

Overview & Scrutiny

Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission

All Members of the Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission are requested to attend the meeting of the Commission to be held as follows

Tuesday 26 October 2021

7.00 pm

Room 102, Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, London E8 1EA

Contact:

Tracey Anderson

☎ 0208 356 3312

✉ tracey.anderson@hackney.gov.uk

Mark Carroll

Chief Executive, London Borough of Hackney

Members: Cllr Sharon Patrick (Chair), Cllr Anthony McMahon, Cllr M Can Ozsen, Cllr Ian Rathbone, Cllr Penny Wrout, Cllr Soraya Adejare (Vice-Chair), Cllr Ajay Chauhan and Cllr Clare Joseph

Agenda

ALL MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Agenda Papers | (Pages 7 - 154) |
| 2 | Minutes of the Meeting | (Pages 155 - 176) |

Access and Information

Public Involvement and Recording

Guidance on public attendance during Covid-19 pandemic

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Attending the Town Hall for meetings

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<http://www.hackney.gov.uk/individual-scrutiny-commissions-living-in-hackney.htm>



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Tuesday, 26 October 2021 at 7.00 pm

Hackney Town Hall, Mare St, E8 1EA

The press and public are welcome to join this meeting remotely via this link:

<https://youtu.be/JSm6zTZfUqA>

If you wish to attend otherwise, you will need to give notice and to note the guidance below.

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Agenda

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1	Apologies for Absence	7.00pm
2	Urgent Items / Order of Business	7.02pm
3	Declarations of Interest	7:03pm
4	Energy Strategy and Energy Systems 1. Review of the Council's energy strategy and the road map to achieving net zero carbon by 2040 for Hackney council emissions.	7.05pm

	<p>2. Consider and explore the trade-off between new technologies and going greener against higher bills/cost implications.</p> <p>3. Looking at local planning policy in relation to achieving net zero carbon targets and sustainable development.</p>	
5	<p>Minutes of the Previous Meeting</p> <p>Minutes from the previous meeting to approve.</p>	8.20pm
6	<p>Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission Work Programme 2021-2022</p> <p>Work programme for review.</p>	8.25pm
7	<p>Any Other Business</p>	8.35pm

To access the meeting please click in the link <https://youtu.be/JSm6zTZfUqA>

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Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission 26th October 2021 Item 4 – Energy Strategy and Energy Systems	Item No 4
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Outline

This item is to get an overview of the Energy strategy, its objectives and the energy systems needed to meet the Council's net zero carbon targets. The Commission will review the Council's Energy Strategy in relation to the Council's work for climate change and the approach being taken to achieve net zero carbon by 2040.

The planned session will:

1. Review of the Council's energy strategy and the road map to achieving net zero carbon by 2040 for Hackney council emissions.
2. Consider and explore the trade-off between new technologies and going greener against higher bills/cost implications.
3. Looking at local planning policy in relation to achieving net zero carbon targets and sustainable development.

This discussion will cover:

Energy Team

1. An overview of the Council's Energy Strategy
2. The Council's roadmap and planned work to achieve net zero carbon for all council emissions and its properties?
3. Information about the new energy systems being considered and the cost implications associated with the new energy technology systems?
4. Information about how the Council's Energy Strategy and objectives align with the Council's fuel poverty strategy
5. Information about planned engagement with the public about the Energy strategy objectives and ambitions to tackle climate change?

Planning Team

1. Information about how the Council's planning policies support Hackney Council's commitment to achieve the net zero carbon targets and requirements of COP 26 for all future developments in the borough.
2. Information about the planning powers to ensure buildings and developments in the borough are as green as possible in relation to how they are built and that the materials used meet the ambitions of the council in relation to climate change and net zero carbon emissions.
3. Information about planning's role in ensuring developers in the borough are informed and engaged with the Council's net zero carbon targets.

Report in the agenda:

To support this discussion the following reports are included for background information.

- The role of Planning in achieving net zero carbon development
- Energy Strategy presentation about the council's work to achieve net zero carbon by 2040
- Net Zero Energy Strategy - Council's path to net zero by 2040.

Invited Attendees:**London Borough of Hackney**

- Cllr Guy Nicholson Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for housing supply, planning, culture and inclusive economy
- Cllr Mete Coban Cabinet Member for Energy, waste, transport and public realm
- Rotimi Ajilore, Head of Procurement
- Mary Aladegbola, Head of Energy and Carbon Management
- Katie Glasgow, Strategic Planning Manager
- Andrew Amoah, Project Manager

Other stakeholders being invited to attend the session

- Resident Liaison Group

Action

Members are asked to consider the reports, presentations and ask questions.

Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission

Date of Meeting: 26/10/2021

Title of Report: The role of Planning in achieving net zero carbon development

Report Author: Planning Service

Authorised by: Natalie Broughton (Head of Planning)

Introduction

- 1.1. This report sets out how policies within Hackney's Local Plan (LP33) and procedures and processes within the Development Management team are aimed to meet our commitments in the Council's climate change emergency declaration and COP26 goals in achieving a net zero target by 2040.
- 1.2. The Local Plan (LP33) sets out an objective for the borough to become a low carbon resilient borough with reductions with emissions, significant improvements in air quality and a lessening of the urban heat island effect within the borough.
- 1.3. It should be noted that planning policy can only directly shape the built environment and influence development through the planning processes; through plan making (production of planning policy and guidance) and the through of the assessment and determination of planning applications (the development management process), and as such existing buildings that do not require planning permission are not subject to these policies.

The role of Planning Policy in achieving net zero

National Planning Policy

- 1.4. At a national level the Climate Change Act 2008 establishes a legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. To drive progress and set the UK on a pathway towards this target, the Act introduced a system of carbon budgets including a target that the annual equivalent of the carbon budget for the period including 2020 is at least 34% lower than 1990.
- 1.5. Section 19(1A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to include in their Local Plans "*policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change*".
- 1.6. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced. Planning law requires that applications for

planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF must be taken into account in preparing the development plan, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements.

- 1.7. The NPPF states that: *“The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.”*

The London Plan

- 1.8. The London Plan sets out a comprehensive range of policies that underpin London’s response to climate change. These policies cover climate change mitigation and adaptation, waste, aggregates, contaminated land and hazardous substances. Rising to the challenge of climate change is a theme that runs through the Plan, and is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as set out in the NPPF. There are relevant policies in all chapters of this Plan – particularly those on Design (Chapter 3), Green Infrastructure and Natural Environment (Chapter 8) Sustainable Infrastructure (Chapter 9) and Transport (Chapter 10).

Local Planning Policy: The Hackney Local Plan 2033 and Planning Guidance

- 1.9. Hackney’s Local Plan 2033 (LP33), adopted in 2020, requires all new development to be net-zero carbon and has further policies to mitigate environmental impacts, recover and enhance biodiversity, promote health and wellbeing in the population, and build resilient infrastructures which adapt to the effects of climate change. The Borough is also strongly committed to promoting social sustainability and acknowledges that to succeed in all spheres a concerted approach from all is needed.
- 1.10. Policies set out in LP33 exceed national and London Plan policies. LP33 takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for water and flood risk (LP53), water supply and waterways (LP52), biodiversity and landscapes (LP47), and the risk of overheating (LP54) from rising temperatures ensuring the future resilience of communities and infrastructure (LP46) to climate change impacts. Hackney’s Local Plan can be found here - <https://hackney.gov.uk/lp33>
- 1.11. The GLA has a requirement concerned with overheating for referable applications, and Hackney’s Local Plan policy LP54 goes further, requiring that all new development mitigates the risk of overheating both internally and externally through design, orientation and materials. This approach that limits

the need for air conditioning units is an example of how planning policy is striving to create a better environment in Hackney.

- 1.12. Local Plan policy LP55 provides strong requirements on net-zero carbon emissions that goes beyond building regulations. It is applicable to all of development, with the minimum required target of 35% beyond Part L. All residential developments requiring planning permission must demonstrate how they meet zero-carbon standards and mitigate climate change, including smaller developments that form approximately 41% of planning permissions granted. Non-Residential developments are also required to meet these standards.
- 1.13. Where developments cannot meet these requirements on site, they will be required to provide off-site contributions which will be used by the Council to deliver equivalent off-setting. Major developments must produce an energy assessment, detailing carbon emission targets that have been reached, and any shortfalls.
- 1.14. The vast majority of Hackney's built environment which will exist in 2100 is already standing, and makes significant contributions to carbon emissions. It is critical that when these buildings are re-used or extended, intervention is made to ensure the resulting developments are brought up to a modern standard and contribute to borough-wide contributions to carbon reduction. Retrofitting of existing technologies should be completed in such a way that the original character of buildings is undamaged, and where possible, enhanced.
- 1.15. Where it is unfeasible to achieve zero carbon development on-site (particularly for small developments), evidenced by an energy statement any shortfall in is provided by a payment in lieu contribution to the Hackney Carbon Offset Fund which is secured through a 106 agreement.
- 1.16. Since the adoption of the Hackney Local Plan LP33 and associated S106 Planning Contributions 2020 the contribution to the Carbon Offset Fund is estimated as £2,850 per tonne of carbon to be offset. This is based on the cost of carbon currently set at £95 per tonne emitted over 30 years (i.e. £95x30 years). This may be updated in the future to reflect a more accurate market value of offsetting.
- 1.17. As of 06 October 2021, the Council has negotiated contributions totalling £4,445,580.60. S106 agreements (a legal agreement between a developer and the Council) require that these contributions are received once works commence on site. Therefore, a total of £ 1,370,677 has so far been received. Bids to spend this money can be made to the CIL/S106 Board who, with advice from the Planning Service, will determine whether proposed spend is in accordance with Carbon Offset Fund objectives. In 2020, the fund allocated a total of £775,020 to LBH (under the umbrella of the Energy Company), to fund the Solar Pilot Leisure Centres Project (£250,000) and Green Homes Program (£400,000).

