that the LTNs were not working; they wanted to be listened to and wanted specific responses. Catherine Mongrain noted that there had been some reports of intimidation from angry protesters but stated that there had been no engagement with the crowds which had included children, people in wheelchairs, and religious representatives who wanted to be heard. It was commented that the LTN was impacting shops on Myddleton Road where three traders had closed and 60% of traders were reporting that their income had dropped by 40% or more. It was stated that, after six months of bedding in, residents felt that the LTN trial was not working and urged the Council to end the trial immediately.

The Mayor thanked Catherine Mongrain for the information provided to the meeting.

The Mayor called on Emma Oland and her petition group to make their representations. This petition was objecting to the West Green and Bruce Grove LTN and reached 7528 signatures. Petition 3

The following issues were raised by Emma Oland:

- Although LTNs were supposed to reduce pollution and create a safe, cleaner area to live in, many roads were now blocked with traffic seven days a week filling the air with pollution.
- Roads were now unsafe, even for cyclists who opted to use pavements putting pedestrians at risk.
- Roads were narrow and could not handle the increased volume of traffic, especially with events being held at Tottenham Hotspur Stadium or in case of a road incident.
- Roads had become gridlocked with no little routes for drivers or emergency vehicles.
- The increase in pollution on roads, especially the boundary roads was hazardous to residents, schools, cyclists and businesses.
- Residents were being endangered over a trial experiment.
- Local businesses that had survived the coronavirus crisis were again being challenged. Many had already closed due to a 20% - 80% drop in trade since the LTNs had been implemented.
- Trades people with heavy equipment were struggling due to lost time stuck in traffic and difficulties accessing properties and adding to extra cost in fuel and time.
- The community had suffered a detrimental quality of life especially who relied on taxis, food and medical deliveries. This was particularly the case for those disabled or suffering from anxiety or mental health issues.
- Residents were unable to get to health appointments or return home.
- Children and vulnerable people had been left stranded on the wrong side of the filters.

- Therapists, midwives and other medical staff had a daily list of patients they were booked to see across the borough but could only be able to get to half the amount of people due to the LTN traffic filters.
- The exemptions process was too complicated and did not actually help as the roads were full of traffic.
- Healthcare workers and the vulnerable were often stuck in traffic and some may have already died due to delay to emergency services.
- Carers were not able to carry out their duties or make visits.
- Mental health and the cost-of-living crisis was causing an increase in suicidal thoughts, self-harm, domestic violence and child abuse.
- Many people were apprehensive about leaving their homes for fear of attacks or antisocial behaviour.
- Teenagers already had difficult lives and changes in neighbourhood was unsteady.
- Parents had lost their jobs due to not being able to do school runs and get to work. Families were being pushed into poverty.
- Residents felt they had not had an issue with traffic before LTNs. The Community was not being listened to and were not being allowed into Council meetings.

Emma Oland concluded that the LTNs should be removed immediately.

The Mayor thanked Emma for the information provided to the meeting.

The Mayor called on Shmuel Davidsohn who had put a deputation forward on the LTN's effect on the cost of living for the local community.

Deputation on LTN's

Rabbi Shmuel Davidsohn introduced a deputation on the LTN scheme, commenting that he had been a community voice in south Tottenham for the last 25 years and that the scheme had caused great upset in the local community for a number of reasons. He felt that it had also caused danger and disruption to roads outside of the Borough boundary with considerable additional traffic.

Rabbi Davidsohn informed the Council that his comments related specifically to the LTN boundaries between St Ann's and West Green Road which he said was having a detrimental effect on the Orthodox Jewish community in the area. Many people were affected by the cost of living crisis and this was felt in particular by those in the community with larger than average families. Rabbi Davidsohn explained that the additional traffic and journey time made various local amenities more difficult for people to access, adding that the extra pollution caused further hardship to the local community.

Rabbi Davidson called on the Council to remove and amend the LTN scheme to relieve the hardship on local families that he had described. He also asked for the Council to explain how, if it would not change the scheme, how it proposed to support the people affected by this, particularly in terms of their access to affordable food. He thanked the Council for the opportunity to make his presentation.

A debate was taken forward in response to the petitions and deputation with the following Councillors making contributions.

Cllr Bartlett thanked the petitioners and deputations for coming to the meeting and making their representations. She expressed regret that the Council had not been able to hear from them at the November meeting. She spoke for all Councillors advising that they had wanted to hold the meeting in November. As a ward Councillor in West Green, she was aware that the LTNs had generated a lot of interest with residents both for and against the schemes. This was the issue that concerned most of the correspondence she received, as a ward Councillor, with many letters/ emails in opposition to the LTN's. She hoped the Cabinet Member would talk through the evidence base and provide assurance about the point at which the experiment would consider the data on how it was working.

Cllr Bartlett had personally wanted a London LTN scheme but the way in which the government had introduced the policy had led to Councils taking these schemes forward at different times. Cllr Bartlett had seen where this had led to unintended consequences such as the displaced traffic on Belmont Road. This would be a particular focus for the traffic management team and checked on how this was working. Given the Council had stated its intention to reduce air pollution, and to complete some radical actions, this meant change for all residents in travel options.

Cllr Bartlett recognised that change was not easy but colleagues were committed to keep looking at what worked and what did not work, consulting with residents at the end of the LTN experiment. Cllr Bartlett concluded that she hoped the scheme worked for everybody.

Cllr Emery spoke about implementation of the LTN's not being done well and highlighted in particular:

- That consultation with businesses and disability groups had clearly been insufficient.
- There was an excessively burdensome individual circumstance exemption, which was hoped the Cabinet would look at again.
- Signage had clearly also been poor in many places, which was why there had been high income from fines
- The legal minimum of signage referred to but it was clear from the number of people being fined that the legal minimum was not enough.

Cllr Emery asked the Cabinet to reflect on the income being received and improve signage, paint markings on roads, which did not have a modal filter. He stated that whilst the Liberal Democrat group were critical of the way the Council had introduced the LTN's, they were supportive of these trials continuing, without the impact of displaced traffic. Cllr Emery welcomed reduction of traffic, less congestion and fewer traffic collisions.

Cllr Arkell thanked all of the residents who had taken time in Bounds Green to sign the petition and thanked the deputation for attending. As a ward Councillor, she was here to listen and described the unique position of the Bounds Green LTN and emphasised that there was a need to get the LTN policy right in Bounds Green area

Cllr Arkell had received correspondence praising the benefits of the LTN's but she had also received correspondence from residents who were deeply unhappy with the scheme and she noted the issues that this was causing for residents with health conditions getting around the ward . This was in particular to Durnsford road.

Cllr Arkell spoke about businesses impacted in Myddelton Road with a reduction in trade and there was a need to include this conservation area in regeneration plans of the Council. Cllr Arkell promised to continue listening to residents and the Council would do more to improve the support available to moving around the ward such as bike hangers, permanent park lets, and discretionary passes. Cllr Arkell concluded that the Council would continue to listen to residents about how the LTN's could be improved.

Cllr Jameson spoke as a ward Councillor for Bruce Castle Ward, relating the discussion that she and her ward Councillors had had with residents in the ward about the scheme. The schemes had angered some residents and been welcomed by others. However, most were in the middle, accepting that poor air quality needed action and accepting the LTNs as a necessary legitimate experiment. Cllr Jameson spoke about the measures being put in place to respond to the dense area with cycle infrastructure, ZIP cars and hire bikes available to enable seamless travel. Cllr Jameson spoke about data being collected and analysed as the LTN experiment continued. Council officers used automatic traffic counters to monitor the type and speed of traffic.

Cllr Jameson explained that automatic traffic counters would help the Council monitor unforeseen traffic issues or ask for other traffic calming measures. She referred to Windborne Rd as an example where this was being addressed.

Cllr Jameson acknowledged that these were challenging times for many businesses. Some companies had foreseen LTN trials and were now delivering using electric bikes with containers attached. Cllr Jameson commented that by having fewer cars, there would be enough road space for those people who really needed to drive for work or work reasons and mobility issues.

Cllr Jameson explained that income made from the LTN fines would contribute to the Freedom Pass scheme that provided subsidised travel for those over 60 and those with a disability.

In conclusion, Cllr Jameson wanted to see the LTN experiment through to completion because this was the right way to encourage play, walking, scootering and cycling in a safe way. This policy was about improving air quality. Cllr Jameson wanted to hear from all residents and to engage in an evidence-based discussion.

Cllr Hymas thanked the petitioners and deputations for contributing to the debate on LTN's and sharing their views. Cllr Hymas continued to speak about the importance of considering the consequences of climate change from a worldwide impact perspective. There was a need to consider that the impact of climate change was already being experienced . Cllr Hymas referred to the impact of toxic air on the health of the local community and acknowledged that some residents will need the use of cars and it was important to get right the exemptions scheme. Cllr Hymas spoke about

the responsibility as an elected politician campaigning for a fairer and greener future. Cllr Hymas commented that road traffic remained the largest source of emissions in the borough and time was running out for the planet.

Cllr Ali thanked the petitioners and deputations and would consider the views and experiences put forward. Cllr Ali referred to the borough being outliers for active travel and how making this cultural change in the way that residents travelled, through the introduction of the LTN's, was very important for health reasons. Cllr Ali added that it was important to find the best way of implementing the LTN schemes and not making the pollution worse. There was a need to consider the residents that did not drive cars in the borough and those affected by high pollution when considering the consultation activities

Cllr Ali acknowledged the impact of the scheme on traffic in the Bruce Castle Ward in the early days of implementation and outlined the factors for this. Cllr Ali felt it was important to work with residents in the long term to ensure that the scheme was successful. Cllr Ali accepted that bus travel had been impacted in his ward with delays and asked for residents to bear with the scheme and assured them that the data and evidence base would steer the decision-making on whether the schemes would continue.

Cllr Cawley – Harrison responded on behalf of Cllr Rossetti who could not make the meeting. Cllr Cawley - Harrison referred to the Bounds Green LTN, but which also covered areas of Alexandra Park. The area had had problems with speeding traffic using local roads for a long time. The response from residents in Alexandra ward had been very mixed with some supportive and some very much against the LTN. It was important for the Council to keep collecting the data so that it could be understood, conclusively, where the traffic was being reduced or displaced. Cllr Cawley- Harrison advised that Cllr Rossetti agreed that the trial was worthwhile but Councillors would need more data before deciding conclusively whether the trials were a success or not.

The Mayor thanked Councillors for their speeches.

There were no questions to the deputation and the Mayor asked the Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment, and Transport and Deputy Leader to respond to the petitions.

The Cabinet Member thanked the petitioners and the deputations for attending the meeting and sharing their views with Councillor colleagues in the meeting. The Cabinet Member remarked that the presentations had been insightful and observant and continued to respond as follows:

- That all of Councillors lived in the borough with many having families in and children that went to Haringey schools. Some Councillors also had elderly parents, and loved ones with disabilities. Therefore, Councillors were sharing the same experience as residents on the impact of the LTN scheme. The Cabinet Member further added that most of the Councillors also drove cars and would recognise the issues being experienced and outlined by the petitioners and deputation.

- LTN's were needed to instigate a major change in mind set on how people get around the borough and the Councillors wanted to make the schemes work for the benefit of all residents.
- London was classed as the most congested city in the world with drivers sitting on average per year, 148 hours in traffic. Councillors recognised this as a major issue to address.
- There was a need to build safe spaces for active, sustainable travel and make roads safe for everyone and all users including those most excluded from active travel.
- LTN's, and traffic management schemes, like them reduced congestion.
- The only way to cut congestion was through mixed travel by bus, train, foot or bike, and sometimes through cars and there was a need to enable all of those modes of travel.
- The largest study on LTN's in London, published earlier this year, conveyed that traffic was reduced by 40% inside LTN's, and it showed that there was no increase in traffic on boundary roads. Acknowledged, that traffic reduction was not the current perception, however where LTN's had been introduced in other boroughs, traffic fell over time as people got used to the changes and travelled in different ways.
- When considering this information, it was important to note that 60% of Haringey residents did not own a car and did not have access to a car, and yet the borough's roads had been heavily filled with traffic for years and years.
- Most of the traffic coming through the borough was not stopping and there was a need to ensure that the borough had clean air and safe roads for the residents that lived here.
- The LTN's had been designed around the needs of people with disabilities and Haringey had one of the most comprehensive sets of exemptions anywhere. However, the Council were still working to improve on these, wherever it could, and was working with disability groups to improve the exemptions as the experimental schemes progressed.
- The LTN's were designed with the input of emergency services too. The Council continued to have dialogue with emergency services and they assured the Council that there had been no incidents where their blue light service have been impacted.
- The Council would keep examining where there was a need for added exemptions. The key issues were to cut congestion, reduce pollution and improve safety and this could be achieved if driving was prioritised.

- Disagreed with the assertion that the Haringey residents rejected the LTNs. Councillors had received thousands of correspondence, phone calls and conversations about their support the LTNs.

The Council were taking forward initiatives to make it easier to travel differently by:

- Improving and expanding pavements to make it easier to walk around.
- introducing an affordable bike scheme
- installing 400 electric vehicle charging points by 2026

In response to the claims in petitions that the Council did not consult effectively on the West Green and Bruce Grove LTN trials, the following was noted:

- A consultation leaflet was sent to every address in the LTN area and boundary road.
- It was also available in libraries and available on request in four commonly spoken languages other than English.
- A survey with three posts return was sent to every address and could be completed online.
- Delivery of all documents were verified using digital tracking and where delivery issues were identified these were remedied.
- exhibitions, pop-ups, stalls outside schools,
- 25 lamppost wraps and 100 posters were placed across the area.

The Cabinet Member was satisfied that there was significant engagement, which was also tracked for assurance, and felt it was unfair to claim that residents did not receive the information or the consultation packs.

All the LTN's had been introduced on an experimental basis on specific timeline of 18 months.

The Council were continually considering the data and the feedback and where changes were needed, early on in the schemes, and those changes would be made.

The Cabinet Member concluded that there was a need to allow the LTN schemes to settle and allow the behaviour change to be instigated and embedded. It was noted that when less drivers were seen entering the borough to pass through, this would be a good indication of improvement. It was noted that once the full period was completed, the Council would assess the data collected together with considering all the feedback from residents. The Council would then make a decision on the future of the LTNs.

Response to petitions

At this stage of the LTN trials, the Cabinet Member reported that he could not make a commitment to stop these trials . He could not agree to the actions in the petitions for the reasons set out in his response and in the debate.

In response to petition one, concerning the LTN trial in St Ann's and West Green, the Cabinet Member did not agree with the action proposed in the petition and for the reasons set out in the debate and response.

The Cabinet Member could also not agree to the action proposed in petition 2 and petition 3, which was to end the LTN's concerning Bounds Green, West Green and Bruce Grove, for the reasons set out in the response and debate.

In accordance with the petition rules, the Mayor asked Councillors if they agreed to the responses provided to the three petitioners from the Deputy Leader.

This was AGREED.

Deputation on Tree protection

Council received a deputation from Jo Syz in respect of the borough's new Tree and Woods Plan, which was the first that had been drafted since the Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019. It had not been updated since 2018 and did not include any significant plans for protecting mature trees. They were a vital community asset against global heating, biodiversity collapse, flooding and pollution. It took thirty years for saplings to reach full maturity but the next five years were crucial for reducing carbon emissions and increasing biodiversity. The new plan stated that the Council intended to protect mature trees from developers and insurers but actual policies were required to do this. Instead of mature trees being preserved, many were being lost. In the deputations view, the recent planning approval for the St Ann's site had allowed developers to destroy approximately half of the mature tree canopy to create parking spaces. Bristol's local plan required developers to work with existing important trees and integrate them into plans. The Council aspired for there to be a 30% tree cover in each ward but tree policy needed to be embedded in key relevant documents for this to happen.

The drier climate had resulted in an increase in subsidence of properties and mature trees were often held responsible by insurers for this. Islington, Camden and Barnet had signed up to a joint mitigation protocol that provided for seasonal monitoring after pollarding to establish if trees were the direct cause of any subsidence. In respect of public trees, residents needed to be shown clear evidence that they were the direct cause of subsidence should they be marked for felling. Where tree losses were unavoidable, there needed to be a comprehensive planting mitigation strategy.

They felt that the Council should revise its tree and woodland plan to provide stronger and legally binding protection for mature trees, with measurable outcomes. There should be transparency in respect of public trees, with comprehensive monitoring. Public trees should only be removed after all other options had been exhausted and they had been established as the direct cause of subsidence. Planning policy also needed to be amended so that developers were required to incorporate existing mature trees into planning applications. In addition, a borough Tree Forum needed to be established as soon as possible to enable residents to contribute to how the Council managed and monitored trees. There also needed to be a carbon and biodiversity mitigation plan to provide for where there was no option but to fell public trees. The existing urban forest in the borough needed to be protected immediately.

Following questions to the deputation from Cllr Carlin and Cllr Worrell, the following information was provided by the deputation party.

- The urgent need to increase the number of trees in the areas of the borough that have less tree canopy. However, this needed to be done together with protecting the existing mature trees numbers in the borough and to not undermine these numbers. The deputation explained that one mature tree equalled 150 trees. Therefore, if you planted 150 trees in one of the areas with less tree cover and cut 4 mature trees in that area, this would not make a difference to the increase in tree cover. The deputation fully supported tree planting throughout Haringey to increase the canopy where there was not enough canopy at the moment but cutting down mature trees did not progress the borough in terms of in terms of carbon sequestration.
- Where there was a subsidence claim, the Council needed to be transparent with the community about the data on that claim because it is the public's tree. If a tree was due to be felled because of subsidence, residents needed to be shown the evidence for this and that this was the only alternative. This would help alleviate the frustration being experienced.
- Important for planners and architects to know that in Haringey they have to work with the existing tree stock in the borough. They also needed to know that this meant working with the existing mature trees.
- Creating a culture where insurance companies know that in Haringey there is a robust monitoring process for subsidence claims and suggested that the Council work collectively with other Councils to help change the law on this.

The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment, and Transport and Deputy Leader of the Council responded to the deputation as follows:

- The social and health benefits of a greener borough were fully recognised and part of the Labour Manifesto and Borough delivery Plan.
- Commitment to plant 10,000 trees and do understand the need to protect mature trees and enhance the green sky line.
- Haringey Council only ever fells a tree when it has no choice and when the loss is completely unavoidable.
- Rewriting planning documents so careful consideration given to incorporating trees into new developments and having existing trees protected in construction.
- The new planning documents will set the standard for planning and housing documents.
- As part of the new local plan , more robust approach to protecting existing trees and plans will include dedicated guidance document which has a clear expectation to protect mature or veteran trees rather than fell them. Residents can feed into this plan and the deputation were encouraged to participate in the consultation.
- The tree and woodland plan was being revised and the deputation was thanked for their input to this draft plan. This plan was now being redrafted .
- The Council planned to improve policies for native trees planted and all new streets would be tree lined.

- Increased tree and conservation team numbers and improved the budget allocation.
- With regards to subsidence claims, there were about 200 cases against the Council at present. Where it was found that a tree that required removal had not been removed, the Council would be liable for this. There was one such example of a potential cost of £400,000 for one single tree.
- In the relation to the points raised on insurance claims, the Stroud Green councillors led a local campaign to ask insurance companies to take responsibility to protect mature trees under threat.
- In regards to changes the legislation , only MP's could do this and councillors were lobbying them to try to get the law changed and strengthened in line with the demands of the environment bill.
- St Ann's development concerned a quasi-judicial planning process. The Council had worked hard with the developer to get the best possible outcome within the planning framework and the Council would continue to work with the developer to protect these agreements.

Deputation from Haringey Aquatics

The Mayor called on Dave Skinner and Leslie Walker to come forward to the table. Mr Skinner and Ms Walker gave a deputation to the Council meeting on swimming pool provision in the borough, on behalf of Haringey Aquatics. The key points of the deputation are summarised as:

- Tottenham Green Leisure Centre and Marcus Garvey were community hubs. Haringey has one of the lowest levels of swimming pool provision per capita in London, with only two public pools.
- The pool at Tottenham Green was indispensable to Haringey Aquatics as an organisation. Haringey Aquatics has 850 members and provides a pathway through leaning to swim to competitive sport. Its members train exclusively in the two pools in the borough.
- Haringey Aquatics was a not-for-profit organisation that delivered accessible training programmes. The organisation required a long term investment from everyone involved in order to get results. A basic requirement was that pool time was consistently available.
- It was suggested that years of underinvestment and poor management had resulted in extended closure of the pools in recent months and major disruption to their training programmes.
- Haringey Aquatics requested that the Council adopt a radically different approach to managing the swimming pools so that they could return to being the community assets they were meant to be.
- Haringey Aquatics set out that they were shocked by the closure of Tottenham Green Pool and the failure of Fusion Lifestyle to maintain the pools, carry out repairs and provide swimming pool provision. Park Road pool had also suffered from similar instances of poor management recently.

- Haringey Aquatics advised that they had no faith in Fusion to run the borough's leisure centres.
- Haringey should act now to make sure that Tottenham Green was rapidly restored to full operation and were restored to being a thriving community asset.

Cllr Cawley-Harrison commented that changes to the management of the leisure contract were a long term consideration, and questioned what the Council could do in the short term to help leisure centre users. In response, the deputation party acknowledged the progress the Council had made in holding fusion to account and getting Park Road back open. Haringey Aquatics advised that they hoped the Council would be looking to explore every instance where there had been a breach of contract, with a view to terminating that contract. Haringey Aquatics commented that there had been another pool closure this evening after four days of being open and that it was not possible to run an organisation like theirs without a reliable provision of pool space. It was suggested that the Council could bring in some outside expertise to help it deal with Fusion.

