

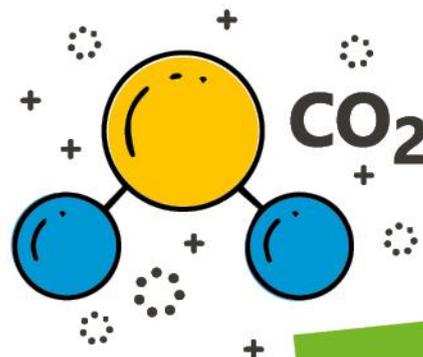
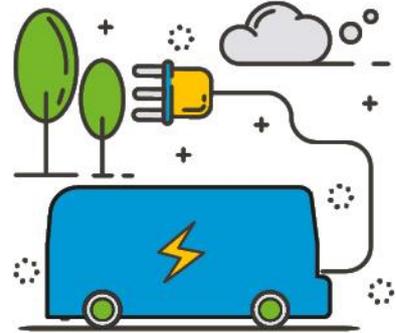
NETZEROHARINGEY

2041



# ANNUAL CARBON REPORT

2025



Haringey  
LONDON

## 1. Foreword

This is our fifteenth Annual Carbon Report covering the latest carbon emissions data for 2023 and the progress towards the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan targets. This year's report comes at an important time, requiring continued urgency for climate action and a firm commitment to climate justice. As one of London's most unequal boroughs, climate impacts fall hardest on those with least resources, and our response must continue to prioritise fairness, equity, and shared power.

The latest data shows steady progress alongside a need to accelerate carbon reduction. Borough-wide emissions have fallen 26% since 2015, including a 6% drop in the last year - an improvement on the previous report's 1.6% annual reduction. Yet this remains well below the 51% reduction needed to stay on track for our 2041 net zero target. Emissions fell across all major sectors, supported by the decarbonisation of electricity. And, Haringey's per capita emissions of 2.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e continue to sit significantly below both the London and neighbouring-borough averages.

The council's corporate emissions have reduced by 66% since 2014/15 (financial year), despite a temporary increase linked to the insourcing of three leisure centres. We continue to invest in solar energy across our estate and in schools and prepare for the move to the newly retrofitted and extended Civic Centre in 2027, which will form a key part of our long-term corporate decarbonisation pathway.

We have set out how £2.23 million from Haringey's Carbon Offset Fund is being invested across seven programmes that cut emissions and deliver wider benefits by decarbonising the corporate estate, tackling fuel poverty, expanding renewable energy, strengthening green skills, and supporting behaviour change. The four-year extension of the Haringey Community Carbon Fund forms an important part of this investment, which exemplifies the Haringey Deal in action by enabling residents and local organisations to deliver creative, practical climate projects that reduce emissions while improving wellbeing, skills and community resilience.

We are also reshaping how we communicate climate progress. Over the coming year, we will work with residents through the Haringey Climate Partnership and wider engagement to co-design a way forward to publish climate information that is focused on real outcomes and that supports residents and community to see progress, understand challenges, and feel inspired to take climate action.

Addressing the Climate Emergency is about more than carbon reduction; it is about building a borough where people can thrive; where homes are warm, energy bills are lower, air is cleaner, neighbourhoods are more resilient. By strengthening our focus on climate justice,

accelerating action across sectors, and deepening co-production with residents, we can build a fairer, greener and more sustainable future for Haringey.

[To sign off Photograph + Signature]



Cllr Ibrahim Ali  
Cabinet Member for Climate Action and Environment

## **2. Contents**

<b><u>1. Foreword</u></b> .....	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b><u>2. Contents</u></b> .....	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>3. Executive Summary</u></b> .....	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b><u>4. Introduction</u></b> .....	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b><u>5. Changes to Annual Carbon Report</u></b> .....	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b><u>6. Haringey’s carbon reduction in the borough</u></b> .....	<b><u>11</u></b>
6.1. HARINGEY’S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS .....	11
6.1.1. Haringey’s territorial-based emissions .....	12
Update to pre-2023 emissions data .....	12
6.1.2. Haringey’s consumption-based emissions .....	13
6.2. HARINGEY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN TARGET .....	13
6.2.1. Emissions trend 2015-2023 .....	13
6.2.2. Comparison of Haringey’s emissions .....	14
6.2.3. Performance by sector .....	15
6.3. CONSUMPTION-BASED EMISSIONS .....	17
<b><u>7. Haringey’s corporate emission reduction</u></b> .....	<b><u>19</u></b>
7.1. CORPORATE EMISSIONS DATA .....	19
7.2. RENEWABLE ENERGY .....	20
<b><u>8. Section 106 Carbon Offset Spending</u></b> .....	<b><u>22</u></b>
8.1. S106 CARBON OFFSET FUND ALLOCATION STRATEGY 2020-2025 .....	22
8.1.1. Fuel Poverty .....	22
8.1.2. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Years 1-4 Overview .....	22
8.1.3. Year 4 Projects (2025/26) .....	24
8.2. S106 CARBON OFFSET FUND ALLOCATION STRATEGY 2025-2029 .....	26
8.2.1. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Year 5 .....	26
8.2.2. Climate resilience project .....	27
8.2.3. Supporting green skills .....	27
8.2.4. Solar and energy efficiency projects .....	27
8.2.5. Energy efficiency audits .....	28
8.2.6. Urban tree planting .....	28
8.2.7. Behaviour change initiatives .....	29
<b><u>9. Community emissions</u></b> .....	<b><u>29</u></b>
9.1. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES .....	29

## **Separate documents available for download**

The Annual Carbon Report and its previous versions are available on the council's website, along with two further documents listed below.

Available at: <https://haringey.gov.uk/environment/climate/net-zero-carbon-haringey/annual-carbon-report>

### **Glossary and Emissions Data Sources (10 pages)**

- Glossary of technical words used in this document
- Emission Data Sources

### **Executive Summary (3 pages)**

- Visual version of the text-based Executive Summary in Section 3 below.

### 3. Executive Summary

This year's Annual Carbon Report (2025) is an abridged version to report only on the key carbon reduction metrics. Following feedback from the council's Scrutiny Board, a new format is being sought to respond to comments about the length and level of technical information that is included. An engagement exercise will take place to inform the revised format of the Annual Carbon Reports going forward. The objective is to make the reports more accessible and relevant to the community, to encourage positive behavioural change delivering greater climate impacts. The new format ACR will be launched as the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Carbon Report covering 2026.

The report covers three latest carbon emission reporting areas:



Borough-wide 2041 target: London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) data for 2023



Council 2027 target: council's consumption data for core corporate buildings and highways data for 2024/25



Consumption-based carbon emissions data from Local Authority Consumption Accounts (LACA) for 2022 (there is no carbon reduction target for this data)

Lastly, the report sets out progress on spending of carbon offset contributions during the calendar year 2025.

#### **Headlines from the carbon emission reporting data**

##### Progress against the borough-wide 2041 net zero target: **26%** reduction from 2015 to 2023

- 6% reduction in carbon emissions in 2023 from 2022 levels. Total territorial-based emissions for Haringey in 2023 were 595 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- The current emission reduction rate falls short of the necessary 51% to achieve the target of a Net Zero Carbon Borough by 2041 for 2023.
- Rate of reduction has accelerated to 6% in 2023. It has recovered from a slow reduction rate of previous year (1.6%) associated with "covid rebound". Similar emission trend is observed across the neighbouring boroughs and London average.
- Emissions across all sectors (domestic, industrial and commercial, and transport) have reduced in 2023 with the exception of emission from non-road mobile machinery which remains unchanged. This is mostly driven by decarbonisation of electricity.
- Haringey's emissions per capita (2.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>) in 2023 remain below the London average (3.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>) and the average of our neighbouring boroughs (3.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>).

