

NOTICE OF MEETING

FULL COUNCIL

Monday, 16th March, 2026, 7.30 pm - Tottenham Town Hall Town Hall Approach Road London N15 4RY (watch the live meeting [Here](#) and watch the recording [here](#))

Councillors: Anna Abela, Gina Adamou, 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, Liam Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Lotte Collett, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Sarah Elliott, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Mark Grosskopf, Makbule Gunes, Holly Harrison-Mullane, Emine Ibrahim, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Cressida Johnson, Anna Lawton, Ahmed Mahbub(Mayor), Mary Mason, Khaled Moyeed, Sean O'Donovan, Felicia Opoku, Ajda Ovat, Ruairidh Paton, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Alessandra Rossetti, Michelle Simmons-Safo, Adam Small, Anne Stennett, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

Quorum: 15

1. **FILMING AT MEETINGS**

Please note this meeting may be filmed or recorded by the Council for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by anyone attending the meeting using any communication method. Although we ask members of the public recording, filming or reporting on the meeting not to include the public seating areas, members of the public attending the meeting should be aware that we cannot guarantee that they will not be filmed or recorded by others attending the meeting. Members of the public participating in the meeting (e.g. making deputations, asking questions, making oral protests) should be aware that they are likely to be filmed, recorded or reported on. By entering the meeting room and using the public seating area, you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

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 THE 2ND OF MARCH 2026 (PAGES 1 - 10)

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

7. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

To consider the draft calendar of Committee and Council meetings for 2026/2027. – Report to follow

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

9. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES

- a) Audit Committee – Treasury Management strategy Update
- b) Standards Committee – This will contain recommendations on approval of the Member Allowances Scheme 2026/2027 and changes to the Council's Constitution. These relate to signing and sealing of council documents.
- c) Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Annual report and approval of the updated terms of references for JHOSC

The above reports are marked to follow as meetings take place after the publication of the Council Summons.

- 10. FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CARBON REPORT (PAGES 11 - 104)**
- 11. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**
- 12. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10**

Cllr Barnes to Cllr das Neves

1. A recent follow up to a scrutiny question indicates there are still a substantial number of unactioned safeguarding emails within the Safeguarding Adult Duty Team and, as has been noted 'the opening of a safeguarding email does not, in itself, trigger service provision'. Please can you clarify the council's revised target time for actually acting upon, not just opening, safeguarding referrals since this matter was made public?

Cllr Carroll to Cllr Williams

2. Haringey has one of the largest council house building programmes in the country. Please could you tell us why good quality council homes are so important.

Cllr Emery to Cllr Williams

3. I, along with other members, have received numerous reports of empty council houses which, after making enquiries, it turns out that the council had not re-tenanted because they had not been referred to the voids team. How can the council fail to be aware when its own properties are vacant?

Cllr O'Donovan to Cllr Ali

4. What steps has the Council taken to make Haringey a greener borough?

Cllr Cawley-Harrison to Cllr Gordon

5. Hornsey Town Hall has finally opened its doors following its recent restoration, with the Crouch End Festival's Christmas fair and events programme used as a vehicle for the building's "Grand Opening". Since then, we have seen very limited activity inside, no fit out, no events programme, no arts direction, very little engagement with the community, and little desire from the current owners to finish off parts

of the building, such as the Supper Room or Rooftop Bar. A sale of the building has been listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange since last year - with big question marks over what that means. Can you confirm what the new owner's plans for the building are, given the current owners continue to fail to deliver the vibrant, cultural building the Haringey community was promised?

Cllr Amin to Cllr Brabazon

6. Please could you tell us how the Council has improved the lives of children and young people in Haringey?

Cllr Collett to Cllr Brabazon

7. The Education Secretary acknowledges the importance of teaching assistants, but wider proposed reforms could significantly affect their already extensive role in supporting inclusion and learning. Although the Inclusion Grant has been welcomed, unions argue it is far too small to meaningfully improve staffing levels in mainstream schools. Experts also warn that the £1.6 billion allocated nationally will not be sufficient to increase staffing across thousands of education settings. Schools continue to face severe TA shortages, and unions are campaigning for permanent contracts, better pay, and specialist training to provide stability for vulnerable children, in line with the ambitions of the Government's recent SEND white paper. What scheduled and costed plans do Haringey Council have to provide specialist training and full-time contracts for Teaching Assistants, that would be required to realise the ambitions set out in the white paper, for our SEND children?

Cllr Lawton to Cllr Arkell

8. Could you tell us how the council is improving parks and play areas across the borough?

Cllr Dogan to Cllr das Neves

9. Haringey now has a pioneering community mental health hub. Please could you tell us how the new Roger Sylvester Centre will improve mental health support in Haringey?

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

Motion G

Green Socialist Alliance

Proposer: Cllr Mary Mason

Seconder: Cllr Mark Blake

¹Motion: Tackling Poverty in Haringey

This Council notes:

- That Haringey is a vibrant and diverse borough.
- That it also has the 4th highest unemployment rate in London and the 3rd highest rate of bailiff-led repossessions.
- That while this is a borough where many people thrive, 60% of residents do not eat a healthy diet and over 60% are overweight or obese, with continuing concerns about infant mortality.
- That Haringey has a thriving cultural sector, yet the poorest residents spend 25% of their income on food and energy, and five out of six people on Universal Credit are unable to afford basic essentials.
- That inequalities are worsening, impacting health and wellbeing, and systemic racism means 36% of Black residents live in poverty.
- That life expectancy has fallen, and the number of residents earning below the London Living Wage has increased.
- That approximately 3,000 families are living in temporary accommodation — 29% higher than the London average.
- That Haringey is now the 4th most deprived local authority area in London, despite also containing areas of significant wealth.
- That these conditions are neither fair nor acceptable, as recognised by the Haringey Fairness Commission (2020).

This Council believes:

1

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202404/state_of_the_borough_final_master_version.pdf

https://tfl.ams3.cdn.digitaloceanspaces.com/media/documents/Haringey_lalaUpn.pdf

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202403/haringey_public_health_report_2023.pdf.

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202403/haringey_healthy_weight_strategy_2022-25.pdf.

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202404/state_of_the_borough_final_master_version.pdf

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202403/haringey_public_health_report_2023.pdf

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202403/haringey_healthy_weight_strategy_2022-25.pdf

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202404/state_of_the_borough_final_master_version.pdf

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202403/haringey_public_health_report_2023.pdf.

<https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s109149/TA%20update.pdf>

(https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/202404/state_of_the_borough_final_master_version.pdf)

- That poverty and inequality in Haringey are urgent issues that require focused, resident-led action.
- That those with lived experience of poverty must be central to shaping solutions.

This Council therefore resolves to:

1. Appoint a Poverty Commissioner who will convene an elected and representative group of residents with lived experience of poverty to:
 - i. Report on current issues affecting people experiencing poverty in Haringey.
 - ii. Identify the changes required to address the borough's inequalities and improve outcomes.
 - iii. Bring their findings and proposals to a dedicated Full Council meeting focused on driving poverty out of the borough.

Motion H

Support for the Together Alliance

Proposer: Cllr das Neves

Seconder: Cllr Chandwani

This Council notes -

- The voices of division in our country are growing louder. The divisive and racist rhetoric of extremism is an increasingly common presence online and on our streets.
- Their false promises seize on the very real economic problems people face, in order to scapegoat migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, Muslims, Jews, and other faith and global majority communities.
- It is, therefore, incumbent upon every tier of government to deliver policies and investment that address the many challenges our communities face, tackling wealth inequality and rejecting all forms of racism and discrimination.
- A new campaign, the Together Alliance, supported by UK charities, trade unions, civil society organisations and politicians is offering a platform of "love, unity and hope" to oppose the far right and the politics of division.

This Council believes -

- London is the greatest, most diverse city in the world. Our progressive, inclusive agenda has the full backing of London Mayor, Sadiq Khan.

- We can change things together. We must show that strength lies in solidarity with our communities, and that the change we need comes from us working together.
 - Together we can reject narratives of division and racism.
 - Together we can build solidarity across communities.
 - Together we can unite against the far right.

This Council resolves to –

- Renew our commitments as a Borough of Welcome, and work with residents to develop our new Welcome Strategy – ensuring anyone who calls Haringey home is treated with dignity and respect.
- Endorse the Together Alliance’s message of “hope over fear” ahead of their planned demonstration in London on 28th March 2026.
- Continue to work with our community networks and Multi-Faith Forum to challenge national narratives: building unity and tackling xenophobia, antisemitism, islamophobia, anti-black racism and all forms of discrimination.
- Work with anti-racist and human rights campaign groups opposing hate groups assembling in our city.

Ayshe Simsek, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
Tel – 020 8489 2929
Email: ayshe.simsek@haringey.gov.uk

Fiona Alderman
Director of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)
George Meehan House, 294 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8JZ

Friday, 06 March 2026

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MINUTES OF THE Full Council HELD ON Monday, 2nd March, 2026, 7.30pm – 9.05pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Anna Abela, 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, Liam Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Lotte Collett, Pippa Connor, Lucia das Neves, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Emine Ibrahim, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Sue Jameson, Cressida Johnson, Ahmed Mahbub(Mayor), Mary Mason, Sean O'Donovan, Ajda Ovat, Ruairidh Paton, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Michelle Simmons-Safo, Adam Small, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

48. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Mayor referred to the filming notice at meetings and provided health and safety information which was noted by attendees.

49. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were apologies for absence from the following councillors:

Councillor Adamou
Councillor lyngkaran
Councillor Opoku
Councillor Rossetti
Councillor Stennett
Councillor Elliott
Councillor da Costa
Councillor Emery

50. 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 accepted the following items of late business for the reasons outlined below.

Items 8 contained an update on the political composition of the Council and item 10 outlined changes to appointments to Outside Bodies. These were late as there was a need to complete consultation with political groups.

Item 14 contained the following late items:

- Annex 6 -The MHCLG Exceptional Financial Support Letter, which was received after the publication of papers.
- A revised Annex 4 which corrected an overstated Council Tax Requirement. The correction had reduced the Council Tax Requirement by £23,000 and therefore the final Council Tax increase for each of the bands A to H changed marginally.
- A Budget amendment from the Liberal Democrat group - council standing order 15.8b allows amendments to recommendations to be put forward by 10am on the day of the meeting.

51. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Cllr Ibrahim declared a personal interest as a council employee of another London Borough and full time Unison trade union representative of employees.

52. 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

There were no declarations made.

53. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 24 NOVEMBER 2025

RESOLVED

To approve the minutes of the Council meeting held on the 24th of November 2025.

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

The Mayor advised the meeting that he would provide an update on his Mayoral activities and engagements at the next meeting on the 16th of March 2026. In the meantime he thanked Cllr Peacock and Cllr Grosskopf together with the memorial team for organising the Holocaust Memorial Events in January. The Mayor also outlined that he was attending iftars and thanked the community for the invitations.

55. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Chief Executive asked the Council to note the Committees memberships and composition as a result of recent changes to political composition.

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

RESOLVED

1. To note the changes to the political balance of the Council set out at paragraph 4.3.
2. To note the information at paragraphs 4.5 to 4.11
3. To note that Cllr Ibrahim Ali was appointed Cabinet Member For Climate Action and Environment, in accordance with the Council's Constitution, Part two Articles, paragraph 7.04, on the 12th of January 2026.

56. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND DIRECTOR OF LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE

The Monitoring Officer had no matters to report.

57. TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

The Chief Whip MOVED the report and recommendations which advised the Council of nominations of Council representatives to fill current vacancies on outside bodies, following the appointment of Councillor Ibrahim Ali to the Cabinet and sought approval for statutory body appointments listed in the attached appendix.

RESOLVED

1. To note that the appointments to the Partnership and Association bodies which mainly exercise 'executive' functions set out at Appendix 1 and in accordance with article 10.8b(i) are completed by the Leader of the Council and these were set out in Appendix 1.
2. To approve the appointment of Cllr Ibrahim Ali to the North London Waste Association and Lea Valley Regional Park Authority, which were both statutory bodies in accordance with Part 2 of the Constitution, Article 4, paragraph 4.02(o).
3. To note the vacancies on the bodies indicated in attached appendix would be completed at the Annual Meeting in May 2026.

58. APPROVAL OF THE COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME 2026/27

The Cabinet Member for Resident Services and Tackling Inequality MOVED the report and recommendations which sought approval to retain the current Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) with no changes. The scheme would continue to provide up to 100% discounts for pensioners, disabled residents, and low-income families with children, and up to 80.2% for other low-income households.

RESOLVED

1. To adopt the Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2026/27 as contained in Appendix 1 and therefore retains the same Scheme agreed for 2025/26. This means that from 1 April 2026 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 of Council Tax up to 100%.
 - iv. That all other working-age claimants continue to receive support for the payment of Council Tax up to 80.2%.
2. That Authority is given the Corporate Director for Finance and Resources, Corporate Director for Environment & Resident Experience and Delivery Director Tackling Inequality to take all appropriate steps to implement and administer the scheme

Reasons for decision

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.

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. This would help to ensure that already protected claimants will not be further disadvantaged and pay due regard to the challenging financial climate, recognising the continuing cost of living pressures on residents. It would also ensure the CTRS scheme remains affordable for the Council. The reduction in Council resources and service pressures have required the Council to implement significant annual expenditure reductions over several years. These are forecast to continue for 2026/27 and future years. The affordability to the Council of the CTRS scheme therefore continues to be an important consideration.

Alternative options considered

Change the Council Tax Reduction Scheme

Consideration was given to revisiting the current scheme. A decision was taken to delay this and review changes for 2027/28, for the reasons given above.

59. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES

The Mayor highlighted that there were 4 reports to consider as part of this item, 2 reports from Cabinet, a report from the General Purposes Committee and a report from the Audit Committee.

The Cabinet Member for Housing, Planning and Deputy Leader introduced the report on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) which covered income and expenditure relating to the Council's own housing stock. It was an account that was ring-fenced from the Council's general fund as required by the Local Government Act 1989.

The report provided an update on the aims and ambitions across the medium and long term and proposals for the 2025/26 budget. It provided details of the assumptions for forecast income and therefore planned expenditure for next year as well as an update on the future financial outlook for the HRA. It additionally noted the Cabinet discussion on 10 February 2026 relating to the Housing Revenue Account 2026/27 - 2030/31.

The Cabinet Member for Housing, Planning and Deputy Leader MOVED the report, and it was

RESOLVED

To approve the Housing Revenue Account 2026/27 Budget and 2026/27 to 2030/31 Business Plan.

The Member for Finance and Corporate Services introduced the report which sought adoption for Haringey Council's Capital Strategy 2026– 2036. The strategy set out how the Council would invest in housing, infrastructure, and community assets over the next decade, ensuring that all capital decisions were affordable, prudent, and aligned with the Borough Vision 2035.

This report includes the discussion of the strategy at the Cabinet meeting held on the 10th of February 2026.

The Cabinet Member MOVED the report and recommendations, and it was,

RESOLVED

1. To agree the adoption and approval of the Capital Strategy 2026–2036 (Appendix A) as the Council's overarching framework for capital investment, financing and governance.
2. To note that the Strategy will be reviewed annually alongside the MTFS and TMSS and reported to Cabinet and Full Council.
3. To agree the endorsement of the Capital Framework and governance arrangements.

The Council was required to produce an Annual Pay Policy Statement to comply with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011. This report from the General Purposes Committee meeting in January 2026 recommended that Full Council approved the Pay Policy Statement 2026/27 (attached) for publication in April 2026. The Chair of General Purposes Committee MOVED the report and recommendations, and it was,

RESOLVED

To approve the Pay Policy Statement 2026/27, attached at Appendix A.

The Chair of Audit Committee presented the updated Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2026/27, contained as an appendix at item 14, following its scrutiny at the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, presentation at the Audit Committee and in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Services.

The Chair of Audit Committee MOVED the report and the recommendation on the Treasury Management Strategy which was considered under budget item 14.

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

None put forward.

61. 2026/27 BUDGET AND 2026/2031 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY REPORT

The 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 was one amendment and a substantive motion to be voted on, and it could be recorded in the minutes of the meeting how each member voted, including any who had abstained.

Members NOTED this advice.

The Mayor then called on Councillor Carlin, Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Services to introduce the budget and move the 2026/27 Budget and 2026/2031 Medium Term Financial Strategy Report and the recommendations (a) – (m) at page 352 to 353 of the agenda pack. Councillor Ahmet, Leader of the Council formally seconded the motion.

The Mayor then invited Councillor Cawley – Harrison to move the Liberal Democrat group amendment, as set out in the tabled papers. Councillor Connor formally seconded the amendment and spoke in favour of its adoption.

Cllr Collett, Leader of the Green Socialist Alliance group, was invited to respond to the budget presentation in accordance with CSO 15.6 c (ii).

The Mayor then opened the debate, in which Councillors: Abela, Isilar Gosling, White, Brabazon, Mason, Dunstall, das Neves, Barnes, Jameson and Small contributed to the discussion. Councillor Cawley- Harrison and then Councillor Carlin responded to the debate.

(Cllr Diakides left the meeting at 8.55.pm)

The Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 1, as set out in the tabled papers. There being 4 Members in favour (Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Barnes and Isilar- Gosling,) and 31 Against(Abela, Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Arkell, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Carroll , Chandwani, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Gordon, Gunes, Ibrahim, Jameson, Johnson, O'Donovan, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Simmons- Safo, Small, Weston, White, Williams)

5 Abstentions – (Cllr M Blake, Cllr Collett, Cllr Mason, Cllr Wallace, Cllr Worrell)

Amendment 1 was declared LOST.

The Mayor then called for a vote on the substantive recommendations (contained at page 352 to 353 of the agenda pack - this was section 3.1 of the main report(2026/27 Budget and 2026/2031 Medium Term Financial Strategy), items [a] to [m] and asked members to take into account the updated Council Tax resolution at Annex 4 in the tabled pack at page 3 and to further note the subsequent updated information at paragraph 8.6 of the main Council report, also set out page 1 of the tabled pack.

There being 8 Members against (Cawley- Harrison, Connor, Barnes Isilar- Gosling, Cllr M Blake, Cllr Collett, Cllr Mason, Cllr Wallace)

31 in Favour (Abela, Ahmet, Ali, Amin, Arkell, Bartlett, Bevan, B Blake, Brabazon, Brennan, Buxton, Carlin, Carroll, Chandwani, das Neves, Dogan, Dunstall, Gordon, Gunes, Ibrahim, Jameson, Johnson, O'Donovan, Ovat, Peacock, Rice, Simmons-Safo, Small, Weston, White, Williams)

1 Abstention – Cllr Worrell,

The Recommendations were AGREED as follows:

- (a) To approve the proposed 2026/27 Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy (2026/31) agreed by Cabinet on 10th February 2025 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 and subsequent band rates as set out in Annex 4;
- (c) To approve the General Fund budget requirement for 2026/27 of £353.027m, net of Dedicated Schools Budget, and the Directorate cash limits for 2026/27 as set out in Annex 2 of this report;
- (d) To approve the 2026/31 General Fund Capital Programme set out in Appendix 7 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (e) To approve the strategy on the flexible use of capital receipts as set out in Appendix 8 of Annex 1 to this report and the further update on planned use in 2026/27 as set out in Section 7.25 of this report;
- (f) To note the Greater London Authority (GLA) precept in Section 7.24;
- (g) To approve the budgeted level of non-earmarked General Fund balance and the specific and other reserves as set out in Annex 1 Section 9.28-9.44;
- (h) 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 and Annex 1 Appendix 11;
- (i) 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 Annex 1, Appendix 11;
- (j) To approve the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2026/27 set out in Annex 5;
- (k) To approve the 2026/27 Minimum Revenue Provision policy included in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2026/27 set out in Annex 5;
- (l) 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 4; and
- (m) To note the results of the budget consultation as set out in Appendix 3 of Annex 1.

4. Reasons for decision

The Council has a statutory duty to set a balanced budget by 11 March each year.

The report and recommendations from the Cabinet meeting on 10th February 2026, were agreed in full and are attached as Annex 1.

The Budget now proposed has been updated to reflect minor budget re-alignments since the February Cabinet report and the final funding allocations announced in the Final Local Government Finance Settlement. The outcome of the Council's application for Exceptional Financial Support is still not known at the time of publishing this report but is expected week commencing 23 February 2026 and an update will be provided before the Council meeting on 2 March. Taking all relevant factors into account, this report sets out Cabinet's 2026/27 Budget and 2026/31 MTFs proposals, including the level of Council tax for 2026/27, for the Council to consider and approve. This assumes that the Council's EFS application is agreed.

4 Alternative options considered

The Council has a statutory duty to set a balanced budget for 2026/27 by 11 March 2026; accordingly, no other options have been considered.

Therefore, in accordance with legislation and the Council's constitution, this report recommends that the Council should approve the proposed 2026/27 Budget and 2026/31 Medium Term Financial Strategy agreed by Cabinet on 10th February 2026, together with the amendments set out in this report, 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 2026/27.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

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Report for: Full Council - 16 March 2026

Item number:

Title: Fifteenth Annual Carbon Report (2025)

Report

authorised by: Barry Francis, Corporate Director Environment and Resident Experience

Lead Officers: Simon Farrow (Head of Parks and Climate Action)
Suzanne Kimman (Programme Manager Climate Action)

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 our vision for Haringey: A place where we can all belong and thrive.
- 1.2. This is the fifteenth Annual Carbon Report (ACR) (see Appendix 1) and the fifth since the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) was adopted. This report outlines the progress towards HCCAP targets by reporting on the latest borough-wide carbon emission data (2023) and the council's corporate emissions for the financial year of 2024/25. The ACR also reports on the progress of the carbon reduction projects funded by Section 106 carbon offset contributions until end of 2025.
- 1.3. The fifteenth ACR has incorporated the feedback from the Climate, Community Safety and Environment Scrutiny Panel, provided in December 2024 and July 2025. Improvements were recommended to make the report more concise, visually accessible, while enhancing clarity of climate messages. While this report begins the transition towards a more inclusive and transparent approach, some actions such as wider community engagement to co-design future reporting formats will be undertaken in 2026, with the aim to publish the revised format as the 16th ACR in March 2027.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. This is our fifteenth Annual Carbon Report covering the latest carbon emissions data for 2023 and the progress towards the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan targets. This year's report comes at an important time, requiring continued urgency for climate action and a firm commitment to climate justice. As one of London's most unequal boroughs, climate impacts fall hardest on those with least resources, and our response must continue to prioritise fairness, equity, and shared power.
- 2.2. The latest data shows steady progress alongside a need to accelerate carbon reduction. Borough-wide emissions have fallen 26% since 2015, including a 6% drop in the last year - an improvement on the previous report's 1.6% annual reduction. Yet this remains well below the 51% reduction needed to stay on track for our 2041 net zero target. Emissions fell across all major sectors, supported by the decarbonisation of electricity. And, Haringey's per capita emissions of 2.2 tCO₂e continue to sit significantly below both the London and neighbouring-borough averages.
- 2.3. The council's corporate emissions have reduced by 66% since 2014/15 (financial year), despite a temporary increase linked to the insourcing of three leisure centres. We continue to invest in solar energy across our estate and in schools and prepare for the move to the newly retrofitted and extended Civic Centre in 2027, which will form a key part of our long-term corporate decarbonisation pathway.
- 2.4. We have set out how £2.23 million from Haringey's Carbon Offset Fund is being invested across seven programmes that cut emissions and deliver wider benefits by decarbonising the corporate estate, tackling fuel poverty, expanding renewable energy, strengthening green skills, and supporting behaviour change. The four-year extension of the Haringey Community Carbon Fund forms an important part of this investment, which exemplifies the Haringey Deal in action by enabling residents and local organisations to deliver creative, practical climate projects that reduce emissions while improving wellbeing, skills and community resilience.
- 2.5. We are also reshaping how we communicate climate progress. Over the coming year, we will work with residents through the Haringey Climate Partnership and wider engagement to co-design a way forward to publish climate information that is focused on real outcomes and that supports residents and community to see progress, understand challenges, and feel inspired to take climate action.
- 2.6. Addressing the Climate Emergency is about more than carbon reduction; it is about building a borough where people can thrive; where homes are warm, energy bills are lower, air is cleaner, neighbourhoods are more resilient. By strengthening our focus on climate justice, accelerating action across sectors, and deepening co-production with residents, we can build a fairer, greener and more sustainable future for Haringey.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- 3.1. The Fifteenth Annual Carbon Report (2025) attached as Appendix 1 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. Projects 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.
- 3.3. The community outreach plan to review the format and accessibility of the Annual Carbon Report is agreed.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1. In line with the reporting process 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 an update on the progress toward reducing carbon emissions in the borough and council, and updates on the carbon reduction projects funded by Section 106 carbon offset contributions.
- 4.2. This year's decision to publish an abridged report while engaging on a new format reflects the council's commitment to transparency and co-design, and to finding new ways to share power with residents and communities, as set out in the Haringey Deal. This approach responds to feedback from the Climate, Community Safety and Environment Scrutiny Panel, by working on a more accessible, visually engaging report and clearer climate action messaging for the 16th ACR in March 2027.

5. Alternative options considered

To not publish the Fifteenth Annual Carbon Report

- 5.1. 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 borough meet its Net Zero ambitions. It would also fail to meet the council's constitutional requirement to report annually on carbon reduction progress.

