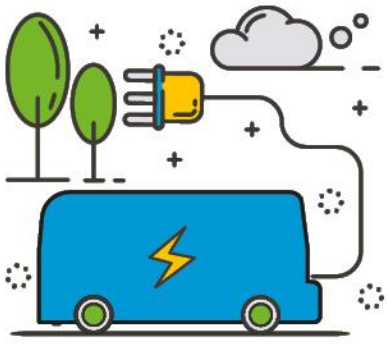
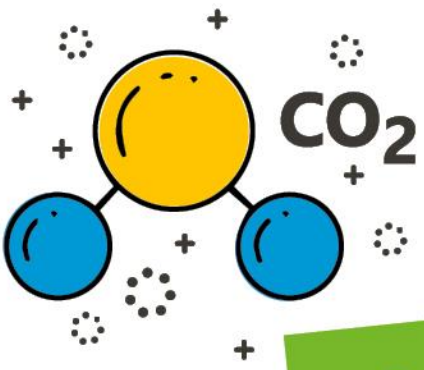
NETZEROHARINGEY 2041

ANNUAL CARBON REPORT

2024





Haringey LONDON

1. Foreword

I'm pleased to present our Fourteenth Annual Carbon Report – a comprehensive documentation of our climate journey that not only showcases our achievements but honestly confronts the challenges we face in creating a more sustainable Haringey.

This report reveals a consistent decline in emissions with an overall 21% reduction in 2022 from our 2015 baseline, primarily driven by the decarbonisation of electricity. Between 2021 and 2022, we successfully reversed the increase in emissions seen during the post-COVID "rebound effect," with Haringey outperforming neighbouring boroughs and the national average.

As the borough's largest employer, the council has taken a leadership role, reducing our own directly controlled emissions by 73% since 2015. We've invested significantly in energy-efficient schools, LED street lighting borough-wide, fleet decarbonisation, renewable energy production, and council home retrofitting.

Our new-build housing programme exemplifies our commitment to zero carbon practices, with Watts Close winning "Development of the Year" in the homes category at the 2024 Unlock Net Zero Awards. As our first completed zero-carbon housing scheme, it demonstrates that climate-forward design isn't aspirational but achievable. When buildings produce as much energy as they consume, we rewrite the narrative of what urban living can be.

The expansion of School Streets to benefit 41 educational establishments and over 16,000 pupils represents a profound reimagining of how children interact with their environment. These aren't just traffic reduction schemes – they're incubators for a generation that understands streets as places for people, not just vehicles.

However, we must acknowledge the stark reality that our current 21% reduction falls significantly short of the 47% reduction needed by 2022 to align with our trajectory for a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041. The recently published Seventh Carbon Budget by the Climate Change Committee underscores the urgency of our task, highlighting that we need to achieve an 87% reduction in UK emissions by 2040 compared to 1990 levels. The Budget also emphasises that electrification and low-carbon electricity supply should make up 60% of emissions reductions by 2040, with domestic buildings and transport being critical sectors requiring rapid action.

Transport emissions, at 22% of our total, reveal how deeply car dependency remains woven into our urban fabric. The 1% increase in transport emissions signals the challenge of shifting entrenched mobility patterns.

In the spirit of the Haringey Deal and wider co-delivery of projects, our oversubscribed Community Carbon Fund and newly established Haringey Climate Partnership demonstrate our commitment to inclusive participation and co-production in tackling climate change. We recognise that this challenge requires all of us – council, residents, businesses, and community groups – working together through bold policies and constant progress reviews.

According to the "The Future is Local" report by UK100 and the Mission Zero Coalition, local authority action stands at the very heart of achieving our climate ambitions. When we walk our neighbourhoods and observe inefficient buildings, car-dominated streets, and energy systems dependent on distant fossil fuels, we're witnessing the physical manifestation of climate challenges that can only be addressed through place-based solutions. The transformative potential is striking – the report reveals that place-specific approaches to decarbonisation require nearly 70% less investment while generating almost double the economic returns and societal benefits. This isn't merely about environmental targets, but about reimagining our community's future: the potential for vibrant job creation, reduced energy bills, economic regeneration, and more resilient neighbourhoods. As evidenced across the UK, councils like ours are uniquely positioned to convene stakeholders, engage communities as active participants rather than passive recipients, and deliver climate action with an efficiency that national programs simply cannot match. Our work in Haringey represents not just a contribution to national goals, but a fundamental reshaping of how our community lives, works, and thrives in a rapidly changing world.

Addressing the Climate Emergency isn't just about reducing carbon; it's about building a more prosperous, equal, and sustainable borough. We approach this challenge as an opportunity to create a better future for all Haringey residents. The pathway forward requires us to see Haringey not as it is, but as it could be – a borough where low-carbon choices aren't exceptional but expected, where sustainability is woven into the fabric of everyday life, and where climate action enhances rather than diminishes quality of life for all residents.

Lastly, I would like to honour the memory of former councillor and local resident Nicky Gavron, who recently passed away. A trailblazing champion of the environment, Nicky established the London Climate Change Agency and founded the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group. Her passion and dedication to climate advocacy will be sorely missed, but her legacy of activism continues to inspire us as we work toward a sustainable future. Our heartfelt condolences go out to her loved ones.

Cllr Mike Hakata

Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport, and the Climate Emergency

2. Contents

3. Executive Summary

This is the fourth year of reporting under the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan's (HCCAP) 2041 target. It reports on the latest carbon emissions dataset from London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) for 2022[1]. There is a two-year delay in processing the data and publication by the Greater London Authority (GLA). The data shows performance against the HCCAP targets for 2022 and reports the projects delivered during the calendar year 2024. The 2022 dataset demonstrates a decline in emissions of 21% in 2022 from 2015 levels. Haringey's emissions have reduced by 4% to 576 $ktCO_2$ in 2022 from 602 $ktCO_2$ in 2021. This has reversed the slight upward trend of emission reduction we saw in the previous year due to post-COVID "rebound effect". Headlines from the data:

- Haringey outperforms neighbouring boroughs and the national average, and Haringey's emission reduction rate is the second highest among the neighbouring boroughs in 2022.
- The current emission reduction rate falls short of the necessary 47% to achieve the target of a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041 for 2022.
- The per capita emissions in 2022 (2.16 tonnes of carbon (tCO_2)) are lower than the London average (3.20 tCO_2).
- Domestic emissions have reduced by 11% to 274 $ktCO_2$ in 2022. This sector covers nearly half of the borough's total emissions, emphasising the need for a reduction in fossil fuel-based energy consumption in our homes. This could also be explained by the increase in fuel costs in 2022, which may have impacted on the local population.
- Transport emissions stem from any fossil-fuel-based road transport, and remains at 87% in 2022. So, progress is stalling in this sector and there is a need to focus on encouraging active travel and the use of electric vehicles on our highways.
- Workplace emissions increased by 6% in 2022, which may be due to the larger number of people working in small and medium enterprises, for which any working from home policy may not have been applicable.

Current progress to reduce emissions in six key areas as set in the HCCAP is as follows:

1. **Council**: The Council achieved a 73% reduction in its carbon footprint, moving from 12,840 tCO_2 in 2014/15 to 3,489 tCO_2 in 2023/24. This is a 10% reduction from the previous financial year.

[1] This includes scopes 1, 2, and some limited scope 3 emissions from the sources included. Further detail on the scopes is included in the Glossary.

2. **Housing**: Domestic emissions reduced by 11% in 2022, mirrored by the higher Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) score that measures energy efficiency in our homes. The % of properties in SAP Band B has slightly increased by 1.3% in 2024 compared to 2023. This is due to new energy efficient homes being delivered and retrofit pilot projects, but the retrofit market should become accessible to more householders.
3. **Workplace**: Emissions from industry and commerce have decreased by 16% between 2015 and 2022. However, there was a 6% increase in 2022 from 2021, indicating a need for asset management strategies to align with the target of achieving an EPC B on average in all non-domestic buildings by 2041. We need to work with the large number of small and medium enterprises located in Haringey.
4. **Transport**: Emissions in this sector have increased since 2021 due to rebound post-pandemic. The rebound has tapered off to a 1% increase in 2022, from 4% in the previous year. Transportation projects often take time to demonstrate a reduction and the effects from School Streets and Low Traffic Neighbourhoods are expected to be seen in the next few reports.
5. **Energy**: The number of Council homes served with low-carbon heat has increased to approximately 2,000 from 1,700 last year with an additional 600 further new homes in the pipeline. Plans for a potential broader low-carbon Heat Network are being considered.
6. **Community**: As part of council's commitment to foster a collective approach toward achieving broader climate action goals, Haringey Climate Partnership has been set up in 2024, and the Community Carbon Fund has increased the number of applicants. These aim to bring together the council, residents, businesses, and partners to explore practical climate action.

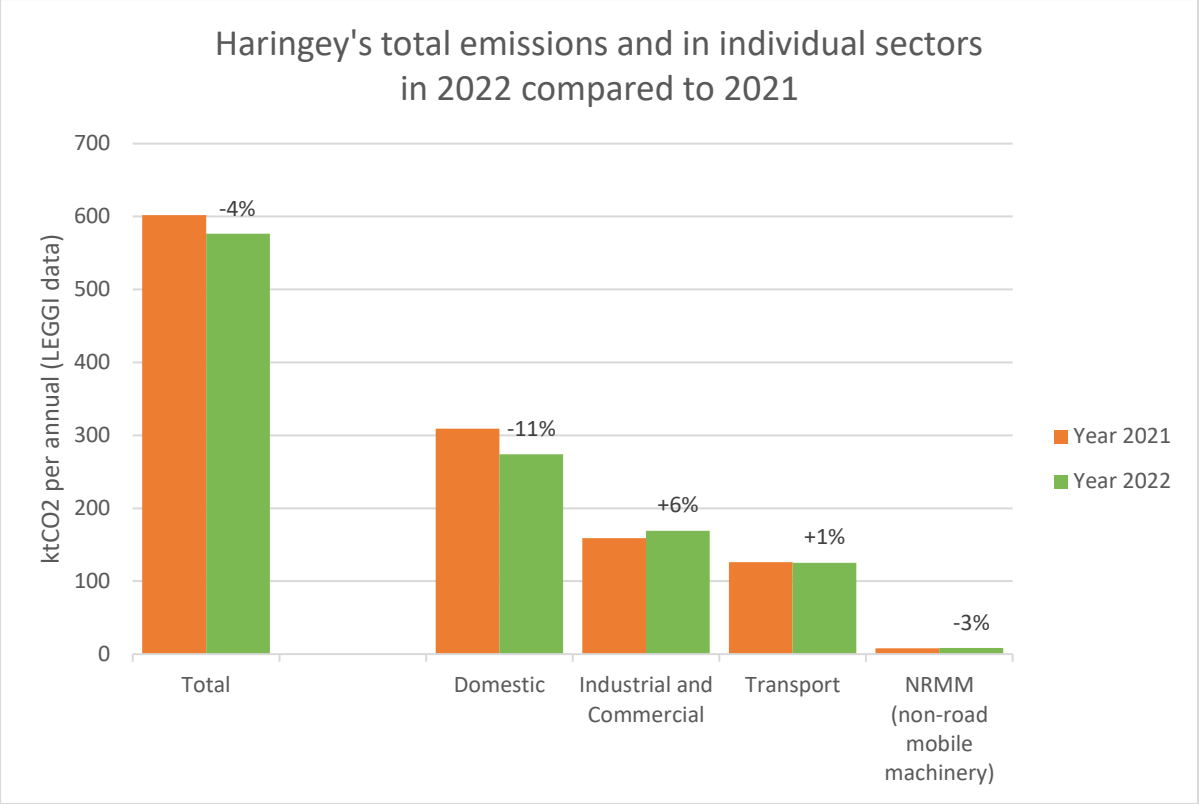


Figure 1: Headline summary of Haringey's total emissions and emissions by sector, comparing 2021 to 2022.

4. Introduction

This Fourteenth Annual Carbon Report monitors the borough's progress in reducing our carbon emissions in 2022 and celebrates our successes and projects in 2024. 2024, was also a year marked by multiple new global temperature records and climate change has added on average 41 additional days of dangerous heat globally [2], which highlights the urgency of addressing climate change. Nationally, the escalating impacts of the cost-of-living crisis were compounded by a series of extreme weather events attributed to climate change.

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

The initial sections provide an overview of the global, regional, and local climate change landscape, highlighting policy changes, news, and public sentiments. The subsequent sections detail the borough's carbon emissions and our progress against reduction targets. The latter portion aligns with the HCCAP's six domains — Council, Housing, Workplace, Transport, Energy, and Community — spotlighting key projects in 2024. The report concludes with a forward-looking section on planned projects for 2025.

[2] Extreme Weather in 2024 published by World Weather Attribution: https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/when-risks-become-reality-extreme-weather-in-2024/

5. Key policy changes – international and national

5.1. COP29 in Azerbaijan

The 29th Conference of Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change was held in Azerbaijan in November 2024. Following a review of progress against the Paris Agreement in 2023, countries failed to come to an agreement on how to limit global warming to 1.5°C. However, it was agreed developing countries will receive an increase of $300bn (£240bn) a year in climate finance from the current $100bn (£78.8bn) a year. This will fund emerging economies to cut their emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.

5.2. UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report 2024

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) released the 2024 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Synthesis Report. Under the Paris Agreement, countries have been submitting their national climate action plans every five years, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The report estimates that implementation of all current NDCs is likely to lead to only a 5.9% emissions reduction by 2030. Countries are not doing enough to reach the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions of 43% by 2023 relative to 2019 to limit global warming to 1.5°C. The report calls for bolder new national climate plans when countries submit their next round of NDCs in 2025.

5.3. Committee on Climate Change 2023 Progress Report to Parliament

In July 2024, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) published a report to Parliament on the UK's Progress in reducing emissions. The CCC's assessment has highlighted that only a third of the emissions reductions required to achieve the country's 2030 target are currently covered by credible plans. The UK is currently off track for Net Zero. The CCC has written a priority list of ten recommendations, these include making electricity cheaper, reversing recent policy rollbacks, and ramping up rates of tree planting and peatland restoration.

5.4. Carbon Budget Delivery Plan

The UK government's Carbon Budget Delivery Plan (CBDP) in 2023 outlined a dynamic long-term strategy for the transition over the next 15 years, aiming to achieve net zero by 2050. In May 2024, the high court ruled that the government's CBDP is unlawful, as there is not enough evidence that the policies in place will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The energy secretary is expected to draw up a revised plan within 12 months that ensures the UK achieves its legally binding carbon budgets and its pledge to cut emissions by more than two-thirds by 2030.

5.5. New Labour Government Policies and Ambitions

The new government has announced several new policies relevant to net zero. These include Clean Power by 2030, Great British Energy and Energy System Reform, with plans to:

- Deliver clean power by 2030 by working with private sectors to increase renewable energy generation and invest in carbon capture and storage.
- Set up Great British Energy in Scotland, a publicly owned company, to be capitalised with £8.3 billion by the government. It will partner with energy companies, local authorities, and co-operatives to install clean power projects, through a combination of onshore wind, solar and hydropower projects. It will support capital-intensive projects and deploy local energy production to benefit communities.
- Reform the energy system by working with Ofgem and upgrade the national grid to enable quicker clean power connections, allowing more renewable energy to be generated and transported to communities.

5.6. Environment Act – Biodiversity Net Gain requirement

In February 2024, the Biodiversity net gain (BNG) requirement was made mandatory under the Environment Act 2021. The Biodiversity Gain Regulations 2024 is covered by a statutory instrument and BNG planning practice guidance. It mandates that all planning permissions granted in England (with exemptions) must deliver a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain. The framework aims to ensure the natural environment is left in a better state than before, and BNG should be achieved through measurable on-site (or in some instances off-site) improvements to biodiversity, in line with a published Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

5.7. Consultations on Future Homes and Buildings Standards and the Home Energy Model

The Government released its technical consultation in 2023 on the Future Homes and Buildings Standards and the Home Energy Model to replace the Standard Assessment Procedure. As part of our commitment to Haringey's Climate Change Action Plan, the council submitted a response during the consultation period. The final version of Future Homes and Buildings Standards is anticipated to take effect from 2025.

5.8. Consultation on Heat Network Zoning

A Government consultation on heat network zoning, aims to transform heat network development by designating zones where heat networks offer the most cost-effective decarbonisation solution. Requiring certain buildings in zones to connect to a heat network, this approach aims to accelerate network development, providing greener and more affordable

heating for homes and businesses. It would contribute to a more flexible electricity system and mitigate the costs of expanding the electricity grid for net-zero goals. Haringey contributed by providing a response during the consultation period which ended in February 2024 and the implementation of heat network zoning is anticipated to be in 2025.

5.9. Revised National Planning Policy Framework

Following a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2023, the new Government started another consultation in 2024 to seek views on their proposed reforms to the NPPF. Haringey provided input into the London Councils response to MHCLG. The latest NPPF, since published in December, proposes to strengthen planning policies that support green energy and the environment. It directs decision makers to give significant weight to the benefits associated with renewable and low carbon energy regeneration and proposals.

5.10. National Adaptation Programmes (NAP)

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) publishes National Adaptation Programmes (NAPs) to set out the actions to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Reporting is done in a 5-yearly cycle with the third (NAP3) published in 2023. The fourth round of reporting has been brought forward, but it has not yet been published. The objectives for the 4th round are to integrate climate change risk management into the work of organisations, and to increase the level of preparedness of key sectors to climate change.

