

## NOTICE OF MEETING

# FULL COUNCIL

**Monday, 14th March, 2022, 7.30 pm - Tottenham Green Leisure Centre 1 Philip Lane London N15 4JA (watch the live meeting [Here](#) And watch the recording [here](#))**

**Members:** Councillors Gina Adamou, Charles Adje, Peray Ahmet, Kaushika Amin, Dawn Barnes, Dhiren Basu, Patrick Berryman, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Gideon Bull, Dana Carlin, Vincent Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Sakina Chenot, James Chiriyankandath, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Julie Davies, Mahir Demir, Paul Dennison, Isidoros Diakides, Josh Dixon, Erdal Dogan, Joseph Ejiofor, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Bob Hare, Kirsten Hearn, Justin Hinchcliffe, Emine Ibrahim, Sarah James, Adam Jogee (Mayor), Peter Mitchell, Liz Morris, Khaled Moyeed, Julia Ogiehor, Felicia Opoku, Tammy Palmer, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Viv Ross, Alessandra Rossetti, Yvonne Say, Anne Stennett, Daniel Stone, Preston Tabois, Noah Tucker, Elin Weston, Matt White and Sarah Williams

**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 22 FEBRUARY 2022 AND 1 MARCH 2022 (PAGES 1 - 22)**

#### **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 Council calendar of meetings 2022/23 municipal year.  
To follow

To consider changes to political groups and changes to Committee Membership. To follow

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

#### **9. ELEVENTH ANNUAL CARBON REPORT (2021) (PAGES 23 - 78)**

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

- a) The Cabinet - Revised Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule. To follow
- b) Standards Committee – Approval of Members Allowance Scheme 2022/23 & extension of Appointment of Independent persons on Standards Committee. To follow
- c) Corporate Committee – Treasury Management Quarter 3 update – To follow

11. **HARINGEY DEBATE - TEAM HARINGEY : BRINGING OUR PEOPLE TOGETHER**
12. **TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**
13. **TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10**

**Cllr Dennison to Cllr Ahmet**

1. Will you commit to publicly release in full the independent report into historic property dealings?

**Cllr Ibrahim to Cllr Chandwani**

2. Are residents not on Direct Debit going to receive the £150 Council Tax rebate?

**Cllr Cawley-Harrison to Cllr Ahmet**

3. Why is Haringey currently flouting government rules, that the Haringey People magazine should be published no more often than quarterly?

**Cllr Dana Carlin to Cllr Ruth Gordon**

4. How is Haringey Council supporting small businesses?

**Cllr Hare to Cllr Ahmet**

5. Last month, I accompanied Noel Park leaseholders to a meeting with you and Cabinet Member for Housing at the leaseholders' request, but was told to leave. Is this the "collaborative council" you promised when you became leader?

**Cllr Sarah Williams to Cllr Mike Hakata**

6. What is the Council doing to improve air quality in Haringey?

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

**Motion G: Show Us You Care Too**

Proposer: Councillor Tammy Palmer

Seconder: Councillor Josh Dixon

**Council notes that:**

- Care experienced people face significant barriers that impact them throughout their lives;

- Despite the resilience of many care experienced people, society too often does not take their needs into account;
- Care experienced people often face discrimination and stigma across housing, health, education, relationships employment and in the criminal justice system;
- Care experienced people often face a postcode lottery of support;
- As corporate parents, councillors have a collective responsibility for providing the best possible care and safeguarding for the children who are looked after by us as an authority;
- All corporate parents should commit to acting as mentors, hearing the voices of looked after children and young people and to consider their needs in any aspect of council work;
- Councillors should be champions of our looked after children and challenge the negative attitudes and prejudice that exists in all aspects of society;
- The Public Sector Equality Duty requires public bodies, such as councils, to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation of people with protected characteristics;
- In March 2021 the Independent Review into Children's Social Care began its work.

**Council believes that:**

- Care experienced people are an oppressed group who face discrimination;
- Councils have a duty to put the needs of oppressed people at the heart of decision-making through co-production and collaboration;
- Services and policies should be assessed through Equality Impact Assessments to determine the impact of changes on people with care experience.

**Council resolves:**

- To formally support the Show Us You Care Too campaign which calls for care experience to be made a protected characteristic as part of the Independent Review into Children's Social Care;
- For the council to proactively seek out and listen to the voices of care experienced people when developing new policies based on their views;
- To continue to build on the existing ringfenced apprenticeship opportunities for care experienced people by committing to an agreed number of apprenticeships places each year delivered through the council's levy funding;
- To take an intersectional approach and commit to tackling the systemic discrimination and disproportionality faced by specific groups of care experienced people.

**Motion H - Addressing the cost-of-living crisis through reducing energy bills**

Proposed by: Cllr Mike Hakata

Seconded by: Cllr Barbara Blake

**This Council believes:**

- The Conservative government has failed to protect working families from unprecedented rises in energy bills;
- The Conservative government have failed to regulate our energy market properly with dozens of firms going bust, leaving Haringey residents to foot the bill;
- The Conservative government has failed to meet Britain's renewable energy potential;
- The Conservative government has failed to produce a comprehensive national strategy for insulating homes;
- The government needs to do more to protect Haringey residents from the rise in cost of energy bills;
- Nationalisation of (at least parts of) the energy sector would democratise and decarbonise our energy systems, and reduce energy bills for residents.

**This Council notes:**

- Haringey residents are facing an unprecedented cost of living rise, with some of our residents having to choose between buying food or heating their homes;
- On 1 April, UK fuel poverty is set to triple overnight to 6.3 million households;
- Haringey Council has introduced extensive financial support for residents struggling with the cost of living;
- In a poorly insulated property in Haringey, up to £1 of every £3 spent on heating is being wasted due to heat loss;
- The Haringey Here to Help scheme is designed to ensure that Haringey residents get all the help and support available to them, including the Haringey Support Fund which supports residents facing unexpected costs;
- Haringey Council has adopted Employer's Requirements that ensures all our new Council Homes are Zero Carbon from start to finish. All new developments will be built to Passivhaus principles using low carbon heat sources and renewables which will result in low energy bills for residents;
- Haringey Council is working towards its ambition to fully insulate all of our Council Homes by 2035, and all of our core corporate buildings by 2027;
- These measures Haringey Council has taken so far will not only reduce energy bills, but also helps tackle the climate emergency by reducing carbon emissions;
- Roughly one third of Haringey residents live in the private rented sector, which limits residents' access to a well-insulated home;
- MPs voted against a Labour motion to introduce legislation that would cut the VAT on energy;
- Labour has a plan for tackling the rise in energy bills, including a windfall tax on North Sea Oil and Gas; and measures to reduce bills to save most households £200, with extra support for pensioners, low earners, and the squeezed middle who will receive up to £600 off energy bills.

**This council resolves:**

- To continue to support residents who are struggling with high energy bills;
- To investigate ways that the Council can provide even more financial support for household bills;
- To investigate ways to help more residents in the private rented sector insulate their homes;

- To ask the Leader of the Council to write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy to request the following:
  - o That the government provide immediate financial support for residents struggling to afford energy bills by introducing a one-off windfall tax on North Sea Oil and Gas producers who have profited from the energy price rises;
  - o That the government regulate the energy market effectively to prevent huge increases in energy bills;
  - o That the government take a long-term approach to lowering energy bills, including:
    - Reducing Britain's reliance on imported gas by accelerating home grown renewables;
    - Undertaking a national home insulation strategy which takes into account the private rented sector and encourages landlords to insulate properties they rent;
    - Taking practical steps to nationalise some or all of the energy sector, with the aim of providing affordable energy for all.

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Fiona Alderman  
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Saturday, 05 March 2022

## **MINUTES OF MEETING Full Council HELD ON Tuesday, 22nd February, 2022, 7.30pm – 8.17pm**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Peray Ahmet, Dawn Barnes, Dhiren Basu, Patrick Berryman, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Dana Carlin, Luke Cawley-Harrison, James Chiriyankandath, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Julie Davies, Mahir Demir, Paul Dennison, Isidoros Diakides, Josh Dixon, Erdal Dogan, Joseph Ejiofor, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Justin Hinchcliffe, Sarah James, Adam Jogee (Mayor), Peter Mitchell, Khaled Moyeed, Tammy Palmer, Reg Rice, Viv Ross, Alessandra Rossetti, Yvonne Say, Anne Stennett, Noah Tucker and Matt White**

### **61. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

The Mayor referred to the filming at meetings notice at agenda item 1, and attendees noted this information.

### **62. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

There were apologies for absence from the following councillors:

Cllr Adamou  
Cllr Weston  
Cllr Ibrahim  
Cllr Chandwani  
Cllr Bull  
Cllr Peacock  
Cllr Morris  
Cllr Ogiehor  
Cllr Opoku  
Cllr Chenot

Apologies for lateness

Cllr Hearn  
Cllr Adje  
Cllr White  
Cllr Tucker  
Cllr Hare

The Mayor and Councillor colleagues were saddened to hear about the death of a woman on Muswell Hill road caused by a tree falling in storm Eunice. It was appropriate to pause and reflect on her life and show respect.

Councillors conveyed their respects in a 1-minute silence.

**63. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest put forward.

**64. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL & GOVERNANCE SERVICES**

The Monitoring Officer had no matters to report on.

**65. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**

There were no deputations put forward to the meeting.

**66. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13**

The Mayor called on Cllr Cawley - Harrison to move Motion F.

Cllr Cawley - Harrison moved Motion F calling for an independent , external investigation into the Council's property dealings.

He spoke about Councillors and officers wanting to make a positive difference in local authorities and also being aware of the traits of fallibility and in his view being mindful that there will be a minority that do not have same decent intention or can be misled and misinformed or corrupted by opportunities.

He continued that the meeting had not just been called following the Local Government Ombudsman report on the complaint by Mr X and the police investigation of fraud linked to the Cranwood development, but due to the need to underline and make clear that corruption, mis- direction, and misinformation have no place in a functioning democracy and if this existed , it must be rooted out. He underlined the objective of the motion which was for a truly independent external investigation with a full terms of reference which would enable required activities to identify and expose any concerning issues.

He outlined his concerns about certain previous decisions in the organisation, at a time when the Council were embarking on the highest borrowing and property deals in its history.

He referred to the following past decisions of the Council concerning: previous employment of Chief Operating officer, an exit package, a previous Cabinet Member decision making found to have led to losses of £1.5m and overpaying for Council offices.

Cllr Cawley- Harrison outlined that there were questions put forward about decisions on the Cranwood development and referred to other properties and development decisions, taken over the last 10 years, that should also be forensically looked at and



investigated by an external auditor. This included: Alexandra House, Apex house, Forster Road, Gourley Triangle, Coppetts Road, Hornsey Town Hall, Shaftsbury Avenue, and Compton Crescent

He said that the investigation should explore links between agents that run across properties and developments going back a minimum of 10 years . Also considering any links between staff and previous staff of the Council and private individuals and businesses involved in these deals.

He felt that there should be a 'root and branch' investigation to identify any possible malpractice in the Council.

The Leader of the Opposition did not have any faith in the Council management and decision-making regarding property development and the investigations should leave no stone unturned to ensure that corruption, mis - information and mismanagement does not exist.

Cllr Palmer seconded the motion, referring to the Nolan principles of selflessness, integrity, honesty, objectively, accountability , openness and Leadership. She underlined that these were the bedrock of a Councillor's duties and were the responsibilities applied to decision making and scrutiny. These principles also ensured residents had the confidence that the Council was working with them and not for personal gain.

She welcomed the Leaders' agreement to a full external investigation into the Council's property dealings as the only way forward. She further welcomed the involvement of the Leader of the Opposition, to discuss the scope. However, she felt that the Labour amendment made the original motion vaguer and hoped that the offer to the Leader of the Opposition was genuine and not an opportunity to present a completed audit plan without consultation and that there was sought to be a genuine cross-party involvement in the Council's property dealings over the long term.

She spoke about the Council's integrity being questioned in the past and ensuring that the administration face up to previous decisions. This was critical at a time when the Council was spending significant sums on the Civic Centre and High Road West as there was a need to provide the public with confidence that money was spent on the right things.

The Leader of the Council moved an amendment to the motion, reflecting the seriousness of which the administration took this issue. She outlined that the amendment clearly showed that the proposals in the original motion were actions that had been taken. The Leader had informed Councillors on the 14th of Feb that she had instructed officers to do the following:

- Write a letter of apology to Mr X and compensate him as required by the LGO report.
- Ensure Council was fully co-operating with the police investigation.
- Review arrangements on how property decisions were taken to ensure a robust, transparent and accountable process.

- Arrange independent , external investigation into historical arrangements for property transactions

The Leader of the Council advised that the Local Government Association had already been in contact to offer their expertise and guidance and the Council would be working with them over the course of the investigations.

The Leader of the Council reiterated that the Council was treating the issue with the seriousness it deserved and she had spoken to the Leader of the Opposition and he would be involved in defining the parameters of the investigation. However, despite the assurances she had given, it was disappointing to discover that the extraordinary meeting was called to consider the motion which had become outdated as the actions proposed had been taken. The Leader of the Council felt that this was a distraction from real issues faced by residents and the need to be building a stronger, greener and fair borough. She spoke about residents being in the midst of a cost-of-living crisis and facing energy bill increases and high inflation that was in reality cutting wages. This current economic situation was likely to cause people to lose their homes and 1million adults went without food last month. The meeting was using precious Council time to discuss a motion that had already been acted on.

The Leader of the Council wanted to use available powers to address the cost-of-living crisis with the Haringey 'here to help fund' that was supporting residents in hardship with funding for food, utility bills, childcare costs and to support residents at risk of homelessness.

Furthermore the Leader outlined that there was a need to continue tackling the vast number of people on the Council's housing list and there was commitment to building 3000 Council homes by 2031. She spoke about Olive Morris Court which gave shelter to those facing homelessness and street sleeping. The Leader of the Council concluded by outlining recent achievement of the all round business-friendly Council LGA award and commending frontline staff for clearing debris on the aftermath of storm Eunice.

Councillor Gordon formally seconded the amendment.

[Cllr Carroll and Cllr Demir entered the meeting 7.48pm]

The Mayor moved to the debate and the following information was noted. Cllr Barnes spoke about trust in politics being broken , hearing comments that Councillors ere perceived as corrupt and referring to police investigations. She spoke about the Labour administration over a number of years and previous property decisions taken. She felt that residents and business owners had been misled. She responded to the point raised that the meeting was a distraction from the cost-of-living crises and referred to the potential future impact of financial decision making of the Council in overpaying for a properties in Muswell Hill and Alex House.

Cllr Barnes outlined that the Cranwood decision had attracted a police investigation and there were still answers awaited on Alexandra House and 141 station Road. Cllr Barnes reiterated that the governance process and procedures needed to be closely investigated around multiple property deals. Council officers needed to be empowered

and confident that they can make decisions and that the governance was clear and supported their actions. She spoke about decisions needing to be available for scrutiny and notes available and supplied upon request.

Cllr Barnes concluded that a key requirement of residents having trust on the decisions that affect their lives was transparency and honesty and she could not vote in favour of watered-down amendments.

