

Report for: Cabinet, 9 March 2021

Title: Climate Change Action Plan

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Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 In March 2020, the Council launched the draft Haringey Climate Change Action Plan. This document set out the ambition and the actions required to make the Borough net zero-carbon by 2041 and for the Council's core operational buildings and fleet to be net zero carbon by 2027. Following its launch, the Action Plan underwent a process of public engagement to increase the awareness of the issues around climate change, highlight the level of work required to deliver this ambition, gather the views of the community on the Action Plan, and help prioritise actions.
- 1.2 This report is to accept the results of the public engagement on the borough's Climate Change Action Plan, agree the Council's responses to this engagement process, agree the alterations to the Action Plan which have been made as a result and formally adopt the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 The significant community interest and engagement on this Action Plan has shown that there is high level of support from the community on tackling Climate Change. Nearly 4 in 5 respondents said that they were very concerned about climate change and that action should be a priority. Climate Change is a risk to us all through heatwaves, energy costs rising and local flooding. We have demonstrated through the recent pandemic that as a community we can change for the better, and we can tackle emergencies together.
- 2.2 In the last year we as a Haringey community have had to deal with the COVID emergency. It has impacted us all with positives and negatives. It has shown how together we can address an emergency. In addressing this pandemic, the Council has had to alter the way it delivers services, we have seen the health and economic benefits of reductions in traffic on our roads, and the benefits from increasing numbers cycling. The community across the borough has also responded by growing community networks. Sharing knowledge, resource and developing projects that have brought us closer.

- 2.3 This Action Plan sets out how the Council will be a leader and how together we will deliver homes that are healthy, comfortable, and affordable places to heat and power. It sets out how as a community we can support our local businesses with low carbon buildings and purchasing local goods. The Plan enables us to all share the benefits of quiet and calm neighbourhoods with accessible and safe, low carbon travel options. The Plan also sets out how we can increase the amount of power generated in our borough through clean and green energy. Most importantly, the Plan sets out how we as a community will work together to address the Climate Emergency.
- 2.4 Since the draft Action Plan was launched a year ago, we have not stopped action on delivering carbon reduction projects. In the last year we have started our School Streets Programme, worked with local businesses on e-cargo bikes, and started the Homes for Haringey retrofit programmes. We are delivering policy documents such as the New Local Plan and the draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan. We launched web-based tools to help awareness and understanding of low carbon choices with the EcoFurb web page, and a Clean Car App to assess the options of electric vehicles.
- 2.5 Communities with low car ownership are blighted by the worst air quality, and their access to public transport and active travel options needs to be improved. This has become worse when public transport capacity was reduced to support social distancing. In response, the Council is supporting new walking and cycling infrastructure so we can deliver better air quality and carbon reduction. Delivering healthier lifestyles and increased access to jobs and services are also key parts of the Plan. The Climate Change Action Plan will also support our work in addressing poor quality housing and the rising number of families in fuel poverty, again a situation that has been exacerbated during the pandemic. The Action Plan can deliver a win for the many.
- 2.6 For Haringey to become Net Zero Carbon, the Council, residents, visitors, stakeholders, local businesses, and government need to work together to deliver the Action Plan's ambition. Combating climate change is a collective endeavour, and we will continue to work with colleagues across the sector to share knowledge so we can keep Haringey's target date of 2041.

3. Recommendations

For Cabinet to:

- 3.1 Accept the results of the community engagement on the draft Haringey Climate Change Action Plan and the alterations made as a result of the feedback;
- 3.2 Agree the alterations within the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan that have been made based on the community's feedback;
- 3.3 Agree to adopt the updated Haringey Climate Change Action Plan

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 Delivering a net zero carbon borough by 2050 is an objective in the Borough Plan 2019-23. However, in light of the new scientific evidence published in the

report *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius* by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2018), Full Council in March 2019 agreed to declare a climate emergency, and to review this date for delivery with a view to bringing it forward in recognition of that emergency.

- 4.2 In March 2020 the Council agreed to publish and consult on the draft Haringey Climate Change Action Plan. The Action Plan sets out the actions required with a challenging but realistic timeframe to reduce the borough's carbon footprint. It sets out the actions which are already funded, the additional funding that is needed and the legislative changes needed. It also outlines the delivery routes with national, and regional government, as well as the work required from borough's stakeholders. Between October 2020 and January 2021, the Council undertook engagement across the Haringey Community. This information has been used to inform the draft Action Plan and set clearer priorities for the Council and community to focus on.
- 4.3 National and regional governments have increased their focus and funding on the delivery of "Green Growth" and funding related to COVID recovery plans for England all have a focus on a green recovery. The Action Plan now reflects these changes at a national and regional level and new funding opportunities. This Action Plan will enable the Council to secure these funding streams.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 **Reflect a limited number of points from the community in the CCAP.** This was rejected as the Climate Change ambition and its delivery is far wider than just the Council. The Council only directly manages approx. 8% of the borough's total carbon footprint. This covers all council buildings, the majority of the schools, the Council's fleet and the Council's housing stock managed through Homes for Haringey. Therefore, if the borough is to deliver a Net Zero Carbon Borough this will need to be based around trust and shared knowledge. By taking on board the community views this will start this process.
- 5.2 While reflecting only a limited number of points from the community may allow us to remain focussed on a smaller number of priority areas. This option was rejected because of the considerable community and partnership contributions needed to implement the CCAP.