5.11. UK energy and fuel prices

Under the direct debit price cap October-December 2024, the average annual bill for typical gas and electricity consumption was £1,717. This is below the peak of £2,380 level under the Energy Price Guarantee from October 2022 to June 2023, but still 41% higher than in Winter 2021/22. For motor fuels, the average prices of petrol and diesel fell by 5.5 per litre and 6p per litre to 136.8p per litre and 141.8p per litre in August and September 2024 respectively. This resulted in overall motor fuel prices falling by 10.4% in the year to September 2024[3].

[3] Data from Office for National Statistics and House of Commons Library.

6. Key policy changes – regional and local

6.1. Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) expansion

Following the successful 2021 expansion, the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) was further extended across all London boroughs on August 29, 2023. A London-wide ULEZ Six Month Report published in July 2024 has indicated that the implementation of the ULEZ expansion has been highly effective at reducing the number of older, more polluting vehicles in London. This decrease in harmful pollutants delivers cleaner air and plays a significant role in reducing carbon emissions, contributing to a more sustainable urban environment.

The key findings after six months of implementation has been compared to a scenario without the London-wide expansion:

- Nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from cars and vans are estimated to be 13% and 7% lower in outer London;
- The roadside NOx concentrations in outer London are estimated to be 4.4% lower.
- Particular matter (PM2.5) exhaust emissions are estimated to be 20% lower which equates to a saving of 424 tonnes in outer London

6.2. Draft New Local Plan

The Council is currently preparing a New Local Plan which seeks to deliver high-quality placemaking in the borough. Following a First Steps Engagement in 2021 and a period of evidence base collation and further stakeholder engagement, Council officers are at an advanced stage of drafting a Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan. This will be published for consultation in Summer 2025, subject to agreement by Cabinet in March.

The plan will seek to deliver three overarching placemaking objectives, the third of which is: “a Sustainable and Resilient Place, with strong communities, a regenerating natural environment and on target to be net zero carbon by 2041”. To help achieve this the plan will contain a strong position to reducing carbon and increasing sustainability. This approach will be embedded throughout the plan and will be supported by a new strategic policy requiring all development in the borough to achieve a Zero Carbon balance. Proposals must minimise embodied carbon emissions in accordance with a new Embodied Carbon Hierarchy, minimise waste by applying new Circular Economy Principles, and achieve net zero operational carbon by following a new Operational Carbon Hierarchy.

6.3. Climate Scorecards 2023

Climate Emergency UK are undertaking the third round of assessment of UK councils on their actions toward achieving net zero. The scorecard evaluation will be published in 2025. The 93 questions are tailored to council types and spanning seven sections, and was created in consultation with over 90 organisations and individuals. Information gathering and marking took place until October 2024. The council responded to information requests and undertook the right of reply.

6.4. London Councils Low Carbon Development Toolkit

Low Carbon Development is one of the themes of London Council's collaborative climate programme, led by Haringey and Hackney. The programme aims to swiftly advance towards a low-carbon future. The Low Carbon Development toolkit, with a team of experts within London boroughs, provides 13 documents covering various low carbon topics for planning officers and is continually evolving. It won the 2024 Planning Awards for its innovation in the 'Planning to address climate change' category. Haringey is now also co-leading on the Low Carbon Development theme with Hackney as part of the London Councils climate programme.

7. Haringey's carbon reduction performance

7.1. Summary

This is the fourth report on our emissions goals using the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) territorial-based emission datasets. The key takeaways on our progress in reducing carbon emissions are:

- 21% reduction in carbon emissions from 2015 to 2022.
- Emissions reduced by 4% in 2022 from 2021 levels.
- In 2022, Haringey's emissions per capita (2.16 tCO_2) remain well below the London average (3.20 tCO_2) and the average of our neighbouring boroughs (2.60 tCO_2).

We are currently behind our expected carbon reduction trajectory, and the gap is increasing to meet our 2041 net zero carbon target.

This section delves into an analysis of Haringey's carbon emissions, covering various aspects such as emission trends from 2015 to 2022, per capita emissions, sector-wide performance, comparison to neighbouring boroughs, the regional and national averages, and an examination of factors influencing differences between boroughs.

7.2. Haringey's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Our activities directly or indirectly emit greenhouse gasses, particularly, carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide, and methane. These are measured in 'CO_2 equivalent' (CO_2e). More detail on the emissions can be found in the Appendix to the ACR.

7.2.1. Haringey's Territorial-based emissions

Standard territorial accounting of greenhouse gas emissions measures the direct emissions produced with the boundary of the borough. The London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) annually estimated these emissions for London and for each borough. In Haringey, most emissions stem from heating, powering buildings and transportation. However, these estimates are produced with a two-year delay. The total emissions for Haringey in 2022 were 576 $ktCO_2e$ and per capita emission is 2.16 tCO_2e. Further detail on the dataset is included in the Glossary.

7.2.2. Haringey's Consumption-based emissions

Consumption-based emissions refer to the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with the consumption of goods and services by individuals or organisations in a particular region. London Councils, the GLA and ReLondon jointly commissioned the consumption-based emissions account for London, which provides regional and borough-level profiles. The most

recent release covers the period 2001 to 2021. These consumption-based emissions consider emissions embodied imported into London and consumed locally, such as food or goods like furniture.

This dataset is not part of the Net Zero Carbon Borough target for 2041. The Net Zero Carbon Borough target is based on territorial emissions, and these are unaffected by consumption-based emissions. The emissions on consumption are reported in Section 7.4.

7.3. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan target

7.3.1. Emissions trend 2015-2022

Haringey's emissions have reduced by 4% in 2022 (576 $ktCO_2$) from 2021 levels (602 $ktCO_2$). This brings the overall reduction to 21% compared to 2015 levels. The reduction is mostly driven by decarbonisation of electricity, and the reduction in domestic emissions. Despite the rate of emission reduction being slow, it has reversed the upward trend of emission reduction 1.18% in 2021 from post covid "rebound effect" and the emission increase associated with a 0.9% growth of Haringey's population. Along with an increase in delivering energy efficient measures and retrofitting, 2022 was warmer on average than 2021[4], which alongside higher energy prices, may have contributed to a reduction of energy use. Currently, the borough is not achieving the rate of reduction needed to achieve our goal of being a net zero carbon borough by 2041. An overall 47% reduction in emissions is required, while only 21% is achieved from 2015-2022. On top of that, the rate of reduction has been slowing down, so it is becoming more difficult to achieve our goal.

Figure 2 below demonstrates the trend in emissions from 2015-2022 for Haringey in comparison to London, neighbouring boroughs and the HCCAP target. Haringey's emissions are consistently below the mean in neighbouring boroughs, but higher than the 2041 target trajectory. The red dashed line shows the performance required in 2022-2023 to return to our target trajectory.

One of the challenges of delivering carbon reduction are the financial difficulties that Local Authorities are facing. High interest rates, insufficient and lack of consistent government policies and funding, and reduced revenue are constraining financial decision making. It also means we cannot plan for the long term, making larger projects (such as solar PV) are more challenging to model.

[4] Greenhouse gas emissions national statistics full report: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65c0d15863a23d0013c821e9/2022-final-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistical-release.pdf

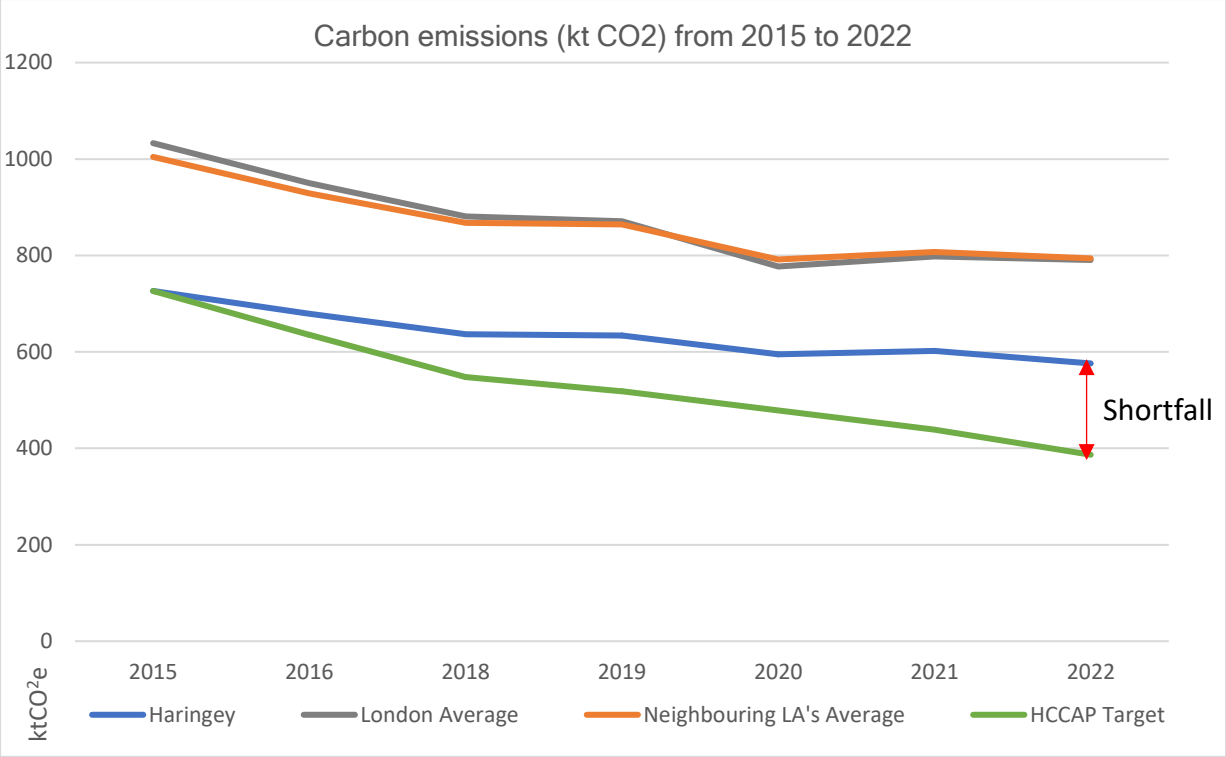


Figure 2: Graph showing the 2005 to 2022 end-user CO2 emissions trend in Haringey (blue), neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange), and London mean (grey), and our HCCAP target (green). (Source: LEGGI data, 2015-2022; ARUP Analysis for the HCCAP).

7.3.2. Comparison of Haringey's emissions

In comparison, the 4% reduction in emissions in Haringey is greater than the average 1.6% reduction in emissions of our neighbouring boroughs in 2022. Haringey's reduction is also greater than the average 0.9% reduction in London, and 3.5% reduction nationally [5]. After Waltham Forest, Haringey has shown the second largest emission reduction compared to neighbouring boroughs.

Haringey's emissions per capita in 2022 was 2.16 tCO_2. As shown in Figure 3 below, Haringey produces less CO_2 per capita than most of our neighbouring boroughs and significantly less than the London average of 3.20 tCO_2 per capita. Of our neighbours, only Hackney and Waltham Forest had lower per capita emissions in 2022. Camden's per capita emissions have actually increased from 3.49 to 3.55 tCO_2e per capita.

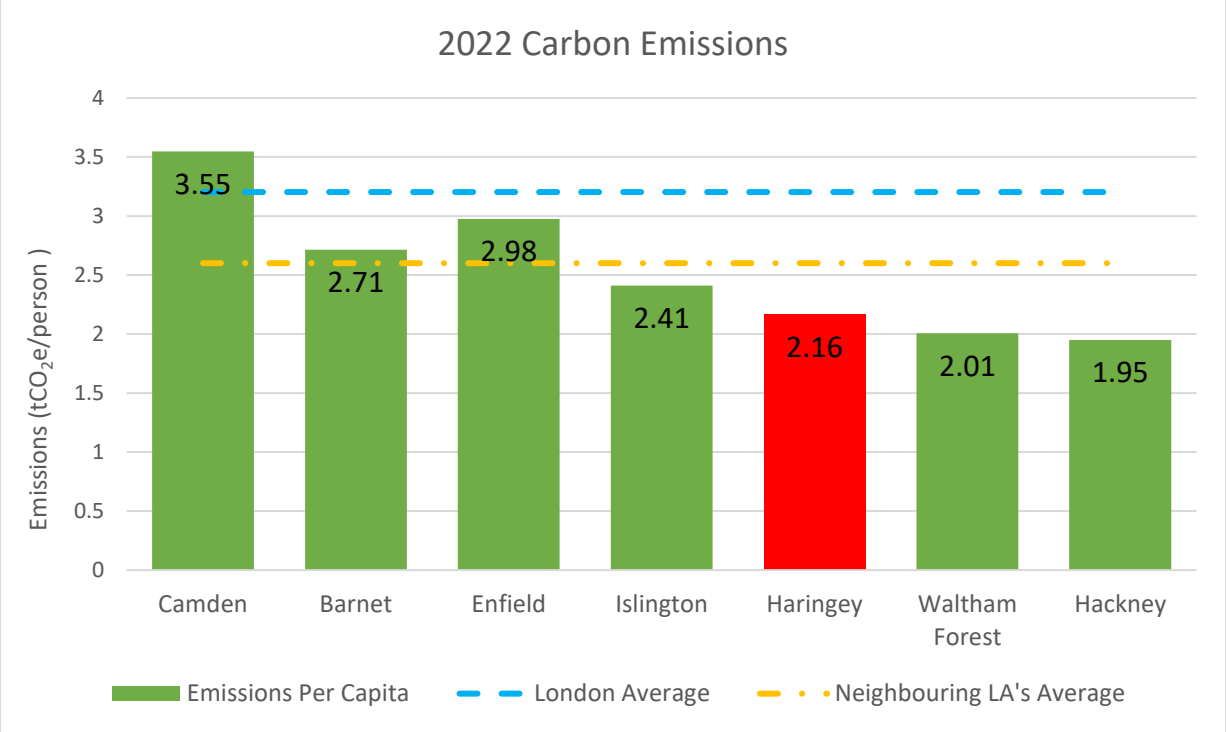


Figure 3: Graph showing the 2022 end-user CO_2 emissions per capita for Haringey compared to neighbouring boroughs and London (Sources: LEGGI data, 2022; GLA Population Projections).

7.3.3. Performance by sector

In 2022, Haringey's domestic emissions accounted for nearly half of the borough's emissions, and approximately a quarter comes from industrial and commercial sources (29%), a fifth from transport (22%) and the remainder (1%) from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM), as shown

below in

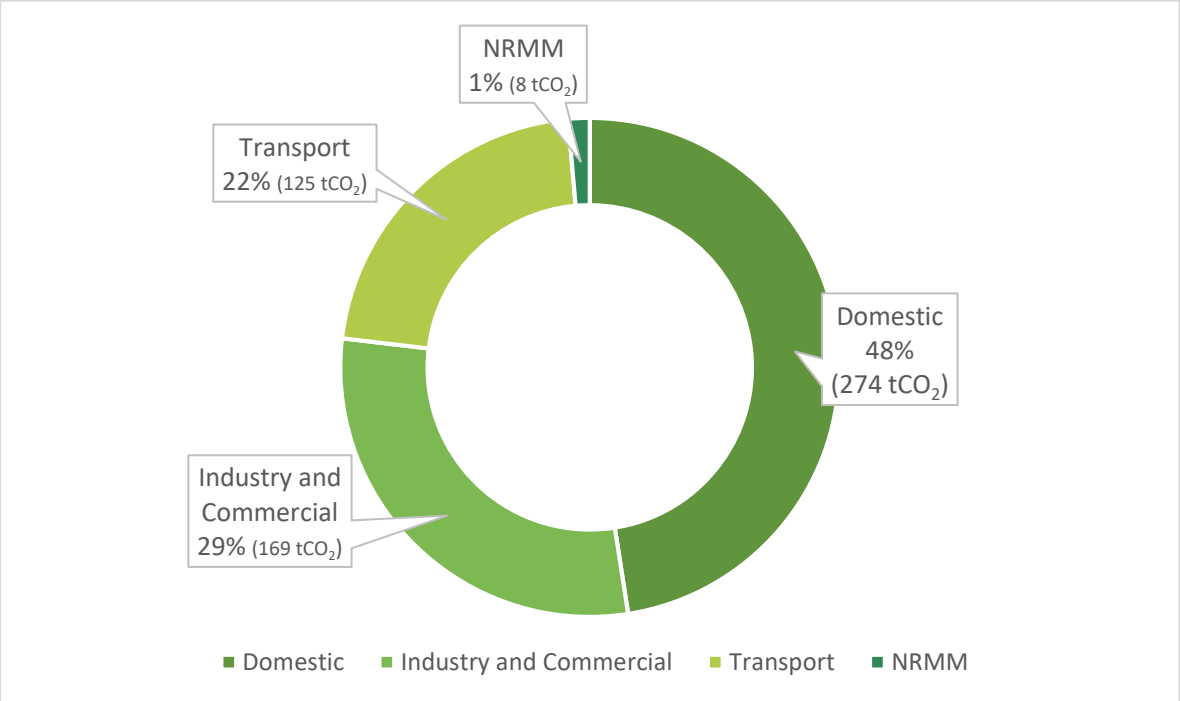


Figure 4. This proportional makeup of emissions has shifted from previous reports, with the domestic sector reducing its share from 51% to 48% and the industry and commercial sector increasing its share from 27% to 29%.

The emissions coming from gas and electricity usage represent 99.4% in the domestic and 95.2% in the industrial and commercial sectors. Overall, 78% of all emissions in 2022 come from non-transport gas and electricity usage. There is continued need to reduce energy consumption, move away from fossil fuels for heating and focus on renewable energy. This reduction can partly be achieved or influenced by the council, through ownership of council housing stock and commercial property assets that are let to private businesses. The remaining emissions will need to be reduced by retrofitting private properties and through behaviour change of its occupants.