Cllr Mitchell spoke in favour of the amendments as Chair of the Corporate Committee. The Committee's remit was to ensure the proper management of financial affairs, management of risk and effectiveness of antifraud measures and also to oversee governance arrangements. He referred to the Code of Governance which set out principles that applied to all decisions. He highlighted that the organisation could not learn from mistakes if it was not known what went wrong. As Chair of Corporate Committee, he welcomed the amendments to the motion and its commitment to looking at historical arrangements for property transactions as well as the Cranwood development. He spoke about the Alexandra House acquisition in 2019 which proved to be an expensive decision as the Council subsequently paid more , 9 months later. A report was commissioned by Mazaar's and considered by Corporate Committee and the report acknowledged that decision making had been weak but left some unanswered questions. In August 2021 he had proposed an independent review on Alexandra House and this did not happen. However, if the amendment was passed, he hoped this would happen as there was legitimate public interest in this decision. Furthermore, there was a need to provide assurances about decision making processes.

He reported that there was a new acquisition policy adopted by Cabinet in 2020 and an audit of how this was working would be reported to Corporate Committee shortly. However, this alone would not answer the questions of what went wrong before. Therefore, he was agreement that there must be an independent external investigation.

Cllr Dixon spoke about the seriousness of the police investigating fraud . He spoke about the use of tax payers' funds for previous projects concerning Alexandra Palace, and HDV and questioned whether internal political issues were leading to the Council's bureaucracy taking over. Scrutiny was an important function and he welcomed the external investigation which should not just look into the Cranwood decision and also include other property transactions such as Red House. This was crucial a time of high Council borrowing where there was a need for even more openness and transparency.

Cllr Ejiofor spoke about being surprised to be named in the LGO report and this appeared to go beyond the LGO's own guidelines. There were still ongoing conversations about the public interest of his name being in the report. He outlined that the LGO investigation was taken forward as a resident had complained that the Council was slow to purchase 106 Woodside known as property A and this had caused Mr X considerable stress. Cllr Ejiofor expressed concerns about how this was reported in the media and in particular it had been conflated with another issue.

Cllr Ejiofor outlined that there were two issues: he Local Government Ombudsman enquiry into a decision not to buy property A in March 2020 and investigations into the property deal of the summer of 2019 of property B which followed a cabinet decision in autumn 2018. These were two separate issues and there was no indication from the police and the Council that these issues were connected. Cllr Ejiofor spoke of opposing Councillors that were 'dog whistling' his name and raising issue of Cranwood and seeking to bring two separate issues into the same paragraph.

He reiterated that the Local Government Ombudsman report contained no findings of malfeasance or criminality but took issue with an on-balance decision that was taken which the report also indicates, at paragraphs 30 and 32, he was still entitled to take . Cllr Ejiofor highlighted that the complaint from the resident dated back to 2018 when the principle issues the Council were dealing with was extricating itself from the HDV. This was when there was not certainty on the future of the site and officers had accepted that its response was delayed.

Cllr Ejiofor highlighted that from that time, in summer 2018, Mr X signed a property deal with a developer meaning he did not own that property and could not dispose of it as he wished. It was the developer that was speaking with the Council and the developer who set unreasonable terms for the sale.

He referred to the conclusion of the LGO report which in his view bared no relationship with the reality of the situation for 3 reasons that he set out:

- 1) The Cranwood site exploration showed that this was not one site but two with sewers running through it. Thames Water had made clear that it was not possible to develop the site as originally proposed and this made inclusion of the terraced housing in the development more difficult and less appealing, leading officers in 2020 to begin considering alternative options without building over the sewers.
- 2) It was agreed policy to ballot residents on demolitions and despite a number of officer conversations with the freeholders, it had become clear to Cllr Ejiofor in 2020 that it was also important to engage with the tenants who had collected a 5,000-signature petition by this time. It was this engagement that had prompted the decision, which was the subject of the complaint.
- 3) Any decision to purchase property A to belong Mr x must be defended on its own merit, which indicated that the Council had a clear expectation that it was essential to the development. He advised that buying Mr X's house just because the Council had bought his neighbours house could not be justified as it was clear by March 2020 that the property was not needed as became apparent that the development was unviable.

Cllr Ejiofor, did not accept the LGO finding that the decision was flawed as the fact was that the decision would be the same even it was reviewed.

Cllr Ejiofor concluded by saying that it had been an honour to be a Councillor and lead the Council for 3 years.

Cllr Connor described that she felt there were significant problems with accountability, transparency and oversight. In her view, stewardship of public assets means making important spending decisions, impacting on residents.

She referred to the LGO report that had raised issues around fundamental areas such as decision making. She spoke of the importance of accountability in decision making and referred to the decision making by Cllr Ejiofor as flawed and there being no proper

evaluation and oversight over this decision. She referred to the Council's actions: in seeking Cllr Ejiolor's removal of name from the report, not releasing documentation on the purchase of the property B and inaccurate information presented to the scrutiny Housing Panel. This highlighted to her the lack of transparency on decision making and scrutiny not part of this decision making.

Cllr Connor continued to speak about having the public's confidence for the spending of public monies given the future high level of borrowing that the Council was embarking on and that this must be open to scrutiny to provide public confidence.

Cllr Dennison responded that this meeting was needed to provide residents the opportunity to see the administration held to account and to gain the public's trust and confidence in decision making.

[Cllr Tucker entered the meeting 8.11pm]

Cllr Cawley - Harrison responded to the debate with the following points:

- Questioned why the Chair Corporate Committee request for an independent report into Alexandra House was refused.
- A report on 141 Station road - a decision which had no audit trail and involved property arrangement gifted to a musician - was not provided to the Corporate Committee.
- Disappointed that that such an issue which raises concerns about the integrity of the Council and the way it has spent millions of pounds had resulted, in his view, in the watering down of a motion for a meeting
- Seriousness of the meeting at hand and gaining complete affirmation that the Council is committed to an external investigation , regardless of political situation in 3 months' time. The original motion resolved to make that firm commitment and the Labour amendment did not.
- Questioned commitment to the issue and why the motion was being amended, and not supported without amendment

Regardless of the outcome of the meeting, Cllr Cawley – Harrison hoped that the administration had heard the concerns of Councillors and residents and understood the seriousness of the situation and considered this when taking forward the significant capital spend in the next 5 years.

The Leader further spoke advising that the amendments to the motion committed the Council to reviewing property arrangements, ensuring that processes were robust and full external investigation taken forward. She reiterated that the investigation would leave no stone unturned and there should be no unanswered questions at the end of this investigation. This was so the Council could learn from the outcomes and draw a line under this and Council would press ahead with the house building programme.

[ Cllr White entered the meeting 8.15pm]

There was a vote on the amendment to the motion 27 in favour of the amendment, 11 against and no abstentions.

The amendment to the motion was AGREED

There was a vote on the motion as amended with 27 in favour, 11 against and no abstentions

The motion as amended was AGREED and it was

**RESOLVED**

Motion F: Committing Haringey Council to review property decision arrangements

Proposer: Councillor Peray Ahmet

Seconder: Councillor Ruth Gordon

Council notes:

- The report from the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman, dated 10 January 2022;
- That the council failed to fully co-operate with the Ombudsman’s investigation by failing to provide information around contact with the owner of ‘Property B’;
- That the council misled the Housing and Regeneration Scrutiny Panel regarding the timing of decisions taken on the Cranwood development;
- As is standard practice, the council requested that the LGO to remove Cllr Ejifor’s name from the final report and replace it with the office holder title;
- The Metropolitan Police investigation into allegations of fraud linked to the Cranwood development, which is not linked to the findings of the LGO report;
- The Council has committed to adopting the recommendations of the LGO report. The Council has written to Mr X to apologise, and has paid him £1000 in compensation;
- The Council has committed to fully cooperating with the active police investigation;
- The Leader of the Council has asked the new Interim Chief Executive to review arrangements for how property decisions are taken and acquisitions made to ensure that the decision-making process is robust, transparent, and accountable;
- The Leader of the Council has requested an independent external investigation into historical arrangements for property transactions.

Council resolves:

- To cooperate in full with the investigations noted above;
- For the Leader of the Council to invite the Interim Chief Executive and Leader of the Opposition to meet to discuss the scope of the external investigation.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

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## **MINUTES OF MEETING Full Council HELD ON Tuesday, 1st March, 2022, 7.30pm to 9.50pm**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Charles Adje, Peray Ahmet, Kaushika Amin, Dawn Barnes, Dhiren Basu, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Gideon Bull, Dana Carlin, Vincent Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Sakina Chenot, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Julie Davies, Mahir Demir, Paul Dennison, Isidoros Diakides, Josh Dixon, Erdal Dogan, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Bob Hare, Emine Ibrahim, Adam Jogee (Mayor), Peter Mitchell, Khaled Moyeed, Felicia Opoku, Tammy Palmer, Reg Rice, Viv Ross, Yvonne Say, Anne Stennett, Noah Tucker, Matt White and Sarah Williams**

### **67. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

The Mayor referred to the notice of meetings, section of the agenda and Members noted this information.

### **68. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

There were apologies for absence from:

Cllr Peacock  
Cllr Connor  
Cllr Morris  
Cllr Adamou  
Cllr Chiriyankandath  
Cllr Rossetti  
Cllr Hinchcliffe  
Cllr Weston  
Cllr Ogiehor  
Cllr James  
Cllr Hearn  
Cllr Gunes  
Cllr Hakata  
Cllr Ejiofor  
Cllr Berryman

### **69. 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 Chief Executive outlined that there was one item of business, which could not be available earlier, and which would need to be dealt with at the meeting.

Item 14 - Budget amendments - Council standing order 15.8b allowed amendments to recommendation to be put forward by 10am on the day of the meeting.

**70. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were personal declarations of interest put forward in relation to agenda item 14, Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2022/ 27 from the following councillors.

Cllr Bull was a leaseholder in the borough.

Cllr Chandwani was a leaseholder in the borough.

Cllr Ibrahim was a Unison Branch Secretary at another London Borough.

Cllr Adje was a Union Branch Secretary of the London Fire Brigade, part of the GLA group.

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

No declarations were made.

**72. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 22ND NOVEMBER 2021, 10 JANUARY 2022 & 17TH JANUARY 2022**

Cllr Gordon, started to raise a matters arising from the minutes of the 22<sup>nd</sup> of November 2021, and was advised that only points relating to accuracy could be raised.

Cllr Gordon referred to the debate discussion on small businesses and recent award to the borough from London Councils, the Leader of the Opposition raised a point of order.

The Mayor continued to call on the meeting to consider the minutes and it was:

**RESOLVED**

To approve the minutes of the meetings held on the 22 November 2021, 10 January 2022 and 17<sup>th</sup> of January 2022.

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

The Mayor provided a summary of his Mayoral activities and engagements attended since the November Council meeting.

The Mayor expressed his and councillors full solidarity with the people of Ukraine and their courage in the face of the Putin's sickening disregard for human life and crimes against humanity were example for all.

**74. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

There were no matters to report on.

**75. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL & GOVERNANCE SERVICES**

There were no matters to report on.

**76. REVIEW OF COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME ADMINISTRATION FOR 2022/23**

Councillor Chandwani moved the report and recommendations.

Following questions from Cllr Dennison, Cllr Bull, and Cllr Williams, the following was noted:

- The Labour manifesto had said that there would be a fairer council tax reduction scheme and the possibility of having a 100% means tested benefit system was taken away by the previous coalition government. There was now a scheme that was having to be funded by local government and the Council was ensuring that lowest income families(6000) have 100% reduction. This was a pragmatic solution that stopped people getting into debt , worked for residents that are having to do zero hours contracts and can also be backdated to help people in debt.
- Reach out to residents that do not know what benefits they were entitled to. This was through availability of benefit maximisation officers, finance support officers and Homes for Haringey financial inclusion team.
- The Council was trying to combat the stigma of claiming benefits and access to support should be viewed as a social security payment. Work continues on this with local and community partners to get a clear message out.
- 'Haringey Here to Help' lets people knows that Council is there to support them. Promote benefit availability through helplines and services. There were local billboard campaigns and the annual council tax letter will have this information included as well.

- The Council were going out to people in locality hubs and combat this fear of claiming benefits.

## RESOLVED

1. To note that a public consultation has been carried out (see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2) and its findings incorporated into the Equality Impact Assessment (Appendix 3).
2. To agree to adopt the amended Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2022/23 (Appendix 5). This would include the following proposed changes:
  - Simplifying the claims process by adding a new channel for residents on Universal Credit to claim council tax reduction automatically as set out in paragraph 4.3.1
  - Stabilising entitlement for residents by simplifying what happens when a working age resident's income changes by a small amount during the financial year as set out in paragraph 4.3.2.
  - Extending the period for backdating council tax support for working age residents to up to 12 months to allow more time for residents to claim as set out in paragraph 4.3.3.
3. That authority be given to the Director of Finance, the Director of Customer, Transformation and Resources and Assistant Director of Corporate and Customer Services to take all appropriate steps to implement and administer the Scheme.

## Reasons for decision

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

It is important that the CTRS is simple and easy to claim to maximise uptake and reduce the burden on residents. A scheme that is easy to access can help residents to minimise debt, assist household budgeting, and increase the ability to pay council tax.

The proposed amendments would have the following benefits:

**Simplifying the claims process.** The proposed change is to add an additional way for residents to claim CTRS automatically when they start receiving Universal Credit. This will have a positive effect because it will simplify claiming for most residents and reduce the difficulty and anxiety for residents who claim Universal Credit. It will also ensure that as many people as possible claim the support to which they are entitled.

**Stabilising entitlement for residents.** The proposed change is to simplify what happens when a resident's income changes by a small amount. This will have a positive effect because constant changes in a council tax bill can make household

budgeting difficult for residents as well as imposing a significant and costly administrative burden on the council.

**Extending the period for back-dating claims for working age claimants.** The proposed change is to extend the period an award of CTRS can be backdated from six months to twelve months. This will have a positive effect because it will mean the award can be backdated to the start of a Council Tax liability where the Council Tax liability has itself been backdated.

It is also proposed to **promote better understanding of the CTRS** by publishing an additional explanatory note written in plain English. The current regulations are complex and run to 214 pages. It is not proposed to re-write the CTRS entirely as it is recognised that, although complex, the existing CTRS nevertheless contains important technical details. Providing an additional explanatory note in addition to the published scheme will make it easier to understand and help to improve transparency and uptake. This informal guide, written in Plain English has no legal status and it is purely intended to operate as a guide to aid understanding. It is not proposed to re-write the CTRS entirely as it is recognised that, although complex, the existing CTRS nevertheless contains important technical details.

These changes predominantly relate to the simplification of the administration of the scheme and maximise uptake. The council is not seeking to change the generosity of the current scheme or to change the maximum entitlement awarded since 2019.

The affordability to the Council of the CTRS scheme continues to be an important consideration, balanced with the need to support as many residents as possible. The changes will reduce the number of transactions that the council must administer.

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.

At the Cabinet meeting held on 22 July 2021 Cabinet resolved to agree to consult on the following changes to the existing Council Tax Reduction Scheme:

Simplifying the claims process by adding a new channel for residents on Universal Credit to claim council tax reduction automatically

Stabilising entitlement for residents by simplifying what happens when a resident's income changes by a small amount during the financial year

Simplifying the scheme by changing the way that council tax support can be backdated to allow more time for residents' claims to be backdated

Simplifying the scheme through improved transparency by publishing a revised statement of the scheme written in plain English

A draft CTRS was published, and a public consultation has been carried out.

The Council has consulted formally with the Greater London Authority (“GLA”), and the result of the consultation is that the GLA supports the proposed changes. The letter from the GLA is included at Appendix 2.