- 1.18. LP33 also encourages lower carbon solutions as part of the energy efficiency hierarchy - an element of this strategy relates to supporting decentralised energy networks (LP56). Where appropriate, developments can be designed in a way that maximises opportunities to connect to existing decentralised energy networks and future networks.
- 1.19. The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, adopted in July 2016, provides guidance on how sustainable design and construction can be embedded into developments in Hackney. The objective of the SPD is to provide well designed buildings with sustainability measures that will provide carbon and financial benefits throughout the lifetime of the building.

Other Workstreams

London Council's Low Carbon Development Action Plan

- 1.20. In November 2019, London boroughs agreed a Joint Statement on Climate Change (<https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/node/36794>) which recognises the significant threat of climate change to London and its residents. The Joint Statement outlines seven major programmes of collective work, from retrofitting to energy, and a green economy to a more resilient city.
- 1.21. Hackney is the lead borough for the workstream of the Low Carbon Development Action Plan. The action plan spans 10 years (2021 to 2030) and Hackney will fulfill the lead role for 2 years at a minimum. The aim of the Action Plan is to avoid further operational and embodied carbon being locked into London's building stock going forward.
- 1.22. Through a two year work plan (2021 to 2023), Hackney will bring together experts in policy and sustainability across London boroughs to create positive sustainable change in the built environment. Essential steps include establishing and adopting effective policies and guidance around carbon reduction, lobbying for national policy changes, and upskilling officers to support this essential work.

Hackney Climate Change Action Plan

- 1.23. The Council is producing a Climate Change Action Plan (CAP) that will provide the strategic framework to work through a number of key issues and challenges, utilising recently completed evidence assessments to underpin a more strategic approach for future delivery and integrate better with external stakeholders. In particular it seeks to confirm our position and responses to key borough-wide emissions beyond the Council's immediate responsibility, alongside developing a KPI set that will support more robust future scrutiny and progress tracking. The Climate Change Action Plan mirrors the workstreams of the London Councils and is split into 7 different themes including low carbon development and retrofitting.

- 1.24. The draft Hackney Climate Action Plan will be presented to the Mayor and Cabinet in June 2022 for approval for public consultation. The Hackney Climate Action Plan is scheduled to be adopted following public consultation in Autumn 2022.

How does Planning ensure sustainable design and construction in development to meet the Council Climate Change and Net zero ambitions

Planning Policy and guidance

- 1.25. As set out in sections 1.9 - 1.19 above, the Council Planning Policy framework in the form of the Local Plan (LP33) policies, associated Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), Area Action Plans (AAPs) along with the S106 SPD which includes details of the carbon off-set fund, provide a policy steer in ensuring sustainable design and construction in the borough whilst meeting our net zero ambitions.

Development Management Process

- 1.26. Hackney's planning application validation requirements set out all the information which needs to be provided with planning applications in the Borough. This includes requirements for submission of Energy Statements and Sustainability Impact Assessments. Relevant applications will not be assessed without the submission of these documents. The Planning Service employs specialist sustainability officer/s who are trained to scrutinise submissions and determine whether planning policy objectives have been met. Measures to ensure that developments are sufficiently sustainable will be secured by way of planning conditions or s106 obligations as appropriate. As mentioned above, where on site carbon reduction measures cannot be met in full and officers are of the view that this is justified by site constraints the Carbon Offset fund can be used to address shortfalls.
- 1.27. For most developments, consideration of reduction of energy use relates to the demand for energy use that the completed operational building creates, and this is what is assessed in the case of most planning applications. However, policy SI.2 of the London Plan 2021 has introduced a requirement for the very biggest developments to also provide an assessment of 'whole life carbon'. This is an assessment of the carbon impacts of the development throughout its life, and notably includes assessment of the carbon impacts of the materials used in the development.

The role of Planning in ensuring developers are informed and engaged with the Council's net zero carbon targets

- 1.28. Hackney's Local Plan (LP33) underwent three rounds of public consultation during the Plan preparation process (late 2016, late 2017, late 2018). At each stage, the general public was invited to comment on policies in the Plan including climate change policies. The development industry was contacted via Hackney's plan making consultation database and comments were invited

on the Plan's policies. Subsequently the Local Plan underwent a public examination in June 2019 where the planning inspector publicly determined the soundness of the plan taking into consideration public comments made on the Plan. Following on from the consultation of the Local Plan, the s106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which sets out the Council approach to contributions to the Carbon Offset Fund also underwent public consultation and was sent to developers for comment before it was adopted.

- 1.29. The Planning Service holds quarterly engagement sessions with the Planning User Forum which is formed from a number of key external stakeholders with the service and comprises developers, architects, planning consultants and members of local Conservation Area Advisory Committees (CAACs). These meetings are used to share general updates on development management matters and policy development and policy changes as and when they arise.
- 1.30. The Planning Service provides a pre-application service for developers. This allows for the Council to provide a without prejudice assessment of draft development proposals. This can either be in relation to development principles or more evolved proposals. As part of this process the Planning Service will advise on its planning policy objectives for sustainable development and review these elements of proposals where they have been worked up.