To publish the Annual Carbon Report in same format as previous years

- 5.2. The previous Annual Carbon Report was 73 pages long and highly technical. Using the same format would not reflect the council's commitment to promoting

community-led carbon action, making carbon performance data simpler, and making the report more accessible to residents and stakeholders. It would also go against the feedback from the Climate, Community Safety and Environment Scrutiny Panel, which recommended reducing the length, improving readability, and enhancing visual summaries and community outreach.

6. Background Information

- 6.1. Reducing carbon emissions in the borough works towards achieving 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 by 2050, with efficient buildings, clean transport, and clean energy.
 - 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 Seventh Carbon Budget, published in 2025, set the UK's target to reduce carbon emissions by 87% (from the baseline of 1990 levels) by 2040.
- 6.2. The ACR updates on Haringey's carbon reduction performance and its progress in achieving the 2041 Net Zero Carbon target. In line with a wider London approach, the council reports against the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data. This shows that there was a 26% reduction overall in the period 2015-2023 from 803 to 595 ktCO₂. However, this reduction falls short of the projected 51% we should have achieved by 2023 in the pathway to achieve the borough-wide target by 2041. Carbon reduction projects and initiatives delivered in 2025 will be reflected in the 2025 carbon emissions dataset that will be published in 2027, and which will be reported in the 17th Annual Carbon Report.
- 6.3. The GLA has also updated pre-2023 emissions LEGGI data which has incorporated updated transport emissions data by Transport for London (TfL) and residual fuel consumption data by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ). This means, for example, that the reduction rate for 2022 of 4% that was reported in the ACR 2024 has now been updated to 1.6%.
- 6.4. For 2023, there was a 6% reduction in emissions from the previous year from 632 to 595 ktCO₂. The reduction is mainly driven by the national decarbonisation of electricity. High energy and other costs are likely to have been a factor for reduced gas use of heating buildings. The rate of reduction has accelerated from the previous year's slow reduction rate of 1.6%, as the "rebound effect" post-COVID has eased off. Emissions across all sectors have decreased except for non-road mobile machinery which has not changed (it represents 1% of total emissions).

- 6.5. The majority (44%) of the borough's emissions still come from the domestic sector. A continued commitment and effort for retrofitting existing housing stock is required to reduce heating and energy consumption for domestic buildings.
- 6.6. Consumption-based emissions – commissioned by London Councils, the GLA and ReLondon – take a wider view than LEGGI emissions by including the emissions embodied in the goods and services that are imported into London and consumed here and so reflect people's lifestyles. There was a 16% increase in consumption-based emissions in 2022 in Haringey compared to the previous year, which is above the 9% increase seen at the London level. The data in 2022 has shown consumption-based emissions have continued to bounce back to pre-Covid levels as the effect of Covid restrictions has eased off. This demonstrates the need for behaviour change initiatives that target consumption, specifically for the transport, services and food sectors that have the highest rate of increase.
- 6.7. The council's corporate emissions for the seven core buildings have decreased by 8% between 2023/24 and 2024/25. An overall decrease 67% has been achieved from a baseline of 2,800.34 tCO₂ in 2014/15. The council no longer occupies one of the core buildings, 40 Cumberland Road. Achieving the Net Zero Carbon Target of 2027 for the core council buildings relies on the occupation of the new Civic Centre, the decarbonisation of remaining core operational buildings, and purchasing of renewable energy for the remaining portion.
- 6.8. When looking at the wider corporate estate, emissions increased by 25% in the last full financial year. This reflects the energy demand of three leisure centres, two with swimming pools and one with an outdoor lido, which the council insourced in October 2024. Overall, a 66% reduction is still delivered from 2014/15.
- 6.9. The number of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems within the Council's portfolio is increasing each year, partly due to the council's newbuild programme. At least 87 kWp new systems were commissioned for new housing blocks during the 2024/245 financial year. The council has at least 60 solar PV systems mounted on the roofs of schools, housing and corporate buildings, generating at least 361,568 kWh of electricity in 2024/25 and saving a total of 74.10 tCO₂ of emissions. This is equivalent to a £88,200 saving on electricity bills for our schools, housing, and corporate properties, if all the energy generated was used on-site.
- 6.10. The previous ACRs reported projects being delivered across six areas identified in the HCCAP: Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community. This year these updates are provided in a Red-Amber-Green (RAG) rating to chart progress of HCCAP. The RAG rating is attached as the appendix to the ACR 2025. Links to relevant reports published elsewhere by the council have also been listed.

6.11. The last section within this ACR reports on the progress of the spending of the Section 106 Carbon Offset Fund, including the community-led projects being delivered through the Haringey Community Carbon Fund. Headlines include:

- Overall, £3,856,584 has been collected up to 31 December 2025.
- £3,140,000 has been allocated by three Cabinet decisions in 2020, 2021 and 2025. This leaves £716,584 unallocated as of 31 December 2025.
- £268,880 has been spent across 34 projects in the first four years of the Haringey Community Carbon Fund.
- Five projects are being delivered across the wider Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy including:
 - Fuel poverty Warm Homes: Local Grant top-ups;
 - Solar panel installations with initial match funding from the GLA's Greener Schools fund;
 - Developing green skills through the Power Up Haringey project with RetrofitWorks;
 - Tree planting across the borough;
 - The extension of the HCCF, incorporating changes following engagement with the community, such as revised scoring criteria, an Expression of Interest for two residents to join the HCCF Panel, and a Presentation Day for shortlisted applicants and the HCCF Panel;
 - Temperature monitoring to information measures to be implemented for the climate resilience project.
- Another two projects are being set up for delivery: behaviour change and energy audits.

6.12. The decision to change the format of the ACR is driven by feedback from the Climate, Community Safety and Environment Scrutiny Panel, provided in December 2024 and July 2025. Initial changes have so far included publishing a separate document with a glossary and information about the data sources, and an executive summary based on infographics and plain English to explain some of the key information. The panel recommended preparing a revised format to make the report easier to read, more visually engaging and in line with accessibility standards. The “format change” will be subject to engagement outcomes in 2026, but is anticipated to include:

- Shorter, clearer documents (executive summaries, and modular sections) using plain English and consistent visual signposting.
- Improved data visualisation (charts, infographics and trend summaries) and an interactive carbon performance dashboard using Power BI, that enables residents to explore borough and council carbon data.
- Accessibility by design, including readable PDFs, web content aligned to recognised accessibility standards, and consideration of translated or easy-to-read, and shareable materials where appropriate.

- 6.13. This approach aligns with the Haringey Deal commitment to co-design how climate information is communicated. It is intended to make the ACR more useful for residents, community organisations, councillors and officers, which will improve accountability and inspire climate action and behaviour change across the borough.
- 6.14. The Council is also exploring a revised, interactive web format to enhance public engagement and understanding. Power BI is an interactive data visualisation tool, designed to make complex information easier to understand, could be used a potential platform to report on carbon reduction progress. An example includes the GLA's [LEGGI Data Explorer webpage](#). This would be designed to improve accessibility, transparency, and engagement via our webpages.
- 6.15. The community outreach plan and redesign process for the next reporting cycle will seek to ensure that future reports are increasingly accessible and relevant, co-produced with the community. The review period will follow this sequence:
- 26 February 2026 Co-design of Engagement Strategy: Initial engagement workshop for the ACR review with the Haringey Climate Partnership, to help shape further engagement in the Summer.
 - By July 2026 Interactive Carbon Performance Dashboard: Exploration of an interactive webpage with Power BI data, providing an interactive way to view borough-wide and council carbon emission performance data.
 - Summer/Autumn 2026 Engagement Activities: A survey on Commonplace and in-person engagement will be undertaken to understand what matters most to residents and how the Annual Carbon Report can best communicate this information.
 - Autumn 2026 Review: The council will review the feedback from the engagement and redesign the ACR bringing improvement to both the web-based and PDF versions (e.g. shorter summaries, clearer visuals, simple language, and accessible design).
 - March 2027 Report to Full Council: The final version will be presented as the sixteenth ACR in its new and co-designed format.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1. The HCCAP forms part of the themes of the Corporate Delivery Plan 2024-2026. The ACR contributes to reporting against the theme 'Responding to the Climate Emergency'. This theme consists of five high-level outcomes, namely, Outcome 1: 'A cleaner, low waste Haringey', Outcome 2: 'A greener Haringey', Outcome 3: 'A zero carbon and climate resilient Haringey', Outcome 4: 'Expanding active travel' and Outcome 5: 'Better air quality in Haringey'.
- 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.

8. Carbon and Climate Change

- 8.1. This report sets out progress towards the HCCAP targets to be a Net Zero Council by 2027 and a Net Zero Borough by 2041 from a 2015 baseline. This report demonstrates a consistent decline in emissions with an overall 26% borough-wide reduction in 2023 from 2015 levels. Additionally, there was a 66% reduction in corporate council emissions in 2024/25 despite adding emissions from three leisure centres which the council insourced in October 2024, underscoring the commitment to decarbonisation at an organisational level.
- 8.2. The report provides a transparent account of Haringey's carbon emissions set against the targets of HCCAP. The RAG rating table is included in the appendix to chart the progress of individual actions from the HCCAP. It also reports on consumption-based emissions, which do not form part of the HCCAP targets, but provide a more holistic view of Haringey's total carbon emissions.

9. Statutory Officers' comments

Finance

- 9.1. The report seeks to demonstrate the council's ambitious vision and commitment to achieving Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041 and a Net Zero Carbon Council by 2027. There are various projects identified and supported through the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan to achieve the council's strategic vision. These projects are financed from external income and allocations from the s106 developer contributions to support carbon reductions. Future projects delivered through the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan will be dependent on the external funding secured in the future, to avoid any financial risks to the council.

Strategic Procurement

- 9.2. Strategic Procurement has been consulted on and notes the content of the report.
- 9.3. There are no immediate procurement ramifications of the recommendations outlined at 3 above. However, strategic procurement will continue to support the Council's carbon emission reduction initiatives where appropriate in its procurement processes.

Head of Legal & Governance

- 9.4. The Climate Change Act 2008 (the Act) is the statutory basis for the UK's approach to tackling and responding to climate change. The Act places a legal duty on central government to set legally binding targets to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2050.
- 9.5. The Director for Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and notes that (1) this is a progress report and (2) the views expressed in the Equalities section below. Under the terms of the council's Constitution at

Part Four, Section A, Council Procedure Rule 3.1(xiii) 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, and there are no specific legal implications arising out of this report to stop Members from adopting the Recommendations.

Equality

- 9.6. The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) 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 protected characteristics and people who do not;
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 9.7. The three parts of the duty apply 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. Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.
- 9.8. As the ACR 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, an initial EQIA has been produced for the engagement activities and the scope of revising the ACR for future iterations. A neutral impact for age, disability, race and socioeconomic status groups was identified for the engagement activities themselves. Minor positive impacts were identified if the revised format can improve accessibility of the report, particularly to the disability, race and ethnic minorities and socioeconomic status groups.
- 9.9. The EQIA report will be updated as the engagement plan progresses and impacts will also be reviewed further.

10. Use of Appendices

- 10.1. Appendix 1 – Fifteenth Annual Carbon Report (2025)
- 10.2. Appendix 2 – Annual Carbon Report Executive Summary (2025)
- 10.3. Appendix 3 – Annual Carbon Report Glossary and Carbon Emission Data Sources

10.4. Appendix 4 – RAG rating table

10.5. Appendix 5 – Equalities Impact Assessment

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP):

https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-02/climate_change_action_plan_march_2021.pdf

11.2. Previous years' Annual Carbon Report (Fourteenth, 2024):

<https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-03/net-zero-haringey-14th-annual-carbon-report-2024-27-march-2025.pdf>

11.3. Previous years' Annual Carbon Report Executive Summary (Fourteenth, 2024):

<https://haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-06/14th-annual-carbon-report-executive-summary.pdf>

11.4. Statistics from LEGGI for years 2015-2023:

<https://apps.london.gov.uk/leggi-explorer/>

11.5. Statistics from London's consumption-based emissions account for years 2001-2022: <https://localfootprint.uk/>

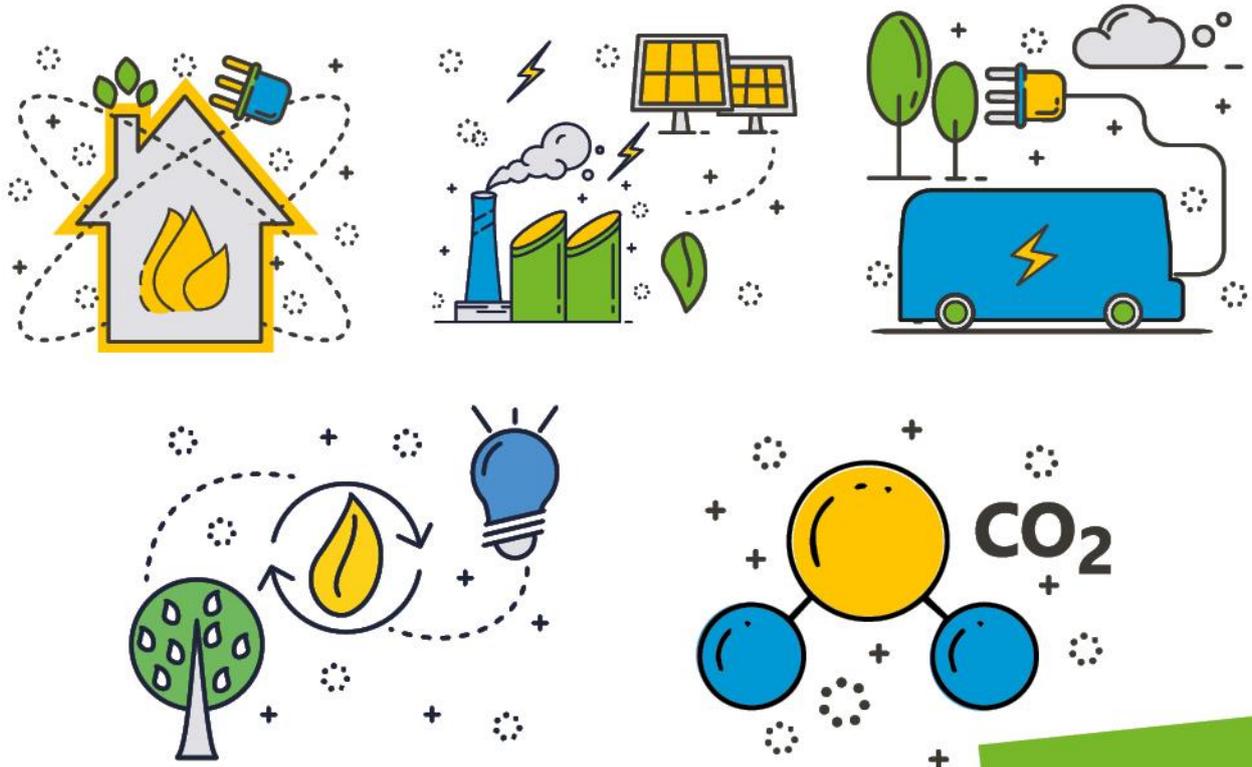
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ANNUAL CARBON REPORT

2025



1. Foreword

This is our fifteenth Annual Carbon Report covering the latest carbon emissions data for 2023 and the progress towards the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan targets. This year's report comes at an important time, requiring continued urgency for climate action and a firm commitment to climate justice. As one of London's most unequal boroughs, climate impacts fall hardest on those with least resources, and our response must continue to prioritise fairness, equity, and shared power.

The latest data shows steady progress alongside a need to accelerate carbon reduction. Borough-wide emissions have fallen 26% since 2015, including a 6% drop in the last year - an improvement on the previous report's 1.6% annual reduction. Yet this remains well below the 51% reduction needed to stay on track for our 2041 net zero target. Emissions fell across all major sectors, supported by the decarbonisation of electricity. And, Haringey's per capita emissions of 2.2 tCO₂e continue to sit significantly below both the London and neighbouring-borough averages.

The council's corporate emissions have reduced by 66% since 2014/15 (financial year), despite a temporary increase linked to the insourcing of three leisure centres. We continue to invest in solar energy across our estate and in schools and prepare for the move to the newly retrofitted and extended Civic Centre in 2027, which will form a key part of our long-term corporate decarbonisation pathway.

We have set out how £2.23 million from Haringey's Carbon Offset Fund is being invested across seven programmes that cut emissions and deliver wider benefits by decarbonising the corporate estate, tackling fuel poverty, expanding renewable energy, strengthening green skills, and supporting behaviour change. The four-year extension of the Haringey Community Carbon Fund forms an important part of this investment, which exemplifies the Haringey Deal in action by enabling residents and local organisations to deliver creative, practical climate projects that reduce emissions while improving wellbeing, skills and community resilience.

We are also reshaping how we communicate climate progress. Over the coming year, we will work with residents through the Haringey Climate Partnership and wider engagement to co-design a way forward to publish climate information that is focused on real outcomes and that supports residents and community to see progress, understand challenges, and feel inspired to take climate action.

Addressing the Climate Emergency is about more than carbon reduction; it is about building a borough where people can thrive; where homes are warm, energy bills are lower, air is cleaner, neighbourhoods are more resilient. By strengthening our focus on climate justice,

accelerating action across sectors, and deepening co-production with residents, we can build a fairer, greener and more sustainable future for Haringey.

[To sign off Photograph + Signature]



Cllr Ibrahim Ali
Cabinet Member for Climate Action and Environment

2. Contents

<u>1. Foreword</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>2. Contents</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>3. Executive Summary</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>4. Introduction</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>5. Changes to Annual Carbon Report</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>6. Haringey's carbon reduction in the borough</u>	<u>11</u>
6.1. HARINGEY'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	11
6.1.1. Haringey's territorial-based emissions	12
Update to pre-2023 emissions data	12
6.1.2. Haringey's consumption-based emissions	13
6.2. HARINGEY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN TARGET	13
6.2.1. Emissions trend 2015-2023	13
6.2.2. Comparison of Haringey's emissions	14
6.2.3. Performance by sector	15
6.3. CONSUMPTION-BASED EMISSIONS	17
<u>7. Haringey's corporate emission reduction</u>	<u>19</u>
7.1. CORPORATE EMISSIONS DATA	19
7.2. RENEWABLE ENERGY	20
<u>8. Section 106 Carbon Offset Spending</u>	<u>22</u>
8.1. S106 CARBON OFFSET FUND ALLOCATION STRATEGY 2020-2025	22
8.1.1. Fuel Poverty	22
8.1.2. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Years 1-4 Overview	22
8.1.3. Year 4 Projects (2025/26)	24
8.2. S106 CARBON OFFSET FUND ALLOCATION STRATEGY 2025-2029	26
8.2.1. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Year 5	26
8.2.2. Climate resilience project	27
8.2.3. Supporting green skills	27
8.2.4. Solar and energy efficiency projects	27
8.2.5. Energy efficiency audits	28
8.2.6. Urban tree planting	28
8.2.7. Behaviour change initiatives	29
<u>9. Community emissions</u>	<u>29</u>
9.1. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	29

9.2. HARINGEY CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP29

Separate documents available for download

The Annual Carbon Report and its previous versions are available on the council's website, along with two further documents listed below.

Available at: <https://haringey.gov.uk/environment/climate/net-zero-carbon-haringey/annual-carbon-report>

Glossary and Emissions Data Sources (10 pages)

- Glossary of technical words used in this document
- Emission Data Sources

Executive Summary (3 pages)

- Visual version of the text-based Executive Summary in Section 3 below.

3. Executive Summary

This year's Annual Carbon Report (2025) is an abridged version to report only on the key carbon reduction metrics. Following feedback from the council's Scrutiny Board, a new format is being sought to respond to comments about the length and level of technical information that is included. An engagement exercise will take place to inform the revised format of the Annual Carbon Reports going forward. The objective is to make the reports more accessible and relevant to the community, to encourage positive behavioural change delivering greater climate impacts. The new format ACR will be launched as the 16th Annual Carbon Report covering 2026.

The report covers three latest carbon emission reporting areas:



Borough-wide 2041 target: London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data for 2023



Council 2027 target: council's consumption data for core corporate buildings and highways data for 2024/25



Consumption-based carbon emissions data from Local Authority Consumption Accounts (LACA) for 2022 (there is no carbon reduction target for this data)

Lastly, the report sets out progress on spending of carbon offset contributions during the calendar year 2025.

Headlines from the carbon emission reporting data

Progress against the borough-wide 2041 net zero target: 26% reduction from 2015 to 2023

- 6% reduction in carbon emissions in 2023 from 2022 levels. Total territorial-based emissions for Haringey in 2023 were 595 ktCO₂e.
- The current emission reduction rate falls short of the necessary 51% to achieve the target of a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041 for 2023.
- Rate of reduction has accelerated to 6% in 2023. It has recovered from a slow reduction rate of previous year (1.6%) associated with "covid rebound". Similar emission trend is observed across the neighbouring boroughs and London average.
- Emissions across all sectors (domestic, industrial and commercial, and transport) have reduced in 2023 with the exception of emission from non-road mobile machinery which remains unchanged. This is mostly driven by decarbonisation of electricity.
- Haringey's emissions per capita (2.2 tCO₂) in 2023 remain below the London average (3.2 tCO₂) and the average of our neighbouring boroughs (3.0 tCO₂).

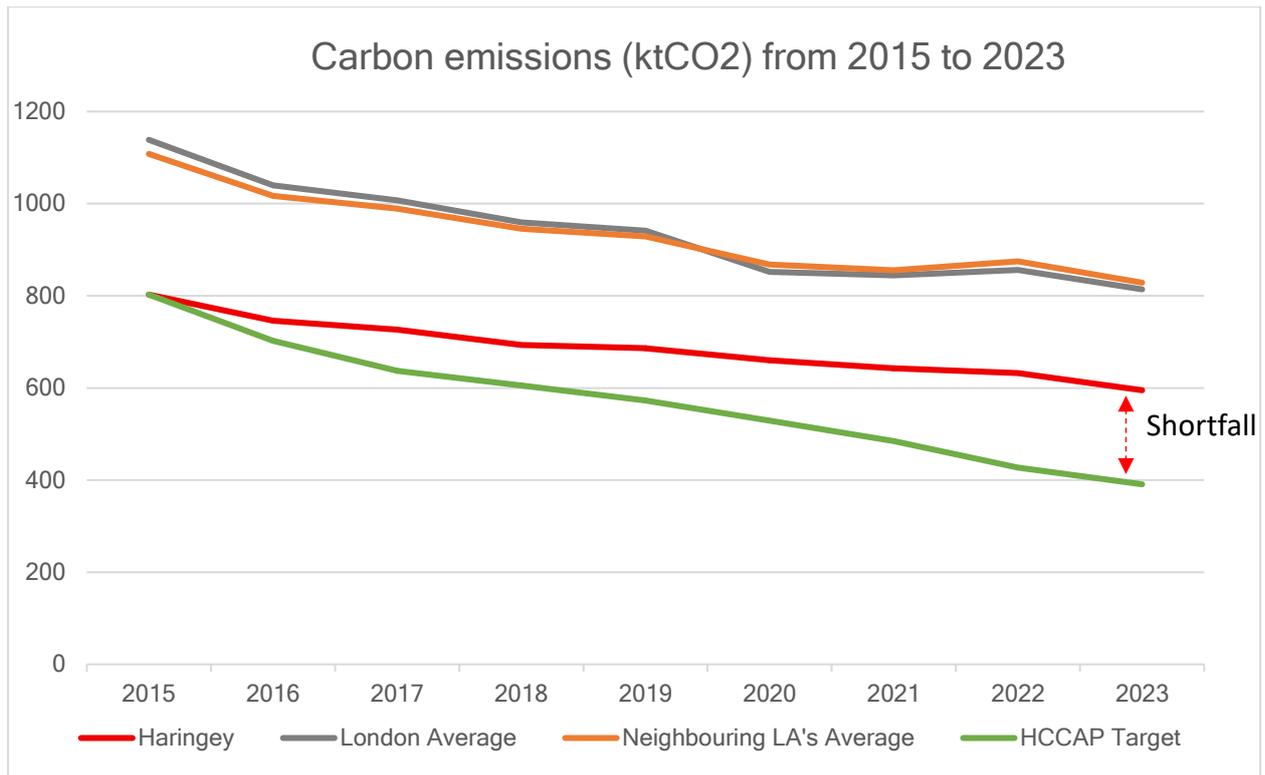


Figure 1: Graph showing the 2005 to 2023 carbon emissions trend in Haringey (red), neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange), and London mean (grey), and our HCCAP target (green). The red arrow shows the performance required in 2023-2024 to return to our target trajectory. (Source: LEGGI data, 2015-2023; ARUP Analysis for the HCCAP).

Progress against the council's net zero target: 66% reduction overall 2014/15 to 2024/25

- However, there is a 25% increase from the previous financial year, as this has now included the emissions from three leisure centres which the Council insourced in October 2024. The increase in consumption reflects the high energy demand of these buildings.
- The emissions from the Council's seven core buildings (River Park House, Alexandra House, George Meehan House, Wood Green Library, 48/62 Station Road, 40 Cumberland Road, and Civic Centre) reduced from 1,014.4 tCO₂ in 2023/24 to 928.6 tCO₂ in 2024/25.
- The total corporate emissions for 2024/25 were 4,364.5 tCO₂.