**Alternative options considered**

There are a range of ways that the council could alter its CTRS. The Council updated its CTRS policy in 2019/2020 which included providing more financial support to working age claimants with children. The council is not seeking to reduce or increase the generosity of the current scheme or to change the maximum entitlement awarded since 2019. Reducing the generosity would add to the financial burden of those currently deemed to be in financial need. Increasing the generosity of the claim would result in a significant ongoing additional cost to the Council's budget each year and so is not currently considered to be financial sustainable. Instead, the council has explored a variety of options to make the scheme simpler to administer and to assist in reaching everyone who is entitled to support.

**No change to the existing CTRS**

This is not recommended because amending the scheme will help residents to access the support to which they are entitled, improve their experience, and reduce the administrative burden on the Council.

**Do not simplify the claims process.**

This is not recommended because simplifying the claims process to introduce an automatic claims channel for those on Universal Credit will improve uptake of council tax support and improve the experience for residents. It will also improve access to the scheme for those for whom, for a variety of reasons, such as digital exclusion or language barriers, may struggle to access it.

**Make a single annual award to residents without an earnings threshold**

One alternative to our proposed way of stabilising entitlement for residents would be to introduce a single annual award for residents with no income threshold. This means that the award would only be reassessed during the year if residents moved between legacy benefits and Universal Credit or changed work status. This approach is not recommended because it would lead to a greater variation in levels of support provided for residents where a key goal is to maintain the current level of (generous) support as far as possible. The additional cost of this scheme is estimated at £458,000 annually. Increasing the generosity of the claim would result in a significant ongoing additional cost to the Council's budget each year and so is not currently considered to be financial sustainable.

**Do not extend the period for backdating claims for working age claimants**

It would be possible to not change backdating rules to allow claimants to back-date claims by up to 12 months rather than the current 6 months. However, reducing backdating restrictions is likely to improve resident's experiences, reduce complaints and appeals, and remove barriers to the take-up of the scheme.

**Do not publish a plain English guide to the Scheme**

It would be possible to not provide an additional explanatory note in addition to the published scheme; however, this should make it easier to understand and help to improve transparency and uptake.

**77. TO RECEIVE A REPORT FROM THE STAFFING AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**

Cllr Basu, Chair of Staffing and Remuneration moved the report and recommendations and it was:

**RESOLVED**

To approve the Pay Policy Statement 2022/23, attached at Appendix A of the report.

**78. TO RECEIVE A REPORT FROM THE CORPORATE COMMITTEE**

Councillor Mitchell, Chair of the Corporate Committee, moved the report and recommendations and it was:

**RESOLVED**

To opt in to the Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) scheme to enable them to appoint the external auditor for the Council and for the Pension Fund.

**79. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**

There were no deputations received.

**80. 2022/23 BUDGET AND MEDIUM TERM - FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2022/27**

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

The Mayor then called on Councillor Diakides, Cabinet Member for Finance and Transformation to introduce the budget and move the 2022-23 budget and 2022- 2027

Medium Term Financial Strategy and the recommendations a - o at page 330 of the agenda pack. Councillor Ahmet, Leader of the Council formally seconded the motion.

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

The Mayor then opened the debate, in which Councillors: Say, Dixon, Brabazon, Chenot, Ibrahim, Emery, das Neves, Barnes, Carlin, Palmer, Williams, Mitchell, Barbara Blake, Bull and Gordon contributed to the discussion. Councillor Dennison and then Councillor Diakides responded to the debate.

The Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 1. There being 10 Members in favour( Barnes, Cawley Harrison, Chenot, da Costa, Dennison, Dixon, Emery, Hare, Palmer, Ross)

29 against(Adje, Ahmet, Amin, Basu, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Carlin, Carroll, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Davies, Demir, Diakides, Dogan, Gordon, Ibrahim, Jogee, Mitchell, Moyeed, Opoku, Rice, Say, Stennett, Tucker, White and Williams.

Abstentions – 1(Cllr Bull)

Amendment 1 was declared lost.

The Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 2. There being 10 Members in favour( Barnes, Cawley Harrison, Chenot, da Costa, Dennison, Dixon, Emery, Hare, Palmer, Ross)

29 against(Adje, Ahmet, Amin, Basu, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Carlin, Carroll, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Davies, Demir, Diakides, Dogan, Gordon, Ibrahim, Jogee, Mitchell, Moyeed, Opoku, Rice, Say, Stennett, Tucker, White and Williams.

Abstentions – 1(Cllr Bull)

Amendment 2 was declared lost.

The Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 3. There being 11 Members in favour( Barnes, Bull, Cawley Harrison, Chenot, da Costa, Dennison, Dixon, Emery, Hare, Palmer, Ross)

29 against(Adje, Ahmet, Amin, Basu, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Carlin, Carroll, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Davies, Demir, Diakides, Dogan, Gordon, Ibrahim, Jogee, Mitchell, Moyeed, Opoku, Rice, Say, Stennett, Tucker, White and Williams.

Abstentions – none



Amendment 3 was declared lost.

The Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 4. There being 11 Members in favour( Barnes, Bull, Cawley Harrison, Chenot, da Costa, Dennison, Dixon, Emery, Hare, Palmer, Ross)

29 against(Adje, Ahmet, Amin, Basu, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Carlin, Carroll, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Davies, Demir, Diakides, Dogan, Gordon, Ibrahim, Jogee, Mitchell, Moyeed, Opoku, Rice, Say, Stennett, Tucker, White and Williams.

Abstentions – none

Amendment 4 was declared lost.

The Mayor then called for a vote on Budget Amendment 5. There being 10 Members in favour( Barnes, Cawley Harrison, Chenot, da Costa, Dennison, Dixon, Emery, Hare, Palmer, Ross)

29 against(Adje, Ahmet, Amin, Basu, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Bull, Carlin, Carroll, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Davies, Demir, Diakides, Dogan, Gordon, Ibrahim, Jogee, Mitchell, Moyeed, Opoku, Rice, Say, Stennett, Tucker, White and Williams.

Abstentions – none

Amendment 5 was declared lost.

The Mayor then called for a vote on recommendations a to o contained at page 330 paragraph 3.1 of the agenda pack.

There being 10 Members against ( Barnes, Cawley Harrison, Chenot, da Costa, Dennison, Dixon, Emery, Hare, Palmer, Ross)

30 in Favour (Adje, Ahmet, Amin, Basu, Bevan, B Blake, M Blake, Brabazon, Bull, Carlin, Carroll, Chandwani, Culverwell, das Neves, Davies, Demir, Diakides, Dogan, Gordon, Ibrahim, Jogee, Mitchell, Moyeed, Opoku, Rice, Say, Stennett, Tucker, White and Williams.

Abstentions – none

The Recommendations were AGREED.

- (a) To approve the proposed 2022/23 Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy (2022/27) agreed by Cabinet on 8th February 2022 as set out in Annex 1;
- (b) To approve the increase of 1.99% in Haringey's element of the Council tax and an additional 1% for the Adult Social Care Precept;

- (c) To approve the General Fund budget requirement for 2022/23 of £262.923m, net of Dedicated Schools Budget, as set out in Appendix 1 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (d) To approve the Priority Cash Limits for 2022/23 of £262.923m as set out in Annex 2;
- (e) To approve the 2022/27 General Fund Capital Programme set out in Appendix 4 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (f) To approve the strategy on the flexible use of capital receipts as set out in and Appendix 6 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (g) To approve the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget 2022/23 as set out in Table 9.4 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (h) To approve the 2022/27 HRA Capital Programme set out in Table 9.5 of Annex 1 to this report;
- (i) To note the Greater London Authority (GLA) precept (para. 7.6);
- (j) To approve the budgeted level of non-earmarked General Fund balance and the specific and other reserves as set out in Annex 3b;
- (k) To approve the reserves policy including the Chief Finance Officer's (CFO) assessment of risk and the assessment of the adequacy of reserves, as set out in Annex 3 (a – c);
- (l) To note the report of the Chief Finance Officer under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of proposed reserves set out in section 9;
- (m) To approve the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022/23 set out in Annex 4; and
- (n) To pass the budget resolution including the level of Council Tax, in the specified format, and to determine that the Council's relevant basic amount of Council Tax for the year is not excessive as set out in Annex 5.
- (o) To note the results of consultation as set out in Appendix 8 of Annex

### **Reasons for decision**

The Council has a statutory responsibility to set a balanced budget each year. The financial planning process this year has been markedly different. Our strategy has been to look to align fundamental future budget decisions with knowledge of our fundamental future funding position, in the context of that new borough plan. We have also gone into this budget round knowing that the Council as part of its outturn for 20/21 was able to assign £10m into the Strategic Budget Planning reserve, in anticipation of the sorts of timescales that would be associated with such future change.

The 2022/23 Budget & 2022/27 MTFS Cabinet report of 8th February included Cabinet's response to feedback from the Budget consultation, the views of Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2022 and also the outcome of the overall equalities assessment. Relevant budgetary allocations announced in the Provisional Local Government Finance settlement on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2021 were also included. The Final Settlement ratified by Parliament on 7th February 2022 was largely as expected and no further adjustments have been required.

Taking all relevant factors into account, this report sets out Cabinet's 2022/23 Budget and 2022/27 MTFS proposals, including the level of Council tax for 2022/23, for the Council to consider and approve.

The report and recommendations from the Cabinet meeting on 8th February 2022, were agreed in full and are attached as Annex 1.

**Alternative options considered**

The Council has a statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2022/23. Therefore, in accordance with legislation and the Council's constitution, this report recommends that the Council should approve the proposed 2022/23 Budget and 2022/27 Medium Term Financial Strategy agreed by Cabinet on 8th February 2022, 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 2022/23. Accordingly, no other options have been considered.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

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**Report for:** Full Council 14 March 2022

**Title:** Eleventh Annual Carbon Report (2021)

**Report authorised by:** David Joyce, Director Housing, Regeneration & Planning

**Lead Officer:** Joe Baker / Suzanne Kimman

**Ward(s) affected:** All

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

## 1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. Haringey has made an ambitious commitment to become a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041 and a Net Zero Carbon Council by 2027 while delivering growth and increased prosperity as we recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. This is the eleventh Annual Carbon Report and the first since the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) was adopted. It reports on our progress towards the HCCAP targets, as well as the previous Haringey 40:20 emissions target (40% reduction in emissions by 2020 from a 2005 baseline). It also reports all relevant carbon reduction projects delivered across the borough this year.

## 2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. There is no Planet B. By declaring a Climate Emergency we were stating clearly the critical importance and urgency of the actions we need to take to tackle the looming environmental catastrophe. In publishing the Climate Action Plan we were outlining the projects we would be initiating and supporting in order to turn that declaration into a strategic game plan that would deliver a net zero borough by 2041.

The monumental challenge that faces us cannot be tackled in silos. The sharing of data and information, as well as the setbacks and progress, is essential if we are to overcome the many hurdles before us. This Report stands as testament to the incredible hard work of Haringey's Carbon team as well as the borough's

residents. It underlines how from a Council point-of-view this involves the entire organisation, with all the service areas working in tandem to achieve our net-zero goals. The Report reveals the progress being made in reducing the emissions we directly control, in our Council buildings, housing stock and fleet to name three of the main contributors. However, we can also use our influence over the city's infrastructure to affect positive change - such as in our school streets, and Streets for People programs, revealing how reducing carbon does not only impact climate change but health and wellbeing, economic justice, and social cohesion. The Report also outlines the joined-up work of the Council and local organisations in reaching out to the wider community, sharing insights, knowledge, and best practice, expanding energy efficiency solutions and access to renewables.

As the borough's largest employer, the Council must take a leadership role. It can leverage its statutory and regulatory powers as well as its ability to design policy to create real material environmental change. The Council must act as a transformational role-model, taking bold steps and making rapid changes. Since 2015 Council emissions it directly controls have reduced by 62%. Haringey has invested millions in the energy efficiency of its maintained schools, the switch to LED lighting boroughwide, the decarbonisation of its fleet, the adoption of renewable energy production, and delivery and the retrofitting of its Council homes. We are closing in on the total decarbonisation of our Pension fund and are embedding zero carbon practices in our housebuilding program as well as incentivising the same approach in private sector developments.

The launch of our Community Carbon Fund underlines our co-production approach going forward, further entrenching collaboration between Council and community. Over the course of the next year we will explore more ways in which we can empower the community whilst deepening the co-production approach.

We must continue to implement bold and far-reaching policy initiatives, constantly review our progress and be courageous in self-reflection. We must redouble our efforts, engage further, strengthen our collaboration, inform, educate, and inspire.

Ultimately, in order to tackle Climate Change effectively we need to work together as one, across all Council service areas and with organisations, campaigns, and residents across the borough. Finally, we need to take the approach that in

overcoming environmental disaster we are also building a better borough and society which is prosperous in all meanings of the word.

### **3. Recommendations**

It is recommended that:

- 3.1. The Eleventh Annual Carbon Report (2021) is published.
- 3.2. Councillors and the Council continue to support carbon reduction and lead action in their community, promoting the importance of reducing carbon emissions whilst increasing prosperity.
- 3.3. The future projects outlined in the Annual Carbon Report and that have been agreed through the HCCAP continue to be delivered, where funding is available or has already been agreed, and that further opportunities to reduce carbon emissions are identified and pursued.

### **4. Reasons for decision**

- 4.1. In line with the agreements set out in the HCCAP, and the requirements of the Council's Constitution (Part 4 Section A, 3.1 (xiv)), the Annual Carbon Report provides a progress update towards the achievement of these goals, and the wider work across the Council and the borough to build a greener, more prosperous Haringey.

### **5. Alternative options considered**

- 5.1. To not publish the eleventh Annual Carbon Report.

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

### **6. Background Information**

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

- a) The Mayor of London's Environment Strategy 2018 which commits London to being a zero-carbon city and at least 50 per cent green by 2050.
  - b) The 2019 amendments to the Climate Change Act (2008) updated the legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions to achieving net zero carbon by 2050. The sixth Carbon Budget, published in 2020, set the UK's target to reduce carbon emissions by 78% (from the baseline of 1990 levels) by 2035.
- 6.2. The Annual Carbon Report highlights the international, national, and regional policy changes and projects that have impacted on the carbon footprint of the borough. These include:
- a) The impact of COP26 both globally and nationally
  - b) New national government policies and projects that will work towards the Government's Zero Carbon ambition
  - c) Targeted Transport for London funding for active travel interventions
  - d) Details of the London Councils survey on the growing level of Londoners who are concerned about Climate Change (82%) and the numbers that are supporting strong action on Climate Change (89%).
- 6.3. The Annual Carbon Report highlights the progress made in carbon reduction in Haringey over the most recent year of data (2018-19). The data from BEIS shows that the borough has delivered a 3.2% emissions reduction. This has been achieved by national and local action.
- 6.4. The Report mirrors the six areas identified in the HCCAP to reduce carbon emissions: Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community. These chapters summarise the key carbon reduction projects and achievements of our Council and community in 2021. Highlights of this, which are in more detail in the report, include:
- a) The £2.5m worth of energy efficiency work within our schools' estate
  - b) The initiation of the Energiesprong whole house retrofit in the Council's social housing stock
  - c) The School Street Programme



- d) Increasing the number of low carbon vehicles in the Homes for Haringey Fleet
- e) Increasing the number of electric cars within the Council's fleet
- f) Approval of the Decentralised Energy Networks outline business case
- g) The setting up of the Community Carbon Fund
- h) Increasing the amount of the Council's pension fund invested in low carbon technologies and industries
- i) Delivery of Zero Carbon Homes (on site) through the Council's House Building Programme.