6. Background information

Net Zero Carbon Updates: national, regional and local context

- 6.1 In response to the growing evidence of a changing climate and the role in with society has caused this in 2008, the UK agreed the world's first primary legislation (the Climate Change Act 2008, amended in June 2019), requiring all layers of government to deliver action to reduce carbon emissions, abating 100 per cent of emissions by 2050, from a 1990 baseline. Since the government passed this Act, the rate of reduction in carbon has been varied, but with an overall downward trend in emissions. However, the rate of reduction has not met the scale necessary, as set out by the UK Government's Committee on Climate Change and the UN's IPCC.

- 6.2 On 8th October 2018, the IPCC released a report titled *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius*. This report warned that if the planet warmed by 1.5 degrees Celsius, there would be devastating consequences, such as the loss of most coral reefs, and increased extreme weather such as heatwaves and floods. Given that the planet is currently heading for 3 to 4 degrees Celsius warming, keeping to 1.5 degrees Celsius requires a radical shift, unprecedented in history for its speed, across energy, land, industrial, urban and other systems to reduce emissions.
- 6.3 Since the 2018 IPCC report there has been a rapid growth globally in citizen-led campaigns for greater action on carbon reduction and to address the risks that a changing climate will bring. This is seen most notably by Extinction Rebellion (also known as XR) which is a global climate change movement with the stated aim of using non-violent civil disobedience to compel government action to avoid tipping points in the climate system.
- 6.4 National government and the GLA have recently strengthened their policies. The government launched its 10 Point Plan for a Green Economy¹ in November 2020 which set out the actions that the government would lead on to deliver a net zero emission UK by 2050. The first major economy in the world to adopt this target. The Climate Change Committee that oversees the UK carbon reduction performance, also published their 6th Carbon Report², which included details on what local authorities should be working on. The London Assembly and the London Mayor declared an emergency and work to a 2030 carbon neutral capital.
- 6.5 In 2011, the Council and borough community agreed to work to the target of reducing borough carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 from a baseline year of 2005. The 2018 data (the latest available dataset) shows that the borough reduced its carbon emissions by 36.7% in the period from 2005 to 2018. This is higher than the 33.8% decrease seen in the UK as whole over the same period.
- 6.6 The Haringey Borough Plan 2019-23, adopted by Cabinet in February 2019, stated the Council's ambition to deliver the 40:20 ambition, and then move Haringey towards being a net zero carbon borough by 2050. Building on this, in March 2019 Full Council declared a Climate Emergency and urged the development of an action plan to decarbonise the borough by the earliest date that was both ambitious but achievable.
- 6.7 To deliver this new ambition in March 2020 the Council adopted the draft Haringey Climate Change Action Plan. This was developed across services within the Council, and with residents and groups in the borough. It set out the measures needed to deliver a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041, which was assessed as a practicable timeframe for delivery. In adopting the draft action plan, the Council agreed to engage with stakeholders to gather their views on the action plan and the prioritisation of actions. This would ensure that the final document was robust and increased community understanding and buy in.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-ten-point-plan-for-a-green-industrial-revolution>

² <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/local-authorities-and-the-sixth-carbon-budget/>

- 6.8 In response to COVID-19, the Council's Good Economy Recovery Plan (August 2020) sets out a focus on a "green recovery" and "green economy". The Council's Borough Plan refresh in 2021 is bringing the Council's commitments up to date to respond to COVID and to ensure it complements this Action Plan.
- 6.10 Key cross-cutting themes have emerged during the development of the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan, which have been embedded in the actions and objectives. These include:
- The scale and impact of the climate crisis requires the Council and its partners to be ambitious.
 - Action on climate change is action for social justice since a changing climate will impact most significantly those who can least afford to adapt.
 - Acting on climate change creates opportunities to deliver wider benefits for health, wellbeing and the local economy.
 - This Action Plan is an evidenced-based document, but the scope of Haringey's ambition should also extend beyond what is easily measured by the Council. Many of these factors, such as aviation and food, have a significant impact on climate change, but are not included in this plan.
 - Delivery of a target to be net zero carbon by 2041 cannot be achieved by the Council working alone. The Council and borough stakeholders need to support this ambition from the borough's residents, businesses and visitors. The Council will lobby central government and others to secure the action and investment needed at a national and regional level.
 - Achieving a carbon neutral future is as much about culture change – at community, organisational, household and personal level – as it is about infrastructure. Communication and engagement with stakeholders and the community will be of fundamental importance. To do this in a credible way the Council must demonstrate leadership, and encourage other individuals, groups and organisations to take a similar leadership role.