Cllr Ovat sought assurances about what support the Council could offer to support Haringey Aquatics in future. The deputation party advised that they could not continue to operate a viable aquatics club with the provision of leisure centres as they were currently managed and that a radical approach was needed to change this.

Cllr Johnson offered to meet with Haringey Aquatics and the other Crouch End Ward Councillors to discuss this issue further. In response, Haringey Aquatics welcome the opportunity to meet with Councillors.

Cllr Rice commented that the subtext of what the deputation party was proposing seemed to be that leisure centre provision should be brought back in-house. Cllr Rice advised that he was sympathetic with this in principle but cautioned that the key issue was round money. Cllr Rice commented that there was a £15m historical debt owed to the Council by Fusion, in addition to recent costly repair bills. In response, Haringey Aquatics raised concerns about what would happen to that £15m if Fusion went bankrupt. It was also commented that an alternative consideration should be what would happen to the value of the leisure centres as assets in ten years' time if they continue to be managed in the way they were.

Cllr Simmons -Safo queried the extent to which Fusion had seemingly over promised and under delivered. Cllr Simmonds Safo raised concerns about the pool being closed in Tottenham Green and the fact that this effectively stripped away service provision for a marginalised community.

Cllr Wallace questioned whether the deputation party would like to see the Council support them with temporary provision in a neighbouring borough. In response, Haringey Aquatics advised that if Park Road went down again then they would have no option to do this as a matter of urgency. Haringey Aquatics had reached out to other swimming squads for support in accessing pool time and that they had been able to book some hours in neighbouring privately-owned swimming pools.

Haringey Aquatics cautioned that travel time was an important consideration for many service users and emphasised the importance of local provision, especially for children who lived close to Tottenham Green and could walk there.

Cllr Ali congratulated Haringey Aquatics on their recent successes and questioned what their ambition was in terms of its future as a swimming club. In response, Haringey aquatics advised that their ambition was for there to be a stable provision of pool space in accessible locations in the borough. As an organisation they needed to be able to depend on availability of pool space. Haringey Aquatics commented that they had in past advocated for provision of a third swimming pool in the borough in Wood Green.

In response to the deputation, the Leader of the Council acknowledged the concerns raised by Haringey Aquatics and agreed that it was unacceptable that 850 members of the society had their ability to train disrupted significantly because of the closure of Tottenham Green Leisure centre and earlier temporary closures of Park Road. The Leader commented that pool users in Haringey deserved better and she offered her apologies to them.

The Leader advised that Tottenham Green pool and Marcus Garvey Fitness Centre would remain closed whilst work was ongoing to rectify the major issue to do with the electricity supply, due to flooding in the basement. Major works were required to the pool, and it was anticipated that it would not be open until June at the earliest. The Leader advised that the authority would be reviewing its leisure provision going forwards to ensure residents got a better standard of service so that closures like this were not repeated in the future. The Leader advised that she would continue to work groups and service users to make sure the monitoring regime was robust.

The Mayor thanked the deputation party for their contribution to the meeting for and coming and speaking to the Council.

43. HARINGEY DEBATE - LIBERAL DEMOCRAT GROUP - THE COST OF LIVING CRISIS: HOW CAN THE COUNCIL SUPPORT RESIDENTS?

Cllr Cawley- Harrison – Leader of the Opposition introduced the debate on the cost of living crisis and discussing how the Council can support residents. He further mentioned Ishraq Bhatti from Trustee of Food Bank Aid, who was due to be the external speaker but was unable to attend the meeting on this rearranged date but had tried to attend the previous meeting in November.

Cllr Cawley- Harrison referred to the full Council meeting back in July 2022 when a motion was passed calling for the government to act on the cost of living crisis. Since then, the cost of living crisis had worsened, impacted by the government's economic decision making in the autumn. The administration had been left in the unenviable position of having to decide to raise Council tax to fund strapped services when many residents were already struggling with bills and inflation.

Cllr Cawley- Harrison highlighted the additional action the Council could take to support residents including introducing a voluntary Council Tax Fund for anyone who

wanted to pay more and he hoped this would be considered in the budget to help raise more funds.

Cllr Cawley- Harrison hoped the debate gave the administration some ideas, to take away and implement after this meeting.

A debate followed with the following councillors making contributions.

Cllr Brabazon described the actions taken to support families, using the Household Support Grant to top up free school meals for children whose families did not meet the eligibility criteria. Also providing free activities in schools during the holiday periods so that young people and children have a safe place to go and get a meal. Schools were providing uniform banks, food banks, toiletry banks. There was £3.8 million awarded to the Council by the government for family hubs and there were also separate projects supporting some of the most vulnerable young people in the borough's school with mental health, their well-being and their physical health.

Cllr Emery spoke about: lowering VAT to help the poorest families, continuing the Windfall tax campaign, funding urgent support packages to help those hardest hit, providing vouchers to residents on the lowest incomes as completed in Portsmouth. Cllr Emery said that there were few new ideas from the administration to support families and urged them to consider implementing similar proposals to those implemented by Liberal Democrat Councils.

Cllr Dunstall spoke about how Haringey residents would continue to be disproportionately affected and welcomed the direct action being taken to support residents such as: the Cost of Living handbook, the Haringey Support Fund, the Warm Welcome initiative which was providing publicly accessible spaces for residents facing energy crisis and referred to initiatives such as the Low Income Family Tracker System. Cllr Dunstall highlighted the drive to provide targeted support to families. This was being done by comparing data across Council services, building good working relationships with the voluntary community and faith sector; helping identify families in need and provide support for advice, advocacy, debt, food or immigration.

Cllr Barnes welcomed the opportunity to put forward ideas for how the Council could help residents with the warm welcome spaces. Offering toy banks for children was suggested to be an added initiative. Cllr Barnes referred to the monthly concessionary leisure pass fee which was likely to be unaffordable for many and asked if there was any scope for these concessionary rates to be lowered, even if this was a temporary measure to get people through the next few months. Cllr Barnes also suggested promoting setting up a direct debit or making one off contributions for organisations like Centre Point and Crisis who were operating in Haringey.

Cllr Barnes also urged the Council to move forward more quickly with setting up a library of things. This initiative was included in both party manifestos and creating these libraries, where residents were able to borrow household items rather than be forced to buy them, would also be supportive in the cost of living crisis.

Cllr Worrell, spoke about the critical challenges faced by many people in Stroud Green ward who were struggling living in poverty and highlighted those vulnerable to the

rising cost of living. There were many residents, particularly private renters, living in poorly insulated properties. Cllr Worrell reflected that the cost of living crisis had inflamed London's housing issues and lots of Stroud Green renters had a rent increases at their most recent contract renewal. Cllr Worrell further referred to soaring energy bills, impact on the voluntary sector and paid tribute to local charities like the Holy Trinity Food Bank and Mind in Haringey, for providing vital support to vulnerable residents, even in such challenging conditions.

Cllr da Costa highlighted the increased use of food bank use. Food Bank Aid had described a stark picture of many people's reality in the six month period leading up to November 2022 with a 30% increase in the number of items distributed. This was at the same time as a significant increase in the number of people using their service with donations falling by 35%. The cost of living crisis was affecting those who were less well off in society but also affecting middle class people across the country who are no longer able to help out with this crisis. The Council's commitment to expanding free school meals was welcomed. Cllr da Costa highlighted the need to update the Council's website to include: the extra categories of people who were eligible for free school meals , provision of food vouchers for parents and carers, and be clear that the school uniform grant is available to those eligible for free school meal. The website should also make clear if the uniform grant is available to the additional children that were funded for free school meals, not covered by government grant funding or those only meeting the national criteria. If it was the latter, Cllr da Costa urged Cabinet to consider making funds available to expand the uniform grant to children funded for free school meals not covered by government grant funding.

Cllr Ibrahim spoke about the significant cost increase in essential food items, the broken energy market and record profits for petrol companies with bills increasing the 70% increase in the use of buy now pay later schemes, and the effect of the crisis on young people.

Cllr Mahbub referred to the cost of living booklet, double standards applied by the government, pay increases for bosses at utilities companies, and the Council supporting residents by continuing to scrutinise the government's decisions.

Cllr Chandwani, Cabinet Member for Tackling Inequality and Resident Services responded to the debate, referring to the work of the Haringey Support Fund and the Haringey Here to Help programme. The Cabinet Member had faith in these programmes but emphasised that the financial crisis would not be solved by local initiatives alone ; due to the scale of the crisis which was a mix of rising costs of food, stagnant pay hikes and high energy bills. There was a need to support the national struggle because if residents did not get inflationary pay rises, then they would also be impacted financially.

The Cabinet Member noted the Social Security increases coming forward in April, especially the increase in the benefit CAP. However, this was not rectifying the full year benefit freeze in 2015 and the basic rate of benefit was at the lowest real terms for 40 years. The Cabinet Member highlighted that wages were falling by 7%, mortgages were increasing by 5% and 400,000 people were in additional households entering the poverty threshold. In conclusion, the Cabinet Member highlighted the Council tax support being offered in the borough from the government which worked

out to 50pence per week, underlining how out of touch the government was with the crisis.

Cllr Cawley - Harrison closed the debate thanking councillors for their contributions and the Cabinet Member for responding to the debate. Cllr Cawley- Harrison summarised the issues raised in the debate and commented on the 15% Council tax rise in Croydon, and shocking situation that local authorities were in, having to provide food banks, school uniform, health and wellbeing banks, and highlighted the need for proper funding for childcare to support families.

The Mayor thanked Councillors for their participation in the debate.

44. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10

Given there was 10 minutes until the meeting closed, the Mayor used her universal chair's discretion to end the meeting.

The responses to the Oral questions would be provided in writing after the meeting.

45. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13

Due to approaching the 10pm deadline for closing the meeting, the motions were not considered and could be put forward to the next ordinary meeting.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

MINUTES OF MEETING Full Council HELD ON Thursday, 2nd March, 2023, 7.30pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Anna Abela, Charles Adje, Peray Ahmet, Ibrahim Ali, Dawn Barnes, Nicola Bartlett, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Cathy Brennan, Lester Buxton, Dana Carlin, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Sarah Elliott, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Harrison-Mullane, Tammy Hymas, Emine Ibrahim, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Adam Jogee, Cressida Johnson, Ahmed Mahbub, Mary Mason, Ajda Ovat, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Alessandra Rossetti, Anne Stennett, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

46. FILMING AT MEETINGS

In accordance with Council standing order 2(1) there was a need to elect a person to preside if the Mayor was not present.

The Leader of the Council nominated, and the Chief Whip seconded, and it was AGREED that Cllr Buxton, Deputy Mayor, chair the meeting.

The Chair referred to the notice of filming at meetings, there was a pause whilst the sound issues were resolved and the meeting made fully available to the public and members noted this information.

47. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were apologies for absence from:

Cllr Collett
Cllr Davies
Cllr Opoku
Cllr Arkell
Cllr Adamou
Cllr Harrison-Mullane
Cllr Simmons Safo
Cllr Joy Wallace

Apologies for lateness have been received from Councillors:

Cllr Adje

Cllr Amin

Cllr Gunes

After the meeting apologies were provided from Cllr Moyeed and Cllr Say.

48. TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

The meeting noted that there was one item of business, which could not be available earlier, and which will need to be dealt with at this meeting.

Item 13 - Budget amendments - council standing order 15.8b allowed amendments to recommendations to be put forward by 10am on the day of the meeting.

The Deputy Mayor accepted this as late business.

49. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Cllr Ibrahim declared a personal interest as she was a Unison Branch Secretary at another London Borough.

50. TO ASK MEMBERS WHETHER THEY NEED TO MAKE A DECLARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE ACT 1992 IN RELATION TO UNPAID COMMUNITY CHARGE OR COUNCIL TAX LIABILITY WHICH IS TWO MONTHS OR MORE OUTSTANDING

No declarations were made.

51. TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL

These would be provided by email and at the next meeting.

52. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

There were no matters to report on.

53. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

The Monitoring Officer had no matters to report on.

54. REVIEW OF COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME ADMINISTRATION FOR 2023/24

The Cabinet Member for Tackling Inequality and Resident Services introduced the report and MOVED the recommendations which set out details of the review of Haringey's current Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) 2022/23 and recommended that it continued unchanged for 2023/24.

In response to a question from Cllr Culverwell, it was noted that care leavers were exempt from paying council tax under the local Government Finance Act of 1992 under Section 13. The Council had used this discretionary power to exempt all care leavers in Haringey from paying council tax from the ages of 18 to 25. This included care leavers who might have been a care leaver from another borough, but now lived in Haringey.

With regards to exemption for mental health conditions, this was not as clear. There was a definition in the Local Government Finance Act called severe mental impairment with SMI as the acronym. However, this was not the same definition as contained in the Mental Health Act. For residents with schizophrenia, later stages of Alzheimer's and dementia, they would get a 100% exemption under that law.

RESOLVED

1. To note that an Equalities Impact Assessment (Appendix 2) has been undertaken in relation to the Council Tax Reduction Scheme and that the findings of this EIA must be taken into account when making a decision regarding the Scheme for 2023/24.
2. To agree to adopt the Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2023/24 as contained in Appendix 1 and therefore retains the same Scheme agreed for 2022/23. This means that from 1st April 2023 there is a means-tested scheme which provides:
 - I. That pensioners continue to receive support for the payment of Council Tax up to 100%.
 - II. That working age claimants in receipt of certain disability benefits continue to receive support for the payment of Council Tax up to 100%.
 - III. That working age claimants with children continue to receive support for the payment for Council Tax up to 100%.
 - IV. That all other working age claimants continue to receive support for the payment for Council Tax up to 80.2%.
3. That Authority be given to the Director of Finance, the Director of Customer, Transformation and Resources and Assistant Director of Corporate and Customer Services to take all appropriate steps to implement and administer the Scheme.

Reasons for decision

The CTRS is a way the Council can redistribute the financial burden on Council Taxpayers and provide additional support to those in financial need.

The recommendation to retain the current scheme would help to ensure that the already protected claimants will not be further disadvantaged and pays due regard to the challenging financial climate.

The real reduction in Council resources and service pressures have required the Council to implement significant annual expenditure reductions since 2011. These are forecast to continue for 2023/24 and future years. The affordability to the Council of the CTRS scheme therefore continues to be an important consideration.

Haringey's scheme is comparable with other London local authorities and its scheme reflects the need to strike a fair balance between protecting the wellbeing of our residents and recognising the challenging financial situation we are in.

Consideration has been given to revising the current scheme, however a longer period is needed to fully evaluate the impact of the last changes.

The Council is obliged to consider whether to revise or replace its CTRS each year. However, it is not obliged to revise or replace it. If any revision or replacement is to be made, the Council must follow the consultation process set out in the legislation and the decision must be made by Full Council.

55. TO RECEIVE A REPORT FROM THE STAFFING AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Chair of Staffing and Remuneration MOVED the report and recommendations and it was:

RESOLVED

To approve the Pay Policy Statement 2023/24, attached at Appendix A.

56. TO RECEIVE A REPORT FROM THE CORPORATE COMMITTEE

The Chair of the Corporate Committee Moved the report and recommendations.

The recommendation on the Treasury Management Strategy appeared under the budget item 13, when it will be decided on.

57. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS/ PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM

The Deputy Mayor invited Mr Paul Burnham and Mr Jacob Secker to make their representations in relation to the budget and from concerned residents from Broadwater Farm. They were asking the Council, to not agree the Council tenant rent increase of 7% as shown on the budget report.

Mr Burnham raised the following issues:

- The Council's failure to consult with tenants about the 7% rent increase. He contended that 22 other local authorities did not increase rent to the government maximum last year.

- Speculating that the Cabinet's refusal to consult with tenants might be due to their expectation that tenants would oppose the increases during a cost-of-living crisis.
- That he had made a formal objection to the lack of consultation.
- Concerns about the proposal to implement London Affordable Rent for over 870 new homes. The proposed rent for a 2-bed property was £79 per week higher than the average Council rent in Haringey and would have a significant impact on household budgets.
- Housing Charity Shelter had already deemed the proposed Mayor's rent unaffordable, as low-income families would be paying up to 36% of their income on rent and service charges.
- That the economic rationale for LAR rent was poorly explained in the report and the proposed £14 difference from Council rents was unlikely to be critical to the £900M development program's viability.
- That a simplistic approach of charging higher rents across the board was risky and that the proposals should be rejected.
- Parents with existing properties have raised concerns about proposed rent and service charge increases.
- Cabinet suggested a maximum rent increase of 7%, but service charges may increase even more.
- Freedom of Information received indicated that tenant service charges for the current year were £11.7M, and the proposed service charges increase would generate more than £3M, a 23% increase per household from April.
- Specifically, heating and lighting charges may double, and that these charges were not covered by Universal Credit and currently stand at £10 a week. Despite government assistance programs, any increase in charges would cause financial hardship and discontent among residents.
- Referred to page 318 of the pack, which indicated that freezing all tenant heating and lighting charges would cost £2M from the housing revenue account reserve of £20Million and proposed that the report be amended to freeze these charges, alleviating the financial burden on residents.

The Deputation called for change in decision making on the rent increases and for the Council to campaign alongside tenants for a government supported rent freeze without any loss of services or of new build capacity.

In response to the questions from the Councillors: Dunstall, Ovat and Ibrahim, the deputation provided the following responses:

- Government investments were necessary to address social inclusion issues particularly, in Northumberland Park, and that social landlords' reliance on

- tenant funding was not a sufficient solution. The deputation suggested that Haringey should advocate for government investment in public assets, such as major repairs and fire safety grants, to improve the situation.
- The government had broken a previous agreement with councils by reducing the amount of money they received through self-financing, and this needed to be addressed through the public policy process. The deputation proposed that local authorities should stand together to prevent money from being siphoned out of council housing.
 - Additionally, he expressed concern about a £3Million increase in tenant service charges and the lack of information about the pros and cons and consequences in a report.
 - Defend Council Housing was a national campaign group that advocated for council housing tenants in Haringey, and the deputation was a member of this group as well as the Broadwater Farm Residents Association.
 - The deputation outlined concerns about the potential doubling of the district heating charges, which would have a detrimental impact on residents, particularly those on job seekers' allowance who may struggle to pay their bills and afford food. [It was noted that this was not an issue in the report or on the agenda]

The Cabinet Members for Council Housebuilding, Placemaking, and Development and Housing Services, Private Renters, and Planning responded outlining the following:

- Manifesto pledge is to build 3000 Council homes at by 2030.
- Currently in an economic climate of huge increases in construction costs.
- Need to use the London Affordable Rent on those new homes to be able to progress with the housing delivery programme and ensure financially viable.
- 12500 people on Housing waiting list and need to provide homes
- London affordable rent was not the first option. However, it is a way in which to ensure housing pledge is achieved.
- The London Affordable Rent means that these new homes will be Council homes at council rents for people on the Council is Housing register and they will be secure tenancies. Residents would be on Haringey's housing register and able to be offered a home by the Council.
- The funding came from the Building Council Homes for Londoners programme and to contend that these are not Council homes was not correct.
- There was need to increase the rent and services charge to continue to provide services and repairs.
There was no legal requirement for the Council to specifically consult with tenants on the increase.
- Fire safety, was a high priority and the Council had allocated £30 to £35 million over the next five years to ensure that housing stock continues to meet the constantly evolving statutory requirements and that housing provision is safe.

The Deputy Mayor thanked the deputation for attending and making their representations.

The Deputy Mayor invited the Monitoring Officer to outline the requirement for votes.

It was noted that the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014, and the Council's Standing Orders required the Council to record in the minutes how each Councillor voted, including any abstentions, when determining the Council's Budget and the level of Council Tax to be levied.

The only requirement was to record in the minutes of the meeting how each member voted, and given that there were 5 amendments and a substantive motion to be voted on, it could be recorded in the minutes of the meeting how each member voted, including any who have abstained, by a roll call vote.

The Leader of the Opposition called for a point of order, stating that at a recent Cabinet meeting an incorrect value had been included in one of the fees and charges reports, concerning all day visitor permits and this was advised to be corrected in the budget report being considered. However, this was not included in the report and this would cause an issue for the budget being considered and not containing the correct information

The Monitoring officer responded and advised that this correction was now part of a separate decision report to be taken forward as a Cabinet Member signing. This figure was not included in the budget and did not cause an issue.

The Mayor then called on Councillor Williams, Cabinet Member for Finance and Local Investment to introduce the budget and move the 2023-24 budget and 2023- 2028 Medium Term Financial Strategy and the recommendations a - o at page 256 of the agenda pack. Councillor Ahmet, Leader of the Council formally seconded the motion.

The Deputy Mayor then invited Councillor Cawley – Harrison to move the Liberal Democrat group's 5 amendments, as set out in the tabled papers. Councillor Barnes formally seconded the amendments and spoke in favour of their adoption.

The Deputy Mayor then opened the debate, in which Councillors: Brabazon, Da Costa, Bartlett, Isilar – Gosling, das Neves, Connor, Hakata, Emery, Ibrahim, Rossetti, Ali and Mason contributed to the discussion. Councillor Cawley- Harrison and then Councillor Williams responded to the debate.

[Cllr Diakides left the meeting at 8.45pm]

The Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 1. There being 7 Members in favour (Barnes, Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Da Costa, Emery, Isilar- Gosling Rossetti) and 38 Against (Abela, Adje , Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Elliott, Gordon, Gunes, Hakata, Hymas, Ibrahim, Iyngkaran, Jameson, Jogee, Johnson, Mahbub, Mason, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Stennett, Weston, White, Williams and Worrell)

Abstentions – 0

Amendment 1 was declared lost.

The Deputy Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 2. There being 7 Members in favour (Barnes, Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Da Costa, Emery, Isilar-Gosling Rossetti) and 38 Against (Abela, Adje , Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Elliott, Gordon, Gunes, Hakata, Hymas, Ibrahim, Iyngkaran, Jameson, Jogee, Johnson, Mahbub, Mason, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Stennett, Weston, White, Williams and Worrell)

Abstentions – none

Amendment 2 was declared lost.

