

Public Document Pack



OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 11 August 2020 at 6.00 pm

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Councillors : Susan Erbil (Chair), Achilleas Georgiou, Edward Smith, Lee David-Sanders, Hass Yusuf, Birsen Demirel, Elif Erbil and Margaret Greer (Vice-Chair)

Education Statutory Co-optees: 1 vacancy (Church of England diocese representative), Simon Goulden (other faiths/denominations representative), Tony Murphy (Catholic diocese representative), Alicia Meniru & 1 vacancy (Parent Governor Representative).

Enfield Youth Parliament Co-optees (2)
Support Officer – Andy Ellis (Governance & Scrutiny Officer)

AGENDA – PART 1

- 1. WELCOME & APOLOGIES**
- 2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members of the Council are invited to identify any disclosable pecuniary, other pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests relevant to the items on the agenda.

- 3. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 9 JULY 2020** (Pages 1 - 6)

To receive the minutes of the meeting held on 9 July 2020.

- 4. CALL-IN: ADOPTION OF THE ENFIELD CLIMATE ACTION PLAN** (Pages 7 - 76)

To review the decision taken at Cabinet on 15 July 2020 as a result of the matter having been Called-in.

5. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note the dates of future meetings as follows:

Business Meetings

Tuesday 15 September 2020

Thursday 17 December 2020 (Budget Meeting)

Wednesday 17 February 2021

Thursday 1 April 2021

Provisional Call-in Meetings

Thursday 24 September 2020

Wednesday 21 October 2020

Wednesday 25 November 2020

Wednesday 13 January 2021

Thursday 4 February 2021

Wednesday 3 March 2021

Thursday 25 March 2021

Tuesday 27 April 2021

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - 9.7.2020

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
HELD ON THURSDAY, 9 JULY 2020****COUNCILLORS
PRESENT**

Susan Erbil (Chair), Achilleas Georgiou, Lee- David Sanders, Birsen Demirel, Sinan Boztas, Claire Stewart, Mahmut Aksanoglu, Hass Yusuf, and Edward Smith.

OFFICERS:

Jeremy Chambers (Director of Law & Governance)
Joanne Drew (Director of Housing & Regeneration)
Will Wraxall (Shareholder & Commercial Partnerships Manager)
Andy Ellis (Governance & Scrutiny Officer)
Susan O'Connell (Governance & Scrutiny Officer)
Elaine Huckell (Governance & Scrutiny Secretary)
Clare Bryant (Senior Governance Officer – producer of virtual meeting)

Also Attending:

Councillor Mary Maguire (Cabinet Member, Finance & Procurement)
Councillor Joanne Laban (Leader of the Opposition)
Councillor George Savva (Observing)

1**WELCOME & APOLOGIES**

Councillor Susan Erbil welcomed everyone to the virtual meeting of Overview & Scrutiny Committee. Members of the Committee introduced themselves. Councillor Erbil said Councillor Achilleas Georgiou would chair the meeting for item 4 when the call-in would be considered, Councillor Boztas would substitute for her.

Apologies had been received from Councillor Greer and Councillor Elif Erbil. Councillor Stewart would be substituting for Councillor Greer and Councillor Aksanoglu would substitute for Councillor Elif Erbil.

2**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Councillor Susan Erbil declared a non-pecuniary interest for the call-in item of the agenda. There were no other declarations of interest. There was a brief discussion about the ability of a Scrutiny Committee member to be able to scrutinize a decision made by someone with whom they have a 'close association'. Jeremy Chambers clarified the position as set out in the Council's Constitution

3**MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS 21 MAY, 28 MAY AND 4 JUNE**

AGREED

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The minutes of the meetings of 21 May 2020 and 28 May 2020 were Agreed.

The minutes of the meeting of the 4 June were agreed, with an amendment to include the following statement in respect of Schools re-opening –

That

- a) Governing bodies have the responsibility to decide on the re-opening of a school and
- b) as a Local Authority we have a duty of care to those who maintain schools and a duty of care to staff.

Matters Arising

Recording of committee meetings –

Advice on the recording of committee meetings was requested from the Director of Law and Governance - Jeremy Chambers. He said the recording of meetings is feasible and possible he will check regulations and inform members accordingly.

Scrutiny Workstreams –

Following a question from Councillor Smith on the work undertaken by the scrutiny workstreams which had been cut short as a result of the pandemic, Jeremy Chambers said it would be for the new Scrutiny Panels to decide how to address the issues/actions raised by the workstreams.

It was thought the new Regeneration & Economic Development Scrutiny Panel would look at the work of the Meridian Water workstream and decide on how scrutiny of this important development should proceed.

Councillor Erbil suggested that members who had chaired workstreams may wish to forward their suggestions to the new Scrutiny Panel Chairs.

4

CALL IN: TRADING COMPANY BUSINESS PLANS

Councillor Georgiou chaired the meeting for this item.

The Committee had received a report from the Director of Law and Governance outlining details of a call-in received on the decision taken by Cabinet on the 10 June 2020 on 'Trading Company Business Plans 2020-23'.

He said the Overview and Scrutiny Committee would consider the called-in decision and would decide to either refer the decision back to Cabinet for reconsideration, refer the matter to full Council, or confirm the original decision.

Councillor Georgiou invited Councillor Laban to give an outline of the reasons for call-in. Councillor Maguire as Cabinet Member for Finance & Procurement would answer the points raised. It was noted that there would be further discussion to consider the part two item containing exempt information.

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NOTED

Councillor Laban set out the reasons for calling in the decision:

1. The report mentioned that incomes had stayed at around the same level as before the pandemic. There was great uncertainty around Covid 19 and she said she was uncomfortable with the assumption taken that incomes would stay the same. The ending of the furlough scheme, due to end in October 2020 meant there was a risk of a rise in unemployment, incomes may then fall leading to a fall in rental income available to the trading company.
2. Re Energetik – the report states that in order to compensate for potential delays at Meridian Water, a number of potential developments would provide future customers for Energetik. However, the schemes mentioned had not yet received planning permission and there were no other agreements in place, therefore the business plan could not assume that Energetik would get this business.
3. It could be said there is a conflict of interest with the Council as planning authority to approve the developments and, also as the main stakeholder in Energetik. The Council would have a commercial interest in the developments going ahead with no reduction in the number of units proposed.

Councillor Laban concluded that we do not know the economic impact of the furlough scheme coming to an end and we needed to reflect on whether the plans made are correct in the world we live in today. She requested that Councillors refer the report back to Cabinet to review the decision.

Councillor Maguire Cabinet Member for Finance & Procurement together with Joanne Drew (Director of Housing & Regeneration) and Will Wraxall (Shareholder & Commercial Partnerships Manager) provided information in support of the decision as follows:

1. Councillor Maguire suggested that Councillor Laban should have asked officers questions to obtain any further information needed as she appeared to have misunderstood the report.
2. The report acknowledges that the stability of income has been at least in part due to the furlough scheme and that the effects of the pandemic will remain for some time. Vulnerable tenants may be reliant on universal credit. The furlough scheme has already been extended and there is a possibility it may be extended further.
3. Rents are set by Housing Gateway in line with Local Housing Allowance this ensures residents regardless of their financial situation are able to access benefits which cover the full rental charge. Any residents impacted by the end of the furlough scheme would be able to access benefit if required, this would minimise the impact on cash flow. This situation is being monitored on a regular basis to identify any issues at an early stage this would be brought forward to Cabinet.
4. The report presents the Energetik Operating Plan as opposed to the Business Plan. The Business Plan runs for 40 years and was

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approved by Council in September 2019. The report identifies potential opportunities, they have not made assumptions.

5. The Planning Committee acts completely independently of the shareholder function of Energetik.

Issues raised by members and responded to by Cllr Maguire, Will Wraxall and Joanne Drew

Q1. I am surprised that Housing Gateway appear to be borrowing large sums of money in light of these very uncertain times. It is necessary to ensure that correct judgements are made regarding the level of risks involved.

What would happen if a proportion of tenants had a reduction in their income? Can you confirm that if tenants run into difficulties that their housing costs would be covered by universal credit or other benefits so that the company's income stream would not be affected?

Rental costs would be covered, there is more of a risk with universal credit because it takes a while for this benefit to come through, but Housing benefit would cover this.

Q2. What happens to the company's viability if there are delays at Meridian Water? Will there be a financial impact on Energetik in respect of investment decisions already made?

Energetik is in a positive position at present. Slippage at Meridian Water is not significant, and is considered financially sound, however should any problems arise they would be reported back.

Councillor Maguire confirmed that there are regular reports to Cabinet. This is kept under constant review.

There was then further discussion to consider the part two section of the report containing exempt information.

Councillor Laban summed up her concerns by asking members whether they had confidence in the decision made and asked if this was right for where we are today?

Councillor Maguire said from the questions and answers given, members should be satisfied that we are taking our responsibilities with these companies to ensure they are sound and are going in the right direction.

Overview & Scrutiny Committee considered the reasons provided for the call-in and responses provided. Having considered the information the Committee agreed to confirm the original Cabinet decision:

1. To approve the business plan of Housing Gateway Ltd. (HGL) for the period 2020-23, including the development and implementation of an Ethical Letting Agency alongside the company's core private rented business.

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2. To note and support the Operating Plan of Energetik for the period 2020-23.
3. The recommendation as set out in the part 2 report, containing exempt information.

Councillors Aksanoglu, Boztas, Demiral, Georgiou, and Yusuf and voted in favour of the above decision. Councillors David-Sanders and Smith voted against. The original Cabinet decision was therefore agreed.

5

DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Noted the date of future meeting as follows:

Virtual Meeting

Thursday 30 July 2020

The meeting ended at 7:35pm

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London Borough of Enfield**Overview & Scrutiny Committee****Meeting Date 11 August 2020**

Subject: Call in: Adoption of the Enfield Climate Action Plan**Cabinet Member: N/A****Key Decision: KD5136**

Purpose of Report

1. This report details a call-in submitted in relation to the following decision:

Cabinet decision taken on 15 July 2020. This has been “Called In” by 8 members of the Council; Councillors Maria Alexandrou, Alessandro Georgiou, Lindsay Rawlings, Stephanos Ioannou, Mike Rye, Joanne Laban, Andy Milne, and Glynis Vince.

Details of this decision were included on Publication of Decision List no 4/20-21 (Ref. 08/04/20-21 – issued on 17 July 2020)

In accordance with the Council’s Constitution, Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider the decision that has been called-in for review.

Proposal(s)

2. That Overview and Scrutiny Committee considers the called-in decision and either:
 - (a) Refers the decision back to the decision-making person or body for reconsideration setting out in writing the nature of its concerns. The decision-making person or body then has 14 working days in which to reconsider the decision; or
 - (b) Refer the matter to full Council; or
 - (c) Confirm the original decision.

Once the Committee has considered the called-in decision and makes one of the recommendations listed at (a), (b) or (c) above, the call-in process is completed. A decision cannot be called in more than once.

If a decision is referred back to the decision-making person or body; the implementation of that decision shall be suspended until such time as the decision making person or body reconsiders and either amends or confirms the decision, but the outcome on the decision should be reached within 14 working

days of the reference back. The Committee will subsequently be informed of the outcome of any such decision

Relevance to the Council's Plan

3. The council's values are upheld through open and transparent decision making and holding decision makers to account.

Background

4. The request (received on 24 July 2020) to "call-in" the Cabinet decision of 15 July 2020 was submitted under rule 18 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules. It was considered by the Monitoring Officer.

The Call-in request fulfilled the required criteria and the decision is referred to the Overview & Scrutiny Committee in order to consider the actions stated under 2 in the report.

Implementation of the Cabinet decision related to this report will be suspended whilst the "Call-in" is considered.

Reasons and alternative course of action proposed for the "Call in"

5. The Call-in request submitted by 8 Members of the Council gives the following reasons for Call-In:
 - The climate change plan has been adopted without public consultation. Covid-19 or not this has not been publicly consulted upon whereas other plans and strategies have been.
 - The document does not say why it has not found other avenues to consult or provide any explanation as to why the Cabinet discounted delaying adoption until a consultation could take place.
 - The strategy states '*The Greenbelt will play an enhanced role in biodiversity, carbon-off-setting and in helping to facilitate low-carbon living.*' However, it does not explain how this fits with the Local Plan Policy as the draft document states that the council might look at potentially releasing parts of the Green Belt for development.
 - The strategy has a section on key asks of government yet fails to have a section on key asks of the Mayor of London who is in charge of services that have a significant impact on the council's ability to become carbon neutral.

Consideration of the “Call in”

6. Having met the “Call-in” request criteria, the matter is referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee in order to determine the “Call-in” and decide which action listed under section 2 that they will take.

The following procedure is to be followed for consideration of the “Call-in”:

- The Chair explains the purpose of the meeting and the decisions which the Committee is able to take.
- The Call-in lead presents their case, outlining the reasons for call in.
- The Cabinet Member/ Decision maker and officers respond to the points made.
- General debate during which Committee members may ask questions of both parties with a view to helping them make up their mind.
- The Call in Lead sums up their case.
- The Chair identifies the key issues arising out of the debate and calls for a vote after which the call in is concluded. If there are equal numbers of votes for and against, the Chair will have a second or casting vote.
- It is open to the Committee to either;
 - take no further action and therefore confirm the original decision
 - to refer the matter back to Cabinet -with issues (to be detailed in the minute) for Cabinet to consider before taking its final decision.
 - to refer the matter to full Council for a wider debate (NB: full Council may decide either to take no further action or to refer the matter back to Cabinet with specific recommendations for them to consider prior to decision taking)

Main Considerations for the Council

7. To comply with the requirements of the Council’s Constitution, scrutiny is essential to good governance, and enables the voice and concerns of residents and communities to be heard and provides positive challenge and accountability.

Safeguarding Implications

8. There are no safeguarding implications.

Public Health Implications

9. There are no public health implications.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

10. There are no equality implications.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

11. There are no environmental and climate change considerations.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

12. There are no key risks associated with this report.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

13. There are no key risks associated with this report.

Financial Implications

14. There are no financial implications

Legal Implications

15. S 21, S 21A-21C Local Government Act 2000, s.19 Police and Justice Act 2006 and regulations made under s.21E Local Government Act 2000 define the functions of the Overview and Scrutiny committee. The functions of the committee include the ability to consider, under the call-in process, decisions of Cabinet, Cabinet Sub-Committees, individual Cabinet Members or of officers under delegated authority.

Part 4, Section 18 of the Council's Constitution sets out the procedure for call-in. Overview and Scrutiny Committee, having considered the decision may: refer it back to the decision-making person or body for reconsideration; refer to full Council or confirm the original decision.

The Constitution also sets out at section 18.2, decisions that are exceptions to the call-in process.

Workforce Implications

16. There are no workforce implications

Property Implications

17. There are no property implications

Other Implications

18. There are no other implications

Options Considered

19. Under the terms of the call-in procedure within the Council's Constitution, Overview & Scrutiny Committee is required to consider any eligible decision called-in for review. The alternative options available to Overview & Scrutiny Committee under the Council's Constitution, when considering any call-in, have been detailed in section 2 above

Conclusions

20. The Committee, following debate at the meeting, will resolve to take one of the actions listed under section 2 and the item will then be concluded.