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

- a) Awarding up to £90,000 in Council grants through the Haringey Community Carbon Fund in 2022 and delivering these projects with the community
- b) Implementing the Energiesprong pilot retrofit project
- c) Delivering more School Streets in 2022 and implementing three new low traffic neighbourhoods in St Ann's, Bruce Grove West Green, and Bounds Green
- d) Installing additional electric vehicle charging points across the borough in 2022 in line with demand
- e) Directing Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes Scheme and Green Homes Grants for domestic energy efficiency
- f) Completing the Walking and Cycling Action Plan, Parks and Greenspaces Strategy, Tree and Woodlands Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, and Parks Asset Management Plan in 2022
- g) Upgrading Park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2023
- h) Continue to roll out the LED street lighting project.

## **7. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

7.1. The Haringey 40:20 initiative forms part of the Place Priority of the Council's Borough Plan for 2019-2023. The Annual Carbon Report contributes to reporting against Outcomes 9 and 10 of the Place Priority, namely 'a healthier, active and greener place' and 'a cleaner, accessible and attractive place'.

- 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 green business. The Annual Carbon Report provides information on projects which have supported these priorities.

## **8. Statutory Officers' comments**

### **Finance**

*This report provides the basis for the Councillors and the Council to approve the recommendations as para 3 of this report. The projects future projects outlined in the Annual Carbon Report will only go ahead where funding is identified and approved.*

### **Procurement**

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

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

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

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

### **Head of Legal & Governance**

*The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and in noting that (1) this is a progress report and (2) the views expressed in the Equalities section below and (3) under the terms of the Council's Constitution at Part Four, Section A, Council Procedure Rule 3.1(xiv) the receipt of an annual report on progress toward reducing carbon emissions in the borough*

*is a function which has been reserved to Full Council, advises that there are no specific legal implications arising out of this report to stop Members from adopting the Recommendations.*

## **Equality**

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

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

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

*As the Annual Carbon Report describes actions and projects already undertaken across the Council and the borough, no Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) has been undertaken. However, the Council projects described in the report, including the HCCAP, have already considered equalities in their design and implementation.*

## **9. Use of Appendices**

9.1. Appendix 1 - The Eleventh Annual Carbon Report

## **10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

10.1. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP)

[https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/final\\_haringey\\_climate\\_change\\_action\\_plan\\_-\\_march\\_2021.pdf](https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/final_haringey_climate_change_action_plan_-_march_2021.pdf)

- 10.2. Previous years' Annual Carbon Report (Tenth, 2020)  
<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/environment-and-waste/going-green/annual-carbon-report>
- 10.3. Statistics from BEIS, "UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2019"  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/996057/2005-19\\_UK\\_local\\_and\\_regional\\_CO2\\_emissions.xlsx](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/996057/2005-19_UK_local_and_regional_CO2_emissions.xlsx)
- 10.4. Statistics from LEGGI for years 2015-2018  
<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/leggi>
- 10.5. Haringey's Annual Air Quality Status Report for 2020  
[https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/london\\_borough\\_of\\_haringey\\_2020\\_annual\\_status\\_report.pdf](https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/london_borough_of_haringey_2020_annual_status_report.pdf)

## Categories of Exemption

Exempt information means information falling within the following categories:

### Part 1

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

### Part 2

Qualifications to the above exempt information:

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

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

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

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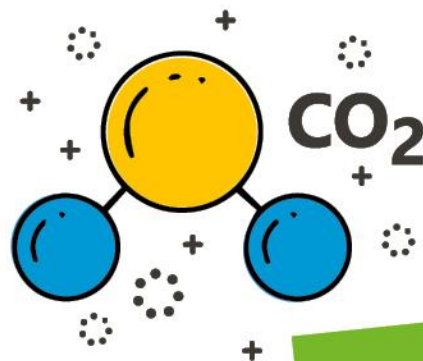
NETZEROHARINGEY

2041



# ANNUAL CARBON REPORT

2021



## **1. Foreword**

There is no Planet B. By declaring a Climate Emergency we were stating clearly the critical importance and urgency of the actions we need to take to tackle the looming environmental catastrophe. In publishing the Climate Action Plan we were outlining the projects we would be initiating and supporting in order to turn that declaration into a strategic game plan that would deliver a net zero borough by 2041.

The monumental challenge that faces us cannot be tackled in silos. The sharing of data and information, as well as the setbacks and progress, is essential if we are to overcome the many hurdles before us. This Report stands as testament to the incredible hard work of Haringey's Carbon team as well as the borough's residents. It underlines how from a Council point-of-view this involves the entire organisation, with all the service areas working in tandem to achieve our net-zero goals. The Report reveals the progress being made in reducing the emissions we directly control, in our Council buildings, housing stock and fleet to name three of the main contributors. However, we can also use our influence over the city's infrastructure to affect positive change - such as in our school streets and Streets for People programs, revealing how reducing carbon does not only impact climate change but health and wellbeing, economic justice, and social cohesion. The Report also outlines the joined-up work of the Council and local organisations in reaching out to the wider community, sharing insights, knowledge, and best practice, expanding energy efficiency solutions and access to renewables.

As the borough's largest employer, the Council must take a leadership role. It can leverage its statutory and regulatory powers as well as its ability to design policy to create real material environmental change. The Council must act as a transformational role-model, taking bold steps and making rapid changes. Since 2015 Council emissions it directly controls have reduced by 62%. Haringey has invested millions in the energy efficiency of its maintained schools, the switch to LED lighting boroughwide, the decarbonisation of its fleet, the adoption of renewable energy production and delivery and the retrofitting of its Council homes. We are closing in on the total decarbonisation of our Pension fund and are embedding zero carbon practices in our housebuilding program as well as incentivising the same approach in private sector developments.

The launch of our Community Carbon Fund underlines our co-production approach going forward, further entrenching collaboration between Council and community. Over the course of the next year we will explore more ways in which we can empower the community whilst deepening the co-production approach.



We must continue to implement bold and far-reaching policy initiatives, constantly review our progress and be courageous in self-reflection. We must redouble our efforts, engage further, strengthen our collaboration, inform, educate, and inspire.

Ultimately, in order to tackle Climate Change effectively we need to work together as one, across all Council service areas and with organisations, campaigns and residents across the borough. Finally, we need to take the approach that in overcoming environmental disaster we are also building a better borough and society which is prosperous in all meanings of the word.

Cllr Mike Hakata

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

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### **3. Introduction**

This is our eleventh Annual Carbon Report covering the performance and projects delivered during 2021. The Annual Carbon Reports monitor the borough's progress in reducing our carbon emissions and celebrate our successes. 2021 has been an important year, as we continue to face the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic while ensuring we see a fairer and greener recovery. Covid-19, like climate change, disproportionately impacts the most vulnerable groups in our borough, creating further challenges for our residents and council services. As a council, we are striving together with the Haringey community to deliver progress against these important issues and deliver a greener, fairer, Haringey.

2021 year saw the continuation of extreme weather events linked to climate change, with heavy rainfall in July causing two flash flooding events in Haringey. To support London's response, the GLA published its [London Climate Risk Map](#) which highlights the communities and areas likely to be impacted by climate change. The ongoing damage caused by climate change underlines the urgency of action to reduce carbon emissions globally.

The Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) was adopted in March 2021, setting out our target to be a net zero carbon borough by 2041 and for the council's corporate buildings to be net zero carbon by 2027. As the first Annual Carbon Report reporting on progress against the HCCAP, this report departs from the structure of previous carbon reports.

The first chapters of this report deal with the wider context of climate change, including key policy changes, news stories, and public attitudes towards climate action.

The second part of the report sets out the overall carbon emissions of the borough. Data from the Government Department of Business, Energy, & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is used to consistently measure our 40:20 progress alongside data from the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) to align with the monitoring process recommended by the GLA. The data from BEIS shows a 3.2% reduction in carbon emissions between 2018 and 2019 (the latest year that data is available for), with a total reduction of 36.8% since 2005, keeping us on track to achieve our 40:20 ambition next year.

The latter half of the report mirrors the six areas identified in the HCCAP to reduce carbon emissions: Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community. These summarise the key carbon reduction projects and achievements delivered in 2021, including the launch of the Community Carbon Fund, the continuing work of retrofitting council houses, and updates on our new and existing school streets.

## **4. Key policy changes – international and national**

### **4.1. COP26 in Glasgow (26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)**

In November 2021, delegates from almost 200 countries gathered in Glasgow for COP26, which saw the unanimous agreement of the [Glasgow Climate Pact](#), alongside a [bilateral US-China agreement](#) and a [commitment](#) from global financial capital to prioritise climate in their investments. Key agreements were made on phasing down coal power, phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, and providing greater financial support to poorer countries.

### **4.2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report**

Working Group I of the IPCC published [Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis](#), its contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report, in August. The report argues that even severe cuts in carbon emissions would be unlikely to prevent global warming of 1°C to 1.8°C, with even optimistic projections showing continued rises in sea levels and increased frequency of extreme weather events. This underlines the urgent need to limit greenhouse gas emissions to prevent a rise of 2.1°C to 3.5°C or above by the end of the century.

### **4.3. Committee on Climate Change 2021 Progress Report**

In June, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) published a double report to Parliament on the UK's [Progress in reducing emissions](#) and [Progress in adapting to climate change](#). These reports commended the Government's 2021 climate promises, criticised the speed of delivery, requested clarity on future policies and urgent measures to adapt the UK to climate change, and offered [over 200 policy recommendations](#) for additional action.

### **4.4. UK Government's Response to the CCC Progress Report – UK's Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener**

The [Government's response to the CCC progress report](#) was published in October alongside the new [Net Zero Strategy](#). It welcomed the CCC report, responded to recommendations, and detailed actions in the UK's Net Zero Strategy. It is the UK's second Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy under the Paris Agreement, setting out the delivery pathway to achieving net zero carbon by 2050.

### **4.5. UK net zero carbon sector strategies**

After the [Ten Point Plan](#) and the [Energy White Paper](#) publications in 2020, the Government published three further sector strategies in delivering the net zero carbon ambition.

#### **4.5.1. Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy (March 2021)**

The [Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy](#) sets out how manufacturing processes of national industry will be transformed by sector and facilitate the reduction in carbon emissions by at least two-thirds by 2035 and by at least 90% by 2050 (from the 2018 baseline).

#### **4.5.2. Transport Decarbonisation Plan (July 2021)**

The [Transport Decarbonisation Plan](#) sets out how the sector will be decarbonised by 2050. Policies focus on increasing cycling and walking, decarbonising public transport, delivering zero emission vehicles, and accelerating decarbonisation of shipping and aviation.

#### **4.5.3. UK Hydrogen Strategy (August 2021)**

The [UK Hydrogen Strategy](#) sets out the Government's commitment to hydrogen as part of the UK's transition to net zero carbon with a set of projects and actions that will enable hydrogen to become a major part of the UK economy by the 2030s.

#### **4.6. The Environment Act 2021 (November 2021)**

[The Environment Act](#) contains new legally binding environmental targets on air and water quality, biodiversity, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. The Act sets out policies around five Environmental Principles: integration, prevention, rectification at source, polluter pays and precautionary.

#### **4.7. Green Homes Grant (GHG) cancellation**

In March, the UK Government announced the early and immediate [closure of the Green Homes Grant](#). The £1.5 billion programme had initially offered grants of £5,000 to £10,000 to households for the installation of insulation or low-carbon heating.

#### **4.8. Energy and fuel prices**

In November, the price of petrol and wholesale gas reached a record high, with further hikes in fuel bills anticipated in April 2022 projected to increase costs for households and businesses and push more people into fuel poverty. This emphasises the need to retrofit to reduce energy demand, both to reduce carbon emissions and safeguard living standards and social justice. The increased price of cars and fuel also offer an opportunity to promote lower-carbon transport options.

## **5. Key policy changes – regional and local**

### **5.1. Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) expansion**

In October, Transport for London (TfL) [expanded the ULEZ](#) from central London to the boundaries of the North and South Circular roads, including all of Haringey. Designed to reduce air pollution and carbon emissions by discouraging high-emission vehicles, ULEZ places a £12.50 daily charge on vehicles driven inside the zone which fail to meet [exhaust emissions standards](#).

### **5.2. Transport for London finances**

Reduced passenger numbers due to the Covid-19 pandemic have impacted TfL's finances, with a reported £1.9 billion funding gap. While the Government [extended TfL's bailout](#), questions remain over the transport network's long-term financial stability. Potential funding cuts could affect Haringey residents by reducing public transport options and reducing council projects that rely on TfL funding, likely encouraging more people to drive and thus increasing transport emissions. The Council has set aside some funding to mitigate this impact.

### **5.3. London Plan**

In March 2021, the new London Plan was adopted, setting out new planning policies on carbon reduction in new development. Full details of the London Plan 2021 are discussed in the [2020 Annual Carbon Report](#).

### **5.4. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan**

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

1. Council: reduce the operative carbon footprint of the council to net zero by 2027;
2. Housing: achieve Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) B on average in all domestic buildings by 2041;
3. Workplace: achieve an EPC B on average in all in non-domestic buildings by 2041 and reduce business-related carbon emissions;
4. Transport: reduce 50% of transport-related emissions by 2025, growing public and active travel options, low-carbon transport and infrastructure;



5. Energy: connect around 12,000 homes to low-carbon heat sources and generate 13 GW of renewable energy locally;
6. Community: actively liaise with and support stakeholder organisations to reduce carbon emissions and promote further reduction in the community, the Green Economy sector and by protecting and enhancing the borough's biodiversity and habitats.

### **5.5. Local Plan**

Haringey Council has begun work on a new Local Plan to run from 2022-2037, which will shape how the borough develops over the next two decades. The [New Local Plan: First Steps Engagement](#) consultation ran from November 2020 until February 2021, with over 1,000 responses. Consultation on the revised Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18) is expected in 2022, prior to consulting on a Proposed Submission Local Plan (Regulation 19). The new Local Plan will include higher standards to tackle climate change and enhance sustainability.

## **6. Public attitudes to the environment and climate change**

### **6.1. Londoner's attitude to climate change**

In October, London Councils published its [second annual survey of Londoners' attitudes to climate change](#), surveying over 1,000 London residents. Headline findings include:

- 82% of Londoners are concerned about climate change, with concern high across all age groups. 66% of Londoners say their level of concern has increased in the last 12 months, with 28% saying their level of concern has increased a lot. These are significant increases from 2020, which had respective figures of 57% and 20% in the responses.
- 55% say their day-to-day life has been impacted, with 20% saying that their life has been greatly affected – an increase from 15% in 2020.
- 89% of Londoners are motivated to help prevent climate change and 56% of respondents believe everybody is responsible for solving climate change. However, 50% of Londoners think Covid-19 has made it financially more difficult for them to take action to help prevent climate change.

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

### **6.2. Haringey Residents Survey**

In 2021, a new [Resident Survey](#) was undertaken, with results from 1,903 Haringey residents. The initial topline summary of these surveys shows percentage answers weighted by ward, age, and gender; more in-depth analysis will be published later in 2022.