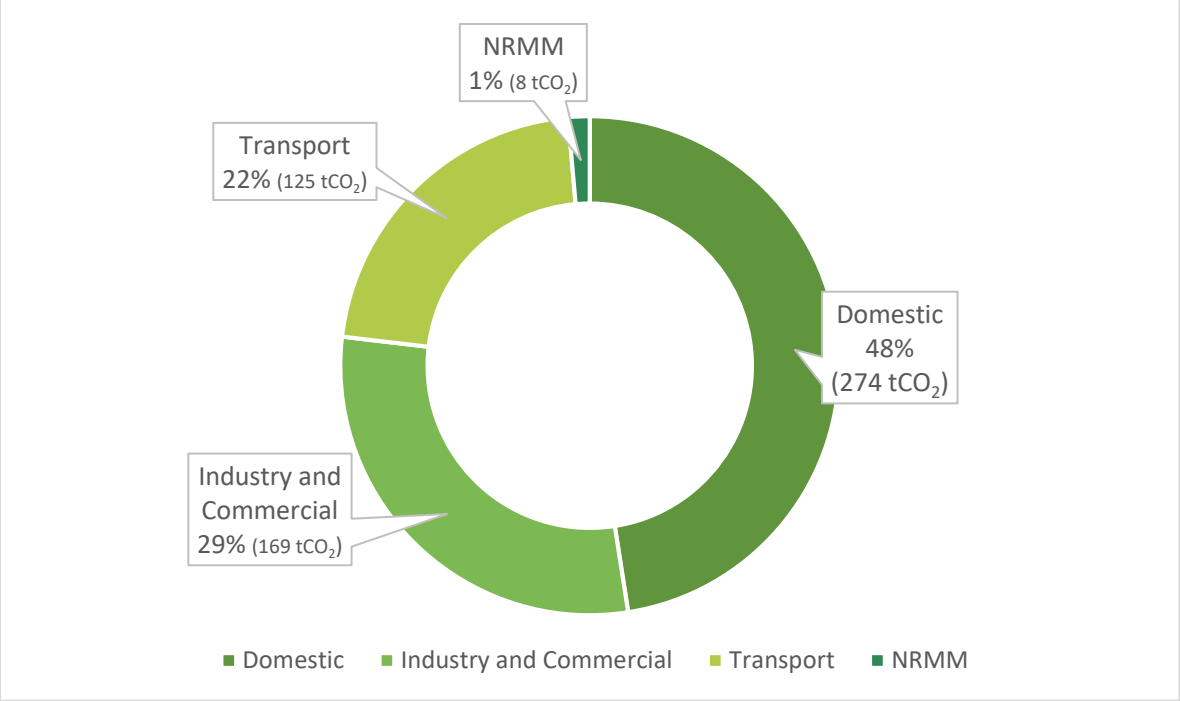


Figure 4: Pie chart showing the breakdown of Haringey's 2022 CO_2 emissions by sector. 48% of emissions came from the domestic sector, 29% from industry and commercial sector, 22% from the transport sector, and 1% from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) (Source: LEGGI data, 2022).

A total of 87% of transport emissions came from fossil-fuel based road transport, indicating that greater efforts are needed to encourage our population to take active travel options and utilise public mass transport and electric vehicles where possible. The council can influence behaviour change through its highways assets to help people move away from private vehicles to active and public transport methods. Other roads are managed by TfL, and both TfL and Network Rail manage the railway, overground and bus networks operate and what fuels these run on.

Emissions associated with non-road mobile machinery (NRMM), are largely used on construction sites or during temporary events. They can be influenced through the planning system and construction management plans with monitoring on emissions. From 1st January 2025, standards for NRMM will be tightened in London's NRMM Low Emission Zone for different engine capacities. Additional pollution control equipment can be installed to retrofit existing machinery.

Stakeholder meetings are also taking place to decarbonise NRMM emissions from the events taking place in Finsbury Park. This is facilitated by Haringey's participation in the Pan-London

'Beyond Construction Project' which aims to assess the age, size, profile and environmental impact of the current NRMM fleet being used within the events sector. Analysis can then be undertaken to understand if and where improvements can be made to the current fleet.

7.3.4. Factors influencing differences between boroughs

Many factors influence the LEGGI emissions data, including housing stock quality, level of industrial activity, and access to public and active transport options. A strong correlation exists between economic wealth and carbon emissions; influencing people's ability to heat or cool buildings (domestic and non-domestic emissions), and the number, type of private vehicles and frequency of use (transport emissions). As Haringey becomes economically richer, it is important that people's spending power is not reallocated to more carbon-intensive activities (such as buying a second car). Furthermore, some of the borough's travel schemes and programmes may take longer to reflect in transport emissions data, as people take time to switch to lesser polluting forms of travel.

7.4. Consumption-based emissions

Haringey and London have experienced annual reductions in consumption-based emissions overall from the baseline in 2001. A total reduction of 25% from 2001 to 2021 is seen in Haringey (Figure 5). The total consumption-based emissions for Haringey are 2,314 $ktCO_2e$. A 7.4% increase was reported in Haringey between 2020 and 2021, which is below the 8.3% increase seen at the London level and 15% nationally.

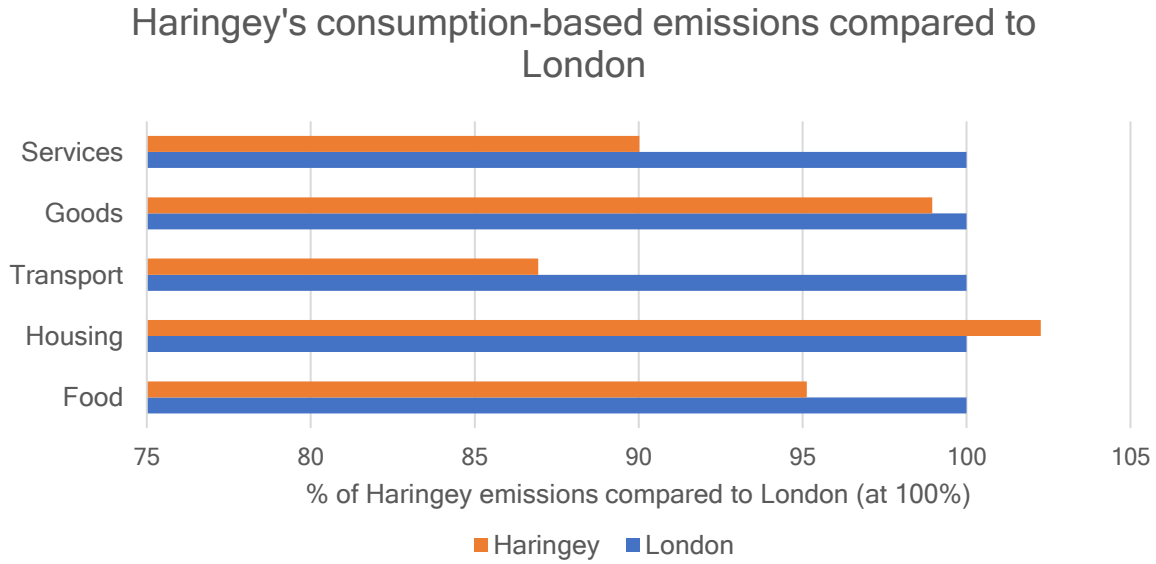


Figure 5: A chart of Haringey's consumption-based emissions relative to London's, by sector (services, goods, transports, housing, food). London's emissions are at 100%, and Haringey's sector emissions are lower or higher than London's (Source: University of Leeds).

Figure 5 shows that the services sector (healthcare, communication, education, restaurants and cafes, hotels, finance and industry) has a 10% lower footprint than in London. The transport sector (private, public transport and aviation) is 13% lower, and food sector (from beverages, to fruit, meat, etc) 5% lower. The goods sector (anything that consumers buy) is almost at the level of London's goods emissions. The housing sector consumption emissions (electricity, gas, water and waste, maintenance and repair of the home and any other fees or bills) is 2% higher in Haringey compared to London.

Key findings of the consumption-based emissions include:

- The 2008 financial crisis was the main cause of the reductions, and Covid-19 had brought a further drop in emissions across UK in 2020. However, data in 2021 has shown that consumption-based emissions have bounced back to pre-covid levels as the effect of Covid has eased off.
- Haringey's footprint is 8.7 tCO_2e per capita, lower than the average in London at 8.98 tCO_2e per capita. The difference between the lowest and the highest is significant: Newham's footprint per capita is 7.24 tonnes CO_2e, around two-thirds that of City of London's footprint of 11.53 tCO_2e per capita.
- Haringey's per capita consumption-based emissions has increased 8% in 2021 due to higher consumption levels post-COVID primarily. In spite of this, CBEs per capita has decreased by 38% in 2021 compared to the baseline. This is due to improvements in the carbon intensity of products and energy sources. Further detail on this dataset is included in the Glossary.
- The key areas of London's household consumption-based emissions remain transport, housing (e.g. emissions embedded in buildings' materials) and food (at home and outside the home).

Required emission reductions are mostly structural; decarbonising housing and transport, needing redistribution infrastructure and development of repair, renting, and sharing services. This needs to occur along with lifestyle changes which vary widely across income and living styles.

A combination of systemic and behavioural change is needed to achieve low carbon lifestyles. The Climate Change Committee found that one third of the emissions reductions needed by 2035 require decisions by individuals to adopt a low-carbon lifestyle.

There are a wide range of factors that influence lifestyle patterns, including wealth and income, physical infrastructure or environment, cultural and social norms, and policy

frameworks[6]. People should take actions that lead to spillover (i.e. adopting one low-carbon behaviour that leads to another, e.g. adopting recycling and then reducing energy usage) and not rebound effects (i.e. using savings from lower energy usage to take a foreign holiday, resulting in higher overall emissions).

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

[6] More information in this C40 report.

8. Council emissions

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

For this reason, Haringey has committed to being a leader in delivering net zero-carbon. This covers core council operational buildings and transport-related activities undertaken by the council in the delivery of essential services. In this section, we delve into Haringey Council's efforts to reduce its carbon footprint.

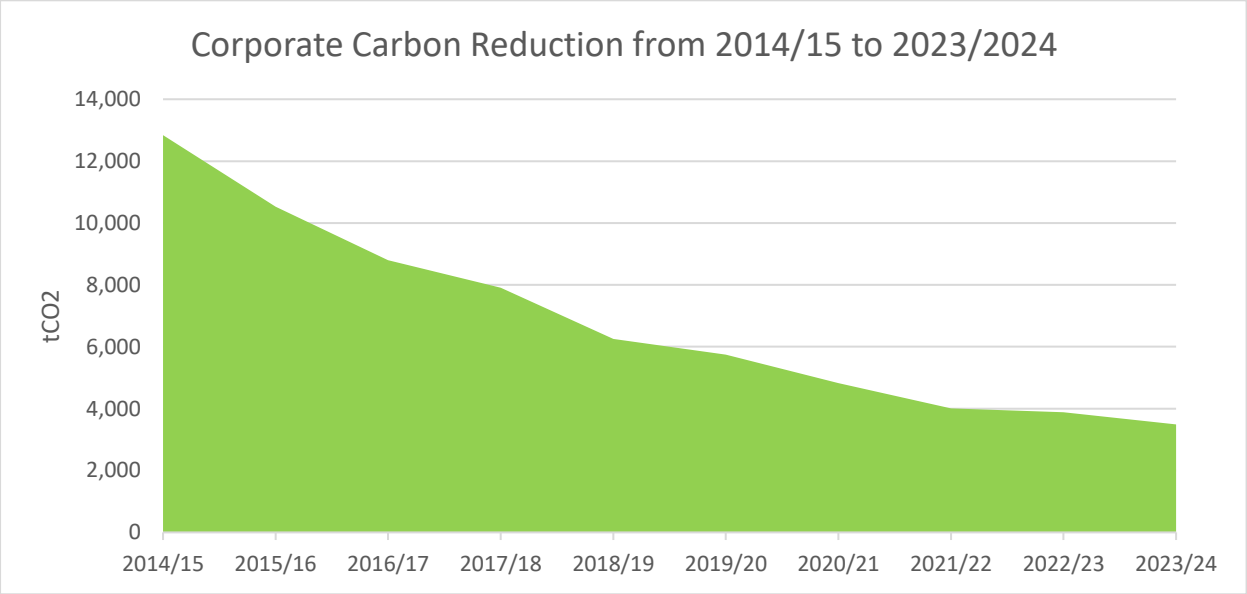


Figure 6: Corporate carbon emissions from 2014/15 to 2023/2024 (Source: Haringey Council)

8.1. Corporate emissions data

Haringey Council has continued to successfully decrease its total corporate footprint, seeing a reduction of 396 tCO_2 between 2022/23 and 2023/24. This is a 10% reduction from the previous financial year. From a baseline level of 12,840 tCO_2 in 2014/15 there has been a 73% reduction in annual emissions, with total emissions for 2023/4 being 3,489 tCO_2. The emissions from Council's seven core buildings (River Park House, Alexandra House, George Meehan House, Wood Green Library, 48/62 Station Road, 40 Cumberland Road, and Haringey Civic Centre) were 1,014.43 tCO_2.

This is despite the UK's carbon emissions factor increasing for the first time in many years. The emissions factor had been decreasing annually, due to increasing renewable capacity on the grid, but increased in 2022. This is due to the UK's increased reliance on imports of

liquefied natural gas (LNG) since the restrictions on Russian gas at the start of the conflict in Ukraine. Due to the energy required to make and transport LNG, it is nearly four times as carbon intensive as UK-produced gas. A large proportion of UK electricity is still generated from burning gas, the carbon emission factor for electricity went up as result of this.

A large proportion of the 10% reduction from 2022/23 has come from continuing reductions in emissions from the street lighting portfolio due to LED lighting upgrades (see 8.1.1) and from the Council almost fully vacating River Park House, in Wood Green. The winter of 2023/24 was also milder than 2022/23 which would have reduced gas use for heating.

8.1.1. Street lighting

The Council continues to upgrade its streetlights to energy efficient LED, and in 2024/5, an additional 36 lighting units are being installed. The Council is continually upgrading illuminated signs to LEDs, has de-illuminated the traffic bollards and looking to de-illuminate some of the traffic signs. 527 lighting units have been upgraded to LEDs on housing estates, and 60 columns & lanterns in parks. The current LED conversion in streetlights is 99% complete in highways, 65% in housing estates and 98% in parks.

The energy consumption has decreased by 5.4% from 2022/23 to 2023/24 (from 4,347,937 kWh to 4,191,9064 kWh). This is also equivalent to a 5.4% reduction in carbon emissions over this period. The carbon factor changes annually, depending on the national grid's profile of generated energy and the location and carbon intensity of energy imported.

A central management system (CMS) is now in place for most lighting units, which allows for an adaptive lighting profile of the street lighting remotely. The CMS can reduce lighting energy consumption without negatively affecting personal safety, security, or the aesthetic purposes of street lighting through adapting the light output of the units.

8.1.2. Corporate energy contract

Haringey is a member of '[Renewable Power for London]' – a group of London boroughs led by the London Borough of Islington whose aim is to secure 100% renewable energy for London's public sector. The Council is continuing to explore the possible development of a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with these boroughs. This PPA aims to supply the Council with renewable energy at a cost that can be controlled and managed locally.

8.1.3. Automatic meter upgrades

The council's electricity supplier, Npower, is in the process of upgrading all council non-half-hourly electricity meters with automatic meters (AMR). Approximately 69% of the council's portfolio has now been upgraded to AMR meters, including corporate and housing buildings, and schools. The AMRs ensure accurate billing, enabling the council to identify suitable

energy efficiency improvements and will allow easier measurement and verification of any savings.

8.2. Renewable energy

The Council has increased to 60 photovoltaic (PV) solar systems mounted on the roofs of schools, housing and corporate buildings, from 38 PV solar systems in 22/23. The total output of 60 PV solar systems is approximately 130kWp. In 2023/24 these arrays generated at least 326,000kWh of electricity, which includes 2,668 kWh generated specifically for the Council's core office building. This PV portfolio has saved a total of 66.87 tCO_2 of emissions and is equivalent to a £81,500 saving on electricity bills for our schools, housing, and corporate properties, if all the energy generated was used on-site.

The number of PV systems within the Council's portfolio is increasing each year due to the Council's newbuild housing programme. 14 new installations were commissioned for new housing buildings for the 2023/24 financial year. The installations are spread between communal supply and some individual flats and houses. The council is currently working with community energy groups that are looking at increasing the number of solar PV installations, particularly at schools, to reduce their energy bills.

8.3. Council vehicle fleet

As of 2024, the council has responsibility for 502 vehicles. There are over 250 vehicles in the council fleet with 13 zero-emitting vehicles in total. This is spread across multiple service areas including Parks, Housing, and Highways Services and has recently increased due to the in-sourcing of the council's Housing Services' fleet previously called Homes for Haringey fleet. The largest outsourced fleeting is with Veolia. Currently, the council is undertaking a fleet review that will deliver lower carbon vehicles across council services.

The Council has e-bikes and e-cargo bikes, which are available for staff use. All vehicles in council ownership are currently compliant with the requirements of the ULEZ although we recognise that being ULEZ compliant still allows for petrol and diesel vehicles. We will increase the number of EVs where applicable and economically viable.

The Marsh Lane depot has capability for electrified vehicles to be charged in the future.

8.3.1. Veolia waste fleet

Haringey Council currently outsources its waste service to Veolia. This fleet is made up of 103 vehicles, of which four are electric (one additional from last year), ten are diesel hybrids, and the remaining 88 are diesel.