Ends

SCRUTINY PANEL PRESENTATION

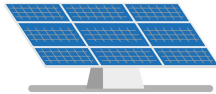
26th October 2021

Rotimi Ajilore: Head of Procurement

Mary Aladegbola: Head of Energy and Carbon Management

Katie Glasgow: Strategic Planning Manager

26/10/21



REBUILDING
A GREEN
HACKNEY

CONTENT

- Review of the Council's Net Zero Energy Strategy in relation to the Council's work for climate change and the approach being taken to achieve net zero carbon by 2040.

SCOPING



Emissions before offsetting and after accounting for Clean Electricity purchasing

tCO₂

	2010 Baseline	2016	2019	2040	
Scope 1 (Vehicle fuel & gas)	15,576	17,055	17,601	190	
Scope 2 (Electricity)	26,643	15,464	6,828	1,345	
Scope 3 (Embodied carbon)	16,506	16,733	16,733	5,983	
Scope 3 (Staff travel)	724	724	724	241	
Scope 3 (Unseen energy)	132,131	100,806	77,348	4,163	<i>Systems upgrades included in cost estimates</i>

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CONTEXT

Several core strategic areas are identified:



Monitoring and tracking systems will be established to ensure that objectives are met and the strategy can remain flexible to the rapidly changing situation we are facing. This will include better data collection and intelligence.



There is a policy and funding gap between the intention to move to net zero carbon and current asset management strategies.



Energy efficiency and renewable generation are a central part of the strategy. All Tier 1 and 2 opportunities for solar PV will be bought forward for feasibility and installation. A fabric first and retrofit approach will be taken to upgrading buildings.



Fuel switching should be trialled immediately. All planned boiler replacements should consider the feasibility of hydrogen or electrification. After 2025 gas boilers should only be purchased in exceptional circumstance.



Electrical infrastructure: the electricity grid is becoming progressively cleaner as the provision of renewables increases. The technologies that are needed to support electrification include electric vehicle charging infrastructure, increased supply and distribution capacity, and new ways to share energy locally (smart grids) and shift times of energy demand (demand management). This will help manage energy and reduce peak demand.