Even without the additional emissions from the leisure centres, the current emission reduction rate would still have fallen short to be on track to achieve the target of a Net Zero by 2027 for Council's emissions. Meeting the original scope of the target is reliant on the opening of the new Civic Centre, the disposal, rebuilding or retrofitting of the Station Road buildings, and the reduction in emissions for the remaining core buildings. The council's fleet was also included

within the scope of the overall target, but we do not have data to report on our progress on this.

Borough-wide consumption-based emissions (no target): 13% reduction from 2001 to 2022

- A 15% increase was reported in Haringey between 2021 and 2022, which is above the 9.0% increase seen at the London level, and 2.8% nationally.
- Total consumption-based emissions for Haringey in 2022 were 2,631 ktCO₂e.
- Haringey's consumption-based emissions have continued to bounce back to pre-covid levels as the effect of Covid has eased off. Transport, services and food sectors have the highest rate of increase.
- Haringey's footprint per capita is 10.0 tCO₂e per capita, which is still lower than national average at 10.9 tCO₂e per capita, but slightly higher than the average in London at 9.8 tCO₂e per capita. There was an overall 27% decrease in the footprint per capita to 2022 from 2001.

Consumption-based emissions are not in scope for the HCCAP target. To bring these emissions down, broader behaviour change is necessary to support the reduction in emissions from food, construction, goods, water and sewage, and services.

Headlines from Section 106 Carbon Offset Spending

- Overall, £3,856,584 has been collected up to 31 December 2025.
- £3,140,000 has been allocated by three Cabinet decisions in 2020, 2021 and 2025. This leaves £716,584 unallocated as of 31 December 2025.
- £268,880 has been spent across 34 projects in the first four years of the Community Carbon Fund.
- Five projects are being delivered across the wider Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy, including fuel poverty measures, solar panel installations, developing green skills, tree planting and the extension of the HCCF. Another three projects are being set up for delivery for behaviour change, energy audits, and climate resilience.

4. Introduction

This Fifteenth Annual Carbon Report (ACR) monitors the borough's progress in reducing our carbon emissions in 2023.

This report details progress on the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP), which sets out our target to be a net zero carbon borough by 2041.

The format of ACR is being transitioned this year to be more concise and visually accessible. This interim version is shortened in comparison to the previous ACRs, and the final new format will be released in March 2027. Further details are reported in Section 5 below.

The first two sections detail the borough's and council's carbon emissions and our progress against reduction targets in HCCAP. Along with the release of latest emissions data in 2023, pre-2023 data has also been updated. This means the pre-2023 data reported in this Annual Carbon Report (ACR) is different to the previous years' ACRs. Further details are reported in Section 6.1.1.

The last section provides an overview of carbon offset contribution spending, spotlighting the community-led carbon reduction projects supported by the Haringey Community Carbon Fund in 2025.

5. Changes to Annual Carbon Report

This Annual Carbon Report 2025 has marked the transition into a new format. This interim version will cover the essential emissions data and updates on how we are spending the carbon offset contributions. Haringey's Constitution requires us to report on our emissions data, but we are now taking the opportunity to revisit and co-design the format during our community engagement. The new format is planned to be released in March 2027.

Feedback on the previous format of the ACRs was that it was too long and technical, and we want anyone to be able to read about Haringey's climate action. In June, we published [a graphical version of the executive summary for last year's Annual Carbon Report](#) with simpler language and visuals.

Objectives for the revised ACR

- Make it appealing to read about what climate action is being taken by the community and council
- Simplify the way we talk about climate change and carbon emissions
- Simplify how we show what progress we have made, comparing this to our targets set in the HCCAP
- Enable the revised information to reach a wider audience
- Make the content more relevant to the community by outlining what choices and impacts residents can make to take climate action.

While the purpose of the ACR will continue to provide a transparent account of Haringey's emissions, it can also form a valuable resource to the community to encourage behavioural change to deliver greater climate impacts.

6. Haringey’s carbon reduction in the borough

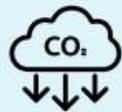
Two types of emissions are included in this report – area-based emissions and consumption-based emissions. HCCAP has set targets for territorial-based emissions, but not consumption-based emissions.

A detailed explanation of what carbon emissions are, and the definition of other technical words, and an explanation of the emissions data sources are included in the Glossary (a separate document available on Haringey’s [website](#)).

6.1. Haringey’s greenhouse gas emissions

Our activities directly or indirectly emit greenhouse gasses, particularly, carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide, and methane.

These are measured in ‘CO₂ equivalent’ (CO₂e).



CO₂ = Carbon emissions from burning fossil fuels (oil, gas, petrol), for our buildings and transport

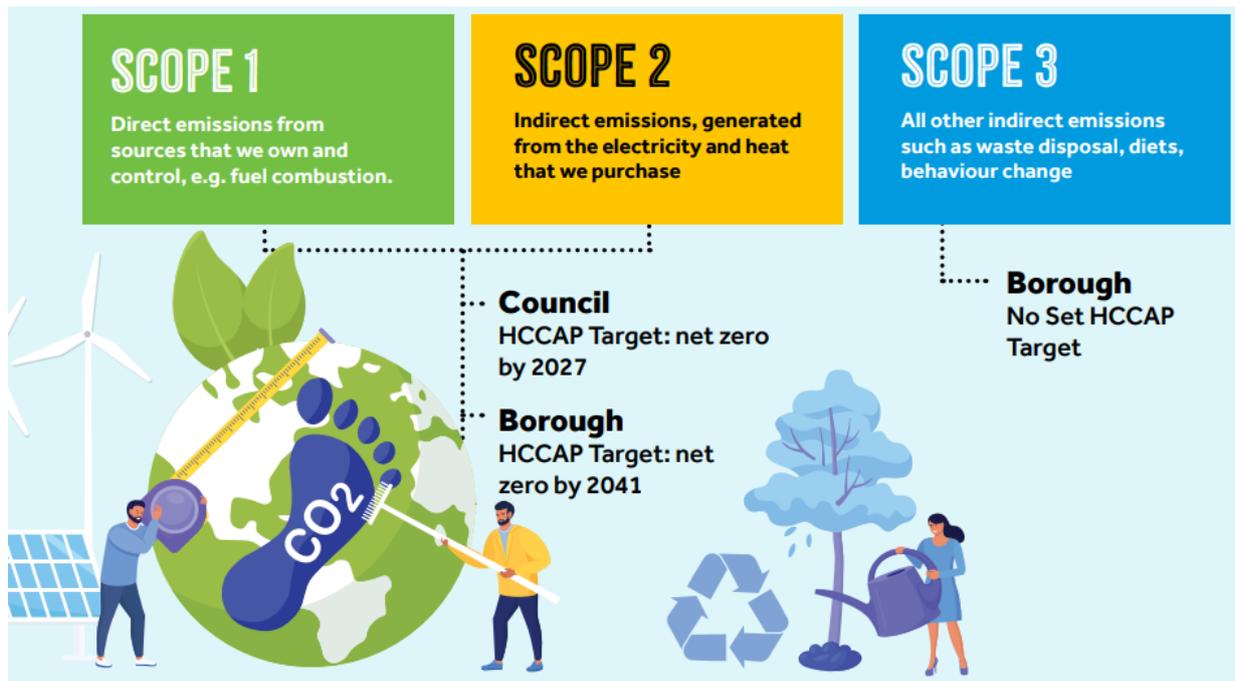


Figure 2: Graphical image explaining Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

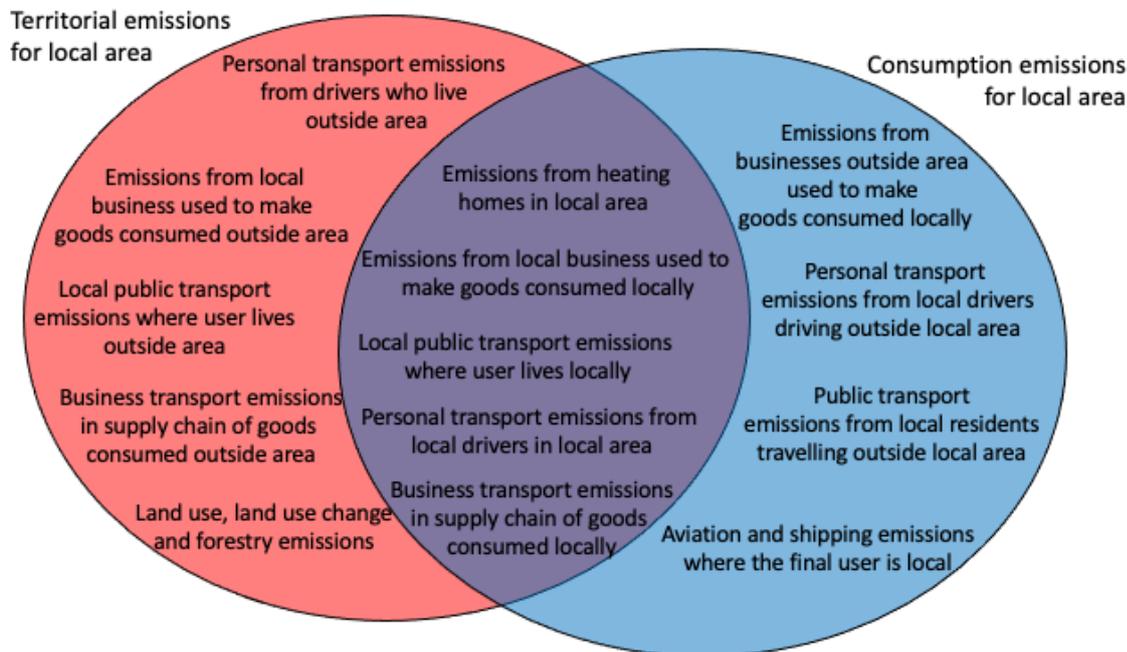


Figure 3: (Source: Dr Anne Owen, [LACA Methodology, 2023](#))

6.1.1. Haringey's territorial-based emissions

Standard territorial accounting of greenhouse gas emissions measures the direct emissions produced with the boundary of the borough. The London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) annually estimated these emissions for London and for each borough. In Haringey, most emissions come from heating, powering buildings and transportation. These estimates are released with a two-year delay, and are reported in Section 6.2 below.

The **LEGGI Data Explorer** can be used to see the data interactively for London, individual boroughs and by sector: <https://apps.london.gov.uk/leggi-explorer/>

Update to pre-2023 emissions data

The LEGGI data from December 2025 also includes updates to the pre-2023 emissions data in London. This ACR has also updated the LEGGI pre-2023 emissions data. This means the 2022 dataset and other previous years used for comparison in this ACR are different to those reported in the previous ACRs.

LEGGI is compiled using a range of government data sources and published emissions factors. The updates come from three key public datasets including road transport energy consumption and their greenhouse gas emissions, non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) emissions, industrial process and product use data, and residual fuels consumption and emissions data.

6.1.2. Haringey's consumption-based emissions

Consumption-based emissions refer to the *total greenhouse gas emissions associated with the consumption of goods and services by individuals or organisations* in a particular region. These consumption-based emissions consider emissions embodied imported into London and consumed locally, such as food or goods like furniture.

The **LACA tool** is an interactive dashboard is available to create charts for Haringey, London and the UK:

<https://localfootprint.uk/charts/>

The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), London Councils and ReLondon jointly commissioned the [Local Authority Consumption Accounts](#), which provides footprint datasets at regional and borough-level profiles. The webpage is funded by Place-Based Climate Action Network (PCAN). The most recent release covers the period to 2022.

This dataset is not part of the Net Zero Carbon Borough target for 2041. The Net Zero Carbon Borough target is based on territorial emissions, and these are unaffected by consumption-based emissions. The emissions on consumption are reported in Section 6.3.

6.2. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan target

6.2.1. Emissions trend 2015-2023

Haringey's overall emissions have reduced by 26% compared to 2015 levels. In the last year, emissions have reduced by 5.9% in 2023 (595 ktCO₂) from 2022 levels (632 ktCO₂).

Currently, the borough is not achieving the rate of reduction needed to achieve our goal of being a net zero carbon borough by 2041. **Error! Reference source not found.**¹, Page 7, shows that an overall 51% reduction in emissions is required by 2023.

It was reasonable to expect a "rebound" in emissions as Covid restrictions were fully lifted in 2023, while Haringey's population also increased by 2% in 2023 from 2022; however this increase has not been observed. The 5.9% rate of reduction in 2023 has accelerated from a slow reduction rate of 1.6% in 2022¹. A similar emission pattern is observed across the neighbouring boroughs and London average.

The reduction is mostly driven by national decarbonisation of electricity. This is due to the decreased gas use in electricity supply, closure of the UK's last coal power station and an increase in imports of electricity from France which is low carbon due to their high nuclear

¹ It was previously reported as 4% in Annual Carbon Report 2024 before the release of updated pre-2023 emissions data.

capacity. Costs of living are likely to have been a factor for reduced gas use of heating buildings.

One of the challenges of delivering carbon reduction are the financial difficulties that Local Authorities are facing. High interest rates, inconsistent funding, and reduced revenue are constraining financial decision making.

6.2.2. Comparison of Haringey’s emissions

In comparison, the 5.9% reduction of Haringey’s emissions is slightly greater than the average 5.3% reduction in emissions of our neighbouring boroughs in 2023. Haringey’s reduction is also greater than the average 4.7% reduction in London, and 4.9% reduction nationally. After Camden and Islington, Haringey has shown the third largest emission reduction compared to neighbouring boroughs.

Haringey’s emissions per capita in 2023 was 2.2 tCO₂. As shown in Figure 4 below, Haringey produces less CO₂ per capita than the average of our neighbouring boroughs, the London average of 3.20 tCO₂ per capita and the national average of 5.2 tCO₂ per capita. Of our neighbours, only Hackney and Waltham Forest had lower per capita emissions in 2023.

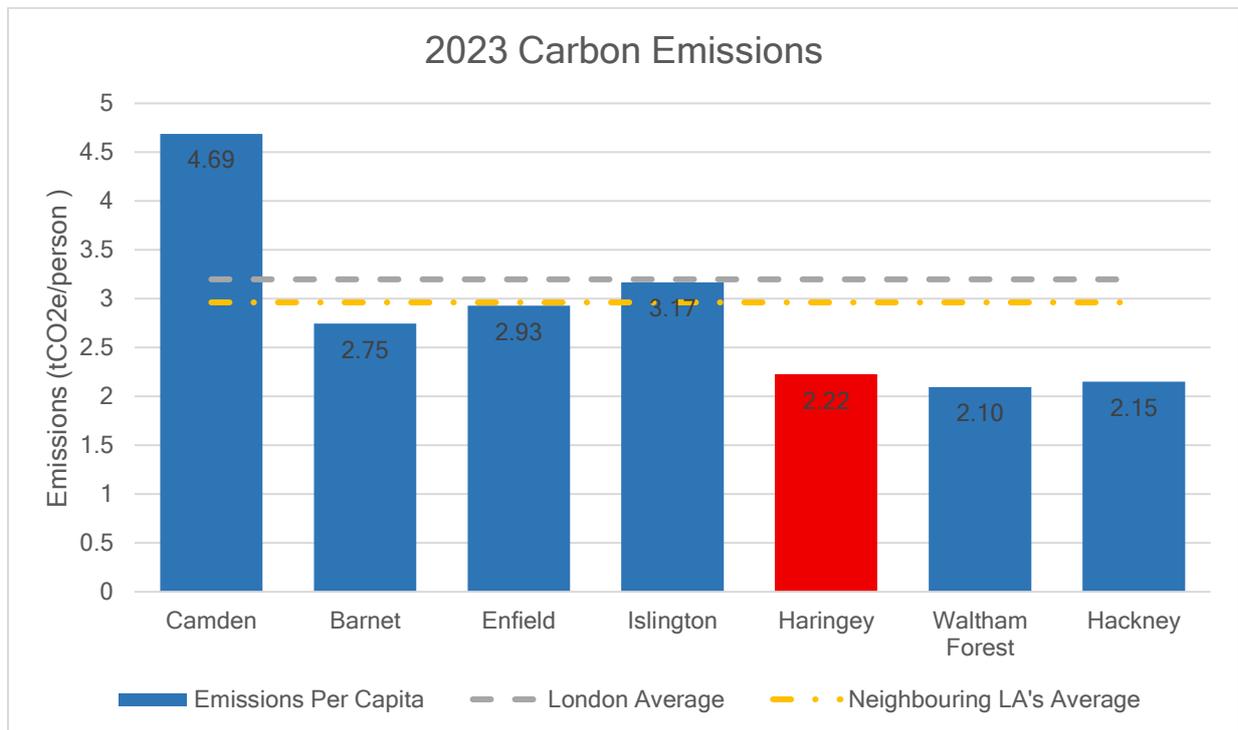


Figure 4: Graph showing the 2023 end-user CO₂ emissions per capita for Haringey (red) compared to neighbouring boroughs (blue) and their average (yellow) and the London average (grey) (Sources: LEGGI data, 2023; GLA Population Projections).

6.2.3. Performance by sector

The carbon emissions across all sectors in Haringey have reduced in 2023 from 2022, except NRMM (non-road mobile machinery) emissions which saw no change. As shown in Figure 5 below, domestic emissions have reduced by 6%, industrial and commercial emissions have reduced by 9% and transport emissions have reduced by 2%.

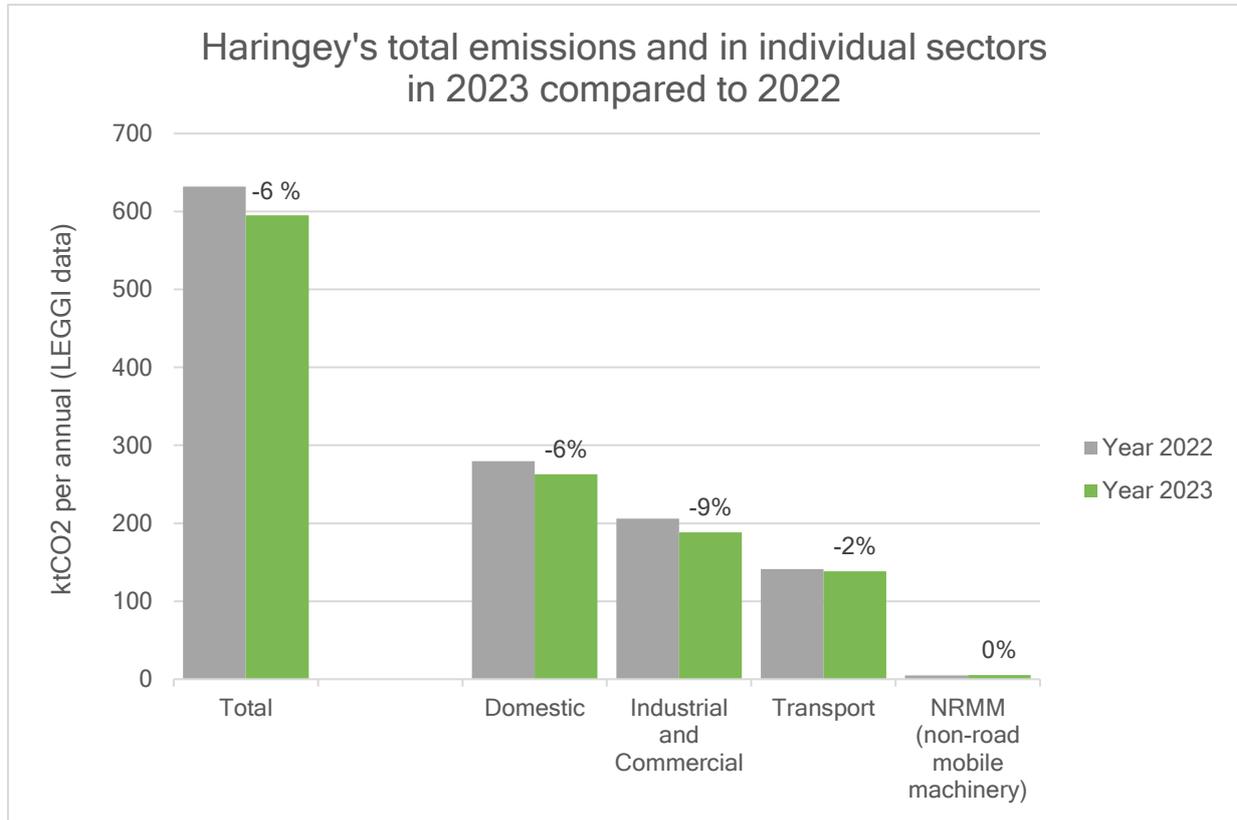


Figure 5: Headline summary of Haringey's total emissions and emissions by sector, comparing 2023 (green) to 2022 (grey).

Haringey's domestic emissions in 2023 accounted for 44% of the borough's emissions, and approximately a third comes from industrial and commercial sources (32%), a fifth from transport (23%) and the remainder (1%) from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM), as shown below in Figure 6.

The proportional makeup of emissions has broadly remained the same as the previous year². It highlights the continued commitment and effort for retrofitting the existing housing stock required to reduce heating and energy consumption of domestic buildings.

² This is compared to the proportional makeup of emissions in 2022 based on updated LEGGI data (domestic 44%; industry and commercial 33%; transport 22% and NRMM 1%). This is different to the 2022 proportional makeup of emissions reported in ACR 2024.

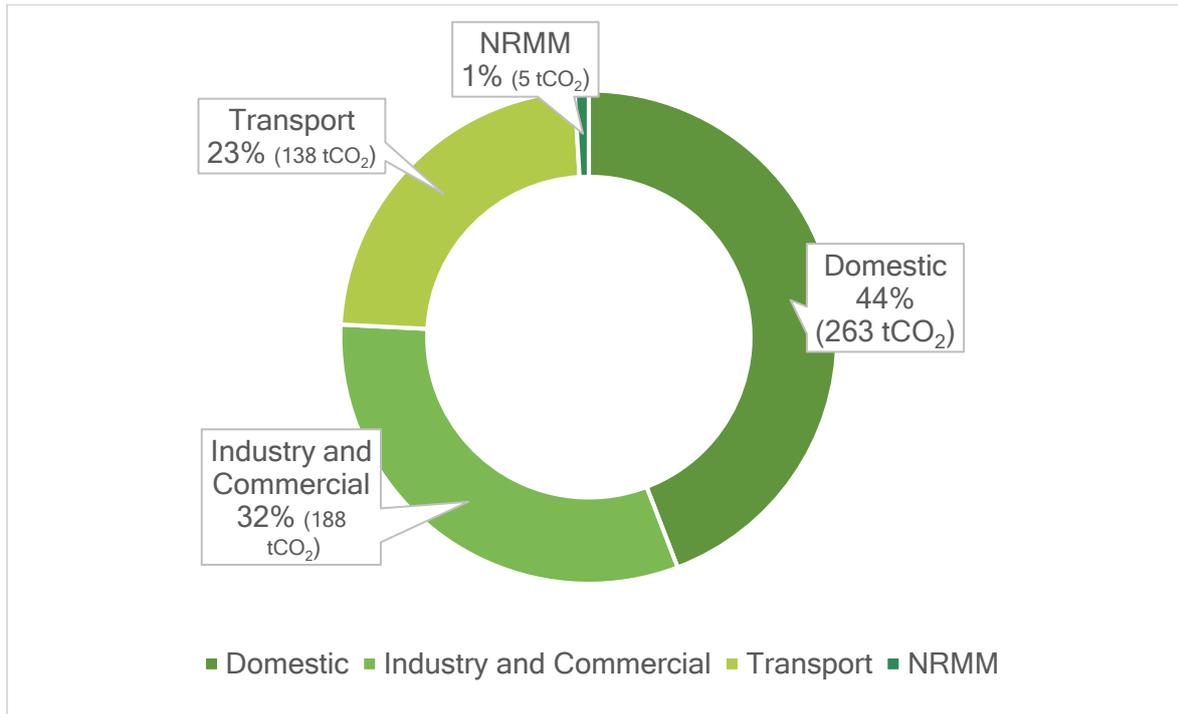


Figure 6: Pie chart showing the breakdown of Haringey's 2023 CO₂ emissions by sector. (Source: LEGGI data, 2023).

The emissions coming from gas and electricity usage represent 98% in the domestic and 74% in the industrial and commercial sectors. 69% of all emissions in 2023 came from non-transport gas and electricity usage. There is a continued need to reduce energy consumption, move away from fossil fuels for heating and focus on renewable energy. This reduction can partly be achieved or influenced by the council, through ownership of council housing stock and commercial property assets that are let to private businesses. The remaining emissions will need to be reduced by retrofitting private properties and through behaviour change of its occupants.

A total of 89% of transport emissions came from fossil-fuel based road transport, indicating that greater efforts are needed to encourage our population to take active travel options, and utilise public mass transport and electric vehicles where possible. The council can influence behaviour change through its highways assets to help people move away from private vehicles to active and public transport methods. Other roads are managed by TfL, and both TfL and Network Rail manage the railway, overground and bus networks operate and what fuels these run on.

6.3. Consumption-based emissions

Haringey and London have experienced annual reductions in consumption-based emissions overall from the baseline in 2001. A total reduction of 13% from 2001 to 2022 is seen in Haringey. The total consumption-based emissions in 2022 for Haringey are 2,631 ktCO₂e. A 16% increase was reported in Haringey between 2021 and 2022, which is above the 9.0% increase seen at the London level and 2.8% nationally.