8.3.2. Electrification of park fleet vehicles and equipment

An electric utility vehicle and Addax utility vehicles are both successfully in use in Finsbury Park. However, two electric utility vehicles are no longer in operation, as the supplier went into solvency and therefore are unable to supply spare parts needed for repair. The number of battery-powered handheld grounds maintenance devices has increased to 67 in 2024 from 48 in 2023.

The council is exploring ways to fund PV installations which would then allow electric-powered equipment to be charged directly by solar panel systems; or switching to a 100% renewable energy supplier for the depots and parks buildings.

8.4. Highways resurfacing emissions

The council is the highways authority responsible for managing and maintaining the highway assets that fall within its 355 km highway network. The Highways and Street Lighting Investment Plan for 2024/25 was approved 12th March 2024. Recycled materials are extensively used in highways maintenance works, and particularly for fill materials and road asphalt, this diverts waste from landfill. The contractor has reported the performance of using recycling waste is in exceedance of its target of 95%. For each tonne of CO_2 produced in carrying out works under the contracts with the council, the contractor has pledged to plant one sapling in the borough.

The investment in road resurfacing includes the use of warm mix asphalt (which typically reduces CO_2 emissions by 10% in the manufacture stage) and the use of recycled road materials in surfacing and in road construction. In total, it has saved 65.77 tonnes of CO_2 in 2024 through a carbon-conscious approach to highways maintenance. A recent study has shown that asphalt footways are 80% lower in whole-life carbon emissions compared to concrete flag footways.

8.5. Governance of climate change

8.5.1. Carbon in all decision making

The council's constitution has required that all Full Council or Cabinet decision reports must now include a dedicated section on reducing carbon emissions and adapting to a changing climate. Report writers follow a guidance document outlining areas for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.

Additionally, a dedicated online tool has been developed with One Planet. This offers an intuitive process to embed climate mitigation and adaptation into projects, setting out

comparable questions, best practice guides, case studies and access to previous statements for enhanced support in addressing carbon concerns.

8.5.2. Haringey Climate Partnership

Haringey has set up and held the first meetings of the Haringey Climate Partnership. Serving as a borough-wide platform, it brings together the council, residents, businesses, and partners to discuss and explore practical climate action. Aligned with the Haringey Deal, the Partnership is an inclusive public group, with aims to develop sub-groups allowing for co-production and delivery of key climate-related projects. The Partnership met in March and October 2024, and in January 2025.

8.6. Digital emissions

Digital emissions are often a hidden aspect of a personal or business carbon footprint. Whilst the council's digital emissions are largely not included in the scope of the council's emissions that we report on, it is still an important factor. As a council, we have influence over our digital footprint at the corporate level and as staff members through:

- The procurement of web platforms by assessing their energy use;
- The design of our web content by reducing the weight per page through carefully selected images, videos, and other design decisions;
- Filing systems, reducing the number of files stored and number of duplicates;
- By sending less emails, sharing links to larger attachments, and removing old emails.

In 2024, the web team has migrated all existing website content to a new website under a joint cross-council project, LocalGov Drupal. This is a web publishing platform with sustainability in mind, with a modern efficient Drupal codebase, tools for compressing images and templates based on best practice, mobile-first GDS-based design principes. Since the migration to the new website, the web team has recorded a positive impact in reduction of carbon emissions.

8.7. Council Pension Funds

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

Haringey Pension Fund manages approximately £1.92 billion in assets, as of 30 September 2024. The primary investment objective for the pension fund is to achieve a financial return on investments to meet its pension obligations to its members. However, the council recognises

that climate change and investment in fossil fuels represent both a significant threat to the planet and a long-term financial risk to the pension fund.

As such, a proportion of investments has been allocated across three indices aimed at reducing exposure to companies with the highest carbon footprints and towards firms associated with transition to a low-carbon economy. There is no calculation on the carbon footprint of the fund. A low-carbon RAFI Multi Factor Climate Transition (MFCT) Developed Index has been included within the council portfolio. This fund aims to achieve a 7% annual reduction in carbon intensity by 2050 which aligns with the goals from Paris-agreement. A further 5% of the fund has been committed to investments in renewable energy infrastructure.

It's worth noting that there currently is no clear consensus nor approved legislation on carbon accounting/reporting; the Government consulted on this in 2022. At present there is no definitive timeframe to transition the pension fund to zero carbon investments. However, Haringey Pension Fund is committed to being a responsible investor, it is currently developing a Responsible Investment (RI) policy aiming to establish the Pension Fund's approach to integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into the investment process, with a view to finalise the RI policy in 2025.

8.8. Staff and teacher parking

A review of the Essential Service Permit scheme has been carried out in 2024. The number of permits for schools were determined based on their current demand, so the number of permits has been reduced from 313 to 102 in 2023/24. Essential service staff parking permits were also reduced from 178 to 153 in the last financial year. This reflects the Council's ambition to create healthier streets, reduce harmful emissions from vehicles. Additionally, 486 'scratch card' parking vouchers were issued to staff in 2023/24, these are single-use daily parking permits which are valid for one entire day. This is an increase from 387 in the 2022/23 year.

8.9. Waste

Haringey Council is part of the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) alongside six other north London councils. Recyclables collected from households in Haringey are sorted at a recycling facility in Edmonton, Enfield, and then sent to be reprocessed and recycled into something new[7].

The household waste updates for 2023/24 according to the NLWA Annual Report and our provisional Waste Data Flow figures are:

[7] Full details for the destinations of recycled items can be found on the NLWA website.

- Recycling: almost 16,132 tonnes of mixed dry recycling was collected, of which 13,344 tonnes was separated for recycling. The recycling rate in Haringey has increased from 27.4% in 2022/23 to 28.45% in 2023/24.
- The overall contamination rate has remained at 17%.
- Food and garden waste recycling has increased from 5,970 tonnes in 2022/23 to 6,482 in 2023/24.
- The residual waste per household has slightly decreased by 0.1% from 526 kg in 2022/23 to 518 kg per household in 2023/24.
- All NLWA residual waste was treated at the Energy Recovery Facility in 2023/24, meaning the authority achieved a 0% landfill rate.

Haringey is working on Destination 50%, an ambition to achieve 50% recycling rates and be London's number one borough for recycling.

Following the waste services review, Cabinet recommended the procurement of a new recycling and waste collection contract due to start in April 2027. The proposed changes to the services will allow the Council to increase recycling rates by expanding food waste collections and reducing the size of residual waste containers to 180 litre bins. Under the new contract, all small vehicles of less than 7.5t will be electric vehicles, and other vehicles will use a sustainable form of hydrotreated vegetable oil.

The Reduction and Recycling Plan (RRPs) was updated in July 2024, as required by the GLA, and outlined the progress made in 2023/24. RRPs are used to drive and promote local activity that will also play an important role in helping to achieve the Mayor's London-wide target to cut food waste by 50% per person and achieve 65% municipal waste recycling by 2030.

The waste and recycling actions in 2023/24 are outlined below:

- Implementation of recycling hubs at 9 libraries.
- Launch of a free kerbside collection scheme and four 'bring' banks on estates for small electrical items
- Introduction of a free home collection of textiles, through the partnership with TRAID.
- Introduction of fox-proof caddies and reversible lid bins (for communal containers), after positive trials showing a reduction in contamination.
- Replacement of older 'recycling on the go' bins in Wood Green using different openings and signs to encourage residents to recycle more.
- Trials of different containers for easier and cleaner recycling including wheelchair-accessible communal bins at Brookside House sheltered housing.

- Leaflets for the Private Rental Landlord's Forum for houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) to help them manage and recycle their waste.
- Promotion of waste prevention activities; including single use plastics ('Bring it, Haringey'), Eat like a Londoner, and reusable period products ('Reduce reuse your cycle'). We also subscribe to the reusable nappies scheme.
- Feasibility study by Restart and Haringey Fixers for running a reuse/repair hub in the Borough.
- Update to supplementary planning guidance for waste and recycling, and this guidance was published last year.
- Promotional campaigns of waste and recycling services, and prompt to deal with waste appropriately during seasonal, religious and cultural events.

8.10. Staff engagement on climate change

The council has continued to deliver the Carbon Literacy training programme for staff members and councillors. The training provides staff members and councillors with the scientific knowledge, understanding of local impacts and tools. This has proven to be an important factor in empowering services to work together to take action.

Two types of training sessions have been developed for staff: the abridged half-day sessions, and full-day sessions. Participants who undertake the latter are certified as Carbon Literate upon completing the training and a commitment to deliver a carbon reduction pledge .

In 2024, the council delivered a total of nine sessions. In total, 189 officers, 10 cabinet members, 15 ward councillors and have been trained. Six members of staff are now certified as Carbon Literacy Facilitators, and two are certified Carbon Literacy Trainers. Further training will be rolled out in 2025.

Pledges should be relevant to the participant's role in the organisation. A wide range of pledges have been submitted, ranging from identifying sustainability champions in their teams, and initiating food recycling in Haringey's offices. The staff also shared some common challenges they encountered, such as resourcing levels and access to funding. An internal council climate action staff network has set up subsequently to encourage further knowledge sharing among officers who attended the workshops.

The training has led to an estimated carbon saving of more than 12.7 tonnes of carbon pledged by staff through different individual and group actions. This is equivalent to 65,000 miles travelled in a small car or 640 trees grown in a year.

Figure 7: Haringey Council staff members participating in Climate Literacy training session in October 2024.

9. Housing emissions

In 2022, the borough's homes emitted 274 $ktCO_2$ making up 48% of the total carbon emissions, through electricity demand and heating requirements. This is the biggest sector we need to target if we are to deliver our borough target. According to the LEGGI data, domestic emissions in Haringey decreased by 11% from 309 $ktCO_2$ to 274 $ktCO_2$ between 2021 and 2022, with a total 25% reduction between 2015 and 2022.

The council owns approximately 14% of the borough's housing stock, which is currently managed by the council's Housing Services. These homes amount to approximately 7-8% of the borough's total emissions. As new homes are built, it is key we adopt best practice, high standards and minimise emissions.

9.1. Performance of existing housing stock

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) models the annual energy use of a building, with ratings from 1 to 100+, where 100 represents zero energy costs. The borough's overall housing stock has a mean average SAP rating of 64.14.

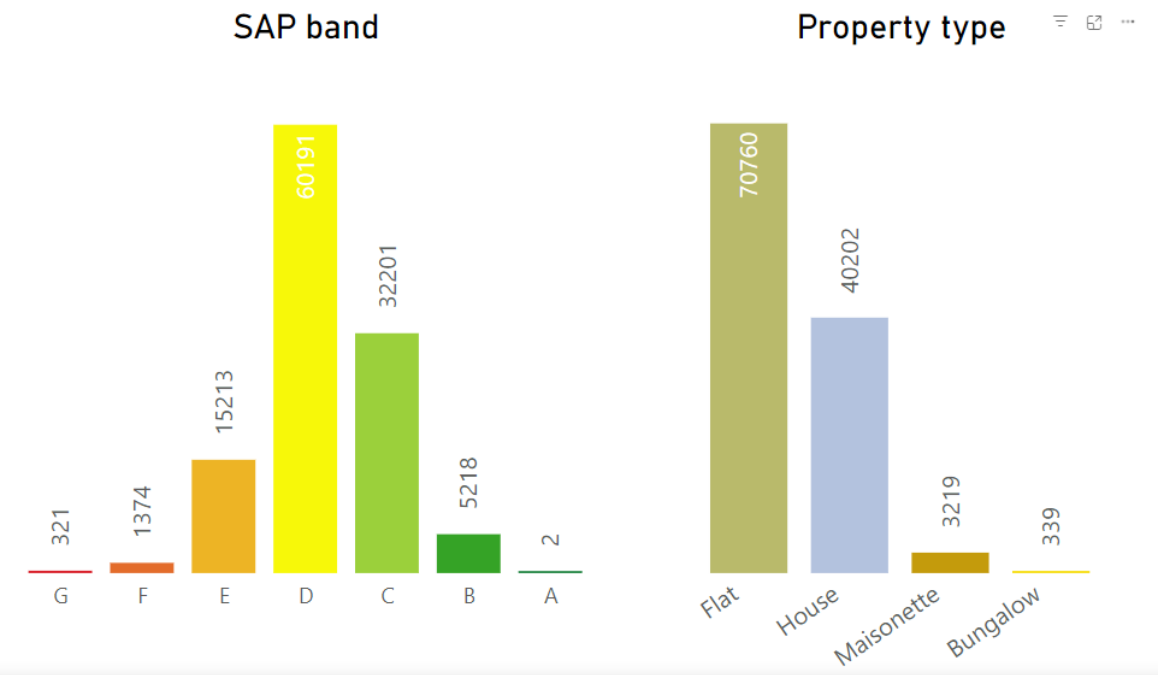


Figure 8: Haringey properties by SAP band. 4.5% of properties are in band B, 28.1% in band C, 52.5% in band D, 13.2% in band E, 1.2% in band F, and 0.3% in band G. SAP scores are allocated into the following bandings: Band G score 0-20; Band F score 21-38; Band E score 39-54; Band D score 55-68; Band C score 69-80, Band B score 81-91 and Band A with scores above 92.

SAP bandings are set out in the caption of Figure 8 above, the lower the SAP score, the higher the energy costs for the property. Haringey aims to achieve an EPC B on average in all in domestic buildings by 2041 which would require strict measures and faster retrofitting of the old housing stock. Within Haringey's housing stock, flats are the most common property type in the borough, followed by terraced houses.

9.1.1. Council housing stock

The council's housing properties have a mean average SAP score of 71.91, which is above the 64.14 SAP average for all Haringey properties, and it has improved marginally from a SAP score of 70.13 last year. Figure 8 shows that approximately 58.1% of Haringey's council housing is in SAP band C, with a noticeably increased 10.8% of council properties in bands A or B and 0.1% are in bands F or G. This demonstrates that, while more work is required to bring the rest of Haringey's council housing stock to band B or above, council housing still has significantly lower average energy costs than private domestic properties in the borough. The higher number of band B properties or above shows progress made through the new build housing delivery programme (Section 9.2.2) and retrofit programme (Section 9.3).

9.2. Planning applications

9.2.1. New build performance

Policy SP4 of the Local Plan Strategic Policies, requires all new development to be zero carbon (i.e. a 100% improvement beyond Building Regulations Part L). The London Plan (2021) further confirms this in Policy SI2. There were 39 planning applications for residential dwellings (minor and major applications, excluding householders and any applications without floorspace) submitted in 2024 with an energy strategy that included a specified percentage in carbon reduction. These showed a total predicted improvement of 82.6% in domestic carbon emissions. The percentage improvement is based on total carbon savings over the total baseline of all residential planning submissions. This exceeds the 35% on-site minimum that the London Plan requires. Four applications are proposing to achieve the net zero carbon target on site (100% regulated carbon savings or higher).

9.2.2. New build council housing delivery programme

Haringey Council has committed to building 3,000 new council homes by 2031. Work has already been completed, or is underway, on over 2,000 new council homes on 41 sites across the borough. The housing delivery team has focused on preparing to submit a new tranche of planning applications and acquisitions of new sites in 2024 as well as submitting a few minor planning applications. A high volume of sustainable housing developments has been

completed this year, this includes Hale Wharf, Rowan Court, Nilgün Canver Court, Walter Tull House, Aaron Gayle Court and Watts Close (section 9.2.3) as the first completed zero-carbon scheme. Passivhaus dwellings at Ashley Road Depot and Cranwood House, are now being delivered through the programme. Schemes that are in the pipeline will need to adhere to the Employer Requirements adopted in 2022, which require schemes to be zero carbon on site and aim to deliver the Passivhaus standard for all new homes.

Figure 9: Aerial view of development with 16 new apartments accessed of Watts Close and two new houses accessed off Lomond Close. Photograph of the Watts Close signage.

9.2.2.1. Watts Close – First completed zero carbon housing scheme

The 18 new council homes built at Watts Close are part of Haringey Council's ambitious housing delivery programme, which is Haringey's first net zero carbon housing development to complete. This means there is a 100% reduction in regulated carbon emissions from the notional building. The on-site electricity generation will help offset the low energy demand of the new homes. The development has also been designed to be climate resilient. The council was awarded the 'Development of the Year' in the Homes category for the Unlock New Zero Awards in 2024.

To achieve the 100% carbon reductions, Watts Close has maximised the on-site carbon reduction in line with the Greater London Authority's Energy Hierarchy. The design of Watts Close has adopted 'fabric first' or passive principles to reduce energy demand. These passive design features include dual or multiple aspects to all homes to increase passive ventilation, efficient building form, orientation, the size of windows to consider daylight and solar gains, and built to high levels of insulation and airtightness. The living roofs will help buffer temperatures within the top floor flats, reduce the urban heat island effect, and increase local

biodiversity. Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) will provide fresh and filtered air to improve indoor air quality, and any heat will be recovered before it is taken outside. The air source heat pumps take the heat from the air to boost it to higher temperatures, also using the recovered heat from the MVHR. The solar photovoltaic array of 56.1 kWp will provide an estimated 45,500 kWh/year to the flats and houses, saving around 10 tCO_2/year.

9.2.2.2. Council Depot Ashley Road

Construction is well underway at the former Council Depot on Ashley Road, to build out 272 new council homes on the northern end of Down Lane Park. At least 80% of the homes are on track to be delivered to Passivhaus standard, with the remaining homes to be delivered with the same construction and design principles. The structure has now 'topped out' and the first phase will start being occupied from Summer 2025.

