

**Report for:** Full Council - 14 March 2024

**Title:** Thirteenth Annual Carbon Report (2023)

**Report**

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

**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 thirteenth Annual Carbon Report (see Appendix 1) and the third since the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) was adopted. It reports on the latest carbon emissions dataset for 2021, which is due to a two-year delay in processing the data. The report contextualises the 2021 carbon performance for 2021. The Annual Carbon Report also reports on all relevant carbon reduction projects delivered across the borough in the calendar year 2023.
- 1.3. Haringey's 2041 Net Zero Carbon target that was agreed in 2021, sets out an emissions target of a 100% reduction in emissions by 2041 from a 2015 baseline. The report also outlines progress towards the HCCAP targets for reducing carbon emission in the borough.

**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. This report demonstrates a consistent decline in emissions with an overall 17% reduction in 2021 from 2015 levels, primarily driven by the decarbonisation of electricity. However, a slight upward trend in emissions by 1.18% from 2020 to 2021 was observed, attributed to the post-COVID "rebound effect" as lockdown restrictions eased. Despite this increase, Haringey outperforms neighbouring boroughs and the national average, positioning it as the London borough with the second-lowest rebound emissions in 2021. We can see the positive carbon impacts we have delivered – local energy generation through new local renewables, improved existing and new build housing with lower energy bills, trial low-traffic areas 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. While our commitment is evident, a 40% reduction is needed for Net Zero Carbon by 2041, challenges persist, notably in domestic emissions, demanding sustained efforts in energy reduction, fossil fuel transition, and green electricity promotion.
- 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 70%. 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 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 the council and community. Similarly, Haringey's Climate Partnership fosters community engagement and collaboration demonstrating a commitment to inclusive participation and co-production in tackling carbon reduction and climate change in the borough. Our commitment continues, exploring more ways for closer collaboration in the vital work area.
- 2.5. Bold policy initiatives and constant progress reviews drive us forward. As we witness changing climates with increased heatwaves and flooding, our collective response is vital. Addressing the Climate Emergency is not just about reducing

carbon; it's about building a more prosperous, equal, and sustainable borough and society. To effectively tackle climate change, unity across council service areas, organisations, campaigns, and residents is imperative. We approach this challenge as an opportunity to create a better, more sustainable future for all.

- 2.6. Lastly, before concluding this report, I would like to take a moment to honour the memory of Norman Beddington, a cherished member of our community who recently passed away. Norman's legacy reminds us that everyone has the capacity to enact meaningful change, and his absence leaves a void that will be deeply felt. His passion and dedication to climate advocacy will be sorely missed, but his legacy of empowerment and activism will continue to inspire us as we work towards a sustainable future. Our heartfelt condolences go out to his loved ones during this time.

### **3. Recommendations**

It is recommended that:

- 3.1. The Thirteenth Annual Carbon Report (2023) attached as Appendix 1 is published.
- 3.2. Councillors and the council continue to support carbon reduction and lead action in their community, promoting the importance of reducing carbon emissions whilst increasing prosperity.
- 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 Thirteenth 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's constitution.

## 6. Background Information

- 6.1. Reducing carbon emissions in the borough works towards achieving the wider London and national climate change targets:
- a) The Mayor of London's Environment Strategy 2018 which commits London to being a zero-carbon city by 2050, with efficient buildings, clean transport, and clean energy.
  - b) The 2019 amendments to the Climate Change Act 2008 updated the statutory target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions to achieving net zero carbon by 2050. The 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 during 2023. These include:
- a) The global and national impact of the COP28 held on November 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates;
  - b) New national government policies and projects that will work towards the Government's zero-carbon ambition;
  - c) Implementation of the Building Regulations Part L 2021 and the 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 (90%).
- 6.3. The Annual Carbon Report updates on Haringey's carbon reduction performance and its progress in achieving the 2041 Net Zero Carbon target. In line with a wider London approach, the council reports against the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data. This shows that there was a 17% reduction overall in the period 2015-2021 from 726 to 602 ktCO<sub>2</sub>. However, this reduction falls short of the necessary 40% to achieve the target of a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041. Carbon reduction projects and initiatives described in this Annual Carbon Report for 2023 will be reflected in the 2023 carbon emissions dataset that will be published in 2025 and which will be reported in the 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Carbon Report.
- 6.4. For 2021, there was a 1.18% increase in emissions from the previous year from 595 to 602 ktCO<sub>2</sub> due to the rebound of emissions post pandemic. This is due to the increase in carbon factors for electricity generation as fossil fuel in the electricity mix increased. Another major reason for this rebound, is the increase in transport-related emissions with increased use of private cars post-pandemic for public health reasons, and increased sales of private vehicle (SUVs). Due to

increasing energy costs and challenges of working from home, many residents in the borough went back to work in their offices and employment spaces. This is backed up by a slight reduction in the domestic sector emissions. Increased efforts are crucial to meeting the ambitious 2041 target and ensuring sustained progress in Haringey's climate action initiatives.