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Date of report 3 August 2020

Appendices

Cabinet Report and Appendices
Response to Call in reasons

Background Papers

The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:
None

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London Borough of Enfield

Cabinet

Meeting Date 15 July 2020

Subject: Adoption of the Enfield Climate Action Plan

Cabinet Member: Cllr Ian Barnes, Deputy Leader

Executive Director: Sarah Cary, Executive Director Place

Key Decision: 5136

Purpose of Report

1. To provide an overview of Enfield's Climate Action Plan and seek approval for its adoption.

Proposal(s)

2. Adopt the Enfield Climate Action Plan.
3. Delegate responsibility for implementation of the Enfield Climate Action Plan to the Executive Director Place in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member.

Note that whilst a number of the actions in the Enfield Climate Action Plan are already funded, others will require new funding commitments, including from central and regional government, and there will be full consideration of the financial implications as workstreams are progressed.

Reason for Proposal(s)

Adopt the Enfield Climate Action Plan	<p>The Enfield Climate Action Plan defines the scale of the Council's existing carbon emissions and then sets out a challenging but deliverable set of actions which will get us to our target of zero emissions by 2030.</p> <p>The Plan now requires endorsement by the Council's Cabinet so that it is adopted as a formal document which should be recognised and implemented.</p>
Delegate responsibility for implementation of the Enfield Climate	The Enfield Climate Action Plan needs senior operational leadership to make sure that it is successfully implemented.

<p>Action Plan to the Executive Director Place in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member.</p>	<p>Political oversight will be provided via regular consultation with and briefings to the relevant Cabinet Member.</p>
<p>Note that whilst a number of the actions in the Enfield Climate Action Plan are already funded, others will require new funding commitments, including from central and regional government, and there will be full consideration of the financial implications.</p>	<p>The Council has already made its commitment to climate change clear and a number of the actions in the CAP are already funded, for example Energetik, LED lights on-street and new woodlands. Some actions will require additional resources and funding from within the Council, while others will need external funding, particularly from central and regional government.</p> <p>As with all Council decisions, as separate actions/reports are brought forward for approval, where required they will be supported by business cases and there will be full consideration of the financial implications.</p>

Relevance to the Council's Plan

Good homes in well-connected neighbourhoods

4. The CAP recognises that buildings, both Council and privately owned, are key carbon emitters and that transport also has a significant impact on climate change. Reducing the impacts of buildings will involve making them more energy efficient, including via high quality new homes and the retrofit of existing, as well as connecting them to sources or renewable and low carbon energy such as the Energetik network.
5. New homes will also need to be built with low embedded carbon and to standards, such as Passivhaus, which minimise the energy they use. We are committing to leading with our own developments, with the forthcoming Meridian Water Sustainability Strategy setting out how this will be achieved on our largest development site.
6. Well-connected neighbourhoods will be delivered by improving active and sustainable travel provision to encourage a shift away from private cars, while also encouraging less polluting vehicles.

Sustain strong and healthy communities

7. Reducing carbon emissions should be a collaborative effort so there will be opportunities for everyone to be involved and play their part. One of the elements of the CAP is engaging with young people so that they support the long-term delivery of a carbon neutral Enfield.

8. As for health, aside from reducing the occurrences of adverse weather which have direct impacts on residents and the services they receive, reducing carbon emissions is linked to air quality.
9. Build our local economy to create a thriving place
10. Taking the lead on low carbon approaches, for example to construction, will require expertise and a suitably trained workforce so going carbon neutral presents an opportunity for local people to gain new knowledge and skills.

Background

11. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report in 2018 served as a warning to the world about the urgent need to act on climate change to prevent catastrophic consequences for our community in Enfield and communities around the world.
12. This was not a hollow warning and transformation is taking hold in unprecedented wildfires in Australia, floods in Venice, droughts in New Zealand and devastating storm surges in the UK. Without action these will be just the start of a process that could prove unstoppable by human activity.
13. The action to remedy it must be local, national and global. As a major employer and influencer, the Council has acknowledged its responsibility and declared a climate emergency. In doing this we committed to:
 - Make Enfield Council a carbon neutral organisation by 2030.
 - Divest the Council from investment in fossil fuel companies.
 - Only use environmentally friendly products where we are able to do so.
 - Make our supply chain carbon neutral through ethical procurement.
 - Work with local partners and communities and positively promote changing behaviours in Enfield to limit activities scientifically linked to climate change.
14. To ensure we do not lose time in starting to deliver on the actions in the Climate Action Plan, it is being finalised having been informed by feedback helpfully received, including from local climate change organisations, residents and staff. Further engagement with all stakeholders will be an ongoing, and vital, part of this delivery.

Main Considerations for the Council

15. A Climate Change Task Force (CCTF) has been set up to support the Council in managing its response to the declared climate emergency. To do this the CCTF will:
 - Focus on activities which the Council can control and influence with a view to identifying opportunities to address climate change through specific and deliverable actions.

- Develop a strategy to deliver on the climate emergency pledge in relation to the following seven thematic areas.

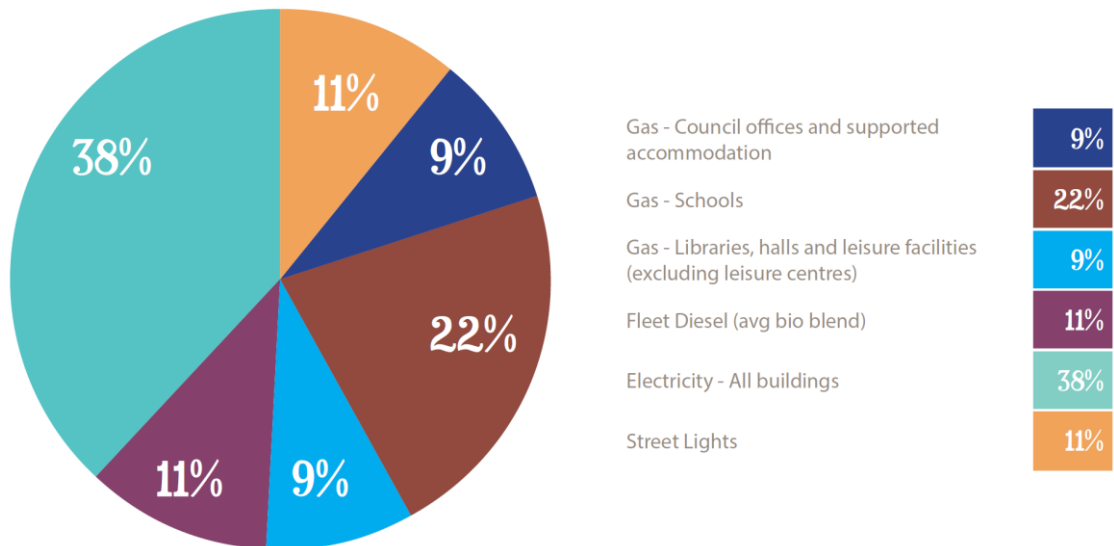
16. In developing this strategy, the first task was to undertake a baselining exercise of the Council’s carbon footprint over three ‘scopes’, an approach recognised globally in carbon management. These are a way of classifying the varied nature of emissions. The table below outlines what has been included in Enfield’s new baseline:

Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Gas Council vehicle fleet	Purchased electricity	Council housing Staff business journeys Capital goods from construction Transmission and distribution losses from the grid Staff commuting Suppliers Outsourced services

17. Enfield has previously only reported its scope 1 and 2 emissions. Recognising the severity of the climate crisis and the need to work with our partners and across the borough, for the first time Enfield is working to establish the carbon footprint of its suppliers and those who deliver services on its behalf (scope 3). Whilst we are focusing on reducing scope 1 and 2 to zero by 2030, we need to influence others across the borough to do the same.

18. In order to monitor progress, this baseline will be updated annually.

19. For 2018/19 Enfield’s scope 1 and 2 emissions have been calculated at 21,907 tCO₂e¹. The breakdown of these emissions was calculated to be:



¹ Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent is a measure of emissions which takes different outputs, for example amount of electricity used, and applies a standard multiplier to give a comparable figure.

20. The delivery of the actions within the strategy are based around:
 - A. Reducing our scope 1 and 2 emissions through direct action
 - B. Offsetting the remaining emissions through in borough programmes and investment
 - C. Undertaking a cultural change programme that places the climate at the heart of our decisions.
21. Whilst the focus in this initial CAP is on reducing the Council's own emissions, additional emphasis is given to borough wide activities – transport, housing and green spaces. Seven areas have been identified as immediate priorities:
 1. The Council's operations
 2. Travel
 3. Buildings
 4. Waste
 5. Energy
 6. Natural landscape
 7. Influencing others.
22. For each priority area the Council has identified a number of supporting actions and these are presented along with timescales. There are also performance indicators and targets which will allow progress to be monitored. This reflects our ambition that the CAP is a living document which is regularly reviewed.
23. It should be noted that there is also a separate chapter which looks at how the actions in the CAP will be financed. Whilst the details are to be determined as actions are further developed, achieving carbon neutrality and tackling emissions across the borough will be hugely challenging given the budgetary pressures on local government. This means that whilst we are committed to delivering on our plan, the Council's resources alone (including significant commitments to Energetik, LED streetlighting and reforestation) will not be enough. There will need to be ongoing work to access other sources of including grants from the Government and the Mayor of London.
24. The CAP is also a document which we want to be owned by a range of stakeholders including businesses, residents and organisations with an interest in climate change. The first step towards this has been via engagement with a range of people:
 - Councillors – briefings and draft CAP circulated for comment.
 - Climate change organisations – Representatives from a number of organisations (including eXtinction Rebellion, Enfield Climate Action Forum, Divest Enfield and Enfield Help The Climate, Fox Lane District Res. Assn.) responded to the draft CAP.
 - Public – The publication of the draft CAP was highlighted via the Council's website and social media. A public meeting was planned for 19 March 2020 but this was cancelled due to Covid-19.
 - Staff – There have been workshops and the draft CAP was publicised using internal communications.

The next planned engagement event will be a virtual launch of the CAP shortly after it is adopted. The aim is for people to be able to find out more about the CAP and consider what they can do to address climate change.

25. A key part of delivering the CAP is an extensive long-term engagement programme with all stakeholders, as set out in the Influencing Others section. This makes clear our intention to engage proactively with residents, businesses, schools and social care providers as well as regional and national government on the range of actions we need to take to become a carbon neutral organisation and to reduce emissions across the borough.
26. In terms of the public engagement, a range of responses on the draft CAP were received, including from a number of representative organisations as noted in 3.14. Appendix 2 includes an overview of the main themes arising from responses.
28. When considering all of the responses received, even where they have the potential to reduce emissions, it was in the context of the ongoing funding challenges faced by the Council and what we can reasonably control and influence at this time. The CAP reflects this and represents an achievable and manageable plan which delivers on the commitments made by the Council. However, as the actions are developed and delivered there will be new opportunities, which means (as noted above) some of the suggestions put forward will form part of our climate change work going forward.
29. As for the practicalities of delivering the CAP, a number of supporting workstreams have been identified; these group together related areas of work within the themes. In some cases, these have already started and, with senior management leading them, will be the mechanism for delivering the numerous actions. Two of these workstreams focus on the management and communications (including engagement) of the CAP. These will be led by a member of the executive management team, to ensure the CAP is a corporate priority and to deliver a climate change in all policies approach.

Safeguarding Implications

30. None identified as arising directly from reducing carbon emissions.

Public Health Implications

31. The World Health Organisation in its 2003 report '*Global climate change and health: an old story writ large*' noted that:
32. "Populations of all animal species depend on supplies of food and water, freedom from excess infectious disease, and the physical safety and comfort conferred by climatic stability. The world's climate system is fundamental to this life-support."

33. The climate change emergency that we currently face is having a direct impact on the world's life support, which in turn has a range of health impacts.
34. Some of these could be positive, for example more temperate winters leading to a reduction in the seasonal peak in deaths.
35. However, as recent events have shown, overwhelmingly these impacts will be negative including the direct impacts on health arising from adverse weather events, such as peaks in deaths attributable to respiratory illnesses in periods of high temperatures. Therefore, the CAP, seeks to drastically reduce the Council's own carbon emissions and lead by example to encourage others to do likewise. This will have a positive impact on resident's health.
36. The CAP has significant synergy with the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HWBS) which encompasses work on reducing smoking, increasing physical activity and improving access to healthy foods. As well as addressing the overall negative impacts of climate change, many of the actions in the CAP will have more direct health benefits addressing priorities within the HWBS such as:
 - Increasing the use of low carbon and zero carbon forms of transport reduces air pollution and, given our ambition for more people to walk and cycle, should also reduce the health damaging effects of motorised transport e.g. road traffic injuries, community segregation and noise and physical inactivity.
 - By encouraging a sustainable food offer within the borough we will contribute to better nutrition among residents as well as reduced carbon emissions.
 - Similarly, by reducing smoking among residents we will contribute to reducing the negative impact that tobacco production has on the environment as well as also achieve improved health outcomes.

Other positive health benefits to the CAP include:

- Improving the quality of housing stock, including providing better insulation, has a positive impact on mental health and could reduce incidents of conditions such as hypothermia and excess winter deaths.

In addition, consideration of reducing the impact of climate change amongst the most socially and economically vulnerable residents will also positively impact on health inequalities.

37. Given this, overall the actions proposed in the CAP will support Public Health's efforts to embed Health in all Policies across the Council.

Equalities Impact of the Proposals

38. The Enfield Climate Action Plan sets out a number of actions which will reduce carbon emissions both from the Council's operations but also more

widely across the borough. Reducing carbon emissions is universally beneficial and acting on climate change is urgently required to prevent catastrophic consequences (for example flooding and severe weather incidents) for our community in Enfield and communities around the world.