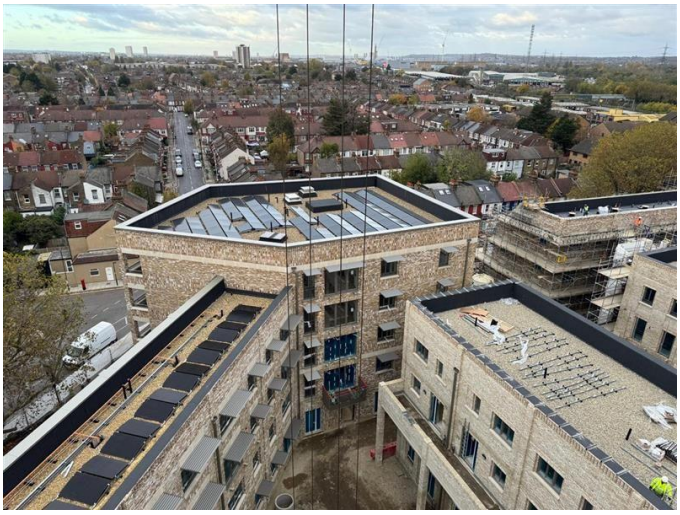


Figure 10: Image showing part of the Ashley Road development from above, with external shading, and solar PV being installed onto roof spaces.

9.2.2.3. Aaron Gayle Court

The development at Partridge Way was completed and occupied in December 2024. The 23 new flats are heated by a communal air source heat pump, and ventilated through windows and mechanical ventilation with heat recovery and a summer bypass. A solar PV array of 8.4 kWp was also installed. It went beyond the original design specification, and achieved a 82% reduction in carbon emissions under the old Building Regulations Part 2013. Further improvements were delivered during the construction stage and resulted in a further 15% reduction in emissions from when it was first approved in 2022.

Figure 11: Photograph showing the completed Aaron Gayle Court.

9.2.2.4. Hale Wharf

The second phase of Hale Wharf was completed in September 2024, with 191 new affordable council flats and duplex houses. Hale Wharf is also supplied by a communal heating system, which is connected to the Hale Village energy centre. The new development has enabled the installation of two new bridges connecting Hale Village to the nature reserve at Paddock Fields, directly improving active travel infrastructure and walking routes that open up access to the Walthamstow Wetlands by residents in Tottenham Hale.

Figure 12: Aerial photograph showing the new council homes at Hale Wharf.

9.3. Retrofitting: Housing Energy Action Plan (HEAP)

Council's Housing Energy Action Plan (HEAP) sets out the council's approach for retrofitting its housing stock

Since the Action Plan's approval in 2023, the following actions have been carried out in 2024:

- The Council's portfolio energy database has been fully audited, taking the confidence rating of our data from an average of 7 to 8.
- The Council now has one trained Retrofit Coordinator and one trained Retrofit Assessor. Further staff are being earmarked for training.
- The Retrofit Coordinator and Retrofit Designer working on the 289 properties on the Coldfall Estate that are to be retrofitted have completed their designs. The project is currently out to tender for a contractor, with works expected to start in March 2025. In preparation for this work, the Housing Asset Management team have been engaging with residents to increase their awareness. 212 retrofit assessments were carried out since March 2024 and Section 105 resident consultation process was completed. This project has been part funded by the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) Wave 2.2.
- The Housing Asset Management team have also submitted a new programme of works as part of a joint bid for Warm Homes Social Housing Fund (Wave 3, formerly SHDF) which, if successful, will support the council with grant funding for retrofit works between 2025-2028. This programme aligns with the Councils planned work schedules where feasible.

9.3.1. Retrofit Website Design Guide

The council launched a new set of webpages to guide residents through the retrofit journey.

9.4. Haringey Affordable Energy Strategy

Haringey's Affordable Energy Strategy 2020-2025 aims to reduce the number of households struggling to afford to adequately power their homes and improve the health and wellbeing of residents. It aims to do this through directly improving the energy efficiency of housing and by creating a referral network around fuel poverty. Our affordable energy strategy is due to be update next year in partnership with National Energy Action. This section outlines the different fuel poverty work that is ongoing.

9.4.1. Seasonal Health Intervention Network (SHINE) London

Haringey's partner Seasonal Health Intervention Network (SHINE London)[8] provides homeowners, private-renting tenants, and residents with free energy advice. With the cost of living and energy price crisis, demand for this service has increased by 138%.

As of December 2024, since the start of their project in 2023, SHINE have assisted 833 residents with 224 having had Energy Doctor visits carried out.

Through these visits and the measures installed, such as water saving devices and LED lightbulbs, we have estimated a yearly saving for the residents of £54,977 (saving on average of £245 per household per a year), with a total of 64.51 tCO_2 (0.29 tonnes per household per a year).

Regarding SHINE Energy doctor visits, the Energy Doctors focus on physical and behavioural changes which can reduce energy usage and costs, can review energy bills, check heating controls, contact suppliers and fit energy efficient measures. These visits have been carried out across the borough with a particular focus on wards/communities with a higher level of fuel poverty. This has led to us liaising and meeting with Haringey sheltered housing team, Income Max team and various community centres.

As part of the project, we have reached out to over 10,000 residents via letter, to provide them with direct information regarding SHINE and its services.

We have also reached out to other organisations in the borough to offer further support services such as mental health awareness, resident support services and debt relief.

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

9.4.2. Public Voice

Public Voice[9] works to build energy resilience among Haringey residents and to support the sustainability of Haringey-based voluntary and community sector organisations.

The Haringey Advice Partnership (led by Citizens Advice Haringey) support people facing cost of living and other financial challenges. This includes helping understand energy bills, referring to the Priority Services Register and Warm Home Discount, finding energy grants for home improvements and providing fuel debt advice and support, dealing with cold and damp homes.

The Haringey Community Collaborative (with Mind In Haringey) provide capacity building support to Haringey's network of voluntary and community sector (VCS) organisations. Including supporting organisations delivering sustainability projects and services, for example through helping them access grant funding. They also provide information and share best practice on organisational sustainability through their weekly bulletin and as part of their monthly VCS Forum events.

9.5. Housing Asset Management Strategy (2023-2028)

The Housing Asset Management Strategy 2023-2028 a strategic framework within which Haringey will manage, maintain and invest in the Council's housing assets. This strategy sets out progress and reflects the changed context in which we will be delivering the strategy. This includes national and local targets relating to energy efficiency and carbon reduction. The overall aim is to deliver capital investment, planned/cyclical maintenance, repairs to empty properties and responsive repairs programmes in a structured and sustainable way.

In addition, following the Council's referral to the Social Housing Regulator earlier in 2023, a new Housing Improvement Plan has been put in place, and the updated Housing Asset Management Strategy needs to reflect the commitments set out in the Plan for the service.

The key drivers for the updated strategy are:

- ensuring the Council is compliant with the regulatory requirement to bring all council homes to the Decent Homes Standard by the end of 2028;
- delivering energy efficiency and decarbonisation measures to support of the Council's ambition for a net zero borough by 2041, with a target of 2035 to increase the average energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of the stock from a Band C to a Band B;

[9] Public Voice can be contacted by telephone (020 3196 1900), email (info@publicvoice.london) or online: https://publicvoice.london/contact-us/.

- meeting all Building Safety and Compliance regulatory requirements to ensure the safety of residents living in council homes.

The strategy also sets out how we plan to improve the energy performance of Haringey's housing stock in alignment to and support of the HCCAP and Housing Energy Action Plan.

10. Workplace emissions

While Haringey does not have notable heavy industry in the borough, industrial and commercial activities are nevertheless responsible for 29% of the borough's carbon emissions totalling to 169 $ktCO_2$, according to the 2022 LEGGI data. Haringey also contains industrial areas which are undergoing some redevelopment and intensification, a trend noted through the number of submitted planning applications for industrial use. This proportion of industrial and commercial emissions is likely higher when considering the emissions from non-commercial workplaces such as schools, healthcare, leisure, and community buildings. Emissions from industry and commerce have fallen by 16% between 2015 and 2022 but have increased by 6% from 159 to 169 $ktCO_2$ between 2022 and 2021.

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

10.1. Council and Schools Buildings

Funded by the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) the council have delivered £2.45 million of retrofitting and refurbishment works on eight schools in the borough: Bruce Grove, Campsbourne, Chestnuts, Highgate & Blanche Neville, Lordship Lane, Seven Sisters, Stroud Green, West Green. These works have improved the insulation of these Victorian buildings, reducing their emissions and energy costs.

Officers have worked with the Mayor of London's Retrofit Accelerator team to identify options to reduce carbon emissions within the schools' estate. The analysis provides two options: an estimated capital investment of circa £26-£32 million which would provide an estimated saving of 4,000 tCO_2 per annum, or a more modest investment of £7.4 to £8.8 million to produce a saving of 800 tCO_2 per annum. This work will inform a proposed bid to a next potential round of PSDS, with higher carbon-saving projects prioritised.

School condition projects will consider how they can contribute to achieving net zero. For example, by delivering insulation with any new roof works. Given the funding pressures faced by local government, decisions on prioritising spend make achieving the changes needed challenging. External funding will be sought wherever possible.

10.2. Council commercial property assets

The Government has extended the date to 2028 by which commercial landlords and property owners can let out their properties and to meet the requirement of achieving an EPC rating of C for their properties. The Strategic Asset Management team have identified that

approximately 650 property assets in the council's commercial portfolio will require energy works as current EPCs are D and below (see **Error! Reference source not found.** b elow). Though the interim deadline for MEES has been pushed back, the ultimate deadline of an EPC rating of B or higher remains steadfast for 2030.

To assist businesses in enhancing the energy efficiency of their assets, the government plans to introduce a grants scheme in 2025. Representatives from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have indicated that this scheme is expected to roll out in 2025. Funding can be put towards investing in new machinery and equipment, improving manufacturing processes, and other features such as insulation and lighting.

10.1. Planning applications

London Plan Policy SI2 and Policy SP4 of the Local Plan Strategic Policies require all new development to be zero carbon (i.e., a 100% improvement beyond Part L). There were 21 planning applications with an energy strategy for developments with (an element of) non-residential floorspace, proposing education, leisure, office, industrial, hotel, community or retail uses. Residential institutions (student housing, care homes, etc) are also included as they are modelled in the non-domestic model. A total predicted 60% saving in on-site carbon emissions was reported, the percentage improvement is based on total carbon savings over the total baseline of all non-residential planning submissions. Three of those applications are proposing to achieve the zero-carbon target on-site (100% regulated carbon savings or higher).

10.2. Business emissions

10.2.1. Innovate UK Funding

The Fast Followers programme has focused on four themed barriers within the retrofit able to pay market: supply, demand, finance and policy. For both the supply and demand areas of the programme, the programme has developed an initiative called Retrofit Ready which has included three local events to draw awareness to the retrofit market opportunities in Haringey. Local events have highlighted the skills training available locally at the Mayor's Green Skills Hub at CONEL in Tottenham which is in collaboration with a range of industry stakeholders and council teams, supporting employment and skills and local business. It has Included tours of the Green Skills Hub at CONEL Tottenham, expert talks from SMEs working in solar and heat pumps, and discussions with neighbouring boroughs to strategically develop solutions to the green skills shortage.

To further support the supply, demand and finance aspects of the Fast Followers programme, a new local scheme for homeowners called Power Up Haringey aims to launch in 2025, to be delivered by RetrofitWorks Coop. This will enable eligible homeowners to access local and

national grants as well as reduced costs due to a bulk buying approach for solar and air source heat pump installations. This scheme will, in turn, support the supply chain to offer SME contractors and trainees the opportunity to upskill and access the Haringey able-to-pay market. RetrofitWorks are also developing with industry suppliers a fabric-first boot camp, to address the current skills gap and provision in London.

As part of the finance and policy aspects of the programme, Haringey have developed a retrofit working group with a range of other local authorities within the Innovate UK Net Zero Living programme which is focused on addressing the finance and policy barriers to unlock opportunities for residents, councils and the supply chain within retrofit. The Carbon Management team have also developed a Retrofit Design Guide which is accessible online for residents and homeowners (see Section 9.3.1 above).

10.2.2. Place Support Partnership

The council has procured the Place Support Partnership to build on the support the council have done on the cost-of-living crisis. They have a guide to reducing business costs, and a range of support through their Starting Your Sustainability Journey leaflet, and other support: Business Energy Audits, Net Zero Training, Carbon Reduction Programme and Carbon and Cost Reduction Surgeries. They have undertaken an engagement campaign to borough businesses in 2024, this will continue until the end of March 2025. Across the cost savings programme, Place Support Partnership have supported over 100 businesses through the current commission. More information is available on the Sustain Haringey website.

10.2.3. Tottenham Creative Spaces: Green Grants

Tottenham Creative Spaces: Green Grants (TCSGG) was a 2024 grant opportunity funded by the Mayor of London's Creative Enterprise Zone Sustainability Capital Grant fund and was part of the Made by Tottenham programme. The funding pot of £100,000, administered by the council, was open to creative space operators in the area (artist studios, recording studios, creative workspace, arts, and culture venue, etc.). They could apply for a grant from £2,000-£20,000 to increase the environmental sustainability of their space.

- First bid period: A total of £60,000 was awarded across three organisations:
    - Blighty Coffee Ltd, Tottenham (£20,000): to install solar panels, bike storage, a new boiler system and a water immersion tank to balance peak heating demand.
    - The Old Nursery, Tottenham Green (£20,000): to install more efficient glazing, insulation in the roof and central heating.
    - Schtick Ltd at Eade Projects (£20,000): to upgrade roof lights and install insulating curtains in their main working space.

- Second bid period: A total of £40,000 was awarded across four projects:
    - Bernie Grant Arts Centre (£15,000): to replace lights.
    - Gaunson Creative Studios (£10,000): to install more energy efficient glazing, roof insulation, and a central heating system.
    - Puzzle Factory (£2,085): to install thermal insulation, new IT equipment, and a building management system to heat the building more efficiently.
    - T.H.I.S. [Tottenham Hale International Studios] (£3,796): to install LED lighting and zone heating with infrared.

10.3. Healthcare and GP Practices

Turner & Townsend, a consultancy, have been working in partnership with NHS North Central London to deliver the GP Energy Efficiency Programme to enhance energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions, and secure sustainable investment in primary care. The initiative includes energy audits and is intended to improve access to funding to benefit three GP practices in Haringey: Stuart Crescent, Tynemouth Road, and Fernlea Surgery. Each practice will receive a tailored energy and carbon recommendations report, forming the foundation for business cases and grant applications to implement building fabric upgrades, energy-efficient systems, and heat decarbonisation technologies. The project concludes in Spring 2025, with plans to share key learnings and insights with other practices across the borough.

10.4. Alexandra Palace

Alexandra Palace was identified as a large energy user in Haringey in the Climate Change Action Plan. Since then, the council has been working with the Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust find ways to implement the recommendations from the Local Energy Accelerator grant to explore the feasibility of projects to decarbonise the Palace. This included looking into recovering heat from the ice rink to heat other areas of the building, replacing the existing gas system with low-carbon energy sources, and building improvements like draught proofing, increasing insulation and energy efficiency.

The Palace has also been undertaking other work to decarbonise their buildings and operations. This includes replacing LED lighting on the terrace (funded through the Community Carbon Fund), LED lighting in the building (saving 134 tCO_2/year)

In 2024, Octopus worked with the Palace to temporarily host Gusty Spinfield, a 28-meter tall wind turbine with battery storage, to provide a renewable energy source to the July Summer Season of events (including Kaleidoscope Festival). The turbine produces 210 times less carbon emissions compared to a diesel generator, equivalent to green electricity for 300 fridges a day. It was an opportunity to test the potential of urban wind power and engage with visitors and local schools to showcase the benefits of green power.

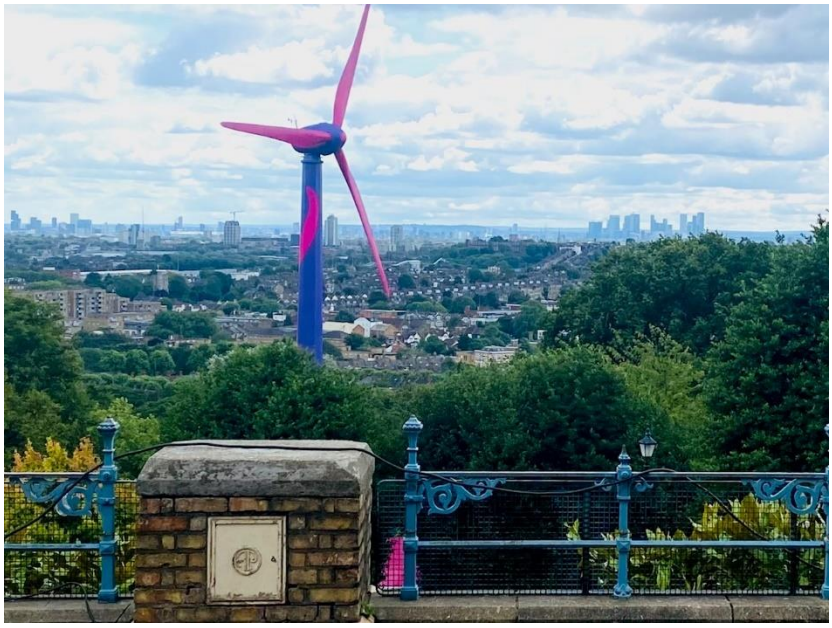


Figure 13: Temporary wind turbine hosted at Alexandra Palace during summer events

In 2024, the council worked with Alexandra Palace to bid for additional funding to prepare a more detailed business case for decarbonisation.

11. Transport emissions

Transport is the third largest source of emissions in Haringey with a total of 125 $ktCO_2$ in emissions, representing 22% of the borough's emissions in 2022 according to LEGGI figures. Furthermore, private transport is associated with poor air quality, noise, road injuries/deaths, and health issues within the borough.