The Deputy Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 3. There being 7 Members in favour (Barnes, Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Da Costa, Emery, Isilar-Gosling Rossetti) and 38 Against (Abela, Adje , Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Elliott, Gordon, Gunes, Hakata, Hymas, Ibrahim, Iyngkaran, Jameson, Jogee, Johnson, Mahbub, Mason, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Stennett, Weston, White, Williams and Worrell)

Abstentions – None

Amendment 3 was declared lost.

The Deputy Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 4. There being 7 Members in favour (Barnes, Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Da Costa, Emery, Isilar-Gosling Rossetti) and 38 Against (Abela, Adje , Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Elliott, Gordon, Gunes, Hakata, Hymas, Ibrahim, Iyngkaran, Jameson, Jogee, Johnson, Mahbub, Mason, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Stennett, Weston, White, Williams and Worrell)

Abstentions – None

Amendment 4 was declared lost.

The Deputy Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 5. There being 7 Members in favour (Barnes, Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Da Costa, Emery, Isilar-Gosling Rossetti) and 38 Against (Abela, Adje , Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Elliott, Gordon, Gunes, Hakata, Hymas, Ibrahim, Iyngkaran, Jameson, Jogee, Johnson, Mahbub, Mason, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Stennett, Weston, White, Williams and Worrell)

Abstentions – None

Amendment 5 was declared lost.

The Deputy Mayor then called for a vote on recommendations a to o contained at page 256 paragraph 3.1 a to o of the agenda pack.

There being 7 Members against (Barnes, Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Da Costa, Emery, Isilar- Gosling Rossetti)

38 in Favour (Abela, Adje , Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Elliott, Gordon, Gunes, Hakata, Hymas, Ibrahim, Iyngkaran, Jameson, Jogee, Johnson, Mahbub, Mason, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Stennett, Weston, White, Williams and Worrell)

Abstentions – none

The Recommendations were AGREED as follows

- (a) To approve the proposed 2023/24 Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy (2023/28) agreed by Cabinet on 7th February 2023 as set out in Annex 1;
- (b) To approve the increase of 2.99% in Haringey's element of the Council tax and an additional 2% for the Adult Social Care Precept;
- (c) To approve the General Fund budget requirement for 2023/24 of £279.517m, net of Dedicated Schools Budget, as set out in Appendix 1 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (d) To approve the Cash Limits for 2023/24 of £279.517m as set out in Annex 2;
- (e) To approve the 2023/28 General Fund Capital Programme set out in Appendix 4 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (f) To approve the strategy on the flexible use of capital receipts as set out in and Appendix 6 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (g) To approve the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget 2023/28 as set out in Table 9.3 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (h) To approve the 2022/27 HRA Capital Programme set out in Table 9.4 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (i) To note the Greater London Authority (GLA) precept (para. 7.13-7.14);
- (j) To approve the budgeted level of non-earmarked General Fund balance and the specific and other reserves as set out in Annex 3b;
- (k) To approve the reserves policy including the Chief Finance Officer's (CFO) assessment of risk and the assessment of the adequacy of reserves, as set out in Annex 3 (a – c);
- (l) To note the report of the Chief Finance Officer under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of proposed reserves set out in section 9;
- (m) To approve the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2023/24 set out in Annex 4; and
- (n) To pass the budget resolution including the level of Council Tax, in the specified format, and to determine that the Council's relevant basic amount of Council Tax for the year is not excessive as set out in Annex 5.
- (o) To note the results of consultation as set out in Appendix 8 of Annex 1.

Reasons for decision

The Council has a statutory responsibility to set a balanced budget each year. The financial planning process this year has been markedly influenced by the economic environment specifically high rates of interest, cost of living crisis and the war in Ukraine. Furthermore, ongoing high demand for services overlaid with increased acuity has led to forecast overspends in the current financial year which have had to be addressed in the construct of the 2023/24 Budget.

The 2023/24 Budget & 2023/28 MTFS Cabinet report of 7th February included Cabinet's response to feedback from the budget consultation, the views of Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 19th January 2023 and also the outcome of the overall equalities assessment. Relevant budgetary allocations announced in the Provisional Local Government Finance settlement on 19th December 2022 were also included. The Final Settlement ratified by Parliament on 8th February 2023 was in line with the Budget assumptions in the attached documents.

The report and recommendations from the Cabinet meeting on 7th February 2023, were agreed in full and are attached as Annex 1.

Taking all relevant factors into account, this report sets out Cabinet's 2023/24 Budget and 2023/28 MTFS proposals, including the level of Council tax for 2023/24, for the Council to consider and approve.

Alternative options considered

The Council has a statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2023/24. Therefore, in accordance with legislation and the Council's constitution, this report recommends that the Council should approve the proposed 2023/24 Budget and 2023/28 Medium Term Financial Strategy agreed by Cabinet on 7th February 2023, including the outcomes from the budget consultation exercise, budget scrutiny and equalities review, which is attached as Annex 1 and approve the Council tax for 2023/24. Accordingly, no other options have been considered.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

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Report for: Full Council 27 March 2023

Title: **Change to Political composition and Appointments to Committees 2022/23**

Authorised by: Fiona Alderman, Head of Legal and Governance & Monitoring Officer

Lead Officer: Ayshe Simsek Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
0208 489 2929 ayshe.simsek@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

**Report for Key/
Non-Key Decision:** Non-Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration.

To note the changes to the political groups following the recent Bi election in Tottenham Hale ward and the election of Sean O'Donovan as a member of the Council.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

N/A

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 Council is asked to:
1. Note the changes to the political composition set out at paragraph 4.2.
 2. That the resultant changes to Council body memberships as detailed in paragraph 4.7 to 4.10 be agreed.

4. Background information

4.1 Following a By-Election on 9th of March 2023, Councillor Sean O'Donovan was elected to represent Tottenham Hale Ward. Cllr Sean O'Donovan is a member of the Labour Group.

4.2 The political balance of the Council of 57 councillors is now as follows:

Labour	49 councillors (85.95%)
Liberal Democrats	7 councillors (12.3%)
Independent	1 Councillor (1.75%)

4.3 The Council is required to ensure that appointments to which the statutory political balance rules apply are made in accordance with those rules. The relevant rules are summarised below (see paragraph). The Annual Meeting of the Council appoints Committees of the Council in accordance with Article 4.02(k) of the Constitution. The Council is required to comply with the

provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990 in terms of political balance when appointing 'ordinary' committees – that is, committees appointed under section 102(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 1972.

These rules provide that seats on 'ordinary' committees must be allocated in line with the following principles, so far as reasonably practicable:

- (a) that not all the seats on a body are allocated to the same political group;
- (b) that the majority of the seats on the body are allocated to the political group which has the majority of the Council's membership;
- (c) that, subject to principles (a) and (b) above, the proportion of seats allocated to each political group out of the total number of seats across all the ordinary committees of the Council shall be in the same proportion as their share of membership of the Council as a whole; and
- (d) that, subject to paragraphs (a) to (c) above, the number of seats on each individual body shall be allocated to each political group in the same proportion as their share of membership of the Council as a whole.

4.4 The number of seats currently available on Ordinary Committees is 56.

Alexandra Park and Palace Board -	6 seats
Corporate Committee	12 seats
Licensing Committee	11 seats
Pensions Committee and Board	6 seats
Staffing and Remuneration Committee	5 seats
Strategic Planning Committee	11 seats
Standards Committee	5 seats
Total	56 seats

4.5 At the Annual meeting in May 2023 **49** or **87.5%** are allocated to the Labour Group and **7** or **12.5%** to the Liberal Democrat Group.

4.6 At the Council meeting on the 13th of February, the Council considered a report on political balance due to changes to political compositions and vacancy of a councillor role. As a result of the changes, the Council agreed to take one seat off the Labour group allocation on the Licensing Committee and allocate this seat to the Liberal Democrat group. This seat was left vacant.

4.6 Following the bi-election of a Labour councillor, there is a need to reconsider the political balance and committee seat allocations.

4.7 Keeping to the current seat allocation of Labour 48 Committee seats (85.7% of the total number of seats available) and Liberal Democrats 8 seats (14.3 %) of

the total number) means that the Liberal Democrat group would have a percentage of 2 % higher than their percentage share of the total number of Councillors and the Labour group would have 0.25% lower percentage share of seats than their percentage share of Councillors.

- 4.8 Increasing the Labour seat allocation from 48 to 49 and reducing the Liberal Democrat seat allocation from 8 to 7 would mean that Labour has 87.5 % of the total number of seats and this is 1.8% higher percentage share, and the Liberal Democrats would have percentage allocation 12.5% which is 0.2% higher percentage share.
- 4.9 Therefore, with this revised seat allocation means, both Political parties have a slightly higher percentage allocation, and the Council is complying with the principle set out at paragraph 4.4(c) above, so far as reasonably practicable. The fact that there is an Independent Councillor, means that strict compliance with the principle set out at paragraph 4.4(c) is not possible.
- 4.10 The Labour Group have indicated that the seat on the Licensing Committee which was allocated in February, to the Liberal Democrat group, and which is proposed as a Labour seat, will remain vacant until the Annual Council meeting.
- 4.11 In calculating the allocation of seats on ordinary committees, the following bodies were excluded because these bodies are excluded from the statutory rules on political balance:
- The Cabinet.
 - The disciplinary pool.
 - Licensing Sub-Committees (Licensing Act 2003 and Gambling Committee).
 - The Health and Wellbeing Board.

 - Overview and Scrutiny Committee

The Cabinet

- 4.12 The Cabinet is appointed by the Leader and may only comprise councillors from the majority party. It must have between 2 and 9 members in addition to the Leader.

Licensing Sub-Committees (Licensing Act 2003 and Gambling Committee).

- 4.13 The Licensing Committee establishes the Licensing Sub-Committee of 3 members which will be appointed from a pool of members from the Licensing Committee . The Sub-Committee conducts the same type of business which includes the Gambling Act 2005 applications. The political balance rules do not apply to the Licensing Sub-Committees because they are appointed under the Licensing Act 2003 and so are not ordinary committees appointed under

section 102 of the Local Government Act 1972. However, it is normal practice to establish the Licensing Sub-Committee in accordance with political balance (that is, two Labour and one Liberal Democrat Member) so far as reasonably practicable.

The Health and Wellbeing Board

- 4.14 The political balance rules are disapplied by the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/218). The membership of the Health and Wellbeing Board is prescribed at section 194 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

- 4.15 Principles (a), (b) and (d) of the rules apply to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee by virtue of section 9FA(6)(b) of the Local Government Act 2000. However, because the Committee is established under the Local Government Act 2000, it is not an ordinary committee appointed under section 102 of the Local Government Act 1972 and so it is not included in the political balance calculations for the total number of seats on ordinary committees (principle c). As such, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee must be balanced, but on an individual basis.

5. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities) Finance and Procurement

- 5.1 There are no financial implications arising from the report.

Head of Legal and Governance & Monitoring Officer

- 5.2 The report sets out those Council bodies to which the political balance rules apply. The 1989 Act requires political balance in the distribution of seats on committees to be undertaken "so far as is reasonably practicable" thus recognising that a mathematically precise split between political parties cannot always be achieved.
- 5.3 In section 15 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, principle (b) states that a party with a majority on full Council shall have a majority of seats on each individual body. This principle takes precedence over principles (c) and (d) which require political groups to be represented on the ordinary committees taken as a whole and on the bodies individually in proportion to their representation on Full Council.
- 5.4 Principle (c) concerning proportionate allocation of seats across all the ordinary committees of the council takes precedence over the principle (d) concerning proportionate allocation on any individual body.
- 5.5 There is no requirement to offer a seat to a single member as they do not constitute a "political group" under the definition in the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990 (S.I. 1553) Regulation 8.

6. Use of Appendices

None

7. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

7.1 Background documents:

- *Appointments to Cttees 2022 – 23*
- Change to Political composition and Appointments to Committees 2022/23 – 13th February 2023
- *Haringey Council's Constitution*

7.2 The background papers are located at River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ.

7.3 To inspect them or to discuss this report further, please contact Ayshe Simsek on 0208 489 2929.

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Report for: Full Council 27 March 2023

Title: Ratification of 2023/24 Total Council Tax Band C (Haringey element plus GLA)

Report

authorised by: Jon Warlow – Director of Finance – (Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer)

Lead Officer: Frances Palopoli – Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring

1. Introduction/Issue under Consideration

1.1 The Full Council meeting on 2 March 2023 approved the Budget and level of Council Tax for 2023/24.

1.2 Unfortunately, the published report contained one small rounding error of one penny for one Council tax band.

1.3 This has been amended on the bills sent out to residents but needs to be ratified by Full Council at this meeting.

2. Recommendation:

That Full Council ratify that the aggregate 2023/24 Council Tax amount for Band C properties is £1,770.95.

3. Background information

3.1 On 2 March 2023, Full Council set the budget and approved Recommendation 3.1(n) as follows: “To pass the budget resolution including the level of Council Tax, in the specified format, and to determine that the Council’s relevant basic amount of Council Tax for the year is not excessive as set out in Annex 5”. Paragraph 5 of the Budget Resolution provided that “the Council, in accordance with Sections 30 and 36 of the Act, hereby sets the aggregate amounts shown in the table below as the amounts of Council Tax for 2023/24 for each part of its area and for each of the categories of dwellings”.

3.2 The Haringey Council Tax band values and the GLA Council Tax band values as set out on page 37 of Annex 5 were correct. However, it has come to light that the Aggregate Amount for Band C properties, which represents the addition of the Haringey and GLA elements, for Band C properties contained a typographical error in that it was stated to be £1,770.96, whereas the correct amount is £1,770.95. That is, the typographical error increased the Aggregate Amount for Band C properties by £0.01.

3.3 Council Tax Bills were required to be printed on 3 March 2023 and subsequently issued. Because the composite elements of the council tax bills must be entered separately, the system automatically generates bills for Band C properties that show a correct Aggregate Amount of £1,770.95 (rather than £1,770.96).

3.4 As there was an urgent need to authorise the issuance of council tax bills for Band C properties showing an Aggregate Amount of £1,770.95 (as opposed to £1,770.96), an amendment of Part 3, Section E, Part 3 of the Council’s Scheme of Delegation (Delegations to the CE and Statutory Officers) was made on 3 March 2023 via a Decision Report “Amendment to the Scheme of

Delegation and Issuance of Council Tax Bills” by adding a new paragraph 17 to the “Functions of the Head of Paid Service (Chief Executive) as follows –

To authorise the issuance of council tax bills for Band C properties for a maximum period of six months (from 3 March 2023 to 2 September 2023) showing an aggregate amount of £1770.95 rather than £1770.96, and permit officers to take all steps preparatory or incidental to the issuance of such bills.

3.5 This course of action was taken after consultation with the Chair of the Standards Committee in line with paragraph 6.03 of Part 3, Section E of the Council’s constitution (Scheme of Delegation), which provides that – “In cases where there is an immediate or urgent need to amend the Scheme of Delegation with respect to any Non-executive function before a report can be considered by full Council, amendments may be authorised by the Chief Executive, acting in consultation with the Chair of the Standards Committee. Any such urgent amendments to the Scheme will only be effective for six months unless they are formally adopted as amendments to the Constitution by full Council before the expiry of that period.”

3.6 That decision report confirmed that the proposed recommendation would have no impact on the overall Budget approved by Full Council on 2 March 2023. It further confirmed that a report would be tabled at Full Council on 27 March 2023 recommending that Full Council ratify that the Aggregate Amount for Band C properties is £1,770.95. This is that report.

4. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Chief Finance Officer

4.1 The proposed recommendation in this report has no impact on the overall Budget approved by Full Council on 2 March 2023.

Head of Legal & Governance Comments and legal implications

4.2 The Head of Legal & Governance has been consulted and confirms that the Council may approve the recommendation in this report.

Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

4.3 The proposed recommendation has no equalities impact.

5. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1 The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report:

2/03/2023 Full Council - 2023/24 Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy 2023/28

03/03/2023 Chief Executive Delegated Decision report – Amendment to the Scheme of Delegation and Issuance of Council Tax Bills

Report for: Full Council - 27 March 2023

Item number:

Title: Twelfth Annual Carbon Report (2022)

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director Placemaking & Housing

Lead Officer: Suzanne Kimman (Climate Change Manager)
Biplav Pageni (Climate Change Officer)

Ward(s) affected: All

**Report for Key/
Non-Key Decision:** Non-Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. Haringey has made an ambitious commitment to become a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041 and a Net Zero Carbon Council by 2027 while delivering growth and increased prosperity as we adapt to the post pandemic world.
- 1.2. This is the twelfth Annual Carbon Report and the second since the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) was adopted. It reports on our progress towards the HCCAP targets, and reports on whether the borough has met it's 40:20 ambition.
- 1.3. Haringey's 40:20 ambition that was agreed in 2012 and set out an emissions target of a 40% reduction in emissions by 2020 from a 2005 baseline. The Annual Carbon Report also reports all relevant carbon reduction projects delivered across the borough this year. This is the twelfth report we have delivered on our progress and will be the last one to report on the Haringey 40:20 emission target.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. By declaring a Climate Emergency, we have clearly stated the critical importance and urgency of carbon reduction. As one of the most unequal boroughs in London, the challenge for Haringey is a microcosm of the global sustainability

challenge – we need to reduce our environmental impact and live within our environmental limits while reducing inequality. The environmental and economic opportunities are huge, and we need to take them, and we need to continue to successfully deliver carbon reduction.

- 2.2. In terms of our performance, we now know that the borough has delivered its 40:20 ambition¹. We have delivered a 43.1% total reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 to 2020. This is a carbon reduction at a faster rate than the national level of performance, while increasing our population. This progress stands as testament to the incredible hard work of Haringey's community. This report highlights the progress made in reducing the emissions in our Council buildings, our wider housing stock and transport networks. We can see the positive carbon impacts we have delivered – local energy generation through new local renewables, improved housing with lower energy bills, and improved cycling infrastructure. We are also delivering co-benefits via carbon reduction projects. Our School Streets Programme, and award-winning Active Travel Cycling Programmes not only reduce carbon, but improve health and wellbeing, economic justice, and social cohesion. Our work on energy efficiency is reducing the impact of the cost-of-living crisis.
- 2.3. As the borough's largest employer, the Council takes a leadership role. It can leverage its statutory and regulatory powers as well as its ability to design policy to create real material environmental change. The Council will continue to act as a transformational role-model, taking bold steps and making rapid changes. Since 2015, the Council emissions that it directly controls have reduced by 62%. Haringey has invested millions in the energy efficiency of its maintained schools, the switch to LED lighting boroughwide, the partial decarbonisation of its fleet, the adoption of renewable energy production, and delivery and the retrofitting of its Council homes. We are closing in on the total decarbonisation of our pension fund and are embedding zero carbon practices in our housebuilding programme as well as incentivising the same approach in private sector developments.
- 2.4. In the spirit of the emerging Haringey Deal and wider co-delivery of projects, we continue to work with our community. The Haringey Community Carbon Fund

¹ [Haringey](#) 40:20 Commission

underlines our co-production approach to carbon reduction and climate change. This oversubscribed and successful fund is just one way that we will grow and cement collaboration between Council and community. And over the course of the next year, we will explore more ways in which the Council and community can work closer together on this vital work area.

- 2.5. We will continue to implement bold and far-reaching policy initiatives, constantly review our progress and be courageous in self-reflection. We must continue to double our efforts, engage further, strengthen our collaboration, inform, educate, and inspire. We are seeing the impact of our changing climate now through the summer heatwaves and localised flooding. These were once rare occurrences, now they are happening with greater frequency both globally and locally.
- 2.6. In order to tackle Climate Change effectively we need to continue to work together as one across all Council service areas and with the organisations, campaigns, and residents and businesses across the borough. We need to take the approach that in addressing the Climate Emergency, we are also building a better borough and society which is more prosperous, equal, and sustainable.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- 3.1. The Twelfth Annual Carbon Report (2022) is published.
- 3.2. Councillors and the Council continue to support carbon reduction and lead action in their community, promoting the importance of reducing carbon emissions whilst increasing prosperity.
- 3.3. The future projects outlined in the Annual Carbon Report and that have been agreed through the HCCAP continue to be delivered, where funding is available or has already been agreed, and that further opportunities to reduce carbon emissions are identified and pursued.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1. In line with the agreements set out in the HCCAP, and the requirements of the Council's Constitution (Part 4 Section A, 3.1 (xiv)), the Annual Carbon Report

provides a progress update towards the achievement of these goals, and the wider work across the Council and the borough to build a greener, more prosperous Haringey.

5. **Alternative options considered**

5.1. To not publish the Twelfth Annual Carbon Report.

This would reduce transparency and neglect the successes made by local community groups and Council services, and it would not showcase how they help the Council to meet our ambitions. It would not be in line with the Council constitution.

6. **Background Information**

6.1. Reducing carbon emissions in the borough works towards achievement of the wider London and national climate change targets:

- a) The Mayor of London's Environment Strategy 2018 which commits London to being a zero-carbon city and at least 50 per cent green by 2050.
- b) The 2019 amendments to the Climate Change Act (2008) updated the statutory target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions to achieving net zero carbon by 2050. The sixth Carbon Budget, published in 2020, set the UK's target to reduce carbon emissions by 78% (from the baseline of 1990 levels) by 2035.