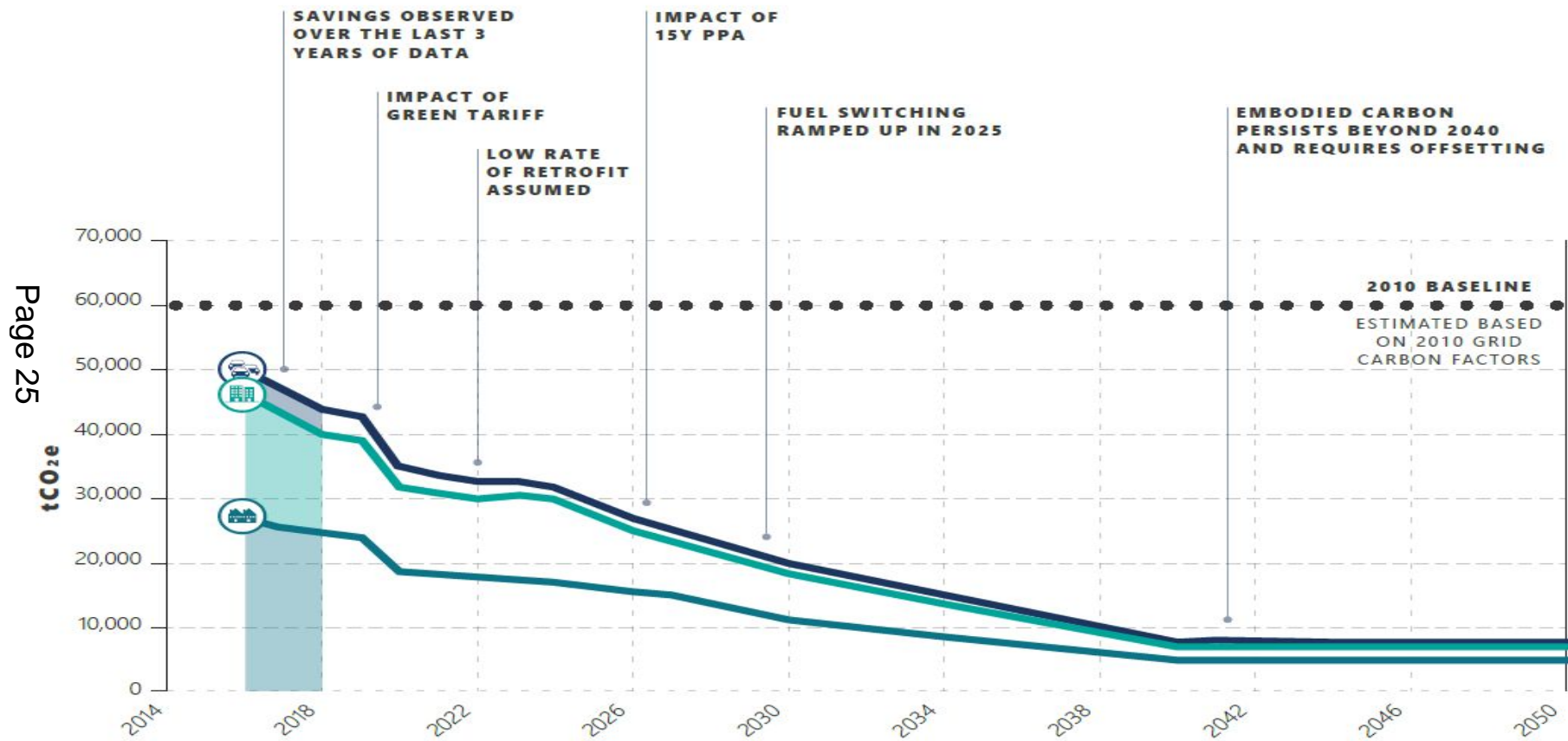


A Power Purchase Agreement should be agreed. Net zero emissions from electricity consumption can only be achieved where there is investment in additional renewables infrastructure which is not included in grid carbon calculations. A properly negotiated PPA will help to strengthen UK renewable electricity infrastructure.



Embodied carbon is important and difficult to reduce. Embodied carbon from construction could make up the majority of remaining emissions in the Hackney Council portfolio. While best practice industry targets to reduce the embodied energy of construction should be met, this footprint will require some offsetting after 2040.

DELIVERY PATHWAY



ACTIONS

- **Emissions from new development:** Implementing policy to incorporate district energy requirement into appropriate planning sites and identifying policy levers to support the adoption.

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Project Identification: Identifying bid ready projects e.g. through the Retrofit Accelerator Scheme

- **Monitoring and Metrics Development:** Develop guidance documents for metering, monitoring, energy performance management. Develop carbon metrics to capture co-benefits of carbon measures alongside financial metric

ACTIONS

- **Heat Decarbonisation Measures** to include a mix of heat pump and District heat systems
- **Low Carbon Infrastructure Development:** Electrical infrastructure and district heat schemes
- **Solar PV RollOut:** Delivery of large scale Solar PV rollout integrated into our PPA objective and other decarbonisation technologies
- **Fabric first Approach through the Retrofitting Programme:** A retrofit rate of 9,000 homes and 206,000m² by 2040 will need to be achieved. This is against the backdrop of a complex portfolio and diverse building stock with varying tenancy types, building types and usage patterns.

KEY SUCCESS CRITERIA

- Improved understanding around cost and effectiveness of the technological measures available
- Achieve a retrofit rate of 500 homes and 10,000m² per year, replace most vehicles with EV and fuel switch 2,000 homes and 50,000m² per year.
- Data gathering and monitoring on the effectiveness of our actions
- National policy
- Collaboration: We are in a similar position to most other LA and there is opportunity to collaborate and build capacity.