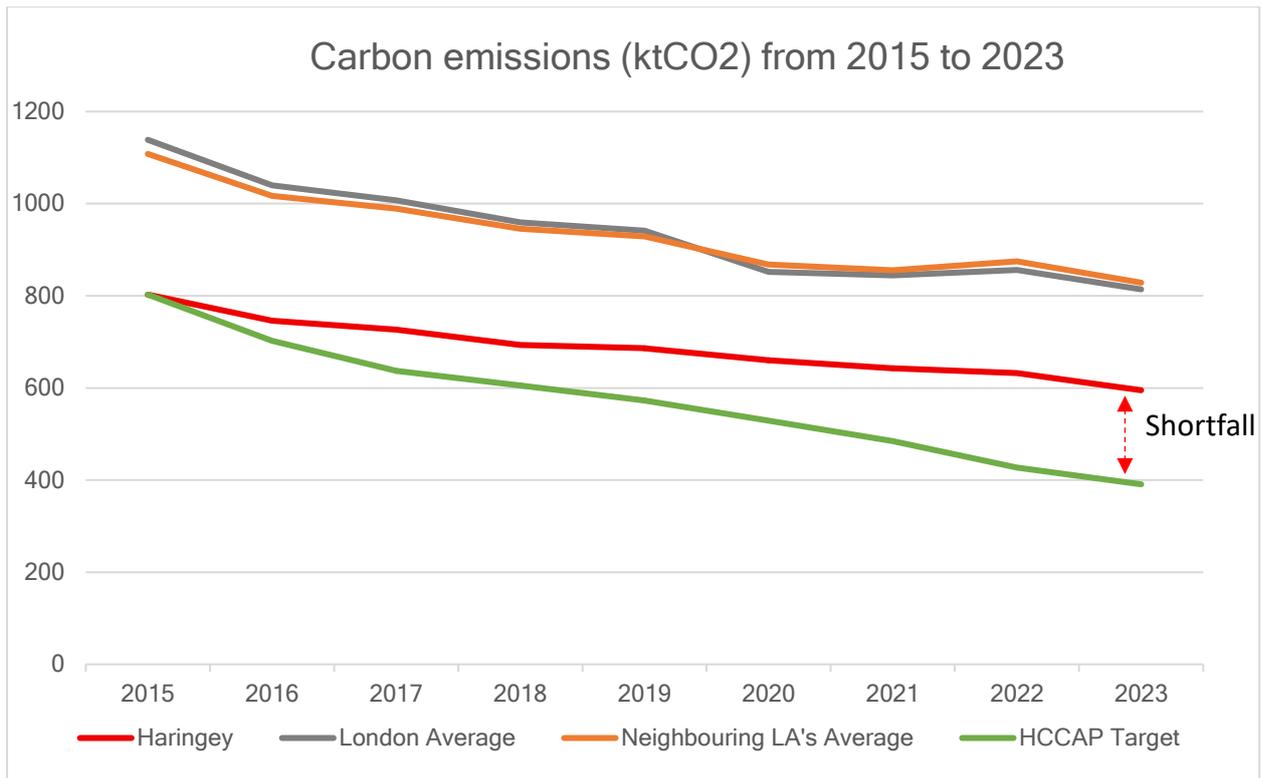


Figure 1: Graph showing the 2005 to 2023 carbon emissions trend in Haringey (red), neighbouring boroughs' mean (orange), and London mean (grey), and our HCCAP target (green). The red arrow shows the performance required in 2023-2024 to return to our target trajectory. (Source: LEGGI data, 2015-2023; ARUP Analysis for the HCCAP).

**Progress against the council's net zero target: 66% reduction overall 2014/15 to 2024/25**

- However, there is a 25% increase from the previous financial year, as this has now included the emissions from three leisure centres which the Council insourced in October 2024. The increase in consumption reflects the high energy demand of these buildings.
- The emissions from the Council's seven core buildings (River Park House, Alexandra House, George Meehan House, Wood Green Library, 48/62 Station Road, 40 Cumberland Road, and Civic Centre) reduced from 1,014.4 tCO2 in 2023/24 to 928.6 tCO2 in 2024/25.
- The total corporate emissions for 2024/25 were 4,364.5 tCO2.

Even without the additional emissions from the leisure centres, the current emission reduction rate would still have fallen short to be on track to achieve the target of a Net Zero by 2027 for Council's emissions. Meeting the original scope of the target is reliant on the opening of the new Civic Centre, the disposal, rebuilding or retrofitting of the Station Road buildings, and the reduction in emissions for the remaining core buildings. The council's fleet was also included

within the scope of the overall target, but we do not have data to report on our progress on this.

Borough-wide consumption-based emissions (no target): 13% reduction from 2001 to 2022

- A 15% increase was reported in Haringey between 2021 and 2022, which is above the 9.0% increase seen at the London level, and 2.8% nationally.
- Total consumption-based emissions for Haringey in 2022 were 2,631 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Haringey's consumption-based emissions have continued to bounce back to pre-covid levels as the effect of Covid has eased off. Transport, services and food sectors have the highest rate of increase.
- Haringey's footprint per capita is 10.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita, which is still lower than national average at 10.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita, but slightly higher than the average in London at 9.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita. There was an overall 27% decrease in the footprint per capita to 2022 from 2001.

Consumption-based emissions are not in scope for the HCCAP target. To bring these emissions down, broader behaviour change is necessary to support the reduction in emissions from food, construction, goods, water and sewage, and services.

**Headlines from Section 106 Carbon Offset Spending**

- Overall, £3,856,584 has been collected up to 31 December 2025.
- £3,140,000 has been allocated by three Cabinet decisions in 2020, 2021 and 2025. This leaves £716,584 unallocated as of 31 December 2025.
- £268,880 has been spent across 34 projects in the first four years of the Community Carbon Fund.
- Five projects are being delivered across the wider Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy, including fuel poverty measures, solar panel installations, developing green skills, tree planting and the extension of the HCCF. Another three projects are being set up for delivery for behaviour change, energy audits, and climate resilience.

## **4. Introduction**

This Fifteenth Annual Carbon Report (ACR) monitors the borough's progress in reducing our carbon emissions in 2023.

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 format of ACR is being transitioned this year to be more concise and visually accessible. This interim version is shortened in comparison to the previous ACRs, and the final new format will be released in March 2027. Further details are reported in Section 5 below.

The first two sections detail the borough's and council's carbon emissions and our progress against reduction targets in HCCAP. Along with the release of latest emissions data in 2023, pre-2023 data has also been updated. This means the pre-2023 data reported in this Annual Carbon Report (ACR) is different to the previous years' ACRs. Further details are reported in Section 6.1.1.

The last section provides an overview of carbon offset contribution spending, spotlighting the community-led carbon reduction projects supported by the Haringey Community Carbon Fund in 2025.

## 5. Changes to Annual Carbon Report

This Annual Carbon Report 2025 has marked the transition into a new format. This interim version will cover the essential emissions data and updates on how we are spending the carbon offset contributions. Haringey's Constitution requires us to report on our emissions data, but we are now taking the opportunity to revisit and co-design the format during our community engagement. The new format is planned to be released in March 2027.

Feedback on the previous format of the ACRs was that it was too long and technical, and we want anyone to be able to read about Haringey's climate action. In June, we published [a graphical version of the executive summary for last year's Annual Carbon Report](#) with simpler language and visuals.

### **Objectives for the revised ACR**

- Make it appealing to read about what climate action is being taken by the community and council
- Simplify the way we talk about climate change and carbon emissions
- Simplify how we show what progress we have made, comparing this to our targets set in the HCCAP
- Enable the revised information to reach a wider audience
- Make the content more relevant to the community by outlining what choices and impacts residents can make to take climate action.

While the purpose of the ACR will continue to provide a transparent account of Haringey's emissions, it can also form a valuable resource to the community to encourage behavioural change to deliver greater climate impacts.

## 6. Haringey’s carbon reduction in the borough

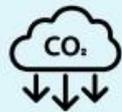
Two types of emissions are included in this report – area-based emissions and consumption-based emissions. HCCAP has set targets for territorial-based emissions, but not consumption-based emissions.

A detailed explanation of what carbon emissions are, and the definition of other technical words, and an explanation of the emissions data sources are included in the Glossary (a separate document available on Haringey’s [website](#)).