6.2. The Annual Carbon Report highlights the international, national, and regional policy changes and projects that have impacted on the carbon footprint of the borough. These include:

- a) The global and national impact of the COP27 held on November 2022 in Egypt;
- b) New national government policies and projects that will work towards the Government's Zero Carbon ambition;
- c) Implementation of new Building Regulations Part L 2021 and the new GLA energy assessment guidance;

- d) Details of the London Councils survey on the growing level of Londoners who are concerned about Climate Change (84%) and the numbers that are supporting strong action on Climate Change (89%).
- 6.3. The Annual Carbon Report updates on Haringey's carbon reduction performance and its progress in achieving the 40:20 target and the 2041 Net Zero Carbon target. The data that the Council has historically used from national government, shows that the borough has met the 40:20 target and exceeded this with a 43.1% reduction in carbon emissions from 2005. Moving forward and in line with a wider London approach, the Council will report against the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data. This shows that there was 12% reduction in the years 2015-2019 and 18% reduction in the year 2019-2020.
- 6.4. The Report mirrors the six areas identified in the HCCAP to reduce carbon emissions: Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community. These chapters summarise the key carbon reduction projects and achievements of our Council and community in 2022. Highlights of this, which are set out in more detail in the report, include:
- a) Updates on the implementation status of the £2.5m worth of energy efficiency work within our schools' estate under the public sector decarbonisation scheme;
 - b) Adoption of the Housing Energy Action Plan, and the Council's Energy Advice Programme, including SHINE;
 - c) Updates on the School Street Programme and Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs);
 - d) Implementation of the Walking and Cycling Action Plan;
 - e) Adoption of the Decentralised Energy Networks (DEN) outline business case for Tottenham Hale and Wood Green.
 - f) Delivery of the Year 1 projects receiving grants from the Community Carbon Fund to which £90,000 was allocated; and opening of the Year 2 grant period to which £70,000 was allocated. This is part of the £0.390 million of Section 106 carbon offset contributions from developers allocated to the four-year funding programme to set-up, administer and issue community grants, approved by Cabinet in June 2021;

- g) Increasing the amount of the Council's pension fund invested in low carbon technologies and industries;
- h) Commencement of consultation on a draft Parks and Greenspaces Strategy (including a Tree and Woodland Plan);
- i) Delivery of six zero carbon new social housing projects, through the Council's House Building Programme.

6.5. The final part of the Annual Carbon Report highlights the agreed projects that the Council and community will be working on over the next year, these include:

- a) Awarding and delivering projects from the £86,586² available in Year 2 from the Community Carbon Fund, and opening the Year 3 pot of grants of up to £70,000, as part of the four-year Community Carbon Fund programme approved by Cabinet in June 2021;
- b) Progressing the delivery of 13 School Street Projects, of which two projects are in redesign/informal consultation stage, and 11 projects are in the decision-making stage to be delivered in June 2023 subject to statutory consultation;
- c) Having regard to monitoring, formal objections to the schemes and other community feedback, making a decision as to whether to amend, revoke or make permanent the review the implementation of three experimental new Low Traffic Neighbourhoods launched in 2022 (St Ann's, Bruce Grove West Green, and Bounds Green);
- d) Installing additional electric vehicle charging points across the borough in 2023 in line with demand;
- e) Directing Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes Scheme and Green Homes Grants for domestic energy efficiency;
- f) Finalising the Parks and Greenspaces Strategy and Retrofit London Housing Implementation Plan in 2023;
- g) Upgrading Park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2023 and grade C by 2025;
- h) Continuing to roll out LED street lighting to parks and housing estates;

² This is a sum of the allocated funding by Cabinet for Year 2 of £70,000, plus the rolled over amount of £16,586 of unused funding from Year 1.

- i) Finalising the Towards Net Zero Carbon (TNZC) study to understand the impacts of the new building regulations Part L 2021, the energy efficiency in new buildings and inform the new Local Plan policies;
- j) Training up a team of staff members to roll out and deliver an accredited in-house Carbon Literacy training programme.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1. The Haringey 40:20 initiative and HCCAP form part of the themes of the Council's Corporate Delivery Plan for 2022/23 and 2023/24. The Annual Carbon Report contributes to reporting against the theme: 'Responding to the Climate Emergency'. This theme consists of four high level outcomes, namely, Outcome 1: 'A Greener and Climate Resilient Haringey', Outcome 2: 'A Just Transition', Outcome 3: 'A Low Carbon Place' and Outcome 4: 'Growing the circular Economy and Making Better Use of Resources'.
- 7.2. The role of the Council within this objective is to take active steps to reduce the Council's own emissions, lead efforts to reduce emissions across the borough, and support a just transition to an equitable low carbon economy. The Annual Carbon Report provides information on projects which have supported these priorities.

8. Statutory Officers' comments

Finance

This report provides the basis for the Councillors and the Council to approve the recommendations as para 3 of this report. Many of these projects have funding in place already but other future projects outlined in the Annual Carbon Report will only go ahead where funding has been identified and approved.

Strategic Procurement

Whilst the Public Procurement Regulations are focused on delivery of Best Value for Money it is important that sustainability is considered in the Procurement decision making process.

Procurement will support the report by working with the Services to ensure a Sustainable Impact Assessment is fed through the Procurement decision making process for appropriate procurements.

Greater consideration and support for SMEs through education on sustainability and use of local providers to reduce logistics will support the Zero Carbon objective.

Procurement will support the development and drive for effective innovations for the Zero Carbon transition.

Head of Legal & Governance

The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and in noting that (1) this is a progress report and (2) the views expressed in the Equalities section below and (3) under the terms of the Council's Constitution at Part Four, Section A, Council Procedure Rule 3.1(xiv) the receipt of an annual report on progress toward reducing carbon emissions in the borough is a function which has been reserved to Full Council, advises that there are no specific legal implications arising out of this report to stop Members from adopting the Recommendations.

Equality

The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010 to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex, and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

As the Annual Carbon Report describes actions and projects already undertaken across the Council and the borough, no Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) has been undertaken for the Report itself. However, the Council projects described in the report, including the HCCAP, have already considered equalities in detail in their design and implementation, including carrying out full Equalities Impact Assessments where appropriate, and implementing mitigations where necessary.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. Appendix 1 - The Twelfth Annual Carbon Report

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP)

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/final_haringey_climate_change_action_plan_-_march_2021.pdf

10.2. Previous years' Annual Carbon Report (eleventh, 2021)

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/eleventh_annual_carbon_report_2021.pdf

10.3. Statistics from BEIS, "UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2020"

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1086983/UK-national-park-ghg-emissions-2020.xlsx

10.4. Statistics from LEGGI for years 2015-2020

<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/leggi>

10.5. Haringey's Annual Air Quality Status Report for 2021

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/air_quality_annual_status_report_for_2021.pdf

Categories of Exemption

Exempt information means information falling within the following categories:

Part 1

1. Information relating to any individual.
2. Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.
3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)
4. Information relating to any consultations or negotiations or contemplated consultations or negotiations in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or holders under, the authority.
5. Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.
6. Information which reveals that the authority proposes – (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed upon a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.
7. Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation, or prosecution of crime.

Part 2

Qualifications to the above exempt information:

(a) Information falling within paragraph 3 above is not exempt information under that paragraph if it is required under – (a) the Companies Act 1985 (b) the Friendly Societies Act 1974 (c) The Friendly Societies Act 1992 (d) The Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965 – 1978 (e) the Building Societies Act 1986 (f) The Charities Act 1993.

(b) Information is not exempt information if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.

(c) Information which – (i) falls within any of paragraphs 1-7 above; and (ii) is not prevented from being exempt under (a) or (b) above is exempt information if and so long as, in the opinion of the Monitoring Officer, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.



ANNUAL CARBON REPORT 2022

1. Foreword

By declaring a Climate Emergency, we have clearly stated the critical importance and urgency of carbon reduction. As one of the most unequal boroughs in London, the challenge for Haringey is a microcosm of the global sustainability challenge – we need to reduce our environmental impact and live within our environmental limits while reducing inequality. The environmental and economic opportunities are huge, and we need to take them, and we need to continue to successfully deliver carbon reduction.

In terms of our performance, we now know that the borough has delivered its 40:20 ambition. We have delivered a 43.1% total reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 to 2020. This is a carbon reduction at a faster rate than the national level of performance, while increasing our population. This progress stands as testament to the incredible hard work of Haringey's community. This Report highlights the progress made in reducing the emissions in our Council buildings, our wider housing stock and transport networks. We can see the positive carbon impacts we have delivered – local energy generation through new local renewables, improved housing with lower energy bills, and improved cycling infrastructure. We are also delivering co-benefits via carbon reduction projects. Our School Streets Programme, and award-winning Active Travel Cycling Programmes not only reduce carbon, but improve health and wellbeing, economic justice, and social cohesion. Our work on energy efficiency is reducing the impact of the cost-of-living crisis.

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In the spirit of the emerging Haringey Deal and wider co-delivery of projects, we continue to work with our community. The Haringey Community Carbon Fund underlines our co-production approach to carbon reduction and climate change. This oversubscribed and successful fund is just one way that we will grow and cement collaboration between Council

and community. And over the course of the next year, we will explore more ways in which the Council and community can work closer together on this vital work area.

We will continue to implement bold and far-reaching policy initiatives, constantly review our progress and be courageous in self-reflection. We must continue to double our efforts, engage further, strengthen our collaboration, inform, educate, and inspire. We are seeing the impact of our changing climate now through the summer heatwaves and localised flooding. These were once rare occurrences, now they are happening with greater frequency both globally and locally.

In order to tackle Climate Change effectively we need to continue to work together as one across all Council service areas and with the organisations, campaigns, and residents and businesses across the borough. We need to take the approach that in addressing the Climate Emergency, we are also building a better borough and society which is more prosperous, equal, and sustainable.

Cllr Mike Hakata

Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport, and the Climate Emergency and Deputy
Leader of the Council

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3. Introduction

This is our twelfth Annual Carbon Report covering the performance and projects delivered during 2022. The Annual Carbon Reports monitor the borough's progress in reducing our carbon emissions and celebrate our successes. 2022 has been an important year, as we continue to face the challenges of the post-effects of the Covid-19 pandemic while ensuring we see a fairer and greener recovery. Covid-19, like climate change, has disproportionately impacted the most vulnerable groups in our borough, creating ripples of challenges for our residents and council services. As a council, we are striving together with the Haringey community to deliver progress against these important issues and deliver a greener, fairer, Haringey.

The year 2022 saw the continuation of extreme weather events linked to climate change, with heavy rainfall in July causing flash flooding events in Haringey, and breaking new heat wave records, reaching 40 degrees Celsius for the first time in the UK. With wildfires reported in London and a drought resulting in a hosepipe ban by Thames Water. The ongoing damage caused by climate change underlines the urgency of action to reduce carbon emissions globally.

This is the second annual carbon report that will report on the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) adopted in March 2021 and sets out our target to be a net zero carbon borough by 2041 and for the council's corporate buildings to be net zero carbon by 2027. 2022 is also the year we can report on whether we have met our first carbon reduction target, the 40:20 target. This was set in 2012, before we adopted the 2041 target as part of the Climate Change Action Plan.

The first chapters of this report provide a synopsis of the key International, Regional and Local context of climate change, including key policy changes, news stories, and public attitudes towards climate action.

The second part of the report sets out the overall carbon emissions of the borough and reports on our performance against our carbon reduction targets:

- A total reduction of 43.1% from 2005 to 2020, achieving and going beyond Haringey's initial 40% carbon reduction target by 2020, using the data from the Department of Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
- The data from BEIS shows a 7.3 % reduction in carbon emissions between 2019 and 2020 (the latest year that data is available for).

- An 18% reduction from 2015 to 2020 in relation to our current HCCAP carbon reduction targets, using the data from the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI), with data published by the GLA for both the years 2019 and 2020.

The latter half of the report mirrors the six domains identified in the HCCAP to reduce carbon emissions: Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community. These summarise the key carbon reduction projects and achievements delivered in 2022, including the launch of second round of the Community Carbon Fund, the continuing work of retrofitting council houses, and updates on our new and existing school streets. Finally, a section looking ahead at projects planned for 2023 concludes the report.

4. Key policy changes – international and national

4.1. COP27 in Egypt (27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

In November 2022, delegates from almost 200 countries gathered in Egypt for COP27, which saw the handing over of the Conference of Parties'(COP) residency from the UK to Egypt, and also marked the 30th anniversary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Four key themes were identified for the conference: mitigation, adaptation, finance, and collaboration. The [Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan](#) was published on 20th November 2022 which reaffirms the commitment to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Key agreements were made on: finance for loss and damage caused by climate change through the establishment of a fund, more than \$230 million of new pledges made to the adaptation fund, and a mitigation work programme was launched to start immediately after COP27.

4.2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report

Working Group III of the IPCC published [Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change](#), its third contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report which was finalised on 4th April 2022 during [the 14th Session of Working Group III and 56th Session of the IPCC](#). The report warns that the world is set to reach the 1.5-degree Celsius level within the next two decades and only drastic cuts in carbon emissions from now would help prevent an environmental disaster. The report set out five scenarios, known as shared socio-economic pathways, which looks at five different ways in which the world might evolve if drastic action was taken now or in the absence of any action. The high-carbon pathway, which is the worst of the scenarios, shows a 4°C rise in global temperature by the end of the century.

4.3. Committee on Climate Change 2022 Progress Report to Parliament

In June, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) published a report to the Parliament on the UK's [Progress in reducing emissions](#) which provides a comprehensive overview of the UK Government's progress to date in reducing emissions. This report was accompanied by a new [Monitoring Framework](#) which details the CCC's updated approach to tackling real-world progress through a set of new indicators. These reports commended the Government's 2022 climate promises, but criticised the delivery and slow processes in place, and offered [over 327 policy recommendations](#) for additional action.

4.4. COP15: UN Biodiversity Conference in Montreal

In December 2022, the Conference of Parties on Biodiversity was held in Montreal. This resulted in a landmark agreement to protect 30% of the natural world by 2030. The interim budget for the programme of work of Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and benefit were proposed. The conference adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework which provides a strategic vision and a global roadmap for the conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystems for the next decade.

4.5. UK energy and fuel prices

In June, the average price of petrol and diesel were hitting records around 191p per litre of petrol and 199p per litre of diesel. This is projected to increase costs for households and businesses and push more people into fuel poverty. This emphasises the need to retrofit buildings to reduce energy demand, both to reduce carbon emissions and safeguard living standards and social justice. The increased price of cars and fuel also offer an opportunity to promote lower-carbon transport options. In response to this the Government launched energy efficiency advice to reduce the costs for energy users.

4.6. Building regulations

Parts of Building Regulations were updated for England and have taken effect from 15th June 2022. This includes amendments to Approved Documents [Part F \(Ventilation\)](#) and [Part L \(Conservation of fuel and power\)](#), as well as the release of new Approved Documents [Part O \(Overheating\)](#) for new domestic buildings only and [Part S \(Infrastructure for charging electric vehicles\)](#). Part L sets out interim higher requirements for both new and existing buildings, in advance of consulting on the new Future Homes Standard and Future Buildings Standard which is anticipated to take effect from 2025.

5. Key policy changes – regional and local

5.1. Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) expansion

Following the expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) to the boundaries of the North and South Circular roads in 2021, a [sixth month report](#) was published showing significant reduction on the number of older, more polluting vehicles seen driving in London. This expansion has resulted into reduction in overall vehicles and traffic flows in the zone with drivers moving away from diesel cars, and therefore a reduction in the levels of harmful pollution like NO₂ Londoners are exposed to, and people being able to breath cleaner air. Plans are now underway to cover the whole of London (within the M25) with the ULEZ.

5.2. Transport for London finances

The Council received a new funding agreement from Transport for London, through the Local Implementation Plan (LIP)¹. The funding will be designed to support both local, regional and national transport policies. In line with Transport for London guidance this will be spent on:

- Active Travel, Walking and Cycling
- Road Danger Reduction
- School Streets
- Cycle Parking and Cycle Network Development
- Low Traffic Neighbourhoods
- Bus Priority
- Principal Road Renewals
- Safer Corridors and Neighbourhoods

5.3. London Plan – Energy assessment guidance

As of 1st January 2023, all planning applications submitted on or after this date are required to follow the new [Energy Assessment Guidance \(2022\)](#) and use the [2022 Carbon Emissions Reporting Spreadsheet](#). This was updated by the GLA following the implementation of the new Building Regulations Part L 2021.

The revised guidance continues to enforce the London Plan Policy SI2 requirement to achieve a 35% reduction in carbon emissions on site and achieve high fabric efficiencies in new buildings through the retained Be Lean target of 10% reduction for residential and 15% for non-residential developments. It also introduces a new requirement to report on the

¹ <https://content.tfl.gov.uk/lipletterharingeysep2022.pdf>

Energy Use Intensity (EUI) and space heating demand of developments, with recommended targets. The EUI metric allows for easier comparison between as-designed predictions of energy use and occupant energy bills.

5.4. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan

The [Haringey Climate Change Action Plan](#) (HCCAP) was adopted at Cabinet in March 2021, revising the borough's targets for a net zero carbon borough from 2050 down to 2041. It also proposed the target to become a net zero carbon council by 2027. The Action Plan proposes to reduce emissions in six key areas, with the following objective:

1. Council: reduce the operative carbon footprint of the council to net zero by 2027;
2. Housing: achieve Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) B on average in all domestic buildings by 2041;
3. Workplace: achieve an EPC B on average in all in non-domestic buildings by 2041 and reduce business-related carbon emissions;
4. Transport: reduce 50% of transport-related emissions by 2025, growing public and active travel options, low-carbon transport and infrastructure;
5. Energy: connect around 12,000 homes to low-carbon heat sources and generate 13 GW of renewable energy locally;
6. Community: actively liaise with and support stakeholder organisations to reduce carbon emissions and promote further reduction in the community, the Green Economy sector and by protecting and enhancing the borough's biodiversity and habitats

More details of this as set out in Chapter 7. .

5.5. Local Plan

Haringey Council has begun work on a new Local Plan which will cover the period from 2022 to 2037, shaping how the borough develops over the next two decades. Following the [New Local Plan: First Steps Engagement](#) consultation in 2020/2021, the planning policy team have been reviewing public responses and preparing next steps. This is expected to be published for consultation in 2023. The new Local Plan will include higher standards to tackle climate change, enhance sustainability and address climate change adaptation.

In 2020, Haringey commissioned the "Towards Net Zero Carbon" study together with four other London Boroughs. The study sought to understand how far developments could reduce their carbon emissions on site and review the role of offsetting the shortfall in emissions and related costs.

Since publication of the 2020 study, Haringey has commissioned an update to review the impact of the new Building Regulations Part L 2021 on the study findings and associated planning policy recommendations and benchmarks. The update will also include predictive energy modelling results that test and respond to new GLA energy assessment guidance published in 2022 which refers to the introduction of new energy use metrics such as EUIs and space heating demand. The 2023 update to the study is being led by Haringey in partnership with now 18 London Boroughs. The consultant team are led by our original consultants, Etude Consulting Ltd, who have brought in four other leading consultancies to test and deliver the work as a consortium.

The study update is due to be completed in March 2023 and will provide a robust evidence base that supports ambitious new planning policies as part of Haringey's emerging draft New Local Plan, including introducing policy requirements relating to EUI and space heating demand for new development. The study will be published together with the draft New Local Plan which is anticipated to take place in May/June 2023.

6. Public attitudes to the environment and climate change

6.1. Londoner's attitude to climate change

In October, London Councils published its [third annual survey of Londoners' attitudes to climate change](#), surveying over 1,010 London residents above the age of 16. Headline findings include:

- 84% of Londoners are concerned about climate change, with concern high across all age groups. 72% of Londoners say their level of concern has increased in the last 12 months, with 31% saying their level of concern has increased a lot. These are significant increases from 2021, which had respective figures of 66% and 28% in the responses.
- 62% say their day-to-day life has been impacted compared to 55% last year, with 23% saying that their life has been greatly affected.
- 89% of Londoners are motivated to help prevent climate change and 63% of respondents believe everybody is responsible for solving climate change. However, 75% of Londoners think the cost-of-living crisis has made it more difficult for them to take action to help prevent climate change.

This report demonstrates that there is a growing urgency to reduce our emissions in London, and that people support carbon reduction measures.

7. Haringey's carbon reduction performance

7.1. Summary

This report is the last to report on two emissions goals using two datasets. This is discussed in greater detail in the following section. The key takeaways on our progress in reducing carbon emissions are:

7.1.1. Progress against our 40:20 target

- Haringey has seen a **43.1% total reduction** in carbon emissions from 2005 to 2020. This means **the borough's 40:20 target has been met and exceeded**.
- In the latest year measured for this dataset (2019-2020), emissions reduced by 7.3%.

7.1.2. Progress against our HCCAP 2041 Net Zero Carbon target

- There was 12% reduction in carbon emission from 2015 to 2019 and **18% reduction from 2015 to 2020**.
- In the latest year measured for this dataset (2019-20), emissions reduced by 6.2% while the dataset on 2018-19 showed only a small reduction by 0.44%.
- For the year 2020, Haringey's emissions per capita (2.26) remain well below the London average (3.15) and average of our neighbouring boroughs (2.6).
- Despite this, we are currently behind our carbon reduction target to meet our ambition to be a net zero borough by 2041 which required a total reduction in emission of 28.6% in 2019 and 34% in 2020 from 2015 baseline.

7.2. Sources of emissions data

Previous carbon reports have relied on data recorded by the Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to measure Haringey's carbon emissions. This data was used to report against our 40:20 carbon reduction target (40% reduction in emissions by 2020, from a 2005 baseline). The BEIS data is published with a two-year delay, so this year's analysis can finally conclude on our performance against the 40:20 target.

To provide continuity, this report uses BEIS data to measure Haringey's performance against the previous 40:20 carbon reduction target. Meanwhile, the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data is used to report on the council's performance against HCCAP targets and to compare our performance with other London boroughs during and after this time. From 2023, we will stop using the BEIS data, and then only report using the LEGGI data as recommended by the GLA.