39. Given it is the most vulnerable in society, as well as those on low incomes, who tend to be most impacted upon by extreme events, addressing them through the actions set out in the CAP will have positive equalities impacts.
40. In terms of the specific actions set out in the CAP, where there are changes required to the way we, as a Council work, then these will be assessed with any negative equalities impacts identified and mitigated as far as possible, taking into account the importance of addressing climate change.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

41. The Climate Action Plan which accompanies the report sets out how Council operations will be carbon neutral by 2030.
42. The Climate Action Plan which accompanies the report provides a framework for making the borough carbon neutral by 2040.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

Risk Category	Comments/Mitigation
Strategic	<p>Risk: There is significant change in national and / or regional climate change policy</p> <p>Mitigation: Irrespective of national and / or regional policy, the Council has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030. A priority of the CAP is ‘Influencing others’ which includes actions to influence national and regional government. In terms of whether the CAP is doing enough to reduce carbon emissions, the 2030 target date it aims to achieve is far more challenging than the UK national target date of 2050.</p>
Reputational	<p>Risk: The Council does not deliver against the targets in the CAP</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CAP is ambitious and delivering it will require taking bold and sometimes unpopular action. However, it is also realistic with actions which can be delivered in the timescales identified. • The Council already has a track record of success in respect of reducing carbon emissions and taking forward innovative approaches. • Implementation of the CAP will be overseen by a senior manager with a dedicated resource maintained to support

	<p>this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will also be regular monitoring of the CAP to ensure that targets are being met and, where not, that remedial actions are put in place.
Regulatory	<p>Risk: Failure to comply with statutory requirements and / or there are conflicting priorities.</p> <p>Mitigation: The Council's response to climate change will be in line with current statutory requirements. Where these limit our ability to deliver on climate change commitments or there are conflicting priorities, we will seek to influence others to change these requirements.</p>
Sustainability / Environmental	<p>Risk: The Council does not deliver against the targets in the CAP</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CAP is ambitious and delivering it will require taking bold and sometimes unpopular action. However, it is also realistic with actions which can be delivered in the timescales identified. • The Council already has a track record of success in respect of reducing carbon emissions and taking forward innovative approaches. • Implementation of the CAP will be overseen by a senior manager with a dedicated resource maintained to support this. • There will also be regular monitoring of the CAP to ensure that targets are being met and, where not, that remedial actions are put in place.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

Financial	<p>Risk: Impact on Council funding in the absence of other funding sources limit the implementation of the CAP</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a dedicated resource maintained to oversee implementation of the CAP. • Grants will be sought to fund the CAP as opportunities arise. It is envisaged that such opportunities will increase as central and regional government seeks to address their own targets for net zero carbon emissions. • The CAP includes a number of actions which should not have an impact on Council funding; they will simply involve new ways of working. • The CAP also includes actions which, following initial
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	<p>investment costs, will see long term net savings (for example the introduction of LED street lights).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be opportunities for revenue generation, for example through energy generation and trading on the Council's expertise in some areas. • Continuing work to influence national and regional policy to make sure that climate change remains a priority and that funding for related activities, such a property retrofit programmes, are funded.
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Financial Implications

43. Achieving carbon neutrality and tackling emissions across the borough will be hugely challenging given the budgetary pressures on local government. There will be numerous conflicting demands on the Council's finite resources.
44. Nonetheless, despite these financial challenges, the Council has successfully invested in carbon reduction where there has been a clear business case. Council approved £5.236m for LED lighting for 2020/21 as part of its Capital Strategy to de-carbonise its infrastructure and generate £0.51m of revenue savings in the 2020/21.
45. Similarly, the Council's Ten-Year Capital Programme for 2020/21 and 2021/22 includes £19.28m and £13.25m respectively for Energetik, its wholly owned heat network company. The Council seeks to support a local carbon future, while generating more than £10m of interest payments above the cost of financing over the lifetime of its loans, besides building a sustainable and attractive business.
46. Funding has also been secured to create 60 hectares of new woodland in the north of the Borough.
47. A number of the actions in the CAP are already committed and funded, as highlighted above this includes committed investment, but some are new areas which need further development. This will include identifying the detailed financial implications of delivering these actions.
48. Where additional resources are required this will require the identification of funding sources, with some already identified in the CAP. As with all Council decisions, as separate actions/reports are brought forward for approval, where required they will be supported by business cases and there will be full consideration of the wider financial implications on the overall budget.
49. There will also be opportunities to reduce costs by operating more efficiently, for example by using less energy and water, and to generate revenue through climate change activities.

50. All opportunities for external resources will need to be explored, including grants from Central Government and the GLA. Examples of potential external funding sources include:
- Accessing the renewable heat incentive (RHI).
 - Salix funding for specific projects.
 - Heat Networks Investment Project funding to further develop Energetik's heat network.
 - Office of Low Emission Vehicles funding for electric vehicle infrastructure.
51. It is also noted that there will be specific initiatives in focus areas (for example low carbon infrastructure and renewables) which, following internal capacity building as set out in the CAP, the Council will be well equipped to access.

Legal Implications

52. Section 3 LGA Local Government Act 1999 (as amended) requires an authority "to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness" ("the best value duty"). It also obliges the authority to consult certain groups of persons "for the purpose of deciding how to fulfil the duty" (s.3(2)). In line with this duty, this report seeks authority to publish a draft Climate Action Plan for the purpose of engaging with a range of stakeholders on how to fulfil its commitment to be carbon neutral by 2030.
53. The Climate Change Act 2008 requires the UK to achieve an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas levels (below 1990 levels) by 2050. The Prime Minister announced on 12th June 2019 that the UK will eradicate its net contribution to climate change by 2050. The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 amends the 2008 Act.
54. The Government's commitment to the Paris Agreement, and its ratification by the UK in November 2016 is another important consideration. The Paris Agreement is aimed at tackling climate change by cutting greenhouse gas emissions and keeping global temperatures "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.

Workforce Implications

55. The Council's staff have been instrumental in developing the CAP and will be essential to its the successful implementation. The actions set out in the CAP include some which will require changes to the way we work as an organisation, including embedding a climate change in all policies approach, with climate champions supporting this.
56. While some of these changes might not be popular, initial engagement shows that staff see the overall benefits of reducing carbon emissions and support the Council taking action.

57. Where changes impact on contractual terms and conditions, staff engagement and consultation will be undertaken in line with statutory requirements and agreed HR policies.

Property Implications

58. Buildings and assets make up 89% of the Council’s scope 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore, the CAP sets out measures to achieve significant reductions in these emissions through an energy efficiency investment programme:
- Light sensors in all council buildings by 2024 (date to be reviewed and updated following financial assessment)
 - LED lights in all council buildings by 2025 (date to be reviewed and updated following financial assessment)
 - Review building management practices to maximise the non-cost measures through efficient building management.
 - Comprehensively meter water usage across the largest buildings across the council’s portfolio and install water saving devices in all council buildings
 - Where appropriate the council will install metering and sub-metering for all council buildings in the areas of energy and water by 2023
 - Further consolidate our council property estate, while continuing to provide good public services in appropriate locations.

This programme will see buildings and assets improved so the overall implications are expected to be positive.

59. At this time the detailed financial and funding implications of delivering the CAP are still to be determined and will be identified as separate actions are brought forward.

Other Implications

60. The key performance and data implications are:

<i>Implication</i>	<i>Mitigations</i>
Annual baseline refresh - Staff resources required to collect and collate updated baseline data.	<p>Dedicated resource maintained to oversee delivery of the CAP including baseline updates.</p> <p>The majority of the inputs into the baseline should be available publicly or locally because they are already regularly collected.</p> <p>A tool has been developed which should streamline the collation of the data inputs.</p>
Performance monitoring - Staff resources required to collect and collate	<p>Dedicated resource maintained to oversee delivery of the CAP including performance monitoring.</p> <p>The majority of the performance targets are</p>

performance data.	already reported either publically or locally. Any new targets will be monitored by the relevant service as part of their day to day activities.
Reporting – Regular performance reports and annual summary will require staff resources.	Where not already part of the Council’s performance monitoring framework, the reporting of progress against CAP targets should become part of the existing monitoring regime to ensure appropriate oversight. Dedicated resource maintained to oversee delivery of the CAP including performance monitoring and annual reporting.

Options Considered

61. None – The Council has committed to tackling the climate change emergency, to do this requires a clear strategy with supporting actions.

Conclusions

62. The Council should adopt the Climate Action Plan because it will meet the commitment in the Climate Emergency Pledge for the Council to be carbon neutral by 2030. To ensure it is successfully delivered authority to implement it should be delegated to the Executive Director, Place.

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Date of report 19/06/20

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Enfield’s Climate Action Plan 2020

Appendix 2 – Overview of main themes arising from draft CAP public engagement and related responses

Background Papers

None

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Enfield climate action plan 2020





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Final draft Plan, scheduled for decision at Cabinet July 2020



Foreword

Our planet is facing an existential threat from climate change.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report in 2018 served as a warning to the world about the urgent need to act on climate change to prevent catastrophic consequences for our community in Enfield and communities around the world.

Two years on and we continue to witness increasing climate change. The transformation is taking hold in unprecedented wildfires in Australia, floods in Venice, droughts in New Zealand and devastating storm surges in the UK. Without action these will be just the start of a process that could prove unstoppable by human activity.

The risks and dangers are not static, they evolve hand in hand with emerging situations. Studies have linked air pollution to significantly higher rates of death in people with Covid-19 and even a tiny, single-unit increase in particulate pollution levels in the years before the pandemic is associated with a 15% increase in the death rate.

The emergency is real and the action to remedy it must be local, national and global. In response to rising awareness and justified protest, Enfield Council has declared a climate emergency.

This plan is our response to that declaration.

The Council will be carbon neutral by 2030 but we must innovate to do this, taking bold and sometimes unpopular action to tackle the impact of climate change. Whilst the focus in this initial plan is on reducing the Council's own emissions, additional emphasis is given to borough wide activities, such as transport, housing and green spaces, and we have a new ambition for a carbon neutral Enfield by 2040.

Residents have the right to expect swift and decisive action, but the truth is we cannot do this alone. We must ensure our partners are brought with us and we must engage with our residents, Councillors, MPs and regional government in the delivery of this plan.

We need financial intervention and effective measures but frustratingly this government is not acting fast enough to meet its own climate targets. The problem we face is vast and multi-faceted, there will be costs and inconveniences inherent in the changes that we have to make – we all have to work together.

Our aim as an administration is to create a lifetime of opportunities in Enfield. By our actions, large and small, and those of our community, we will play our part in combating climate disaster and make sure future generations can take advantage of those opportunities.



Ian Barnes

Deputy Leader of
Enfield Council

*Chair of the Climate
Change Task Force*

This Plan has been guided by the Climate Change Task Force and developed with input from across the Council. It has also been informed by engagement with climate change organisations and the public.

Our vision for climate action

We will work with our staff, suppliers, residents, businesses, schools, statutory partners and Government to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030 and create a carbon neutral borough by 2040.

To achieve this, we have developed a plan for climate action in the following areas:

1. The Council's operations
2. Travel
3. Buildings
4. Waste
5. Energy
6. Natural environment
7. Influencing others

This plan sets out the action we will take in each of these areas. The first area – the Council's operations – sets out how we will reduce the Council's own emissions to zero and we have set targets for how we will achieve this. This section covers how we will reduce carbon emissions the Council creates from the operation of our own buildings (including our libraries, civic centre, other council buildings and our maintained schools); from the goods and services we purchase; and from how our staff commute to work and travel during the working day.

The remainder of the plan focuses on the actions we intend to take across the borough to reduce carbon emissions from all sectors, either through direct initiatives, using our statutory powers or by influencing behaviour. This includes tackling emissions produced from people travelling across the borough, from homes and businesses and from how waste is produced, managed and disposed of. It also includes the plans we have for low carbon energy for Enfield and how we will look after the natural landscape across Enfield to capture carbon emissions and improve biodiversity. Our current target is to achieve carbon neutrality across the borough by 2040. We will be reviewing this regularly following further developments in national legislation, regulation and policy.

We have also set out how we intend to finance the actions we are committing to take. This is in the context of significant budget pressures for local government, with £178m cut from the Council's budget since 2010 and further additional pressure as a result of the Covid-19 crisis.



In summer 2019, we signed a Climate Emergency Pledge, which commits us to:

- Make Enfield Council a carbon neutral organisation by 2030.
- Divest the Council from investment in fossil fuel companies.
- Only use environmentally friendly products where we are able to do so.
- Make our supply chain carbon neutral through ethical procurement.
- Work with local partners and communities and positively promote. changing behaviours in Enfield to limit activities scientifically linked to climate change.

This plan sets out how we will deliver on this pledge.

Reporting our performance

We will review performance and publish our progress on an annual basis, using the key performance indicators set out in our plan. When we do that, we will invite the public and other stakeholders to comment on our performance and ask us questions about the progress we are making.



Enfield's emissions

Calculating the Council's emissions

Between September and November 2019, Enfield Council calculated a new baseline to measure the footprint of our own operations. This baseline will be the carbon emissions figure against which we will measure our progress over the next 10 years.

A carbon footprint is the total amount of emissions an organisation will emit in the delivery of its objectives. This may be in the form of energy use or an organisational fleet. We measure our carbon footprint over 3 areas:

SCOPE 1 – Carbon that is emitted directly from the council's gas usage and vehicle fleet.

SCOPE 2 – Carbon that is emitted from electricity usage in council buildings and street lighting.

SCOPE 3 – Carbon emissions from sources that the council does not own or control. This includes emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste and water. It also includes estimated emissions from energy used by residents in council homes and capital goods for the construction of new homes.

We have previously only reported our scope 1 and 2 emissions. Recognising the severity of the climate crisis and the need to work with our partners and across the borough, for the first time we are establishing the carbon footprint of our scope 3 emissions as well. Whilst we are focusing on reducing scope 1 and 2 to zero by 2030, with support and financial assistance from Government, we also have an important role to play in reducing scope 3 emissions as well.

To make sure that the data is as complete as possible, we are using the financial year of 2018/19 as our baseline, using data from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. To calculate our carbon footprint we have used our own data multiplied by the Government derived carbon factor for that particular emission to give the tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted. The calculation we apply is:

Energy (kWh) x carbon factor / 1000 = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

Our emissions for 2018/19 totalled **21,907 tCO₂e**. This is our new 'baseline', which we need to get to zero by 2030.

By way of comparison:

21,907 tCO₂e is the equivalent of one person flying from London to Singapore and back 22 times¹.

Greggs Bakery, which has a large distribution centre in Enfield, has a global corporate footprint of 101,208 tCO₂e.²

This total provides the baseline for most areas of direct council activity.

We have also attempted to calculate our Scope 3 emissions for the first time. These include emissions over which we do not have direct control and so the data is harder to identify and analyse. Scope 3 emissions can be the most difficult to calculate and contain a higher degree of uncertainty than scopes 1 and 2. Further work will be undertaken during 2020 to more accurately calculate scope 3 emissions in areas of staff travel, waste, capital goods and procurement.

Over the next decade, the actions set out in this strategy are expected to reduce our emissions by around 16,057 tCO₂e. We calculate that we will need to offset the remaining 5,850 tCO₂e.