IMPLEMENTATION

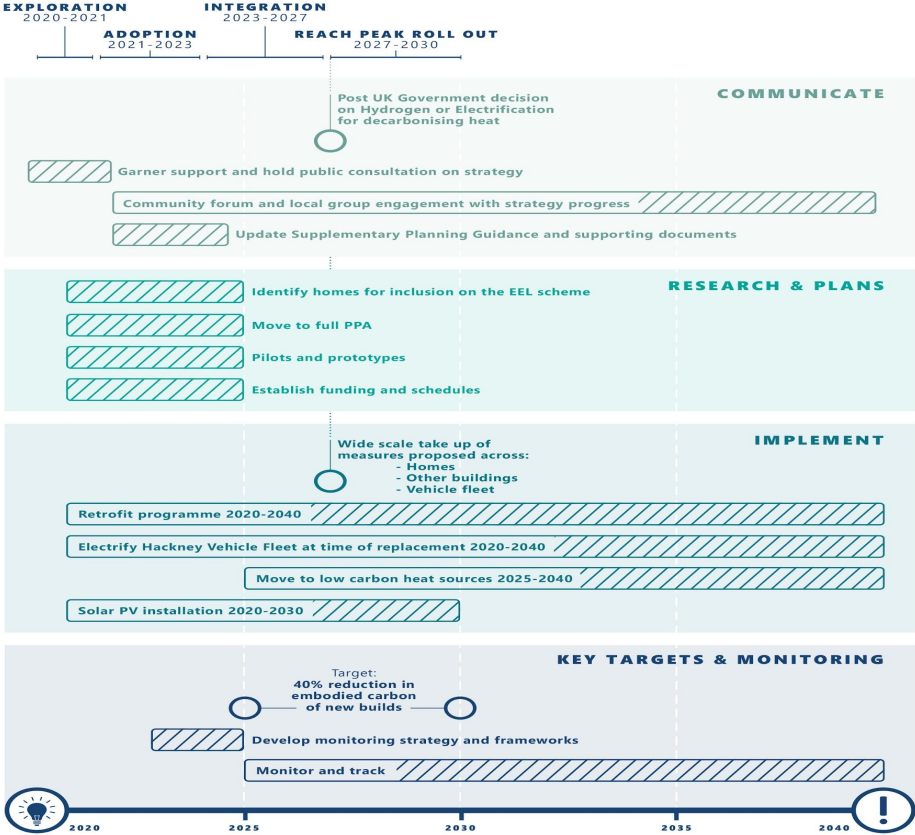


Figure 1-4
Key timeline for the Green Energy Strategy implementation

WHAT ARE WE DOING NOW

We are not starting from scratch

- New buildings follow the latest London Plan and LP55 guidance
- Asset Management Strategy to EPC C, which necessitates demand reduction through fabric / efficient systems e.g. insulations, controls.
- Masterplanning has identified the potential for district heat
Green Homes Programme
- Boroughwide solar study has identified an opportunity to install up to 15MW of solar capacity.
- Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)- Scoping with a decision to be reached on either Corporate PPA or investment in a generation facility
- Appraising alternative delivery models for the deployment and roll out of decarbonisation measures
 - 50% Reduction in Scope 2 emissions from:
 - Grid Decarbonisation
 - LED light fittings (including Street Lighting) and other energy efficiency savings.
 - Purchase of renewable energy (REGO)
 - Solar panels Installation

RISK AND CHALLENGES

- Complex Portfolio
- Residential building Typologies and Tenures
- Technological Readiness
- Existing assets in good/operational condition

RISK AND CHALLENGES

- Funding
- Expenditure vs Savings

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User awareness, visual impact of heat pumps, grid limitations will also have an impact

- Coordinated approach to project scoping and delivery needed to accelerate of the roll out of low carbon projects will decrease

IMPACT

- Potential increase in energy cost associated with electrification of heat but overall benefits is focus of communication
- Lower carbon emissions would yield savings on utility bills, this is a key benefit of low carbon technology alongside reduced carbon emissions. There is compelling evidence on financial benefit of energy efficiency, retrofitting and low carbon technology.
- Engaging with residents over retrofit work will be difficult unless they can see how the work fits into the country's wider net zero ambitions.

COMMUNICATION PLAN



Hackney's Climate Action Plan



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Community Engagement

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE

Three distinct tiers below Senior Leadership Group and Hackney Management Team with connections also to Cabinet:

- **Environmental Sustainability Board:** Refreshed membership, senior officers and Cabinet members, with a clear 12 month work plan - **Chair Ian Williams** meets every 2 months
- **Strategic Officer Climate Group:** Key tool for delivery of the Board's work plan including overseeing the Climate Action Plan working groups - **Co-Chairs Matthew Carrington and Sam Kirk** meets every six weeks
- **Climate Action Plan working groups:** Develop the seven draft Climate Action Plans broadly in alignment with the themes identified by London Councils - **accountable leads confirmed** - meeting monthly

PLANNING

- The role of planning comes to play in new buildings that require planning, helping to shape the the development of district heating systems.

National, regional and our local Planning Policy all promote decentralised energy provision.

PLANNING SECTION

ANY QUESTIONS

THANKS

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Net Zero Energy Strategy

Outlining Hackney Council's path
to net zero by 2040



Revision	Description	Issued by	Date	Checked
01	Updated from comments	TK	12/02/2021	Maria Smith
02	Updated with minor comments	TK	03/03/2021	Maria Smith
03	Further updates	TK	01/04/2021	

[https://burohappold-my.sharepoint.com/personal/trevor_keeling_burohappold_com/Documents/01 To file/Hackney/210626 Hackney Clean Energy 03.docx](https://burohappold-my.sharepoint.com/personal/trevor_keeling_burohappold_com/Documents/01%20To%20file/Hackney/210626%20Hackney%20Clean%20Energy%2003.docx)

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author **Trevor Keeling & Martha Dillon**

date **28/8/2020**

approved **Maria Smith**

signature

date **28/8/2020**

Executive summary

Hackney Council recently declared a Climate Emergency, in which they ‘Pledge to do everything within the Council’s power to deliver... across the local authority’s full range of functions... a 45% reduction in emissions against 2010 levels by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2040...’

This document provides a Net Zero Energy Strategy for the management of the Council assets that aligns with the Climate Emergency Declaration. It identifies the key carbon footprints resulting from the Council activities and influence, with a baseline model of the current footprint of that portfolio. Policy levers and intervention opportunities are then highlighted and modelled, with costing and monitoring options outlined. The suggested interventions aim to balance the feasibility of implementation with the severity of the climate crisis we face.

Several core strategic areas are identified:



Monitoring and tracking systems will be established to ensure that objectives are met and the strategy can remain flexible to the rapidly changing situation we are facing. This will include better data collection and intelligence.



There is a policy and funding gap between the intention to move to net zero carbon and current asset management strategies.



Energy efficiency and renewable generation are a central part of the strategy. All Tier 1 and 2 opportunities for solar PV will be bought forward for feasibility and installation. A fabric first and retrofit approach will be taken to upgrading buildings.