The BEIS data on local authority carbon emissions is from the 2020 greenhouse gas emissions statistics, and was published in 2022 ([UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2020, BEIS](#)). Specifically, this report has relied on the subset dataset that focuses on emissions within the scope of local government control. It should be noted that BEIS makes annual improvements to the methodology and collection of data from previous years and revises their estimates based on this (known as re-basing). This means that there are differences between the data in previous annual carbon reports, including an update to Haringey's emissions performance in 2019-2020.

The LEGGI data on local authority carbon emissions is measured by individual years, with each dataset available on the [GLA website](#). Data for years 2015-2020 were downloaded and combined for the purpose of analysis, while population figures for 2020 were taken from the [GLA demography projections](#) and targets taken from Arup's analysis in support of the HCCAP. Due to the complexity of the data collected by the GLA, there is typically three-year delay from actual performance to publication, however this year this delay has been reduced to only two years in the data publication. Therefore, we are reporting on performance for 2019 and 2020 in this report.

The GLA recommends and London Councils has agreed that all councils use the LEGGI data for measuring carbon emissions. This is done to ensure a standardised monitoring approach across London. This data was used to model our HCCAP targets and action plan, and this is the second year we are reporting against our 2041 net zero carbon target (against a baseline of 2015).

7.3. 40:20 target

Using the BEIS data, Haringey has been following a long-term downward trend in carbon emissions. Since 2005, total emissions in Haringey have decreased by 43.1%. This is slightly below the 44.7% average decrease in emissions seen in our six neighbouring boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Islington, and Waltham Forest during the same period. However, it is a greater reduction than the 42% decrease seen in the UK as a whole and exceeds Haringey's 40:20 target.

Figure 1 illustrates this downward trend in emissions across Haringey, its neighbouring boroughs, and London. We can see that Greater London has seen a slowing rate of decarbonisation in the 2017-2019 period, while the rate of decarbonisation has increase in the year 2019-2020 mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It can be expected that reducing carbon emissions will become more challenging the closer we get to zero as the 'easy wins' are likely to have already been made.

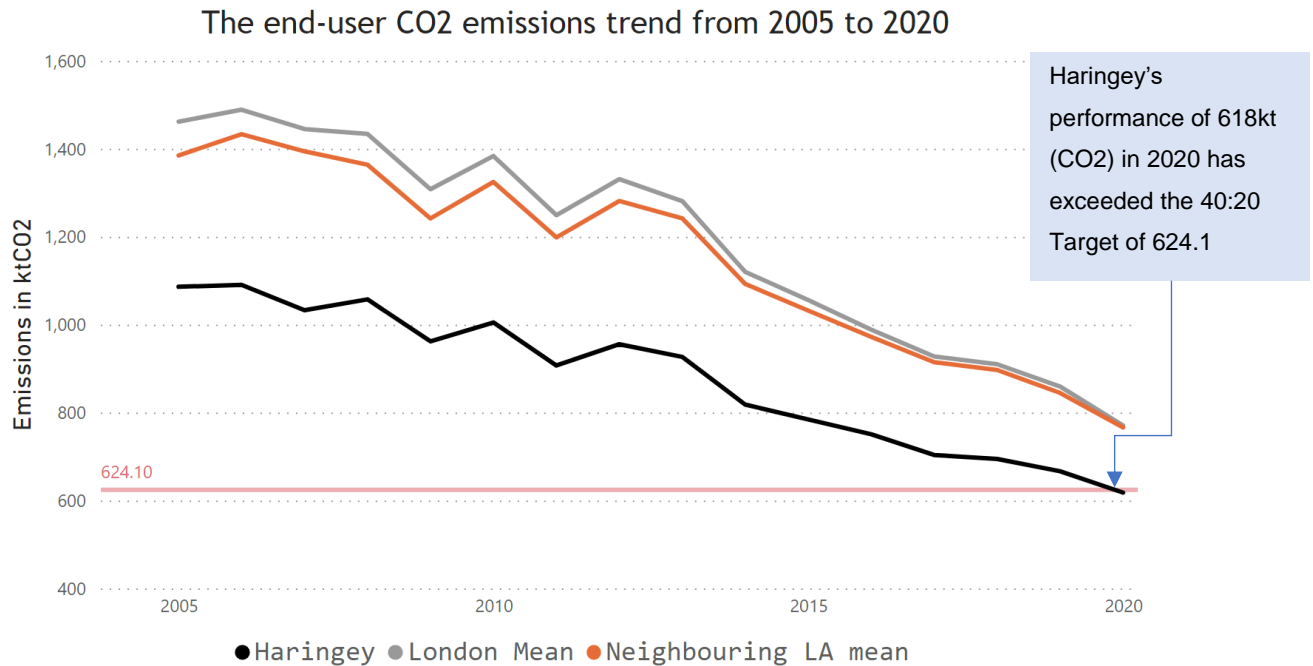


Figure 1: Graph showing the end-user CO₂ emissions trend from 2005 to 2020 in Haringey (black) compared to neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange) and London mean (grey). Haringey's emissions are consistently below the mean emissions in neighbouring boroughs, with a generally downward trend from 1,040 kilo tonnes (kt) of CO₂ in 2005 to 618 ktCO₂ in 2020, beyond the 2020 target of 623 ktCO₂ (Source: BEIS data, 2020).

The year-on-year downward trend has continued between 2019 and 2020 with overall emissions falling by 7.3% from 666.6 kilo tonnes (kt) to 618 kt of CO₂. This is better than the performance of the previous year, which saw a 4% decrease in emissions².

We have met the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in emissions and have gone beyond that with 43.1% reduction in total from the 2005 baseline. This trajectory is plotted by the black line in Figure 1 above.

7.4. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan target

7.4.1. Emissions trend 2015-2020

In this second year of reporting under the HCCAP's 2041 target, Haringey's emissions show a downward trend under the LEGGI dataset. So far, a 12.7% reduction has been achieved in Haringey's total emissions from 2015 to 2019 and 18% reduction from 2015 to 2020. Figure 2 below demonstrates the trend in emissions from 2015-2020. Once again, the data shows

² The 11th Annual Carbon Report for 2021 reported this as a 0.2% increase in emissions between 2017 and 2018. In this year's dataset, BEIS revised the historic carbon emissions figures which has resulted in a decrease in emissions for this period rather than an increase. This is part of the annual re-basing exercise that is undertaken by BEIS.

Haringey's emissions being well below the average for London (24.8% reduction) and our neighbouring boroughs (21.2% reduction), despite having a lower percentage reduction in emissions from 2015 to 2020.

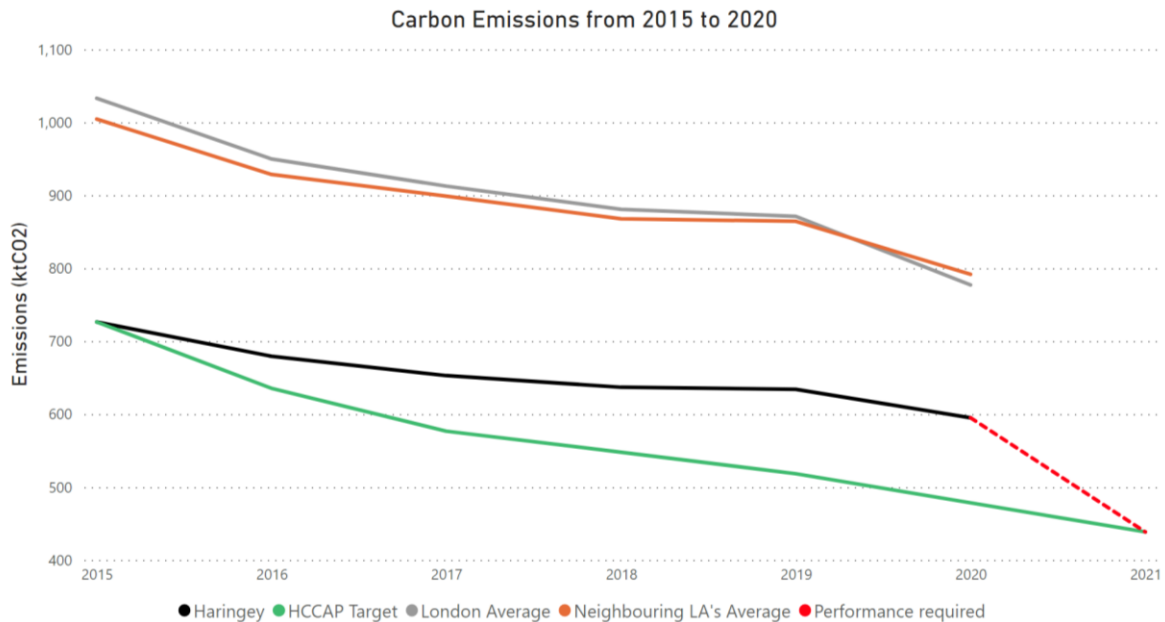


Figure 2: Graph showing the 2005 to 2020 end-user CO₂ emissions trend in Haringey (black), compared to neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange), and London mean (grey), and our HCCAP target (green). Haringey's emissions are consistently below the mean in neighbouring boroughs, but higher than the 2041 target trajectory. The red dashed line shows the performance required in 2020-2021 to return to our target trajectory. (Source: LEGGI data, 2015-2020; ARUP Analysis for the HCCAP).

Currently, we are not achieving the rate of reduction needed to achieve our goal of being Net Zero Carbon by 2041, which had required a total 28.6% and 34% reduction in emissions from 2015-2019 and 2015-2020, respectively. Further efforts are needed to ensure we will be reaching this target.

The LEGGI data shows Haringey's overall emissions falling from 636.8 ktCO₂ in 2018, to 634 ktCO₂ in 2019, and to 595 ktCO₂ in 2020. This has resulted in a reduction of 0.44% and 6.1% respectively. This was higher than our previous annual reduction of 2.4% in the year 2018, but below the 8.4% average reduction of our neighbouring boroughs for 2020. While the proportionate reduction in domestic emissions increased from negative 1% in 2018-19 to 1.5% in 2019-20, as a result of a major reduction in transportation emissions of 20.4% 2019-2020, an overall reduction was achieved.

7.4.2. Performance in 2020

Haringey produced 595 ktCO₂ in 2020, or 2.25 tCO₂ per capita. As shown in Figure 3 below, Haringey produces less CO₂ per capita than most of our neighbouring boroughs and significantly less than the London average of 3.15 tCO₂ per capita. Of our neighbours, only Hackney and Waltham Forest had lower per capita emissions in 2020.

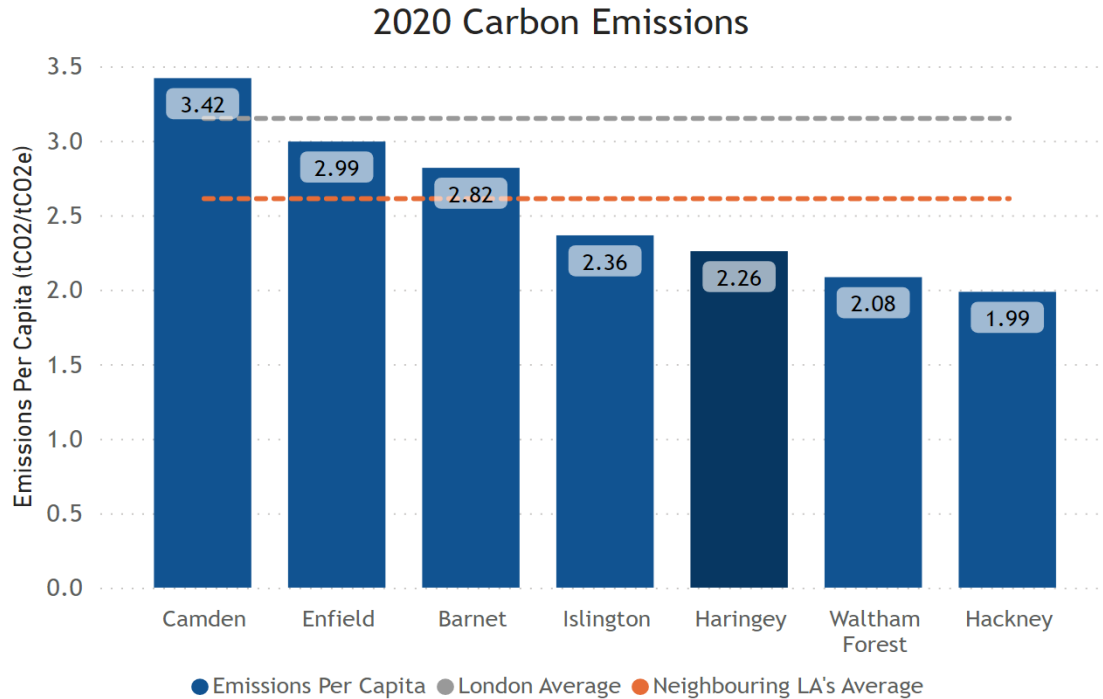


Figure 3: Graph showing the 2020 end-user CO₂ emissions per capita for Haringey compared to neighbouring boroughs. Haringey's per-capita emissions are below those of most of our neighbours and the London mean. (Sources: LEGGI data, 2020; GLA Population Projections).

When examining Haringey's 2020 performance by sector, we see that domestic emissions accounted for more than half of the borough's emissions, and approximately a quarter coming each from industrial and commercial sources (26%), a fifth from transport (20%) and the remainder (1%) from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM), as shown below in Figure 4. Despite moving from LEGGI to BEIS data, this proportional makeup of emissions is remarkably consistent with those from previous reports.

Haringey Emission by Sector in 2020

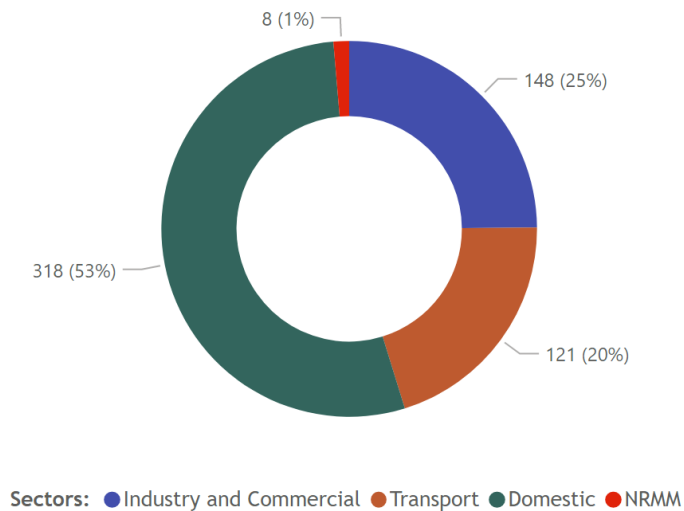


Figure 4: Pie chart showing the breakdown of Haringey's 2020 CO₂ emissions by sector. 54% of emissions came from the domestic sector, 25% from industry and commercial sector, 20% from the transport sector, and 1% from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM). (Source: LEGGI data, 2020).

A more granular analysis of Haringey's 2020 emissions shows that emissions coming from gas and electricity usage represent 99% in domestic sectors and 92% of industrial and commercials. Overall, 76.1% of all emissions in 2020, comes from non-transport gas and electricity usage. This shows for emission reduction there is continued need to reduce energy in the borough, move away from fossil fuels for heating and focus on green electricity.

A total of 85% of transport emissions came from fossil-fuel based road transport, indicating that greater efforts are needed to encourage our residents, workers, and visitors to take active travel options where possible and utilise public transport and electric vehicles when active travel remains impractical.

7.4.3. Impact of COVID-19 on emissions

There has been a significant impact of the lockdowns imposed from March 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce the spread of the virus. This resulted in many people staying at home, where their jobs allowed them to. We saw a major reduction in transportation sector emissions, driven by the reduction in vehicle use and shift to mostly local journeys. [The Department for Transport \(DfT\)](#) reports 3.7 billion miles reduction in vehicle miles traffic in London from 20.3 to 16.6 in 2019-20. Interventions are needed to reduce vehicle traffic further in the coming years, as an increase of 1.9 billion vehicle miles of traffic has been noted in 2020-21. Other emissions may have shifted from workplace to domestic emissions as many people would have been working from home instead.

7.4.4. Factors influencing differences between boroughs.

Many factors influence emissions data, including lifestyle choices, housing stocks quality, and access to public and active transport options. A strong correlation exists between economic wealth and carbon emissions, influencing people's ability to heat buildings (domestic and non-domestic emissions), the number; type of private vehicle ownership and its frequency of use (transport emissions), or consumption of goods or food (not included in Local Authority data). As Haringey becomes economically richer, it is important that people's spending power is not reallocated to more carbon intensive activities. It is also worth noting that some of the borough's travel schemes and programmes may take longer to reflect in transport emissions data, as people take time to switch to lesser polluting forms of travel.

8. Council emissions

Haringey Council is the borough's largest employer, with multiple buildings, a large fleet, and a wide array of services being provided. As such, it remains a significant source of non-domestic emissions. We recognise that we have a responsibility to take positive action and provide strong leadership on averting the dangerous effects of climate change.

For this reason, Haringey has committed to being a net zero-carbon council by 2027. This covers core council operational buildings and transport-related activities undertaken by the council in the delivery of essential services. Other buildings (such as leisure centres, libraries, and schools) will be net zero carbon as soon as it is possible.

8.1. Corporate emissions

Haringey Council has continued to successfully decrease its total corporate footprint, seeing a reduction of 824 tCO₂ between 2020/21 and 2021/22. This is a 17% reduction since the previous year. From the baseline level of 12,840 tCO₂ in 2014/15 there has been a 69% reduction in annual emissions, totalling 4,004 tCO₂ in 2021/22. These figures represent the Council's total consumption across all the Council's corporate and non-domestic properties within the housing portfolio.

The Council will continue to lead by example to staff members and other employers in Haringey's efforts to tackle climate change.

8.1.1. Corporate energy contract

In 2022/23 the Council continued to purchase 100% renewable electricity for seven key Council corporate buildings, backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees Origin (REGO) certification. Haringey is a member of both the steering group and the working group for 'Renewable Power for London', a group of London boroughs led by the London Borough of Islington whose aim is to secure 100% renewable energy for London's public sector now and in the future. Options being explored include extending beyond purchasing REGO backed electricity through, for example a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Council is now exploring the development of a PPA with our neighbouring authorities. This PPA aims to supply the Council and any community buildings on the Councils energy contracts, with renewable energy at a cost that can be controlled and managed locally.

8.1.2. Automatic meter upgrades

The council's electricity supplier Npower is in the process of upgrading all council non-half-hourly electricity meters with automatic meters (AMR). With 782 meters installed, around

60% of the council's portfolio, including corporate buildings, housing, and schools, has now been upgraded to AMR meters. AMRs send actual readings automatically to the supplier. It ensures accurate billing each month, will better enable the council to identify areas and buildings for energy efficiency improvements and will allow easier measurement and verification of any energy efficiency measures after these have been put in place.

8.2. Renewable energy

Haringey Council manages 38 photovoltaic (PV) solar systems operating in the Council's building portfolio, mounted on the roofs of schools, housing and corporate buildings. In 2021/22 these arrays generated over 259,000 kWh of electricity, saving our schools, housing, and corporate properties over £39.4k on electricity bills and generating Feed in Tariff income to be spent on maintenance and further energy efficiency projects.

A new Renewable Energy Post is planned within the Council for 2023/24. This new role will focus on managing and growing the Council's renewable generation assets within the borough. This new post will work within the Council and support community renewable projects.

8.3. Street lighting

The council continues to upgrade its streetlights to LEDs and in 2021/22, 226 further streetlights units including 17,594, 2,414 and 335 lamps in Highways, Housing and Parks respectively were upgraded to more energy-efficient LEDs. The present status on the LED conversion is 99% in Highways, 55% in Housing and 10% in Parks. The council is in the process of replacing all park assets to LED and is planned to complete by the end of July 2023. This multi-year programme of LED conversion work has delivered a 32.2% energy reduction since 2014/15, from 6,839,800 kWh to 4,643,949 kWh in 2021/22. This has translated into the equivalent reduction of 70.9% in carbon emissions over the same period, from 3.65 ktCO₂ to 1.06 ktCO₂.

A central management system is now also partially in place, which allows for the control of street lighting remotely. The system, which will apply to all street lights by 2023, can allow dimming power throughput reduction profiles to be introduced that could reduce lighting energy consumption without negatively affecting personal safety, security, or the aesthetic purposes of street lighting. This presents a significant opportunity to further reduce carbon emissions.

8.4. Council vehicle fleet

As of 2022, there are over 250 vehicles in the council fleet with 13 zero emitting in total. This is spread across multiple service areas including Parks, Housing Services, and Highways and has recently increased due to the in-sourcing of the Council's Housing Services' fleet previously called Homes for Haringey fleet. The largest outsourced fleet is with Veolia. Currently, the Council is undertaking a fleet review that will deliver lower carbon vehicles across the Council services.

Historically, the council-owned vehicle fleet has diminished due to outsourcing. However, the council owns two EVs and an e-bike, as well as e-cargo bikes, which are available for staff use. All vehicles in council ownership are currently compliant with the requirements of the ULEZ although we recognise that being ULEZ compliant still allows for petrol and diesel vehicles. We will increase the number of EVs where applicable and economically viable. This is currently being done via a technology that can provide a fleet review and outline alternative vehicle options (including electric vehicles), lifecycle costs and where to charge. Trials are being used as and when a service area is seeking to buy new vehicles. The council also has fleets through its partner contracts, such as waste services (Veolia). Our partners can also utilise the fleet review and trials. We can further influence uptake of EVs where applicable, through criteria in procurement contracts to favour cleaner vehicles.