¹ www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Carbonoffset/Pages/default.aspx

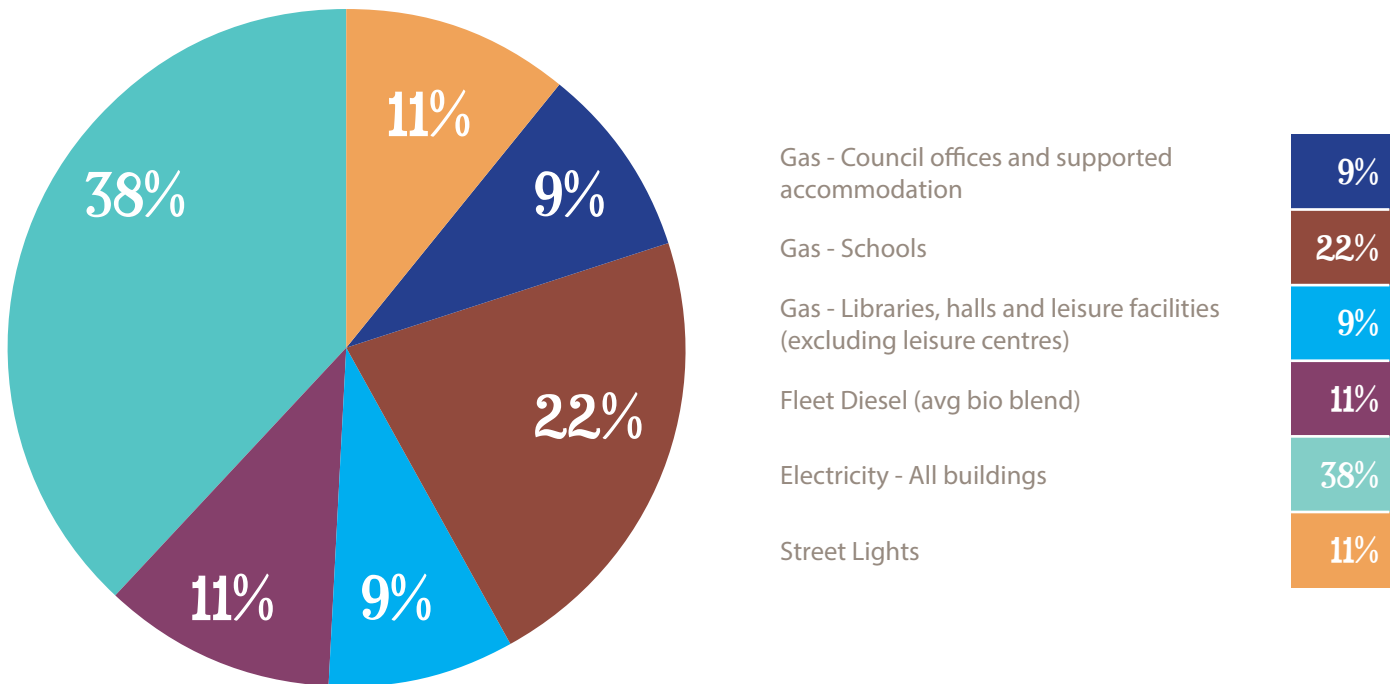
² Delivering our Strategy, Greggs plc Annual Report and Accounts, 2018

The **21,907 tCO₂e** is broken down by scope as follows:

SCOPE 1 – those emissions arising from the council’s gas and fleet usage	
Category	Tonnes of CO ₂ e emitted
Gas Council offices and supported accommodation	2,044
Gas Maintained Schools	4,763
Gas Libraries, halls and leisure facilities (excluding leisure centres)	1,922
Fleet Diesel	2,470
Total	11,199

SCOPE 2 - Carbon that is emitted from electricity usage in council buildings and street lighting	
Category	Tonnes of CO ₂ e emitted
Purchased electricity	8,230
Street lighting	2,478
Total	10,708

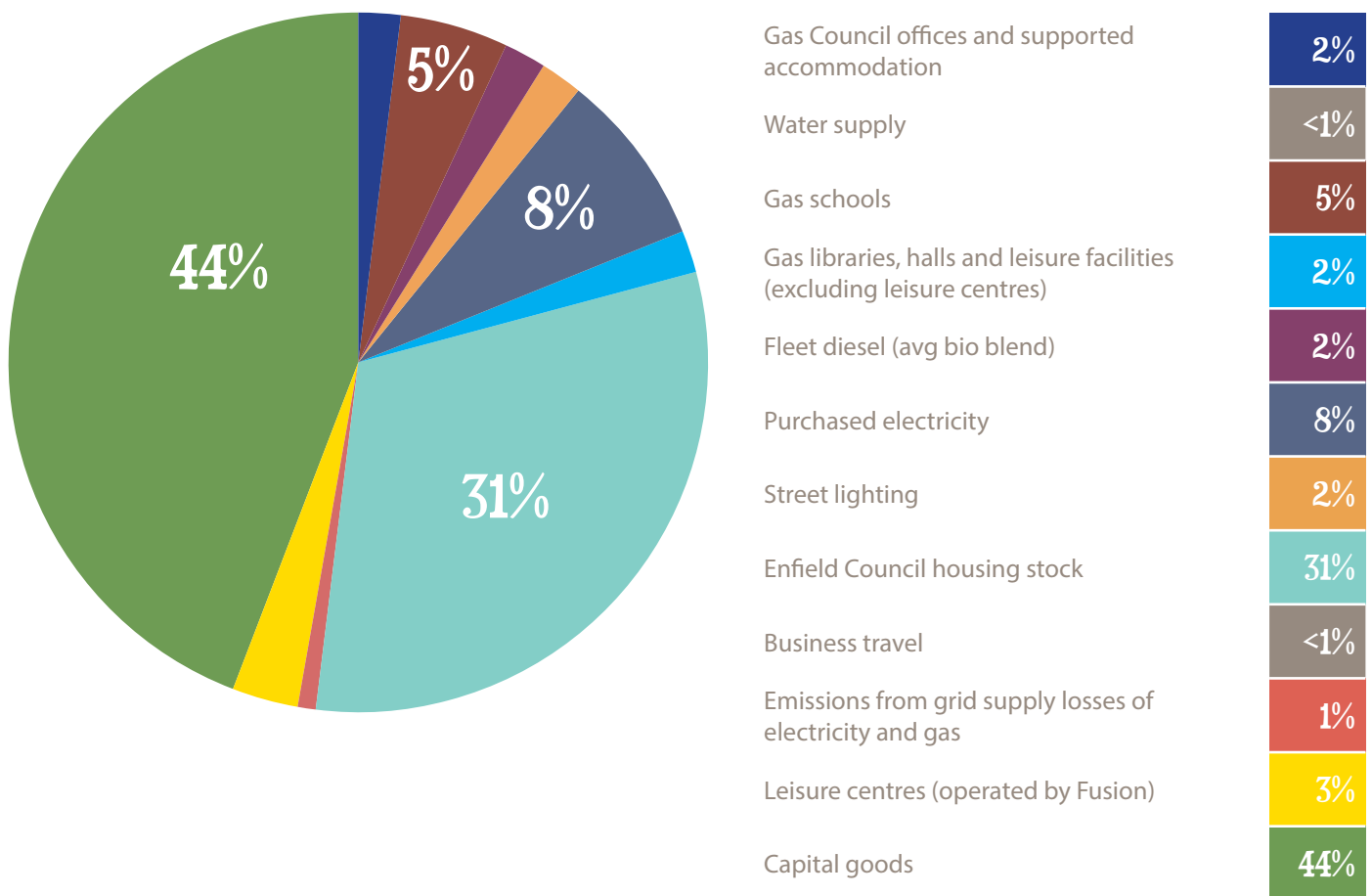
The Council’s scope 1 and 2 emissions



81,257 tCO₂e of Scope 3 emissions is broken down as follows:

SCOPE 3 - 'Upstream' and 'downstream' emissions from the delivery of council operations	
Waste from Council buildings and schools	<i>We have identified a need for more accurate information to measure this and will review this by summer 2020</i>
Water from council buildings	49
Energy used by residents in council homes	32,237
Transmissions and distribution losses (calculation of carbon emissions resulting from energy lost through heat supply)	912
Business travel	140
Estimated staff commuting	<i>We will be undertaking a staff travel survey to estimate this by summer 2020</i>
Leisure centres (operated by Fusion)	2,479
Suppliers of goods and services	<i>We will be developing a new approach to procurement which allows us to estimate and evaluate carbon emissions from our suppliers by 2021. This will allow us to set a new baseline</i>
Estimated Capital goods (construction)	45,440
Total	81,257
Enfield Council's total carbon emissions	
Scopes, 1,2 and 3	103,164

All emissions from the Council's operations



Our approach to offsetting

Reducing emissions through direct action will be our main approach to becoming a carbon neutral organisation. But there will be a certain level of emissions which are currently not practically or financially possible to reduce within ten years. This includes emissions from our fleet which will be produced prior to the switch over to electric vehicles; and emissions from some heat systems. This will leave a gap between the emissions we continue to produce and our target of zero emissions. We have calculated this potential gap as 585 tCO₂e per year, based on the 2018/19 financial year. Carbon offsetting is one of the methods we can use. To achieve meaningful offsets, we will apply the following principles:

- Offsetting will be levied against the identified yearly carbon gap based on the figure of 585 tCO₂e per year. This will be reviewed on a yearly basis.
- If the council does not meet its yearly carbon reduction targets, the shortfall will be added to the carbon gap figure at the end of the financial year. If yearly performance is met then we will offset 585 tCO₂e for that year.

- We will keep our offsetting in-borough and in-house and seek accreditation.
- We will focus on three solutions:
 - ◆ Natural offsetting through green infrastructure - including wetlands, tree planting and expansion of the natural environment;
 - ◆ Solar installation based on a 0.9 tCO₂e saving for every 3.5 kWp of solar;
 - ◆ Wind technology, where viability will be investigated over the course of the next 3 years.

In future years we will use our understanding and learning from offsetting to look at offsets across the borough, how they can be identified and practically offset with a priority for in-borough offsetting. We will report on our offsetting progress on an annual basis.

Borough-wide emissions

Over the past decade, carbon emissions from the whole borough have decreased by 21.3%, despite our population increasing by 8%⁴. This is because of the increasing share of renewable power in the electricity grid and the increased efficiency of vehicles and machinery.

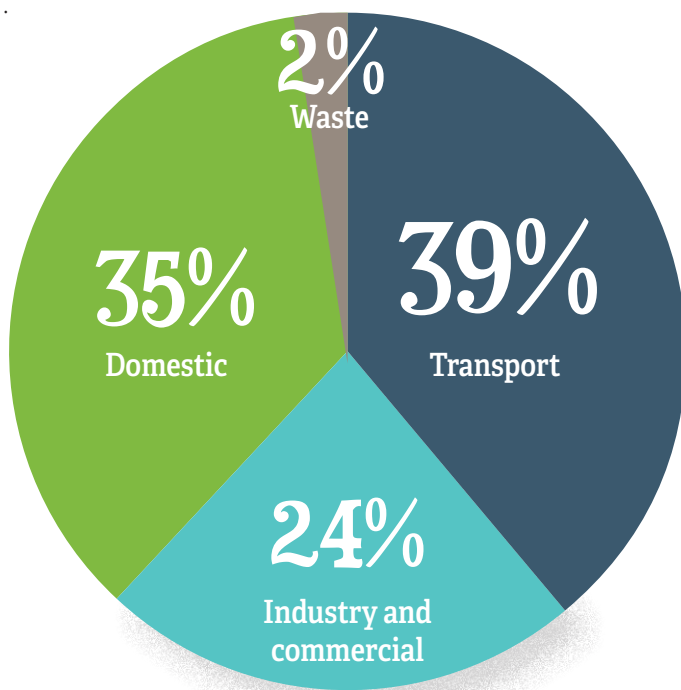
While the Council are committed to becoming carbon neutral by 2030, we anticipate that it will take longer for the whole borough to achieve carbon neutrality, which is why we have set a target to achieve this by the later time of 2040.

Carbon emissions from waste, transport, homes and industrial and commercial buildings will reduce at different rates so that for each area, carbon neutrality will be reached at different times. For example, the waste sector is likely to decarbonise faster than housing.

Government has set a national target to be carbon neutral by 2050. We believe action needs to be taken faster than this and are committed to use our statutory powers and our role as facilitator and influencer, to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040. We cannot achieve this alone, and it will require significant changes in national policy, technology, further grid decarbonisation and significant financial intervention from central Government.

This chart shows the emissions produced from waste, transport, industrial and commercial buildings and from homes across the whole of Enfield. These figures have been compiled from nationally available data collected for all local authorities across the UK, showing the emissions produced by all activity within the area – not just those the council is responsible for.³

Category	tCO ₂ e
Waste	16,087
Transport	364,743
Domestic	332,512
industry and commercial	226,098
Total	939,440



³ <https://scattercities.com/>

⁴ Central Trend ONS Household Population Projections

In setting our target of carbon neutrality for the borough by 2040, we have made the following assumptions:

- A net increase in green infrastructure of around 25%. This includes tree cover, green roofs, SUDs and general green space.
- Recycling rates of 65-75% achieved by the mid 2030's, with nothing sent to landfill and up to 25% of waste incinerated (with waste heat recovered).
- Deep retrofit of all council buildings and more than 50% of borough housing, with an increase in solar capacity from 400 kWh generated per household per year to around 1,550 kWh.
- Increased decarbonisation of the grid with most energy generated nationally by wind, solar, hydroelectric, nuclear and decentralised energy.
- Around 6,000 heat pumps installed every year and an expansion of the Council-owned Energetik community heat network. We expect to still be seeing some gas in the grid (around 6%). Data does not yet exist for hydrogen modelling.
- A fall of around 40% for heat demand in the industrial and commercial sector.
- 100% of cars and trains electrified, with a mix of biofuel and electrification of buses.
- The need to offset between 125,000 – 200,000 tCO₂e on a borough wide basis.

The actions contained within this plan mark the starting point of reducing borough-wide emissions. While we understand current emissions and where we need to be by 2040, we will need to set interim targets on that journey. We intend to do this from 2021 onwards. The timeline of progress contained within the strategy outlines some of these aspirations.

We also acknowledge the need for all stakeholders to offset along the journey to carbon neutrality. The Council intends to offset its own emissions within the borough, using a mix of natural measures and low carbon technology, such as wind and solar. Over the next 5 years we intend to monitor the progress of this offset strategy to learn lessons and investigate the feasibility of developing an accredited, borough-wide offset plan. However, our focus will always be to reduce emissions as much as possible before offsetting.



Our timeline to carbon neutrality



The journey to carbon neutrality

We will achieve carbon neutrality through investing in energy saving technology, electrifying our vehicle fleet and changing staff behaviour. We will also review and update our approach to procurement to ensure we assess and effectively evaluate the environmental impact of goods and services in order to minimise carbon emissions and reduce the risk of negative impact on the environment from goods and services we use or consume.

Where we cannot reduce emissions further through direct activity, we will offset those emissions through renewable energy and natural measures.

Through these key actions we predict we will halve our carbon footprint by 2026 and that by 2028 our footprint will be 25% of what it is today.

The timeline below outlines the major milestones we expect to achieve over the next twenty years. This will be updated periodically and is based on the assumptions that have been used in this strategy. Changes in technology, policy and consumer behaviour will impact on this timeline. As we get nearer to 2040, the planned actions are less certain and specific, but the trajectory of emissions has been calculated as to where we expect emissions from transport, waste, housing and commercial and industrial to be.