### 6.1. Haringey’s greenhouse gas emissions

Our activities directly or indirectly emit greenhouse gasses, particularly, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide, and methane.

These are measured in ‘CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent’ (CO<sub>2</sub>e).



CO<sub>2</sub> = Carbon emissions from burning fossil fuels (oil, gas, petrol), for our buildings and transport

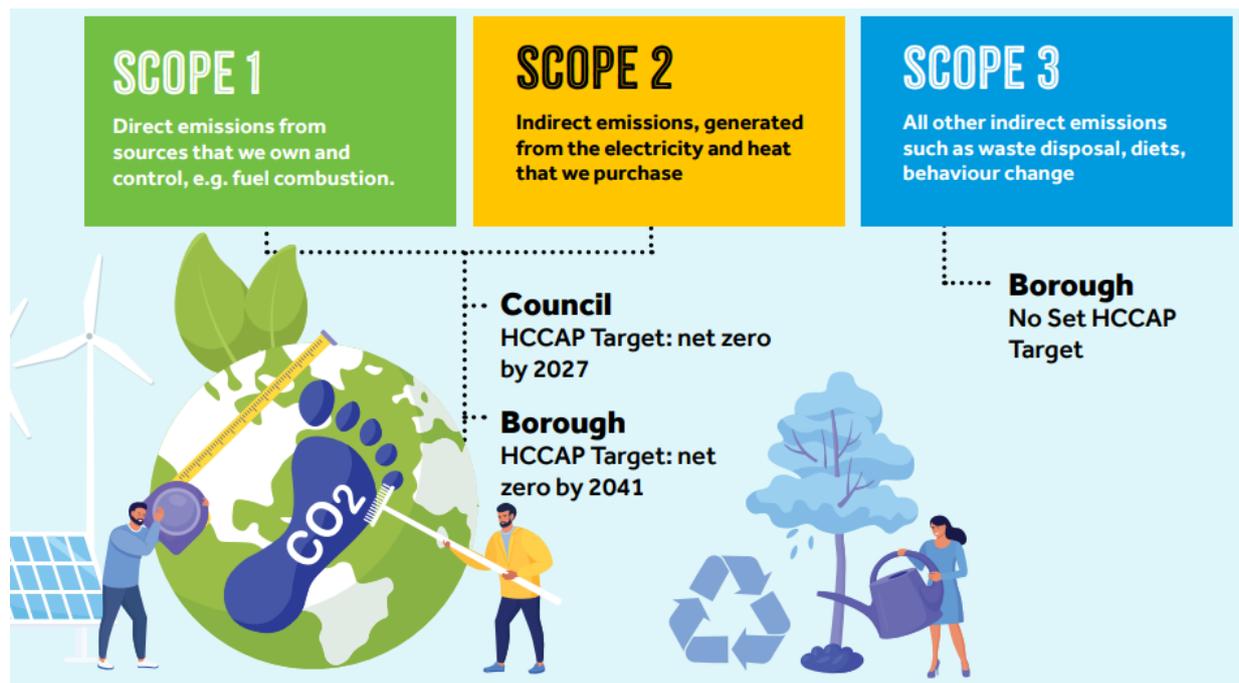


Figure 2: Graphical image explaining Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

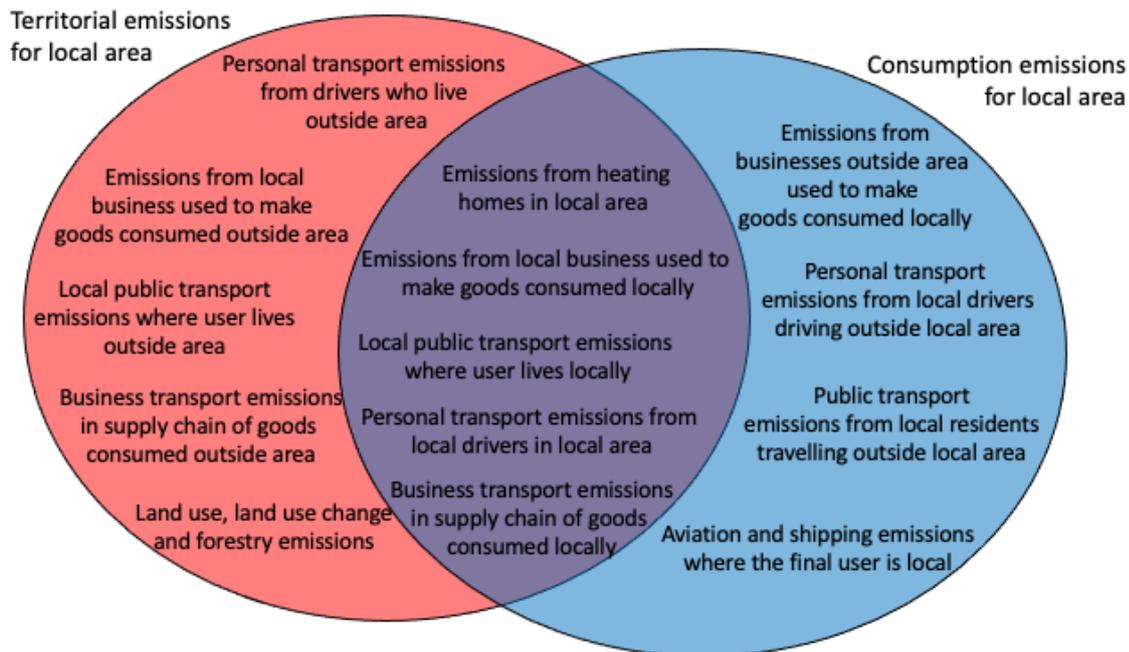


Figure 3: (Source: Dr Anne Owen, [LACA Methodology, 2023](#))

### 6.1.1. 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 come from heating, powering buildings and transportation. These estimates are released with a two-year delay, and are reported in Section 6.2 below.

The **LEGGI Data Explorer** can be used to see the data interactively for London, individual boroughs and by sector: <https://apps.london.gov.uk/leggi-explorer/>

**Update to pre-2023 emissions data**

The LEGGI data from December 2025 also includes updates to the pre-2023 emissions data in London. This ACR has also updated the LEGGI pre-2023 emissions data. This means the 2022 dataset and other previous years used for comparison in this ACR are different to those reported in the previous ACRs.

LEGGI is compiled using a range of government data sources and published emissions factors. The updates come from three key public datasets including road transport energy consumption and their greenhouse gas emissions, non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) emissions, industrial process and product use data, and residual fuels consumption and emissions data.

### 6.1.2. 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. These consumption-based emissions consider emissions embodied imported into London and consumed locally, such as food or goods like furniture.

The **LACA tool** is an interactive dashboard is available to create charts for Haringey, London and the UK:

<https://localfootprint.uk/charts/>

The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), London Councils and ReLondon jointly commissioned the [Local Authority Consumption Accounts](#), which provides footprint datasets at regional and borough-level profiles. The webpage is funded by Place-Based Climate Action Network (PCAN). The most recent release covers the period to 2022.

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 6.3.

## 6.2. Haringey Climate Change Action Plan target

### 6.2.1. Emissions trend 2015-2023

Haringey's overall emissions have reduced by 26% compared to 2015 levels. In the last year, emissions have reduced by 5.9% in 2023 (595 ktCO<sub>2</sub>) from 2022 levels (632 ktCO<sub>2</sub>).

Currently, the borough is not achieving the rate of reduction needed to achieve our goal of being a net zero carbon borough by 2041. **Error! Reference source not found.**<sup>1</sup>, Page 7, shows that an overall 51% reduction in emissions is required by 2023.

It was reasonable to expect a “rebound” in emissions as Covid restrictions were fully lifted in 2023, while Haringey's population also increased by 2% in 2023 from 2022; however this increase has not been observed. The 5.9% rate of reduction in 2023 has accelerated from a slow reduction rate of 1.6% in 2022<sup>1</sup>. A similar emission pattern is observed across the neighbouring boroughs and London average.