Respondents reported that they often/always did the following environmentally-positive behaviours: 87% reduce, reuse, or recycle plastic; 74% switch off lights, heating, and appliances to save energy; 69% walk, cycle, or take public transport rather than driving short distances; 65% of respondents compost food and/or green waste or put food waste out for collection; 53% reduce their water usage; 40% avoid running a vehicle's engine while it's not moving (44% said this was not applicable); and 35% eat a vegetarian or plant-based diet. Many respondents also reported that they insulate their home (26%); drive a less polluting vehicle (20%); use green energy suppliers (20%); and generate renewable energy at home (3%). 55% of respondents said they had not done any of these things to reduce impact on

the environment, which was greatest in St Ann's, Seven Sisters, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, and Woodside.

## **7. Haringey's carbon reduction performance**

### **7.1. Summary**

This report, for the first time, reports on two emissions goals using two datasets. This is discussed in greater detail in the following section. The key takeaways on our progress in reducing carbon emissions are:

#### **7.1.1. Progress against our 40:20 target:**

- Haringey has seen a 36.8% total reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 to 2019.
- In the latest year measured for this dataset (2018-2019), emissions reduced by 3.2%.
- To meet the borough's 40:20 target, we need to see a further 3.2% reduction in emissions from the 2005 baseline between 2019 and 2020.

#### **7.1.2. Progress against our 2041 net zero carbon target:**

- There was a 12% reduction in carbon emissions from 2015 to 2018.
- In the latest year measured for this dataset (2017-2018), emissions reduced by 2.4%.
- Haringey's emissions per capita remain well below the London average and average of our neighbouring boroughs.
- Despite this, we are currently behind our carbon reduction target to meet our ambition to be a net zero borough by 2041.

### **7.2. Sources of emissions data**

Previous carbon reports have relied on data recorded by the Government Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to measure Haringey's carbon emissions. This data was used to report against our 40:20 carbon reduction target (40% reduction in emissions by 2020, from a 2005 baseline). The BEIS data is published with a two-year delay, so we will know whether we've met the 40:20 target in the 2022 Annual Carbon Report.

To provide continuity, this report uses BEIS data to measure Haringey's performance against the previous 40:20 carbon reduction target. Meanwhile, the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data is used to report on the council's performance against HCCAP targets and to compare our performance with other London boroughs during and after this time. However, following the final report on the 40:20 programme (expected in

the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Carbon Report) we will stop using the BEIS data, and then only report using the LEGGI data.

The BEIS data on local authority carbon emissions is from the 2019 carbon emissions statistics published in the summer of 2021 ([UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2019, BEIS](#)). Specifically, this report has relied on the subset dataset that focuses on emissions within the scope of local government control. It should be noted that BEIS makes annual improvements to the methodology and collection of data from previous years and revises their estimates based on this. This means that there are differences between the data in previous annual carbon reports, including an update to Haringey's emissions performance in 2017-2018.

The LEGGI data on local authority carbon emissions is measured by individual years, with each dataset available on the [GLA website](#). Data for years 2015-2018 were downloaded and combined for the purpose of analysis, while population figures for 2018 were taken from the [GLA demography projections](#) and targets taken from the Arup analysis. Due to the complexity of the data collected by the GLA, there is typically three-year delay from actual performance to publication.

The GLA is now recommending that councils use LEGGI data to measure emissions. This is to ensure a standardised approach for monitoring across London. This data was used to model our HCCAP targets and action plan, and this would be the first year we are reporting against our 2041 net zero carbon target (against a baseline of 2015).

### **7.3. 40:20 target**

Using the BEIS data this shows that Haringey has been following a long-term downward trend in carbon emissions. Since 2005, total emissions in Haringey have decreased by 36.8%. This is slightly below the 37.3% average decrease in emissions seen in our six neighbouring boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Islington, and Waltham Forest during the same period. However, it is a greater reduction than the 36.2% decrease seen in the UK as a whole.

Figure 1 illustrates this downward trend in emissions and that Haringey, its neighbouring boroughs, and London as a whole all follow a similar path in emissions reduction. We can see that Greater London has seen a slowing rate of decarbonisation in the 2017-2019 period. It can be expected that reducing carbon emissions will become more challenging the closer we get to zero as the 'easy wins' are likely to have already been made.

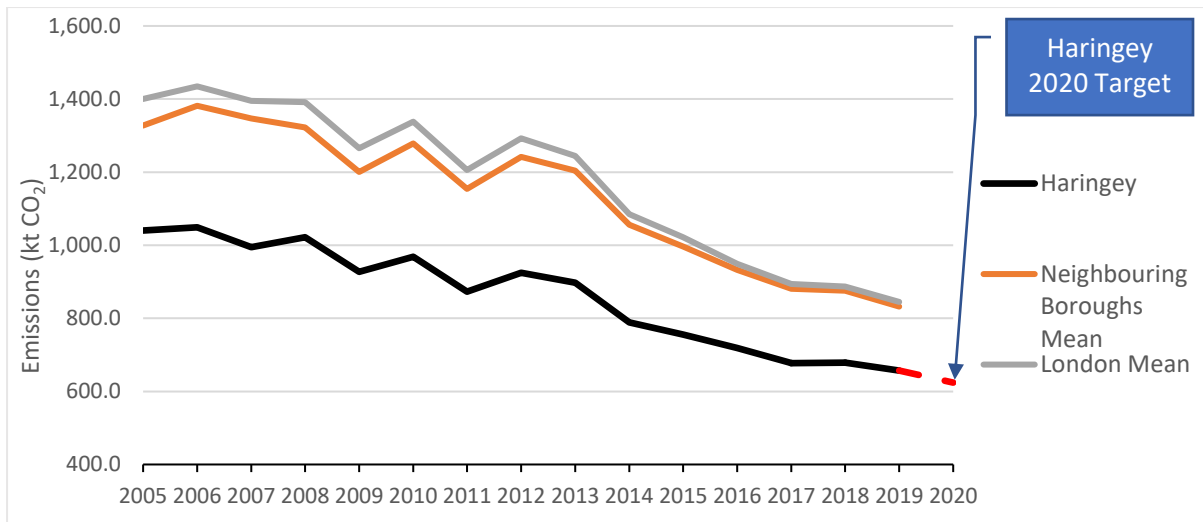


Figure 1: Graph showing the end-user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trend from 2005 to 2019 in Haringey (black) compared to neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange) and London mean (grey). Haringey's emissions are consistently below the mean emissions in neighbouring boroughs, with a generally downward trend from 1,040 ktCO<sub>2</sub> in 2005 to 657 ktCO<sub>2</sub> in 2019, working towards the 2020 target of 623 ktCO<sub>2</sub> (Source: BEIS data, 2019).

The year-on-year downward trend has continued between 2018 and 2019 with overall emissions falling by 3.2% from 679 kilo tonnes (kt) to 657 kt of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is better than the performance of the previous year, which saw a 0.2% increase in emissions<sup>1</sup>.

To meet the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in emissions we need a further 3.2% decrease from the 2005 baseline in the 2019-2020 period (a reduction of 34 ktCO<sub>2</sub>). This trajectory is plotted by the red dashed line in Figure 1. The final year of data under the 40:20 target will be reported in the Annual Carbon Report 2022.

## 7.4. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan target

### 7.4.1. Emissions trend 2015-2018

This year is the first reporting under the HCCAP's overall objective to reach a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041. Haringey's emissions show a downward trend under the LEGGI dataset. So far, a 12.3% reduction has been achieved in Haringey's total emissions from 2015 to 2018. Figure 2 below demonstrates the trend in emissions from 2015-2018. Once again, the data shows Haringey's emissions being well below the average for London (14.7% reduction) and our neighbouring boroughs (13.6% reduction), despite having a lower percentage reduction in emissions from 2015 to 2018.

<sup>1</sup> The 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Carbon Report for 2020 reported this as a 1.1% decrease in emissions between 2018 and 2019. In this year's dataset, BEIS revised the historic carbon emissions figures which has resulted in an increase in emissions for this period rather than a decrease.

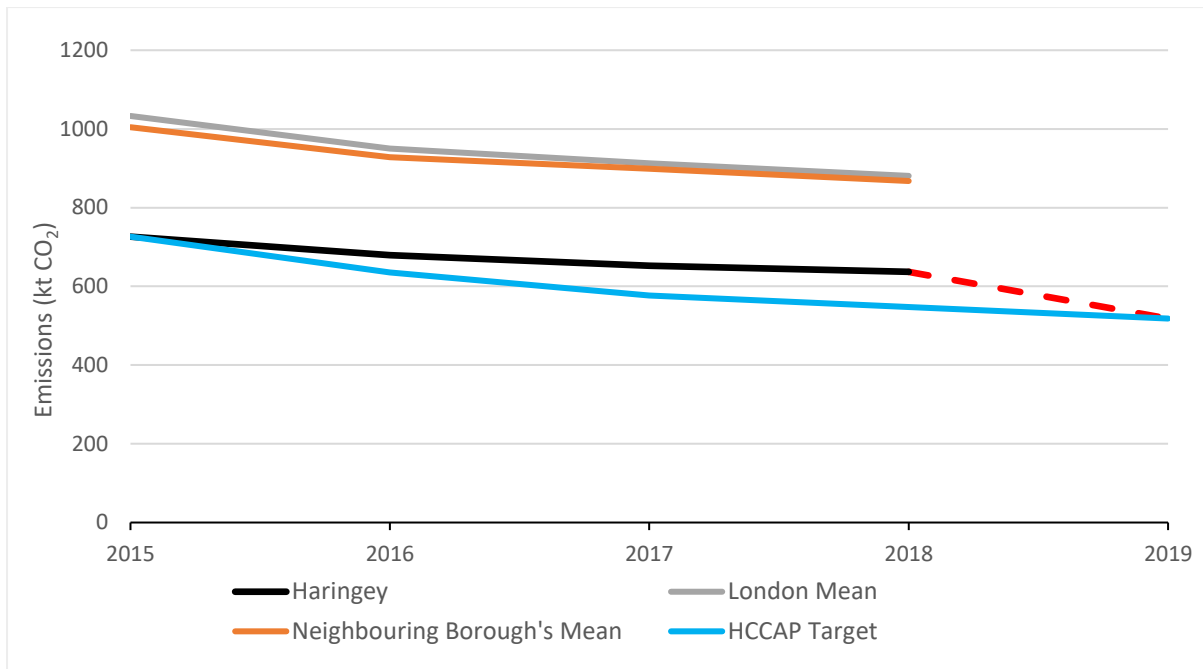


Figure 2: Graph showing the 2015 to 2018 end-user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trend in Haringey (black), compared to neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange), London mean (grey), and our HCCAP target (blue). Haringey's emissions are consistently below the mean in neighbouring boroughs, but higher than the 2041 target. The red dashed line shows the performance required in 2018-2019 to return to our target trajectory. (Source: LEGGI data, 2015-2018; ARUP Analysis for the HCCAP).

Currently, we are not achieving the rate of reduction needed to achieve our goal of being net zero carbon by 2041, which had required a 24.6% reduction in emissions from 2015-2018. Further efforts are needed to ensure we will be reaching this target.

The LEGGI data shows Haringey's overall emissions falling from 652.8 ktCO<sub>2</sub> in 2017 to 636.8 ktCO<sub>2</sub> in 2018, a 2.4% reduction. This was smaller than our previous annual reduction of 3.9% and below the 3.5% average reduction of our neighbouring boroughs. While the proportionate reduction in domestic emissions increased from 0.7% in 2016/17 to 6.7% in 2017/18, small increases in transport (1.6%) and industrial (0.04%) emissions between 2017 and 2018 undercut our carbon reduction goals.

#### 7.4.2. Performance in 2018

Haringey produced 636.8 ktCO<sub>2</sub> in 2018, or 2.4 tCO<sub>2</sub> per capita. As shown in Figure 3 below, Haringey produces less CO<sub>2</sub> per capita than most of our neighbouring boroughs and significantly less than the London average of 3.3 tCO<sub>2</sub> per capita. Of our neighbours, only Hackney and Waltham Forest had lower per capita emissions in 2018.

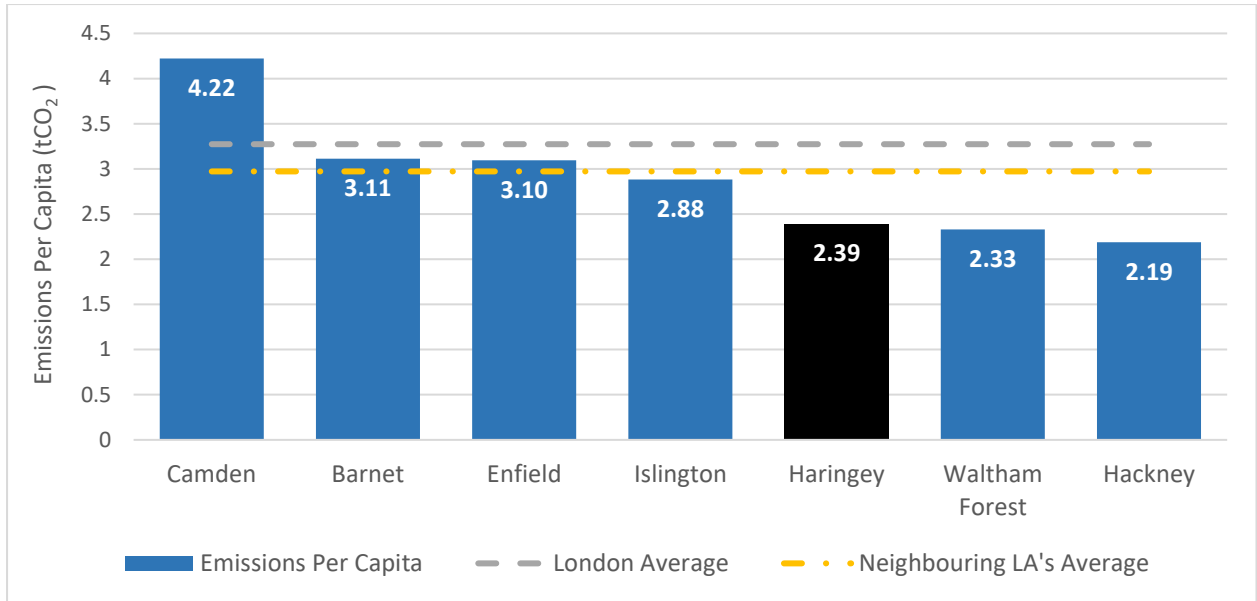


Figure 3: Graph showing the 2018 end-user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita for Haringey compared to neighbouring boroughs. Haringey’s per-capita emissions are below those of most of our neighbours and the London mean. (Sources: LEGGI data, 2018; GLA Population Projections).

When examining Haringey’s 2018 performance by sector, we see that domestic emissions accounted for half of the borough’s emissions, with approximately a quarter coming each from industrial and commercial sources (26%) and transport (23%) and the remainder (1%) coming from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM), as shown below in Figure 4. Despite moving from LEGGI to BEIS data, this proportional makeup of emissions is remarkably consistent with those from previous reports.