Year	Borough wide				
	Council	Transport	Waste	Housing / homes	Commercial and industrial
2020	Scope 1 and 2: 21,907 tCO₂e Total Borough Footprint: 939,440 tCO₂e				
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enfield Climate Action Plan published Local plan reflecting net zero regional and national policies published Council offices switched to 100% renewable energy Climate change and carbon integrated into all commercial and council decisions 			Publication of Enfield Local Plan outlining net zero development across the borough	
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out of council wide carbon literacy programme. Green leases developed for commercial tenants New Council Low Carbon Retrofit Plan established Council and borough 10 year energy strategy published. Schools summit held 60,000 trees planted 47% reduction in street light emissions 	30% of population within 400m of Enfield cycle network		Two trained retro-fit coordinators in post	Establishment of borough wide low carbon partnership. All new non-domestic property to be BREEAM In use as a minimum
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low carbon retrofit programme starts Expected reduction in emissions of 3,800 tCO₂e Council building retrofit programme commences 60 hectares of new woodland created 	55% of trips in borough made by sustainable means	49% recycling rate achieved	Energetik Energy Centre comes online	
2023	100% water metering at all council offices		Borough wide offset strategy initiated		

2025	Electric vehicle charging available for each council office site All council funds and investments (relating to pensions) divested of fossil fuels Enfield council reduces emissions by 52%	Transport emissions reduced by 35.7% (by 130,299 tCO ₂ e) 250 electric charging sockets installed	Emissions from waste reduced by 19.3% by 3,084 tCO ₂ e	Emissions from homes reduced by 23.5% by 72,674 tCO ₂ e Minimum of 4,000 homes supplied by Energetik 30k heat pumps installed across the borough	Emission from business reduced by 21.1% by 47,135 tCO ₂ e 80 local businesses members of the Enfield Climate Change Partnership
Total carbon reduction of: 264,503 tCO₂e by 2025					
2026	60% council fleet converted to electric				
2027	Council office refurbishment programme fully completed				
2028	Full scale review of progress				
2029	20% increase in solar capacity on council buildings				
2030	Enfield Council carbon emissions reduced by c.73% compared to 2019 Council offsets nearly 6,000 tCO ₂ e New climate action plan published, focus on being carbon positive	Transport emissions reduced by 58.9% 20 school streets established 5 rapid charging hubs across the borough	Waste emissions reduced by 33.5%	Emissions from housing reduced by 44.7% • Minimum of 8,000 homes supplied by Energetik • All Enfield council housing with a minimum SAP of 86	Emissions from business reduced by 35.17% Over 150 local businesses part of the Enfield Climate Change Partnership.
Total carbon reduction of: 464,765 tCO₂e					
2035	Potential carbon positive target for Enfield met. 100% of Enfield schools supplied by low carbon sources		Recycling rates of 75% needed		
Total carbon reduction of: 541,959 tCO₂e (transport, waste, domestic, industry and commercial)					
2040		Emissions from transport reduced by 79.5% (compared to 2019) Nearly 70% of trips made by sustainable means	Waste emissions reduced by 57.5%	6% of homes supplied by natural gas Emissions from homes reduced by 61.76% Solar capacity per household increased by 237%	Emissions from business reduced by 45.38%
Total carbon reduction from 2019: 616,919 tCO₂e					

The Council's Operations

Our vision

By 2030 Enfield Council's operations will all be supplied by renewable energy. We will emit the lowest amount of carbon possible through capital investment and training our staff and will transparently offset remaining carbon emissions where needed. In all decisions we make, we will ensure that the lowest amount of carbon possible is emitted.

This will mean:

- **We will reduce our emissions by nearly 75% before 2030.**
- **Council buildings will use the lowest carbon equipment available.**
- **Energy will be supplied exclusively from renewable sources.**
- **Our fleet will be 100% electric.**
- **We will offset emissions we cannot reduce in an honest and transparent way.**
- **We will make procurement decisions that prioritise carbon reduction.**

How Enfield Council, as an organisation, will become carbon neutral by 2030 is a key part of our climate action plan.

This means reducing the emissions the Council creates from the operation of our own buildings (including our libraries, civic centre, service centres and our maintained schools); those produced from the goods and services we purchase; and those produced by staff commuting to work and travelling during the working day.

This is a huge challenge and one that can only be achieved by making some radical changes to how we use our buildings, how we travel to and from work, how we look after existing council homes and build new ones, how we procure services and how we deliver our services day to day.

We already have a track record of driving emissions down as an organisation and influencing better behaviour across the borough, but more is needed. We need to

reduce energy use across our estate, switch to renewable energy and convert our fleet to 100% electric before 2030. We will also need to offset remaining emissions and plan to do so through continuing our pioneering work in enhancing biodiversity and increasing trees and other green infrastructure across our parks and open spaces.

Recent Successes

- With support from the RE:fit programme, retrofitted 18 council buildings with energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation measures.
- Started a programme to retrofit street lamps with LED bulbs. This will reduce energy usage by c.47%, a reduction of around 1,200 tCO₂e once fully rolled out.
- Confirmed that corporate Council buildings will use 100% REGO certified renewable electricity from October 2020.
- Purchased our first 3 fully electric vans in December 2019.
- Removed single-use plastic cups from council buildings.

Enfield Council reduced its emissions by around 50% between 2009 and 2019, halving our carbon footprint in 10 years. This was achieved by investing in our buildings to make them more energy efficient, investing in low carbon energy sources and consolidating our operations into fewer buildings.

42,000
tCO₂e in 2008/9,
down to
21,907
tCO₂e in 2018/19

Action: Achieve significant emissions reduction from council buildings and assets through an energy efficiency investment programme

Actions in detail	Completed by
Review and improve how we use our buildings to minimise carbon emissions through a staff behaviours campaign.	December 2020
Set new recycling targets for waste from council buildings and increase the quality of waste separation.	January 2021
Switch all street lighting to LED.	March 2021
Review building heating systems and operations, including a review of the feasibility of lower carbon systems.	March 2021
Install light sensors in all council buildings.	September 2023
Install sub-metering at the civic centre to comprehensively meter energy consumption on a floor by floor basis.	September 2023
Install water metering for all council buildings.	September 2023
Install Electric Vehicle charging points to serve all council owned office sites.	March 2025
Deliver a comprehensive refurbishment programme including LED lights in all council buildings, voltage optimisation, battery storage and replacement of office equipment (photocopiers, refrigerators, monitors) with the lowest energy versions.	September 2025
Using the available roof capacity available on council owned buildings, increase solar coverage by 2% per year.	September 2029
Convert the Council fleet to 100% electric as contracts come up for renewal. 60% of fleet.	March 2030 March 2026

Action: Ensure all procurement decisions prioritise low carbon and resilient options

Actions in detail	Completed by
Integrate climate assessment into the council decision-making process, focusing on carbon emissions and climate resilience.	June 2020 onwards
Survey the top 30 suppliers by value about their carbon footprints.	December 2020
Switch to 100% REGO certified renewable electricity supply. This means no longer buying energy generated from coal . Switch for council offices. Switch for the contract we offer to maintained schools. Switch for communal housing.	October 2020 October 2022 October 2022
Identify the 30 products we purchase which produce the greatest carbon emissions (by value or volume) in order to better understand our scope 3 emissions, and to set targets for emissions reductions for these largest emitters.	From March 2021

Provide advice to smaller suppliers on how they can assist the council's efforts to be carbon neutral.	From March 2021
Undertake an investigation to understand the embodied carbon from a) construction b) other products and services and identify lower carbon alternatives.	By March 2021
Survey the top 50 suppliers by value about their carbon footprints.	December 2021
Review opportunities for being supplied by green gas.	March 2023
Work with our top 30 suppliers to identify lower carbon alternatives.	March 2021-23

Action: Encourage and enable energy saving behaviour by council staff and those who use our buildings

Actions in detail	Completed by
Trial an internal carbon price with one Council department and extend that if it helps with decision-making.	From December 2020
Require carbon and climate impact to be considered when making decisions.	July 2020
Develop 'green' leases for commercial lessees to encourage better low carbon installation and operational behaviour.	March 2021
Implement a rolling carbon / climate literacy programme, prioritising teams with the greatest impact.	From March 2021
Achieve 100% divestment of fossil fuels from all council pension funds.	March 2025

Performance

Element	Monitoring	KPI	Baseline	Expected performance
Carbon footprint	Annual	1. % reduction in carbon emissions 2. Emissions per employee (tCO ₂ e/employee) 3. Emissions per home managed (tCO ₂ e/home).	1. 21,907 tCO ₂ e 2. 7.3 tCO ₂ e 3. 2.96 tCO ₂ e (2018/19 FY)	1. 7.3% - 9.1% reduction year on year 2. 1.83 tCO ₂ e/employee by 2030 3. 0.52 tCO ₂ e/home managed by 2030
Fleet	Annual	% of fleet that is fully electric	1% in 2018/19	60% by 2025/26
EV charge points at council offices	Annual	Number of sites with access to charging provision for council fleet and staff vehicles.	1 in March 2020	Charging provision at every Council office by 2025
Climate literacy	Annual	30% of staff who have completed climate related training.	0	300 staff by March 2021 30% of staff each year
Suppliers	Annual	% of respondents to carbon neutral suppliers survey.	0	2020/21 – 60% 2021/22 – 70% 2022/23 – 80%

Renewable energy on council buildings	Annual	Increase in on site renewable energy (kWh/annum).	55,512kWh/ annum in 2018/19	2% increase per year
Invest / divest	Rolling Internal carbon price (ICP) – reviewed at two years from 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in on site renewable capacity (kW/ annum). Carbon reduction in pension fund (tCO₂e). 	Baselines are currently being calculated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 285 kW/annum 100% by 2025

Divesting the Council's pension fund

Our climate emergency pledge commits the Council to divest from investment in fossil fuel companies.

Divestment is the process of removing an asset for financial, ethical or environmental reasons. In this case divestment is focused on the removal of fossil fuels from Enfield's pension funds.

The Council's Pension Policy and Investment Committee has already agreed to transfer £190m, nearly a fifth of the fund, into a low carbon fund, reducing the carbon exposure of this investment down from 12% to 3%. An additional 10% of the Fund is going to be invested in fossil free equities and renewable / clean energy funds.

The Committee has also established a set of Investment Beliefs and Values with the support of an ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) expert. Building on this, the Committee has agreed to commission a specialist to assess the carbon impact of all of its investments and develop an Investment Strategy. This work will include setting out how the pension fund will invest in low carbon and fossil free equities and funds, taking into account the underlying need to ensure there is asset growth to support the current and future members of the pension scheme.

Action: The Council's pension fund will invest in low carbon and fossil free equities and funds

Actions in detail	Completed by
Further 10% of the pension fund is invested in fossil free equities and renewable / clean energy funds.	December 2020
Develop and agree a Pension Fund Investment Strategy which increases the level of investment in low carbon and fossil free equities and funds whilst still meeting obligations to pension fund members.	March 2021

Travel

Our vision

By 2030, we will have already transitioned to having a 100% electric fleet for the Council's operations. By 2040, the majority of journeys that originate in the borough will be made by methods that are either low carbon, or do not emit carbon.

This will mean:

- **There will be more high-quality cycling and walking routes and facilities, such as cycle parking, across the borough, encouraging everyone to enjoy active travel.**
- **There will be greater capacity on the public transport network, with buses powered by non-fossil fuels.**
- **There will be enough electric vehicle charging provision to enable people to choose electric vehicles if they have their own vehicle.**
- **Residents will be able to access shared mobility options, such as car clubs, and the use of private vehicles will be significantly reduced.**

Emissions from transport in Enfield account for an estimated 39% of the borough's total emissions.⁵ Shifting movement to low carbon transport, prioritising walking and cycling, will achieve the Mayor of London's target to increase active and sustainable mode share across London to 80%. It is also an important part of delivering the UK's commitment to have net zero emissions by 2050. We will develop planning policy and infrastructure which supports active travel, reduces private vehicle parking and increases electric vehicle charging provision, in line with the New London Plan.

Our approach to electric vehicle infrastructure is to deliver 250 additional charging sockets by 2025 based on the following principles:

- Continue to roll out rapid chargers in town centres and at strategic locations.
- Provide community charging points to serve smaller areas.
- Trial low cost and less obtrusive approaches to charging, such as lamp column chargers.
- Ensure new developments are electric vehicle ready.
- Work with third parties to provide publicly available charging on private land.
- Focus on meeting forecast demand, while avoiding cluttered streets and the promotion of vehicle use above active and sustainable travel.

Recent Successes

- Built over 30km of high-quality cycle routes on key corridors.
- Provided 5,000 cycle training spaces so that, in every school in Enfield, children in one school year will have a place.
- New Meridian Water train station opened in June 2019, with 5.5km of new track to enable two more trains per hour to run between Stratford and Meridian Water.
- Two School Streets have officially opened, making the environment immediately surrounding the schools healthier, safer and more pleasant for everyone.

⁵ Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2017

Low Traffic Neighbourhoods

Low traffic neighbourhoods involve introducing measures which reduce the number and speed of cars going through a neighbourhood. This encourages more people to cycle and walk, making the streets healthier and more pleasant for people.

School Streets

School street schemes are where cars are prevented from going up to the school gates at drop off and pick up times. Enfield launched its first two schemes in early 2020 and we plan to roll out more schemes across the borough in the coming years.

Play Streets

Play Streets are where local authorities use their existing powers under road traffic legislation to allow temporary street closures at regular weekly or monthly intervals, so that children are able to play out in the streets where they live. In Enfield there are currently 18.



Action: Work with partners to change the way people move around the borough so that they are less dependent on private vehicles and use public transport, walk and cycle more.

Actions in detail	Completed by
Complete delivery of the main Cycle Enfield routes.	December 2021
Roll out Low Traffic Neighbourhoods across the borough.	Ongoing to 2030
Continue to work with Transport for London, train operators and Network Rail to increase public transport service provision. This includes delivering new infrastructure across the borough.	Ongoing to 2030
Limit the provision of car parking spaces on new developments in line with the New London Plan and better manage existing kerbside space.	Ongoing
Support the provision of car clubs where it reduces car use and ownership.	Ongoing
Increase the provision of cycle parking on-street, at Council buildings and in new developments (in line with London Plan standards).	Ongoing
Introduce at least two new 'school streets' each year so that parents and children are encouraged to travel to school using active and sustainable transport.	March 2030

Action: Support staff to travel less and to choose low carbon travel when they do

Actions in detail	Completed by
Review staff mileage policy and approach to business travel.	By December 2020 for launch in March 2021
Deliver year on year investment in pool cars and pool bicycles.	From March 2021 onwards
Increase charges for staff parking at council offices.	March 2021
Reduce the number of available parking spaces at council offices for private vehicles.	March 2022
Install charging infrastructure at all council sites.	March 2025
Encourage staff to work from home when they can	Ongoing

Action: Reduce emissions from road-based transport

Actions in detail	Completed by
Include Electric Vehicle charging infrastructure in all new developments meeting the minimum London Plan threshold.	Ongoing
Work with TfL to increase the number of low and zero emission buses.	Review progress in 2022
Increase the provision of public highway and car park electric vehicle charging infrastructure to provide at least 250 sockets.	March 2025

Performance

Element	Monitoring	KPI	Baseline	Expected performance
Staff travel	Bi-annual	% of staff commuting and business journeys taken by active, efficient and sustainable modes – public transport, walking and cycle.	Methodology for calculating baseline currently being developed	Target to be set once baseline established.
Fleet	Annual	% of Council fleet that is fully electric.	1% in 2018/19	60% of fleet by 2026 100% by 2030
Modal shift	Annual	Trips made by active, efficient and sustainable modes – public transport, walking and cycling.	53% average from 2015/16 to 2017/18	2021 – 55% 2041 – 69%
Quality cycle network	Annual	Percentage of population within 400m of strategic cycle network by borough.	16% in 2018	2021 – 30% 2041 – 61%
Electric vehicle charging	Annual	Number of sockets on public highway and in public car parks.	19 in 2019	250 in 2025

Buildings

Our vision

By 2040 all buildings in Enfield will be able to achieve carbon neutrality through a combination of connecting to the Energetik heat network, a reduction in on site energy use, the roll out of renewables, commitment to the highest standards and transparent offsetting. They will also be resilient to the effects of a changing climate.