Haringey's footprint is 10.0 tCO₂e per capita which is lower than national average at 10.9 tCO₂e per capita but has now overtaken the London average of 9.8 tCO₂e per capita; also shown in Figure 7 below. The per capita difference between the lowest and the highest among London boroughs is significant: for example, Newham and Brent's footprint (8.3 tCO₂e) is around two-thirds that of Kensington and Chelsea's footprint (13.7 tCO₂e). A total reduction of 27% of Haringey's footprint per capita is reported from 2001 to 2022.

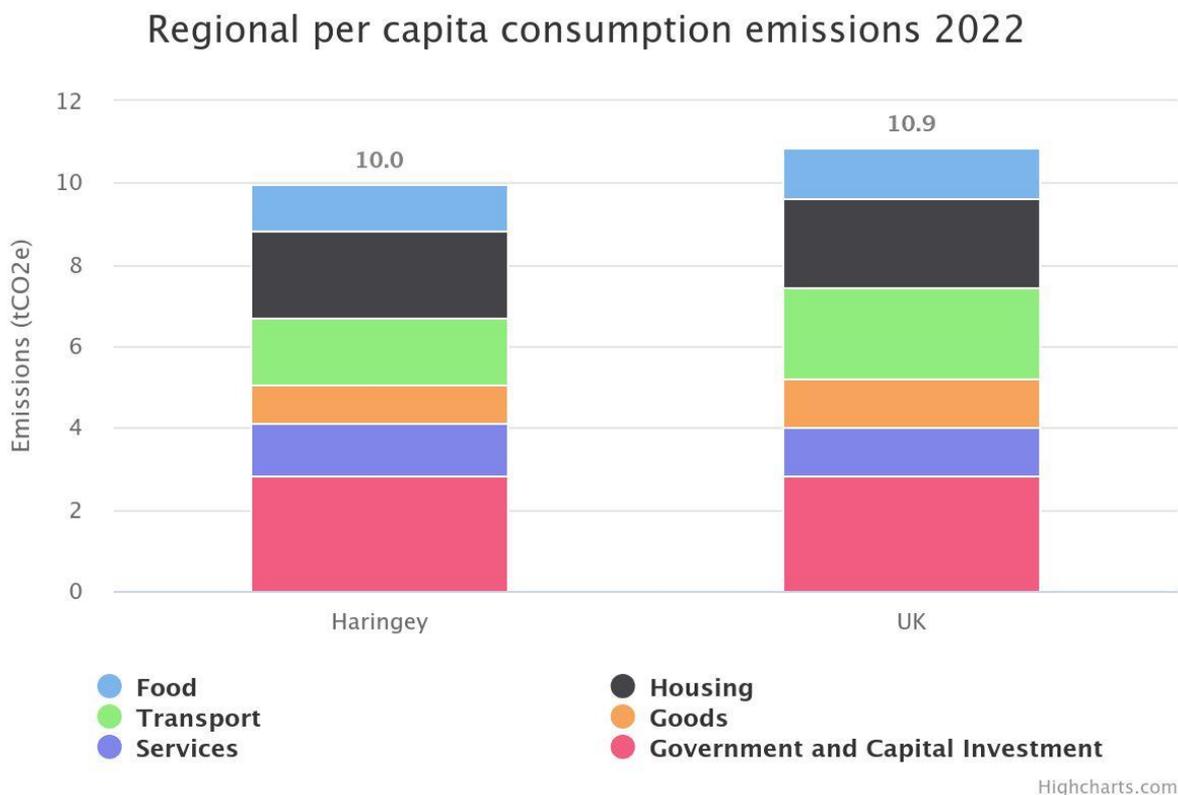


Figure 7: A stacked bar chart of the 2022 consumption-based emissions for Haringey and London, by sector (government and capital investment, services, goods, transport, housing, and food) (Source: PCAN website; University of Leeds).

The services sector (healthcare, communication, education, restaurants and cafes, hotels, finance and industry) is 12% higher than in London. The transport sector is 1% higher, and

food sector is 5% higher. However, Haringey has lower goods (5% lower) and housing sectors (1% lower).

Key findings of the consumption-based emissions include:

- The 2008 financial crisis was the main cause of the reductions, and Covid-19 had brought a further drop in emissions across UK in 2020. However, data in 2022 has shown that consumption-based emissions have carried on bouncing back to pre-Covid levels as the effect of the lockdowns of Covid has eased off.
- Haringey's per capita consumption-based emissions have increased by 16% in 2021 due to higher consumption levels post-Covid primarily. The overall emissions 2001-2022 show a reduction due to improvements in the carbon intensity of products and energy sources. Further detail on this dataset is included in the Glossary.

Required emission reductions are mostly structural; decarbonising housing and transport, needing redistribution infrastructure and development of repair, renting, and sharing services to reduce the need for new goods. This needs to occur along with lifestyle changes which vary widely across income and living styles. A combination of systemic and behavioural change is needed to achieve low carbon lifestyles. The [Climate Change Committee](#) found in 2022 that one third of the emissions reductions needed by 2035 require decisions by individuals to adopt a low-carbon lifestyle.

There is a wide range of factors that influence lifestyle patterns, including wealth and income, physical infrastructure or environment, cultural and social norms, and policy frameworks. People should take actions that lead to spillover (i.e. adopting one low-carbon behaviour that leads to another, e.g. adopting recycling and then reducing energy usage) and not rebound effects (i.e. using savings from lower energy usage to take a foreign holiday, resulting in higher overall emissions).

Considerable awareness needs to be raised around the relationship between emissions and lifestyles, and clarity on what changes people need to take to live low-carbon lives. Londoners are deeply concerned about climate change and are willing to make changes to the way that they live, but there is a disconnect between public perceptions of what is needed to reduce emissions and what the most effective actions are.

7. Haringey's corporate emission reduction

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

For this reason, Haringey has committed to being a leader in delivering net zero-carbon aspirations. This covers core council operational buildings and transport-related activities undertaken by the council in the delivery of essential services.

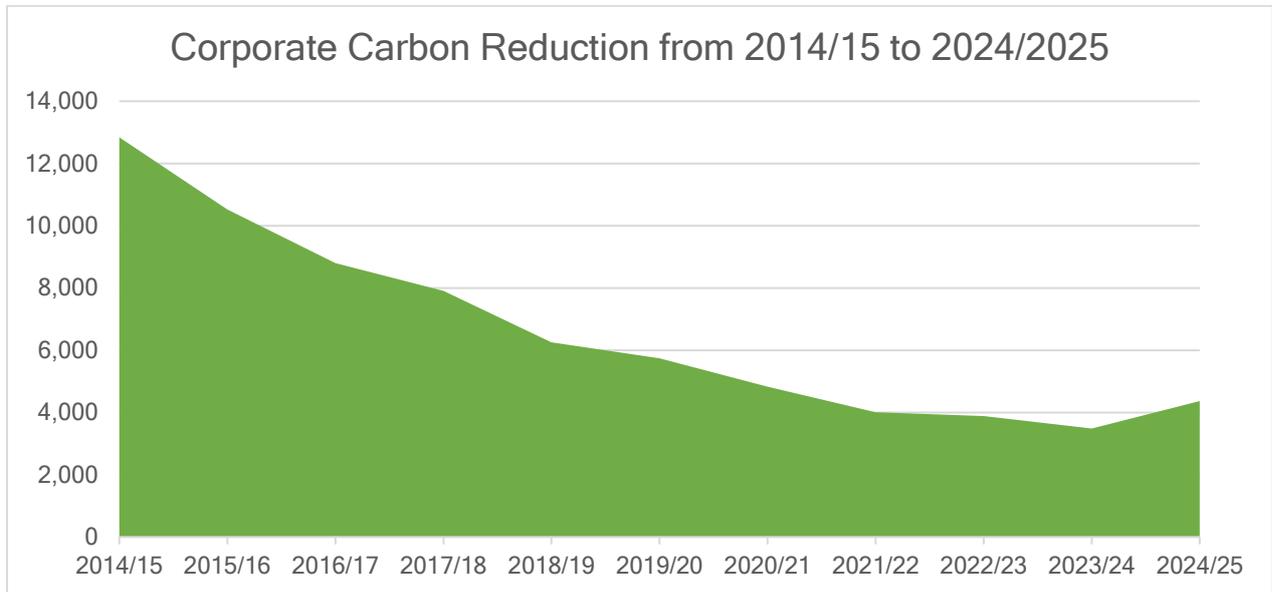


Figure 8: Corporate carbon emissions from 2014/15 to 2023/2024 (Source: Haringey Council)

7.1. Corporate emissions data

Haringey Council's corporate emissions increased by 874.3 tCO₂ between 2023/24 and 2024/25. This is a 25% increase from the previous financial year. However, this does not reflect a general increase in consumption, rather the fact that the Council insourced three leisure centres, two of which have swimming pools, in October 2024. The increase in consumption reflects the energy demand of these buildings. From a baseline level of 12,840 tCO₂ in 2014/15 there has still been a 66% reduction in emissions, with total emissions for 2024/25 being 4,364.5 tCO₂.

The emissions from the council's 7 core buildings (River Park House, Alexandra House, George Meehan House, Wood Green Library, 48/62 Station Road, 40 Cumberland Road, and Haringey Civic Centre) reduced by 8.5% from 1,014.4 tCO₂ in 2023/24 to 928.6 tCO₂. Overall,

a 66% reduction (1,871.7 tCO₂) has been achieved from the 2014/15 baseline of 2,800.3 tCO₂. The Council no longer occupies one of the core buildings, 40 Cumberland Road.

The UK's carbon emissions factor for electricity remains elevated due to the UK's continued reliance on imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) since the embargoes placed on Russian gas at the start of the conflict in Ukraine. Due to the energy required to liquefy, transport and re-gassify LNG, it is nearly four times as carbon intensive as domestically produced gas. As a large proportion of electricity is still generated from burning gas, the carbon emission factor remains elevated.

It is expected that services located in Alexandra House, River Park House and 48/62 Station Road will be relocated to the retrofitted and newly extended Haringey Civic Centre from 2027 (Figure 9).

No data is available for fleet emission rates.



Figure 9: Computer Generated Image of the refurbished and listed Civic Centre (left) and the new extension of the Civic Centre (right) from the corner of the High Road and Trinity Road.

Source: [Planning Application documents ref. HGY/2023/1043](#)

7.2. Renewable energy

The council has at least 60 photovoltaic (PV) solar systems mounted on the roofs of schools, housing and corporate buildings. In 2024/25 these arrays generated at least 361,568 kWh of

electricity, which includes 3,806 kWh generated specifically for the council's core office buildings. This PV portfolio has saved a total of 74.10 tCO₂ of emissions and is equivalent to a £88,200 saving on electricity bills for our schools, housing, and corporate properties, if all the energy generated was used on-site.

The number of PV systems within the council's portfolio is increasing each year due to the council's newbuild housing programme, where planning conditions often require the inclusion of renewable generation to meet carbon targets. At least 87 kWp new systems were commissioned for new housing blocks during the 2024/245 financial year. The installations are spread between communal supply and some individual flats and houses. Similarly, renewable generation is also often included when buildings within the corporate or school portfolios are redeveloped, or newly built.

The Council successfully bid for funding from the GLA's Greener Schools Pilot Grant in December 2024 for the delivery of a 150 kWp rooftop solar PV system at The Brook School & Willow School and a 44.5 kWp system at Risley Avenue Primary School. The system at Risley Avenue Primary School will be a solar car port, rather than roof-mounted, a first in the council's portfolio. Both schemes will be delivered by 31 March 2026.

The council has awarded a long-term solar PV maintenance which will ensure the safe and efficient working of the systems. Smart meters will be installed as part of the contract to ensure data can be accessed in near real time, and so any faults can be identified and rectified as promptly as possible. The contract will therefore ensure the PV systems are being managed to optimise energy generation long-term.

The council is also collaborating with community energy groups that are looking at increasing the number of solar PV installations, particularly at schools, to reduce their energy bills.

8. Section 106 Carbon Offset Spending

8.1. S106 Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy 2020-2025

Since 2016, Haringey Council has been collecting financial contributions from developers through Section 106 agreements when they do not meet their carbon reduction targets on site. This mechanism was first introduced by the GLA as an 'allowable solution' to reach the carbon reduction targets. Haringey's [Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document \(2018\)](#) sets out this process.

The total amount of carbon offset contributions collected up to December 2025 was £3,856,584. This means the pot has increased by around £300,000 in the past year.

8.1.1. Fuel Poverty

In 2020 £520,000 was allocated to supplement fuel poverty funding to retrofitting properties. An initial £41,000 was spent through top-up grant funding to the GLA's Happy Energy retrofit scheme. The council has since allocated the remaining portion to spend on the following:

- Around £56,000 for the services of an Energy Advice Partner to support residents, do home visits to give more tailored recommendations for what can be done to reduce energy bills and what funding streams would be available.
- Around £340,000 in grants for residents or measures that would not qualify under the Warm Homes: Local Grant, a government-issued funding programme with a £56 million allocation for London.
- Around £15,000 for the commissioning of Energy Performance Certificates for households in fuel poverty that do not have one, to enable them to apply for grant funding.

8.1.2. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Years 1-4 Overview

In 2021, Cabinet allocated £390,000 to the [Haringey Community Carbon Fund](#) over a four-year period. The [Haringey Community Carbon Fund](#), a grant scheme to support community-led carbon reduction projects in the borough, has had £300,000 available for grants in the first four years (Year 1-4). In summary:

- We received a total of 57 applications, requesting £992,036 in grant funding.
- 34 projects have been awarded a total of £268,880, leveraging an additional £261,000 approximately in match funding (Figure 10 below).

- Application scoring is done by a five-member judging panel, made up of two community representatives and three council officers. After scoring, the panel makes a recommendation on how to allocate the available funding.
- The projects have delivered, or are delivering, an approximate 182 tCO₂ carbon saving per year in total, equivalent to 8,270 trees growing a year (based on estimated calculations by the applicants).

Some organisations have not been able to deliver their projects and withdrew from the funding, so their awarded grants were rolled over into subsequent funding years.

CCF supports a wide range of projects ranging from energy efficiency measures, renewable energy generation, low-carbon heating system, food growing to waste reduction. Co-benefits have also been delivered, including improved air quality, ecological awareness, mental health and wellbeing, energy bill reduction, food resilience, improvements to community spaces, improving green skills and employment, and money savings through repairs and upcycling. This will help improve the economic and environmental resilience of Haringey’s communities. Details of the years 1-3 projects were reported in the corresponding years of [Annual Carbon Reports](#).

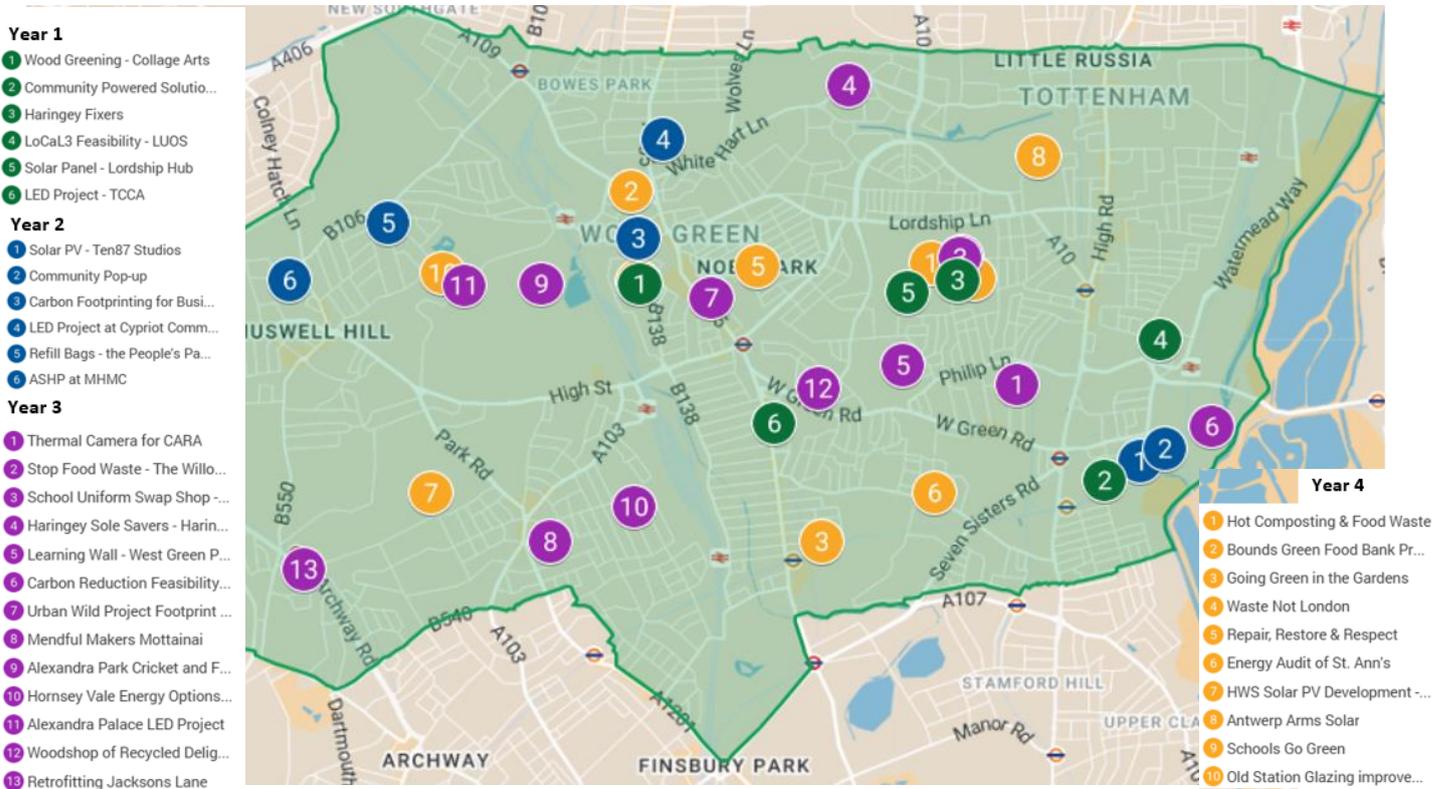


Figure 10: A map of Haringey showing locations of Community Carbon Fund projects delivered in Funding Years 1-4 (Source: Haringey Council).

8.1.3. Year 4 Projects (2025/26)

The following projects from nine organisations were approved:

Project 1: Installation of a hot composting bin by Harmony Gardens

Harmony Gardens at Broadwater farm received a £970 microgrant to purchase and install a hot compost bin to reduce emissions and run workshops for locals about the benefits of home composting and reducing food waste (Figure 11).

Figure 11: A member of Harmony Gardens is installing the hot compost in their community garden.



Project 2: Reduce household waste by Waste Not London

Waste Not London received a £1,000 microgrant to tackle improper disposal of reusable household items by educating residents on donation and sharing through informational panels around Broadwater Farm.

Project 3: Furniture upcycle programme by Footprint for Good

Footprint for Good was awarded a £1,000 microgrant to carry out Repair Restore Respect furniture programme to work towards a circular economy and entrepreneurship skills empowering marginalised young people.

Project 4: Raise awareness to reduce carbon emissions by Gardens Residents Association

Gardens Residents Association (GRA) received a £1,000 microgrant to change the GRA resident behaviours by launching a Haringay Sustainability Forum and hosting 12+ events to provide ideas and a simple checklist that helps residents to reduce their footprints (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Material used to raise awareness of low-carbon living by Gardens Residents Association



Project 5: Feasibility energy assessment by St Ann's Church

St Ann's Church received a £10,560 medium grant to undertake an energy audit and feasibility study to explore the savings that can be made from improving the efficiency of building fabric and installing lower carbon heating systems. The feasibility study was completed in 2025, and the church is exploring routes for delivery.

Project 6: Enabling works to facilitate solar panel installation by Power Up North London

Power Up North London was awarded a £15,000 medium grant to undertake a structural survey of Highgate Wood School's roof and initiate the licence, agreements and consents to enable a 154 kWp solar photovoltaic project.

Project 7: Installation of solar photovoltaic panels by Antwerp Arms Association

Antwerp Arms Association received a £15,000 medium grant to install solar photovoltaic panels (of around 4.5 kWp capacity) with battery storage, and promote green energy and cost savings to other Haringey pubs. Installation took place in June 2025 (Figure 13).



Figure 13: Solar photovoltaic panels being installed on the roof of Antwerp Arms Association.

Project 8: Sustainable engagement programme by Collage Arts

Collage Arts received a £18,825 medium grant to deliver a creative sustainable engagement programme with Let's Go Zero with four schools in Haringey to enable them to become more sustainable and encourage communities and the wider borough to go net zero. After the feasibility studies by Let's Go Zero, a series of engagement and video recording workshops have taken place at Alexandra Primary School, St Thomas More Catholic School, Earlsmead Primary School, and Park View School. A final Eco Schools event with the participating is expected to take place in Spring 2026.

Project 9: Installation of secondary glazing by Alexandra Park & Palace Trust

Alexandra Park & Palace Trust was awarded a £37,870 large grant to upgrade the thermal efficiency of the Old Station Building, occupied by CUFOS, by installing secondary glazing to windows and rooflights, and installing draughtproofing seals. Having obtained listed building consent, the project is expected to be delivered by April 2026.

8.2. S106 Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy 2025-2029

In February 2025, Cabinet agreed an allocation strategy to spend a further £2.23 million from the collected carbon offset contributions through Section 106. This will help deliver seven decarbonisation projects over the next four years, as set out below.

8.2.1. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Year 5

The Haringey Community Carbon Fund has had a further £640,000 approved for a four-year extension (Year 5-8), with £400,000 available in grants. Following engagement, as set out in Cabinet paper April 2025, changes were implemented to the CCF. These are:

- Funding: Increasing from £70k to £100k per year.
- Bid period: to open in September rather than November.
- Project eligibility: expanded to climate resilience projects.
- Scoring criteria: additional Borough of Culture for funding Year 5 & 6, and Climate Resilience.
- Priority themes:
 - Guideline min. 60% of funding to top priority: Renewable Energy Generation, Energy Efficiency Measures, and Low Carbon Heating Systems.
 - Guideline max. 40% of funding on other: transport, engagement, circular economy, climate resilience
- Review of applications:
 - Shortlisted projects to celebrate, promote as finalist and present their project in front of HCCF Panel.
 - HCCF Panel for community members to open yearly.
- Mandatory Carbon Literacy Training: for 2-3 senior team members of grants above £1,000.

The fifth round of funding was launched for applications in October 2025, with £113,756 available. 14 applications were received, seeking funding for a total of £209,828. Successful applications are expected to be announced in March 2026.

8.2.2. Climate resilience project

£150,000 has been allocated to a climate resilience project on a council-owned and community used building. Two buildings have been identified as possible locations to install climate resilience retrofit measures. This has been informed by temperature monitoring at various points within the buildings to understand the performance of different spaces within these children's centres. Project mobilisation is taking place and is being informed by the monitoring information.

8.2.3. Supporting green skills

£150,000 has been allocated to fuel poverty action and supporting green skills. £100,000 will be spent on supporting the development of green skills. The remaining allocation of £50,000 will be available for targeted fuel poverty action, including a focus on fuel poverty.

In March 2026, Haringey Council in partnership with RetrofitWorks are launching the Power Up Homes project, with the opportunity for residents to benefit from funding through the Power Boost Haringey Fund (PBHF). This project is part of the wider Innovate UK Fast Followers programme. In 2023, Haringey Council Retrofitworks Co-operative and Parity Projects were awarded £300,000 to address non-technical barriers to achieving net zero. This focused on the retrofit skills gap and the limited capacity of local small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The programme's design phase concluded in June 2025, resulting in a coordinated approach combining market stimulation (homeowner demand) and workforce development (SME upskilling).

Power Up Homes is a group-buying retrofit scheme delivered by RetrofitWorks, allowing residents to collectively purchase solar PV, batteries, heat pumps and insulation measures at discounted rates (up to ~ 25% below market). RetrofitWorks are delivering a local SME pathway for companies to access training, bootcamps, complete on-the-job shadowing and supervised installations, and join the RetrofitWorks Co-Operative after quality vetting. The PBHF is funding is being made available through Section 106 funding to encourage multi-measure retrofit packages and stimulate the green skills market. Residents receive up to £5,000 who deliver at least two retrofit measures (solar panels, battery, heat pump, insulation). A total of £100,000 will be available for local grants.

8.2.4. Solar and energy efficiency projects

£680,000 has been allocated to solar and energy efficiency projects within the council and school estate, working in partnership with Community Energy Companies. The Council successfully bid for funding from the GLA's Greener Schools Pilot Grant in December 2024 for the delivery of a 150 kWp rooftop solar PV system at The Brook School & Willow School

(Figure 14) and a 44.5 kWp car port system at Risley Avenue Primary School. The Brook School & The Willow School system has now been installed, and the Risley Avenue Primary School system is due to be completed by 31 March 2026. The Carbon Offset Fund allocation towards these two projects is expected to be around £44,200.



Figure 14: Aerial photograph of the solar panel installation on top of The Brook School & The Willow

8.2.5. Energy efficiency audits

£320,000 has been allocated to energy efficiency audits on the corporate estate to bring forward a pipeline of projects. The council has been in discussions with the Greater London Authority about the Zero Carbon Accelerator resourcing to deliver investment-grade energy audits to our key corporate buildings. This is intended to supplement the funding for the energy efficiency audits. The council has put in a bid for energy audit support for the Park Road and Tottenham Green leisure centres with swimming pools.