The reduction is mostly driven by national decarbonisation of electricity. This is due to the decreased gas use in electricity supply, closure of the UK's last coal power station and an increase in imports of electricity from France which is low carbon due to their high nuclear

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<sup>1</sup> It was previously reported as 4% in Annual Carbon Report 2024 before the release of updated pre-2023 emissions data.

capacity. Costs of living are likely to have been a factor for reduced gas use of heating buildings.

One of the challenges of delivering carbon reduction are the financial difficulties that Local Authorities are facing. High interest rates, inconsistent funding, and reduced revenue are constraining financial decision making.

### 6.2.2. Comparison of Haringey’s emissions

In comparison, the 5.9% reduction of Haringey’s emissions is slightly greater than the average 5.3% reduction in emissions of our neighbouring boroughs in 2023. Haringey’s reduction is also greater than the average 4.7% reduction in London, and 4.9% reduction nationally. After Camden and Islington, Haringey has shown the third largest emission reduction compared to neighbouring boroughs.

Haringey’s emissions per capita in 2023 was 2.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>. As shown in Figure 4 below, Haringey produces less CO<sub>2</sub> per capita than the average of our neighbouring boroughs, the London average of 3.20 tCO<sub>2</sub> per capita and the national average of 5.2 tCO<sub>2</sub> per capita. Of our neighbours, only Hackney and Waltham Forest had lower per capita emissions in 2023.

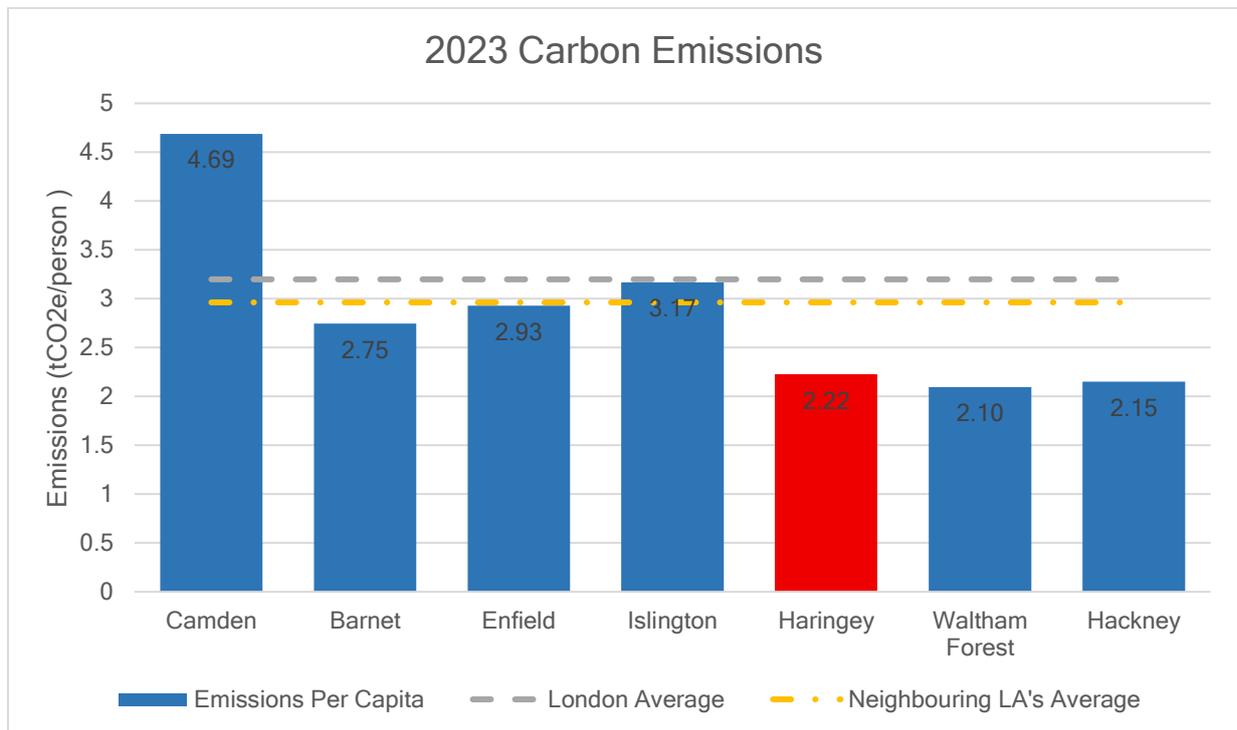


Figure 4: Graph showing the 2023 end-user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita for Haringey (red) compared to neighbouring boroughs (blue) and their average (yellow) and the London average (grey) (Sources: LEGGI data, 2023; GLA Population Projections).

### 6.2.3. Performance by sector

The carbon emissions across all sectors in Haringey have reduced in 2023 from 2022, except NRMM (non-road mobile machinery) emissions which saw no change. As shown in Figure 5 below, domestic emissions have reduced by 6%, industrial and commercial emissions have reduced by 9% and transport emissions have reduced by 2%.

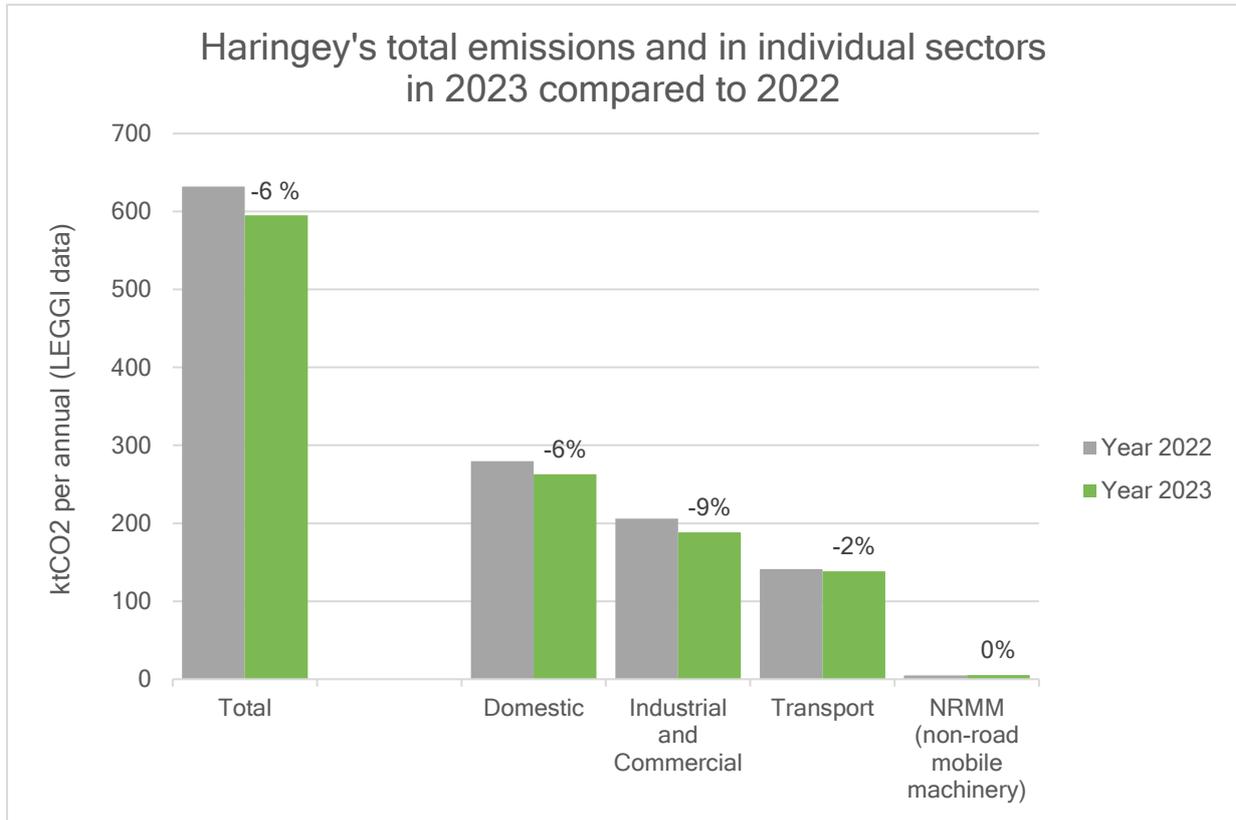


Figure 5: Headline summary of Haringey's total emissions and emissions by sector, comparing 2023 (green) to 2022 (grey).

