

Report for: Full Council - 27 March 2023

Item number:

Title: Twelfth Annual Carbon Report (2022)

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director Placemaking & Housing

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

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

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

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

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

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

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

¹ [Haringey](#) 40:20 Commission

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

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

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

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

4. Reasons for decision

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

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

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. To not publish the Twelfth Annual Carbon Report.

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

6. Background Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

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

8. Statutory Officers' comments

Finance

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

Strategic Procurement

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

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

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

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

Head of Legal & Governance

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

Equality

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

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

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

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

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. Appendix 1 - The Twelfth Annual Carbon Report

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP)

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

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

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

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

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

10.4. Statistics from LEGGI for years 2015-2020

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

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

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

Categories of Exemption

Exempt information means information falling within the following categories:

Part 1

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

Part 2

Qualifications to the above exempt information:

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

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

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