8.2.6. Urban tree planting

The allocated funding of £90,000 is expected to be fully spent by March 2026 as part of the wider urban tree planting programme. By delivering these trees within one tree planting season, the trees will have had the chance to grow, start sequestering carbon, and deliver co-benefits. The environmental benefits include reducing temperatures on our streets, reducing noise and wind speeds, filter air pollutants out to reduce air pollution, reducing the runoff of surface water with roots allowing the water to soak in, supporting a variety of species by providing habitats, shelter and food for birds, insects and mammals. Socially, having access to green space and trees is linked to better mental health and reduced stress, and can improve physical health as a result, and encourages more walking, cycling and outdoor exercise in a more pleasant environment.

8.2.7. Behaviour change initiatives

Following on from the Cabinet decision, the £200,000 allocated to behaviour change initiatives will be focused on supporting wider school communities. This ties in with the GLA Greener Schools funding, and other capital funding streams to deliver solar panels and energy efficiency improvements to schools. It allows a wider awareness programme to be delivered with teachers, students and parents.

9. Community emissions

As over 90% of all borough emissions are not within direct control of the council, we all need to feel ownership of this ambition and feel empowered to act.

9.1. Community activities

The borough hosts many active environment- and climate-related groups who have successfully delivered a range of projects, and this network has been strengthened with other groups joining the conversation through the Haringey Climate Partnership and the Haringey Community Carbon Fund. This report does not attempt to capture the range of community-led projects and initiatives taking place in neighbourhoods across the borough.

9.2. Haringey Climate Partnership

The council has committed to foster a collective approach supporting local groups and our community to deliver climate-related change and activities together. To this effect, Haringey Climate Partnership has been set up in 2024 to bring council, residents, businesses, and partners to explore practical climate action. Aligned with the Haringey Deal, the Partnership is an inclusive public group, with aims to stimulate sub-groups delivering key climate-related projects.

The themes covered to date include wider climate action, transport, waste, food (Figure 15), nature recovery and single-use plastics, and climate engagement. Next meetings are likely to include the themes of retrofit. The gatherings include a portion of networking time, and include slots determined by the community. Between 50 and 70 people have consistently been attending these meetings, connecting beyond their usual networks. A WhatsApp-based group has been set up to further share community-related initiatives and news.



Figure 15: Climate Partnership meeting in September 2025 (Source: [4U2 Magazine](#))

Haringey Climate Partnership meetings are open to all and are organised four times a year. Participation and sharing is highly encouraged. A forward plan for future meetings will be developed, to be curated by the community.

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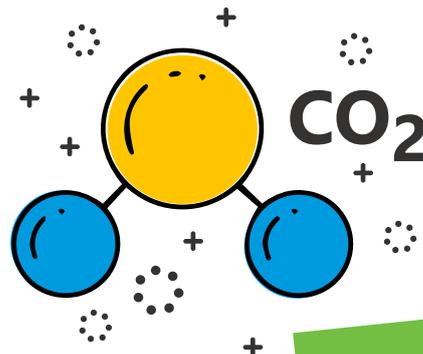
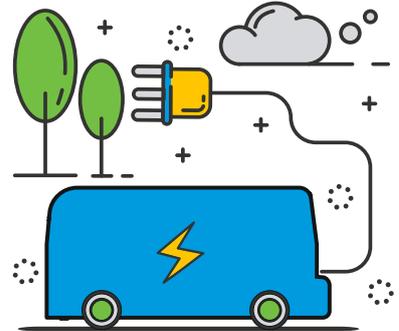
2041



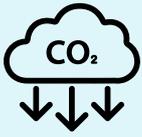
ANNUAL CARBON REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

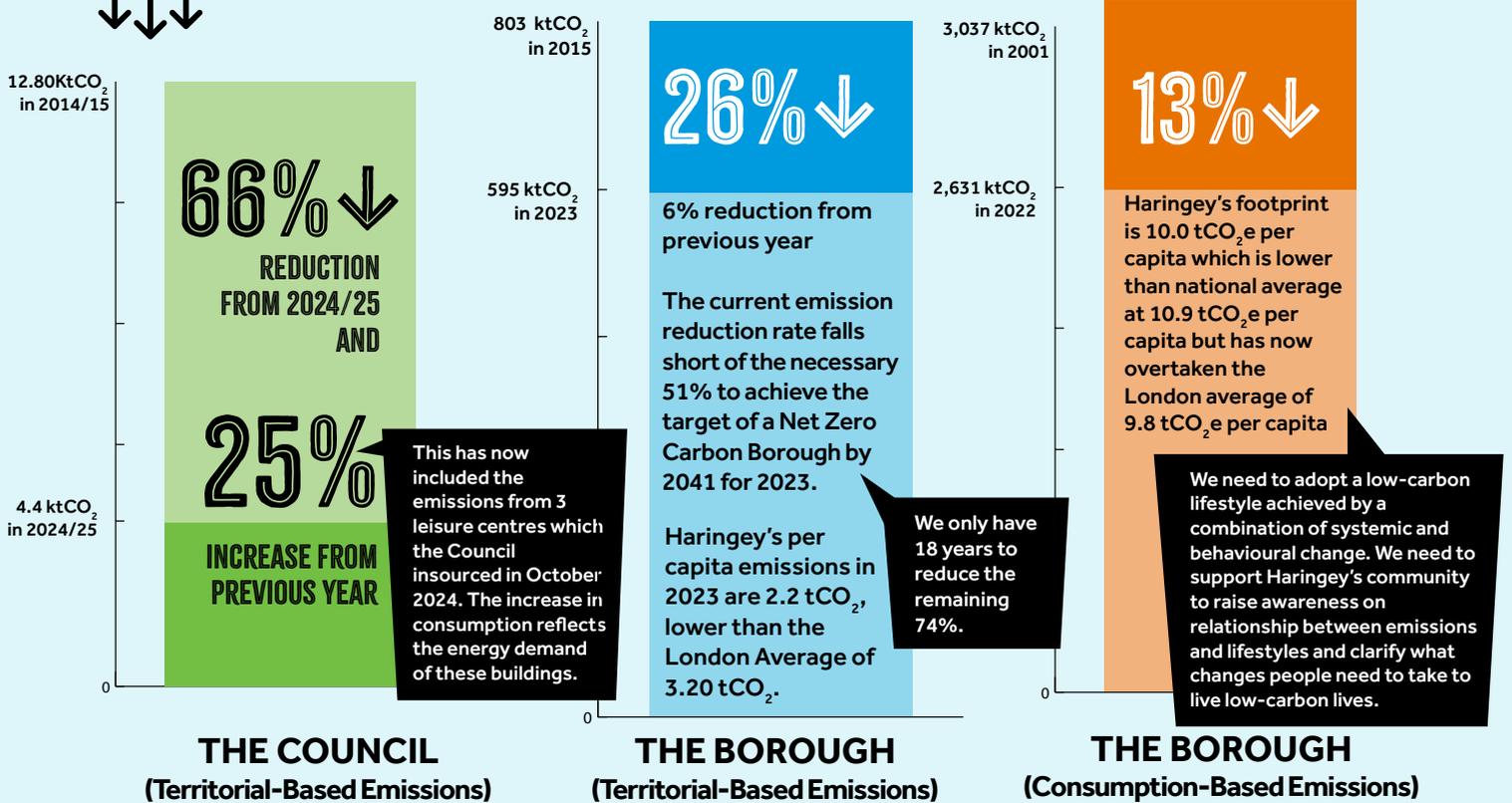
2025



This is our fifteenth Annual Carbon Report monitoring carbon emissions reduction and the fifth year of reporting under the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP). The graphs below summarise the key headlines:



CO₂ = Carbon emissions from burning fossil fuels (oil, gas, petrol), for our buildings and transport



SCOPE 1

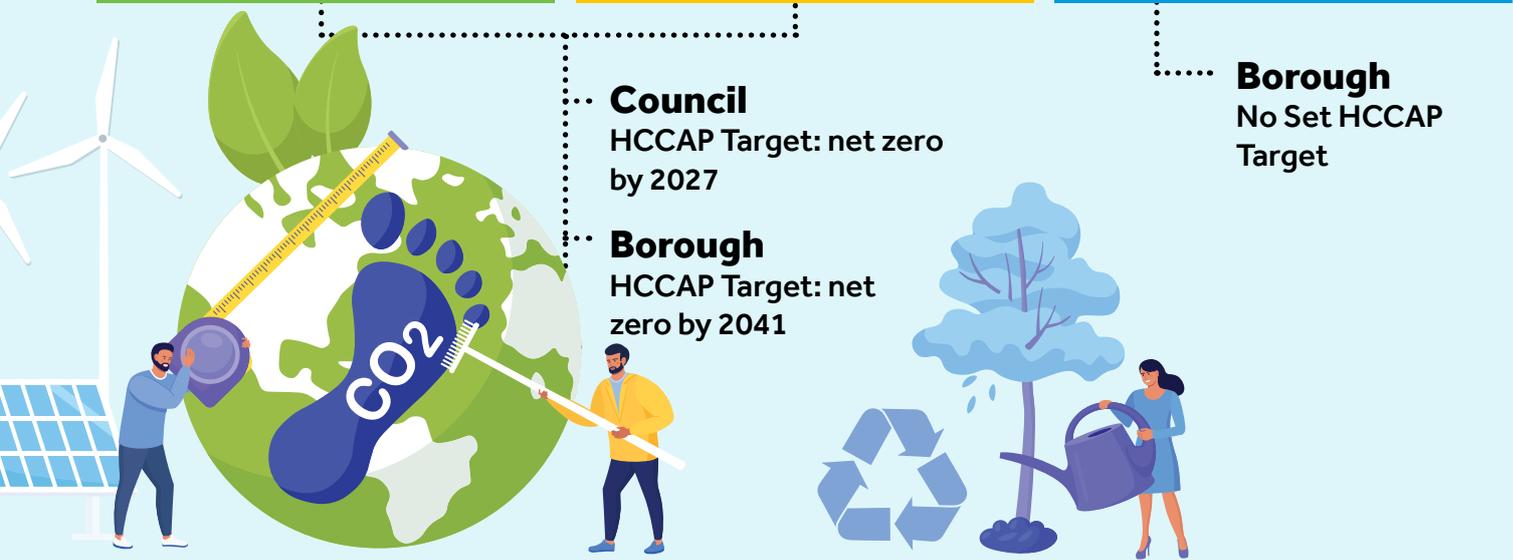
Direct emissions from sources that we own and control, e.g. fuel combustion.

SCOPE 2

Indirect emissions, generated from the electricity and heat that we purchase

SCOPE 3

All other indirect emissions such as waste disposal, diets, behaviour change



Council
 HCCAP Target: net zero by 2027

Borough
 HCCAP Target: net zero by 2041

Borough
 No Set HCCAP Target

Latest dataset:

There is a time delay to process and publish data.

The latest dataset used for the Council's emissions is from financial year 2024/25, the Borough's territorial-based emissions are from 2023 and the Borough's Consumption-based emissions are from 2022.

Current progress as set in the HCCAP

COUNCIL

An overall 66% reduction due to the decarbonisation of electric grid, the LED street lighting upgrade programme and the extension of PV portfolio on Council owned buildings.

This also includes emissions from seven core council operational buildings.

The council has provided Carbon Literacy training to **242** staff members and **24** councillors



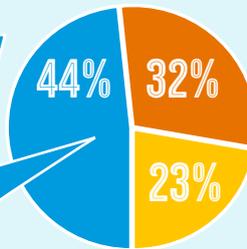
DOMESTIC EMISSIONS



Domestic emissions in 2023 have reduced by **6%** ↓

We need to reduce energy consumption, move away from fossil fuels for heating and focus on renewable energy.

This chart shows the proportional makeup of overall Haringey's emissions from different sectors. 1% of emission from non-road mobile machinery not shown on graph.



We need to ensure buildings use less heating.

Haringey aims to achieve an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)* **rating B** on average in all domestic buildings by **2041**.

* EPC measures a building's energy efficiency.



In 2025 a high volume of new **energy efficient council homes** was completed.



Pilot projects of retrofitting domestic buildings have started.

WORKPLACE



Emissions from industry and commerce

In 2023 emissions reduced by **9%** ↓

By retrofitting existing commercial properties and through behaviour change of its occupants, we can continue to reduce emissions.

TRANSPORT

In 2023, the emissions in this section has reduced.

2% ↓

Active travel has increased, reducing car journeys, through delivery of school streets, Walking and Cycling Action Plan and LTNs.



We are still using petrol and diesel for **89%** of our road-based journeys in 2023.

COMMUNITY

We want to bring together the council, residents, businesses, and partners to explore practical ways to deliver climate action collectively.



Haringey Climate Partnership set up in 2024. The themes covered to date include wider climate action, transport, waste, food, nature recovery and single-use plastics, and climate engagement.



Community Carbon Fund has supported **34** community projects **over 4** years.



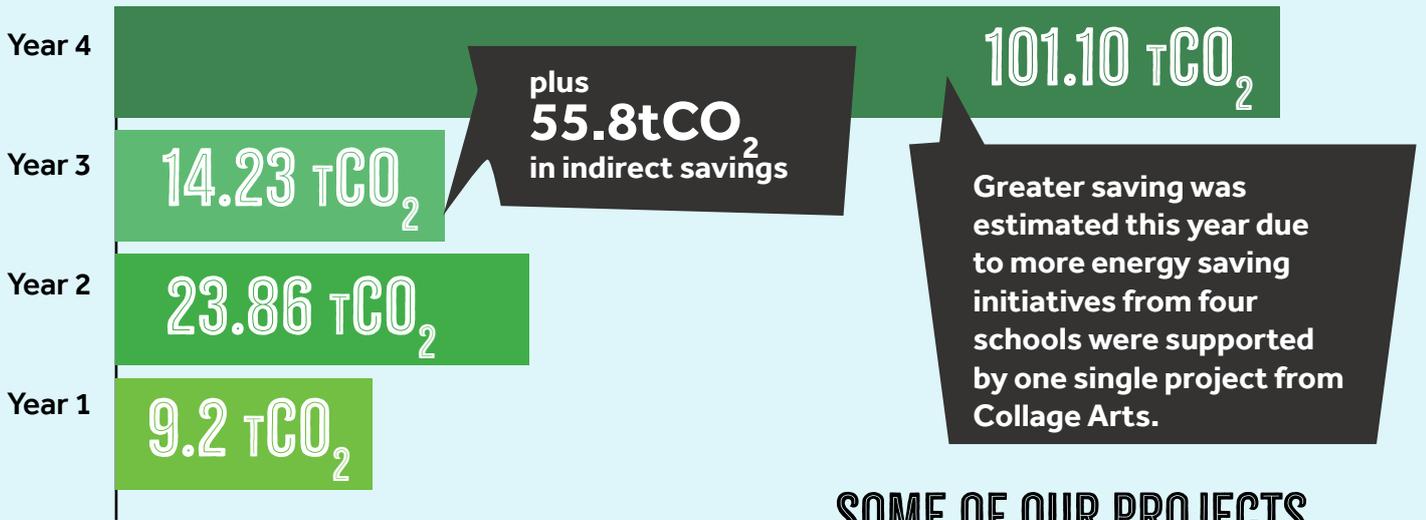
COMMUNITY CARBON FUND

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34 community projects supported since 2021.

Total direct saved carbon emissions* from projects supported by Community Carbon Fund:



* Carbon savings are self-reported by the community groups

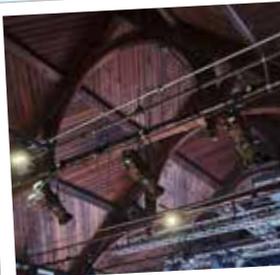
SOME OF OUR PROJECTS



Year 1: Solar panels in Lordship Hub



Year 2: Air source heat pump installation in Muswell Hill Methodist Church



Year 3: Retrofitting Jacksons Lane's Theatre lighting stock to LED



Year 4: Solar panels in Antwerp Arms Association



Year 4: Collage Arts delivered an engagement programme to support 4 schools to undertake energy saving initiatives



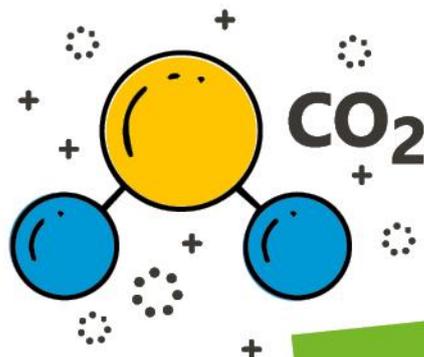
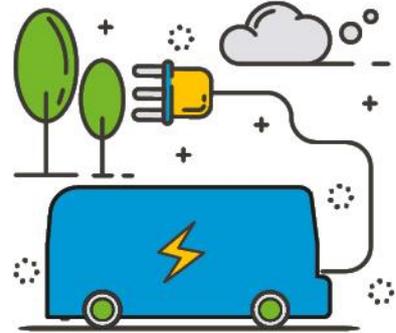
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2041



ANNUAL CARBON REPORT

2025



Appendix: Glossary and Emissions Data Sources

1.1. Glossary

Adaptation: Adjustment in our natural or human systems in response to the impact of climate change or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, where we reduce harm.

Air tightness: measures the infiltration of outdoor air into the building, or in other words how 'leaky' or 'draughty' the building is. A low energy building requires high levels of airtightness. Airtightness is measured by the volume of air in cubic meters (m³) that flows through the building fabric (for every squared meter, m²) every hour, at a pressure of 50 Pascal (the pressure of the airtightness test). It can also be measured in air changes per hour through the external envelope. In either case, the lower the value the better.

Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP): An energy efficient heating or cooling system that transfers heat to or from the air, typically to generate hot water and space heating or cooling.

Building Regulations Part L 2021: In the context of this document, it refers to Approved Document Part L which was published in December 2021 and came into force in June 2022. It sets out the minimum requirements for elements in new and existing buildings and sets out how a building should meet or exceed the requirements of the notional building (see definition below). The London Plan requires developments to show a minimum 35% on-site improvement but aim to improve the notional building by 100% (i.e. zero carbon in regulated operational energy).

Carbon budget: A carbon budget is the cumulative amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions permitted over a period of time to keep within a certain temperature threshold.

Carbon emissions: All greenhouse gas emissions, represented as the equivalent of CO₂ emissions.

Carbon factor: The factor that is applied to electricity or heating that is consumed by buildings, services, or transport. It helps to understand the carbon emissions associated with the electricity or gas use. The carbon factor of the UK grid changes throughout the day and the seasons depending on how much renewable energy is being generated. The carbon factor is an average of the emissions over a period of time.

Circular Economy: A circular economy is an industrial system that is restorative or regenerative by intention and design. It replaces the linear economy and its 'end-of-life' concept with restoration, shifts towards the use of renewable energy, eliminates the use of

toxic chemicals, and aims for the elimination of waste through the design of materials, products, systems that can be repaired and reused.

Climate is typically defined as the average weather (or more rigorously a statistical description of the average in terms of the mean and variability) over a period of time, usually 30 years. These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system.

Climate Change: A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.

Climate Emergency: Acknowledgment of the urgency of actions required to mitigate the consequences on climate change before reaching tipping point. This corresponds to a non-return state where climate change can no longer be reversed, and adverse effects grow exponentially.

Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) are areas where on-street parking is restricted during specified times. It is an area where you can only park for free during certain times.

Decentralised Energy Network: Also known as a district heat network, it is a system for distributing heat generated in a centralised location through a system of insulated pipes for residential and commercial heating requirements such as space heating and water heating.

Energy Performance Certificate: A certificate produced for new-build and existing dwellings which provides a rating from A to G, indicating the relative energy cost for that home. An EPC can be found [online](#) for any property.

Energy Use Intensity: Energy Use Intensity expresses a building's energy use as a function of its size, typically expressed as energy consumption in kWh/m²/year. The measurement of floor area can be expressed in terms of Net Lettable Area (NLA) or Gross Internal Area (GIA).

Fabric first: The concept of focussing on the building fabric before trying to reduce emissions using more efficient heat sources or using renewable energy systems. Heating systems must be sized based on how much space heating we need, so it is better that this is reduced before installing a new system. The building fabric includes walls, floors, roofs, windows, doors, and the ventilation system.

Future Home Standard (FHS) The [Future Homes and Buildings Standards](#) are proposed to set energy efficiency standards for new and existing buildings and are proposed to come into

play in the England in 2025¹. The key purpose of the standards is to further reduce carbon emissions, with properties being built with 75% less carbon compared with Part L 2013 regulations. This will replace the current Part L.

Fossil fuels: A fuel used in the heating of buildings or powering of vehicles, such as petroleum, coal, or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms. The burning of fossil fuels by humans is the largest source of emissions of carbon dioxide, which is one of the greenhouse gases that allows radiative forcing and contributes to global warming.

Fuel poverty: A household is considered to be in fuel poverty when its members cannot afford to keep adequately warm at a reasonable cost, given their income.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs): The atmospheric gases which are elements of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Less prevalent – but very powerful – greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) due to their extreme global warming effect.

HCCAP targets: The carbon reduction target used by Haringey to become net zero by 2041 is based on Arup's technical analysis for the HCCAP. The foundation work was done with ARUP when the council first committed to becoming a net zero-carbon borough by 2050 and after declaring a climate emergency ARUP undertook the analysis to understand whether this could be achieved earlier, and recommended to change the target date to 2041. This was also reflected in the Borough Plan (2019-2024). ARUP provided science-based analysis that informed the actions that could be delivered and to what timeframe.

Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs): LTNs are areas with quieter roads which feel safer, encouraging residents to walk, cycle, play and meet in a healthier and more inviting environment. This can be done by filtering roads using planters, bollards, or cameras, by banning turns, or by making some roads no entry or exit, giving priority and access to residents who live in the area. LTNs always allow local motor vehicle access. Local residents and businesses can still use cars or vans, as well as receive visitors and deliveries, but non-local traffic cannot drive through the area. When non-local, through traffic is reduced in an

¹ At the time of writing this report, the new Future Homes and Buildings Standards have not been published yet.

area, local people often choose to make short journeys on foot or by bike, further reducing traffic. Emergency services will still be able to access these neighbourhoods.

kW Stands for kilowatt. A kilowatt is a unit of power equivalent to a thousand watts.

kWh Stands for a kilowatt hour and is a unit of energy. It is equal to the amount of energy a system will generate in an hour whilst running at a kilowatt power output.

Low and zero-carbon technologies: Technologies which provide heat and energy whilst producing no or little carbon emissions.

Mitigation: In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other "sinks" such as land use changes to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

MW: abbreviation for megawatt. A megawatt is a unit of power equivalent to a million watts.

MWh: abbreviation for a megawatt hour and is a unit of energy. It is equal to the amount of energy a system will generate in an hour whilst running at 1 megawatt power output.

Notional building: in the context of Part L, the notional building is a modelling assumption for a hypothetical building based on the same massing, orientation, shading, area and activities as the proposed design but using energy parameters (fabric energy efficiency, energy consumption per unit floor area, energy cost rating and environment impact rating) as defined by the Approved Document. A carbon reduction would be measured against the notional building, e.g. achieving the 35% minimum on-site carbon reduction required under the London Plan.

Operational Energy (kgCO₂e): The carbon emissions associated with the operation of a building. This usually includes emissions associated with heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation, and lighting systems, as well as those associated with cooking, equipment, and lifts (i.e. both regulated and unregulated energy uses).

Passivhaus: Standard for the design and construction of comfortable, highly energy efficient buildings with set performance targets. This is certified and promoted by the independent [Passivhaus Trust organisation](#) in the UK.

Part L: [The Building Regulations Approved Document for England Part L](#) sets requirements for building work, including new buildings, creation of new dwellings or extensions to existing

buildings in England. It sets the standards for the energy performance and carbon emissions of new and existing buildings.

Photovoltaics (PV): A technology which is used to generate renewable electricity using energy from the sun; typically installed on rooftops or across large fields.

Renewable energy: Renewable energy is derived from sources which are naturally replenished or are practically inexhaustible. They are often described as 'clean', 'green' or 'sustainable' forms of energy because of their minimal environmental impact compared to fossil fuels. These will still have embodied emissions associated with the mining, transportation and production of renewable energy technologies (see whole life carbon below), such as the requirement for various metals in solar PV.

Resilience: The ability of a social or natural system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning. It includes the capacity to adapt to stress and change.

Retrofit: The process of making changes to existing buildings so that energy consumption and emissions are reduced. These changes should also provide the benefit of a more comfortable and healthier home with lower fuel bills.

Scope of carbon emissions:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources that we own and control including fuel, combustion, company vehicles, and fugitive emissions.

Score 2: Indirect emissions, generated from the electricity and heat that we purchase and the cooling we require.

Score 3: All other indirect emissions such as waste, disposal, aviation, diets, and behaviour change.

Section 106 Carbon Offset Contributions are paid by developers to offset the shortfall (if any) in achieving the net zero carbon reduction target at the development against Part L. The sum paid to the council is calculated at £95 per tonne of CO₂ over a period of 30 years. The pot of collected contributions is used by the council in the implementation of projects to reduce carbon emissions in the borough. The Community Carbon Fund is an example of how this money is spent.

Simplified Building Energy Model (SBEM): A [government-approved](#) National Calculation Method for non-domestic buildings.