8.4.1. Veolia waste fleet

Haringey Council currently outsources waste fleet to Veolia. This fleet is made up of 102 vehicles, of which three are electric, ten are diesel hybrids, and the remaining 88 are diesel. 95 of the vehicles achieve a Euro Standard 6 emissions rating, with the other seven vehicles rated Euro 5.

8.4.2. Electrification of park fleet vehicles

The council is working on replacing petrol driven handheld horticultural equipment to battery operated equipment in 2023. During 2022 we have had various demonstrations from companies to help us identify suitable equipment for this purpose.

We are also seeking to purchase a small electric utility vehicle to transport equipment within the Borough. These projects are currently at the procurement stage, and we aim to purchase within 2022/23.

8.5. Council Pension Funds

Haringey Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is a statutory scheme for local authority employees. Haringey Council is the administering

authority for the LGPS in the London Borough of Haringey, and as such has a statutory responsibility for the investment of the Pension Fund's assets.

Haringey Pension Fund manages approximately £1.67 billion in assets, as of 30 September 2022. The primary investment objective for the pension fund is to achieve a financial return on investments to meet its pension obligations to its members. However, the council recognises that climate change and investment in fossil fuels represent both a significant threat to the planet and a long-term financial risk to the pension fund.

As such, a proportion of investments has been allocated across three indices aimed at reducing exposure to companies with the highest carbon footprints and towards firms associated with transition to a low-carbon economy. In total, around £768 million of the pension fund is invested across the [MSCI³ World Low Carbon Target Index](#) (20.2%), the Emerging Markets Low Carbon Index (7.1%), and the Research Affiliates Fundamental Indexation Multi-Factor Climate Transition Index (20.2%). Although the pension fund did not make any significant changes to its asset allocation, we can see a decrease in the asset allocation fund which is due to market movements. A further 5% of the pension fund has been committed to investments in renewable energy infrastructure which accounts for approximately £65 million. The remaining 41.5% of the pension fund's assets is invested across a diversified range of assets. Due to the structure of the investment vehicle used to invest in the asset class, this is expected to be funded over the next 18 – 24 months. As of 30 September 2022, approximately 35% of the committed capital had been funded in the strategy.

8.6. Staff and teacher parking

In 2022, Haringey issued 291 teacher parking permits and 157 essential service staff parking permits. Additionally, 545 'scratch card' parking vouchers were issued to staff in 2022. These are single use daily parking permits which are valid for one entire day.

8.7. Waste

Haringey Council is part of the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) alongside six other north London councils. In general, recyclables collected from households in Haringey are sorted at a recycling facility in Edmonton, Enfield, and then sent to be reprocessed and recycled into something new. Full details for the destinations of recycled items can be found on the [NLWA website](#).

³ MSCI is the company name; its acronym originally stood for Morgan Stanley Capital International.

In 2021/22, the final household recycling rate in Haringey was 30.4%, a decrease from the 31.2% in 2020/21. Almost 18,858 tonnes of mixed dry recycling were collected and 15,994 tonnes of which was separated for recycling. The overall contamination rate was 15.2%, which is similar to that in 2020/21. Furthermore, 6,542 tonnes of food waste and garden waste was composted. Residual waste per household decreased by 1.8% from 528 kg per household in 2020/21 to 518.6 kg per household in 2021/22. Of the residual waste processed at the energy recovery facility, 5% of North London waste was found to be unsuitable for energy generation and had to be sent to landfill, according to the [NLWA Annual Report](#). We aim to achieve [Destination 50%](#), an ambition to achieve 50% recycling rates and be London's number one borough for recycling in line with the Mayor of London's target for 2030.

We launched a series of engagement events to help us improve our understanding of the waste removal and street cleansing needs of our residents and businesses. The engagement process will enable residents, businesses, and public/voluntary organisations to co-design what the future waste and street cleansing services will look like. The results of the engagement work will be used to develop a new waste strategy in 2023. The engagement work is part of a waste service review which is developing a "blueprint" for waste and cleansing services ahead of the existing integrated waste contract expiring in 2025.

Haringey is developing its Reduction and Recycling Plan (RRPs) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2023-2025. The RRP is used to drive and promote local activity that will also play an important role helping to achieve the Mayor's London-wide target to cut food waste by 50% per person and achieve 65% municipal waste recycling by 2030. The objectives of Haringey RRP are as follows:

- Achieve 50% recycling rate by 2030;
- reduce fly-tipping and the deposit of waste on the streets;
- grow the number of garden waste service users;
- educate residents and businesses to reduce their waste and dispose of it properly;
- halt the loss of any further tonnage from contamination through effective policies and procedures;
- establish a workable contamination policy which balances maximising recycling through engagement and, where necessary, enforcement, with maintenance of the street scene;
- encourage more food waste recycling from all properties;
- improve the management of waste from HMOs;

- embed circular economy principles into the council and our partners'/suppliers' operations

8.8. Staff engagement on climate change

The council organised two pilot Carbon Literacy training sessions in July and September 2022. This training was externally provided as a full-day, in-person course. 14 staff members participated in July, and 13 in the September session. Feedback on the pilot sessions has informed the wider rollout programme of Carbon Literacy training for staff members from 2023.

Participants submitted a carbon pledge after the training day and obtained their Carbon Literacy accreditation. The pledge submission required a knowledge check on what must be done as a society to reduce carbon emissions, as well as individual and group pledges to reduce carbon emissions within the participant's role at Haringey Council. Some staff members have also followed Carbon Literacy training delivered externally, independently from Haringey's programme.

A summary of the carbon pledges is included below.

Individual Pledges:

There was a diverse set of individual pledges which consisted of some personal pledge while some resonated with the role within their organisation. Personal pledges ranged from reducing flying for less carbon pollution, working towards active lifestyle, avoid using lifts, to changing of jobs into sustainability-related role towards environment sector for bringing more impacts through their work. Other pledges were: focusing on a direct single investment with a renewable energy generator within the UK to make council owner or investor of a renewable project; pushing more schools to be retrofitted with Retrofit Accelerator Funding, calculating online environmental footprint.

Group pledges:

Group pledges also ranged from some personal pledges related with the family and community such as making their family consume less meat and dairy. Other pledges involved works related to identification of carbon neutral fleet options for integrated waste management activities, delivering climate training to their team, working with HR on green incentives for making sustainable choices, and integration of carbon in decision-making of every step of a project or scheme.

9. Housing emissions

The borough's homes make up 54% of our total carbon emissions, through electricity demand and heating requirements. This is by far the biggest sector we need to target if we are to deliver our borough Net Zero Carbon ambition. According to the LEGGI data, domestic emissions in Haringey decreased by 1.5% from 2019 to 2020, with a total 13.1% reduction between 2015 and 2020. The council owns approximately 14% of the borough's housing stock, which is currently managed by the Council's Housing Services. These homes amount to approximately 7-8% of the borough's total emissions. So, when new homes are built, it is an opportunity to adopt best practice, high standards and minimise emissions.

9.1. Performance of existing housing stock

Within Haringey's housing stock, flats are the most common property type in the borough, followed by terraced houses. The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) models the annual energy use of a building, from 1-100+, with 100 representing zero energy costs. Haringey's housing stock has a mean average SAP rating of 62.53, slightly below the 63 average SAP rating across north London as a whole. SAP bandings are set out in the caption of Figure 5 below, the lower the SAP score, the higher the energy costs for the property. Only 1.6% of properties in Haringey are rated F or G, compared to 1.9% across London and 2.1% across north London. Haringey aims to achieve an EPC B on average in all in domestic buildings by 2041 which would require strict measures and faster retrofitting of the old housing stocks. The full breakdown of Haringey's properties by SAP band is shown in Figure 5.

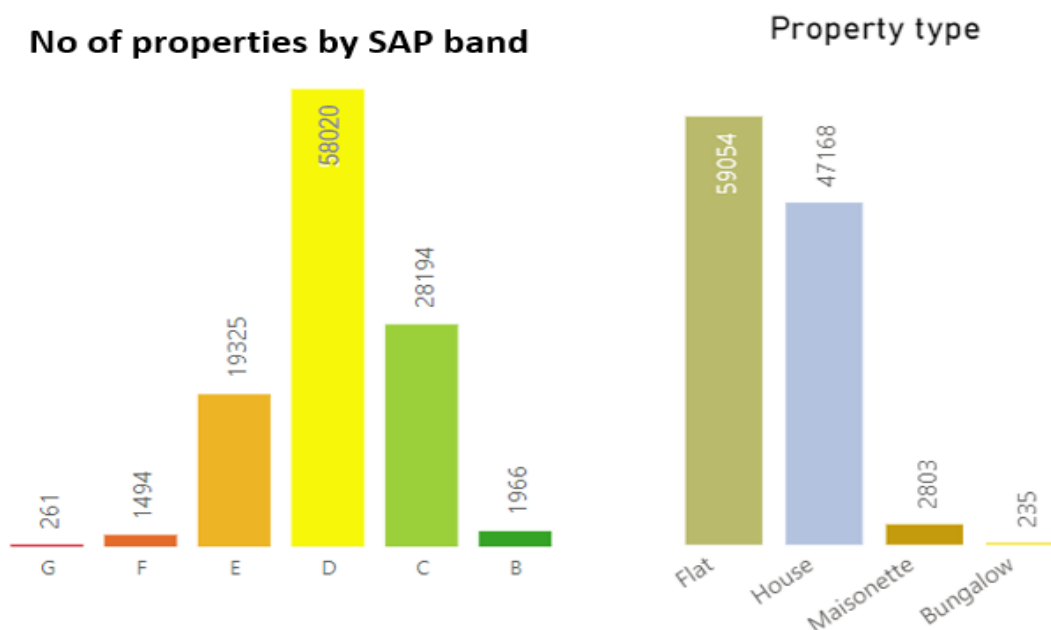


Figure 5: Haringey properties by SAP band. 1.7% of properties are in band B, 25.8% in band C, 53.1% in band D, 17.7% in band E, 1.36% in band F, and 0.23% in band G. SAP scores are allocated into the following bandings: Band G score 0-20; Band F score 21-38; Band E score 39-54; Band D score 55-68; Band C score 69-80, Band B score 81-91 and Band A with scores above 92.

9.1.1. Council housing stock

The council properties in Haringey have a mean average SAP score of 69.37, which is above the 62.53 SAP average for all Haringey properties. Approximately 56.6% of Haringey's council housing is in SAP band C, with 3% of council properties in bands A or B and 0.2% are in bands F or G. This demonstrates that, while more work is required to bring the rest of Haringey's council housing stock to band B or above, council housing still has significantly lower average energy costs than private domestic properties in the borough.

To achieve EPC B, almost all the Council's 15,453 homes will require some sort of energy efficiency interventions. Circa 1,500 homes per year will need retrofitting to achieve the 2035 target. In January 2023, Cabinet adopted the Council's Housing Energy Action Plan (HEAP) which sets out the Council's approach for retrofitting its housing stock, with detailed targets and outcomes for the period 2023 to 2028. The first phase of retrofits will have 465 homes retrofitted from March 2023.

9.2. Planning applications

9.2.1. New build performance

Policy SP4 of the [Local Plan Strategic Policies](#), requires all new development to be zero carbon (i.e. a 100% improvement beyond Building Regulations Part L). The London Plan (2021) further confirms this in Policy SI2. There were 70 residential planning applications (minor and major applications, excluding householders) submitted in 2022 with an energy strategy that included a specified percentage in carbon reduction. These showed an average predicted improvement of 63% in site-wide carbon emissions which is 10% more than 2021. This included six zero carbon council housing scheme. Looking at only the major applications, the average reduction in emissions was 76%, which is 11% more than in 2021 and is beyond the 35% on-site minimum that the London Plan requires.

9.2.2. New build council housing

The HCCAP sets an overall net zero carbon target across the entire new build housing delivery programme portfolio at council rent. New build schemes developed by the council in the last two years have an average 87% reduction in carbon emissions from Building

Regulations Part L 2013 (weighted by the size of the development). This figure does not include the carbon emission performance of the new build affordable housing acquisitions.

Within the house building programme, several council housing schemes have been achieving or exceeding the 'zero carbon' target, with more schemes in the pipeline. The year 2022 saw six zero carbon applications out of 9 total applications with 89% average carbon reduction.

9.2.1. Adoption of the Housing Employer Requirements relating to carbon reduction

In January 2022, the Employer Requirements (ERs) were updated to include a revised higher standard for the Council's new build housing projects. The new ERs require all developments to be designed to the Passivhaus accreditation standard, reporting on progress through the gateway process and achieving the required project management milestones, design modelling, construction quality assurance, and measured targets for full accreditation. This requires all developments to be modelled in the Passive House Planning Package (PHPP), which models the energy use of buildings more accurately than the SAP. The ERs include an allowance for parts of schemes that cannot achieve the standard due to design or viability constraints, with sufficient justification, to achieve the Association for Environment Conscious Building (AECB) standard instead. The AECB standard follows a self-certification process with slightly less ambitious EUI and space heating demand targets.

The Ashley Road Depot and Cranwood housing developments were granted planning permission in 2022. Both schemes used the PHPP model to demonstrate that 80% of their flats could achieve the Passivhaus accreditation, with the remaining flats achieving AECB. These benefits were also conditioned, which means the formal certification by the Passivhaus Institute will need to be submitted for approval once the construction has completed.



Figure 6: Ashley Road Depot Scheme which includes erection of 272 homes including 50% socially rented homes, 174 sqm of flexible use class E floorspace, private and public hard and soft landscaping throughout the site.



Figure 7: Cranwood House Scheme which includes erection of three buildings providing 41 homes which has been designed to Passivhaus standards, with very high fabric efficiencies and air tightness, triple glazed windows, a communal air source heat pump system, and solar photovoltaic panels on the roofs.

9.3. Retrofitting

9.3.1. Ecofurb advice service

[Ecofurb](#) aims to take the uncertainty and hassle away from homeowners planning an energy efficiency renovation through an impartial, end-to-end service. Residents can use its [Plan Builder facility](#) free of charge to map out the effect and cost of installing energy efficiency measures. If users would then like to carry out the works, Ecofurb can help plan the project. During 2022, the scheme encountered issues in obtaining quotations from contractors particularly for some measures such as internal wall insulation and room in roof renovations. The service has therefore been temporarily changed to offer Ecofurb Plans and building performance requirement documents to support customers obtain sound quotations. It is intended to reintroduce referrals for quotations and oversight of works once market conditions allow. Within Haringey the number of Haringey residents who have an Ecofurb plan has increased to 24 from 14.

9.3.2. Energiesprong

As part of the council's retrofit strategy, [Cabinet approved](#) the investigation of an [Energiesprong](#) pilot project. The aim of an Energiesprong retrofit is to deliver a home that is net zero energy, meaning it generates the total amount of energy required for its heating, hot water, and electrical appliances. It takes a whole-house retrofit approach and uses new technologies such as pre-fabricated external wall insulation façades, insulated rooftops with integrated solar panels, smart heating, and ventilation and cooling installations. A refurbishment comes with a performance warranty on both the indoor climate and the energy performance.

Unfortunately, costs were much higher than estimated at the start of the project and suppliers could not meet the BEIS grant funding deadlines. The project could not therefore proceed to installation. The many learnings from this project have been incorporated into the Council Housing Energy Action Plan. Models such as Energiesprong have the potential to offer a quick installation with minimal disruption to the tenants and guaranteed energy performance. Haringey will continue to work with the marketplace and consider Energiesprong if costs reduce, and a good business case can be made to procure and install this or a comparable technology.

9.4. Haringey Affordable Energy Strategy

Haringey's [Affordable Energy Strategy](#) aims to reduce the number of households struggling to afford to adequately power their homes and improve the health and wellbeing of residents. It aims to do this through directly improving the energy efficiency of housing and by creating

a referral network around fuel poverty. Working with multiple council services and community groups, the network seeks to support those in fuel poverty in a variety of ways.

9.4.1. Housing Energy Action Plan (HEAP)

In January 2023, Cabinet adopted the Council's Housing Energy Action Plan (HEAP). The HEAP sets out the Council's approach for retrofitting its housing stock, with detailed targets and outcomes for the period 2023 to 2028. It was developed by a cross-departmental working group across the council, with support from consultants Turner and Townsend. Haringey's own stock data and energy investment modelling software (Portfolio) were used to inform the plan.

The Council's approach to the retrofit of its council-owned housing stock will be to firstly improve the fabric of property, secondly to incorporate low and zero carbon heat and power, and then renewables. To achieve EPC B, nearly all of the Council's 15,453 homes will require some sort of energy efficiency interventions. Circa 1,500 homes per year will need retrofitting to achieve the 2035 target.

The first phase of retrofits, for 465 homes, are planned to take place from March 2023 which is estimated to save 384 tonnes of CO₂ emissions based on SAP 10.2 carbon factors. To support this retrofit, the Council made an application for the second wave of funding (£800m) from the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF). The outcome of this bid will be known in March 2023.

9.4.2. Energy Advice Programme (LEAP)

LEAP provides a free service for council tenants that can help residents save money and keep their homes warm, including through advice calls and home visits. In total, LEAP completed 27 advice calls with Haringey residents in 2022. Across all councils supported, LEAP provided energy advice to 81 clients, with expected lifetime savings of 56.7 tCO₂ and £13,851 and installed 162 energy saving measures with total expected savings of 62.7 tCO₂ and £13,547.

9.4.3. Seasonal Health Intervention Network (SHINE) London

Haringey's partner Seasonal Health Intervention Network (SHINE London) provides struggling homeowners, private-renting tenants, and residents with free energy advice. With the cost of living and energy price crisis demand for this service has increased by 138% with 366 residents supported and 103 energy doctor home visits undertaken with 36 debt cases. This is an increase in last year showing that demand for energy advice is increasing. In total these visits were calculated to save residents £5,717. Energy doctor visits focus on physical and behavioural changes which can reduce energy usage and costs. The Energy Doctor can

review energy bills, check heating controls, contact suppliers and fit energy efficient measures. The measures which may be provided as part of the home visit include:

- Draught proofing doors and windows
- Reflective radiator panels
- LED light bulbs
- Standby saver devices
- Secondary glazing film
- Hot water tank jackets
- Electricity use monitors
- Thermometer cards
- Chimney balloons

Shine can be contacted by telephone (0300 555 0195), email (contact@shine-london.org.uk), or [online](#).

9.4.4. Public Voice

[Public Voice](#) works to build energy resilience among Haringey residents by providing energy advice, practical support, signposting, and outreach services. In 2022 it ran Power Up Haringey, an Energy Advice project focused on supporting energy fuel poor households in vulnerable circumstances, in particular:

- Those impacted by poverty including households with children, young people and elderly people facing financial hardships;
- Those without safe, affordable secure housing, or living in low standard private accommodation;
- Those affected by food insecurity;
- Those clinically vulnerable at risk of being admitted into hospital or discharged from hospital;
- Those from a minority ethnic background or whose first language is not English; and,
- Those suffering from complex health issues and mental health problems.

Public Voice been raising awareness on energy-saving behaviour and energy-saving measures to help reducing and saving energy at home and providing direct financial support to over 300 hundred households, via issuing supermarket vouchers, fuel top-up cards and one-off payments towards energy bills. This contributed to a cumulative financial gain of £10,000 to households.

As part of the advice provided, they supported people with the following services:

- Understand energy bills;
- Priority Services Register - a free support service that makes sure extra help is available to people in vulnerable situations;
- Warm Home Discount;
- Fuel debt advice and support;
- Dealing with cold and damp homes – staying warm and healthy at home and reducing the impact of poorly insulated housing on health; and,
- Finding energy grants to help pay for home improvements.

Public Voice can be contacted by telephone (020 3196 1900), email (info@publicvoice.london) or [online](#).

9.5. Green Homes Grant

The Government's Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery (LAD) schemes, launched in August 2020, aims to upgrade the homes of low-income households (a household income of less than £30k per annum) living in properties with EPC ratings of E, F or G (a limited number of D rated homes can also benefit).

Low-income owner-occupiers can qualify for a package of energy efficiency measures amounting to £10,000 with no contribution required. Where a household is low-income and renting their home, the property owner must contribute at least a third of the total cost of upgrading the property and the maximum grant is £5,000.

Additionally, the Mayor of London's Warmer Homes Scheme offers a maximum of £5,500 per home for energy efficiency improvement, subject to eligibility and availability of funding. For Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), the funding is limited to £2,000 per dwelling, and £10,000 per building, on the basis that these homes are usually smaller. The funding can cover gas boiler repairs and replacements, measures not covered under LAD which are, nevertheless, important for our transition to a net zero carbon borough.

As of December 2022, 343 Haringey residents have applied for the scheme and currently 103 of them are in process with more expected to apply in 2023. Please contact CarbonManagementTeam@haringey.gov.uk for more information.

10. Workplace emissions

While Haringey does not have notable heavy industry in the borough, industrial and commercial activities are nevertheless responsible for 25% of the borough's carbon emissions, according to the 2020 LEGGI data. Haringey also contains industrial areas which

are undergoing some redevelopment and intensification, a trend noted through the number of submitted planning applications for industrial use. This proportion of industrial and commercial emissions is likely higher when considering the emissions from non-commercial workplaces such as schools, healthcare, leisure, and community buildings. Emissions from industry and commerce have fallen by 26% between 2015 and 2020 but saw only a fractional decrease of 2.6% from 2019 to 2020.

We are working with the largest emitters in the borough to encourage them to mitigate their emissions. As most of Haringey's businesses are micro and small businesses, they often have limited resources to deliver action.

The HCCAP sets out actions to encourage the refurbishment of existing buildings, smarter energy supply choices, the use of low and zero emission transport, behavioural changes within the workforce, and high standard new buildings.