The Engagement Process

- 6.11 Due to legislation and public health advice around gatherings during 2020 the engagement process was moved on-line. This meant that on-line tools were developed and used to gather information, and all meetings were held with the help of virtual platforms. Four key strands of consultation took place:
- 6.11.1 **Survey of the Haringey Citizen's Panel** in October 2020. The Haringey Citizen's Panel is a selected sample of the borough that represent the wider population. This group were asked 12 questions around the level of ambition, projects they feel the Council should prioritise, and some of the barriers that are stopping people from taking action.
- 6.11.2 **Presentations to community groups.** Although limited and challenging to do during 2020, the Council spoke at approx. 10 meetings with community groups on the Climate Change Action Plan. These included the Haringey Climate Forum, Haringey Youth Advisory Board, and the Action Plan was further communicated by the community at other groups such as the Haringey Pensioners Group, Conservation Area Advisory Committees, and Schools Forum. In these meetings an overview of the action plan was given, and

responses and feedback gathered. Attendees were also asked to go online to complete the web page questionnaires or send in their feedback via email.

6.11.3 The Haringey Climate Change Action Plan web pages. The Council developed an interactive 'Commonplace' web platform that focused specifically on the issues in the Climate Change Action Plan. It asked questions around the prioritisation of the Climate Change Action Plan and the projects that the community would like to see brought forward. It also asked for suggestions for future projects that could be investigated for co-delivery. Alongside this the Council developed a carbon budget simulator tool for prioritisation, this allowed people to allocate a fixed number of credits into projects. This would show where people would like the community and Council to focus its efforts.

6.11.4 Youth Engagement. The Youth Advisory Board was commissioned by the Carbon Management and Planning Policy teams to get feedback from young people on a set of tailored questions on climate change and taking action, as well as specific questions to help develop the New Local Plan. This engagement took place in January 2021.

6.12 Response Numbers and Demographics

6.12.1 The Council received responses from approximately 700 individuals and 10 community groups making over 1,000 points. They have all given multiple responses to the draft Climate Change Action Plan. A full breakdown of results can be found in Appendix 2 of this report, but summaries are provided below.

6.12.2 The highest number of responses (625) were gathered through the open response process - through the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan web pages. The Council encouraged individuals and community groups to respond via this platform. Council officers also targeted communications to sections of the community whose views are key to the future of the borough and who are most likely to be impacted by a changing climate. This included hosting events with the Haringey Youth Advisory Board, and promotions to the Hornsey Pensioners Group.

6.12.3 The Haringey Citizens Panel was specifically targeted to gather views from a representative sample from the borough, with a survey in October. The responses from this sample don't vary hugely from the wider responses and the answers are fairly consistent across the various groups who responded - the one exception being a higher likelihood among men to say that they are not concerned about climate change. The wards which are overly represented in responses were from West Green Ward, closely followed by Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green Wards.

6.12.4 The Citizen Panel engagement process also gathered information on whether people were already altering their lifestyles in response to Climate Change. Residents were asked to pick from a list of 9 measures that people were considering or already undertaking to reduce their carbon footprint. This showed that over 50% of respondents were already undertaking 6 or more measures that delivered positive action on addressing climate change. This shows that residents are already making a significant number of lifestyle choices to address the Climate Emergency.

6.13 Feedback and Alterations on the Ambition and Scope of a Net Zero Borough

- 6.13.1 All four of the engagement processes that took place showed a very significant percentage of people who responded were very concerned about Climate Change: 71% of the Citizen's Panel respondents.
- 6.13.2 This was further reflected that nearly 4 in 5 people felt that Climate Change should be a key priority for the Council: over 85% of Citizen's Panel and Commonplace respondents stated that the climate emergency should be a major priority for the Council over the next 5 to 10 years.
- 6.13.3 With 77% feeling this should be factored into every decision, and a further 20% felt it should be a major priority in all decision making. 53% of people strongly support or support the Council's vision, the steps it needs to take urgently, and support the honesty on setting a realistic target date of 2041. However, many people also expressed they would like to see the Council acting with urgency and seek to achieve the target much sooner than 2041 to reap the benefits of a better, more sustainable lifestyle and environment. Many people felt strongly that the Council should demonstrate leadership, inspire and enable local people to play their part. Feedback included that the Council was more positive in promoting its Climate Change vision for the borough, emphasising to people that we will be able to get quality of life back rather than having to give it up. Many people also felt that the actions taken in response to the pandemic emergency should be scaled up to deal with the climate emergency, and that the Council has shown that this can be done.
- 6.13.4 The Youth Advisor Board (YAB) results provided 323 responses. This showed that 52% of the respondents felt that they knew a lot about the causes and impact of climate change. With 68% saying that Climate Change was of great concern for them.
- 6.13.5 Biodiversity was highlighted by respondents and nearly all community groups as a major omission in the action plan. This highlighted that the climate and ecological emergencies are inherently linked. This link has recently been highlighted as a cause of the global pandemic.
- 6.13.6 The majority of respondents across all platforms also confirmed that they already have made changes to their day-to-day lives and would be willing to make more changes.