Haringey's domestic emissions in 2023 accounted for 44% of the borough's emissions, and approximately a third comes from industrial and commercial sources (32%), a fifth from transport (23%) and the remainder (1%) from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM), as shown below in Figure 6.

The proportional makeup of emissions has broadly remained the same as the previous year<sup>2</sup>. It highlights the continued commitment and effort for retrofitting the existing housing stock required to reduce heating and energy consumption of domestic buildings.

<sup>2</sup> This is compared to the proportional makeup of emissions in 2022 based on updated LEGGI data (domestic 44%; industry and commercial 33%; transport 22% and NRMM 1%). This is different to the 2022 proportional makeup of emissions reported in ACR 2024.

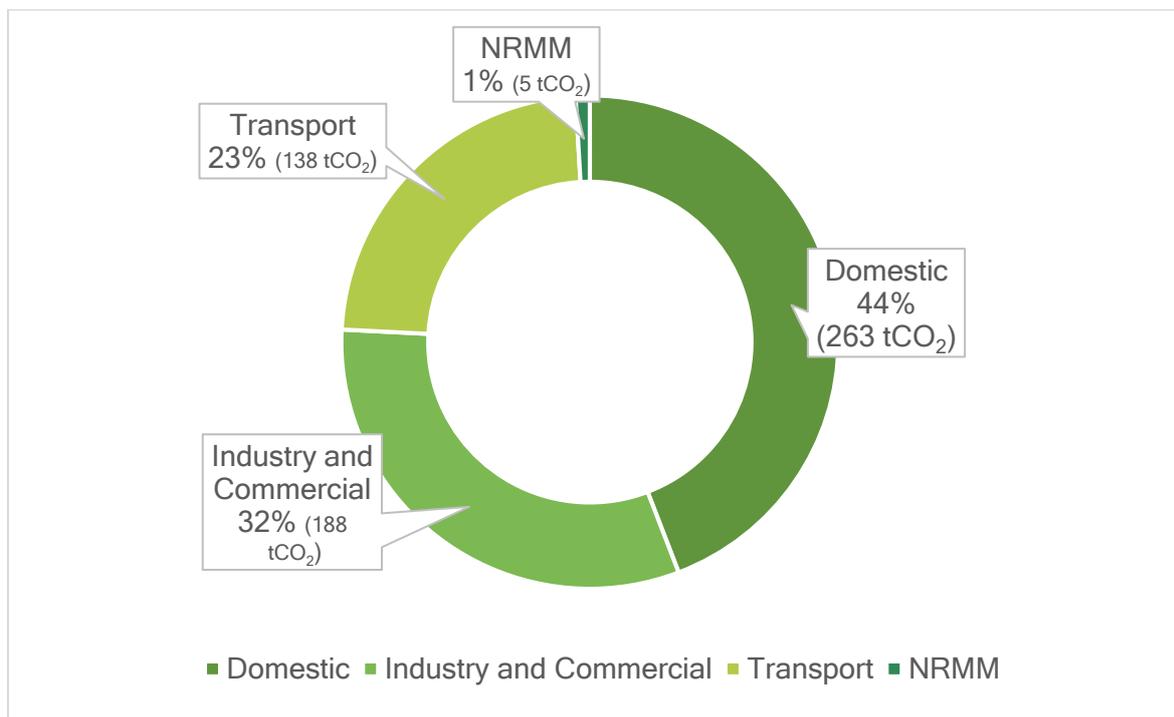


Figure 6: Pie chart showing the breakdown of Haringey’s 2023 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector. (Source: LEGGI data, 2023).

The emissions coming from gas and electricity usage represent 98% in the domestic and 74% in the industrial and commercial sectors. 69% of all emissions in 2023 came from non-transport gas and electricity usage. There is a 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.

A total of 89% 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.

### 6.3. Consumption-based emissions

Haringey and London have experienced annual reductions in consumption-based emissions overall from the baseline in 2001. A total reduction of 13% from 2001 to 2022 is seen in Haringey. The total consumption-based emissions in 2022 for Haringey are 2,631 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. A 16% increase was reported in Haringey between 2021 and 2022, which is above the 9.0% increase seen at the London level and 2.8% nationally.

Haringey’s footprint is 10.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita which is lower than national average at 10.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita but has now overtaken the London average of 9.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita; also shown in Figure 7 below. The per capita difference between the lowest and the highest among London boroughs is significant: for example, Newham and Brent’s footprint (8.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) is around two-thirds that of Kensington and Chelsea’s footprint (13.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e). A total reduction of 27% of Haringey’s footprint per capita is reported from 2001 to 2022.

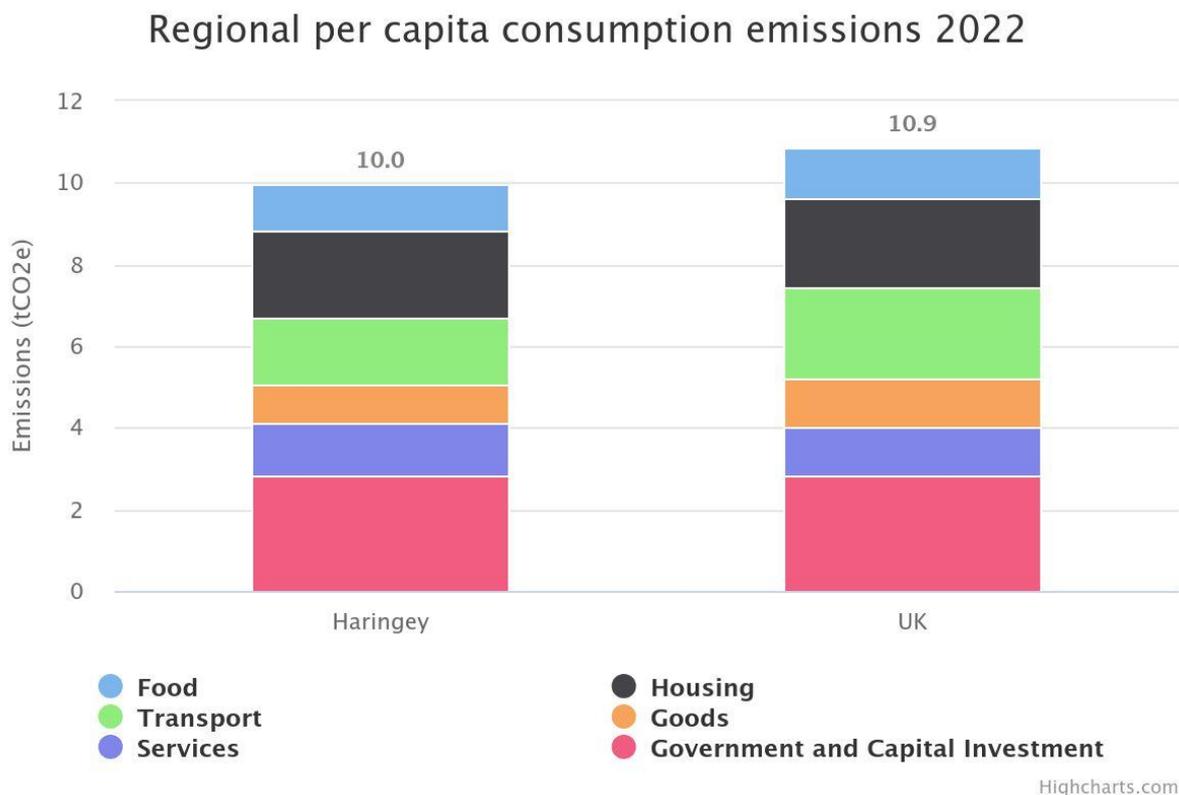


Figure 7: A stacked bar chart of the 2022 consumption-based emissions for Haringey and London, by sector (government and capital investment, services, goods, transport, housing, and food) (Source: PCAN website; University of Leeds).