10.1. Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme

The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme is a collaboration between the Government and Salix Finance, providing grants to the public sector to fund decarbonisation of heat projects. Haringey Council secured £2.45 million in grants to support refurbishment works on eight schools in the borough: Bruce Grove, Campsbourne, Chestnuts, Highgate & Blanche Neville, Lordship Lane, Seven Sisters, Stroud Green, West Green. The retrofit measures, which mainly include glazing and building fabric upgrades, are all completed except Campsbourne, Stroud Green and West Green which are mostly expected to be completed by March 2023. These improvements should save an estimated total of 226.8 tCO₂e per year and save the schools an average of approximately £9,000 per year each. LED lighting upgrades were all completed in Hornsey School for Girls, Crowland Primary School, Coleridge Primary School, Welbourne Primary School, and Lea Valley School.

10.2. Planning applications

Policy SP4 of the Local Plan Strategic Policies, requires all new development to be zero carbon (i.e., a 100% improvement beyond Part L). The London Plan (2021) further confirms this in Policy SI2. There were 12 non-residential planning applications submitted in 2021 with an energy strategy that included a specified percentage in carbon reduction. These showed an average predicted improvement of 68% in site-wide carbon emissions which is 18% more than in 2021. One of the zero carbon schemes from 2021 has been completed which is the Lordship Lane Primary School new nursery building as shown in Figure 8.



Figure 8: The new nursery building at Lordship Lane Primary School has two classrooms and is equipped with an air-source heat pump and photovoltaic panels which is a zero-carbon scheme.

11. Transport emissions

Transport is the third largest source of emissions in Haringey, representing 24.9% of the borough's emissions in 2020 according to LEGGI figures. Furthermore, private transport is associated with poor air quality, noise, road injuries/deaths, and health issues within the borough.

In the HCCAP, we set the target to reduce emissions related to road transportation by 50% by 2025 through growing active travel options, public transport, and low-carbon transport infrastructure. So far, transport emissions have fallen by 24.8% between 2015 and 2020 with most of the reduction happening in the year 2020 with 20.4% reduction in emission between 2019 and 2020 while only 5.6% reduction is seen between the year 2015 and 2019. This high reduction between the year 2019 and 2020 is because of the decrease in traffic resulted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and therefore, the emissions are expected to start increasing from 2021 (as noted in Section 7 above), meaning further reduction is needed to be in line with the HCCAP. In 2022, the council delivered a range of projects designed to make Haringey's streets greener, cleaner, and safer.

11.1. School Streets

We have successfully implemented a total of 23 School Street Projects⁴. Of these, 22 were introduced on an experimental basis and have subsequently been reviewed and made permanent. Seven remain operational under experimental traffic orders and will be reviewed this calendar year. Six of the current experimental School Street Projects were delivered through the Low Traffic Neighbourhood (LTN) programme.

We currently have another 13 School Streets projects in consultation and decision-making stages with implementation, subject to approval, planned this summer. Three of these projects are being delivered by the Planning and Regeneration Team by April 2023.

During the [March 2022 review of 10 experimental School Streets](#), we sought the views of the local community in and around the School Streets. The review showed 60% of respondents, 73% of parents and carers and all the associated headteachers supported the making permanent of the schemes. A reduction range of 3 to 88 % in traffic volume was noted at different school streets, rounding up to an average of 21% during both morning and evening school street operational time. Similarly, on an average, a reduction of 21% NOx levels from 2019-2021 is seen after the introduction of the School Street in Haringey which is

⁴ School Street Projects may include multiple schools within a project.

comparable to the 23% reduction seen from the GLA data of 35 schools in Enfield, Brent, and Lambeth.

11.2. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs)

LTNs are area-based traffic management schemes that aim to reduce or remove non-residential motor traffic from residential areas and reduce the number of short trips made by vehicles which could be walked or cycled. LTNs are introduced to support walking and cycling but can also bring a wide range of co-benefits for everyone especially those who live, work or study in and around them. There has been a small LTN in place in The Gardens area of St Ann's Ward for over 20 years.

A recent study by the University of Westminster's Active Travel Academy shows that streets within LTNs experience a substantial fall in traffic that delivers a significant change in street use, improving the experience of active travelling: walking and cycling. Across London the average traffic reduction within LTNs was 46.9%. Another study by the Imperial College shows a similar result in reduction of traffic and NO₂ with a statistically significant decrease of 58.2% in traffic at internal sites and a decrease of 13.4% (without statistical significance) at boundary sites. In terms of pollution, the study reports a statistically significant reduction in average NO₂ across boundary and internal sites by 8.9 % and 5.7% respectively in comparison of external control sites.

As part of TfL's London Streetspace Plan, Haringey Council received funding for three LTNs within the borough in [St Ann's](#), [Bruce Grove West Green](#), and [Bounds Green](#). Following extensive engagement with local residents, workers, students, and businesses, the LTNs were approved by Cabinet on 7th December 2021 and were implemented in 2022. The LTN at Bounds Green was implemented on 15th of August, St. Ann's on 22nd of August, and Bruce Grove West Green on 1st November. The areas consist of 33, 72 and 63 streets respectively, and cover 10,399, 11,547 and 15,674 households respectively.

The Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) sets out the council policy for our sustainable transport and active travel agenda. Within the WCAP, 25 LTNs have been identified across Haringey. Phase 1 was implemented in 2022 comprising the 3 LTNs mentioned above. The Phase 1 review in 2023 will consider whether to make the schemes permanent or not and any reasonable adjustments to the trial scheme where appropriate.

11.3. Active travel

Haringey continues to promote active travel both within the council and to the wider borough. 2022 achievements include:

- Delivered a car free day play street at one school that is within an LTN but not deemed suitable for school street. The car free day highlighted how much safer the area felt without the influx of vehicles at the start and end of the day. Held on Friday 23rd of September after school, approximately 200 students and parents enjoyed street play and all ability cycling provided by Pedal Power.
- A resident group organised LTN family cycle rides, which we supported with bike maintenance.
- With our public health team, we delivered the Spring Stride competition amongst the borough schools to encourage, and report increased physical activities such as the Daily Mile and Walking to School.
- Created bespoke resource to encourage schools to promote Walk to School week, which is a nationwide campaign. Resource included messages that encouraged behaviour change and participation in fun daily events. Around 20,000 primary school students from all primary schools received these resources.
- Installed a total of 56 cycle storage facilities (Bikehangars), which accommodates 336 bikes at various locations in the borough.
- Organised cycle training and road safety promotion through the Junior and youth Travel ambassador programmes; Junior Citizen project and Moving UP magazine for year 6 students moving up to secondary school.



Figure 9: Bespoke resources created to promote and aid Walk to School week.

- We have a contract with Pindar Creatives mapping system to create Walking Zones. We have 2 templates for primary and secondary school, we currently work with 101 educational establishments.
- Delivered Bikeability training by Cycle Confident to a total of 943 pupils in our schools from April to December over 42 sessions.
- Delivered bike maintenance sessions at three parks and five other venues between April and December, servicing 167 bikes. In addition, delivered maintenance for approximately 168 bikes at River Park House for pool bikes and employees (roughly 6 employee bikes plus 8 pool bikes per month).
- Haringey Smarter Travel team has been working in partnership with Cycle Sisters since March 2022 to organise lead rides that will engage this target audience. There have been training sessions and lead rides taking place from Lordship Recreation Ground on a weekly basis. This group focuses on our female BAME community to encourage taking up cycling in building confidence and skills, in a safe, respectful environment.
- Funding has been awarded to deliver the School Super Zone Project, delivering cycle training support for schools in Northumberland Park: four primary schools, one nursery, and one secondary school have pledged to work on this to reduce reliance on cars and increase cycling, with a focus on sustainably building cycling cultures by training adults to deliver training and providing bikes to enable this to happen. Work to be completed by end of March 2023.

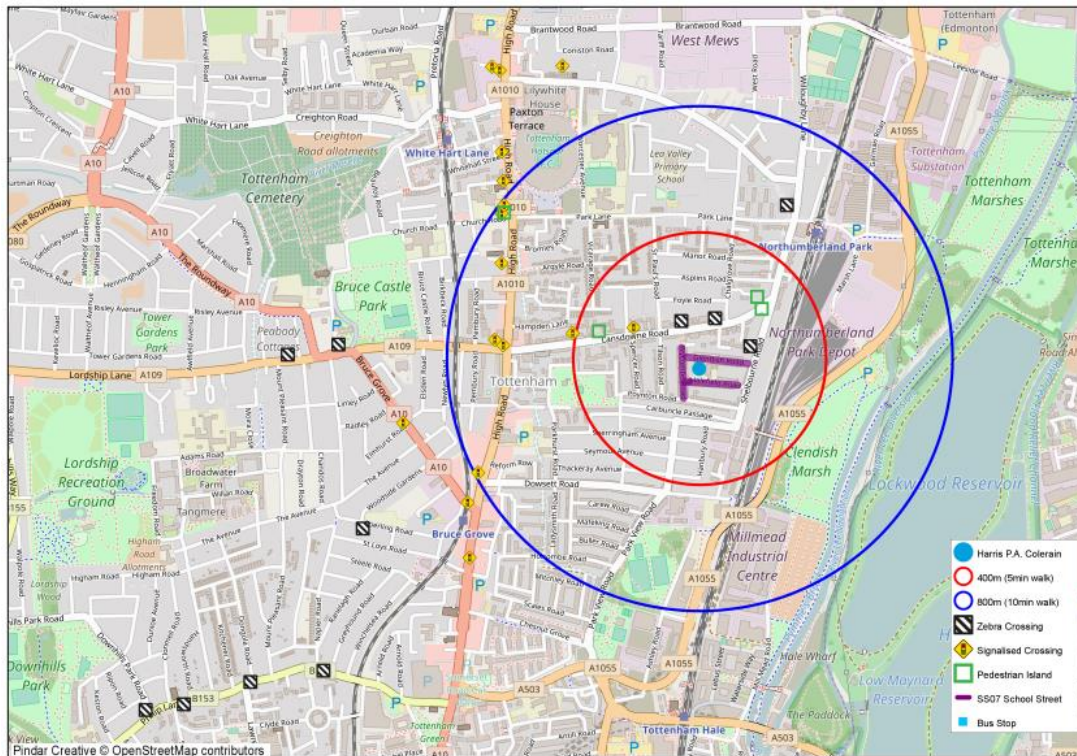


Figure 10: Map developed with Pindar Creatives to creating Walking Zones, and showing active travel options of 5,10, and 20 mins around a venue.

11.4. Walking and Cycling Action Plan

Haringey's [Walking and Cycling Action Plan 2022-2032](#) is a detailed and ambitious 10-year blueprint that will help Haringey become a green walking and cycling borough. The plan was approved by Cabinet in March 2022, in line with our wider transport strategy and commitment to active travel. The document sets out a comprehensive, long-term vision to make walking and cycling natural choices, successfully tackling obesity, improving air quality and radically cutting carbon emissions from motor traffic. The plan was out for consultation until January 10th, 2022. Residents cited safety concerns to be the key obstacle to more active travel. Respondents also wanted more 'cyclable' and 'walkable' spaces in the borough. Following this engagement with the community, amendments were made based on the consultation results and thereafter approved.

The plan the WACP creates a delivery roadmap for a network of protected strategic cycle lanes across the borough, focusing on borough boundary to borough boundary routes. It also sets out the plan to improve walking with improved wayfinding and public realm improvements. It describes how the council will tackle the sense of vulnerability and the fear of collisions by creating a network of inclusive strategic cycling routes which link up with Low Traffic Neighbourhoods. Inviting walking routes between shops, schools, leisure destinations

and green spaces will also be created, with plans to boost the number of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods and school streets - safe walking and cycling zones outside schools - core elements of the strategy. The plan is part of the Haringey Streets for People initiative and will play a key role in achieving a green recovery from the pandemic and creating a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041.

Our walking webpage offers links with The Ramblers Association to train walk leaders and create led Walks for Wellbeing. These promote and build confidence for residents to start walking instead of relying on vehicles. These walks often begin with garden walks and build to lead weekly walks in local community. We have 10 regular led walks operating all year with trained volunteers and a project with The Ramblers Association to increase the numbers of walks offered.

11.5. Electric vehicle charging

The Council manages 167 [EV charging points](#) that have been installed in the borough on the public highways and car parks. These are a mixture of standard 7 kW and 22 kW charging points, 5.5 kW lamp column points, and rapid 43/50 kW points. In 2022, 58 new standard Source London EV charging points were installed, 24 of which went live in January 2023. A statutory consultation for an additional 36 EV points has been completed, and these are aimed to be installed by March 2023, bringing us to a total of 94 EV charging points by the end of the financial year. The council has made a commitment to install around 100EV charging points annually. The densest clusters of charging points are located in Crouch End, Tottenham Green, Highgate, Alexandra, and the Muswell Hill/Fortis Green boundary (see Figure 11 below).

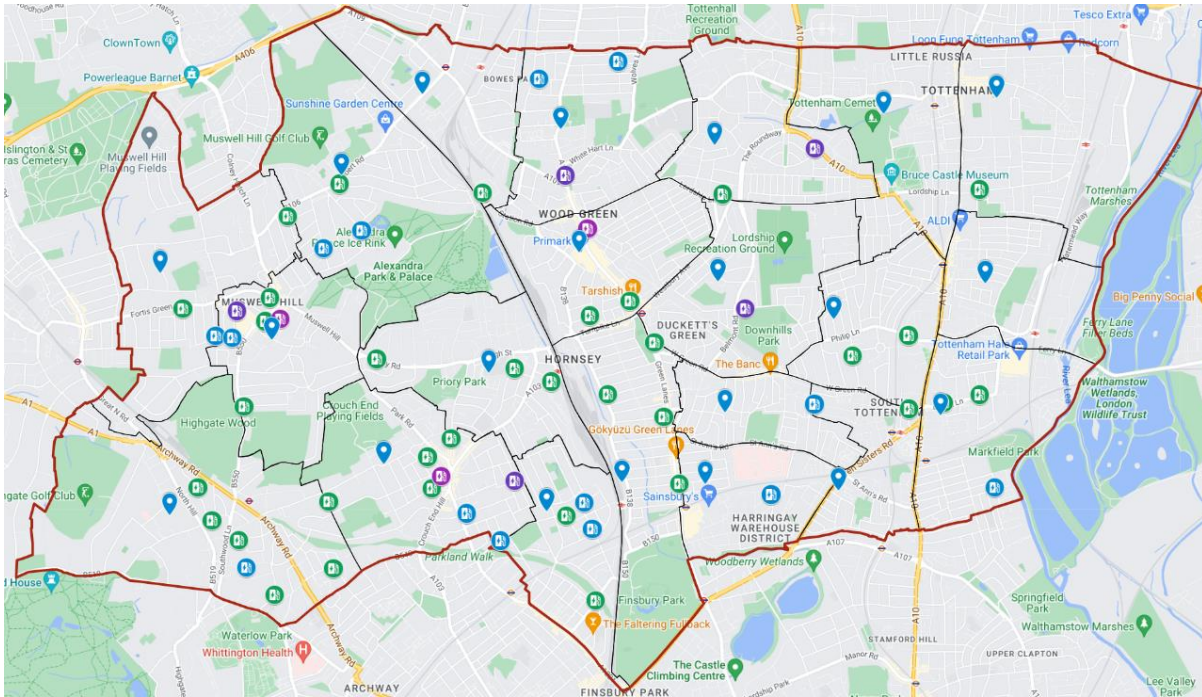


Figure 11: A map showing all the EV charging points in Haringey (Source: [Source London](#))

11.6. Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs)

Approximately, more than three quarters of Haringey is currently covered by [CPZs](#) as shown in the figure. In 2022, a few more CPZs were implemented in Muswell Hill West, Fortis Green Extension, and Northumberland Park West. In November 2022, a few more consultations were held in Hornsey North, Crouch End ‘A’, Crouch End ‘B’ and Seven Sisters with statutory consultations planned in April 2023.

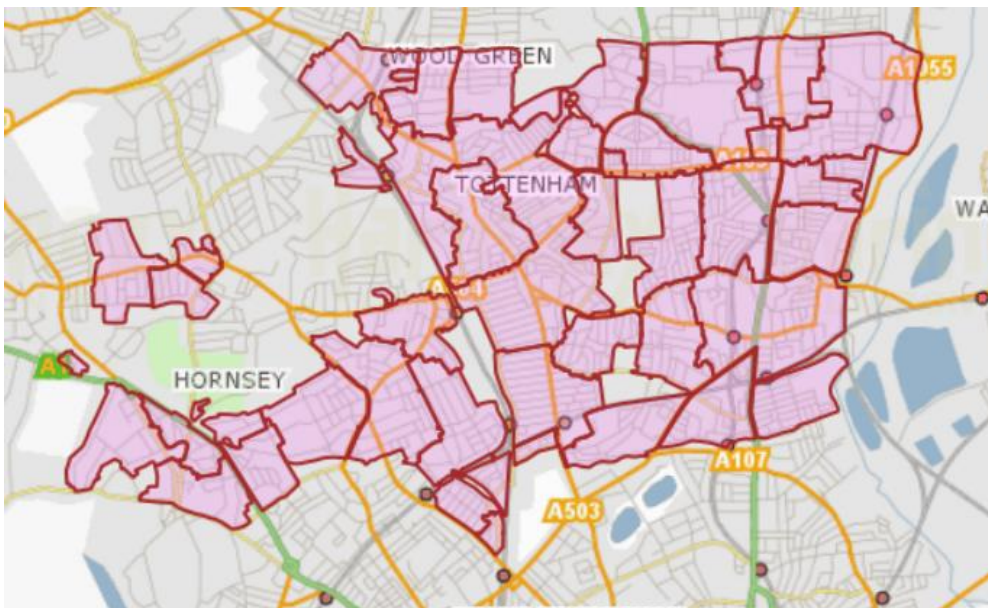


Figure 12: The map shows existing CPZs in Haringey. (Source: [CPZ lookup tool](#))

11.7. Parking permits

Haringey's parking policy reflects our commitment to reduce carbon emissions, with residential permit pricing structure based on vehicle CO₂ emission bands. Paperless virtual permits, a £50 annual surcharge for second and subsequent permits per household and an £80 annual surcharge on diesel vehicles were introduced to parking permits in August 2021. As of the year 2022, the charges remain the same while new charges for the Essential Service Permit scheme are going to be agreed in February 2023.

12. Energy

The carbon intensity of the national grid is falling, decarbonising the electricity supplied to homes and workplaces. The council can further support this by developing and supporting low carbon forms of electricity generation and energy storage at a residential or neighbourhood level. This local generation will decarbonise the borough's energy, in addition to strengthening Haringey's energy security.

In Haringey, heating traditionally relies on the combustion of natural gas. The efficiency of heat creation can be improved through the electrification of heating using heat pumps (air, ground, or water source) and adoption of low-carbon decentralised energy networks (DENs). DENs are a major plank of the HCCAP and are expected to deliver significant carbon savings over coming decades.

12.1. Decentralised Energy Networks (DENs)

DENs use a system of buried pipes to connect buildings' heating systems. The resulting large heating systems cover a wide area and have a large heat load, enabling customers to use heat technologies at scale and facilitating greener and more affordable heat.

12.1.1. Existing DENs

The council is already a heat supplier in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) to around 1,700 homes (850 at Broadwater Farm and 800 elsewhere), with an additional 600 new homes in the pipeline over the next three years. The council is committed to setting up a heat supply company for High Road West (2,500 homes) and the long-term ambition is for 20,000 connections (including the Tottenham Hale and Wood Green DENs).

12.1.2. DENs under development

The wider DEN programme has gained pace with the adoption of the outline business case and success in securing grant funding by [Cabinet in December 2021](#). The DEN programme plans to deliver heat to more than 10,000 homes across three Heat Network Hubs and linking into the existing scheme at Broadwater Farm. The three hubs are:

- Tottenham Hale – New build scheme with back-up and top-up boiler house connecting around 12 development sites with phase 1 (circa 2,000 dwellings) built out by 2024/25. Further developments are expected to connect to the DEN over the following 10 years increasing the size to approximately 6,000 homes.
- Wood Green – New build scheme with back-up and top-up boiler house connecting around 6 development sites with phase 1 (circa 2,000 dwellings) built out by 2024/25.

Further developments are expected to connect to the DEN over the following 10 years increasing the size to approximately 6,000 homes.

- North Tottenham – Core scheme is a new build single site with 2,500 homes. Expected start on site in 2023 with completion by 2033. The DEN is expected to expand to neighbouring sites including 1,000 extra homes in addition to schools and the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium.