Fuel switching should be trialled immediately. All planned boiler replacements should consider the feasibility of hydrogen or electrification. After 2025 gas boilers should only be purchased in exceptional circumstance.



Electrical infrastructure: the electricity grid is becoming progressively cleaner as the provision of renewables increases. The technologies that are needed to support electrification include electric vehicle charging infrastructure, increased supply and distribution capacity, and new ways to share energy locally (smart grids) and shift times of energy demand (demand management). This will help manage energy and reduce peak demand.



A Power Purchase Agreement should be agreed. Net zero emissions from electricity consumption can only be achieved where there is investment in additional renewables infrastructure which is not included in grid carbon calculations. A properly negotiated PPA will help to strengthen UK renewable electricity infrastructure.



Embodied carbon is important and difficult to reduce. Embodied carbon from construction could make up the majority of remaining emissions in the Hackney Council portfolio. While best practice industry targets to reduce the embodied energy of construction should be met, this footprint will require some offsetting after 2040.

Typical measures that are needed

The key challenge in the Strategy is the diversity of the Hackney Council building stock. Buildings in the Council portfolio have varying ages, utilise different heat sources, and have different levels of fabric efficiency. They also have varying models of ownership and maintenance responsibility.

The measures modelled will be developed further to suit these various arrangements. The examples on the next page give a taste of how different energy reduction measures included in this strategy may be applied to different building stock, with approximate costs, and indicative carbon savings achieved. Note direct analyses of each building was not undertaken but these examples use indicative data derived from the carbon modelling.

Achievements so far:

Implementing various improvements to the Council’s Estate through LED light fittings and other energy efficiency savings.

- Purchase of renewable energy
- Installing LED lighting across Streetlighting
- Installing solar panels across our Corporate building
- 66 electric vehicles and over 50 charging points