The services sector (healthcare, communication, education, restaurants and cafes, hotels, finance and industry) is 12% higher than in London. The transport sector is 1% higher, and

food sector is 5% higher. However, Haringey has lower goods (5% lower) and housing sectors (1% lower).

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 2022 has shown that consumption-based emissions have carried on bouncing back to pre-Covid levels as the effect of the lockdowns of Covid has eased off.
- Haringey's per capita consumption-based emissions have increased by 16% in 2021 due to higher consumption levels post-Covid primarily. The overall emissions 2001-2022 show a reduction due to improvements in the carbon intensity of products and energy sources. Further detail on this dataset is included in the Glossary.

Required emission reductions are mostly structural; decarbonising housing and transport, needing redistribution infrastructure and development of repair, renting, and sharing services to reduce the need for new goods. 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 in 2022 that one third of the emissions reductions needed by 2035 require decisions by individuals to adopt a low-carbon lifestyle.

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

## 7. Haringey’s corporate emission reduction

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 in the borough. We recognise that we have a responsibility to take positive action and provide strong leadership on climate adaptation and resilience.

For this reason, Haringey has committed to being a leader in delivering net zero-carbon aspirations. This covers core council operational buildings and transport-related activities undertaken by the council in the delivery of essential services.

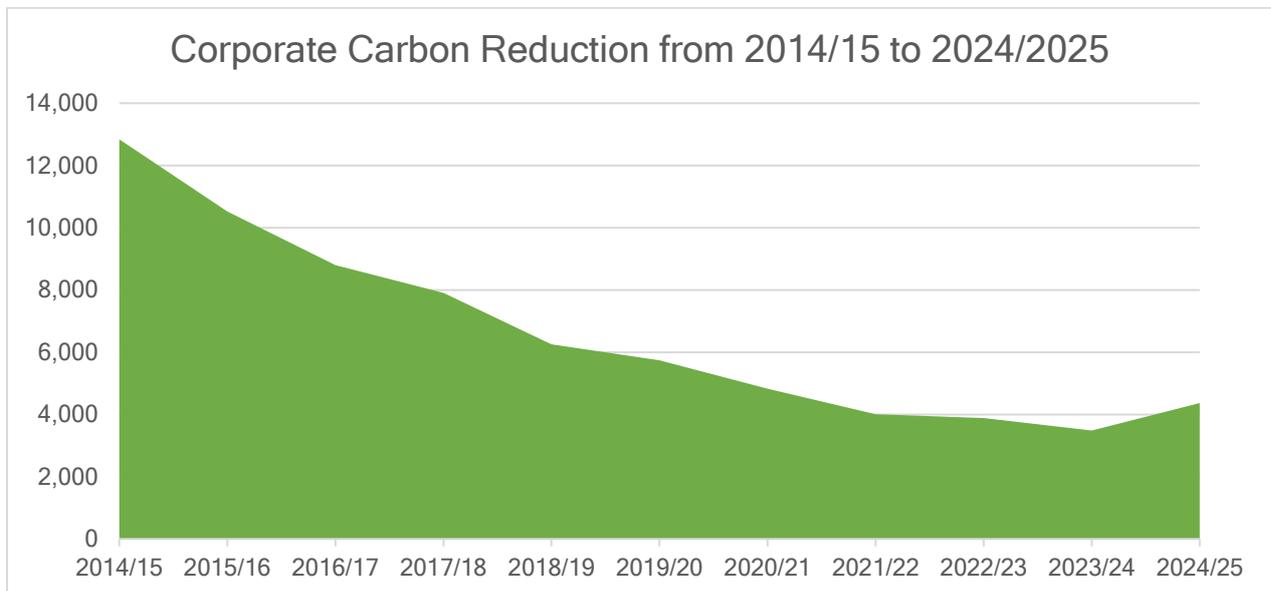


Figure 8: Corporate carbon emissions from 2014/15 to 2023/2024 (Source: Haringey Council)

### 7.1. Corporate emissions data

Haringey Council’s corporate emissions increased by 874.3 tCO<sub>2</sub> between 2023/24 and 2024/25. This is a 25% increase from the previous financial year. However, this does not reflect a general increase in consumption, rather the fact that the Council insourced three leisure centres, two of which have swimming pools, in October 2024. The increase in consumption reflects the energy demand of these buildings. From a baseline level of 12,840 tCO<sub>2</sub> in 2014/15 there has still been a 66% reduction in emissions, with total emissions for 2024/25 being 4,364.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>.

The emissions from the council’s 7 core buildings (River Park House, Alexandra House, George Meehan House, Wood Green Library, 48/62 Station Road, 40 Cumberland Road, and Haringey Civic Centre) reduced by 8.5% from 1,014.4 tCO<sub>2</sub> in 2023/24 to 928.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>. Overall,

a 66% reduction (1,871.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>) has been achieved from the 2014/15 baseline of 2,800.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>. The Council no longer occupies one of the core buildings, 40 Cumberland Road.

The UK's carbon emissions factor for electricity remains elevated due to the UK's continued reliance on imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) since the embargoes placed on Russian gas at the start of the conflict in Ukraine. Due to the energy required to liquefy, transport and re-gassify LNG, it is nearly four times as carbon intensive as domestically produced gas. As a large proportion of electricity is still generated from burning gas, the carbon emission factor remains elevated.

It is expected that services located in Alexandra House, River Park House and 48/62 Station Road will be relocated to the retrofitted and newly extended Haringey Civic Centre from 2027 (Figure 9).

No data is available for fleet emission rates.



*Figure 9: Computer Generated Image of the refurbished and listed Civic Centre (left) and the new extension of the Civic Centre (right) from the corner of the High Road and Trinity Road.*

Source: [Planning Application documents ref. HGY/2023/1043](#)

## **7.2. Renewable energy**

The council has at least 60 photovoltaic (PV) solar systems mounted on the roofs of schools, housing and corporate buildings. In 2024/25 these arrays generated at least 361,568 kWh of

electricity, which includes 3,806 kWh generated specifically for the council's core office buildings. This PV portfolio has saved a total of 74.10 tCO<sub>2</sub> of emissions and is equivalent to a £88,200 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, where planning conditions often require the inclusion of renewable generation to meet carbon targets. At least 87 kWp new systems were commissioned for new housing blocks during the 2024/245 financial year. The installations are spread between communal supply and some individual flats and houses. Similarly, renewable generation is also often included when buildings within the corporate or school portfolios are redeveloped, or newly built.

The Council successfully bid for funding from the GLA's Greener Schools Pilot Grant in December 2024 for the delivery of a 150 kWp rooftop solar PV system at The Brook School & Willow School and a 44.5 kWp system at Risley Avenue Primary School. The system at Risley Avenue Primary School will be a solar car port, rather than roof-mounted, a first in the council's portfolio. Both schemes will be delivered by 31 March 2026.

The council has awarded a long-term solar PV maintenance which will ensure the safe and efficient working of the systems. Smart meters will be installed as part of the contract to ensure data can be accessed in near real time, and so any faults can be identified and rectified as promptly as possible. The contract will therefore ensure the PV systems are being managed to optimise energy generation long-term.

The council is also collaborating with community energy groups that are looking at increasing the number of solar PV installations, particularly at schools, to reduce their energy bills.

## **8. Section 106 Carbon Offset Spending**

### **8.1. S106 Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy 2020-2025**

Since 2016, Haringey Council has been collecting 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 Obligations Supplementary Planning Document \(2018\)](#) sets out this process.

The total amount of carbon offset contributions collected up to December 2025 was £3,856,584. This means the pot has increased by around £300,000 in the past year.