This will mean:

- **More buildings will be connected to the Energetik decentralised energy network.**
- **Enfield's own council housing stock will have a minimum SAP of 86 (Energy Performance Certificate B).**
- **All new builds will meet or exceed the carbon neutral standards set in the new London Plan.**
- **We will have a Local Plan for Enfield which focuses on net zero resilient buildings, including the requirement for all new build non-domestic buildings to BREEAM 'Outstanding' or equivalent.**
- **Residents of all housing tenures will have the knowledge and ability to decarbonise their homes.**
- **Buildings across the borough will be resilient to extreme weather events.**

Emissions from homes in Enfield account for an estimated 35% of the borough's total emissions.⁶ Estimating emissions from commercial premises is harder, but they also contribute to the boroughs' carbon footprint.

In the context of a changing climate with hotter summers and more frequent heatwaves in the UK it is also important that buildings are resilient to future climate.

To meet the challenge, we need to both ensure new buildings of all types are built to the highest sustainability standards; and retrofit existing buildings to significantly reduce the amount of carbon they emit and ensure they are resilient to extreme weather.

We want to achieve high standards for new homes. Currently, this can be achieved through the 'passivhaus' standard for domestic homes and BREEAM for non-domestic buildings. Energy standards in new building regulations will become tougher in the next few years, and the London Plan already sets higher planning requirements for large developments.

At Meridian Water, the Council-led regeneration scheme to build 10,000 new homes and create thousands of jobs, environmental sustainability is a cornerstone of the project. The roadmap for the project over the next 10 years focuses on reducing the carbon impact of the scheme in the following ways.



- There will be a progressive increase in energy standards for new homes being built, including the 'Passivhaus' standards and principles
- Homes will be built so that they are resilient to flooding and overheating.
- Homes will be connected to Energetik, our community heat network.
- Renewable energy generation will be included into the site.
- There will be a progressive reduction in the embodied carbon in construction materials. Local manufacturing (within Enfield and adjoining boroughs) and the use of natural, recycled, reused or refurbished materials will be increasingly prioritised.
- A low carbon transport system will minimise emissions from travel, including through cycle routes and cycle parking; creating walkable neighbourhoods; improving frequency of bus and rail connections; and creating high quality jobs and workspaces within the development.
- Low carbon consumption, decreasing waste and increasing recycling and composting will be encouraged through how neighbourhoods are designed and built.

⁶ Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2017

As well as setting high standards for new builds, we want to see large scale retrofitting of existing buildings in Enfield to make them more energy efficient and more resilient to extreme heat. Achieving this will require large financial intervention from Government, but it is possible.

Embodied emissions are the emissions associated with the construction of a building. This includes emissions from extraction, manufacture, transportation, assembly, maintenance, replacement, deconstruction, disposal and end of life aspects of the materials and systems that make up a building. These emissions can be substantial - for example, to construct a new two bedroom house generates about 80 tonnes of CO₂e⁷.

For developments we build, we will develop an approach for measuring the embodied carbon which will include:

- The carbon footprint of the most commonly used building materials in the development of a home.
- The emissions from the energy used in construction.
- Emissions from transport of construction materials to a site.

We expect to refine this measure over the next ten years, but we will set a baseline and targets for reducing embodied carbon emissions by 2021.

Many of our net zero aspirations and requirements for buildings will be contained within Enfield's Local Plan, which is due to be completed in December 2020.

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Recent Successes

- Heat pumps installed in four Council housing tower blocks at Exeter Road, saving 170 families 50% on their annual heating bills.
- Insulated 343 homes through the Smart Homes project and accessed ECO funding to improve the energy performance of 101 flats at Scott House in Edmonton.
- Retrofitted 18 council buildings with energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation measures.
- The new Metaswitch Headquarters, under construction and owned by Enfield Council, is on track to achieve a BREEAM Excellent environmental standard.

Action: Deliver net zero emission new builds across Enfield	
Actions in detail	Completed by
Connect first new homes on Meridian Water to the Energetik decentralised heat network.	In line with first Phase of development
Deliver a new local plan that is in line with the higher standards of the New London Plan in terms of climate change and net zero carbon homes.	December 2020
Require new homes to meet the net zero requirements outlined in the New London Plan or exceed this where the opportunity arises.	December 2020
Require developers to build net zero homes in line with the New London Plan, pushing for the highest standards and renewables before offsets are considered.	December 2020
Require every new development over 20 units in size to undertake post occupancy evaluation for two years after occupation on a percentage of properties and to supply performance data to Enfield's Planning and Climate Action teams.	March 2021
Ensure any new planning applications for council facilities are BREEAM 'Outstanding'.	March 2021
Develop an approach for measuring the embodied carbon for the Council's new developments.	March 2021

⁷ <https://citu.co.uk/citu-live/what-is-the-carbon-footprint-of-a-house>

Action: Deliver and encourage net zero emission retrofit across Enfield

Actions in detail	Completed by
Join the Coalition of Energy Efficient Buildings (CEEB) to develop new instruments to deliver low carbon retrofit across tenures in Enfield.	September 2020
Work proactively with housing associations and other housing providers to share knowledge and embed a zero carbon approach across mixed tenure homes.	To begin by December 2020
Develop a low carbon council housing retrofit plan.	March 2021
Identify and access funds for low carbon retrofit of Enfield schools.	March 2021
Ensure that Enfield always has two trained retrofit coordinators.	March 2021 onwards
Investigate whether Enfield can set higher EPC/SAP targets for private rented property.	March 2021
Research the impact of different low carbon retrofit approaches (eg Energiesprong) to understand which is the most suitable for the minimum SAP of 86.	September 2021
Retrofit council housing to increase SAP to a minimum score of 86.	March 2030

Action: Deliver net zero non-domestic properties across Enfield

Actions in detail	Completed by
Ensure that all non-domestic developments are built to BREEAM Outstanding.	December 2020
Enforce the standards set out in the New London Plan.	December 2020

Performance

Element	Monitoring	KPI	Baseline	Expected performance
Decentralised energy network	Annual	Number of homes connected.	200 in 2019	4,000 by 2025 8,000 by 2030
Home energy efficiency	Annual	Number of Enfield managed Council homes with a current EPC (no more than 18 months old).	Baseline currently being established	100% Enfield managed Council homes with up to date EPC (no more than 18 months old)
Retrofit	Annual	Minimum SAP score of Enfield managed homes of 86.	SAP 30.5	100% of homes with a SAP 86 score by 2030
Home energy efficiency	Annual	Number of private rented properties improved to meet minimum standards.	Baseline and targets to be established during 2020/21.	Baseline and targets to be established during 2020/21

Post occupancy reports for new builds	Bi-annual	Number or percentage of new builds with a post occupancy report.	0	10% on Enfield's development stock by 2022. 5% for all other developments over 20 properties by 2022.
Working with registered providers	Annual	Number of housing associations engaged on climate change.	0	100% by 2021
Non-domestic buildings	Annual	% of non-domestic new buildings meeting BREEAM Outstanding.	New target	100% of all new developments to meet BREEAM standard by March 2021.



Waste

Our vision

By 2040, people who live or work in the borough, and those visiting, will have reduced the amount of waste they produce. No waste will end up in landfill and waste will be used as a resource.

This will mean:

- **Waste will be recycled or composted from all buildings in Enfield.**
- **Businesses in Enfield will have reduced the plastic they sell to customers.**
- **Everyone in Enfield will understand the importance of keeping resources in use for as long as possible, getting the highest possible value from them whilst in use, and then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of their 'service life'. This is sometimes referred to as the 'circular economy.'**
- **Everyone will be encouraged to buy their food locally and to use land locally for growing food.**

Waste makes up around 2% of the borough wide footprint. Enfield is committed to reducing waste and increasing recycling. Our current Reduction and Recycling Plan (RRP), set out in the Mayor of London's Environment Strategy, details how the authority plans to achieve a 49% recycling rate by 2022.

We have introduced a separate food recycling service to over 89,000 kerbside properties and have adopted alternate weekly collection for refuse and recycling. The aim of these changes is to make significant steps towards our target for at least 49% of waste being recycled.

In line with requirements of the Mayor's Environment Strategy and the Resources and Waste Strategy for England, we collect all six main recyclable items:

- Paper
- Cardboard
- Plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays
- Metal tins and cans
- Glass bottles and jars
- Food

We have a clear policy to prevent waste going to landfill. This is due to the toxic substances leaching into the soil, groundwater and waterways; and the release of methane from food and green waste when it is compacted down and covered.

Food waste in particular presents a methane risk, which has a short-term high impact on the environment; ensuring any biodegradable waste is not going to landfill will have a higher positive climate impact than letting it break down or compost in landfill.

The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) is responsible for making decisions on how waste is managed. It is made up of seven north London boroughs (Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest) and its primary function is to arrange for the transport and disposal of waste collected by these seven boroughs and to promote waste minimisation and recycling.

The NLWA will be building a new energy recovery facility at Edmonton EcoPark. This will save the equivalent of 215,000 tonnes of CO₂ which would be emitted if this waste was sent to landfill – the equivalent of taking 110,000 cars off the road.

The Council-owned decentralised energy network, Energetik, presents an opportunity to generate low carbon heat from this waste. Harnessing energy from residual waste is a key part of a holistic waste management system, with the Energetik facility future-proofed so it can use other energy sources. We will continue to work as part of the NLWA to promote waste minimisation, increase recycling rates, reduce the amount of residual household waste and prevent waste being sent to landfill.

Low Plastic Waste Zone in Southgate

We are working to reduce plastic in the borough, including through our support for Low Plastic Waste Zones. The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and seven north London partner boroughs are working together to create these zones, and Enfield Southgate is one of the participating areas.

To be involved, businesses must demonstrate their commitment to reducing plastic waste to their customers. Over 50% of businesses in Southgate are compliant with the standard, and so the area is a designated Low Plastic Waste Zone.

Recent Successes

- Rolled out free weekly food waste collections to over 89,000 kerbside households across the borough, increasing the composting of food waste.
- Adopted alternate weekly collection for refuse and recycling.
- Invested in our decentralised energy network, Energetik, which uses waste heat to heat households across the borough.
- Partnered with Real Nappies for London to offer money-off vouchers and support for parents who are keen to try real nappies.
- Supported Enfield Southgate to become a Low Plastic Waste Zone.



⁸ <https://resourcelondon.org/what-we-do/innovation-and-development/flats-recycling-project/>

Action: Decrease waste and increase recycling rates across the borough

Actions in detail	Completed by
Create a waste strategy for flatted properties to expand and improve recycling and food composting, adopting the good practices and recommendations from the Resource London Flats Recycling Project ⁸ .	March 2021
Identify initiatives to increase local food production and opportunities for using land for growing, starting with Council owned land.	March 2021
Develop construction waste targets.	March 2021
Work with schools to help decrease waste and increase recycling and food composting.	2021-2023
Overhaul and improve the Council's own recycling and waste sorting and collection from council buildings, and intensify the campaign to educate all staff on recycling, to increase our corporate recycling rates and introduce circular economy principles.	2020-2023

Action: Reduce the consumption of single use plastics

Actions in detail	Completed by
Support the NLWA on all waste reduction campaigns, including low plastic zones initiative which encourages businesses to reduce the use of excessive and unnecessary plastic.	Ongoing
Expand Refill Enfield, whereby businesses are encouraged to offer free tap water, to prevent the need to purchase single use plastic bottles.	Ongoing
Run a campaign with residents to promote circular economy principles, increase recycling rates and reduce food waste within the home, reducing unnecessary packaging.	Ongoing
Identify where circular economy principles can be included in Enfield's procurement policies and processes and develop ways of measuring progress.	March 2021

Performance

Element	Monitoring	KPI	Baseline	Expected performance
Increase recycling rates	Yearly	% kerbside waste which is recycled, reused or composted.	36% in 2017/18	49% by 2022
Total Annual Household Residual Waste Collected per Household (kg/household)	Yearly	Total Annual Household Residual Waste Collected per Household (kg/household).	605kg per household for 2017/18	412kg per household by May 2022

Energy

Our vision

By 2030, Enfield will have laid the foundations for a low carbon energy future where businesses and homes are supplied by low or zero carbon energy. By 2040 the majority of homes in Enfield will be able to achieve low or zero carbon performance.

This will mean:

- **The borough will have a highly efficient decentralised energy network, able to supply homes and businesses.**
- **All new buildings will be supplied by non-fossil fuel energy.**
- **Residents of all housing tenures will be able to make the switch from a gas boiler to a low carbon heat source from a potential range of options.**
- **Energy across the borough will be on track to be fully decarbonised by 2050.**
- **All types of carbon energy supply will be considered for properties across the borough, including 'energy as a service.'**⁹

We will promote renewable and low carbon energy generation as well as the need to be ready for a more complicated energy future. This includes continuing to invest in the council-owned low carbon heating, Energetik, and also reviewing the council's land ownership to identify opportunities for renewable energy generation.

The way our homes and businesses are supplied with energy is changing and will continue to change rapidly over the course of this plan. As the Committee on Climate Change has established, the future of energy in the UK will become more complex and decentralised. Increased renewables, a decarbonised grid, further electrification and an increase in lower carbon products means that making decisions on energy supply is increasingly difficult.

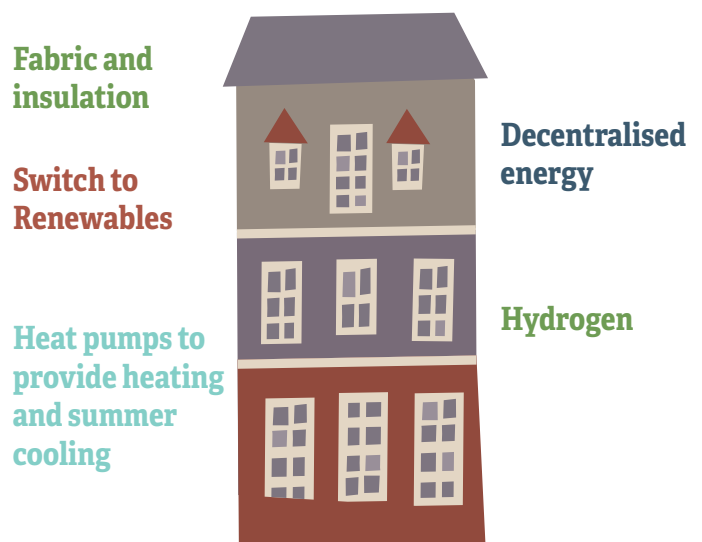
In order to meet the UK's net zero targets by 2050, the Committee on Climate Change (the CCC) and National Grid state that there will need to be an energy mix that is both low carbon and which ensures security of supply for the coming decades. Nationally, this means:

- Gradual phasing out of gas boilers over 25-35 years.
- Increased heat pump installations.
- Expansion of renewable energy.
- Expansion and maintenance of decentralised energy systems and networks.
- Hydrogen boilers and a hydrogen gas grid utilising the existing gas network.