How does this reflect regionally, nationally and internationally?

- 6.13.7 The Council's survey data is backed up by London wide research. In November 2020 London Councils published its inaugural survey of Londoners' attitudes to climate change³ which surveyed a representative sample 1,000 London residents about their level of awareness, concern, impacts from, and motivation to take action regarding climate change.

³ <https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/members-area/member-briefings/environment/poll-attitudes-climate-change>

- 6.13.8 The London poll shows that a significant majority of Londoners across all groups are concerned about climate change and believe that everyone should be taking action to address it. Headline findings include:
- 82% of Londoners are concerned about climate change, with 40% describing themselves as very concerned.
 - 57% of Londoners say their level of concern has increased in the last 12 months.
 - 71% agreed with the statement that: “Climate change is a significant threat to London and Londoners, and we need to act quickly and work together to reduce its severity and adapt to its impacts now and in the future”, with an equal split between strongly agree and somewhat agree. This wording is taken from the Joint Statement on Climate Change.
 - 87% of Londoners are motivated to help prevent climate change
- 6.13.9 The Council’s data is also backed up by a recent national survey in England’s towns and cities on the environment. This report by the Centre for Towns for the European Climate Foundation found that despite a growing electoral divide between towns and cities, there is broad consensus on Climate Change and signs the divide on views may be shrinking. In its December 2020 study “More United Than You’d Think: Public Opinion on the Environment in Towns and Cities in the UK.”⁴ the You Gov surveys showed that 64% of residents in cities thought that Climate Change was the most important environmental issue facing them.
- 6.13.10 This study showed that given a choice between the options of protecting the environment versus economic growth, a majority of people supported the former. Support is highest in core cities - where 63% of people agree). This highlights the logic for environmental action being made integral to the strategies for economic growth.
- 6.13.11 In January 2021 the UN published its findings on public opinion and Climate Change. The UN Development Programme (UNDP)⁵ questioned 1.2 million people in 50 countries, to gather their views on Climate Change. With 64% of those surveyed agreeing that there was a Climate Emergency. From the UK 81% agreed with the statement, which alongside Italy was the highest percentage of the population. While younger people showed the greatest concern, with 69% of those aged 14-18 saying there is a climate emergency, 58% of those over 60 agreed, suggesting there is not a huge generational divide.

How has this engagement information altered the Action Plan?

- 6.13.12 In response to the feedback the main request was to increase the level of importance of carbon reduction across the organisation. Respondents sought to have climate change as a key driver across all the plans and projects that the organisation delivers. Carbon Management will be working closely with the services across the organisation to ensure that this is delivered.

⁴ <https://www.centrefortowns.org/reports/public-opinion-on-the-environment/viewdocument/24>

⁵ <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/The-Peoples-Climate-Vote-Results.html>

6.13.13 The following alterations have been made to the Action Plan and the way the Council addresses the Climate Emergency as a result of feedback on the Climate Change Action Plan. (C=Council, H=Housing, W=Working, E=Energy, T=Transport, Comm=Community):

- In the proposed Borough Plan Refresh (Summer 2021), Climate Change now has its own objective, giving it greater prominence and oversight.
- Under Objective C3: added an action; All Council decisions need to factor in carbon reduction, ongoing.
- Under Objective C3: added to an action (carbon reduction in procurements); seek to set targets to reduce embodied energy by 2021.
- Some timeframes have been changed (brought forward / pushed back) to recognise the urgency and prioritisation from the community; Objectives C1, C2, H1, H2, H4, H6, W1, W3, E2, E3, Com1, Com2, and Com3. Other changes in timeframes have been picked up below.
- Under Objective C3: we have clarified an action (Council's investments) to review both banking and pension investments and ensure they are investing in low-carbon investment schemes and avoiding carbon-based industries. To measure the carbon intensity and footprint of the Council's pension investments and monitor for improvements.
- The overall Transport Objective has been reworded in response to comments, to: 'Reduce emissions related to road transportation by 50% by 2025, by growing public and active travel options, low-carbon transport options and infrastructure (e.g., EV charging stations)'
- Addition of a new Objective Com4: On the Ecological Emergency has been added with carbon-related actions to support this.

6.14 Feedback on the Priority Areas that the borough should focus on

Although data was collected across all processes. The Carbon Priority simulator recorded the priority areas for the community are:

- Investment in transport infrastructure for walking and cycling (85%)
- Retrofitting council-owned homes (74%)
- Reducing carbon emissions in new-build developments (72%)
- Embedding sustainability and carbon reduction in the Council's procurement (67%)
- Installing local renewable energy production in Haringey (59%)

6.14.1 Other priority areas included: prioritising net zero carbon buildings, renewable energy and schools, delivering a pilot retrofit scheme for council estates, lobby for funding and advice to enable higher levels of public-sector retrofitting, support the training of individuals, and consider more seriously the impact of embodied energy in operations and buildings. In addition, there is an urgency to addressing the growth in private motorised vehicles during the pandemic, as well as the surge in deliveries from online shopping. There is wide support for tackling the traffic and pollution problems of Haringey's roads. Furthermore, many respondents requested the Council recognises the ecological emergency and prioritise habitat creation, expanding green spaces, and enhancing biodiversity.