Space Heating Demand: The amount of energy per square meter of internal floor area, over the course of an average year, which is needed to maintain a comfortable internal temperature. This is directly related to the thermal performance of the building and is therefore a good proxy for fabric efficiency.

Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP): A [government-approved](#) methodology for calculating estimated regulated energy demand (heating, hot water, lighting) and carbon emissions in homes. The reduced version of SAP (RdSAP) is used to calculate energy demand in existing homes. SAP is used to demonstrate compliance with Part L of the Building Regulations and to generate EPCs for all homes. In December 2023, a consultation was published to replace SAP with a new methodology, the [Home Energy Model](#).

Whole life carbon (WLC): The purpose of using WLC is to move towards a building or a product that generates the lowest carbon emissions over its whole life, and to support the reduction of materials through a circular economy. WLC emissions are the sum of all assets that result in GHG emissions and removals, both when a building is in use, and embodied in its materials over the life cycle of an asset. Different modules are included in the assessments, as seen in Figure 33 below, including:

- Modules A1-A5: Upfront emissions to source and transport products, and any construction and assembly processes;
- Modules B1-B7: In-use emissions including the operation, maintenance and repair of buildings and materials (plus B8 and B9 for infrastructure only);
- Modules C1-C4: End-of-Life scenarios for demolition, waste or disposal.

Module D is reported separately, for any material re-use for (partial) retention of buildings or materials), including the potential benefit from future energy recovery, reuse, recycling. Sequestration of carbon from timber is included in Module A, but should be reported separately.

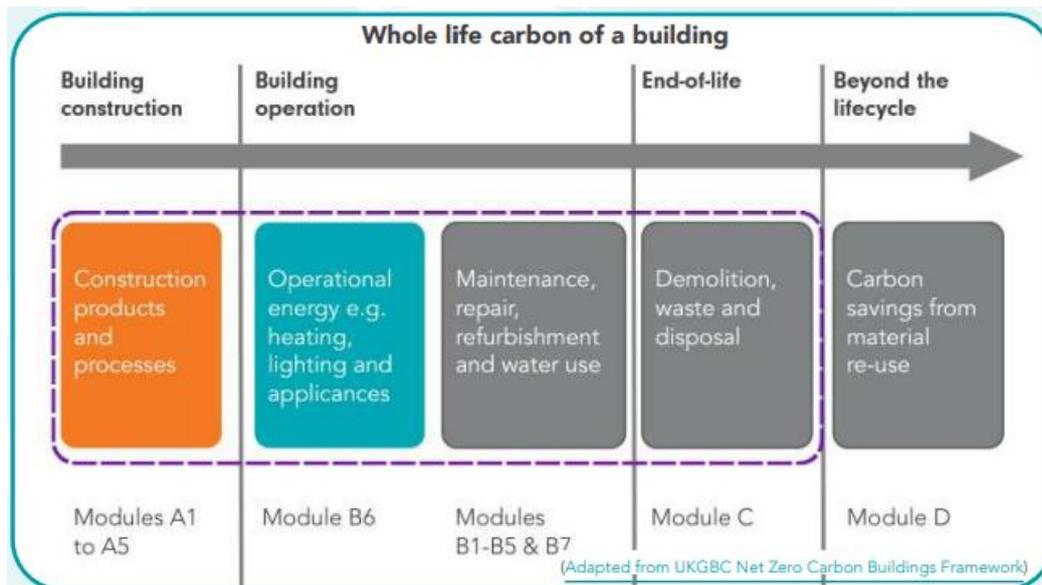


Figure 33: UKGBC's [Whole Life Carbon Explainer Guide](#) graph showing the different modules that calculate whole-life carbon emissions in a building's lifespan.

1.2. Emission Data Sources

2023 population figures are sourced from [GLA demographic projections](#). The GLA's population projections are updated annually, incorporating the latest data as it becomes available. The 2020-based projections are the most recent set taking as their starting point an adjusted 2020 mid-year population estimate. They produce multiple scenarios and variants to cover a range of ways to apply the data. The variants can differ in the methodologies and assumptions used.

Borough-wide carbon emission figures are based on the GLA's [London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory](#) (LEGGI) datasets on local authority carbon emissions, measured annually, spanning from 2015 to 2023. There is a two-year delay to collecting the emissions data and publishing this.

The LEGGI is an emissions inventory which quantifies greenhouse gas emissions released into the environment, such as:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆).

LEGGI provides estimates of:

- All scope 1 emissions are those emitted through the direct use of fossil fuels (such as oil and gas) within the borough boundary.
- Scope 2 emissions are those emitted in the production of electricity consumed within the borough boundary. Depending on where energy is generated, these emissions may physically occur inside or outside the borough boundary.
- Scope 3 emissions associated with the disposal or treatment of waste that is generated within the borough boundary but disposed of outside the borough boundary.

From 2018 onwards, we estimate emissions for five sectors: stationary energy; transport; waste; industrial processes, and product use (IPPU); and agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU). Including the latter three sectors brings us in line with the reporting requirements of our membership of [C40 Cities](#) and the Global Covenant of Mayors, to report in line with the [Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories](#) (GPC).

LEGGI is produced on an annual basis to measure progress against the Mayor's carbon reduction targets for London. Publications earlier than the 2018 LEGGI only included emissions in the first two of these categories. In 2023, the pre-2023 emissions data in London were also updated, based on updates to three of the key public datasets LEGGI uses. This includes updates to historic road transport energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and 2022 NRMM emissions (updated in the London Air Emissions Inventory published by TfL); historic industrial process and product use data (updated in the Common Reporting tables of emissions to the UNFCCC, published by the UK Government); and historic residual fuels consumption and emissions data (updated in the Subnational Total Final Energy Consumption, published by the UK Government). *This means that the statistics and historic comparison in briefings from previous years reported in earlier Annual Carbon Reports will be different to the figures reported in this year Annual Carbon Report.*

This dataset differs from the [UK local authority greenhouse gas emissions national statistics](#), published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (previously published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, BEIS). This data was used to report on the historic carbon-reduction target for Haringey, in previous Annual Carbon Reports.

Consumption-based emissions data:

Standard territorial accounting of greenhouse gas emissions, such as the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI), measures the direct emissions produced in the Greater London area. By contrast, consumption-based emissions accounts take a wider view by

including the emissions embodied in the goods and services that are imported into London and consumed here. Whilst territorial emissions account for the climate impact of activities occurring in London, consumption-based emissions account for the climate impact of Londoners' lifestyles. The figures represent emissions caused by UK residents and industry whether in the UK or abroad, but exclude emissions within the UK which can be attributed to overseas residents and businesses and those emissions from Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry.

A detailed explanation of consumption-based emissions and the methodology used can be found in the technical report produced by the University of Leeds on the Local Authority Consumption Accounts [webpage](#). London Councils, GLA and ReLondon have agreed to jointly commission consumption-based emissions accounting on annual basis. The dataset for Haringey can be downloaded separately, alongside the London Councils Briefing Note.

Consumption-based emissions have been analysed from 2001 – 2022, focusing on household consumption across themes: food, housing, transport, goods, services, and government & capital investments. This is the latest available data set.

Red-Amber Green Rating Table for delivery of the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan actions

This RAG rating was last updated July 2025 (with corrections made in February 2026).

Council Emissions

Obj	Action	Action Owner	Update	Impact	Time	Budget	Resource	Direction of Travel	RAG - on target
C1	For the Council's core operational buildings and all transport-related activities for service delivery to be net zero carbon by 2027.	Carbon Management (Parks & Climate Action) / Strategic Property (Energy Team) / Transportation / Fleets across the Council	Core operational building: This is late and may not be delivered on time. The organisation needs to make sure about the PPA route. Electrification of all transport related activities requires attention, budget and transformation strategy. Looking at the vehicles and highways infrastructure.	2	1	1	0	0	0
C1	For the Council to move to 100% green tariffs (electricity, gas and fuel) by 2027.	Strategic Property (Energy Team)	The Council did buy REGO energy in 2019, but the increase in cost did not justify this approach continuing. The Council pushed for and help set up a working group of London Boroughs whose aim is to secure 100% renewable energy which includes as an option a Power Purchase Agreement.	2	1	1	0	1	1
C1	To develop a Power Purchase Agreement (which would mean direct investment in renewables) with an energy supplier for the Council's Electrical needs.	Strategic Property (Energy Team)	The PPA is being scoped and should only be entered when market conditions are favourable. This may be in the next couple of years.	2	1	1	1	1	1
C1	Deliver a net Zero Carbon Action Plan for all corporate buildings (including schools and leisure centres). Start to deliver measures based on the local business cases.	Carbon Management (Climate Action)	The Council has secured GLA funding to undertake Investment Grade Energy Audits on the top 15 energy consuming buildings. These will be delivered in summer 2025 and be completed by Spring 2026.	1	2	1	2	2	1
C1	All new Council corporate building projects to be zero carbon or carbon positive on site. And that the Council's New Ways of Working (NWOW) incorporates carbon reduction as a key objective.	Carbon Management (Climate Action) / Property Services	All council corporate building projects are required to comply with the net zero planning policy. Need technical support on client function this to be supported by Climate Action.	2	2	2	1	2	1
C1	All refurbishments of council buildings to maximise opportunities for carbon reduction, through lean, clean, green and seen measures, targeting an EPC B standard. Roll out a boiler replacement programme in core buildings.	Carbon Management / Strategic Property Unit	All major retrofitting projects are required to comply with the net zero planning policy following the energy hierarchy. Achieving EPC B standard is challenging.	2	2	2	2	2	2
C1	For all new build and major refurbishments to include a 'real time' usage and generation display in reception areas.	Carbon Management / Property Services	This is requested through planning process.	2	2	2	2	2	2

C1	Seek to expand the number of council solar installations and work to support community installations on council assets.	Carbon Management / Property Services	The Council is currently undertaking repairs on the PV systems that have been identified as not working optimally. Once completed, we will seek to identify additional buildings in the portfolio that are suitable for solar PV.	2	1	2	2	1	2
C2	To annually review, update, and promote the Active Travel Plan to all staff.	Transportation / Carbon Management	The Active Travel Team undertake a full range of Active Travel Promotions for the staff. This includes Dr Bikes, new cycle racks, and new shower facilities.	2	1	1	1	1	1
C2	Deliver new accessible cycling and shower facilities in all new council build projects for staff.	Carbon Management / Property Services	New cycling facilities are in place within Alexandra House and George Mehan House. A higher standard will be in place at the New Civic Centre. All refurbishments expect an improvement in these facilities.	1	1	1	1	2	2
C2	To continue the delivery of a cleaner and a zero emission fleet for all in-house vehicles. Support staff who use vehicles for service delivery to transition to zero-carbon vehicles as soon as possible.	All Services	Fleet Management has recently moved from E&RE into Property. The electrification of the fleet will need to align with the Council's EV Charging Point Strategy, which is lead by Transportation. The Council Housing Service has installed EV Charging Points at its Housing Depot just off Lordship Lane.	2	0	0	0	0	0
C2	Review the Parking Policy and review all staff parking spaces and permits with the objective of reducing overall car parking spaces and permits. Work with staff to increase active and zero carbon transport travel for and to work.	Highways / Human Resources / Facilities Management / Planning	There has been and will continue to be a reduction in the number of essential car users, and council-managed car parking spaces over the last few years.	1	1	2	2	1	2
C2	No new car parking in Council Buildings, except for key users (Blue Badges) and deliveries.	Property Services	The new Civic Centre will reduce the number of car parking spaces. The redevelopment of George Mehan House will also reduce parking for staff.	1	2	2	2	2	2
C2	All parking bays on the corporate estate to include fully accessible charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and e-bikes.	Property Services / Transportation	The Council is developing its EV strategy across the whole borough. This will link into residential, business and fleet electrification ambitions. It will be funded via the private sector.	1	1	2	1	2	1
C2	Review essential car users' criteria and support these staff members to transition to zero-emitting vehicles for business use.	Carbon Management / HR	HR are developing a salary sacrifice project for staff to buy EV's.	1	2	2	2	2	2
C3	All council decisions need to factor in carbon reduction.	Carbon Management / Corporate Policy / Cabinet	All major council decisions and reports going to the cabinet or full council need to provide climate change and adaptation comments since Sep 2023.	2	2	2	2	2	2
C3	To review the Council's banking and pension investments, and ensure they are investing in low-carbon investment schemes and avoiding carbon-based industries, where this is consistent with our fiduciary duty. To measure the carbon intensity and footprint of the Council's pension investments and monitor for improvements.	Finance / Carbon Management / Procurement	Pensions is not directly investing in fossil fuels, however, Pension invests in portfolios for risk mitigation and those portfolios may include fossil fuels.	2	1	1	0	1	1

C3	Promote vegetarian and vegan foods through meals procurement and cafes that the Council lets.	Procurement / Carbon Management	The Council does not fund lunches for staff. However, Haringey's in-house carbon literacy training does provide information on carbon emissions related to food to officers. There is no mechanism in place to track this.	1	1	1	1	1	1
C3	For the Council and public bodies to support the local supply chain, including food suppliers, and other businesses as part of carbon reduction programme.	Procurement / Carbon Management	The Council has developed a local social value procurement tool for all projects. Cost of delivery will be within the funding for these projects.	1	2	2	1	1	2
C3	Promote vegetarian and vegan food that is locally produced at Council events through our procurement strategies.	All Services / Procurement	The Council does not fund lunches for staff. However, Haringey's inhouse carbon literacy training does provide information on carbon emissions related to food to officers. There is no mechanism in place to track this. However, Haringey's inhouse carbon literacy training does provide information on carbon emissions related to food to officers.	1	1	1	1	1	1
C3	To include carbon reduction as a core requirement in all procurements and seek to set targets to reduce embodied energy.	Procurement / Carbon Management	London Councils are developing a procurement tool that the Council can adopt. While we do expect carbon / climate to be considered in procurements, we do have a lack of monitoring systems and enforcement requirements.	1	0	2	1	1	1
C3	Ensure all projects and programmes have considered carbon reduction during their design, and that all projects and programmes over £1m deliver a carbon reduction.	Finance / Carbon Management / Projects	All major council decisions and report going to the cabinet or full council need to provide climate change and adaptation comments since Sep 2023.	2	1	2	1	2	2
C3	Promote the Council's policy of flights only being allowed for key services (such as coroners, social workers etc.).	Finance / Carbon Management / HR	Cabinet has agreed a resolution prohibiting domestic flights, and flights to European cities with a Eurostar terminal (e.g. Brussels and Paris). However, this can be overalled on grounds of exceptional urgency.	1	1	1	1	1	1
C4	Work with HR and the Unions to include environmental standards (like equalities) within all staff job descriptions and contracts.	Carbon Management / HR / Unions	Equalities is a key consideration for staff job description. Continuing discussion on explicitly requesting Sustainability.	1	2	2	2	1	2
C4	Deliver training and guest speaker events on carbon reduction in life / work choices. Promote behaviour change ideas around carbon reduction including lifestyle choices.	Carbon Management	Haringey's in-house pool of 7 certified carbon literacy trainers has been delivering training since July 2023.	1	2	2	1	1	2
C4	Work with the staff networks and Unions to promote environmental schemes and programmes.	Carbon Management / HR / Unions	Climate Action Staff network established and all graduates of Carbon Literacy Training invited in regular basis.	1	1	1	1	1	2
C4	Monitor and publish our performance on carbon reduction in the Annual Carbon Report.	Carbon Management / Comms	Carbon emissions reported in the Annual Carbon Report every year.	1	1	1	1	2	2

C4

To develop and deliver a Council waste management plan. To focus staff and council systems to follow the waste hierarchy: to reduce, reuse, repurpose, repair resources before recycling, with recovering or disposing as a last resort.

Waste Services /
Facilities Management /
Procurement

Joint North London Waste Strategy adopted in July 2025. Haringey's recycling rate is around 30%, and the council aims to increase this to 50% by 2030 via the "Destination 50%" Initiative.

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Housing Emissions

Obj	Action	Action Owner	Update	Impact	Time	Budget	Resource	Direction of Travel	RAG - on target
H1	Implement an estate-wide pilot scheme of at least 150 homes with the ability to be replicated and scaled up to reach peak installations of 1,300 homes per year by 2035. Integrate a post-retrofit handover to train users on how to use their home the most efficiently.	Carbon Management / Housing Management	We have procured retrofit assessors and retrofit designers for the retrofit of 289 council homes. The work will start in 2025.	2	1	2	1	2	2
H1	Review contract KPIs and programme to integrate ambition for an average of EPC B into maintenance and regeneration programmes. Improve all existing housing stock bought by the Council to EPC B before occupation of these units.	Carbon Management / Housing Management	Housing Services are in the process of procuring a 10 year partnering contract for maintenance of social homes. New KPIs will be drafted for this contract. Just 667 of our properties are B or better. The average SAP rating of our stock increased from 69.35 to 70.12 this year.	2	1	1	1	1	1
H1	Work up a delivery plan to achieve an average of EPC B rating for all council-owned residential properties by 2035, reviewing void strategies, existing EPC data from CROHM tool.	Carbon Management / Housing Management	This is work in progress. We have a stock selection criteria set out in the HEAP and Housing Services will be programming retrofit alongside their planned maintenance works.	2	2	1	1	2	2
H1	Set up a follow-up delivery plan to retrofit council-owned housing up to EPC A by 2041, where practically feasible.	Carbon Management	This is yet to be determined but the test project at Coldfall is producing positive results.	2	1	1	1	1	1
H2	Develop a Council Standard Housing Design Guide, setting out sustainable design including carbon reduction principles.	Carbon Management / Housing Management	The council housing action plan includes ambitions aiming for passive house certification and zero carbon houses in the borough.	2	1	1	1	1	2
H2	Embed carbon reduction and minimising overheating risk as essential criteria within all tenders in the house-building programme.	Carbon Management / Procurement / Housing	This has been secured via planning process by the Carbon Management team.	2	2	2	2	2	2
H2	Reduce carbon emissions in council bought new build properties to 100% improvement on Building Regulations Part L, where feasible.	Carbon Management / Housing Delivery Service	This has been secured via planning process and council housing delivery action plan has ambitious targets to reach passive house certification and net zero buildings.	2	1	1	1	2	2
H2	Monitor energy performance and occupancy in all Council new build properties to review and inform future zero-carbon house building portfolios and tenants.	Carbon Management / Housing Delivery Service	As part of the settling in process new tenants will be advised on the new energy equipment within the their property (ASHP etc). Alongside this support will be given around ensuring design assumptions are delivered. This will be feedback into the design team / carbon service for monitoring and as required adjustments.	1	1	1	1	2	2
H3	Lobby the GLA to coordinate London-wide provision of technical energy efficiency advice (to achieve delivery of advice to 6,000 private households per year across Harinqev).	Carbon Management	The GLA / London Councils are developing this via Warmer Homes London.	2	2	2	2	2	2

H3	Identify the streets/areas with the greatest potential for energy efficiency improvements including energy generation. To inform a neighbourhood approach to delivering education and awareness campaigns to retrofitting.	Carbon Management / Housing Management	The Coldfall Estate is being delivered through a neighbourhood approach. Alongside a retrofit on the social housing units, the link into Coldfall Wood is being reviewed, and the Council is delivering on street EV points for residents.	2	1	2	1	1	2
H3	Develop homeowner guidance to advise on domestic improvements required to reach EPC B, and specifically develop guidance for retrofitting heritage assets.	Housing / Carbon Management / Planning policy	Retrofit design guide published in the website.	1	1	1	1	2	2
H3	Support 'smart retrofit academies' to train local builders and apprentices in retrofit techniques for modern and old buildings, digital innovations and natural building materials. Reskilling as existing carbon related jobs decline.	Carbon Management / Economic Development	Power Up Haringey Scheme working with RetrofitWorks and CONEL, to deliver capacity building programme via pilot retrofitting projects in the borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1
H3	Deliver external training sessions for homeowners and aim to reach at least 37,000 homes by 2026, targeting a mixture of unit and tenure types.	Carbon Management / Economic Development / Housing Teams / Planning	The Council has supported CCC (CONEL), SHINE, and CEC groups on increasing knowledge around energy efficiency improvements at the domestic level. c500 homes have been delivered. COVID had an impact.	2	1	1	1	1	1
H4	Lobby government to: - increase homeowner funding to retrofit their properties to EPC B; - cut VAT on refurbishment, repair and maintenance from 20% to 5%.	Carbon Management	The Council lobbied for this and as a result supplies of installations of energy-saving materials made between 1 May 2023 and 31 March 2027 became VAT free. From 1 April 2027 onwards, supplies of installations of energy-saving materials will revert to the reduced rate of VAT of 5%.	2	2	2	2	2	2
H4	Identify external funding streams and help the bidding for funding to enable delivery of EPC B across all existing housing stock, temporary housing, hostels and bed & breakfasts.	Finance / Carbon Management / Housing	Warmer Homes London has been set up as an efficient single point of contact for Councils. Haringey Council has split this function up over 3 different Directors. We have accessed funding for our residents through the GLA for fuel poverty schemes.	2	2	2	2	2	2
H4	Build internal business cases to embed carbon reduction in all Council projects to deliver EPC B.	Housing Delivery Team / Carbon Management / Procurement / Finance	The New Build Programme is delivering this. Carbon reduction is being blended into the routine maintenance programme within our Decent Homes Programme. Capital Projects need technical advice and funding, but we have been very successful in securing Government funding to deliver.	1	1	1	0	1	1
H4	Seek appropriate finance models for leaseholders on council estates that are undergoing retrofits, and ensure they are able to 'opt in' to the works to ensure a whole-building or whole-estate approach.	Legal / Carbon Management / Housing / Homes for Haringey	Following lobbying London Councils is picking up this issue.	1	1	1	1	1	2
H4	Advertise funding and loan opportunities to individuals and stakeholder groups.	Housing / Carbon Management	Funding provided via carbon offset funding pot via Warmer Homes Grant, Power Up Haringey, Community Carbon Fund. No Loans.	2	1	2	2	1	2

H4	Partner with external parties to help deliver larger scale retrofit projects across the private sector.	Regeneration / Housing / Procurement	The Council has a relationship with Retrofit Works, an SME co-operative. Delivering the Retrofit ready Programme for Haringey to this sector of the market.	2	1	1	1	1	2
H4	Explore the setting up of local pop-up advice centres or stalls to help residents and businesses with retrofitting and installing renewable energy technologies.	Carbon Management / Regeneration / Town Centres	The Eco-Festival run from the Bridge has a "pop up Energy House" that they take round the borough to increase awareness.	1	1	2	2	2	2
H5	Lobby national government to: Enable Councils to recharge the true costs of enforcing this legalisation; Revise minimum EPC rating required at point of sale/let for all private sector homes to EPC B by 2035 (current requirement is EPC E).	Carbon Management	The Council has lobbied for this. The Private Sector Housing Team did receive a Government Grant to demonstrate this approach alongside grants and funding for measures. This demonstrated a positive outcome. Recently picked up by Friends of the Earth as a national campaign where Haringey Officers spoke with Ministers.	1	1	2	2	2	2
H5	Develop approach to identify non-compliant properties and target these properties to comply.	Environmental Health / Building Control	The Council has lobbied for this. The Private Sector Housing Team did receive a Gov. Grant to demonstrate this approach alongside grants and funding for measures. This demonstrated a positive outcome. Recently picked up by Friends of the Earth as a national campaign where Haringey Officers spoke with Ministers.	1	1	1	1	0	1
H5	Identify penalties and incentives for landlords to comply with legislation and go beyond the minimum requirements.	Carbon Management / Building Control	The Council has lobbied for this. The Private Sector Housing Team did receive a Gov. Grant to demonstrate this approach alongside grants and funding for measures. This demonstrated a positive outcome. Recently picked up by Friends of the Earth as a national campaign where Haringey Officers spoke with Ministers.	1	1	1	1	0	1
H5	Require all landlords of privately rented homes to provide an EPC certificate where applicable when applying for a property licence.	Housing / Licence	Within the Landlord scheme, there is a requirement for EPC to be submitted	0	2	2	2	2	2
H5	Organise training events for estate agents, landlords and landlord associations on EPC requirements and advice on how to retrofit properties.	Carbon Management / Housing	We have run presentations to landlord and estate agents forums etc.	0	1	1	1	1	1
H6	Lobby national government and GLA to: Improve fabric requirements in Building Regulations Part L beyond October 2019 proposals, before 2025, which requires carbon emission modelling software in new developments; Remove VAT on refurbishments; Change policy to allow for energy efficiency measures to be installed in buildings in conservation areas.	Carbon Management	Haringey has lobbied with GLA on new energy and carbon requirements for new planning applications, revising the carbon offsetting rate to reflect the true value of carbon offsetting based on the evidence base "Delivering Net Zero" study led by Haringey with 17 other London Boroughs.	2	1	1	1	1	2