6.5. 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 2023. Highlights of this, which are set out in more detail in the report, include:

- a) Updates on governance structures to provide leadership, direction and impetus for climate action through the Climate Action Unit, and the introduction of reporting on climate mitigation and adaptation into decision making papers for Cabinet;
- b) Updates on the implementation status of the £2.5m worth of energy efficiency work within our schools' estate under the public sector decarbonisation scheme;
- c) Updates on the actions in line with the Housing Energy Action Plan, Housing Asset Management Strategy, and the council's Energy Advice Programme, including SHINE;
- d) Updates on the School Street Programme and Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs);
- e) Updates on the implementation of the Walking and Cycling Action Plan;
- f) Updates on the roll-out of half-day and full-day Carbon Literacy sessions, having trained 102 staff members, and delivery of Climate Action Training for Cabinet members;
- g) Updates on the delivery of the projects funded by the Community Carbon Fund for Year 1 and Year 2, granting a total of £85,944 to Year 2 projects; and opening of the Year 3 grant period to which £70,642 was allocated. This is part of the £390,000 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;
- h) Increased the amount of the council's pension fund invested in low carbon technologies and industries;
- i) Inclusion of a Climate Adaptation and Resilience section, that includes work on climate risk mapping and the work on preparing for heat waves and flooding;
- j) Updates on the work with businesses to engage, inform, and help to reduce their emissions through grants and advice;
- k) Inclusion of reporting on consumption-based emissions for Haringey;
- l) Updates on publishing the Delivering Net Zero report to form part of the evidence base for the New Local Plan to prepare more ambitious planning policies shaping new developments;

m) Updates on the 2023 Go Green Eco Urban Festival events, and other community engagement and projects that have been delivered directly by community groups.

6.6. 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 £390,000 available<sup>1</sup> as part of the four-year Community Carbon Fund programme, with an allocation from the Section 106 obligations approved by Cabinet in June 2021; delivering projects in Year 1 for a total of £73,414 (with £10,907 unspent); delivering projects in Year 2 for a total of £85,944 (with £43,444 unspent); and approving funding for and delivering projects in Year 3 for a total of £70,642;
- b) Directing Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes Scheme for domestic energy efficiency;
- c) Training staff members and partner and local organisations in fuel poverty advice;
- d) Delivering energy efficiency and decarbonisation retrofit of almost 300 street properties as part of the Housing Energy Action Plan;
- e) Delivering a further nine School Streets in 2024;
- f) Installing additional electric vehicle charging points across the borough in 2024 in line with demand;
- g) Delivering energy reduction measures as part of the in-sourcing of leisure facilities, including pool covers at lidos and looking at renewable energy sources;
- h) Moving towards adaptive streetlighting system managed through the central management system whereby lighting power consumption can be reduced as required;
- i) Producing Full Business Cases for the Wood Green and Tottenham Hale DENs;
- j) Upgrading Park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2024 and grade C by 2025;
- k) Continuing the delivery of half-day and full-day, accredited, in-house Carbon Literacy training programme, including the delivery of Climate Action Training for ward members.

## 7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. The HCCAP forms 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

---

<sup>1</sup> Cabinet approved the allocation of £30,000 in 2021/22 to set up the Community Carbon Fund; £90,000 (grants) + £15,000 (admin) for Year 1 2022/23; £70,000 + £15,000 (admin) for Year 2 2023/24; £70,000 + £15,000 (admin) for Year 3 2024/25; £70,000 + £15,000 (admin) for Year 4 2025/26; and any unspent money to be rolled over to subsequent years.

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. Carbon and Climate Change**

- 8.1. This report sets out progress towards the HCCAP targets to be Net Zero Council by 2027 and Net Zero Borough by 2041 from a 2015 baseline. This report demonstrates a consistent decline in emissions with an overall 17% borough-wide reduction in 2021. Additionally, there was a notable 70% reduction in corporate council emissions in 2022/23, underscoring the commitment to decarbonisation at an organizational level.
- 8.2. The report also highlights projects and programme instrumental in mitigating carbon emissions and through improved energy efficiency, curbing travel-related emissions and fostering behavioural change conducive to sustainability and making strategic low-carbon investments. These initiatives contribute to reducing carbon emissions and generate co-benefits such as improved air quality, enhanced public health, and economic savings.
- 8.3. The Annual Carbon Report also includes a new section on climate resilience and adaptation, setting out the council and borough's work to prepare residents and businesses for a changing climate. This includes initiatives aimed at flooding and heat wave preparedness, as well as initiatives focused on preserving and enhancing biodiversity and green spaces.

## **9. Statutory Officers' comments**

### **Finance**

- 9.1. 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**

- 9.2. 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**

- 9.3. The Assistant Director for Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and notes that (1) this is a progress report and (2) the views expressed in the Equalities section below. Under the terms of the council's Constitution at Part Four, Section A, Council Procedure Rule 3.1(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, and there are no specific legal implications arising out of this report to stop Members from adopting the Recommendations.

### **Equality**

- 9.4. The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
  - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and people who do not;
  - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty. Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

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.



## 10. Use of Appendices

10.1. Appendix 1 - The Thirteenth Annual Carbon Report

## 11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1. 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)

11.2. Previous years' Annual Carbon Report (Twelfth, 2022)

<https://new.haringey.gov.uk/environment/reducing-carbon-emissions/net-zero-carbon-haringey/annual-carbon-report>

11.3. Statistics from LEGGI for years 2015-2021

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

11.4. Statistics from London's consumption-based emissions account for years 2001-2020

<https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/our-key-themes/climate-change-0/londons-consumption-based-emissions-account>

## 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.