6.14.2 **How this engagement information has altered the Action Plan**

Many of the priority areas are already covered within the Action Plan but the feedback has helped reprioritise some of these actions. As a result of this the Council will focus on embedding sustainability and carbon reduction across all the Council's services and greater focus will be put on increasing local renewable energy production in Haringey

6.15 **Feedback on Specific Projects and Policy Areas**

6.15.1 Over 70% of people wanted to see the installation of solar panels on local buildings. Over 65% of people stated that low-traffic neighbourhoods and segregated cycle lanes should be prioritised by the Council and Transport for London to reduce travel emissions. 52% of respondents wanted to see community information events, specifically requesting local information hubs in shopping areas (e.g., in Wood Green and Tottenham).

6.15.2 Although response rates to workplace actions were low, respondents felt that a low-emissions delivery network and understanding the impact of their business were important in reducing workplace emissions.

6.15.3 Respondents also commented that the needs of disabled people and households with mobility issues should be better considered when designing the highways and public realm and explicitly referenced in the actions to help them reduce their carbon emissions.

6.15.4 The transport section had highest number of responses on Commonplace (155 responses, 74% of total respondents), which is significant. This agenda item is at the front of everyone's mind with conversations across the UK and London on LTNs and cycling infrastructure. Since the Climate Change Action Plan was launched the Council has committed to and is launching its Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP). All the feedback from the Climate Change Action Plan engagement will be embedded into the process of the WCAP.

6.15.5 Feedback was received on the presentation of data on transport. It was asked from several groups that the Council publishes both sets of data - emissions from transport and number of car journeys (both local and through traffic).

6.15.6 **How this engagement information has altered the Action Plan**

Changes to specific projects made as a result of the engagement process: (C=Council, H=Housing, W=Working, E=Energy, T=Transport, Comm=Community):

- Objective C1: Added action; Seek to expand the number of council solar installations and work to support community installations on council assets. From 2021.
- Objective C1: Changed an action (refurbishment of council buildings); added "to roll out a boiler replacement programme in core buildings, from 2021".
- Objective C2: Changed an action (staff parking provision); review the Parking Policy and reduce overall staff car parking spaces and permits with the objective of reducing overall car parking spaces and permits, from 2021.
- Objective C3: Changed an action (carbon reduction in procurements); seek to set targets to reduce embodied energy.

- Objective C3: clarified two actions (vegetarian foods through meal procurement and council events); added that there should be options for vegan foods.
- Objective C4: Added to an action (delivering training and events on carbon reduction); to promote behaviour change ideas around carbon reduction including lifestyle choices, from 2021.
- Objective C4: Changed an action (increasing staff recycling); changed the wording, to focus staff and council systems to follow the waste hierarchy: to reduce, reuse, repurpose, repair resources before recycling, with recovering or disposing as a last resort.
- Objective H2: Changed an action (carbon reduction in housing tenders); added the requirement to minimise overheating risk as an essential criterion.
- Objective H3 : Changed an action (analysis of the CROHM tool); deleted original wording and replaced with: Identify the streets/areas with the greatest potential for energy efficiency improvements including energy generation. Analyse the CROHM tool by Parity Projects to understand the potential range of improvements required to be undertaken by private homeowners. To inform a neighbourhood approach to delivering education and awareness campaigns to retrofiting.
- Objective H4: Added to an action (identify external funding streams); added that funding should be identified for temporary housing, hostels and bed & breakfasts too, from 2021.
- Objective H5: Changed the overall objective to “Work with landlords to go beyond the minimum standard of Energy Performance required and aim for an EPC C standard for private sector housing by 2035”.
- Objective H5: Added to an action (lobby government); revise EPC rating required for all private sector homes, by 2021.
- Objective H5: Changed an action: in addition to identifying penalties and incentives for landlords to comply with legislation, added ‘and go beyond the minimum requirements’.
- Objective H5: Added an action; require all landlords of privately rented homes to provide an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) certificate where applicable when applying for a property licence. From 2021.
- Objective H6: Changed an action (reviewing conservation area boundaries); instead, it says to deliver updated retrofit design guides for conservation areas to set out recommended approach to retrofitting sensitively and minimising impact on heritage assets. To engage on implications of fabric improvements and energy reduction technologies on a cross-disciplinary basis.
- Objective W6: Added an action; set up an e-cargo bike or cargo bike delivery service trial for local businesses in 2022.
- Objective W6: Added an action; increase education to encourage companies to adopt a circular economy approach to their business model, from 2022.
- Objective T2: Added to action on the presumption in favour of reallocating highway spaces, to include the re-prioritisation of crossings in favour of pedestrians.
- Objective T2: Changed an action (installing safe cycle storage); to scale up the installation of safe cycle storage in residential streets, in shopping areas and at all transport interchange points to promote active and public transport travel, by 2024.
- Objective T2: Added to an action (introducing a bike hire/sharing scheme): to consider an e-bike scheme as well, by 2022.