H6	Deliver training for planning staff and proactively engage in the planning process to deliver policy requirements.	Carbon Management	Haringey's in-house pool of 7 certified carbon literacy trainers has been delivering training since July 2023. Haringey has lead the process of designing "Net Zero Carbon Homes" training for planners and developers in London Councils.	1	2	2	2	2	2
H6	Produce new planning guidance on overheating, green roofs and on-site carbon reduction measures, and update the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Planning guidance on Overheating uploaded, SPD covers carbon reduction measures.	1	1	1	1	2	2
H6	Update the cost of carbon to a price that incentivises on-site reduction and review every 2 years.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Not delivered due to resourcing levels.	1	1	0	0	0	0
H6	Deliver updated retrofit design guides for conservation areas to set out the recommended approach to retrofitting sensitively and minimising impact on heritage assets. To engage on implications of fabric improvements and energy reduction technologies on a cross-disciplinary basis.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Phase 1 of Retrofit design guide for residential buildings published in the website. But note this guide is not specific for conservation areas. Phase 2 will cover more specific considerations of retrofit for conservation areas. Participate workstreams with Local Councils on Heritage Retrofit.	1	1	1	1	0	1
H6	Set ambitious carbon reduction planning policies for existing and new buildings in forthcoming Local Plan reviews.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Ambitious targets are set out in the New Local Plan, and Carbon Management evaluates new planning application strictly against the existing net zero policies.	1	1	1	1	2	2

Workplace Emissions

Obj	Action	Action Owner	Update	Impact	Time	Budget	Resource	Direction of Travel	RAG - on target
W1	Lobby government to require EPC B for all commercial properties by 2035.	Carbon Management	The Council have lobbied the Gov for an EPC B rating. The Government are currently undergoing consultation on increasing the EPC requirement to B by 2030.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W1	Embed carbon reduction requirements within all Council engagement with businesses.	Regeneration / Business engagement	Procurement are delivering the London Construction Framework, which includes sections on Carbon reduction, Climate resilience and Biodiversity Gain as part of the scoring system.	1	1	1	1	0	0
W1	Educate businesses and retailers in their role in addressing climate change. Develop guidance on integrating reduction of carbon emissions within commercial decision making.	Economic Development / Carbon Management / Community	The Council Smart Business in 2017-20219. The Council secured GLA funding for business support on embedding Carbon and Energy into decisions. This included free energy audits.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W1	Identify external funding sources for non-domestic properties and manage distribution of funds by grouping similar retrofit interventions.	Finance / Economic Development	Opportunity Haringey: Our Inclusive Economy Framework was adopted in Nov 2023, and includes a strong emphasis on Carbon and Climate. The business news letter includes regular features on funding opportunities including carbon and energy related funding.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W2	Identify the largest ten carbon emitters within the borough, understand their priorities and business drivers.	Carbon Management	The Council regular meets our two biggest emitters - Alexandra Palace and Spurs. The Council has supported Ally Pally in securing external funding for an investment grade energy audit and linked them into the GLA finance team to fund measures.	2	1	1	1	1	1
W2	Help largest emitters to understand the risks of increasing energy costs and to agree targets to reduce carbon emissions through behavioural changes and retrofitting their properties. Local business cases will have to be made with them.	Carbon Management / Economic Development	The Council regular meets our two biggest emitters - Alexandra Palace and Spurs. The Council has supported Ally Pally in securing external funding for an investment grade energy audit and linked them into the GLA finance team to fund measures.	2	1	1	1	1	1
W2	Encourage the businesses to commit to sustainable business practices (such as signing up to renewable energy, choosing sustainable suppliers etc).	Carbon Management / Economic Development	In 2023 the Council opened the Tottenham Creative Spaces Green Grant which ranged between £2,000-£20,000 supported by the Mayor London. All funds were spent and the Council is considering next steps based on these outcomes.	1	1	1	1	1	1

W2	Deliver a local energy fund to encourage these companies to fund local carbon offsetting of their emissions on flights or carbon emissions.	Carbon Management / Stakeholders	There are few businesses that are open to a discussion on offsetting. Those that are tend to be part of a large company who already offset through their national company. The Council has worked with Central London Forward and the GLA to develop a London Offsetting Programme from London based companies.	1	2	2	2	2	2
W3	Lobby government (Department for Education, NHS) to ringfence funds to pay for creating a Zero Carbon Action Plan for all schools (see Action C1) and fund delivery of energy efficiency measures in all health and education buildings to EPC B.	Carbon Management	The Council has lobbied for this via a letter in 2021 from the leader. All Schools are expected to have a Climate Action Plan in place by Sept 2025. The Council has set up a Behavioural Change Fund for schools to support this. This is due to launch in Autumn Term 2025.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W3	Support public bodies to set targets to apply for funding, deliver energy efficiency improvements and provide technical guidance.	Carbon Management / Asset Management	The Council regularly attends and supports the North London Clinical Leads NHS Group on Climate. The Council have offered technical support and encouraged other Councils to work with this group. This has supported GPs and Hospitals in the area to secure Gov. funding and deliver projects. A joint project with Care Homes related to Air Quality was given funding, but the Gov in 2024 withdrew the offer at the last minute.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W3	Enable pooling of projects and resources to reduce the cost of retrofit activities.	Carbon Management / Procurement	This has not been able to be taken forward due to a removal of funding from the national Government.	2	1	1	1	1	1
W4	Require all Council operators to report energy consumption data year on year. Set energy reduction targets in operating contracts, such as for leisure centres.	Property Services	Leisure Centres have just moved back in house and will be reporting on this in line with requirements. Significant outsourced contract (such as waste) report on this already. Currently working with procurement to embedded this into all contracts.	2	1	1	1	1	1
W4	Specify scope of works required to reduce energy consumption in all commercial council-owned buildings to EPC B by 2035 (approx. 1,200 units across around 640 assets).	Carbon Management / Property Services	The Council has undertaken a EPC review on its Commercial Portfolio. It is developing and action plan based on this to inform future levels of investment. Delayed due to COVID.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W4	Group types of Council supply chain contracts and set out new carbon reduction clauses.	Procurement / Carbon Management	Procurement are delivering the London Construction Framework, which includes sections on Carbon reduction, Climate resilience and Biodiversity Gain as part of the scoring system and clauses within work streams.	1	0	0	0	0	0
W4	Deliver Action Plan to improve properties and future lease conditions within the Council's commercial let portfolio, mapping out future purchasing and selling requirements.	Property Services	The Council has undertaken a EPC review on its Commercial Portfolio. It is developing and action plan based on this to inform future levels of investment. Delayed due to COVID.	1	1	1	1	1	1

W5	Lobby national government and GLA to improve fabric requirements in Building Regulations Part L beyond October 2019 proposals, before 2025.	Carbon Management	The Council has lobbied with GLA on new energy and carbon requirements for new planning applications, revising the carbon offsetting rate to reflect the true value of carbon offsetting based on the evidence base "Delivering Net Zero Carbon" led by Haringey with 17 other London Boroughs.	2	1	1	1	2	2
W5	Deliver training for planning staff and proactively engage in the planning process to deliver policy requirements.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Haringey's in-house pool of 7 certified carbon literacy trainers has been delivering training since July 2023. Haringey has lead the process of designing "Net Zero Carbon Homes" training for planners and developers in London Councils.	1	1	1	1	2	2
W5	Produce new planning guidance on overheating, green roofs and on-site carbon reduction measures, and update the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Planning guidance on Overheating uploaded, retrofit design guide, and SPD covers carbon reduction measures.	1	1	1	1	2	2
W5	Update the cost of carbon to a price that incentivises on-site reduction and review every 2 years.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Not delivered due to resourcing levels.	1	1	1	1	1	0
W5	Review existing Conservation Area boundaries and update conservation area appraisals and management plans that enable more carbon reduction measures to be installed sensitively.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	This will be delivered as part of the New Local Plan review.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W5	Set ambitious carbon reduction planning policies in forthcoming Local Plan reviews.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Ambitious targets are recommended in new local plan, and Carbon Management evaluates new planning application strictly against the existing net zero policies.	2	1	1	1	1	1
W6	For the Council to signpost and advise businesses on their role in carbon reduction. Promoting positive action through operations and supply chains. Enabling businesses to use local supply chains and increase community wealth building.	Carbon Management / Regeneration	This has been delayed due to COVID. It is part of the "Opportunity Haringey: Our Inclusive Economy Framework" workstream.	1	0	1	0	1	1
W6	To encourage businesses to switch to green energy suppliers.	Businesses	This has been delayed due to COVID. It is part of the "Opportunity Haringey: Our Inclusive Economy Framework" workstream. And has been delivered as part of the Tottenham Creative Spaces Green Grant programme.	1	1	1	1	1	1
W6	Set up a cargo bike or e-cargo bike delivery service trial for local businesses.	Carbon Management / Town Centres Team	This has been delayed due to COVID. Currently being investigated through TfL funding / Mayors Clean Air Fund.	1	1	0	1	1	0

W6	Increase education to encourage the adoption of a circular economy approach to their business model.	Carbon Management / Town Centres Team / Employment & Socioeconomic Regeneration	This has been delayed due to COVID. It is part of the "Opportunity Haringey: Our Inclusive Economy Framework" workstream. And has been delivered as part of the Tottenham Creative Spaces Green Grant programme.	1	0	0	0	0	0
W6	For businesses to promote their low carbon credentials.	Businesses	This has been delayed due to COVID. It is part of the "Opportunity Haringey: Our Inclusive Economy Framework" workstream. Wood Green Business Improvement District is investigating this within their work plan.	1	1	0	0	0	0
W6	Promote Active Travel to businesses.	Carbon Management / Active Travel / Economic Regen	Active travel have supported businesses through the School Streets and Low Traffic Neighbourhood Programmes.	1	1	1	1	1	1

Transport Emissions

Obj	Action	Action Owner	Update	Impact	Time	Budget	Resource	Direction of Travel	RAG - on target
T1	Engage with residents to overcome the barriers to enable switching to active and zero carbon transport, including behavioural change methods.	Active Travel	Walking groups have been set up, cycle training in schools and community groups in place, School Streets and Low Traffic Neighbourhoods have been a successful intervention. Outreach work dedicated to isolated community groups encourage participation in dedicated walking activities.	1	1	1	2	2	2
T1	Scale up personalised bike training and highways education for safe cycling, targeting groups less represented amongst cyclists (ages, locations, socioeconomic background, ethnicity, gender). Increasing from 1,500 residents a year to 2,000. Review effectiveness and opportunities to increase impact.	Active Travel / Cycle Confident (partner)	On average we have 900 pupils trained for level 1 and 2 cycle training each year from schools all over the borough, alongside 150 adults trained. We have commissioned local cycling group to deliver specific training to Northumberland Park Super Zone schools. This included residents and local children too. Covered school holidays and aimed at building confidence in parents to encourage children to cycle. This aims at bringing cycling as a norm to children / parents / carers / teachers.	1	1	1	2	2	2
T1	Engage with disability groups and residents to understand the needs to make public spaces more accessible.	Active Travel / Transport Planning / Highways	The Council has engaged with these groups in the design of schemes (EV design Standards etc) and are in regular attendance at the Council Transportation forum. The Leisure Team have further important information relating to helping disabled and elderly people become more active. There is a borough wide Silver Fit and Free and Affordable plan of activities.	0	1	1	2	2	2
T1	Roll out 'Try Before You Bike' schemes for the community. Expand the bikes on offer that residents can try. Continue to promote the scheme and extend it to local businesses.	Active Travel	Overall 312 bikes have been rolled out to residents with 32% of them being purchased afterwards. Most of these residents are using bikes to replace their car driving trips. Those who have returned bike, 42% of the reasons are that they found a bike better suited to them meaning they are still cycling.	1	1	1	2	2	2
T1	Work with residents and businesses to design, implement and maintain parklets and Play Streets.	Planning/ Transport Planning / Highways	3 Parklets at Myddleton Road: the implementation of the Parklets outside no. 81 Renaissance Café, 107 La Bottega and 120 Bohem Tap Room in Myddleton. Play Streets grow in number annually.	0	1	1	2	2	2
T1	Lobby TfL to introduce more Zero Emission Bus routes to Haringey, increase east-to-west bus routes, smaller buses with shorter routes, model the road network with greater emphasis on public transport and active travel.	Transport Planning / Highways	Haringey has now two Zero Emitting Bus Zones in the borough (Seven Sisters and Wood Green). We continue to work closely with TfL to introduce more Zero Emission Bus routes. We are working closely with TfL to introduce a number of bus routes for Haringey Heartlands.	1	1	1	2	2	2

T1	Plan future 5-year active travel engagement programmes with lessons learnt from the first major programme.	Transport Planning / Highways	The Council undertook a large scale communication and engagement activity in developing the Borough Transport Strategy. This includes seeking out groups that were not normally engaged in this process. Many now take part in the Transport Forum to ensure that these valuable links are maintained.	1	1	1	1	1	1
T2	Lobby TfL to help fund the delivery of 30-60 km of dedicated cycle route infrastructure in the borough. Work with TfL to determine new strategic routes and the Council to connect to strategic routes with local routes to create a joined-up cycle network.	Transport Planning	We have TfL LIP funding to help deliver E/W and N/S cycle routes across the borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1
T2	There will be a presumption in favour of reallocating public highway spaces currently allocated to private and business vehicles (e.g., car parks, roads, on-street parking) to prioritise active travel (wider pavements and cycle lanes) and green space. This would include the re-prioritisation of crossings in favour of pedestrians. To increase accessibility across our neighbourhoods for all.	Highways	The Council's Transport Strategy sets out a new Highways Hierarchy that prioritises the pedestrian and active travel users over the private car. This is now being implemented in schemes across the borough giving more space to these groups.	1	2	1	1	2	2
T2	Scaling up safe cycle storage across the borough, in residential streets, in shopping areas and at all transport interchange points, including provision for e-bikes.	Transport Planning / Highways	There are now nearly 400 cycle hangers across the borough.	1	1	1	1	1	2
T2	Develop and implement a School Streets programme and create pedestrian- and cycle-friendly neighbourhoods around the borough's primary schools. Working together with stakeholders to consider local access requirements.	Transport Planning/ Highways	There are now 34 permanent School Streets in operation. A future 16 School Streets are currently in design / consultation. This makes Haringey one of the best performing authorities in the UK for this workstream.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T2	Introduce a bike hire/sharing scheme to the borough, including an e-bike scheme.	Transport Planning	A dockless e-bike hire scheme was been approved by Cabinet (September 2023). Bikes have been introduced into the borough, one operator saw 70,000 journeys made in Haringey on their bikes in one month.	1	1	1	2	2	2
T2	To explore, design and implement Zero Emission Zones and Low Traffic Neighbourhood areas. Review and address concerns from the Liveable Neighbourhoods Crouch End project, with view to roll out.	Transport Planning/ Highways	3 LTNs have been delivered on a permanent basis.	1	1	1	2	2	2

T2	Aim to reduce emissions from road and resurfacing works, for non-road mobile machines through stronger planning policy and enforcement.	Carbon Management / Planning / Highways	Carbon reduction is within the specification for these works and our contractor reports on this and works to deliver annual improvements. The Highways and Street Lighting Investment Plan for 2024/25 was approved March 2024. Moving the remaining lights to LED. The Highways contractor has reported the performance of using recycling waste is in exceedance of its target of 95%. It has saved 65.77 tonnes of CO2 in 2024 through a carbon-conscious approach to highways maintenance.	1	1	1	1	1	1
T2	Consult with road safety groups and other relevant organisations to ensure highway designs are safe.	Transport Planning / Highways	The Council undertook a large scale communication and engagement activity in developing the Borough Transport Strategy. This includes seeking out groups that were not normally engaged in this process. Many now take part in the Transport Forum to ensure that these valuable links are maintained.	1	1	1	1	1	2
T3	Lobby the government to phase out combustion engines by 2030.	Carbon Management	Letters were sent to Gov in 2021 from the leader. Government has since increase the grants on offer for Electric Vehicles.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T3	Investigate and deliver a borough-wide freight and last mile delivery strategy, focusing on hot spots in retail centres, with the aim to consolidate freight and delivery journeys.	Transport Planning and Regeneration	Due to limited resources this workstream has not started.	1	0	0	0	0	0
T3	Assess the vehicles in the borough through DVLA data to understand the vehicle make up in terms of emissions in the borough. This information will be used to determine price bandings for permit and on-street parking charges. Revise parking charging price bandings.	Highways	In 2023 the Council introduced new permit pricing based on Carbon Emissions and also local air quality impacts.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T3	Whilst not currently considered viable, continue to review the deliverability of a borough workplace parking levy to disincentivise employee car use and reduce impact of commuting by car, except disabled people.	Highways and Carbon Management	This was last review in 2024 as part of the Council budget process. It was concluded that it was still not viable.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T3	To roll out a resident led CPZ programme and review existing CPZs to ensure that they continue to meet the demands of residents and businesses maximising coverage across the borough. While ensuring high user satisfaction, reducing fraud levels, and congestion peaks (e.g., to operate all day, events).	Highways	The Council continues to review and where there is support increase CPZ areas in the borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1

T3	Ensure that parking charging systems used across the borough (CPZs and P&D pays) reflect the needs of the community (residents and businesses) and wider environmental concerns – air quality, carbon, congestion and highways space.	Highways	In 2023 the Council introduced new permit pricing based on Carbon Emissions and also local air quality impacts.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T4	Promote EV-related regional and national grants and loan systems applicable to residents and businesses.	Transportation	The Council has developed leading advice to residents and businesses on charging infrastructure and strategies to deliver this in the most economic manner. The Council also promotes EV grants via its web sites.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T4	Seek to overcome barriers to EV charging point infrastructure for residents without driveways.	Transport Planning / Highways / Carbon Management	The Council continues to increase the number of new charging points in the borough. And the Council is investigating kerbside channels for home owners without a drive.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T4	Give permits to car club operators to deliver greater percentages of electric fleets and promote to residents, businesses, and new drivers. Have 100% electric car club fleets in the borough.	Transportation	The Car Clubs within the borough were procured with a requirement to provide and increase the provision of electric vehicles on offer to the residents.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T4	Establish a network for local businesses to join and access EV-related initiatives. This can include EV trials, e-cargo bike trials etc.	Transportation	The borough has a growing number of operators and charging points across the borough, these have been procured to be open to the business community to use when this is convenient for this sector	1	2	2	2	2	2
T4	All planning applications should include EV charging points where applicable (100% active in Wood Green and the rest of the borough in line with the London Plan). All new homes should have access to charging point facilities within their area.	Transport Planning / Planning	Planning expects EV charging points with all new parking bays secured through the planning process. We ask that 20% have active charging points with passive for the rest. This is per the London Plan 2021 Policy T6.1 Residential parking.	1	1	1	1	2	2
T5	Continue to monitor EV demand across the borough and install charging points in line with this.	Highways and Carbon Management	The Council continues to monitor EV uptake by requests for new charging infrastructure, DVLA data, and residents permits.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T5	Install a variety of charging point types (e.g., lamp column, standard and rapid) in suitable locations, with a variety of charging point providers.	Highways and Carbon Management	The Council has a full range of technologies for charging. These are chosen based on location and market demand. This includes Lamp Post, Standard, Rapid points.	1	2	2	2	2	2
T5	Facilitate regional approaches supported by TfL to support a consistent approach to EV charging across London.	Transportation	The Council has been involved in securing GULCS Funding (2019) and now LEVI funding for London and Haringey. These will increase public finance in the borough to increase opportunities for our community.	1	2	2	2	2	2

Local Energy Generation

Obj	Action	Action Owner	Update	Impact	Time	Budget	Resource	Direction of Travel	RAG - on target
E1	Conduct a feasibility study to assess the viability of installing two 1.5 MW wind turbines in Lee Valley (in terms of wind speeds and biodiversity impact).	Carbon Management / Stakeholders	The Council worked with Ecotricity to review the options of this. It was determined that due to Radio Waves passing down the Lea Valley this was not viable. The Lea Valley Parks authority also highlighted challenges for delivery.	1	1	1	1	2	2
E1	Conduct a feasibility study to assess the viability of installing 17 kWp (160,000 m2) of floating PV array on Banbury Reservoir.	Carbon Management / Stakeholders	This was worked on with Thames Water who have since determined that they do not have the capacity to develop this further.	1	1	1	1	2	2
E1	Work with Thames Water which owns and operates reservoirs in the Lee Valley, to identify suitable locations for further renewable generation projects.	Carbon Management	This was worked on with Thames Water who have since determined that they do not have the capacity to develop this further.	1	1	1	1	1	1
E2	Work with Planning to understand what kind of planning permission is required and/or whether it falls within permitted development rights for different types of buildings/ generation capacity.	Carbon Management/ Planning	The planning team is familiar with the PD rights for different buildings and generation capacity. Training has been undertaken with officers.	1	1	1	1	2	2
E2	Work with community energy groups and other relevant organisations/groups to establish viable financial and delivery models for individuals, businesses and community groups for energy projects.	Carbon Management	The Council is currently working with community energy groups in the borough on the feasibility of a number of projects to install additional PV at schools.	1	1	1	1	1	1
E2	Conduct feasibility assessment for all roofs across Haringey to determine solar generation capacity. This should also include a financial model/economic assessment to identify payback periods for residents and businesses for solar PV.	Carbon Management	This work is now being delivered by London Councils Community Energy Task Group. It will set out the top roof areas in each borough that can be delivered by Community Energy Companies. Councils are expected to be enablers for the Community Energy Companies.	1	1	1	1	2	2
E2	Support existing grass-roots action in the borough already making progress e.g., en10ergy through S106 funding (Action Com2). Work with stakeholder groups to determine which projects are funded.	Carbon Management	Haringey Community Carbon Fund has delivered this for 4 years from 2021 and will continue to do so for the next four years until 2029.	2	2	2	2	2	2
E2	Support local apprenticeships to carry out solar PV installation works.	Carbon Management / Employment & Socio-Economic Regeneration / Procurement	The Council has helped shape and deliver CCC (CONEL) training programme on solar. The Tottenham site has a large training area for green skills including ASHP and Solar Panels. CCC are developing their approach to ensure that the newly qualified are given opportunities and with SMEs etc, and this is being implemented in the Council programmes.	1	1	1	1	2	2
E2	Join and promote bulk purchasing schemes such as Solar Together London to achieve economies of scale and maximise impact.	Carbon Management	Power Up Haringey Scheme working with RetrofitWorks and CONEL, to deliver bulk buying schemes for ASHP, solar panels and insulation.	2	1	2	1	2	2

E3	Develop and update guidance notes to clearly set out the Council's approach to heat networks and promote. Implement in partnership with Development Management (and Housing / Regeneration for Council led development).	Carbon Management / Planning Policy Development / Housing / Regeneration	Carbon Management have undertaken engagement with Cllrs, and with other teams (housing, SLT) to explain the role of district heating in decarbonising buildings. This work is now paused.	1	1	1	1	1	1
E3	Delivery of Outline Business Cases for initial set up of Wood Green and Tottenham Hale DENs.	Carbon Management	An Outline Business Case (OBC) for a District Energy Network extending from North Tottenham south to Tottenham Hale and west to Wood Green via Broadwater Farm was submitted to and approved by Cabinet in December 2021. This work is now on hold.	2	1	1	1	0	0
E3	Completion of commercialisation for set-up of Wood Green and Tottenham Hale Heat Networks.	Carbon Management	The commercialisation process for the set-up of the WG and TH Heat Network is currently underway (about 2/3s complete). This work is now paused.	2	0	0	0	0	0
E3	Completion of construction of first phases of Tottenham Hale and Wood Green Heat Networks.	Carbon Management	Construction of Heat Networks in the TH and WG areas is subject to Cabinet approval of a Full Business Case (FBC) which can only be submitted once the commercialisation of the projects has been completed. This work is now paused.	2	0	0	0	0	0
E3	Monitor opportunities for new networks / growth of existing networks / interconnection of networks.	Carbon Management	All new developments in Haringey must be designed to be "connectable to Heat Networks" in line with the London Plan.	2	1	1	1	1	1
E3	Completion of commercialisation for set-up of Wood Green and Tottenham Hale Heat Networks.	Carbon Management	The commercialisation process for the set-up of the WG and TH Heat Network is currently underway (about 2/3s complete). This work is now paused.	1	1	1	1	2	2
E3	Completion of construction of first phases of Tottenham Hale and Wood Green Heat Networks.	Carbon Management	Construction of Heat Networks in the TH and WG areas is subject to Cabinet approval of a Full Business Case (FBC) which can only be submitted once the commercialisation of the projects has been completed. This work is now paused.	1	1	1	1	2	2
E4	Provide new planning guidance with separate infographics for residents and businesses on what type of renewable energy they can adopt, how, and associated costs. Provide advice on improving the energy efficiency of the building and reducing draughts to support the efficiency of heat pumps and prevent high running costs.	Carbon Management / Planning Policy	Phase 1 of Retrofit design guide for residential buildings published on the website.	1	1	2	1	2	2
E4	Explore the setting up of local pop-up advice centres to help residents and businesses with retrofitting and installing renewable energy technologies.	Carbon Management / Regeneration / Town Centres	The Eco-Festival run from the Bridge has a "pop up Energy House" donated by the Council that they take round the borough to increase awareness.	1	2	2	2	2	2