Transport emissions have fallen by 22% between 2015 and 2022 with most of the reduction happening in the year 2020 (a 20.5% reduction). However, there was 1% increase in emission from 125 to 126 $ktCO_2$ between the year 2020 and 2022. This has shown the rate of increase due to rebound effect post-pandemic has tapered off from the 4.4% increase of previous year. In 2024, the council delivered a range of projects designed to make Haringey's streets greener, cleaner, and safer.

11.1. Impact of COVID-19 on emissions

There was a major reduction in transport-based emissions due to lockdowns imposed from March 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a shift to mostly local active travel journeys. The number of public transport journeys dipped again in January 2021 due to another lockdown, and then has been rising since then. The number of journeys has not yet recovered from pre-pandemic levels.

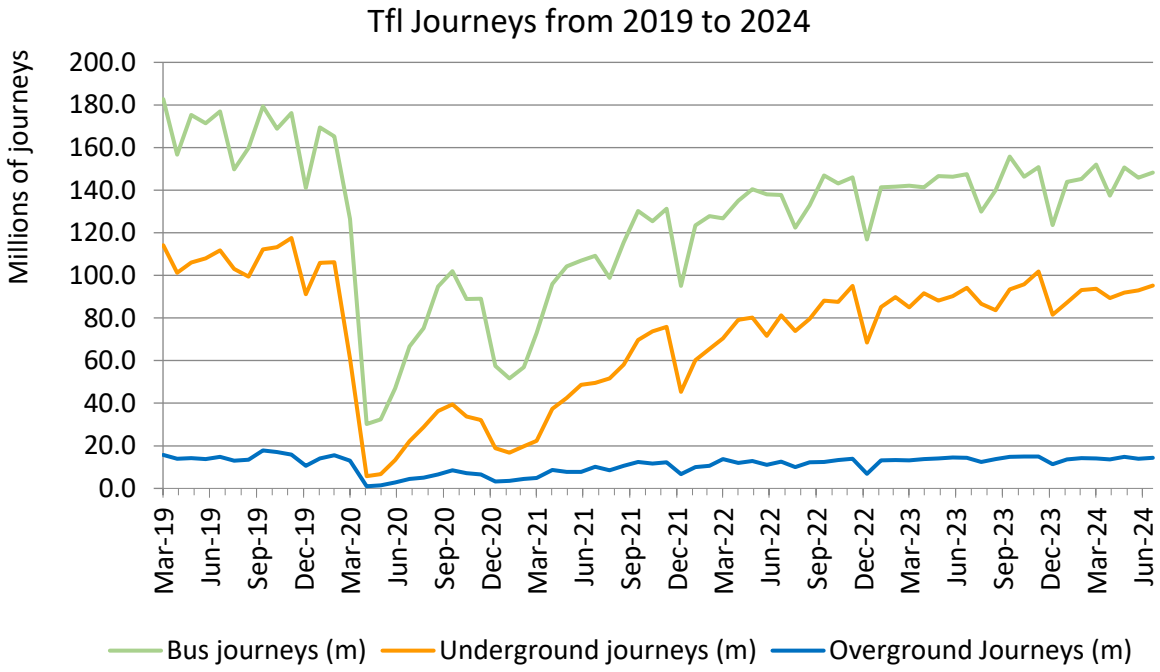


Figure 14: Number of journeys recorded by Transport for London (TfL) on the bus, underground and overground from April 2018 to August 2023 (Source: TfL).

From 2021 to 2023, the Department for Transport (DfT) reported there was a gradual increase of vehicles miles from 315.8 to 318 million, but this is still below the 346.9 million vehicle miles of traffic pre-pandemic.

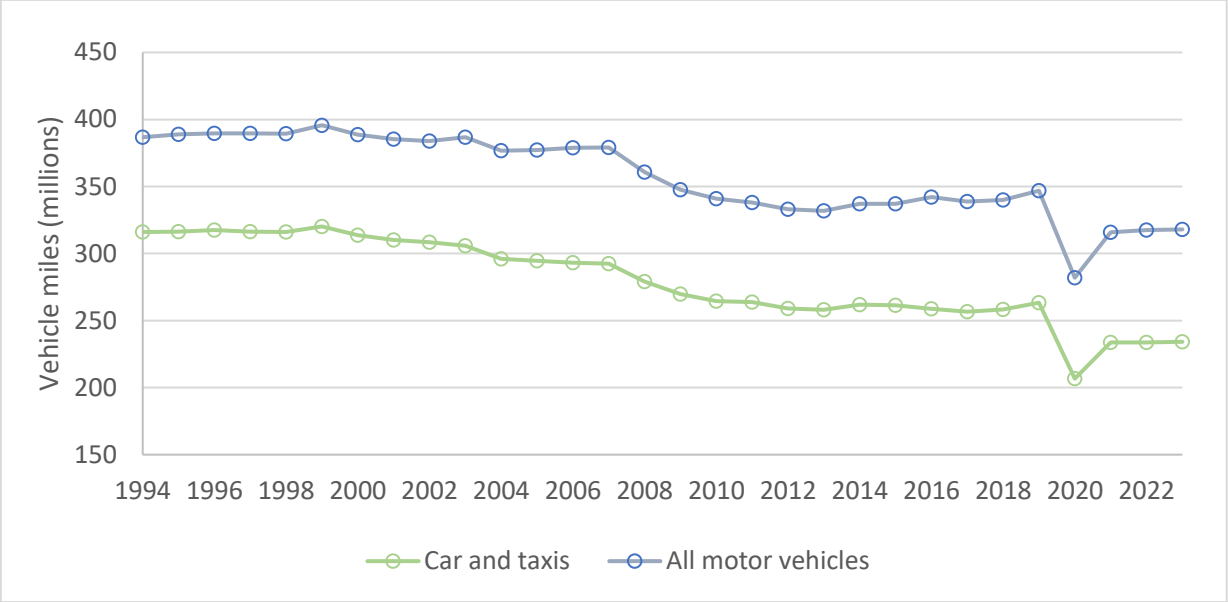


Figure 15: Traffic in Haringey from 1993 to 2023 by vehicle type in vehicle miles (millions) (Source: Department of Transport 2023)

11.2. Walking and Cycling Action Plan

Haringey's Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) 2022-2032 aims to help Haringey become a green walking and cycling borough.

The WCAP offers a roadmap for a network of protected strategic cycle lanes across the borough, focusing on borough boundary to borough boundary routes. It also sets out the plan to improve walking with improved wayfinding and public realm improvements. The plan is part of the Haringey Streets for People initiative and will play a key role in achieving a green recovery from the pandemic and creating a net zero carbon borough by 2041.

11.2.1. School Streets

The School Street programme continues to expand with evidence showing a 75% reduction in traffic, lower traffic speeds and a 164% increase in cycling within a School Street. These encourage children to travel to and from school in an active way, cutting air pollution, and creates a more pleasant environment at school gates. There has been an increase in School

Streets; last year 24 School Streets were benefitting 28 educational establishments, and there are now 34 permanent School Street projects[10] operational across the borough which are bringing benefits to 41 educational establishments and over 16,000 pupils. A further 16 School Street projects are currently in design, consultation or decision-making stages.

Figure 16: Photograph of a School Street Project at North Harringay School.

11.2.2. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs)

On 10 December 2024 Cabinet agreed to make the three LTNs of Bruce Grove West Green, St Ann's and Bounds Green permanent following a successful trail. They were supported by a range of complementary measures including new pedestrian crossings, cycle hangars and six School Streets.

Key outcomes include;

- An average reduction in vehicle movements within the LTNs of 58%, with 80,000 fewer vehicles counted per day;
- Major traffic reductions have seen collisions fall on average by 34% across the LTNs, with collisions also reduced on the boundary roads;
- The significant drop in traffic will have had a positive impact on localised pollution, but traffic needs to fall further still for a major difference in overall pollution in a major city like London.

11.2.3. E-bike trials

In March 2024 a two-year trial for dockless e-bike hire started. The scheme aims to provide an affordable and convenient way for residents to replace car journeys with a sustainable travel option, cutting congestion and improving public health. E-bikes can also promote people taking up cycling by breaking down the barriers of cycling, such as fitness, hills, and limited

[10] School Street Projects may include multiple schools within a project.

confidence. As part of the agreement, concessions are offered to key workers, community groups and people on a low income.

Since introducing the trial scheme in partnership with Lime and Human Forest, both companies are reporting significant increases in user numbers since March 2024.

- One operator has seen an increase in monthly journeys numbers of over 110%.
- One operator has seen monthly journeys increase by 8 times.
- Tens of thousands of users use these services within the borough, with user numbers increasing by over 70% for one operator and 269% for the other operator.

To ensure pavements remain clear, the Council have increased provision of dockless e-bike locations in dedicated parking locations, with the aim to monitor and review next year.

11.2.4. Walking

Haringey Walks is delivered by trained walks volunteers across the Borough, taking place in Haringey's parks and green spaces. In 2024 there are 17 Wellbeing walks being delivered every week of the year. These are accessible and residents are welcome to join at any time. There are specialist walks for carers, men only, and talking therapies.

Haringey's guided walks offer residents the opportunity to meet others in their local area, with a focus on facilitating more active lifestyles for groups vulnerable to isolation and inactivity, including elderly and people with physical and mental health conditions. These walks build stamina, help to improve balance and mood and increase confidence for residents to start walking, instead of relying on vehicles. As a result, they improve the public's health and contribute to sustainable transportation goals.

The Ramblers' Association offers training to become Walk Leaders for Wellbeing Walks.

Feedback shows that participants mental and physical wellbeing is improved. And the walkers are stronger and more independent, several report to have become more agile and confident and an increase in self-sufficiency.

11.2.5. Active travel: Supporting Behaviour Change

Haringey continues to promote active travel both within the council and to the wider borough. 2024 achievements include:

- March - Big Walk and Wheel: 11 schools took part, competing for modal shift percentage improvements over a 2-week period. This equates to 19,452 active travel journeys. If the children taking active journeys during the Big Walk and Wheel had been travelling to and from school by car, this would have accounted for 37,796 car trips.
- Bike Marking: Haringey have been working with the local police to deliver a bike marking project with the community.

Figure 17: Family walking, cycling and scootering to school in Stroud Green Primary Launch for Big Walk and Wheel.

- Dr Bike Sessions are offered by the Council to get bikes serviced for free with:
    - Dr Bike sessions in Finsbury Park and Lordship Rec.
    - Dr Bikes offered to all staff, and over 10 pool bikes.
    - Dr Bike has also been participating in local fairs, including Ferry Lane Summer Fair, New River, Paignton Park and Pemberton Play Street.
- Cycle rides organised:
    - Weekly rides from Lordship Recreation Ground with Cycle Sisters, focusing on our female Muslim community to encourage cycling in building confidence and skills, in a safe, respectful environment.
    - Wheely Tots run family bike rides and parent and toddler sessions at Lordship Rec using the model traffic zone.
    - Haringey Cycling League: Schools compete in bike races to win the league. Any school in Haringey is welcome to join and there is no need to bring a bike.
    - The Ride Around the Borough has been postponed due to bad weather from September to March 2025 with over 120 pupils, the police and staff taking part for a mass bike ride through our parks.
- Bikeability cycle training by Cycling Instructor Ltd delivered through:
    - Schools: to 626 pupils from April to October over 34 sessions.
    - Adult Training: to 214 adults trained over 5 months
    - Family Training: 11 Family sessions from July to October
    - Plus Learn: 27 pupils during October half term over 11 sessions.
- E-Bike Cycle Training:
    - Haringey Council are working with the E-Bike provider Forest to run E-Bike cycle training with monthly sessions in Finsbury Park.
    - E-bike provider Lime has a contract with Bikeworks to run E-Bike cycle training sessions in Haringey.
- Peddle My Wheels are commissioned by Haringey Council to provide the 'Try Before you Bike Scheme' on a rolling one-month flexible agreement, with free delivery and

collection, and the option to buy the bike at a decreasing price. A total 20 bikes were delivered to residents under this scheme in 2023/24.

- Cycle storage facilities: Additional 83 Bikehangers have been installed in 2024.

11.3. Electric vehicle charging

The council manages 262 publicly accessible EV charging points that have been installed in the borough on the public highways and car parks.

In 2023/24, 64 new standard Source London EV charging points were installed. A statutory consultation was also completed, with 36 were installed in June 2024 and now in operation. This brings the total number of EV charging points installed for the financial year to 100. The council continues to deliver its commitment of 100 EV charging points annually (see Figure 18 below).

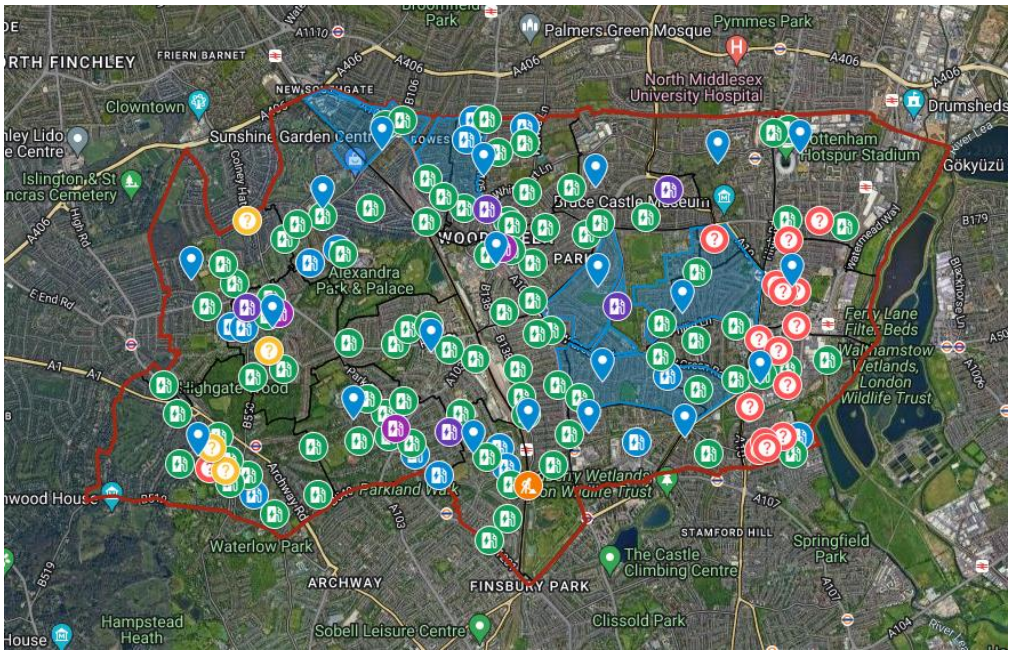


Figure 18: A map showing all the EV charging points in Haringey (Source: Haringey Council)

In May 2023, we successfully applied for the Government's Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) funding, in partnership with other six London boroughs (i.e. the councils of Hammersmith & Fulham, Harrow, Brent, Ealing, and Hillingdon). The funding of £7,544,000 will be shared amongst the six London Partnership members. We are working in partnership to procure new contracts for this scheme to increase the number of new points.

The council is preparing a new EV strategy to increase the delivery of more EV charging points in the coming years in the borough.

The Council is currently exploring the introduction of cross-pavement cable channels on a trial basis for cables to be safely used from front gardens to the highway. The Council is working to understand all safety and legal impacts.

11.4. Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs)

Haringey has an approximate three-fourth coverage of CPZs as shown in the Figure 19.

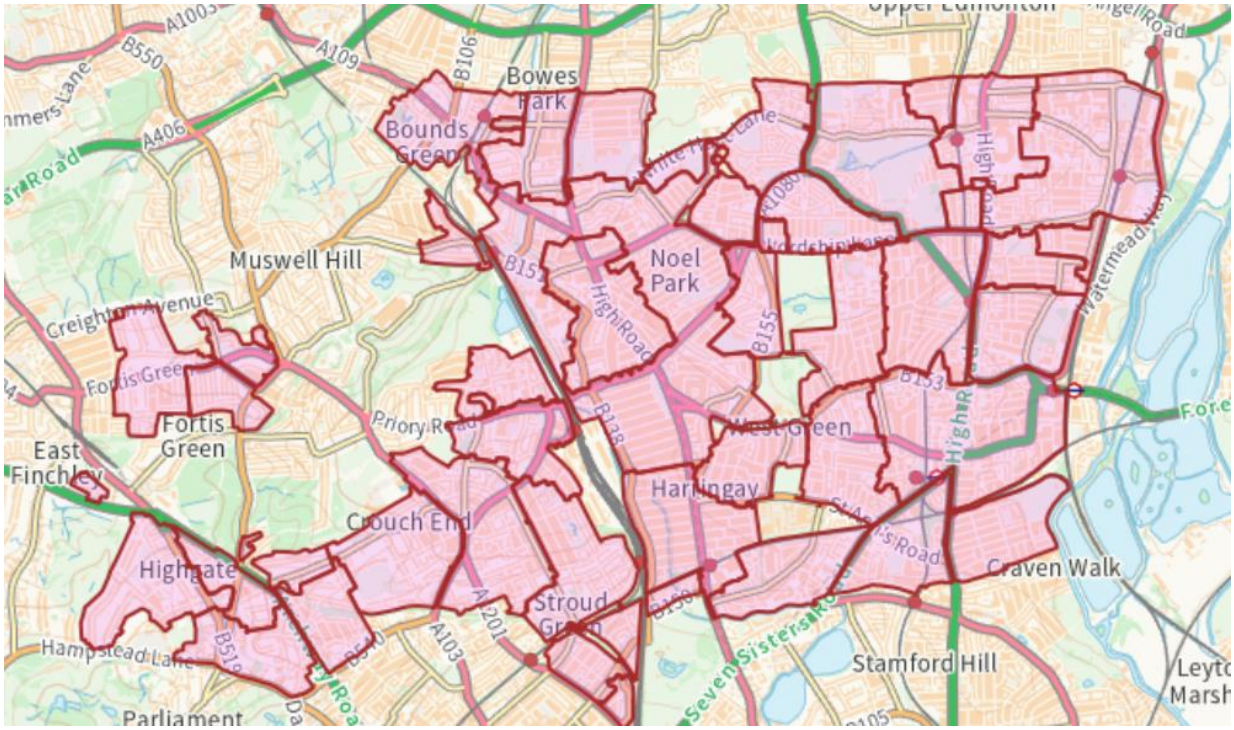


Figure 19: The map shows existing CPZs in Haringey (Source: CPZ lookup tool).