- Objective T2: Changed an action (implement Zero Emission Zones): To explore, design and implement Low Traffic Neighbourhood areas. Review and address concerns from the Liveable Neighbourhoods Crouch End project, with view to roll out.
- Objective T2: Added an action; Aim to reduce emissions from road and resurfacing works, for non-road mobile machines through stronger planning policy and enforcement, from 2021.
- Objective T4: Added to overall objective, clarifying that low- and zero-emission vehicles are specifically aimed at people who are less able to rely on active and public transport infrastructure to move around.
- Objective T4: Changed an action (planning applications to include EV charging points); changed the emphasis from all new homes should have charging points to homes having access to charging point facilities within their area.
- Objective E2: Added an action; work with community energy groups and other relevant organisations/groups to establish viable financial and delivery models for individuals, businesses and community groups for energy projects. 2021.
- Objective E2: Added an action; Support local apprenticeships to carry out solar PV installation works, from 2021.
- Objective E4: Added to an action (training sessions for renewable energy); added that sessions should include the importance of improving fabric efficiencies.
- Objective E4: Changed an action (planning guidance for residents); added that this should provide advice on improving the energy efficiency of the building and reducing draughts to support the efficiency of heat pumps and prevent high running costs.
- Objective Com1: Added to an action (Green Homes Programme); to help expand its remit and audience, from 2021 annually.
- Objective Com1: Added an action; Set up a programme of community meeting events to promote the action plan, 2021.
- Objective Com1: Added an action; Review of the HCCAP to align with new legislation, policy, funding and technological advancements. By 2030.
- Objective Com2: Changed an action (Community Energy Fund); added the running of low-carbon project competitions, from 2021.
- Objective Com3: Changed an action (delivery of a green hub); added clarity that it would accommodate retrofit installers, provide training on a large scale for young people, re-training for people entering into the green sector and training for people to specialise in retrofitting heritage buildings. 2022.
- Objective Com3: Added to an action (advertise training and career opportunities); to advertise council-owned deep retrofit projects as training opportunities for local young people as paid work experience or apprenticeships, from 2021.
- Objective Com3: Added an action; Develop a low-carbon volunteer network to promote retrofitting in public and private sector, with volunteers receiving training, from 2022.

6.16 Feedback on the Barriers for Action

- 6.16.1 The most mentioned barriers for retrofitting were the high costs, having access to trusted and local suppliers and having the knowledge to undertake retrofitting. Over 63% of people said grants or tax incentives would make 'a lot of difference' to their decision to retrofit. These are barriers to over 70% of

people who were keen to install solar PV and air source heat pumps and 59% of people who would insulate their home.

6.16.2 In terms of travel behaviour, the vast majority of people felt it was the physical highway infrastructure that prevented people from walking and cycling more or at all. People cited dangerous driving behaviour, high levels of air pollution, lack of segregated cycle lanes, narrow pavements, pavements not accessible for disabled people and high levels of road-side car parking.

6.16.3 In response to what would encourage people to shop more locally without cars, people's most selected factors were having more street trees and planted beds and having a better public environment.

6.16.4 **How this engagement information has altered the Action Plan**

Changes made because of the engagement process that will help overcome the barriers highlighted. (C=Council, H=Housing, W=Working, E=Energy, T=Transport, Comm=Community):

- Objective H4: Added an action; seek appropriate finance models for leaseholders on council estates that are undergoing retrofits, and ensure they are able to 'opt in' to the works to ensure a whole-building or whole-estate approach. From 2021.
- Objective H4 & E4: Added an action; explore the setting up of local pop-up advice centres or stalls to help residents and businesses with retrofitting and installing renewable energy technologies. 2021-2022
- Objective T1: Changed an action (survey residents to identify barriers); changed to: Engage with residents to overcome the barriers to enable switching to active and zero carbon transport, including behavioural change methods.
- Objective T1: Clarify an action (scale up bike training and education); to target groups that are less represented amongst cyclists (ages, locations, socio-economic background, ethnicity, gender).
- Objective T1: Added an action; engage with disability groups and residents to understand the needs to make public spaces more accessible. 2021.
- Objective T1: Clarified an action (lobby TfL to introduce more Zero Emission Bus routes); to include: increase east-to-west bus routes, smaller buses with shorter routes, from 2021.
- Objective T2: Added an action; consult with road safety groups and other relevant organisations to ensure highway designs are safe, from 2021.
- Objective T4: Added an action; Seek to overcome barriers to EV charging point infrastructure for residents without driveways, from 2022.

6.17 **Additional points raised by the community – lobbying asks**

6.17.1 The engagement process highlighted the need for further lobbying on items. As a result of this feedback the lobbying letters and key messaging to national and regional government will be redrafted and resent. Additional asks will include:

- Expanding the Salix loan scheme for public sector retrofitting;
- More subsidies or funding for renewable energy should enable residents and businesses to install technologies;
- Including the need to remove solar plants from business rates and tackling the current lack of subsidies for domestic properties or small-scale installations;

- Lobby the government to adopt higher energy reduction standards than currently proposed in the Future Homes Standard consultations for domestic, non-domestic existing and new build properties.