Community Empowerment & Engagement

Obj	Action	Action Owner	Update	Impact	Time	Budget	Resource	Direction of Travel	RAG - on target
Com1	Use Council's communications networks to increase awareness around carbon reduction.	Comms / Carbon Management	Council climate website frequently updated and climate action page on intranet.	1	1	1	2	2	2
Com1	Support the expansion of a community managed web page on carbon reduction.	Residents and interest groups	Council worked with Haringey Climate Forum, Haringey Community Collaborative, MHSG, Go Green Team, and other community groups via the Haringey Community Carbon Fund.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Com1	Attend and support at least 10 events a year to promote carbon reduction and healthier lifestyles.	Carbon Management / residents and partners	Carbon Management has attended a number of events to promote, working with community groups via CCF. On average these are 8-10 per year. 10 events will require more resources in absence of dedicated engagement officer for climate change.	0	0	1	0	1	1
Com1	Publish performance annually on projects and impact on carbon reduction.	Carbon Management	Published in the Annual Carbon Report to Full Council every March.	1	1	1	2	2	2
Com1	Promote the Haringey Green Homes Programme across the Council and borough network and help expand its remit and audience.	Carbon Management / residents and partners	The Retrofit Programme will deliver a "show and demonstrate" house within the Councils public housing stock. Muswell Hill Sustainability Group support a borough wide "Green Open House" every autumn. En10ergy (one of the boroughs Community Energy Companies) also do sessions on the benefit of housing retrofit.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Com1	Set up a programme of community meetings to deliver the action plan.	Carbon Management / Community	Haringey Climate Forum and Haringey Climate Partnership meetings. Alongside FoE, MHSG meeting etc.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Com1	Review of the HCCAP to align with new legislation, policy, funding and technological advancements.	Carbon Management	Ongoing.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Com2	Lobby the GLA to retain the London Community Energy Fund for community energy projects.	Carbon Management	Lobbying every year, also aligning with the community carbon fund, funding cycle for sign posting match funding opportunities.	2	1	1	2	2	2
Com2	Lobby the government to bring back tax incentives for community energy groups to unlock local investment in energy projects.	Carbon Management	The Council has lobbied for this with a letter to the opposition and National Government in 2021. The new governments energy strategy has a strong leaning towards Community Energy and highlights their involvement in projects such as Retrofit, Local Energy Planning etc.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Com2	For the Haringey Climate Change Forum to be supported by the Council.	All Services	Yes, and HCF has been invited to be a part of the Haringey Climate Partnership as well. A longer term approach to the Climate Forum needs to be agreed.	1	1	1	2	2	2
Com2	For Haringey Council to set up a Community Energy Fund and offer grants for residents and partners to undertake and develop carbon reduction projects and run low carbon project competitions.	Carbon Management / residents / businesses	The Haringey Community Carbon fund has been a success with more than 34 projects being funded in the first 4 years. HCCF has been extended for four more years approved by Cabinet in April 2025.	2	2	2	2	2	2

Com2	Develop a local carbon offsetting fund for the businesses and community to offset their emissions on flights or carbon emissions.	Carbon Management / residents / businesses	The Haringey Community Carbon fund has been a success with more than 34 projects being funded in the first 4 years. HCCF has been extended for four more years approved by Cabinet in April 2025.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Com2	Promote switching to a lower carbon energy supplier for residents and businesses.	Carbon Management / GLA	London Power was set in 2020 by the Mayor Of London. The Council was involved in the design and implementation with other boroughs. This has received significant PR, but take up remains low.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Com2	To investigate the development of “Green Community Bonds” funded by the community to invest in carbon reduction projects.	Carbon Management / residents / businesses	The Council has worked with Central London Forward and the GLA to develop a London Offsetting Programme from London based companies / Community Bonds.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Com3	Lobby national government to deliver an education programme for the new work force that will deliver retrofitting and new technologies.	Carbon Management / Employment & Socio-economic Regeneration	The Council has lobbied for this with a letter to the Mayor of London in 2021. This has resulted in Green Hubs being delivered across London. One of these educational hubs was CONEL, Tottenham.	1	2	2	2	2	2
Com3	Explore the delivery of a ‘Green Hub’ to accommodate retrofit installers, provide training on a large scale for young people, and training for people entering into the green sector. Enabling Haringey to be at the front of the new green economy and re-skilling jobs that will decline (car mechanics, boiler engineers etc).	Carbon Management / Regeneration / Employment & Socio-economic Regeneration	This is still being investigated as part of the Innovate UK Project.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Com3	Advertise new training opportunities and future careers in the local carbon sector. Advertise council-owned deep retrofit projects as training opportunities for local young people (paid work experience, or apprenticeships).	Carbon Management / Employment & SocioEconomic Regeneration	The Retrofit Project at Coldfall is being promoted with CONEL (CCC) and includes site visits and on the job training opportunities to the newly qualified.	1	2	1	1	2	2
Com3	Develop a low-carbon volunteer network to promote retrofitting in public and private sector, with volunteers receiving training.	Carbon Management / Regeneration / Community	This is still being investigated but could be included in the Haringey Climate Partnership as it has been requested as an "Volunteering Page" managed by the community.	1	0	1	1	0	0
Com4	Increase the overall area of green spaces in new developments and through the delivery of pocket parks.	Planning / Regeneration	Planning process secures policy requirement for Urban Greening and Biodiversity Enhancement.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Com4	Increase biodiversity and habitat types in the borough’s green and blue network by increasing wildlife-only areas, and supporting biodiversity supporting infrastructure.	Parks and Leisure / Planning / Flood and Water Management / Community	Planning process secures policy requirement for Urban Greening, Biodiversity Enhancement and healthier living roof.	1	1	1	1	2	2

Com4	Increase the level of 'standard' or 'heavy standard' tree planting across the borough in appropriate areas. Investigate the suitability of creating new woodland areas / arboretum.	Parks and Leisure / Highways / Homes for Haringey / Community	596 new standard or heavy sized trees were planted in streets, housing sites, parks and open spaces. This is a 4.2% increase in new trees compared to the 571 planted in the 2021/22 planting season. We also planted 400 whips to create a new area of woodland in Perth Rd playing fields and planted one 'Tiny Forest' in WHL Rec which consisted of 600 whips. 3 additional 'Tiny Forests' are planned to be planted during spring 2024.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Com4	Develop a means of estimating the potential carbon sequestration from trees in the borough.	Parks and Leisure / Carbon Management	We have an estimated value for Annual Carbon Sequestration (t/yr), (1,984 - £1,840,000). However, this is solely based on the existing tree canopy cover (21.9% (649 Ha)). It is proposed to carry out an iTree canopy survey during 2024-25, which will provide a more accurate valuation of the ecosystem services that Haringey's urban forest provides.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Com4	Increase opportunities for local food growing through community-led groups, schools, and new developments.	Planning / Community-led groups / Schools / Allotment Groups	A few of the 34 projects funded via community carbon fund focuses on local food growing, and food waste management in local gardens, and schools.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Com4	Reduce emissions of the borough's parks and increasing renewable energy generation through its buildings, machinery, vehicles and service delivery.	Parks and Leisure / Carbon Management / Transport Planning	48 ICE handheld grounds maintenance machines were switched to battery powered. 1 EV utility vehicle was procured for non-chemical weed control within Finsbury Park. LTN has been introduced which has impacted service delivery.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Com4	Increasing the biodiversity of Homes for Haringey open spaces and road-side verges by reducing cutting regimes, identifying appropriate areas to deliver this, and delivering a pilot project.	Parks and Leisure / Homes for Haringey / Highways	Yes, cutting regimes were adapted on all sites during 2023. Phase 1(2022): 8 Sites and Phase 2(2024): 7 Sites Yes. The 2-year pilot project was launched in Autumn 2022 and will be fully delivered by end of 2024.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Com4	Install appropriate signage for the public to be aware and educated of the purposes of the above projects.	Parks and Leisure / Highways	Way markers / information posts were installed across all phase 1 sites of the wildflower meadows project. 50+ more will be installed as part of phase 2 works in 2024.	1	1	1	1	2	2

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Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

The Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) form is a template for analysing a policy or proposed decision for its potential effects on individuals with protected characteristics covered by the Equality Act 2010.

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 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 apply 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.

Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment

Name of proposal:	Abridged version of Annual Carbon Report 2025 and community engagement to create new format
Service Area:	Climate Action Team
Officer Completing Assessment:	Alice Tsoi / Suzanne Kimman
Equalities Advisor:	Diptasri Basu
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable):	16th of March 2026 (Full Council)
Corporate Director	Barry Francis

2. Executive summary

Please complete this section *after* completing the rest of the form and summarise:

- The policy proposal, its aims and objectives, the decision in consideration. Please focus on **the change** that will result from this decision.
- Results of the analysis: potential positive and negative equality impacts
- Mitigations that will be taken to minimise negative equality impacts (if relevant)
- Next steps (this may include: if/when the EQIA will be refreshed, planned consultation, future stages of the project).

The Fifteenth Annual Carbon Report (ACR) 2025 will be published as an abridged version and a wider community engagement to co-design future reporting formats will be undertaken in summer 2026 with the aim to publish the revised format as the 16th ACR in March 2027.

The proposed changes were to incorporate the feedback from the Climate, Community Safety and Environment Scrutiny Panel, provided in December 2024 and July 2025. Improvements were recommended to make the report more concise, visually accessible, and enhancing clarity of climate messages.

The abridged version of the ACR fulfils the requirements of the council's Constitution by reporting the progress of reducing carbon emissions. While this report begins the transition towards a more inclusive and transparent approach, it is a document merely for data reporting with no direct impacts on equality. Therefore, this EQiA focuses on the community engagement to ensure equality is well considered in the process of developing a new ACR format.

The engagement will target two categories of community groups: those that actively engage with the climate agenda, and those that would be less likely to have the knowledge on climate change, and that may also represent a larger proportion of people from protected groups. The latter community groups may be located in the eastern wards of the borough which represent higher numbers of households that represent protected groups like Black, Asian and minority ethnic, age, disabilities, or groups that specifically represent certain protected groups, such as faith or religious groups.

3. Consultation and engagement

3a. How will consultation and/or engagement inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of residents, service users and/or staff? Detail how your approach will facilitate the inclusion of protected groups likely to be impacted by the decision.

The objectives are to improve the accessibility of the ACR by exploring a new format and to make the climate messages relevant to the communities to encourage them to take climate action.

The purposes of the engagement are to find out the following information:

- The key barriers for community to access the ACR
- Any particular ways to communicate the messages within the ACR
- If any particular groups find it hardest to access the ACR
- The topics that are most relevant to the community
- If any particular topics more relevant to the minority groups / people with protected characteristics

The engagement plan is being developed at the time of writing this report. Currently it has been envisaged community engagement will include:

- Co-design workshop with the Haringey Climate Partnership
- Exploration of a webpage hosting information from the ACR to allow for the translation of information, and specifically including an interactive way of showing borough-wide and council carbon emission performance data (with Power BI data)
- To set up a survey on Commonplace and advertise it by tapping into existing community engagement networks such as Haringey Climate Forum, Youth Advisory Board, Haringey Community Collaborative, and Connected Communities
- In-person engagement in locations more accessible to underrepresented groups and tapping into Eco-school events representing younger age groups.

Throughout every step of the engagement plans, efforts will be made to identify any underrepresented groups in climate issues. This will be used to inform the ongoing development of the engagement plan.

3b. Outline the key findings of your consultation / engagement activities once completed, particularly in terms of how this relates to groups that share the protected characteristics

Key findings will be provided once engagement activities have been completed.

4. Data and Impact Analysis

Note: officers may want to complement their analysis with data from the State of the Borough and ward profiles, found here: <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/state-of-the-borough>.

Please consider how the proposed change will affect people with protected characteristics.

4a. Age

Data

Borough Profile¹

- 54,422: 0-17 (21%)
- 71,660: 18-34 (27%)
- 63,930: 35-49 (24%)
- 46,516: 50-64 (18%)
- 27,706: 65+ (10%)

Target Population Profile

¹ Census, 2021 – [Population and household estimates, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/population-and-household-estimates)

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance. What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2021 and State of Borough, May 2025.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal as a result of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Haringey has a relatively large young population with 21% of the population being under 18 years old. Over two thirds of the Haringey population are of working age (69%), which will remain the largest population overall (State of the Borough, 2025).

The highest expected growth in the 2018-based population projections (to 2030) is the 65+ groups, with 65–84 year-old population growing by 30%, and 85+ growing by 18.5%. The greatest proportional population increase will be among older people in Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups. Despite the large increase in the 65+ groups, it is projected to account for only 13% of Haringey's population in 2030 and the working age population will remain the largest population overall (State of the Borough, 2025).

The over 65+ population will see an increased concentration in the West of the Borough. While the proportion of residents aged under 18 is not expected to change substantially, it will remain most concentrated in the East of the Borough (State of the Borough, 2025).

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

The groups affected by climate change are not expected to have changed since the EqlA was undertaken for the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan. The ACRs have previously reported on projects that have benefitted parts of the community in improving resilience to climate change impacts, or improved the ability for people to help reduce their emissions. EqlAs will have been prepared for those projects.

The engagement activities are expected to have a neutral to minor positive impact. It is an opportunity to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change and the routes to take action, whilst also seeking feedback. It is intended that future ACRs might reach a wider audience, and help with the ability to raise awareness and encourage behaviour change.

Although no official data has been collected, the community groups active in engaging climate issues may represent a larger population at working age or over 65 located in the western wards of the borough. The network of community groups active within this sphere has increased with the Haringey Community Carbon Fund grantees benefitting groups all over the borough, but with a larger proportion in eastern wards. The engagement plan aims to bring positive impacts by addressing the age-group 0-17, which may have been underrepresented, through consultation via an eco-school event.

The adoption of an interactive web platform might create digital barrier to the older age group to accessing the webpages. The engagement plan will seek feedback from the older age group through community groups such as Haringey Over 50s Forum and alternative formats will be also explored. However, web platforms also provide more positive opportunities compared to PDF reports for access by screen readers, will comply with web publishing requirements for accessibility, allow for the translation of text to other languages for population groups who have limited to no knowledge of English.

4b. Disability

Data

Borough Profile

- Disabled under Equality Act – 13.7%²
 - Day to day activities limited a lot – 6.1%
 - Day to day activities limited a little – 7.5%
- 7.5% of residents people diagnosed with depression³
- 1.7% of residents diagnosed with a severe mental illness⁴
- 0.4% of people in Haringey have a learning disability⁵

Target Population Profile

The engagement will seek to understand how the proposed format can be more accessible to people with different disabilities.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2021, State of Borough, May 2025.

Detail the findings of the data.

² Census, 2021 – [Disability, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/people-and-population/disability)

³ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed depression among GP registered population age 18+](https://www.nhs.uk/quality-improvement/quality-outcomes-framework/prevalence-of-diagnosed-depression-among-gp-registered-population-age-18/)

⁴ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed mental health diagnosis among GP registered population age 18+](https://www.nhs.uk/quality-improvement/quality-outcomes-framework/prevalence-of-diagnosed-mental-health-diagnosis-among-gp-registered-population-age-18/)

⁵ PHE Learning disability profiles – <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/learning-disabilities#page/0/gid/1938132702/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000014>

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Over 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64. 1,090 people live with a learning disability; 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment; and almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts on daily life (State of the Borough, 2025).

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

The proposed change in ACR format will have a potential positive impact, allowing more people to access the ACR.

Engagement activities such as the Haringey Climate Partnership will aim to be fully accessible, and attendees will be asked to inform us of any necessary adaptations beforehand.

4c. Gender Reassignment

Data

Borough Profile⁶

- Gender Identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given – 0.5%
- Trans woman – 0.1%
- Trans man - 0.1%

Target Population Profile

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2021 and State of Borough, May 2025 and LGBT Survey 2018.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?

⁶ Census, 2021 – [Gender identity, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/people-population/gender-identity)

- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Further data will be provided.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Our initial findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group. However once details of the data have been reviewed, further potential impacts will be assessed.

4d. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Note: Only the first part of the equality duty (“Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act”) applies to this protected characteristic.

Data

Borough Profile ⁷

- Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved: (9.9%)
- Married or registered civil partnership: (35.8%)
- Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership): (2.9%%)
- Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership): (45.3%)
- Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership: (6.1%)

Target Population Profile

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Further details will be provided.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Further details will be provided.

Potential Impacts

⁷ Census, 2021 – [Marriage and civil partnership status in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Our initial findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group. However once details of the data have been reviewed, further potential impacts will be assessed.

4e. Pregnancy and Maternity

Note⁸:

- Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby.
- Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Data

Borough Profile ⁹

Further details will be provided.

Target Population Profile

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Further details will be provided.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?
- c) Further details will be provided.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Our initial findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group. However once details of the data have been reviewed, further potential impacts will be assessed.

⁸ Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2022 – [Pregnancy and maternity discrimination](#).

⁹ Births by Borough (ONS)

4f. Race

In the Equality Act 2010, race can mean ethnic or national origins, which may or may not be the same as a person's current nationality.¹⁰

Data

Borough Profile ¹¹

Arab: 1.0%

- Any other ethnic group: 8.7%

Asian: 8.7%

- Bangladeshi: 1.8%
- Chinese: 1.5%
- Indian: 2.2%
- Pakistani: 0.8%
- Other Asian: 2.4%

Black: 17.6%

- African: 9.4%
- Caribbean: 6.2%
- Other Black: 2.0%

Mixed: 7.0%

- White and Asian: 1.5%
- White and Black African: 1.0%
- White and Black Caribbean: 2.0%
- Other Mixed: 2.5%

White: 57.0% in total

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Norther Irish/British: 31.9%
- Irish: 2.2%
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%
- Roma: 0.8%
- Other White: 22.1%

Target Population Profile

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2021, State of Borough, May 2025, Haringey ward profile data.

¹⁰ [Race discrimination | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/our-work/anti-discrimination-law/race-discrimination)

¹¹ Census 2021 - [Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/ethnicityandnationality/bulletins/census2021/ethnicgroup)

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

The data from the census 2021 has shown a distribution of 31.9% White British, 22.1% Other White were the dominant ethnic groups in Haringey. Around 17.6% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in eleven are Asian (8.7%) (State of the Borough, 2025).

Haringey has an ethnically diverse population with 65.1% of the Haringey population are from Black, Asian, Other White and minority ethnic groups compared to 60.9% in London (State of the Borough, 2025).

29.7% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language, and of those whose main language is not English, one in four (24%) either do not speak English well or do not speak it at all (State of the Borough, 2025).

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

People from minority race and ethnicity backgrounds are overrepresented in the eastern wards, where climate action groups are traditionally less active, and the impacts of climate change are more severe. Efforts will be made to ensure that community groups across the borough, and specifically those who represent Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, are consulted as part of the engagement plan.

Raising awareness of the need to reduce our carbon emissions through community groups will benefit the wider communities, especially where the first language may not be English.

Language is a key barrier to processing information, particularly on the complexity of climate change and the technical terms used around carbon reduction. The proposed change to the ACR format will potentially improve data visualisation by using infographics, and the ability to use translation tools on web browsers, so this might have positive impacts for the community groups whose first languages are not English.

4g. Religion or belief

Data

Borough Profile ¹²

- Christian: 39%
- Buddhist: 0.9%
- Hindu: 1.3%

¹² Census, 2021 – [Religion, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

- Jewish: 3.6%
- Muslim: 12.6%
- No religion: 31.6%
- Other religion: 2.3%
- Religion not stated: 8.0%
- Sikh: 0.3%

Target Population Profile

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.

What data will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

State of Borough, May 2025 and Haringey ward profile data.

Detail the findings of the data.

- Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

People with religions or faiths are more represented in the eastern wards, where climate action groups are traditionally less active, and the impacts of climate change are more severe. People with no religion are more represented in the western wards.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Our initial findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group. However once details of the data have been reviewed, further potential impacts will be assessed.

4h. Sex

Data

Borough profile ¹³

- Females: (51.8%)
- Males: (48.2%)

Target Population Profile

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.

¹³ Census 2021 – [Gender identity: age and sex, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/gender-identity-age-and-sex)

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

[Census data from the Office for National Statistics \(ONS\), 2021, State of Borough, May 2025.](#)

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

[The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 51.8% to females 48.2%, similar to London \(State of the Borough, 2025\).](#)

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

[Our initial findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group. However once details of the data have been reviewed, further potential impacts will be assessed.](#)

4i. Sexual Orientation

Data

Borough profile ¹⁴

- Straight or heterosexual: 83.4%
- Gay or Lesbian: 2.7%
- Bisexual: 2.1%
- All other sexual orientations: 0.8%
- Not answered: 11.0%

Target Population Profile

[The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.](#)

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

[Census data from the Office for National Statistics \(ONS\), 2021, State of Borough, May 2025.](#)

Detail the findings of the data.

- c) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?

¹⁴ Census, 2021 – [Sexual orientation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

- d) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

Further details will be provided.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Our initial findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group. However once details of the data have been reviewed, further potential impacts will be assessed.

4j. Socioeconomic Status

Data

Borough profile

Income

- 6.9% of the population of Haringey were claiming unemployment benefit as of April 2023¹⁵
- 19.6% of residents were claiming Universal Credit as of March 2023¹⁶
- 29.3% of jobs in Haringey are paid below the London Living Wage¹⁷

Educational Attainment

- Haringey ranks 25th out of 32 in London for GCSE attainment (% of pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths)¹⁸
- 3.7% of Haringey's working age population had no qualifications as of 2021¹⁹
- 5.0% were qualified to level one only²⁰

Area Deprivation

Haringey is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019. The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas, or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country.²¹

Target Population Profile

The proposal is open to everyone so target population is not applicable in this instance.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

¹⁵ ONS – [ONS Claimant Count](#)

¹⁶ DWP, StatXplore – [Universal Credit statistics, 29 April 2013 to 9 March 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁷ ONS – [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\) - Estimates of the number and proportion of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage, by work geography, local authority and parliamentary constituency, UK, April 2017 and April 2018 - Office for National Statistics](#)

¹⁸ DfE – [GCSE attainment and progress 8 scores](#)

¹⁹ LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁰ LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

²¹ IMD 2019 – [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2021 and State of Borough, May 2025 and Haringey ward profile data.

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

A third of people in Haringey's population lives in poverty and poverty rates are highest amongst families with children.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

Educational attainment may be a barrier to the ability to process information, particularly on the complexity of climate change and the technical terms used around carbon reduction. The engagement plan seeks to find ways to communicate about climate change in a more accessible use of language.

The proposed change to ACR format aims to improve accessibility and to encourage communities to take climate action. There are co-benefits of taking climate actions along with cutting carbon emissions such as reduction in energy bills and increase in health benefits.

With the most deprived LSOAs more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, efforts will be made to ensure that community groups across the borough, and specifically those who represent this protected group, are consulted as part of the engagement plan.

5. Key Impacts Summary

5a. Outline the key findings of your data analysis.

The initial findings are the proposed change in ACR format to improve accessibility would potentially bring positive impacts to age groups, groups with minority race and ethnicity backgrounds, socio-economic groups located in deprived areas or who have lower levels of educational attainment.

As these groups tend to be most concentrated in the eastern wards, efforts will be made to ensure that community groups across the borough, particularly in the eastern wards, are consulted.

5b. Intersectionality

- Many proposals will predominantly impact individuals who have more than one protected characteristic, thereby transforming the impact of the decision.

- This section is about applying a systemic analysis to the impact of the decision and ensuring protected characteristics are not considered in isolation from the individuals who embody them.
- Please consider if there is an impact on one or more of the protected groups? Who are the groups and what is the impact?

Impacts from climate change are likely to be more pronounced on intersectional protected groups and on some socio-economic groups. This proposal is expected to benefit intersectional groups by encouraging communities to take climate action through improving the accessibility of the ACR. The co-benefits of taking climate action would result in improved financial and social resilience, improved health and wellbeing and reduced fuel poverty for low-income, ethnic minority households, whose first language may not be English.

5c. Data Gaps

Based on your data are there any relevant groups who have not yet been consulted or engaged? Please explain how you will address this.

Data will be collected throughout the engagement period to allow data gaps to be identified.

6. Overall impact of the policy for the Public Sector Equality Duty

Summarise the key implications of the decision for people with protected characteristics.

In your answer, please consider the following three questions:

- Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the relevant protected characteristics?
- Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?
- Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?

Discrimination

No, there will be no discrimination as a result of proposed change of ACR format.

Equality

The wider co-benefits from taking climate action will also reach persons protected under the Equalities Act, which will result in accessing information on grants, activities and behaviour changes that would lead to better quality of life, and in turn leading to wider, more equal opportunities.

Good relations

Yes, through the community engagement for the proposed change of ACR format and the associated wider engagement programme, interaction will increase between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not.

7. Amendments and mitigations

7a. What changes, if any, do you plan to make to your proposal because of the Equality Impact Assessment?

Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EQIA guidance

Please delete Y/N as applicable

No major change to the proposal: the EQIA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. If you have found any inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them **N**

Adjust the proposal: the EQIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly set out below the key adjustments you plan to make to the policy. If there are any adverse impacts you cannot mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below **N**

Stop and remove the proposal: the proposal shows actual or potential avoidable adverse impacts on different protected characteristics. The decision maker must not make this decision. **N**

7b. What specific actions do you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty?

Action:

N/A

Lead officer: **N/A**

Timescale: **N/A**

Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen because of the proposal, but it is not possible to mitigate them.

Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate the:

N/A

7. Ongoing monitoring

Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented.

- Who will be responsible for the monitoring?
- What the type of data needed is and how often it will be analysed.

- When the policy will be reviewed and what evidence could trigger an early revision
- How to continue to involve relevant groups and communities in the implementation and monitoring of the policy?

We will update the EQIA once engagement has completed.

Date of EQIA monitoring review:

June – September 2026

8. Authorisation

EQIA approved by Zoe Robertson – Programme Director Wellbeing & Climate

Date **05/03/2026**

9. Publication

Please ensure the completed EQIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EQIA process.

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