With Government assistance to fund further initiatives, Enfield is well placed to meet the requirements for a low carbon energy system. Our strategy takes the approach of diversification in line with Committee for Climate Change recommendations. This will mean generating heating and cooling from a range of sources, taking into account all available options.

Our work to date to install heat pumps for four of our council housing tower blocks means that we understand the capital cost and skills needed to do this; and Energetik is well placed to develop the borough's heat network. We will be future-proofing large developments by providing low carbon heat from a range of sources across the borough.

Regardless of the diversified options, the change to low carbon and renewable energy sources must be complemented by high levels of retrofit and building refurbishment to bring down energy demand overall. This requires financial assistance and support from regional and national Government. We see all of the following areas as part of Enfield's energy future:



⁹ <https://www.rff.org/publications/issue-briefs/energy-service-business-model-expanding-deployment-low-carbon-technologies/>

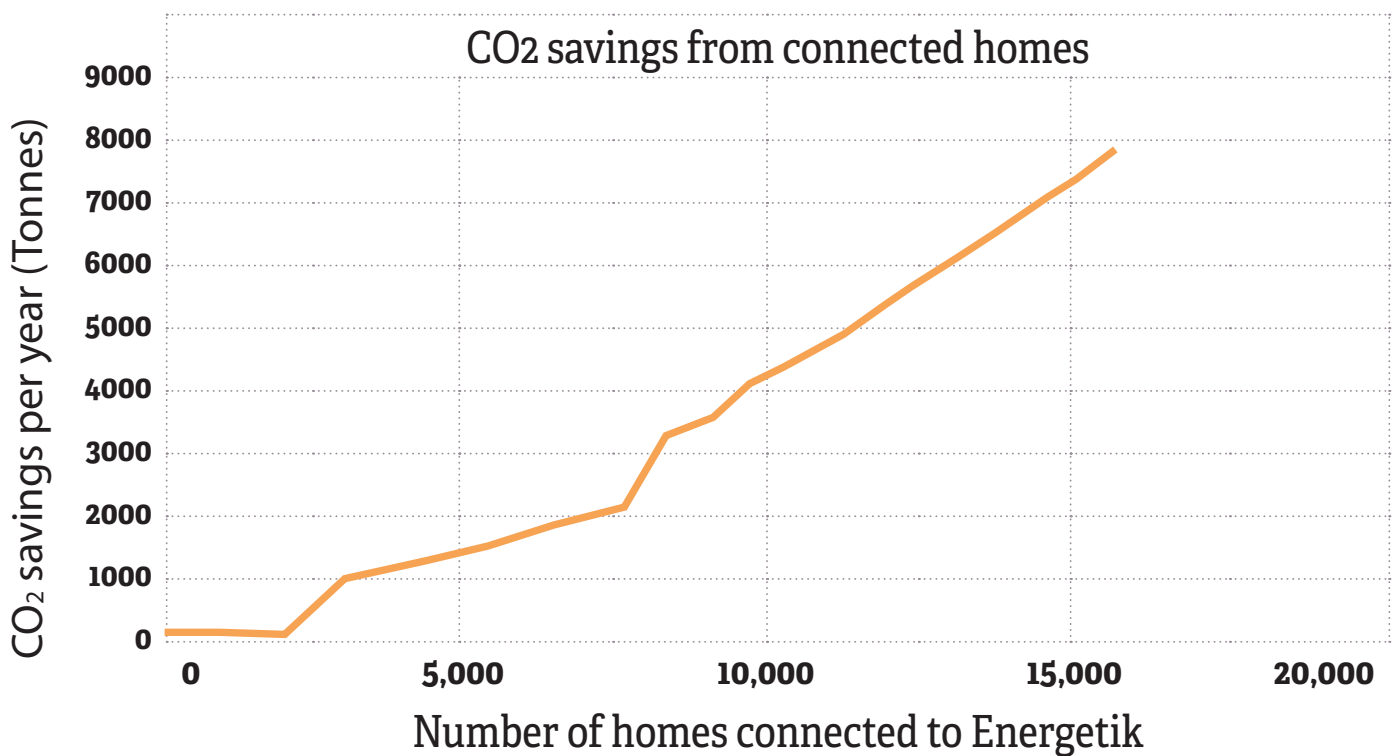
We have invested in the Council-owned company Energetik, a central energy centre generating heat, connected to a network of highly insulated pipes. A district heating network allows us to generate low carbon heat from a number of sources. Energetik was set up to supply heat and hot water to over 15,000 homes and businesses across North London. It already serves a number of housing developments in the borough including, Ladderswood (517 homes), Electric Quarter (167 homes), Alma Estate regeneration (1,000 homes), New Avenue (400) and will eventually support Meridian Water (10,000 homes).

Heating is supplied through four heat networks consisting of energy centres connected to insulated pipes that transport heat to homes and businesses in Enfield. These networks use different heat sources ranging from gas fired boilers to large scale heat pumps. In Enfield we have the option of connecting the Energetik network to a range of sources in future including heat from waste.

This future-proofed energy infrastructure can be extended to meet increasing energy demands and adapted for changes in heat generation technology.

Recent Successes

- Installation of 150kW of solar panels on the Civic Centre, providing renewable energy to the building.
- Connecting over 200 homes to low carbon heat networks through council owned company Energetik.



Action: Increase access to zero and low carbon energy across the borough

Actions in detail	Completed by
Continue to invest in Energetik with more homes connected each year.	Ongoing
Develop a 10-year energy strategy to deal with anticipated changes in energy markets over the next decade.	March 2021
Review the council's land ownership and identify viable renewable energy generation options, prioritising wind and solar.	April 2021

Performance

Element	Monitoring	KPI	Baseline	Expected performance
Low carbon installation	Yearly	Funding obtained for low carbon energy installation.	£0 in 2018/19	Under development
Decentralised energy network	Annual	Number of homes connected.	200 in 2019	4,000 by 2025 8,000 by 2030



Natural environment

Our vision

By 2030, we will have a natural environment that enhances biodiversity, provides significant protection against flooding and which helps to mitigate overheating in London. By 2040 we will have achieved a net increase in green infrastructure of 25% compared to today.

This will mean:

- **More green and blue infrastructure across the borough with examples including green roofs, new parks and better access to waterways, with high levels of carbon sequestration.**
- **More trees and tree canopy coverage across the borough, both in urban areas across the borough, and in the new woodland in the north, which could offset up to 230 tCO₂e each year.**
- **There will be a net gain in areas of biodiversity across the borough, not just in already biodiverse areas.**
- **We will have a robust and established programme of using the natural environment as one of our key offsetting options, not just for the Council, but for partners within the borough and beyond.**
- **The Greenbelt will play an enhanced role in biodiversity, carbon-offsetting and in helping to facilitate low-carbon living.**
- **Buildings and infrastructure across Enfield will be protected from flood damage and heatwaves.**

Enfield is one of London's greenest boroughs, including the Lee Valley Regional Park, 123 parks and public open spaces, 37 allotment sites, more than 300 hectares of woodland and 100 kilometres of rivers and streams. We have an important role to play in protecting and enhancing the borough's biodiversity, helping London to respond to the changing climate and helping to decrease carbon through green infrastructure.

As the summers of 2018 and 2019 demonstrated, our weather is becoming more extreme, with events such as heatwaves and flooding occurring more regularly and with higher intensity. Across the UK we will continue to expect:

- Hotter, drier summers.
- Milder winters.
- Changing rainfall patterns, with periods of dry weather and intense rainfall.
- More extreme, intense events such as heatwaves or extreme cold.

These changes are impacting on the council and its operations as well as the natural environment. Specific risks within Enfield include:

- 19 schools are at high risk of flooding.
- 5 hospital sites (private and public) are at high risk of flooding.
- Enfield Town is at significant risk of surface water flooding.
- The Eastern part of Enfield is at particular risk from flooding due to its position in the Lea Valley Floodplain. This has an impact on critical infrastructure.
- The areas in which there is the highest levels of deprivation correspond with the areas where there is the highest flood risk.

We need to respond to these risks through proactive flood alleviation work, as well as capitalising on the natural assets the borough has to help offset the emissions we cannot prevent in the coming years. Our approach to green infrastructure is about both mitigating and adapting to climate change. We are aiming to significantly increase carbon sequestration¹⁰ opportunities across Enfield.

Increasing provision of green and blue space in the borough will also be beneficial for health by providing opportunities for physical activity and through known benefits of green and blue space on mental health and wellbeing. Enhancing green and blue space across the borough is a vital part of our Council aim to deliver a lifetime of opportunities for everyone – now and in the future.

¹⁰ Carbon sequestration is the long-term storage of carbon in plants, soils, geologic formations, and the ocean.

Recent Successes

- Enfield Town Park wetlands completed in 2019, providing 5,000m³ flood storage, creating more than 1,000m² wetlands and enhancing wildlife habitat with wildflower planting.
- Broomfield Park wetlands completed in 2019, providing 3,000m³ flood storage, improving water quality, creating a new space for education and community involvement in nature, improving biodiversity and creating new natural habitats.
- Prince of Wales wetland completed in 2018, providing more than 3,000m³ available for flood storage, enhancing wildlife habitat and providing an educational resource for nearby schools.
- Firs Farm wetland completed in 2017, providing up to 30,000m³ of flood storage during extreme rainfall events, protecting 140 properties from flooding and enhancing wetland habitat.

Action: Increase green infrastructure across the borough

Actions in detail	Completed by
Develop a green infrastructure planting programme across urban areas, increasing the number of trees and other greenery, particularly where this is currently lacking.	December 2020
Plant 100,000 new trees through Enfield Chase woodland creation in the north of the borough.	March 2022
Deliver a 10-year tree planting and forest creation programme in the north of the borough to further increase the amount of woodland from the initial 100,000 new trees.	March 2030
Continue to develop wetland capacity to increase flood resilience.	Ongoing
Integrate green infrastructure features such as rain gardens and trees into the Meridian Water development and naturalise Pymmes Brook.	First interventions by 2021

Performance

Element	Monitoring	KPI	Baseline	Expected performance
Offset emissions	Annual	Maximum yearly offset of 585 tCO ₂ e.	We have not previously had an offsetting policy so this is a new baseline of 0	585 tCO ₂ e offset per year
New woodland creation	Annual	New hectares of woodland established.	This is a new project, so our baseline for this measure is 0	60 hectares by 2022. Future targets are in development based on the progress of the Enfield Chase project. We are reviewing the possibility of 140 hectares by 2025
New trees planted	Annual	Number of trees planted.	This is a new indicator so baseline is set at 0	100,000 by winter 2021 Target to be reviewed in early 2021

Influencing others

Our vision

By 2030, residents, businesses and local partners will all be committed to achieving a carbon neutral borough.

This will mean:

- **We have used all available low carbon funding streams to make Enfield carbon neutral.**
- **There will be a robust council-led borough-wide offsetting programme for local businesses.**
- **The Council has worked with partners to successfully lobby for changes in regional and national policy where zero or low carbon are the default option.**
- **There will be a thriving carbon neutral economy where we have helped create the conditions for low carbon business.**
- **People who live or work in Enfield, or those who visit, are making low carbon choices, encouraged and enabled to do so by the Council's proactive approach to communication and engagement on climate action.**

We cannot tackle the climate emergency without working with our partners, suppliers and residents and without increasing support and intervention from national and regional Government. To achieve a carbon neutral borough by 2040, we need to lead a proactive agenda to change behaviours and make it easier for people to live in a way which significantly reduces their carbon footprints.

We also need to influence Government to support us to achieve our ambitions. The actions set out in this plan require significant investment, not all of which is currently within our existing budgetary envelope. We will work proactively with others to coordinate our approach, help facilitate partners to adapt and change and to influence Government to make the scale of the change required.

A regional and national agenda: Our key asks of Government

To achieve this plan, Government will have to step up its existing efforts to address climate change. We can only deliver the full scale of the action needed with further financial investment and policy intervention from Government.

We will lobby Government on key actions needed to create a carbon neutral borough by 2040. This will include the following key asks:

- Identify clearer and simpler low carbon funding streams for low carbon retrofit.
- Remove, or at least significantly reduce, VAT on materials used for retrofit, to accelerate the conversion of homes to zero carbon homes across all tenures.
- Clearly set passivhaus as the default option for new build in the UK.
- Re-establish solar and renewable subsidies, with clear time limits, to bolster the low carbon economy and allow businesses and residents to access renewable energy at scale.
- Create clear funding streams for climate resilience solutions for residents and businesses across the borough.
- Create the conditions required for sustainable charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.
- Work with Transport for London, train operating companies and Network Rail to continue to increase and improve low carbon public transport in Enfield.

Action: Influence residents to adopt zero carbon lifestyles and take low carbon decisions

Actions in detail	Completed by
Use established council and community communication channels to engage with households across Enfield on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Renewable energy installation • Low carbon refurbishment • Low carbon consumption choices and how to reduce waste • Low carbon travel • Adapting to climate change. 	Ongoing
Identify fuel-poor households in the private rented sector and in owner-occupied homes to prioritise support for low carbon retrofit using a mixture of EPC data and information from across Enfield services.	2020-2021
Use the CEEB to identify options for zero carbon retrofit across all tenures.	January/February 2021
Establish feasibility of using 'green doctors' to engage specific households on energy switching and efficiency.	March 2021
Identify the effective ways of actively engaging residents across Enfield with targeted messages relating to climate change, through home visits, phone calls and third party visits.	April 2021 onwards

Action: Influence the behaviour of Enfield's key partners, suppliers and the wider economy to transition to low or zero carbon

Actions in detail	Completed by
Work with our partners to raise the importance of adaptation and mitigation to protect residents from extreme weather.	Ongoing
All events held by Enfield Council where catering is provided to offer only vegan or vegetarian options.	December 2020 onwards
Encourage and support schools in their work to cut carbon and raise the importance of adaptation and mitigation, including by holding a school climate summit at the earliest opportunity.	December 2021
Work with regional partner local authorities to support small and medium businesses (SMEs) to address barriers to becoming more energy efficient and reducing their carbon footprint.	Ongoing to 2030
Establish a borough wide climate change partnership, initially focused on the largest emitters across the borough.	March 2021

Performance

Element	Monitoring	KPI	Baseline	Expected performance
Passive engagement	Annual	Percentage of homes passively engaged on climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainability (through communications campaign).	This is a new target so current baseline is 0	Enfield Council Homes 2020 – 50% 2021 – 100% All households 2020 – 20% 2021 – 35% 2022 – 50%
Active engagement	Annual	Percentage of homes directly engaged through active measures (home visits, phone calls, third party visits).	This is a new target so baseline is 0	Target to be established by December 2020
Climate Change Partnership	Annual	Number of local business members.	This is a new target so baseline is 0	2021 – 20 2023 – 40 2025 – 80



Financing the action

Achieving carbon neutrality and tackling emissions across the borough will be hugely challenging given the budgetary pressures on local government. Since 2010, £178m has been cut from Enfield Council's budget.