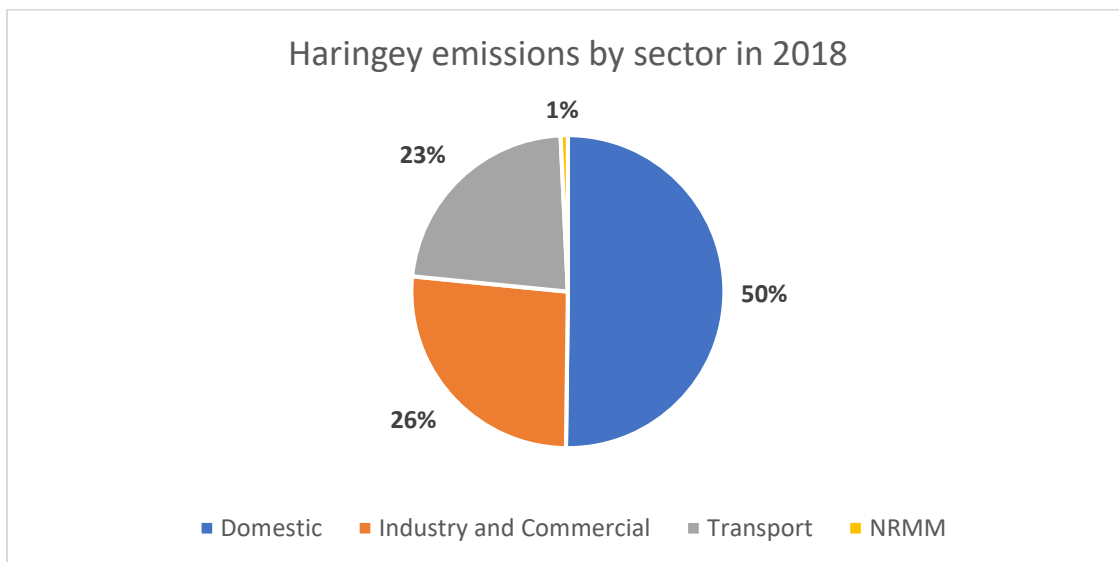


Figure 4: Pie chart showing the breakdown of Haringey’s 2018 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector. 50% of emissions came from the domestic sector, 26% from industry and commercial sector, 23% from the transport sector, and 1% from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM). (Source: LEGGI data, 2018).



A more granular analysis of Haringey's 2018 emissions shows that gas and electricity usage represent a combined 99% of domestic emissions and 92% of industrial and commercial emissions. This means that non-transport gas and electricity usage made up approximately 73% of all emissions in 2018, demonstrating the continued need to reduce energy consumption in the borough. 87% of transport emissions came from fossil-fuel based road transport, indicating that greater efforts are needed to encourage our residents, workers, and visitors to take active travel options where possible and utilise public transport and electric vehicles when active travel remains impractical.

#### **7.4.3. Factors influencing differences between boroughs**

The exact causes of differences in emissions trends between the London boroughs are not known. However, a range of factors could influence emissions data, including level of deprivation, old housing stock, and access to public and active transport options. A strong correlation exists between economic wealth and carbon emissions, influencing people's ability to heat buildings (domestic and non-domestic emissions), the number and type of private vehicle they might own or use regularly (transport emissions), or consumption of goods or food (not included in Local Authority data). As Haringey regenerates and building stock is retrofitted, it is important that people's spending power is not reallocated to more carbon intensive activities. Lastly, travel programmes may take longer to reflect in transport emissions data.

## **8. Council emissions**

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

For this reason, Haringey has committed to being a net zero-carbon council by 2027. This covers core council operational buildings and transport-related activities undertaken by the council in the delivery of essential services. Other buildings that the council supports but may not manage directly (such as leisure centres, libraries, and schools) will be net zero carbon as soon as it is possible.

### **8.1. Corporate emissions**

Haringey Council has continued to successfully decrease its total corporate footprint, seeing a reduction of 914 tCO<sub>2</sub> between 2019/20 and 2020/21 to 4,828 tCO<sub>2</sub>, representing a 16% reduction. From the baseline level of 12,840 tCO<sub>2</sub> in 2014/15 there has been a 62% total reduction in annual emissions. These figures represent the council's total consumption across all council corporate and operational buildings.

#### **8.1.1. Corporate energy contract**

The council has been on a 100% renewable energy contract with Npower since 1 April 2020, meaning that all the electricity purchased for council buildings and schools that purchase through the council's contract is backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees Origin (REGO) certification. Haringey is also a member of both the steering group and the working group for 'Renewable Power for London', a group of London boroughs led by the London Borough of Islington whose aim is to secure 100% renewable energy for London's public sector. Current options being explored include direct investment in renewable technologies for the council's energy needs.

#### **8.1.2. Automatic meter upgrades**

The council's electricity supplier Npower is in the process of upgrading all council non-half-hourly electricity meters with automatic meters (AMR). Around 57% of the council's portfolio, including corporate buildings, housing, and schools, has now been upgraded to AMR meters. Due to the lockdown restrictions resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, the completion date for the rollout was extended by Ofgem, with 375 meters left to exchange, some of which have technical issues to resolve. AMRs send actual readings automatically to the supplier. It ensures accurate billing each month, will better enable the council to identify

areas and buildings for energy efficiency improvements and will allow easier measurement and verification of any energy efficiency measures after these have been put in place.

## **8.2. Solar PV generation**

Haringey Council manages 38 photovoltaic (PV) solar systems operating in the council's building portfolio, mounted on the roofs of schools, housing, and corporate buildings. In 2020/21 these arrays generated over 337,000 kWh of electricity, saving our schools, housing, and corporate properties £40.5k on electricity bills.

## **8.3. Street lighting**

The council continues to upgrade its streetlights to LEDs. In 2020/21, 780 streetlights were upgraded to more energy-efficient LEDs. This has delivered a 58% energy reduction since 2014/15, from 6,839,800 kWh to 2,879,881 kWh in 2020/21. This has translated into the equivalent reduction of 80% in carbon emissions over the same period, from 3.65 ktCO<sub>2</sub> to 0.72 ktCO<sub>2</sub>.

A central management system is now also in place, which allows for the control of streetlighting remotely. The system can create dimming profiles that could reduce lighting output without adversely affecting security, and aesthetic purposes of streetlighting. This presents a significant opportunity to further reduce carbon emissions.

## **8.4. Council vehicle fleet**

As of November 2021, there are 66 vehicles in the council fleet, of which 12 (18%) are zero emitting. This represents a slight proportional improvement compared to 2020, when we had 52 vehicles with 9 zero emitting (17%). These figures are in addition to the electric cargo (e-cargo) bikes purchased in 2021 (see Section 9.3.).

### **8.4.1. Homes for Haringey fleet**

Homes for Haringey currently has a fleet of 176 vehicles, which were acquired between June 2020 and October 2021. A total of 143 previously used vehicles have been returned to the former fleet provider. While the new fleet has just one zero emitting vehicle, the average emissions of vehicles in the new fleet are 12.9% lower than those of the previous fleet, dropping from an average of 170.5 gCO<sub>2</sub>/km to an average 148.5 gCO<sub>2</sub>/km.

### **8.4.2. Veolia waste fleet**

Haringey Council currently outsources waste fleet to Veolia. This fleet is made up of 100 vehicles, of which one is electric, eight are diesel hybrids, and the remaining 91 are diesel.

93 of the vehicles achieve a Euro Standard 6 emissions rating, with the other seven vehicles rated Euro 5.

#### **8.4.3. Electrification of park fleet vehicles**

An evaluation of the 19 fleet parks vehicles was undertaken based on vehicle use, average mileages, and purchase costs. Out of the four vehicle types, the evaluation concluded that vehicle Type 3 (high roof panel van with internal racking) and Type 4 (3.5 tonne caged tipper) would be most suitable as electric vehicles (EV) as an alternative to diesel vehicles.

The EV option for Type 4 vehicles was favoured after establishing rounds with consistent, relatively low mileages. Type 4 vehicles are used by the Parks Hygiene Teams (for emptying litter bins, litter picking, etc.). After comparing prices, a demonstration of the new alternative EV option (Goupil G6) was provided to the Parks teams for a week to fully test the capabilities of this vehicle. Following favourable reports, the Parks team decided to purchase four of these electric vehicles. The three previously owned Type 4 diesel vehicles will be returned to Veolia.

#### **8.5. Council pension fund**

Haringey Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is a statutory scheme for local authority employees. Haringey Council is the administering authority for the LGPS in the London Borough of Haringey, and as such has a statutory responsibility for the investment of the Pension Fund's assets.

Haringey Pension Fund manages approximately £1.7 billion in assets, as of September 2021. The primary investment objective for the pension fund is to achieve a financial return on investments to meet its pension obligations to its members. However, the council recognises that climate change and investment in fossil fuels represent both a significant threat to the planet and a long-term financial risk to the pension fund.

As such, a proportion of investments has been allocated across three indices aimed at reducing exposure to companies with the highest carbon footprints and towards firms associated with transition to a low-carbon economy. In total, around £900 million of the pension fund is invested across the [MSCI<sup>2</sup> World Low Carbon Target Index](#) (20.2%), the Emerging Markets Low Carbon Index (7.1%), and the Research Affiliates Fundamental Indexation Multi-Factor Climate Transition Index (20.2%). A further 5% of the fund has been committed to investments in renewable energy infrastructure. The remaining 41.5% of the pension fund's assets is invested across a diversified range of assets.

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<sup>2</sup> MSCI is the company name; its acronym originally stood for Morgan Stanley Capital International.

## **8.6. Staff and teacher parking**

In 2021, Haringey issued 329 teacher parking permits and 227 essential service staff parking permits. Additionally, 1,750 'scratch card' parking vouchers were issued to staff in 2021.

These are single use daily parking permits which are valid for one entire day.

## **8.7. Waste**

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

In 2020/21, the final household recycling rate in Haringey was 31.2%, an increase from the 30.1% in 2019/20. This means almost 2,200 tonnes more mixed dry recycling was collected and almost 2,500 tonnes more was processed, with the rejection rate of recycling dropping from 18.6% in 2019/20 to 15% in 2020/21. There was also a 775 tonne increase in all domestic organic waste collected in 2020/21 compared to 2019/20. Unfortunately, residual waste per household also increased by 0.5% from 2019/20, rising to was 528 kg per household in 2020/21. Of the residual waste processed at the energy recovery facility, 4.5% of North London waste was found to be unsuitable for energy generation and had to be sent to landfill, according to the [NLWA Annual Report](#).

## **8.1. Staff engagement**

In 2021, the council held training sessions on reducing carbon emissions for staff in the Development Management, Planning Policy, Housing, and Regeneration teams (including some sessions as part of the new Local Plan). Additionally, 33 items were reviewed by the council's Climate Change and Sustainability Officer Group (CCASOG) as the council strives to have more key decisions that consider carbon reduction.

## 9. Housing emissions

The borough's homes make up 50% of our total carbon emissions, through electricity demand and heating requirements. This is by far the biggest sector we need to target if we are to deliver our borough Net Zero Carbon ambition. According to the LEGGI data, domestic emissions in Haringey decreased by 6.7% from 2017 to 2018, with a total 12.6% reduction between 2015 and 2018. The council owns approximately 17% of the borough's housing stock, which is currently managed by Homes for Haringey. These homes amount to approximately 7-8% of the borough's total emissions. So, when new homes are built, it is an opportunity to adopt best practice, high standards and minimise emissions.

### 9.1. Performance of existing housing stock

According to the June 2021 Pathways Report by Parity Projects, flats are the most common property type in the borough, followed by terraced houses. Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) measures the annual energy use of a building, from 1-100+, with 100 representing zero energy costs. Haringey's housing stock has a mean average SAP rating of 62, slightly below the 63 average SAP rating across north London as a whole. SAP bandings are set out in the caption of Figure 6 below, the lower the SAP score, the higher the energy costs for the property. Only 1.6% of properties in Haringey are rated F or G, compared to 1.9% across London and 2.1% across north London. The full breakdown of Haringey's properties by SAP band is shown in Figure 6.

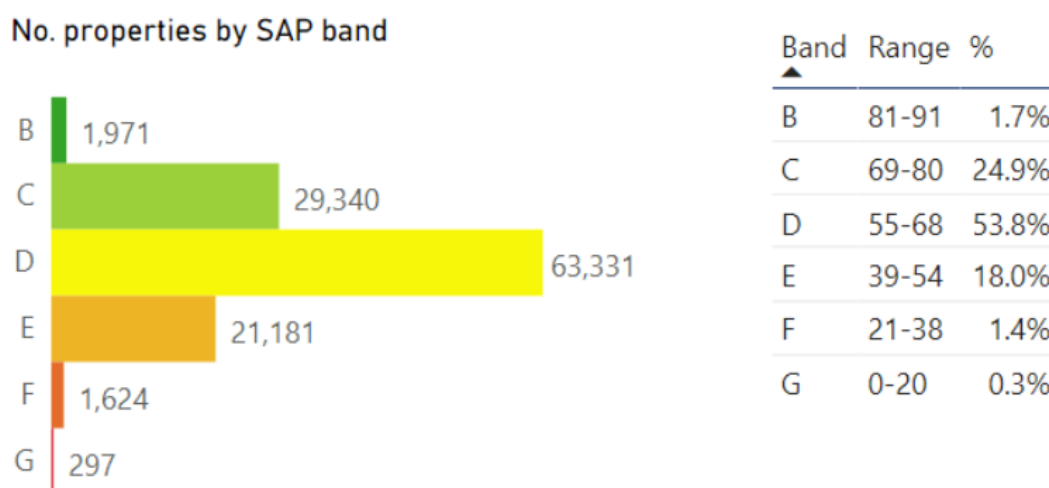


Figure 5: Haringey properties by SAP band. 1.7% of properties are in band B, 24.9% in band C, 53.8% in band D, 18% in band E, 1.4% in band F, and 0.3% in band G. SAP scores are allocated into the following bandings: Band G score 0-20; Band F score 21-38; Band E score 39-54; Band D score 55-68; Band C score 69-80, Band B score 81-91 and Band A with scores above 92. (Source: June 2021 Pathways Report, Parity Projects)

### **9.1.1. Council housing stock**

According to the Pathways data, council properties in Haringey have a mean average SAP score of 69, which is above the 62 SAP average for all Haringey properties. Approximately 57% of Haringey's council housing is in SAP band C, with 3.1% of council properties in bands A or B and 0.2% are in bands F or G. This demonstrates that, while more work is required to bring the rest of Haringey's council housing stock to band B or above, council housing still has significantly lower average energy costs than private domestic properties in the borough.

## **9.2. Planning applications**

### **9.2.1. New build performance**

Policy SP4 of the [Local Plan Strategic Policies](#), requires all new development to be zero carbon (i.e. a 100% improvement beyond Building Regulations Part L (2013)). The London Plan (2021) further confirms this in Policy SI2. There were 39 residential planning applications (minor and major applications, excluding householders) submitted in 2021 with an energy strategy that included a specified percentage in carbon reduction. These showed an average predicted improvement of 53% in site-wide carbon emissions. It included one zero carbon council housing scheme. Looking at only the major applications, the average reduction in emissions was 65%, which is beyond the 35% on-site minimum that the London Plan requires.

### **9.2.2. New build council housing**

The HCCAP sets an overall net zero carbon target across the entire 1,000 new build homes portfolio at council rent. New build schemes developed by the council in the last two years have an average 79% reduction in carbon emissions from Building Regulations 2013 (weighted by the size of the development). This figure does not include the carbon emission performance of the new build affordable housing acquisitions.