6.18 Minor changes or clarifications in the actions

6.18.1 As a result engagement process a number of minor changes were made to clarify the wording of some of the actions with minor amendments. (C=Council, H=Housing, W=Working, E=Energy, T=Transport, Comm=Community):

- Objective C1 (move to 100% green tariffs); tariffs to include fuel, as well as electricity and gas.
- Objective C3 (carbon reduction in projects and programmes); included the word reduction to carbon, to clarify what projects and programmes should consider.
- Objective H5 (training events); minor rewording to: Organise training events for estate agents, landlords and landlord associations on EPC requirements and advice on how to advise landlords to retrofit properties.
- Objective H6 (set planning policies); clarified that policies will be set for existing and new buildings.
- Objective W3 (support public bodies); clarified that the support would include applying for funding, and include Asset Management as an action owner.
- Objective T2, included the words 'and accessible' before transport infrastructure.
- Objective T2 (lobby TfL); clarified that delivery would be by 2025.
- Objective T3 (workplace parking levy); changed last part of sentence to 'except disabled people'.
- Objective E1 (feasibility study for wind turbines); added a clarification that the study should assess viability in terms of wind speeds and biodiversity impact.
- Objective Com1 (community-managed web page); changed from develop to support the expansion of the webpage, 2021.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 The Haringey Climate Change Action Plan specifically delivers on the commitment in the Place Priority of the Borough Plan (2019-23) to '*Develop a plan for Haringey to become Zero Carbon by 2050 and start on its delivery*'. It also supports other objectives set out in the Borough Plan. These include:

- **Housing Priority** – driving up the quality of housing for everyone. The Action Plan links in with the housing investment programme to reduce fuel poverty, making it more affordable to warm and cool homes. It will support the creation of high quality, sustainable new homes, and through engagement with private owners and the private rented sector will support the retrofitting of homes and ensure compliance with national energy efficiency legislation.
- **Economy Priority** – supporting businesses to become more efficient and aware of their environmental performance. The Action Plan will support the Wood Green and Tottenham Regeneration goals in creating places that prioritise people over cars and are designed to support sustainable lifestyles

and environments. To grow the green economy, local businesses across the supply chain will be supported by the Council in growing their market and upskilling their employees to take on the retrofit challenge in Haringey. Other local businesses will have to change their approach to carbon reduction, which will strengthen their resilience in the face of rising energy prices.

- **People Priority** – promoting health and wellbeing. The Action Plan seeks to improve children’s future, with family homes that are healthy and thermally comfortable, and schools and workplaces that ensure improved productivity and learning, with low running costs. Adults and families have an opportunity to improve their mental and physical health in thermally comfortable, higher quality homes, and be able to enjoy their outdoor environments with improved air quality, urban noise, and better integration of Haringey’s neighbourhoods.
- **Place Priority** – delivering a reduction in carbon emissions. The Council and borough stakeholders will support the increasing number of Haringey neighbourhoods who want to see changes to the way the community uses the highways. The Council and partners will implement liveable neighbourhood principles across the borough, supporting the increasing number of play streets requests, and reorganise on-street parking and waste systems to deliver air quality and carbon reduction. The plan will directly benefit the key priorities of air quality, parks and open spaces, biodiversity and trees, more sustainable developments through planning policy, development management and enforcement; and
- **Your Council Priority** – Improving the Council’s operational estate will save money on maintenance and energy bills and reduce the Council exposure to volatile energy markets.

8. Statutory Officers comments

8.1 Finance

- 8.1.1 Members are referred to Appendix 4 that describes the amendments to the HCCAP. This includes a financial commentary on the proposed alterations.
- 8.1.2 The Council is investing significant capital and revenue resources in tackling climate change so a large proportion of the proposed changes can be delivered through existing resources within the MTFS so do not give rise to a financial implication as they are budgeted for. An example of this is the additional resources have been allocated to the Children’s Services capital programme to remedy condition issues, mostly in the fabric of the building. Once remedied, these buildings will have a reduced carbon footprint.
- 8.1.3 An addition source of funding for the achievement of the plan will be bidding to external funding sources. Within the current MTFS additional resources have been made available through the capital receipts flexibility to bolster the Council’s ability to bid for external funding.

8.2 Procurement

8.2.1 The contents of this report are noted. Strategic Procurement will ensure where appropriate, pertinent social value considerations are included in its competitive processes to support the delivery of this plan.

8.3 Legal

8.3.1 The Head of Legal & Governance (interim) has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and makes the following comments.

8.3.2 There is no statutory requirement in the Climate Change Act 2008 for local authorities to produce a climate change action plan or set climate change/carbon reduction targets. The Action Plan is nevertheless compatible and consistent with the Climate Change Act 2008, exceeding the target stated in that Act which, following the 2019 amendments to it, is for the UK to be net-zero by 2050.