We will have to make difficult choices to ensure we can deliver on our strategy while balancing a budget as a local authority with a huge range of challenges, responsibilities and ambitions for local people. We will look to the mayor, the government and other sources of funding alongside our existing budget, in order to deliver the action that is needed.

We will need to work in a smart, coordinated way to maximise the financial resources needed to deliver our carbon neutral aspirations.

We will maintain a dedicated resource to oversee and coordinate the delivery of the strategy, and we will train existing staff to improve their carbon literacy. This resource will work across the local authority and with our

partners to coordinate decisions and projects and ensure that climate and carbon reduction is integrated into all decision making for the Council.

Funding for low carbon has become more complex in the last 10 years. However, we think that we will be able to finance our actions through the following:

- Existing budgets.
- Accessing the renewable heat incentive (RHI).
- Using SALIX funding for specific projects.
- Using the borough carbon offset fund generated from new development to retrofit or develop renewable energy schemes across the borough.
- Bidding for bespoke pots of funding for specific initiatives (low carbon infrastructure, renewables) when they become available.
- Accessing the Heat Networks Investment Project funding to further develop Energetik's heat network.
- Accessing borrowing that is focused only on low carbon or climate related outcomes.

Action: Maximise all funding options

Actions in detail	Completed by
Take advantage of grant and low-cost loan funding available to enable us to take the action required to become carbon neutral.	Ongoing
Maximise funds such as the non-domestic renewable heat incentive to upgrade energy supply to the borough's schools.	Ongoing
Undertake exercise to identify costs associated with delivery of the CAP so that this can inform the Council's budget setting process and our ask of partners, in particular the Government.	Autumn 2020
Develop and test a price for carbon associated with the Council's decisions and activities. Use this to charge a levy against poor internal carbon performance, with income used to fund zero carbon investment to reduce carbon emissions from council buildings.	April 2021
Maximise the Carbon Offset Fund to provide capital to invest in housing retrofit and renewable energy projects.	Summer 2021

Glossary of Terms

Carbon footprint

The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organisation or community.

Carbon literacy

Having a general awareness of climate change and the impact of humankind on the climate.

Carbon neutral

Where some emissions are still being generated by an organisation after carbon reductions, these emissions are being offset making the overall net emissions zero.

Carbon positive

Activity that goes beyond achieving net zero carbon emissions to actually create an environmental benefit by removing additional carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Carbon pricing

A carbon price is a cost applied to carbon pollution to encourage polluters to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas they emit into the atmosphere.

Circular economy

A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.

Climate change

A large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns and average temperatures.

Climate emergency

The intention to take immediate action and develop policy to mitigate climate change beyond current government targets and international agreements.

Climate mitigation

Efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases.

Climate resilience

Climate resilience is the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate.

Climate risk/adaptation

Inertia in the climate system means that rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, changes in extreme weather events and sea level rise are unavoidable. These impacts will have consequences for business operations, social services, human lives and many other areas vital to economic and social development.

Carbon sequestration

The long term storage of carbon. In this instance using natural measures to store carbon.

Divestment

This the process of removing an asset for financial, ethical or environmental reasons. In this case divestment is focused on the removal of all fossil fuels from Enfield's pension funds.

Energy as service

An emerging approach to charging for electricity to end users. This describes not only the selling of energy, but also technology, analytics and personalised services to the end user.

Green House Gas

Greenhouse gas, any gas that has the property of absorbing infrared radiation (net heat energy) emitted from Earth's surface and reradiating it back to Earth's surface, thus contributing to the greenhouse effect. There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Using the conversion factor relating to CO₂e covers all of these GHG's.

Offsetting

Carbon offsetting is used to compensate for emissions which may have reached their limit of reduction by using low carbon technology, natural environment or funding an equivalent carbon dioxide saving.

Stranded Assets

Assets that turn out to be worth less than expected as a result of changes associated with the energy transition and the physical impacts of climate change.

Related Strategies

Strategy	Rationale
Housing and Growth	All tenures across Enfield emit c. 330k tCO ₂ e with Enfield council housing emitting approximately 31% of the organisation's overall carbon footprint. It is clear we must tackle our own stock and those that are being built in the borough. The Future Homes Standard will begin to be rolled out through building regulations over 2020.
Transport	Enfield Council will be moving its own fleet to full electric by 2030. However, the borough can influence behaviours and invest in infrastructure to encourage lower carbon forms of transport. Combustion engines will be banned from 2040 and possibly earlier.
Local Plan	<p>The Local Plan provides a positive vision for the future of each area and a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities.</p> <p>This Local Plan and our new Local Plan, to be published by December 2020, are complementary and consistent with one another. However, the Climate Action Plan is not part of our Planning Policy Framework.</p>
Joint Health and Wellbeing	Climate change a significant risk to those people with existing health conditions. Whilst severe cold represents an ongoing risk in terms of excess winter deaths, increasing temperatures and heatwaves represent a growing risk for the over 50's, under 5's and those that deliver services.
Education and skills	The low carbon economy will require a workforce with different knowledge where carbon foot printing and understanding climate risk are a standard element of any role. At present this is a skill that is highly specialised and non-diffuse within the general work force.
Parks and green spaces	Green infrastructure represents a significant opportunity for offsetting, encouraging active travel and carbon.
Economic Development	The macro-economic picture is that the UK is the only economy to reduce fossil fuels and grow GDP levels in the last 20 years. The low carbon economy represents a significant positioning opportunity for Enfield to attract employers and workers because of its green credentials.
Commercial	Including climate change risk and carbon impact into the commercial process, Enfield can achieve both low carbon and climate resilient decisions.
Strategic asset management	Buildings represent a significant share of overall carbon emissions. A strategic approach that integrates the lowest carbon with the best value decision would mark Enfield as a leader.



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Appendix 2 - Overview of main themes arising from draft CAP public engagement and related responses

As set out in the main report a range of responses on the draft CAP were received, including from a number of representative organisations. These can be broadly summarised as:

- Relating to minor matters of accuracy and clarity; these have been addressed as part of the final drafting of the document.
- Asking a question or making a suggestion which relates to operational details not relevant to the draft CAP, were at a level of detail not appropriate for the CAP or were already covered in the document.
- Raising points which were considered when drafting the final document.

For the last set there were several areas which were raised a number of times so are worth highlighting:

Theme	Response
Engagement and public meeting	<p>The Council is committed to engaging on the CAP but, due to external factors beyond our control, the planned public event could not take place.</p> <p>Rather than delay indefinitely, the Council wants to keep moving forward in line with our declaration of a climate emergency so is progressing with adopting a CAP which takes into account feedback received including from various climate change organisations, Councillors, the public and staff.</p> <p>It should be noted that this is a first iteration and future versions, along with specific areas of work, will be supported by engagement with stakeholders.</p> <p>A delivery workstream will focus on communication and engagement, with an early outcome being an engagement plan, which will consider what, when and how engagement will take place.</p>
Detail and clarification	<p>The Climate Action Plan (CAP) has been updated to include more details in a number of areas as well as clarification.</p> <p>However, it remains a strategic document, which sets out a framework for how the Council will achieve its climate change commitments. It is also just the start of our climate change journey so will be subject to refinement including of measures and targets to support delivery of actions.</p>

Theme	Response
Borough wide emissions	The first theme 'Council's Operations' is the only theme focused solely on the council's emissions. The other themes are focused on borough wide emissions and a new target for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2040 has been set.
Retrofit of buildings	The related theme (Buildings) has been strengthened to address the comments received.
Transport and electric vehicle charging	<p>The Council is committed to increasing journeys made by active and sustainable transport and the CAP makes this clear with related actions. There are ongoing programmes of work which support delivery of this, including Cycle Enfield.</p> <p>A new Transport Strategy is being developed alongside the Enfield Local Plan. This will set out our longer-term approach to delivering the transport outcomes needed.</p> <p>More details on our approach to electric vehicle charging have been included.</p> <p>There will also be an updated Staff Travel Plan focusing on what the Council will do to encourage its employees to make active and sustainable travel choices.</p>
Green belt and Metropolitan Open Land	This will be considered in the Enfield Local Plan.
Biodiversity	This is referenced in the CAP and will be considered in the Enfield Local Plan.
Growing and producing food locally	A related action has been included in the CAP.
Waste management	<p>The CAP includes targets which the Council can reasonably deliver at the current time. There is also an existing waste and recycling plan which supports this.</p> <p>Under the Waste theme there are related targets which will look at increasing recycling and reducing consumption.</p>
North London Waste Authority facility at Edmonton	This is nationally significant infrastructure project being brought forward by the Government and was subject to public consultation prior to approval. At this time, as we have no waste going directly to landfill, it remains the only viable option in light of current waste volumes and constituents. However, the CAP does include actions and targets intended to reduce the amount of waste produced overall, which will further mitigate the CO2 produced in recovery and disposal. It also commits to supporting Energetik.

Theme	Response
Funding	The approach to funding the CAP is included in a specific section of the document and has been developed more in the final document. It is clear that, delivering some actions, particularly at a faster pace, will require external funding.
Embedded carbon in manufactured goods	This has been made clearer in the CAP.

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BRIEFING NOTE**FOR THE ATTENTION OF:**

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Tuesday 11 August at 6:00 pm

Officer Contact Details:

Name & Division: Dominic Millen, Place

Telephone: 020 8132 0987

E-mail: dominic.millen@enfield.gov.uk

Subject / Title:**Climate Action Plan Cabinet Report – Response to Call In Reasons****Date: 03/08/2020****Background**

The Climate Action Plan (CAP) is the Council's response to the commitments set out in the Climate Emergency Declaration in July 2019, which in itself was a response to a global climate emergency – see points 11. to 14. in the Cabinet Report.

It has been developed following a comprehensive baselining exercise – points 15. to 20. in the Cabinet Report.

The actions it contains will mean the Council's operations are carbon neutral by 2030 and there is the framework for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2040; this is ambitious given that nationally the target year for carbon neutral is 2050.

Responses to Call In Reasons

- 1. The climate change plan has been adopted without public consultation. Covid-19 or not this has not been publicly consulted upon whereas other plans and strategies have been.*

The draft Climate Action Plan was published on Council's website from Friday 13th March 2020 to Friday 24th April 2020 (6 weeks). Comments from the public were invited during this period.

A public event was organised for 6pm to 8pm on Thursday 19th March at The Dugdale Centre. However, due to the rapid escalation of the Covid-19 crisis, after considering Government advice, as a precautionary measure, this event was cancelled with a view to rearranging by Friday 24th April.

As the Covid-19 crisis worsened both officer resources and information technology capabilities were severely stretched. This meant there was not the opportunity to arrange a new event before the 1st May deadline for submitting the draft CAP in order to meet Cabinet report timescales.

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However, as set out below there has been ongoing engagement which has informed the development of the CAP.

2. *The document does not say why it has not found other avenues to consult or provide any explanation as to why the Cabinet discounted delaying adoption until a consultation could take place.*

There has been ongoing engagement which has informed the development of the CAP:

- Councillors – Briefings were offered with one provided to the Labour Group on 10th March and no response received from the Conservative Group. In addition, the draft CAP was highlighted in a Members Newsletter on 23rd March with comments invited.
- Climate change organisations – Representatives were engaged with via face to face meetings and calls, which helped with understanding of their wider priorities. Climate change and other organisations also responded to the draft CAP and their comments informed the final document.
- Public – The publication of the draft CAP was highlighted via the Council’s website and social media, with the Deputy Leader during media interviews also asking residents for their feedback.
- Staff – There were workshops and the draft CAP was publicised using internal communications.

This is clearly and concisely set out under point 24. of the Cabinet Report. Therefore, within the constraints imposed by another global crisis, there was a comprehensive engagement approach and a number of responses were received, which informed the development of the CAP.

Appendix 2 of the report sets out the key themes raised in the responses received during the 6-week public engagement period and also indicates how the Council responded to them when drafting the version of the CAP which was adopted by Cabinet.

For the theme of “Engagement and public meeting” Appendix 2 of the Cabinet Report includes explanatory text:

The Council is committed to engaging on the CAP but, due to external factors beyond our control, the planned public event could not take place.

Rather than delay indefinitely, the Council wants to keep moving forward in line with our declaration of a climate emergency so is progressing with adopting a CAP which takes into account feedback received including from various climate change organisations, Councillors, the public and staff.

It should be noted that this is a first iteration and future versions, along with specific areas of work, will be supported by engagement with stakeholders.

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A delivery workstream will focus on communication and engagement, with an early outcome being an engagement plan, which will consider what, when and how engagement will take place.

This explanatory text indicates that further delay was considered but not pursued because:

- The Council needs to move forward with delivering its response to a global emergency.
- The development of the CAP took into account feedback received including from various climate change organisations, Councillors, the public and staff.
- There will be ongoing engagement with stakeholders and the CAP will be subject to regular review.

The Cabinet Report also refers to these:

- The Council needs to move forward with delivering its response to a global emergency – point 14.
- The development of the CAP took into account feedback received including from various climate change organisations, Councillors, the public and staff – points 14. and 24.
- There will be ongoing engagement with stakeholders and the CAP will be subject to regular review – points 18., 25. and 60.

3. *The strategy states “The Greenbelt will play an enhanced role in biodiversity, carbon-off-setting and in helping to facilitate low-carbon living.” However, it does not explain how this fits with the Local Plan Policy as the draft document states that the council might look at potentially releasing parts of the Green Belt for development.*

The CAP is a strategic document which, as per the example provided, sets out the Council’s vision in respect of the various themes. However, as noted in Appendix 2 of the Cabinet Report, “Green belt and Metropolitan Open Land” “...will be considered in the Enfield Local Plan.”

This is an entirely appropriate approach given that the new Enfield Local Plan is part way through an iterative process of development. Therefore, the vision set out in the CAP can inform this process including the collection of the supporting evidence which will underpin the new Enfield Local Plan.

4. *The strategy has a section on key asks of government yet fails to have a section on key asks of the Mayor of London who is in charge of services that have a significant impact on the council’s ability to become carbon neutral.*

The “Influencing others” theme of the CAP (page 35 of Appendix 1 of the Cabinet Report) includes a column which is titled “A regional and national agenda: Our key asks of Government”. This column then lists seven key regional and national asks, including: “Work with Transport for London, train

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operating companies and Network Rail to continue to increase and improve low carbon public transport in Enfield.”.

Given that the Mayor of London is responsible for regional government in London and that Transport for London is a functional body of regional government in London, it would seem that the document does have a section with the key asks of the Mayor of London.

It is acknowledged that the use of a capital “G” when referring to regional government could be confusing so this will be altered in the final CAP.

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