12. Energy

The carbon intensity of the national grid is on a decline, contributing to the decarbonisation of electricity supplied to homes and workplaces. The council can enhance this trend by promoting and backing low-carbon electricity generation and energy storage at the residential or neighbourhood level. Implementing local generation not only reduces the borough's carbon footprint but also bolsters Haringey's energy security.

Traditionally, heating in Haringey relies on natural gas combustion. Enhancing the efficiency of heat creation is possible through the electrification of heating, employing heat pumps (air, ground, or water source), and embracing low carbon decentralised energy networks (DENs). These DENs form a crucial component of the HCCAP, expected to yield substantial carbon savings in the coming decades.

12.1. Decentralised Energy Networks (DENs) and Heat Networks

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

12.1.1. Existing heat networks

The council is already a heat supplier for Haringey Housing in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) to around 2,000 homes. This has increased from 1,700 homes last year, with an additional 600 further new homes in the pipeline.

Most of these are communal systems that supply a single building only, where all the apartments in the building are supplied from a central plantroom, generally in the basement. Broadwater Farm is a larger network and supplies around 850 homes across several buildings from a single energy centre.

The older DENs in the HRA are currently supplied by gas boilers. The intention is to replace these with low-carbon systems over time. Some of the newer sites have had communal Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs) installed. Their carbon emissions are therefore low and, as heat pumps use electricity, emissions will reduce over time as the grid is decarbonised.

12.1.2. Potential future DENs

The council has been considering the development of a wider scale, low-carbon heat network in the north-east of the borough. These low-carbon heat networks have the potential to cut carbon emissions from the housing sector which is the highest emitting sector in Haringey.

The wider scale heat network could deliver green heat to more than 10,000 homes across three Heat Network Hubs in Tottenham Hale, Wood Green, and North Tottenham; it could also link to and decarbonise the existing scheme at Broadwater Farm. In line with the GLA studies and the National Heat Zone Maps, a Haringey heat network could take waste heat from the new Edmonton Energy Recovery Facility (ERF).

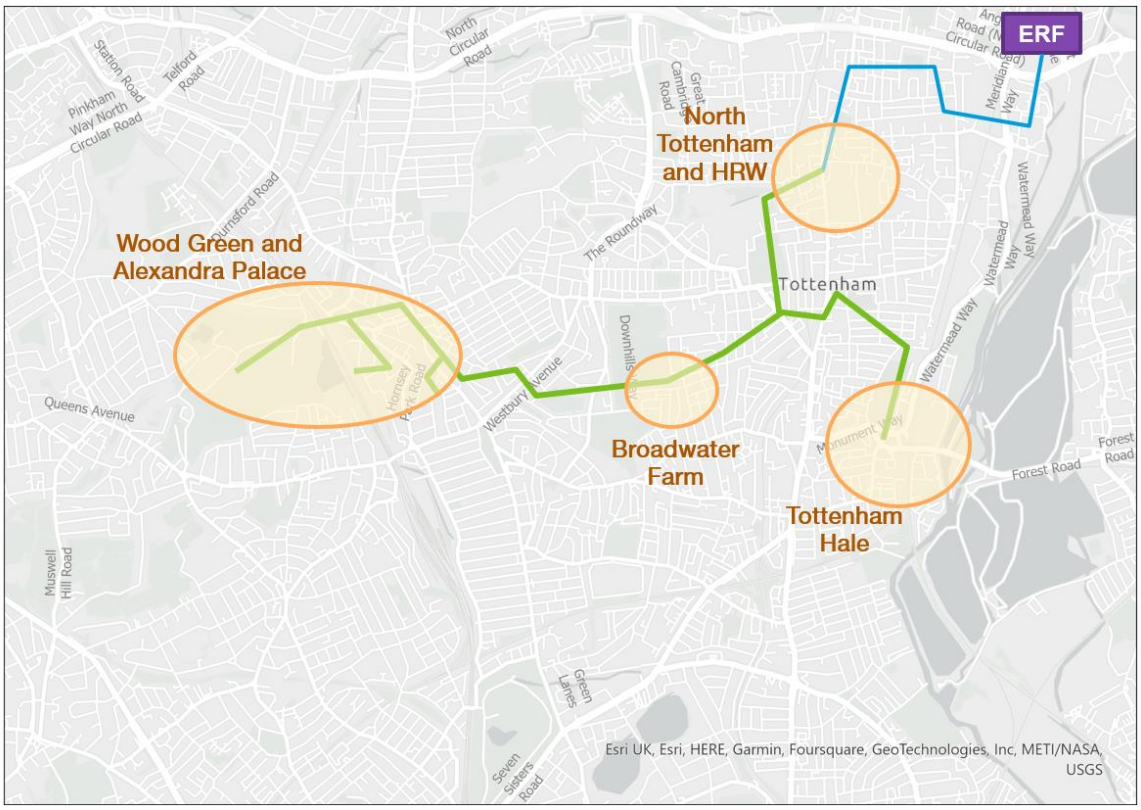


Figure 2013: Schematic of potential wider scale DEN in northeast Haringey, showing the three Heat Network Hubs and Broadwater Farm. The green network would be the Haringey network, the blue network would be developed by Enfield.

13. Community emissions

Over 90% of all borough emissions are not within direct control of the council. Therefore, the support and delivery of action by all of us within the Haringey community is vital to ensure delivery of our Borough Action Plan (the HCCAP). This means that we all need to feel ownership of this ambition and feel empowered to act. The borough hosts multiple active environment- and climate-related groups who have successfully delivered a range of projects. The council has committed to supporting these groups and our community to deliver change and achieve net zero carbon together.

13.1. Haringey's Section 106 Carbon Offset Monies

Since 2016, Haringey Council collects financial contributions from developers through Section 106 agreements when they do not meet their carbon reduction targets on site. This mechanism was first introduced by the GLA as an 'allowable solution' to reach the carbon reduction targets. Haringey's Planning Obligation Supplementary Planning Document sets out this process.

The total amount of carbon offset contributions collected up to December 2024 was £3,556,427.40.

13.1. Carbon Offset Fund Allocation 2020-2025

In 2020 £520,000 was allocated to supplement fuel poverty funding to retrofitting properties, and in 2021, £390,000 was given to the Haringey Community Carbon Fund. Details of these projects are seen in 13.3.

13.2. Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy 2025-2029

The council has agreed an allocation strategy to spend a further £2.23 million from the collected carbon offset contributions through Section 106. Approved by Cabinet in February 2025, this will help deliver seven decarbonisation projects over the next four years:

- £640,000 to the extension of the Haringey Community Carbon Fund for another four years (Years 5-8), with £400,000 available in grants;
- £150,000 to a climate resilience project on a council-owned and community used building;
- £150,000 to fuel poverty action and supporting green skills;
- £680,000 to solar and energy efficiency projects within the council and school estate, working in partnership with Community Energy Companies;

- £320,000 to energy efficiency audits on the corporate estate to bring forward a pipeline of projects;
- £90,000 to urban tree planting; and,
- £200,000 to behaviour change initiatives.

13.3. Haringey Community Carbon Fund

The Haringey Community Carbon Fund, a grant scheme to support community-led carbon reduction projects in the borough, has had £300,000 available for grants in the first four years.

In total, there were 41 applications in the first three years, requesting £658,417 in grant funding. 27 projects have been awarded a total of £234,533. Some organisations have not been able to deliver their projects, so their awarded grants were rolled over into subsequent funding years. Application scoring and grant awarding recommendations are made by a five-member judging panel, made up of two community representatives and three council officers. The details of the years 1 and 2 projects were reported in the 12th Annual Carbon Report 2022, 13th Annual Carbon Report 2023 and are also available on our Community Carbon Fund webpages.

The fourth round of funding was launched for applications in November 2024, with £112,060 available.

13.3.1. CCF Year 1 Summary (2022/23)

A total of 13 applications were received for the Year 1 round of funding, for a total of £243,230. £62,507 was paid in grant funding to six carbon reduction projects.

13.3.2. Year 2 Summary (2023/24)

For Year 2, a total of 13 applications were received, for a total of £311,327. £49,900 was paid in grant funding to six decarbonisation projects.

13.3.3. Year 3 Projects (2024/25)

For Year 3, a total of 15 applications were received, requesting a total of £103,860. 11 organisations were successful in getting funding for their decarbonation projects, for 13 projects and an overall awarded funding pot of £75,532.90.

The following projects from 11 organisations were approved:

1. Purchase of a thermal camera by Clyde Area Residents' Association

Clyde Area Residents' Association received a £679 microgrant to purchase a thermal camera for local residents to visualise heat losses in their homes to encourage energy savings.

Figure 2114: The Clyde Area Residents Association introduced the thermal camera to local residents during a play street day.

2. Reduce food waste by Willow Primary School

Willow Primary School has received two grants to reduce food waste in school by changing the habits of children and kitchen staff (£760); and also to facilitate school uniform shop swap (£910). Upon comparing food waste between three weeks, food waste was reduced by 349 kg. 76 items of clothing were able to be redistributed to new owners at the summer event. Both initiatives have generated discussions amongst students, staff and parents at home.

Figure 22: A teacher in Willow Primary school demonstrated how their initiatives can help to combat food waste; and the uniform swap shop during a summer event

3. Establish a recycling hub by Haringey Borough Women's Football Club

Haringey Borough Women's Football Club received a £1,000 microgrant to establish a re-use hub for football boots and sports for the community to allow greater access to sport.

4. Co-designed mural using waste materials by West Green Playgroup

With a £1,000 microgrant, the West Green Playgroup has inspired behaviour changes by co-designing a mural art using waste materials collected by children. The project has worked with approximately 67 children. The mural serves as a daily visual reminder to children and families about the importance of recycling. The playgroup has noticed children are more conscious about recycling and upcycling.

Figure 23: The completed mural art using waste materials collected by children

5. Feasibility energy assessment by Ferry Lane Primary School

Ferry Lane Primary School received a £1,000 microgrant to undertake a feasibility assessment to ascertain the potential carbon savings that can be implemented with capital funding. The energy audit took place in December 2024, with the planned engagement on the recommendations with the school and local community to take place early 2025.

6. Urban Wild Project by Footprint For Good

With a £1,000 microgrant, Footprint For Good delivered workshops on urban wildlife habitat creation using upcycled wood with Haringey youths vulnerable to crime involvement.

The programme was delivered to 117 children and young people during term, holiday clubs, and after school club activities. Over 64 bird boxes and feeders were made by repurposing 35 pallets diverted from landfill or incineration, this has promoted the link between re-use and sustainability among the young people and their families.

7. Workshops on clothes mending by Mottainai

Mottainai has scheduled to deliver free workshops with their £1,000 microgrant in February 2025 to upskill residents on mending, upcycling and creating sustainable fashion.

8. Installation of photovoltaic (PV) panels and LED lights by Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust

Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust received two grants to install a PV array onto the roof to the Sports Pavilion (£12,333) and replace the legacy lighting units on the palace terrace with new transformers, internal wiring and LEDs (£15,000). The installation of LED lighting units (Figure 2424) is estimated to reduce 7,370 kWh annually, which is equivalent to 1,658 kgCO_2e. The project to instal PV panels is in the feasibility stage.

Figure 24: The existing lighting units on the terrace of Alexandra Palace have been retrofitted with LED technology and a poster has been displayed to promote the green benefits.

9. Feasibility study of low-carbon heating system by Hornsey Vale Community Association

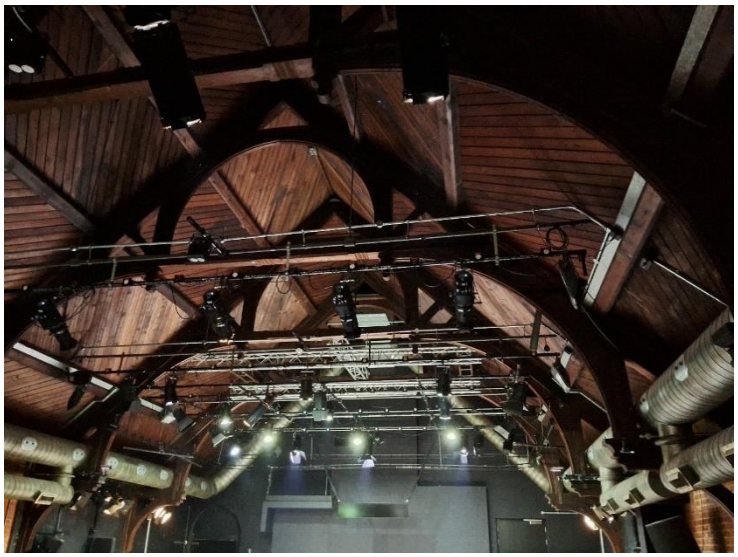
Hornsey Vale Community Association (HVCA) undertook a feasibility study, partly funded with their £14,950 grant. The study explored for low-carbon alternatives to the existing gas heating system at HVCA and combining low-carbon energy with two neighbouring sites. Local residents and stakeholders have been engaged with the findings of the study.

10. Reclaimed material carpentry workshops by Woodshop of Recycled Delights

Figure 25: Recycled Delights delivered reclaimed material workshop to local residents to create bug hotels, planters and windowsill boxes.

Woodshop of Recycled Delights received a £10,000 grant to deliver reclaimed material workshops in collaboration with Haringey's community gardens to tackle timber waste, improved community spaces and behaviour change. 6 workshops have been delivered to 63 participants making 19 creations such as bug hotels, planters and windowsill boxes from 1,140 kg of repurposed timber, with an estimated 2,166 kgCO_2 saving compared to buying new timber.

11. Retrofitting lighting stock to LED by Jacksons Lane Theatre



Jacksons Lane used their £15,901 grant to retrofit their existing tungsten lights to LED theatre lights, and to offer the re-use of replaced stock to small companies. Figure 2615 below shows the new lighting units.

Figure 2615: New LED theatre lighting at Jacksons Lane.

13.4. Waste / Circular Economy

13.4.1. North London Waste Authority (NLWA) Reuse and Recycling

Haringey Council, in collaboration with the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and London Energy Ltd, has a dedicated drop-off location for high-quality, reusable household items at the Western Road Reuse and Recycling Centre in Wood Green. These donated items are transported to the NLWA's Reuse Shop in Chingford, where they are sold at affordable prices. The Western Road Reuse and Recycling Centre operates seven days a week, offering the drop-off point during its regular opening hours.

13.4.2. NLWA North London Community Fund

North London Community Fund established by NLWA, aims to support waste-prevention initiatives to community-based organisations that run waste-prevention projects.

In 2024, 14 community groups were awarded a share of £150,000 for waste prevention projects. Four of these groups cover activities in Haringey

- Bread n Butter CIC: Community cookery workshops focused on food waste prevention;
- Clapton Common Boys Club: Youth education programme focused on waste prevention and environmental protection;
- London CC CIC: Bike renovation and donation scheme and bike repair workshops;
- Markets N22 CIC: Establishing a repair café.

The next round of funding for the large awards opened in November 2024.

13.4.3. TRAID Campaign

Haringey Council's partnership with TRAID has successfully diverted just under 38 tonnes of clothing from landfills in 2024, through their home collection service. Residents can contribute to this sustainable endeavour by taking advantage of TRAID's free doorstep collection service for large bags of unwanted clothing.

TRAID resells these items, generating funds for global projects that foster positive changes in the fashion industry. Beyond environmental benefits, this initiative supports improved conditions for garment workers, reduced pesticide use, enhanced livelihoods for organic cotton farmers, and the establishment of childcare centres. As an extension of their commitment, TRAID hosted a draught excluder workshop in March 2024.

13.5. Biodiversity and habitats

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

The council is committed to providing inclusive parks and green spaces that serve the Haringey community and the natural world. The Tree and Woodlands Plan aims to plan street trees in each ward until it reaches 30% canopy cover, plant 10,000 new trees by 2030, invest in sustainable drainage systems to reduce flooding and work to create three brand new nature reserves by 2026 and introduce Sites of Importance for Nature Conversation.

Figure 2716: Tiny Forest planting event in White Hart Lane (photo credit: American Express)

Some updates on these are:

- 1,800 whips were also planted to create 3 new 'Tiny Forests', these were in Belmont Recreation Ground, New River Sports Centre and Devonshire Hill Primary School (Figure 27).

- 665 new standard or heavy standard sized trees were planted in streets, housing sites, parks, and open spaces. This is a 11.5% increase in new trees compared to the 596 planted in the 2022/23 planting season (Figure 28).
- 268 trees were community-funded by residents through Trees for Streets.