8.3.3 Local authorities must, however, have regard to national and London-wide policies on climate change and carbon reduction in other circumstances. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 imposes a specific duty on local authorities to mitigate and adapt to climate change when plan-making, as well as to national and London-wide policies in general. While the Action Plan is not a local development document or Local Plan, its adoption would be consistent with the Council's legal obligations when plan-making.

8.3.4 Under section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000, local authorities are permitted to "do anything" (save for raising money or anything otherwise prohibited or restricted by a different enactment) which is considered likely to promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area. This power allows the Council to undertake the actions and initiatives contained in the Action Plan.

8.3.5 In carrying out the actions and initiatives required by the Action Plan, the Council must follow, where applicable, the Council's constitution and standing orders, and any relevant enactments in force at the time.

8.4 Equalities

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

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

8.4.2 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.

- 8.4.3 The proposed decision is to adopt a Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) for Haringey. The Plan sets out a set of detailed and deliverable actions to deliver a net zero-carbon borough by 2041.
- 8.4.4 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) has been undertaken and is attached in Appendix 3 in this Cabinet Report. This new EQIA reflects changes made to the CCAP as a result of the consultation and engagement that has taken place since the draft CCAP and accompanying EQIA passed Cabinet in March 2020.
- 8.4.5 The purpose of the CCAP is to describe the steps the Council will be taking to reduce its own carbon footprint, and that of the borough, in the years to 2041. This aligns with the Council's strategic agenda, and reflects the urgency of the issue following the Council's declaration of a Climate Emergency in March 2019.
- 8.4.6 Climate Change is a global issue that requires cooperation and action on a global scale, the CCAP is Haringey's contribution to reaching net zero carbon emissions. By limiting carbon emissions, we mitigate the risk of rising temperatures in the summer and extreme weather events, including drought and flooding. Reducing emissions can bring tangible short-term benefits too, such as improved air quality, increased access to physical activity and green spaces, improved quality of housing and lower energy costs, and employment opportunities in the Green sector.
- 8.4.7 The burdens of negative climate impacts are unevenly felt. Older people, young people and those living with disabilities or long-term health conditions are most at risk. People from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, particularly those living in urban areas, experience heightened vulnerability. This often intersects with protected characteristics such as race, as BAME groups can be more exposed to the higher levels of air pollution and its negative impacts due to underlying structural factors, which can include living in areas of high emissions, or close to roads and industrial areas; working outdoors; unequal access to healthcare.
- 8.4.8 COVID-19 has exacerbated existing inequalities, with older people, those with underlying health conditions and BAME people experiencing disproportionate negative impacts from the virus. Residents on lower incomes, or in poorer health, before the pandemic are likely to be worse off now than they were before. The CCAP is essential to improving the health of Haringey residents by changing the borough's environment for the better.
- 8.4.9 The EQIA identifies positive impacts for women, younger and older people, people with disabilities, BAME people and pregnant women through decreased air pollution, improved public highways infrastructure, improved cycling infrastructure, better quality homes, skills and training and fuel poverty initiatives.
- 8.4.10 The EQIA did not find that the overall impact on any protected group would be negative. However, the EQIA does highlight that people with disabilities may be impacted by reduced parking availability overall, though this is mitigated by actions in the Disabled Parking Action Plan and prioritisation of the retention of Blue Badge parking. Retrofit works may disrupt people with disabilities more

than other residents. Where necessary, solutions will reduce the impact of retrofit works on such individuals.

- 8.4.11 The EQIA sets out the steps that have been taken in the new CCAP that mitigate risk of negative impacts to protected individuals. This includes closely considering the needs of people with physical disabilities in improving and increasing active and accessible travel infrastructure and ensuring people with disabilities are not negatively impacted by parking changes or Low Traffic Neighbourhoods.
- 8.4.12 The Climate Change Action Plan is essential to Haringey meeting its ambition of net zero carbon emissions by 2041. Meeting this goal is critical to mitigating the risk of climate impacts on residents in the intermittent years and the decades to come. Without action in Haringey, and across the globe, the negative impacts of climate change will increase, resulting in a less hospitable environment for residents. Such an environment, with increased air pollution as one manifestation, contributes to negative health impacts and can be life limiting. Where possible negative impacts have been identified through the consultation process, the EQIA details the specific measures contained within in the revised CCAP to ensure those negative impacts are limited. In these instances, the CCAP represents a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, by reducing air pollution and carbon emissions and bringing positive benefits for individuals from all protected groups. Overall, the positive impacts of the decision to proceed with implementation of the CCAP will exceed the negative impacts for any protected group.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix One – Haringey Climate Change Action Plan

Appendix Two – Engagement Report (the full responses from the Community and response from the Council)

Appendix Three - Equalities Impact Assessment

Appendix Four – Financial Implications of Amendments to HCCAP

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

More information about Haringey’s existing work on reducing carbon emissions – including copies of all Haringey’s previous Annual Carbon Reports – can be found on the Council website here:

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/environment-and-waste/going-green/reducing-co2-emissions>