#### **8.1.1. Fuel Poverty**

In 2020 £520,000 was allocated to supplement fuel poverty funding to retrofitting properties. An initial £41,000 was spent through top-up grant funding to the GLA’s Happy Energy retrofit scheme. The council has since allocated the remaining portion to spend on the following:

- Around £56,000 for the services of an Energy Advice Partner to support residents, do home visits to give more tailored recommendations for what can be done to reduce energy bills and what funding streams would be available.
- Around £340,000 in grants for residents or measures that would not qualify under the Warm Homes: Local Grant, a government-issued funding programme with a £56 million allocation for London.
- Around £15,000 for the commissioning of Energy Performance Certificates for households in fuel poverty that do not have one, to enable them to apply for grant funding.

#### **8.1.2. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Years 1-4 Overview**

In 2021, Cabinet allocated £390,000 to the [Haringey Community Carbon Fund](#) over a four-year period. 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 (Year 1-4). In summary:

- We received a total of 57 applications, requesting £992,036 in grant funding.
- 34 projects have been awarded a total of £268,880, leveraging an additional £261,000 approximately in match funding (Figure 10 below).

- Application scoring is done by a five-member judging panel, made up of two community representatives and three council officers. After scoring, the panel makes a recommendation on how to allocate the available funding.
- The projects have delivered, or are delivering, an approximate 182 tCO<sub>2</sub> carbon saving per year in total, equivalent to 8,270 trees growing a year (based on estimated calculations by the applicants).

Some organisations have not been able to deliver their projects and withdrew from the funding, so their awarded grants were rolled over into subsequent funding years.

CCF supports a wide range of projects ranging from energy efficiency measures, renewable energy generation, low-carbon heating system, food growing to waste reduction. Co-benefits have also been delivered, including improved air quality, ecological awareness, mental health and wellbeing, energy bill reduction, food resilience, improvements to community spaces, improving green skills and employment, and money savings through repairs and upcycling. This will help improve the economic and environmental resilience of Haringey’s communities. Details of the years 1-3 projects were reported in the corresponding years of [Annual Carbon Reports](#).

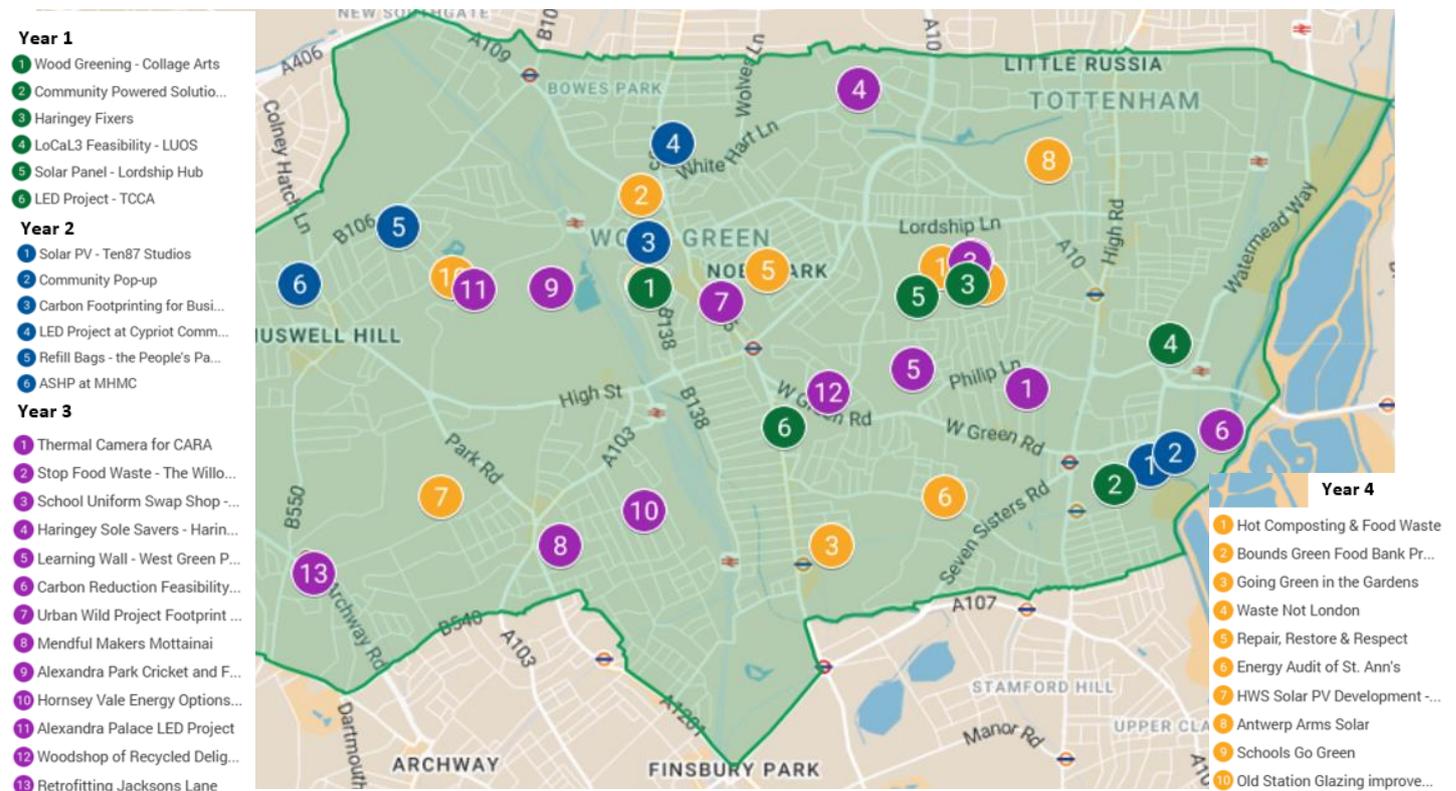


Figure 10: A map of Haringey showing locations of Community Carbon Fund projects delivered in Funding Years 1-4 (Source: Haringey Council).

### 8.1.3. Year 4 Projects (2025/26)

The following projects from nine organisations were approved:

#### Project 1: Installation of a hot composting bin by Harmony Gardens

Harmony Gardens at Broadwater farm received a £970 microgrant to purchase and install a hot compost bin to reduce emissions and run workshops for locals about the benefits of home composting and reducing food waste (Figure 11).



*Figure 11: A member of Harmony Gardens is installing the hot compost in their community garden.*

#### Project 2: Reduce household waste by Waste Not London

Waste Not London received a £1,000 microgrant to tackle improper disposal of reusable household items by educating residents on donation and sharing through informational panels around Broadwater Farm.

#### Project 3: Furniture upcycle programme by Footprint for Good

Footprint for Good was awarded a £1,000 microgrant to carry out Repair Restore Respect furniture programme to work towards a circular economy and entrepreneurship skills empowering marginalised young people.

#### Project 4: Raise awareness to reduce carbon emissions by Gardens Residents Association

Gardens Residents Association (GRA) received a £1,000 microgrant to change the GRA resident behaviours by launching a Haringay Sustainability Forum and hosting 12+ events to provide ideas and a simple checklist that helps residents to reduce their footprints (Figure 12).



*Figure 12: Material used to raise awareness of low-carbon living by Gardens Residents Association*

#### Project 5: Feasibility energy assessment by St Ann's Church

St Ann's Church received a £10,560 medium grant to undertake an energy audit and feasibility study to explore the savings that can be made from improving the efficiency of building fabric and installing lower carbon heating systems. The feasibility study was completed in 2025, and the church is exploring routes for delivery.

#### Project 6: Enabling works to facilitate solar panel installation by Power Up North London

Power Up North London was awarded a £15,000 medium grant to undertake a structural survey of Highgate Wood School's roof and initiate the licence, agreements and consents to enable a 154 kWp solar photovoltaic project.

#### Project 7: Installation of solar photovoltaic panels by Antwerp Arms Association

Antwerp Arms Association received a £15,000 medium grant to install solar photovoltaic panels (of around 4.5 kWp capacity) with battery storage, and promote green energy and cost savings to other Haringey pubs. Installation took place in June 2025 (Figure 13).