HDEN 2030+

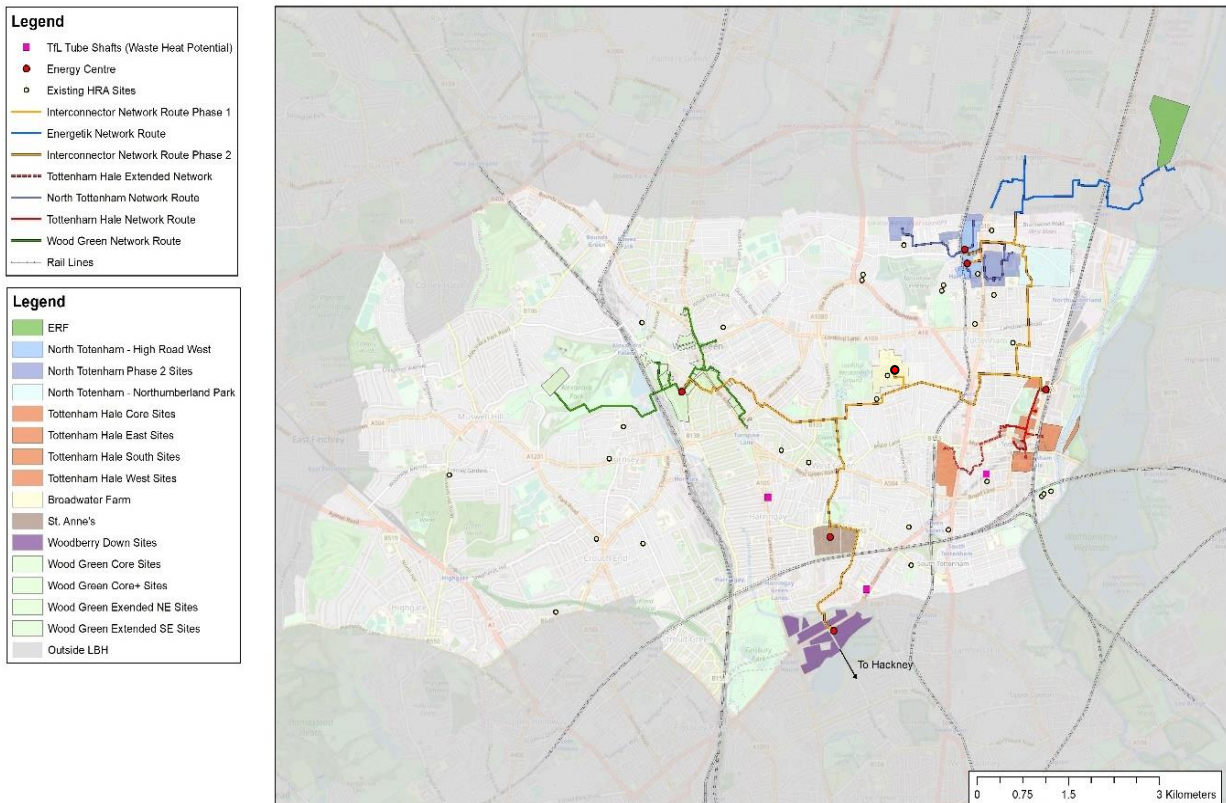


Figure 13: Haringey’s proposed indicative DEN map. This image shows the ERF in Edmonton (green area), proposed DENs, their network routes, the interconnector pipework routes, crossings, and energy centres in each DEN area (red dots). It also shows an indication of which sites are expected to connect to the four DEN areas of North Tottenham (blue areas), Tottenham Hale (orange areas), Wood Green (beige/light yellow areas), Broadwater Farm (light brown area) and the Hackney Woodberry Down area (purple areas).

As these Heat Network Hubs expand, the wider DEN programme seeks to connect them to a centralised heat source supplied by Edmonton Energy from Waste (EfW). This will establish a long-term supply of low-carbon heat for the borough and provide further opportunity for connection to the St Ann’s and the Hackney Woodberry Down development which would further add 7,000 homes.

12.1.3. Current work

The Carbon Management team currently manages the DEN programme with the long-term vision to establish a council-owned District Energy Company, which was approved in principle by Cabinet in Outline Business Cases (OBCs) in January 2017 and December 2021. The establishment of this energy company is also an obligation on the council in the development agreement for High Road West and a condition of the central Government grant funding available to the Tottenham Hale and Wood Green DENs.

Following the Cabinet approval of the OBC to support the developments in Tottenham Hale and Wood Green in December 2021, we are moving toward producing Full Business Cases by end 2023.

13. Community emissions

Over 90% of all borough emissions are not within direct control of the council. Therefore, the support and delivery of action by wider borough stakeholders is vital to ensure delivery of this Action Plan. This means that all residents need to feel ownership of this ambition and feel empowered to act. Alongside the council, the borough hosts multiple active environment- and climate-related stakeholder groups who have successfully delivered a range of projects.

Community support will be vital to deliver the HCCAP. The council has committed to supporting our communities to help us deliver change and achieve net zero carbon together.

13.1. Haringey Community Carbon Fund

In June 2021, [Cabinet approved](#) the use of £390,000 in Section 106 carbon offset funds towards setting up a [Community Carbon Fund](#), a four-year grant scheme to support community-led carbon reduction projects in the borough. £90,000 was available for grants in the first round of funding (2022/23), with £70,000 for each subsequent year. Any excess funding was agreed to be rolled over into the next year.

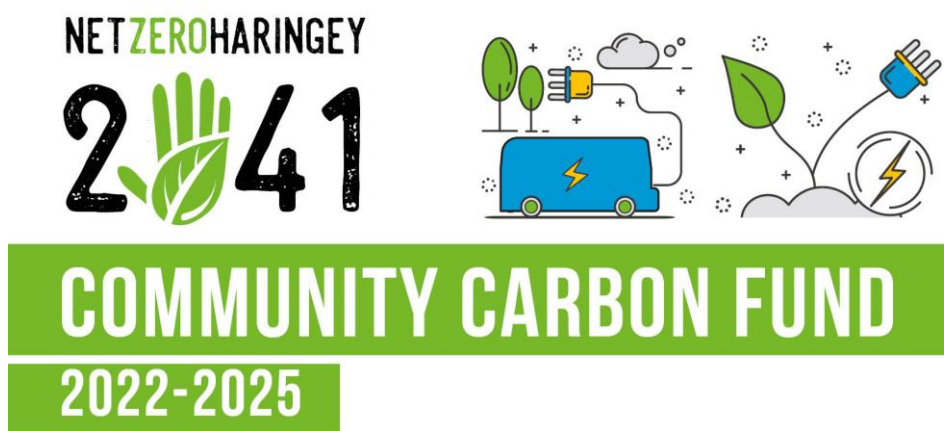


Figure 14: Banner for the Community Carbon Fund, including the Net Zero Haringey 2041 logo in the top-left corner.

The first round of funding was opened to applications on 31 October 2021 and closed on 7 January 2022. In total, there were 13 applications for the community carbon fund requesting £243,230 of grant funding. These were split into two micro grants, one small grant, six medium grants, and four large grants. Application scoring and grant awarding recommendations were made by a five-member judging panel, made up of two community representatives and three council officers. Funding announcements were made in March

2022, with the first projects completed in 2022 and the remaining projects expected to be completed in 2023.

The following seven projects were approved in the first round of Community Carbon Fund:

1. Wood Greening: Championing Carbon Cutting by Collage Arts

Collage Arts received a grant of £26,222 for installing new glazing and doors, LED lights, water saving taps, re-cover sofa, and for reducing food waste by working with school and other businesses which is said to save 1.6 tonne of carbon dioxide per year. The project proposed to work in partnership with local schools, tenants, and the Wood Green Business Improvement District to undertake wider community engagement on climate change.

2. Community Powered Solutions by Edible London

Edible London have been offered a grant of £26,620 for redirecting and reducing food waste, delivering more meals and replacing diesel van with electric van. This project could save 5.9 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.

3. Tottenham Repair Café by Haringey Fixers

Haringey Fixers received a grant of £500 to set up a repair café for people to get repairing helps for free, which is estimated to save around 2.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year. They planned to run 12 events over 5 months at Lordship Hub and the Broadwater Farm Community Centre and are still continuing their engagement.

4. LoCaL3 Feasibility (Low Carbon Living – Food, Energy & Transport) by Living Under One Sun

Living Under One Sun received a funding of £15,000 for the project LoCaL3 which was initially to assess the feasibility of LoCaL3 to support the uptake of community-led innovations in low carbon, low impact food and energy production, and cargo-bike delivery. A slightly revised plan was agreed with the council, for £15,000. The plan was amended and now will assess the feasibility of LoCaL3 to support the uptake of community-led innovations in low carbon, low impact food and energy production, and cycling as an alternative goods transport system. LUOS plans to partner and collaborate with En10ergy, London Metropolitan University, Coventry University, Centre for Agroecology, Water & Resilience, and Greater London Agriculture Masterplan.

5. Solar Panels upgrade installation by Lordship Hub

Lordship Hub received a grant of £14,000 to install new solar PV system of around 10kWp, replacement LED lighting. In addition, they delivered training of Carbon Champions and monthly surgeries on reducing emissions in partnership with En10ergy. This is estimated to save around 2 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.

6. TCCA LED by Turkish Cypriot Community Association

The Turkish Cypriot Community Association received a grant of £478 for the installation of LED lighting, community events and a streamed TV programme. The project is estimated to save around 3 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.

7. My Forever Home by Public Voice

Public voice was selected to receive a grant of £7,180 for training of community members in Environmental Awareness Level 1 at Go Green Festival and several energy saving workshops. The applicant withdrew their application in March 2022, so their allocated grant has been rolled over to Year 2.

A total of 13 applications were received for the Year 2 round of funding, for a total of £311,327. £86,586 including the allocated £70,000 and rolled-over amount of £16,586 is available to award to community carbon reduction projects.

13.2. Biodiversity and habitats

Haringey is a relatively green borough, with 148 parks and green spaces directly managed by the Parks & Leisure service. These, along with 27 council-managed allotments, create 383 hectares of open space in the borough. There are, additionally, 59 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs), five local nature reserves, two cemeteries, and several parks and green spaces not directly managed by the council.

The council is committed to providing inclusive parks and green spaces that serve the Haringey community and the natural world. The consultation for the Parks and Greenspaces Strategy took place between 29th September and 27th November 2022. The draft Tree and Woodlands Plan was published in August, which aims to plan street trees in each ward until it reaches 30% canopy cover, plant 10,000 new trees by 2030, invest in sustainable drainage systems to reduce flooding and work to create three brand new nature reserves by 2026 and introduce Sites of Importance for Nature Conversation.

Some updates on these are:

- Planted 433 new trees across the borough, 195 trees were removed.

- Planted a new 'mini-forest', consisting of 600 saplings, in White Hart Lane Recreation Ground in October. We are also planning to create a new area of woodland in Perth Road Playing Fields in February 2023. Plans are still ongoing, but we are aiming to plant approximately 700 saplings to create an area of new native woodland.
- Delivered a two-year meadows project for parks sites and roadside verges. Created new meadows at Page Green Terrace (The Paddock), and eight new meadows in parks sites and five new meadows on roadside verges.
- Started discussions with Treeconomics, including the feasibility of carrying out an iTree Eco survey, but plans are yet to be agreed on when one may take place.
- As part of the Stanley Culross development, 310 m² of land that was formerly part of the housing site is in the process of becoming new publicly accessible parkland space, through the funding of a Section 106 agreement.
- Upgraded the Manor House Lodge and Chapman's Green Pavilion to EPC rating C, as part of works to bring them up to standards for letting to new leaseholders.
- Installed new energy efficient parks lighting schemes at Down Lane Park (solar) and Finsbury Park and began the process of upgrading all parks lighting to new energy efficient centrally controlled LED lighting by March 2024.

13.3. Lordship Hub Cafe

Lordship Hub café installed 24 solar PV panels on its roof in November 2022 with a back-up battery. The array will generate up to 9,000 kW hours a year, saving 2 tonnes of carbon a year. Funding for this was received from the Haringey Carbon Fund and from the London Community Energy Fund at the Mayor of London's office. Technical assistance was given by En10ergy, the borough's community energy company. The Hub has also installed a weather station on the roof with a display screen giving real time information on wind speed, temperature, humidity, rainfall.

13.4. Living Under One Sun (LUOS)

Living Under One Sun's Fuelling Empowerment project trained seven residents as Energy Champions and 32 households were advised for energy savings, reducing their bills by an average of £100, and an additional 13 received energy saving materials, altogether 135 residents benefitted. The project was funded by the GLA via Community Energy London, alongside contributions from LUOS, En10ergy, and Haringey residents.



Figure 15: The Dynamic Community Energy Champions award ceremony at LUOS. Cllr Zena Brabazon presented the certificates.

Some of the activities done by LUOS are as follows:

- 10,080 kilos for the year of surplus supermarkets food used by the community and diverted from landfill.
- 15,000 litres of recyclable waste (cans, bottles, tins, paper, card, paper plates, etc) from the Community Hub and Cafe recycled into the Haringey collection system.
- 1,045 kilos of food, cardboard and garden waste composted for productive growing use and diverted from landfill waste.
- 13,150 litres of rainwater harvested and used.
- A range of crops produced locally (i.e. no transport costs) for consumption at home or in the LUOS cafe, or distributed to local families for free.
- LUOS cycling and walk groups increased the number of emission-free sustainable transport journeys by an estimated 1,372 miles.
- LUOS Electric Vehicle drove 4,150 emission-free miles.
- HCCF LoCaL3 Low Carbon industry project reshaped and underway at LUOS Community Hub.

13.5. En10ergy

This year [En10ergy](#) (logo shown on the right), generated 77,334 kWh of solar electricity from installations across Haringey: Marks & Spencer, the Methodist Church and Fortismere School in Muswell Hill and Woodside School in Tottenham. The four sites together saved around 15 tCO₂ during the year.



The organisation has also mentored community groups considering solar installations and has supported Community Energy London, Community Energy England, Haringey Climate Forum, London Climate Action Week and Great Big Green Week during the year.

13.6. Muswell Hill Sustainability Group (MHSG)

In 2022, [MHSG](#) (logo shown right) organised a number of Green Open Homes which attracted 200 visitors to ten local homes and an expert talk session where a total audience of 100 joined to listen to the four expert speakers. More details about the events are as follows:



- **Green Open Homes:** MHSG ran two Green Open Homes weekends 1st / 2nd October and 8th-9th October. In addition, several online evening meetings were held with tips for keeping homes warm. Around 100 people visited people's houses and a further 100 attended the Zoom meetings.
- **Deep Home Retrofits:** Rounding off the year's Green Open Homes events with unique glimpses into the world of 'deep retrofits' through expert eyes.
- **Big Green Fair:** MHSG's first Big Green Fair was organised on the 29th of May 2022, where over 20 stalls featuring zero packaging groceries, home insulation, stationary made from recycled materials, local art, sustainable skincare, and lovely home-made cakes made by a brilliant 12-year old baker took part.
- Masked MHSG anti-single use plastic, crusaders took to Muswell Hill town centre to tackle oil-gobbling short-life plastic cups, bottles, bags, shampoos, and even synthetic clothes which shed plastic fibres.

13.7. Friends of the Earth

Tottenham and Wood Green Friends of the Earth planted some 50 trees and shrubs in the green space beside Rowland Hill Nursery on White Hart Lane. Hopefully watering over the

very hot summer (assisted by the nursery staff and children) will have ensured that the trees will establish well.

13.8. Go Green Team

The Go Green Team ran a week of events for London Climate Action Week (25th June to 3rd July). The aim of each week was to reach out to communities that do not usually come to events that focus on sustainability. So, most events were held during the day time in community spaces in the east of the borough. The team tried, as much as possible, to join events that were already happening in those spaces to reach the widest possible community. The free to enter events showcased solutions to the climate crisis encouraging local residents, businesses and stakeholders to reduce their carbon footprint by making lifestyle changes such as generating less waste, becoming more active, reducing energy use and food waste.



Figure 16: The Go Green team flyer for the London Climate Action week (25th June to 3rd July) and the Big Green Week (24th Sept to 2nd October)

The Go Green Team ran another week of events for Great Big Green Week (24th Sept to 2nd October). A national event run by the Climate Coalition which included film shows, discussion meetings, the pop-up ecohouse, circular economy lifestyles, the green economy, volunteer gardening, nature walks, green open homes, urban arts and family cycle rides.



Figure 17: Growing in Haringey (a part of Sustainable Haringey) held a seed swap in March 2022 attended by 50 people at Wolves Lane plant centre.

14. Future Projects

Haringey Council is committed to building on the projects and actions delivered in 2022 to further be delivered through the Corporate Delivery Plan for greater carbon reductions in the future. Committed projects include:

- Awarding and delivering approximately £86,586⁵ in Council grants from Community Carbon Fund and opening the Year 3 pot of up to £70,000 in grants;
- Progressing the delivery of 13 School Street Projects⁶, of which two are in redesign/informal consultation, and 11 projects are in decision making to be delivered in June 2023 subject to statutory consultation;
- Having regard to monitoring, formal objections to the schemes and other community feedback, making a decision as to whether to amend, revoke or make permanent the review the implementation of three experimental new Low Traffic Neighbourhoods launched in 2022 (St Ann's, Bruce Grove West Green, and Bounds Green);
- Installing additional electric vehicle charging points across the borough in 2023 in line with demand;
- Directing Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes Scheme for domestic energy efficiency;
- Finalising the Parks and Greenspaces Strategy and Retrofit London Housing Implementation Plan in 2023;
- Upgrading park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2023 and grade C by 2025;
- Lighting to be replaced in 2023 across all park assets, to energy efficient LED at 3000 Kelvin managed from a central management system whereby lighting power consumption can be reduced as required;
- Commencing a 'Landscape Plan' for Housing land, to look at more sustainable management;
- Plans to replace petrol-driven handheld horticultural equipment to battery operated equipment in early 2023;
- Plans to purchase a small electric utility vehicle to transport equipment within the Borough. These projects are currently at the procurement stage, are aimed to complete in the year 2023;

⁵ This is a sum of the allocated funding for Year 2 is £70,000 plus the rolled over amount of £16,586 from Year 1.

⁶ School Street Projects may include multiple schools within a project.

- Produce Full Business Cases for the Wood Green and Tottenham Hale DENs in 2023. Begin work on site for the North Tottenham DEN in 2023;
- Train up a team of staff members to roll out and deliver an accredited in-house Carbon Literacy training programme;
- Finalising the TNZC study to understand the impacts of the new building regulations Part L 2021 on energy modelling results, the energy efficiency in new buildings and inform the New Local Plan policies;
- Integrate carbon reduction in council decision making.

DECLARATION



UK cities, towns and districts standing up for responsible tax conduct

We recognise that:

Paying tax is often presented as a burden, but it shouldn't be. Not when considered against the huge array of public services it helps fund – from education, health and social care, to flood defence, roads, policing and defence. It also helps to counter financial inequalities and rebalance distorted economies.

The pressure on organisations to pay their fair share of tax has never been stronger. For example, polling from the Institute for Business Ethics finds that “corporate tax avoidance” has, since 2013, been the clear number one concern of the British public when it comes to business conduct. In recent years, HMRC has done much to clamp down on tax avoidance and evasion – but many in the tax justice movement think more needs to be done. It's been conservatively estimated that losses from multinational profit-shifting (just one form of tax avoidance) could be costing the UK some £17bn per annum in lost corporation tax revenues.

As recipients of significant public funding, local councils should, as far as they are legally able to, play their part in the promotion of exemplary tax conduct; including that contractors pay their proper share of tax.

Where councils hold substantive stakes in private enterprises, influence should be wielded to ensure that such businesses are exemplars of tax transparency. The Fair Tax Mark offers a means for business to demonstrate good tax conduct, and accredited businesses include listed PLCs, co-operatives, social enterprises and large private business. Social enterprises and co-operatives have been early pioneers of the Fair Tax Mark, and fit especially well with the pursuit of social value in public procurement.

In recent polling, two thirds of people (66%) believe the Government and local councils should at least consider a company's ethics and how they pay their tax, as well as value for money and quality of service provided, when awarding contracts to companies. At the same time, research has found that around 17.5% of public contracts in the UK have been won by companies with links to tax havens.

Councils wanting to penalise poor corporate tax conduct and reward good tax conduct when buying goods and services are significantly constrained by UK legislation. The rules rightly allow councils to exclude supplier businesses for proven tax offences, but the grounds for exclusion are narrow and rarely triggered in practice. Restrictions prevent councils from specifying 'responsible tax' as a contract award criteria, e.g., a policy shunning the artificial use of tax havens, as 'tax' cannot be linked straightforwardly to the subject matter of a contract.

As Government rewrites the UK's procurement rules it can further strengthen efforts to combat corporate tax avoidance, ensure fair competition for UK businesses small and large, and bolster efforts to drive out corruption, by explicitly permitting 'responsible tax conduct' criteria in the award of public contracts alongside other social value criteria, and requiring robust public disclosure of who owns and controls overseas and UK supplier firms.

UK cities, counties and towns can and should stand up for responsible tax conduct.

We pledge to:

1. Submit a Motion to full Council recommending that the Council resolve to approve Councils for Fair Tax Declaration.
2. Lead by example and demonstrate good practice in our tax conduct right across our activities. Including:
 - Ensuring IR35 is implemented robustly, and a fair share of employment taxes are paid by contractors.
 - As far as we can, the Council will not make use of offshore vehicles for the purchase of land and property for tax avoidance purposes.
 - As far as we are legally and practically able to, undertake reasonable due diligence to ensure that not-for-profit structures are not being used by parent companies, holding companies or similar, as a device for tax evasion purposes or to unlawfully avoid the payment of business rates.
 - The Council, when undertaking procurement (exceeding the thresholds prescribed in the legislative framework), will as far we are reasonably able to, require tendering organisations to state whether they have met all their obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions, both in the UK and in the country in which the organisation is established (if outside the UK).
3. Promote Fair Tax Mark accreditation, especially to any business in which we have a significant stake and where corporation tax is due.
4. Join in and support Fair Tax Week events in the area and celebrate the tax contribution made by responsible businesses that are proud to promote responsible tax conduct.
5. Support calls for reform of UK procurement law to enable local authorities to revise their procurement policies and discourage poor tax conduct and reward good tax conduct amongst suppliers.

For further details contact the Fair Tax Foundation. local@fairtaxmark.net

+44 (0)161 513 8129

www.fairtaxmark.net/councils-for-fair-tax/

Fair Tax Foundation, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, M60 0AS

The Fair Tax Mark accreditation scheme was launched in 2014 and seeks to encourage and recognise organisations that pay the right amount of corporation tax at the right time and in the right place. Tax contributions are a key part of the wider social and economic contribution made by business, helping the communities in which they operate to deliver valuable public services and build the infrastructure that paves the way for growth. Accredited businesses include listed PLCs, co-operatives, social enterprises and large private business. The Global Multinational Business Standard was launched in 2021, enabling multinationals headquartered outside of the UK to be accredited for the first time. The Fair Tax Foundation operates as a not-for-profit social enterprise and believes that companies paying tax responsibly should be celebrated, and any race to the bottom resisted.