Within the house building programme, several council housing schemes will be achieving or exceeding the 'zero carbon' target, with more schemes in the pipeline. This includes the scheme at Edith Road/Park Road (N11) which was approved in 2020 and two planning applications submitted end 2021/start 2022: Watts Close (N15) and Ramsey Court (N8). There will be further schemes to be submitted in 2022 that will meet or exceed this target, including Barbara Hucklesbury Close (N22) and Woodridings Court (N22).

### 9.3. Retrofitting

#### 9.3.1. Ecofurb

[Ecofurb](#) aims to take the uncertainty and hassle away from homeowners planning an energy efficiency renovation through an impartial, end-to-end service. Residents can use its Plan Builder facility free of charge to map out the effect and cost of installing energy efficiency measures. If users would then like to carry out the works, Ecofurb can help plan the project and receive quotes from three vetted local installers. Attached to this service is a co-operative of local retrofit coordinators which people can use.

Haringey Council supports Ecofurb through marketing and other assistance. So far, 14 properties in Haringey are using Ecofurb to plan the retrofit of their homes, with greater numbers expected in future years.

#### 9.3.2. Energiesprong retrofit

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

The pilot project is progressing in partnership with Energiesprong, the Greater London Authority (GLA), and six other councils. It is using £1.6 million in Government grant funding to retrofit 51 houses on Rivulet Road. Currently, consultation with residents has been completed and the procurement process has been approved with Equans utility company. If the design meets Energiesprong and council requirements, then the decision to implement the pilot is expected to be made by March 2022 and installation is expected to commence in summer 2022.

#### 9.3.3. Future Fit Homes

In 2021, Muswell Hill Sustainability Group (MHSG) teamed up with South London community enterprise [Future Fit Homes](#) to offer a [retrofit advice service](#). The service starts with a free half hour of advice to help residents assess whether their project is big enough to require a qualified Retrofit Co-ordinator and Whole House Plan; some virtual professional Retrofit advice; on-site Retrofit advice; or to arrange to have a thermal imaging survey. [Thermal](#)



[imaging surveys](#) can only be undertaken during colder winter months but can be booked in advance.

#### **9.4. Haringey Affordable Energy Strategy**

Haringey's [Affordable Energy Strategy](#) aims to reduce the number of households struggling to afford to adequately power their homes and improve the health and wellbeing of residents. It aims to do this through directly improving the energy efficiency of housing and by creating a referral network around fuel poverty. Working with multiple council services and community groups, the network seeks to support those in fuel poverty in a variety of ways.

##### **9.4.1. Local Energy Advice Programme (LEAP)**

LEAP provides a free service for Homes for Haringey residents that can help residents save money and keep their homes warm, including through advice calls and home visits. In total, LEAP completed 23 advice calls with Haringey residents in 2021. Across all councils supported, LEAP provided energy advice to 40 clients, with expected lifetime savings of 27 tCO<sub>2</sub> and £6,840 and installed 134 energy saving measures with total expected savings of 46.9 tCO<sub>2</sub> and £10,130.

##### **9.4.2. Seasonal Health Intervention Network (SHINE) London**

Haringey's partner Seasonal Health Intervention Network (SHINE London) provides struggling homeowners, private-renting tenants, and residents with free energy advice. So far in 2021/22, SHINE has supported 154 Haringey residents, including 57 home visits and 6 debt cases. This is an increase in last year showing that demand for energy advice is increasing. In total these visits were calculated to save residents £10,354.

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

##### **9.4.3. Public Voice**

[Public Voice](#) works to build energy resilience among Haringey residents by providing energy advice, practical support, signposting, and outreach services. In 2021, Public Voice held a variety of events, including energy awareness sessions for frontline professionals and a series of workshops on energy management. Additionally, Community Connectors and Social Prescribers have worked with Haringey residents through brief intervention support, assisting with benefit applications, referrals to energy advice services, and grant applications for emergency aid to achieve energy efficiency savings, behavioural change, and health and wellbeing improvement.

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

### **9.5. Green Homes Grant**

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

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

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

As of December 2021, 105 Haringey residents have applied for the scheme with more expected to apply in 2022. Please contact [CarbonMangementTeam@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:CarbonMangementTeam@haringey.gov.uk) for more information.

## **10. Workplace emissions**

While Haringey does not have notable heavy industry in the borough, industrial and commercial activities are nevertheless responsible for 26% of the borough's carbon emissions, according to the 2018 LEGGI data. This proportion is likely higher when considering the emissions from non-commercial workplaces such as schools, healthcare, leisure, and community buildings. Emissions from industry and commerce have fallen by 16.1% between 2015 and 2018 but saw a fractional increase of 0.04% from 2017 to 2018.

The council can directly influence emissions in some workplaces, particularly in properties we own. We are working with the largest emitters in the borough to encourage them to mitigate their emissions. As most of Haringey's businesses are micro and small businesses, they often have limited resources to deliver action. The council is aiming to work with local businesses around supply chains and logistics to capture social value and increase carbon reduction.

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

### **10.1. Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme**

The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme is a collaboration between the Government and Salix Finance, providing grants to the public sector to fund decarbonisation of heat projects. Haringey Council secured £2.45 million in grants to support refurbishment works on eight schools in the borough: Bruce Grove, Campsbourne, Chestnuts, Highgate & Blanche Neville, Lordship Lane, Seven Sisters, Stroud Green, West Green. The retrofit measures, which mainly include glazing and building fabric upgrades, are all in progress on site and are mostly expected to be completed by March 2022. These improvements should save an estimated total of 226.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year and save the schools an average of approximately £9,000 per year each.

Hornsey School for Girls, Crowland Primary School, Coleridge Primary School, Welbourne Primary School, Lea Valley School were also successful in a bid for LED lighting upgrades.

### **10.2. Wood Green Neighbourhood of the Future**

The Wood Green Neighbourhood of the Future (NoF) project was completed in March 2021, and the final workstream delivered in November. The four-year programme was funded to

deliver a mixture of policy, engagement, and infrastructure interventions to increase the uptake of electric vehicles in the area, which was split across nine workstreams.

Overall, our NoF programme engaged with over 1,300 residents and nearly 200 local businesses. A long-term legacy of Haringey's NoF will be the [ultra-low emission vehicle education pages](#), and [planning advice guidance documents](#) displayed on the council website which will provide an ongoing source of information for businesses and residents on electric vehicles, and a template for other London boroughs who wish to share similar information with their residents and businesses.

### **10.3. Clean Air Village 3**

Clean Air Villages 3 (CAV3) was a one-year, [Defra](#)-funded project aiming to improve air quality in 16 different London 'villages' with high air pollution and population density. The Seven Sisters Junction was chosen as Haringey's Air Quality Focus Area, concentrating on businesses located on West Green Road and Bruce Grove. Bruce Grove was added during the project due to initial low take up in the original area. The project ran from April 2020 to March 2021, with eight one-to-one meetings with local businesses, 13 interactive online LiveShare events, and an expansion of the [CAV directory for Haringey](#).

Five local businesses successfully signed up to the [cargo bike trial](#) with [Zedify](#), which offered 80 hours of free deliveries within a 3-mile radius of Seven Sisters tube station from March-July 2021. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, bike hours were also promoted to various local food banks, charities, and the council's community outreach efforts to assist in deliveries to vulnerable groups.

Following the trial, Homes for Haringey has continued with Zedify for their deliveries. Estimates of emissions savings using [CRP's Clean Air Tool](#) show that Homes for Haringey using a cargo bike rather than a diesel van should save 205 kgCO<sub>2</sub>, 696 g of NO<sub>x</sub>, and 25 g of PM<sub>2.5</sub> annually. The remaining businesses stated that they do not have sufficient means to afford regular deliveries to customers using a cargo courier company despite their positive feedback and willingness to continue zero-emissions delivery mode.

### **10.4. Planning applications**

Policy SP4 of the Local Plan Strategic Policies, requires all new development to be zero carbon (i.e., a 100% improvement beyond Part L (2013)). The London Plan (2021) further confirms this in Policy SI2. There were 11 non-residential planning applications submitted in 2021 with an energy strategy that included a specified percentage in carbon reduction.

These showed an average predicted improvement of 50% in site-wide carbon emissions. This included one zero-carbon community scheme at Wolves Lane.

## **11. Transport emissions**

Transport is the third largest source of emissions in Haringey, representing 23% of the borough's emissions in 2018 according to LEGGI figures. Furthermore, private transport is associated with poor air quality, noise, road injuries/deaths, and health issues within the borough. In the HCCAP, we set the target to reduce emissions related to road transportation by 50% by 2025 through growing active travel options, public transport, and low-carbon transport infrastructure. So far, transport emissions have fallen by 10% between 2015 and 2018 but increased by 1.6% between 2017 and 2018. In 2021, the council delivered a range of projects designed to make Haringey's streets greener, cleaner, and safer.

### **11.1. School streets**

A [school street](#) is where the street outside of a school limits traffic and creates a walking and cycling zone during the drop-off and pick-up times. The goal is to improve road safety, accessibility, and air quality in the area and promote more sustainable forms of travel to and from school. Our current Schools Street programme was approved in the November [2020 School Street Action Plan](#).

In total, 15 school streets were implemented across Haringey in 2021, with plans to deliver another 8 early in 2022 and more later that year. Consultation feedback on our school streets shows overall support for the program, with 56% of the surveyed public, over 70% of parents, pupils, and school staff, and all 10 headteachers expressing support.

### **11.2. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs)**

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

As part of TfL's London Streetspace Plan, Haringey Council has received funding for three proposed LTNs within the borough in [St Ann's](#), [Bruce Grove West Green](#), and [Bounds Green](#). Following extensive engagement with local residents, workers, students, and businesses, the proposed LTNs were approved by Cabinet on 7<sup>th</sup> December and are expected to be implemented in 2022.

### 11.3. Active travel

Haringey continues to promote active travel both within the council and to the wider borough. 2021 achievements include:

- Holding six community engagement events with Haringey residents to inform and encourage them about switching to active travel options. Each event had an attendance of 100-150 people, including residents with disabilities and other accessibility requirements.
- Installing 47 [Bikehangars](#) across Haringey in 2020/21, providing 282 more secure and covered cycle parking spaces for residents and visitors to the borough.
- Offering [free cycle training](#) to all those who live, work, or study in the borough, courtesy of [Cycle Confident](#) to a total of 1,171 children and 262 adults.
- Providing 19 [Dr Bike sessions](#) to offer free bike check-ups and basic repairs to staff and residents across local parks, schools, and community spaces in Haringey. A total of 280 bikes were serviced for our residents, students, and workers. Additional monthly sessions are offered to council staff.
- Delivering a Bike Club project at Woodside High Secondary school in partnership with Sustrans. A Sustrans Behaviour Change Officer worked closely with the school to run 12 eight-week bike clubs with students from each year group. In total, 79 students completed the bike club and three staff were trained as champions to deliver further bike clubs, ensuring the clubs can continue to be sustainably run without further council support.
- Purchasing seven E-cargo bikes and accessories for the council's Parks team and staff pool bike scheme. This equipment is expected to improve the air quality within our parks and around our buildings. A photo of these bikes is shown in Figure 6.
- Supporting six additional schools to achieve gold awards in TfL's [STARS](#) (Sustainable Travel: Active, Responsible, Safe) travel planning scheme for schools and nurseries. There are now 60 Haringey schools with STARS travel plans: 46 gold, 4 silver, and 10 bronze awards.
- Providing the [try before you bike scheme](#) by [Peddle My Wheels](#), allowing the delivery of 77 bikes to residents, with 19% of users purchasing their bikes and another approx. 25% leaving the scheme because they have bought another bike.
- Implementing walk zones for schools to reduce traffic trips and air pollution. So far, the council has helped 60 primary schools and 11 secondary schools to develop their walk zones and promote the map and key messages to parents and carers. An example map is shown in Figure 7.





Figure 6: Photo of the newly purchased electric cargo bikes.



Figure 7: Example of a five/ten-minute walk zone for Our Lady of Muswell Hill Catholic Primary School. The image shows a map of the area, with a key on the bottom right, and annotations on the map to highlight the 5-minute walking zone (red area with a red dotted line), 10-minute walking zone (blue area with a blue dotted line), the school location and key landmarks.



#### **11.4. Walking and Cycling Action Plan**

Haringey's [Draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan](#) for 2021-2031 was launched on November 8<sup>th</sup>, setting out how the council will enable more walking and cycling in the borough, in line with our wider transport strategy and commitment to active travel. The plan was out for consultation until January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022. Following this engagement with the community, amendments will be made based on the consultation results and it is expected to be taken back to Cabinet for approval in 2022.

#### **11.5. Electric vehicle charging**

So far, 103 [EV charging points](#) have been installed in the borough, a mixture of standard 7 and 22 kW charging points, 5.5 kW lamp column points, and rapid 43/50 kW points. 22 new standard 7 kW points were installed in October 2021, 18 of which went live in December 2021. There are a further eight standard 7 kW points to be installed in the coming months. A statutory consultation for an additional 32 standard 7 kW and 6 standard 22 kW points finished in December 2021 and are aimed to be installed by March 2022, bringing us to a total of 149 EV charging points by the end of 2022. The densest clusters of charging points are located in Crouch End, Tottenham Green, Highgate, Alexandra, and the Muswell Hill/Fortis Green boundary.

#### **11.6. Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs)**

Approximately three quarters of Haringey is currently covered by [CPZs](#). In 2021, consultations were carried out on further CPZs in Muswell Hill West and Fortis Green Extension CPZ, which are due to be implemented in January 2022. There is an additional CPZ to be introduced in 2022 in Northumberland Park West and informal consultations underway for a proposed Muswell Hill Extension.

#### **11.7. Parking permits**

Haringey's parking policy reflects our commitment to reduce carbon emissions, with residential permit pricing structure based on vehicle CO<sub>2</sub> emission bands. Updates to parking permits in August 2021 include the introduction of new paperless virtual permits, a £50 annual surcharge for second and subsequent permits per household and an £80 annual surcharge on diesel vehicles.

#### **11.8. Vision Zero approach**

In July 2018, the Mayor of London adopted a [Vision Zero approach](#), aiming to ensure that nobody is killed by London buses by 2030 and to end all deaths and serious injuries on

London's roads by 2041. As such, we have built our own Vision Zero Action Plan around three of TfL's 'key actions', delivering the following workstreams: Safe speeds, Safe streets and Safe behaviours. According to TfL figures, there were 3 deaths and 107 serious injuries on Haringey's roads in 2019, the latest year data is available.

#### **11.8.1. Safe speeds**

TfL's Vision Zero Action Plan states that 20 mph is a safer speed limit on roads when a vulnerable road user is involved in vehicle conflict. Haringey Council has already taken action to reduce speed limits to 20 mph on all borough roads, educate the public on the importance of reduced speed limits, and raise awareness of speeding outside schools.

#### **11.8.2. Safe streets**

When delivering significant highways schemes, the council undertakes Road Safety Audits and also uses TfL traffic accident location maps and research from the Vision Zero Action Plan to review highways and junctions to make them safer for walking and cycling. In 2021, this data was used to deliver four new zebra crossings and improve two existing crossings, alongside the introduction of new speed bumps and pavement build outs.

#### **11.8.3. Safe behaviours**

The council undertakes a range of behavioural and educational programmes, working with schools, communities, and residents to deliver safer behaviours on our highways. In addition to the programmes already discussed in this chapter, the Active Travel team has developed a variety of programmes to promote safer travel across the borough.