*Figure 13: Solar photovoltaic panels being installed on the roof of Antwerp Arms Association.*

#### Project 8: Sustainable engagement programme by Collage Arts

Collage Arts received a £18,825 medium grant to deliver a creative sustainable engagement programme with Let's Go Zero with four schools in Haringey to enable them to become more sustainable and encourage communities and the wider borough to go net zero. After the feasibility studies by Let's Go Zero, a series of engagement and video recording workshops have taken place at Alexandra Primary School, St Thomas More Catholic School, Earlsmead Primary School, and Park View School. A final Eco Schools event with the participating is expected to take place in Spring 2026.

## Project 9: Installation of secondary glazing by Alexandra Park & Palace Trust

Alexandra Park & Palace Trust was awarded a £37,870 large grant to upgrade the thermal efficiency of the Old Station Building, occupied by CUFOS, by installing secondary glazing to windows and rooflights, and installing draughtproofing seals. Having obtained listed building consent, the project is expected to be delivered by April 2026.

### **8.2. S106 Carbon Offset Fund Allocation Strategy 2025-2029**

In February 2025, Cabinet agreed an allocation strategy to spend a further £2.23 million from the collected carbon offset contributions through Section 106. This will help deliver seven decarbonisation projects over the next four years, as set out below.

#### **8.2.1. Haringey Community Carbon Fund Year 5**

The Haringey Community Carbon Fund has had a further £640,000 approved for a four-year extension (Year 5-8), with £400,000 available in grants. Following engagement, as set out in Cabinet paper April 2025, changes were implemented to the CCF. These are:

- Funding: Increasing from £70k to £100k per year.
- Bid period: to open in September rather than November.
- Project eligibility: expanded to climate resilience projects.
- Scoring criteria: additional Borough of Culture for funding Year 5 & 6, and Climate Resilience.
- Priority themes:
  - Guideline min. 60% of funding to top priority: Renewable Energy Generation, Energy Efficiency Measures, and Low Carbon Heating Systems.
  - Guideline max. 40% of funding on other: transport, engagement, circular economy, climate resilience
- Review of applications:
  - Shortlisted projects to celebrate, promote as finalist and present their project in front of HCCF Panel.
  - HCCF Panel for community members to open yearly.
- Mandatory Carbon Literacy Training: for 2-3 senior team members of grants above £1,000.

The fifth round of funding was launched for applications in October 2025, with £113,756 available. 14 applications were received, seeking funding for a total of £209,828. Successful applications are expected to be announced in March 2026.

### **8.2.2. Climate resilience project**

£150,000 has been allocated to a climate resilience project on a council-owned and community used building. Two buildings have been identified as possible locations to install climate resilience retrofit measures. This has been informed by temperature monitoring at various points within the buildings to understand the performance of different spaces within these children's centres. Project mobilisation is taking place and is being informed by the monitoring information.

### **8.2.3. Supporting green skills**

£150,000 has been allocated to fuel poverty action and supporting green skills. £100,000 will be spent on supporting the development of green skills. The remaining allocation of £50,000 will be available for targeted fuel poverty action, including a focus on fuel poverty.

In March 2026, Haringey Council in partnership with RetrofitWorks are launching the Power Up Homes project, with the opportunity for residents to benefit from funding through the Power Boost Haringey Fund (PBHF). This project is part of the wider Innovate UK Fast Followers programme. In 2023, Haringey Council Retrofitworks Co-operative and Parity Projects were awarded £300,000 to address non-technical barriers to achieving net zero. This focused on the retrofit skills gap and the limited capacity of local small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The programme's design phase concluded in June 2025, resulting in a coordinated approach combining market stimulation (homeowner demand) and workforce development (SME upskilling).

Power Up Homes is a group-buying retrofit scheme delivered by RetrofitWorks, allowing residents to collectively purchase solar PV, batteries, heat pumps and insulation measures at discounted rates (up to ~ 25% below market). RetrofitWorks are delivering a local SME pathway for companies to access training, bootcamps, complete on-the-job shadowing and supervised installations, and join the RetrofitWorks Co-Operative after quality vetting. The PBHF is funding is being made available through Section 106 funding to encourage multi-measure retrofit packages and stimulate the green skills market. Residents receive up to £5,000 who deliver at least two retrofit measures (solar panels, battery, heat pump, insulation). A total of £100,000 will be available for local grants.

### **8.2.4. Solar and energy efficiency projects**

£680,000 has been allocated to solar and energy efficiency projects within the council and school estate, working in partnership with Community Energy Companies. The Council successfully bid for funding from the GLA's Greener Schools Pilot Grant in December 2024 for the delivery of a 150 kWp rooftop solar PV system at The Brook School & Willow School

(Figure 14) and a 44.5 kWp car port system at Risley Avenue Primary School. The Brook School & The Willow School system has now been installed, and the Risley Avenue Primary School system is due to be completed by 31 March 2026. The Carbon Offset Fund allocation towards these two projects is expected to be around £44,200.



*Figure 14: Aerial photograph of the solar panel installation on top of The Brook School & The Willow*

### **8.2.5. Energy efficiency audits**

£320,000 has been allocated to energy efficiency audits on the corporate estate to bring forward a pipeline of projects. The council has been in discussions with the Greater London Authority about the Zero Carbon Accelerator resourcing to deliver investment-grade energy audits to our key corporate buildings. This is intended to supplement the funding for the energy efficiency audits. The council has put in a bid for energy audit support for the Park Road and Tottenham Green leisure centres with swimming pools.

### **8.2.6. Urban tree planting**

The allocated funding of £90,000 is expected to be fully spent by March 2026 as part of the wider urban tree planting programme. By delivering these trees within one tree planting season, the trees will have had the chance to grow, start sequestering carbon, and deliver co-benefits. The environmental benefits include reducing temperatures on our streets, reducing noise and wind speeds, filter air pollutants out to reduce air pollution, reducing the runoff of surface water with roots allowing the water to soak in, supporting a variety of species by providing habitats, shelter and food for birds, insects and mammals. Socially, having access to green space and trees is linked to better mental health and reduced stress, and can improve physical health as a result, and encourages more walking, cycling and outdoor exercise in a more pleasant environment.

### **8.2.7. Behaviour change initiatives**

Following on from the Cabinet decision, the £200,000 allocated to behaviour change initiatives will be focused on supporting wider school communities. This ties in with the GLA Greener Schools funding, and other capital funding streams to deliver solar panels and energy efficiency improvements to schools. It allows a wider awareness programme to be delivered with teachers, students and parents.

## **9. Community emissions**

As over 90% of all borough emissions are not within direct control of the council, we all need to feel ownership of this ambition and feel empowered to act.

### **9.1. Community activities**

The borough hosts many active environment- and climate-related groups who have successfully delivered a range of projects, and this network has been strengthened with other groups joining the conversation through the Haringey Climate Partnership and the Haringey Community Carbon Fund. This report does not attempt to capture the range of community-led projects and initiatives taking place in neighbourhoods across the borough.

### **9.2. Haringey Climate Partnership**

The council has committed to foster a collective approach supporting local groups and our community to deliver climate-related change and activities together. To this effect, Haringey Climate Partnership has been set up in 2024 to bring council, residents, businesses, and partners to explore practical climate action. Aligned with the Haringey Deal, the Partnership is an inclusive public group, with aims to stimulate sub-groups delivering key climate-related projects.

The themes covered to date include wider climate action, transport, waste, food (Figure 15), nature recovery and single-use plastics, and climate engagement. Next meetings are likely to include the themes of retrofit. The gatherings include a portion of networking time, and include slots determined by the community. Between 50 and 70 people have consistently been attending these meetings, connecting beyond their usual networks. A WhatsApp-based group has been set up to further share community-related initiatives and news.



*Figure 15: Climate Partnership meeting in September 2025 (Source: [4U2 Magazine](#))*

Haringey Climate Partnership meetings are open to all and are organised four times a year. Participation and sharing is highly encouraged. A forward plan for future meetings will be developed, to be curated by the community.