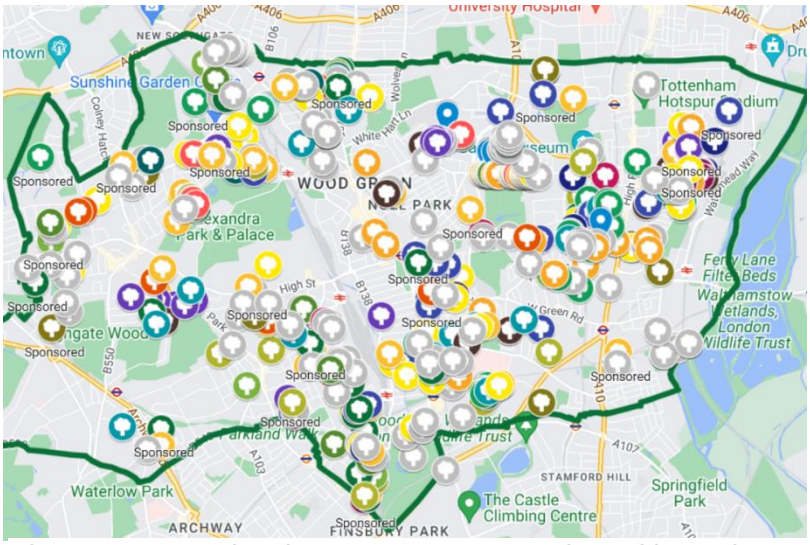


Figure 28: Map showing new street trees planted in Haringey in 2023/24

13.6. Go Green Urban Eco Festival 2024

The Go Green Urban Eco Festival, now in its sixth year, has grown remarkably from a single-day event in 2019 to a month-long celebration in 2024. Focusing on community engagement and user involvement, the Go Green Team has successfully organized over 110 events centred around sustainability, showcasing the efforts of grassroots organisations throughout Haringey and supporting the Council deliver community engagement.

In 2024, the festival received £10,000 in funding from the Haringey Council, alongside other London funding streams contributing to the overall costs.

Key highlights of the Eco Urban Festival 2024:

- 110 community-led events: Celebrating Go Green 2024 across the entire borough.
- Innovative Awareness Initiatives: Events such as the Big Green Tea Party, Windrush Waves, Zero Waste Culinary Fair, crafting seminars, repair workshops, and health and wellbeing workshops raising awareness about environmental and sustainability issues.
- Linking the festival to local and national events like Loneliness Awareness Week, World Environment Day, Big Green Week, and Clean Air Day.
- Record attendance: Attracting over 15,000 attendees throughout June.
- Recognition and promotion: The Go Green Team was invited to present their work at the North London Waste Authority (NLWA).
- Building connections: Using the festival to connect big businesses, SMEs, and the Voluntary & Community Sector.

The Go Green Urban Eco Festival continues to be a beacon of sustainability and community spirit in Haringey, driving positive environmental change and fostering a sense of collective responsibility.

13.7. Carbon Reduction Initiatives by Community Groups

13.7.1. En10ergy

En10ergy is a local community energy company. Its volunteer Directors continued to manage the solar arrays it owns and to seek new sites for projects. They actively supported Community Energy London, Community Energy England, Haringey Climate Forum, London Climate Action Week and Great Big Green Week during the year.

The company's four solar arrays generated 81,000 kW hours of electricity during the financial year April 2023 to March 2024 (a carbon dioxide equivalent saving of nearly 17 tonnes) and saved its community buildings (two schools and a church) over £12,000 in electricity bills.

Money made by the company is returned to community events run by local Muswell Hill Sustainability Group (Section 13.7.2 below).

13.7.2. Muswell Hill Sustainability Group (MHSG)

Now in its 16th year, Muswell Hill Sustainability Group continues its work supporting their community in treading more lightly on our planet.

In 2024, MHSG worked with likeminded groups, including Retrofit KT, Power Up London, Muswell Hill Creatives, WAVE café, Climate Fresk and the Haringey Council Carbon Team; offering information, experience and, in the case of Muswell Hill Creatives, collaborating on developing the 'mend' side of their Make & Mend Festivals.

They could also be found at Cherry Tree Wood Festival in the summer, engaging children in planting vegetables, and at the Highgate Wood Heritage Day, where they invited a Climate Fresk team to share their stand to introduce their climate emergency courses to visitors.

This commitment to growing and supporting community networks equally extends to proactively promoting likeminded events and groups through MHSG's regular newsletter and social media platforms.

They also had a central presence at the Catherine West MP meeting for the National Day of Action, arranged by Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth; and at the Haringey Climate Partnership meeting in September, amongst other local, sustainability focused events.

MHSG's programme of free expert talks this year included speaker evenings on Rewilding, on Ethical Finance, and a series of talks by retrofit experts, installers, and eco-architects during their Green Open Homes season.

The month-long Green Open Homes event was focused around two weekends of free, pre-booked, open house tours, showcasing eight local houses that have retrofitted or scratch-built, with energy efficiency at their core; and allowing visitors to see energy saving features in action and to talk to the hosts about their experiences.

This was the 11th year for the initiative and its central aim remains one of inspiring and informing visitors to similarly reduce the carbon emissions of their homes, to increase warmth (or coolness) and to reduce energy bills. It was another very successful event, with most tours booked to capacity, prompting more retrofitting action.

Green Open Homes also appears to have resulted directly in multiple requests for the free loan of their Thermal Imaging Camera, to identify 'leaks' in their homes. The growing recommended installer's list on the MHSG website is providing an indispensable resource for those actively pursuing energy efficiency.

MHSG has also organised social events in the summer and at the Christmas Party, where their member Emily Rowe showed a presentation to reflect on her recent visit to COP29.

Plans are in place for 2025 to tackle the issues of Sustainable Fashion, SUDs, and to host a Climate Fresk course for their members.

13.7.3. Haringey Climate Forum

The Haringey Climate Forum has continued to meet to encourage climate policies across the council and other organisations including Alexandra Palace and Park. Meetings roughly take place quarterly, and their website provides an overview of initiatives taking place in the borough.

13.7.4. Friends of the Earth

Friends of the Earth (FoE) groups in Haringey have continued to lobby for stronger climate action, engaging people at stalls and events. The hundreds of signatures have been delivered in person to MPs Catherine West and David Lammy. Hustings meetings were held for candidates at both the London Assembly and General Elections to promote the need for action.

FoE submitted responses to many London and borough-wide consultations on environmental issues, and encouraged others to respond to support progressive policies. The groups have

taken part in marches and other demonstrations on climate water and nature. Volunteers from FoE are looking after existing trees and have been planting more trees at Dairy Fields.

13.7.5. Sustainable Haringey

Sustainable Haringey is an umbrella group to Growing in Haringey which brings together a network of community groups working on sustainability in the borough. It continues to produce a monthly newsletter of events held by these groups.

13.7.6. Growing in Haringey

The Growing in Haringey network continues to run plant stalls and seed swaps to bring community growing spaces together and provides grants for tools, water butts and plants. This network held two seed swaps this year in association with Black Rootz at Wolves Lane, and a number of plant sales at Tottenham Green market. Funds raised go towards buying plants for community gardens and to support the Lordship Rec produce show.

13.7.7. Wolves Lane

With funding from Haringey Council, the Lottery fund and the Mayor of London, the community site at Wolves Lane has completed its three new straw bale buildings heated with air source heat pumps. These supply community space, office space for the Ubele Initiative and a produce store and all the buildings have solar panels. The old greenhouses continue to grow year-round crops for local restaurants and food poverty projects. The shop selling plants and produce raised on site is now well established. Wolves Lane provides growing experience and training to many local volunteers and is run by a consortium of Organiclea and the Ubele Initiative. A very active group of young seed protectors (part of Black Rootz) organised two seed swaps during the year. This group has reached out to seed sovereignty campaigners worldwide to highlight the importance of saving local seed varieties in adapting to climate change.

14. Climate Adaptation and Resilience

14.1. Climate Resilience Review

The Mayor of London commissioned an independent review to take stock and make recommendations to guide London's preparations for more extreme weather. This report on the London Climate Resilience Review looked into London's preparedness for climate impacts including heatwaves, floods, droughts, wildfires, storms, sea level rise and subsidence.

Alongside immediate dangers to people's lives and livelihoods, the review found that the government and businesses have not adequately planned for the disruption caused by severe weather events and the subsequent impacts on critical systems like healthcare, transport, energy and water.

Key points in the report:

- Climate impacts in London happen together. The 40°C heatwave occurred at the same time as drought and wildfires, and heatwaves are often followed by flash flooding.
- The government's plans to build more homes and better infrastructure must include resilience and technical standards to cope with the weather extremes.
- The UK's ageing population, and particularly those in care homes are at the highest risk of heat-related mortality.
- London and the whole of the south-east of England needs a new reservoir.
- The UK government should produce a National Wildfire Strategy and Action Plan.
- The deadline for upgrading flood defences upstream of the Thames Barrier is 2050, and downstream it is 2040; a new Barrier is needed by 2070.
- London's trees, and other green and blue spaces, are under threat from heatwaves, wildfires and windstorms. This weakens London's resilience because trees reduce street temperatures in heatwaves and decrease flood risk.
- Around 43% of London properties are likely to be affected by subsidence by 2030.
- UK government should create a Strategic Surface Water Authority for London, to promote, enforce, and allocate funds in-line with a strategic London-wide approach to flooding.
- Initial analysis indicates climate change could impact London's GDP by 2-3% every year by the 2050s, with costs increasing further in late century.

14.2. Climate Risk Mapping

The council has utilised the Climate Risk Maps by the GLA and Bloomberg Associates to support our heatwave response and preparedness work in Haringey, by identifying the most

vulnerable areas and populations that are most at risk. This intelligence has influenced our local action to prevent excess morbidity and mortality related to heatwaves. The council aims to continue the work with Bloomberg Associates and wider council officers to leverage the information on the climate risk maps to inform local policies and strategies. This will link into the development of a borough Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan, expected in 2025.

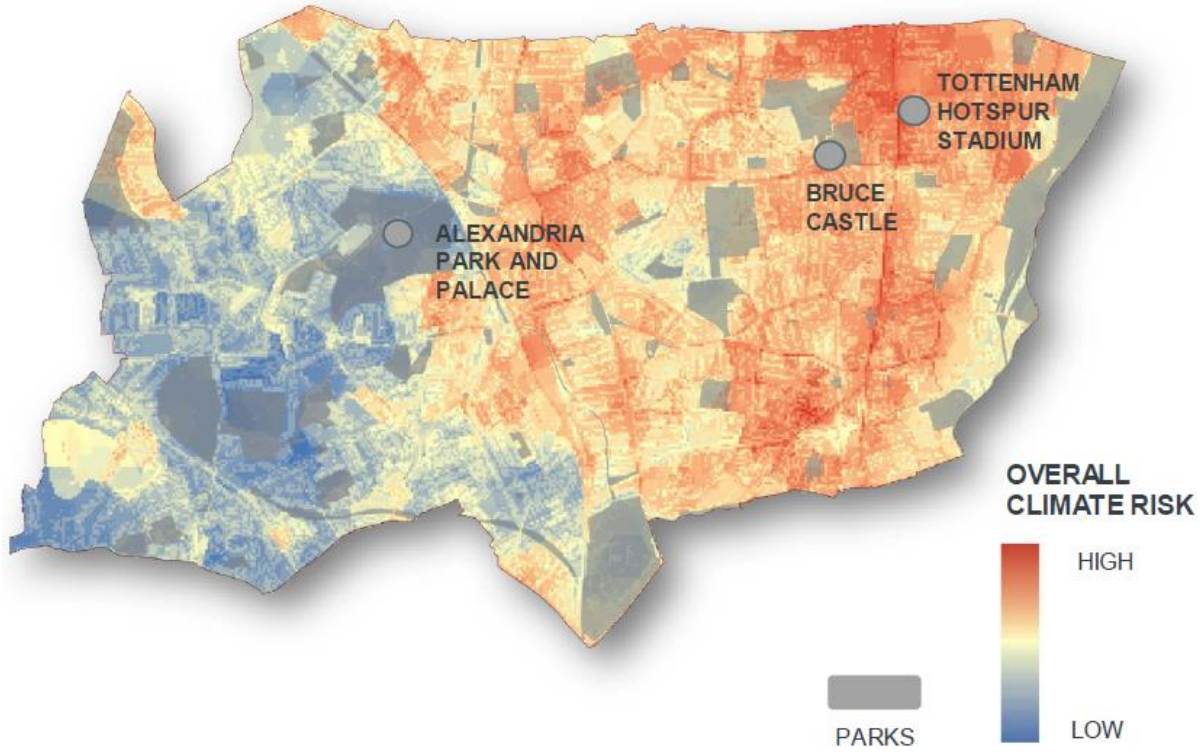


Figure 2917: Climate Risk Map which shows the east of the borough is at higher climate risk than the west which relates to income levels, flood risk and amount and quality of greenery nearby (Source: Bloomberg Associates).

14.3. Work with Public Health: Heat Waves

Public Health has worked closely with services across the council, the NHS, and the voluntary and community sector to strengthen Haringey's preparations for and response to heatwaves. This aims to reduce the health impact of heatwaves on the most vulnerable residents. The approach included developing a Joint Strategic Need Assessment on Heatwaves, that mapped areas of high heat risk, and identified the health impacts for people at higher risk during heatwaves, such as young children, older people, and people with experience of homelessness. The number of cool spaces increased from three in the previous summer to 13 this summer. Awareness raising materials on how to stay safe during hot weather were developed and distributed in the most widely spoken languages in the borough.

14.4. Reducing flood risk

We recognise that the combined impact of climate change and ongoing urban development heightens flood risks. While it is impossible to eliminate flooding entirely, we are implementing strategies to mitigate its effects. These include drainage maintenance, cleansing of highway drains, and the initiation of new schemes designed to manage and prevent future flooding.

Following the enactment of the Flood and Water Management Act of 2010, Haringey Council assumed the role of “Lead Local Flood Authority” (LLFA) for our area. This designation gives us primary responsibility for managing flood risks from surface water, groundwater, and some culverted watercourses within Haringey.

In response to recent flooding events, we have significantly increased our drainage investment. Our prioritised gully cleansing programme now incorporates an assessment model that considers the likelihood and impact of gully blockages, enabling us to efficiently allocate resources. This includes ongoing maintenance of existing gullies and the installation of new ones across Haringey.

14.4.1. Recent Flood Mitigation Actions

Following the intense rainfall in July 2021 and August 2022, the Council has:

- Updated the website with flood preparedness and response information.
- Reviewed policies on sandbag distribution and other flood management measures.
- Streamlined reporting channels for blocked gullies and highway flooding to direct issues efficiently to the Highways Team.
- Strengthened collaboration between the Emergency Planning and Resilience Team and other key teams for enhanced situational awareness.
- Updated the Multi-Agency Flood Plan (MAFP) to empower responders to act beyond standard Met Office alerts.
- Initiated the "Leaf Angels" programme to keep gullies clear of leaf blockages during heavy rain forecasts.

Residents and businesses can access detailed guidelines on the Council’s flood information website, flooding website, which outlines steps for flood preparedness, actions during a flood, and post-flood procedures.

14.4.2. Recent Investments and Maintenance

Since April 2022, the Highways Team has completed approximately 20,000 maintenance jobs. This includes cleaning of around 15,800 gullies annually, with 175 major gully repairs and the installation of 18 new gullies over the past two years. Additionally, 26 SuDS installations,

including rain gardens and swales in parks, highways and Haringey homes, have been completed to aid in flood mitigation.

14.4.3. Flood and Water Management Investment Plan (FWMIP)

The FWMIP aligns with Haringey's Climate Change Action Plan, which targets net-zero carbon by 2041. Key initiatives under FWMIP include:

- Flood Reduction Projects: New schemes focus on reducing surface water flooding.
- Use of Recycled Materials: SuDS projects incorporate recycled materials wherever feasible, helping minimize the carbon footprint.
- Sustainable Design: Projects are designed with lifecycle carbon impact in mind, prioritizing reusable and low-carbon materials.
- Urban Greening: Rain gardens and other SuDS features help cool urban areas and reduce the urban heat island effect.

An overall programme of future boroughwide SuDs projects can be found in the FWMIP.

15. Future Projects

Haringey Council is committed to building on the projects and actions delivered in 2023 to further be delivered through the Corporate Delivery Plan for greater carbon reductions in the future. Committed and planned projects include:

- Delivering and designing the seven decarbonisation programmes funded through the Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy 2025-2029 approved by Cabinet in February 2025;
- Awarding funding to Year 4 projects from the Community Carbon Fund with up to £112,060 in grants, and helping to deliver the funded projects;
- Designing an update for the Community Carbon Fund programme with £400,000 available for funding Years 5-8, with Year 5 opening for bids in Autum 2025;
- Delivering the council's Civic Centre refurbishment and extension, including significant carbon reduction measures;
- Working to deliver 16 further School Streets;
- Installing additional electric vehicle charging points in line with demand;
- Directing Haringey residents to the GLA Warmer Homes London scheme for domestic energy efficiency;
- Training staff members and partner and local organisations in fuel poverty advice;
- Delivering energy efficiency and decarbonisation retrofit of almost 289 street properties as part of the Housing Energy Action Plan;
- Delivering the Power Up Haringey local scheme to encourage homeowners' uptake of retrofitting by breaking down supply and demand barriers, and promoting green skills as part of Fast Followers programme;
- Upgrading the park buildings to at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) grade E by 2024 and grade C by 2025;
- Delivering energy reduction measures as part of the in-sourcing of leisure facilities, including pool covers at lidos and looking at renewable energy sources;
- Delivering SuDs projects as part of the Flood and Water Management Investment Plan to mitigate flood risk and improve resilience to climate events;
- Continuing the delivery of in-house Carbon Literacy training programme;
- Design a climate resilience project on a community building;
- Developing a borough Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan, expected for 2025;
- Commencing solar and energy efficiency projects within the council and school estate, working in partnership with Community Energy Companies;
- Undertaking energy efficiency audits on the corporate estate to bring forward a pipeline of projects.

Further projects will be added to ensure that the net zero carbon targets can be met for the council and borough.