### **11.1. Impact of traffic on air quality monitoring performance**

In May 2021, Haringey's [Annual Air Quality Status Report 2020](#) was published, providing a detailed overview of the borough's air quality. In 2020, Haringey's two automatic monitoring stations showed decreases in the average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) particles: from 37 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 33 µg/m<sup>3</sup> of NO<sub>2</sub> at High Road (Tottenham) and from 22 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 16 µg/m<sup>3</sup> of NO<sub>2</sub> Priory Park (Hornsey) between 2019 and 2020. The European limit is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> over a year.

The sixteen diffusion tubes spread across the borough saw an average reduction of 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> from 2019 to 2020 (an average of 15.4% reduction). The reduction in traffic during the Covid-19 pandemic likely contributed to the improvement in air quality in Haringey and associated transport carbon emissions. Further work is needed to ensure that these gains are maintained and improved on.

## 12. Energy

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

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

### 12.1. Decentralised Energy Networks (DENs)

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

#### 12.1.1. Existing DENs

The council is already a heat supplier in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) to around 1,500 homes (850 at Broadwater Farm and 600 elsewhere), with an additional 800 new homes in the pipeline over the next 4 years. The council is committed to setting up a heat supply company for High Road West (2,500 homes) and the long-term ambition is for 20,000 connections (including the Tottenham Hale and Wood Green DENs).

#### 12.1.2. DENs under development

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

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

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

- North Tottenham – Core scheme is a new build single site with 2,500 homes. Expected start on site in 2022 with completion by 2030. The DEN is expected to expand to neighbouring sites including 1,000 extra homes in addition to schools and the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium.

**HDEN 2030+**

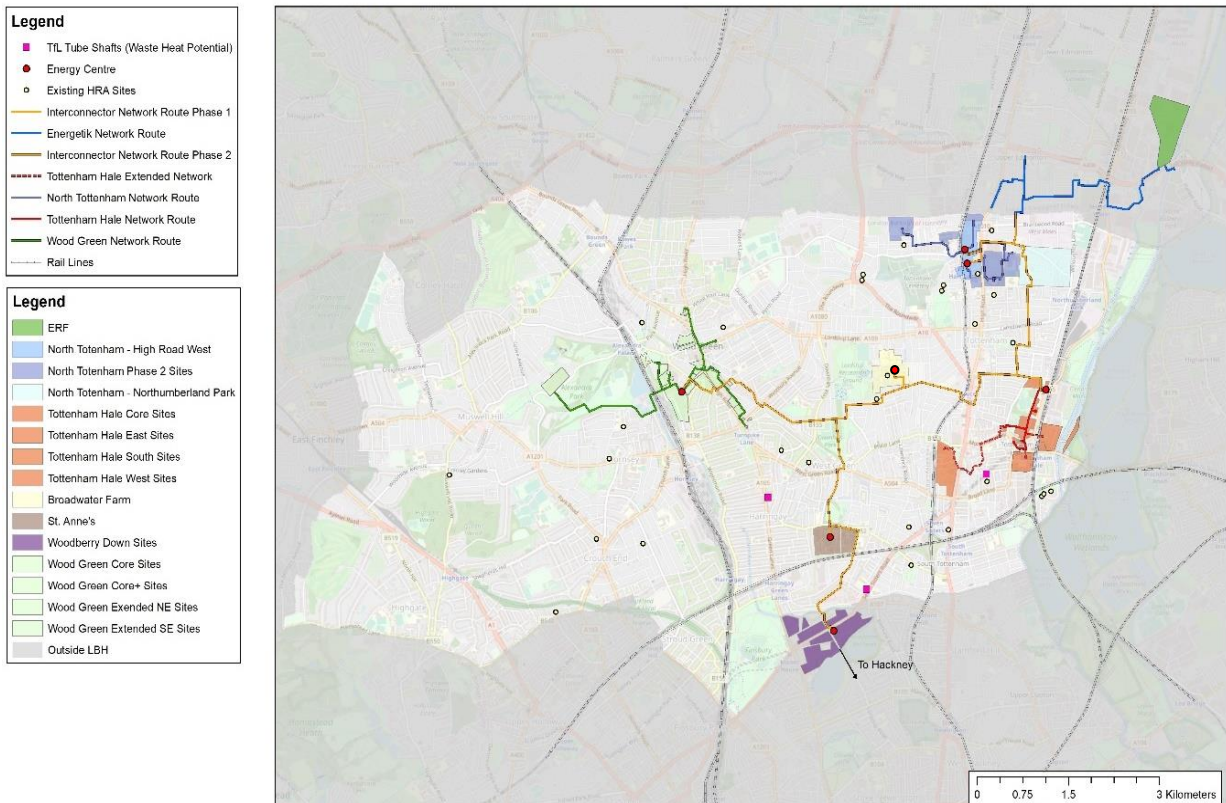


Figure 8: Haringey’s proposed indicative DEN map. This image shows the ERF in Edmonton (green area), proposed DENs, their network routes, the interconnector pipework routes, crossings, and energy centres in each DEN area (red dots). It also shows an indication of which sites are expected to connect to the four DEN areas of North Tottenham (blue areas), Tottenham Hale (orange areas), Wood Green (beige/light yellow areas), Broadwater Farm (light brown area) and the Hackney Woodberry Down area (purple areas).

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

### **12.1.3. Current work**

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

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

## **12.2. Solar Together London**

[Solar Together London](#) is a group-buying programme for households and businesses that enables Londoners to install solar panels and battery storage at an affordable price.

Haringey Council took part in Solar Together again this year, supporting the programme with digital marketing and wider communications. As of February 2021, 961 Haringey residents registered for the scheme. So far, 122 of those have accepted the offer and 19 have begun installation (4 with an additional installation of battery storage), which are all expected to be completed by March 2022. This is a current total of 18 kW/year of installed energy, representing a carbon reduction of 3,289 kgCO<sub>2</sub> per year.



## 13. Community emissions

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

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

### 13.1. Haringey Community Carbon Fund

In June, [Cabinet approved](#) the use of £390,000 in Section 106 carbon offset funds towards setting up a [Community Carbon Fund](#), a four-year grant scheme to support community-led carbon reduction projects in the borough. £90,000 is available for grants in the first round of funding (2021/22), with £70,000 for each subsequent year. Any excess funding is rolled over into the next year.

The first round of funding was opened to applications on 31 October 2021 and closed on 7 January 2022. Application scoring and grant recommendations are made by a five-member judging panel, made up of two community representatives and three council officers.

Funding announcements are expected to be made in March 2022, with the first projects expected to be completed in 2023.

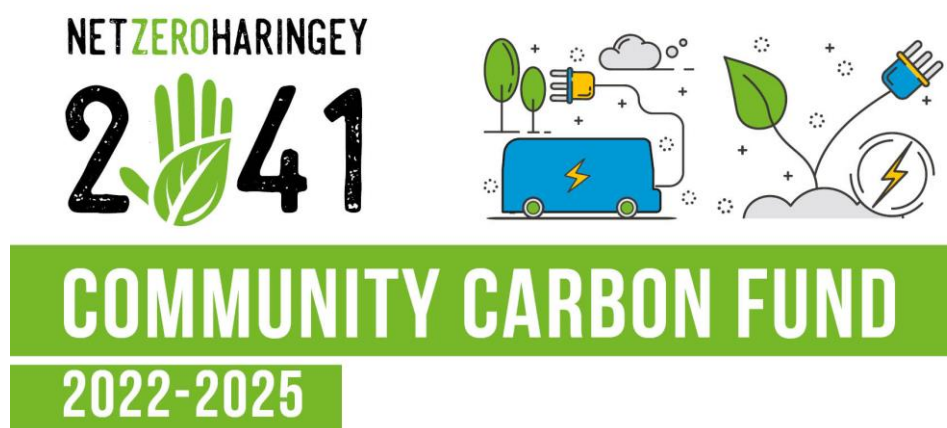


Figure 9: Banner for the Community Carbon Fund, including the Net Zero Haringey 2041 logo in the top-left corner.

### 13.2. Biodiversity and habitats

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

The council is committed to providing inclusive parks and green spaces that serve the Haringey community and the natural world. The Draft Parks and Green Spaces Strategy, Draft Tree and Woodlands Plan, Draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and Draft Parks Asset Management Plan are expected to go to cabinet in 2022, shaping the council's strategy and actions in these areas over the coming years. Two key areas include:

- Plant at least 250 more trees than are removed each year, with over 500 street trees planted in 2021 to make up for the interruption in planting from the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, and funding committed towards tree maintenance.
- Further funding committed to energy efficiency upgrades to parks lighting systems and park buildings to achieve at least EPC grade C by 2025.

### 13.3. Tottenham Community Eco-Fest

From 18<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> September, Haringey Council helped support a series of local community and environmental groups to host the [Tottenham Eco Urban Festival](#) in Chestnuts Park. The festival brought local people together to discuss, learn, and collaborate around a range of green issues. Activities ranged from glasshouse open days to upcycling workshops, educational speakers, seed swaps, and pop-up markets for sustainable fashion and second-hand bikes.

Sustainable and equitable growth was a focus of the festival, including an emphasis on inclusion, employment, and sustainable community wealth building. This helped support the local green economy through networking sessions for green start-ups led by local businesswomen, platforms to bring unemployed people together with local businesses offering training and employment in sustainable roles. This was combined with a series of guest speakers focusing on the green economy at the international, national, and local level to help understand and contextualise the challenges and opportunities we face.



Figure 10: Photo of attendees of the Earthing Workshop at the Tottenham Community Eco-Fest, including several organisers of the festival.

### 13.4. Haringey Climate Forum (HCF)

The Haringey Climate Forum (logo shown right) has largely focused on policy issues over the last year, with virtual public meetings to discuss walking and cycling plans, the new biodiversity action plan, Haringey’s planning policies, and energy issues in housing. The Forum also organised several community events and rallies throughout 2021, including the “celebrate cultures, examine shortfalls” community event on 31<sup>st</sup> October and a rally for climate justice on 6<sup>th</sup> November. Furthermore, they worked alongside Friends of the Earth, Living Streets, Haringey Cyclists, and others on the big walk and cycle project in September, which promoted active travel and reduced car use.



### 13.5. Living Under One Sun (LUOS)

Living Under One Sun’s Fuelling Empowerment project trained seven Haringey residents as Energy Champions qualified to advise other residents about energy use and fuel bills. This was followed by bi-lingual advocacy and community outreach to provide one-to-one advice and support, including behavioural change advice, checking meter readings, support applying for grants and discounts, energy saving equipment such as LED light bulbs, and examination of alternative energy providers. A total of 32 households received advice and additional 13 received materials. The project was funded by the GLA via Community Energy London, alongside contributions from LUOS, En10ergy, and Haringey residents.

LUOS are currently working on a funding application alongside HEET Waltham Forest to create a Haringey-Tottenham Heat Project.



### 13.6. En10ergy

[En10ergy](#) (logo shown right) is a social enterprise that was set up by the Muswell Hill Sustainability Group.



This year En10ergy has worked with Living Under One Sun in Tottenham and Southeast London Community Energy to deliver the Fuelling Empowerment project described above.

### 13.7. Muswell Hill Sustainability Group (MHSG)



In 2020, [MHSG](#) (logo shown right) members met for two online 'Call to Action' workshops to decide priorities for 2021: further Green Homes work, greening local business, and the key event of the year, the COP 26 Conference.

- **Green Open Homes:** MHSG's 8<sup>th</sup> Green Open Homes in 2021 included both online and virtual events and attracted record attendance with over 300 bookings.
- **Information events:** Expert speaker meetings continued with Professor Paul Ekins' return visit in January to consider the Government's 'Green Industrial Revolution', and Sam Benjamin on 'Decarbonising the UK'. MHSG hosted further information events in May 2021 on heat pumps and two new services offering retrofit advice, Future Fit Homes and Ecofurb.
- **Greening local business:** MHSG's new Green Business Group was formed, working in partnership with local traders' group Muswell Business, with their first event in July 2021 at N10 Traders for the Earth Week, celebrating and sharing stories of what local businesses are doing to be more sustainable.
- **COP 26:** Ahead of COP26, MHSG and Muswell Hill Extinction Rebellion staged a 'Die-In' in Muswell Hill town centre. This engaged passers-by and who were given information about MHSG's desired outcomes from the Conference.
- **Green Book Club** was founded to discuss recent green titles, meet online, and hold winter and summer socials.



Figure 11: Photo from MHSG's Traders for the Earth Week in July 2021.

### 13.8. Yes Outdoors

[YES Outdoors](#) is a charity which delivers a popular Bicycle Maintenance project for disadvantaged young people. The six-week course enables local residents to restore bicycles, donated by the Metropolitan Police, one of which becomes theirs to keep upon completion. The bicycles provide participants with a free and convenient mode of transport to use regularly as part of their everyday lives. The project also aims to promote cycling for leisure purposes amongst young people to keep them physically active as part of a healthy lifestyle and enables them to play a part in reducing air pollution by allowing them to travel in a sustainable way. The mechanical skills learnt on the course enable participants to maintain their bicycles on a long-term basis.

**Case Study:** A young person who took part in the Bicycle Maintenance project greatly benefitted from receiving a free bicycle. During this time, he was actively looking for work. The bicycle enabled him to extend his job search further afield, since he was no longer reliant on public transport. He secured a job that was 30 minutes away by bicycle, that otherwise would have meant taking two buses. He confirmed that he uses the bicycle regularly since it helps him to save money and to stay fit.

### 13.9. Sustainable Haringey Network

While the Covid-19 pandemic has unfortunately interrupted many of the [Sustainable Haringey Networks](#) usual programs, they have continued to produce the “Monthly Mailing” with information about local environmental events and news. This helps keep various local groups informed about what others are doing, as the Sustainable Haringey mailing list has over 1,000 subscribers and information is also passed on to other Haringey networks such as the Friends of Haringey Parks Forum.

### 13.10. Wolves Lane Centre

The [Wolves Lane Centre](#) grows produce to support the Haringey community as part of their Food for All project. This year, they purchased an electric cargo bike to reduce the emissions of their deliveries to local schools, senior homes, and community hubs. Wolves Lane are also combatting food waste and poverty, producing free meals from surplus food donations delivered by the [Felix Project](#) and distributing them via the [Selby Food Hub](#) and [Homes for Haringey](#).

## 14. Future Projects

Haringey Council are committed to building on the projects and actions delivered in 2021 to deliver greater carbon reductions in the future. Committed projects include:

- Award up to £90,000 in council grants through the Haringey Community Carbon Fund in 2022 and deliver the first projects with the community in 2023.
- Implement the Energiesprong pilot retrofit project for 51 homes.
- Deliver more School Streets in 2022 and implementing three new low traffic neighbourhoods in St Ann's, Bruce Grove West Green, and Bounds Green.
- Install additional electric vehicle charging points across the borough in 2022 in line with demand.
- Direct Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes Scheme and Green Homes Grants for domestic energy efficiency.
- Complete the Walking and Cycling Action Plan, Parks and Greenspaces Strategy, Tree and Woodlands Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, and Parks Asset Management Plan in 2022.
- Upgrade Park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2023 and grade C by 2025.
- Continue to roll out the LED street lighting project, including within parks.
- Produce Full Business Cases for the Wood Green and Tottenham Hale DENs in 2023. Begin work on site for the North Tottenham DEN in 2022.

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