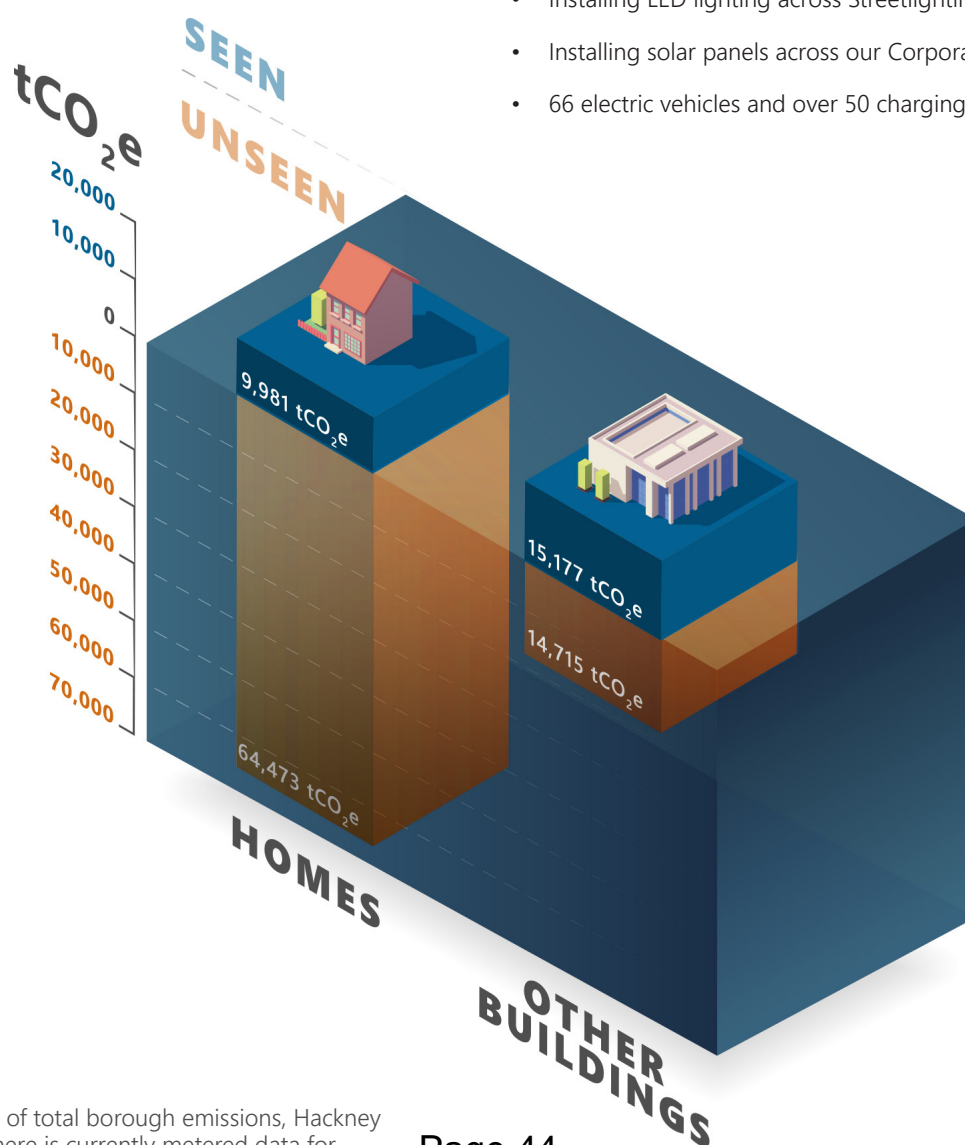
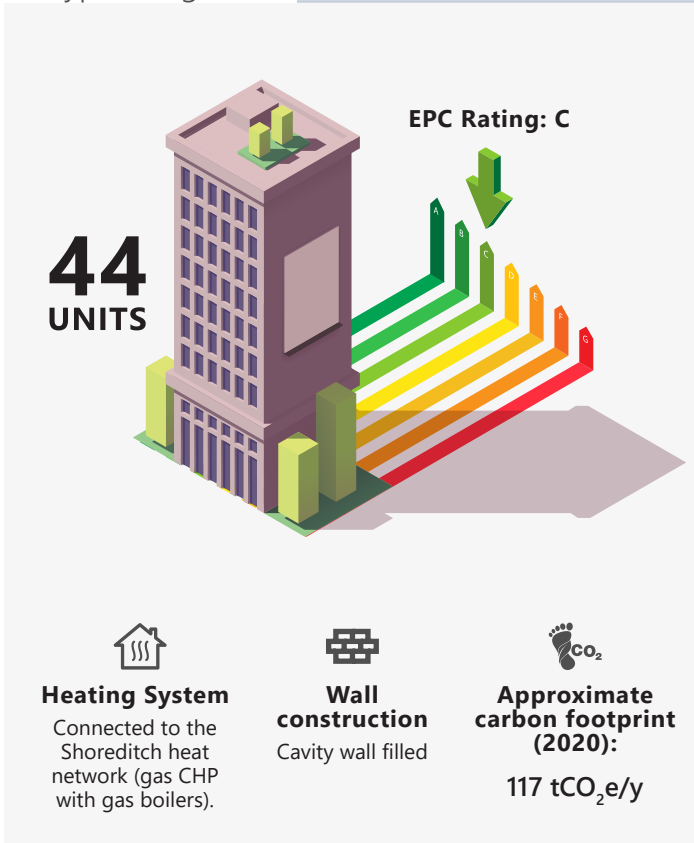
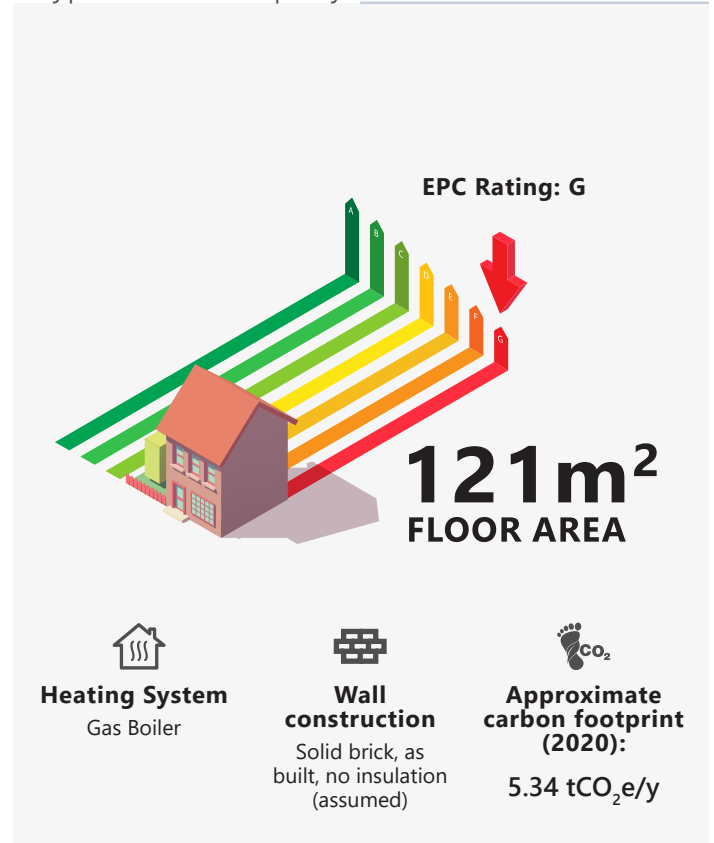


Figure 1-1
Relative emissions of total borough emissions, Hackney assets and what there is currently metered data for.

Typical High Rise

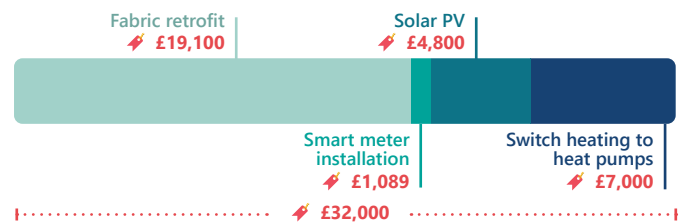
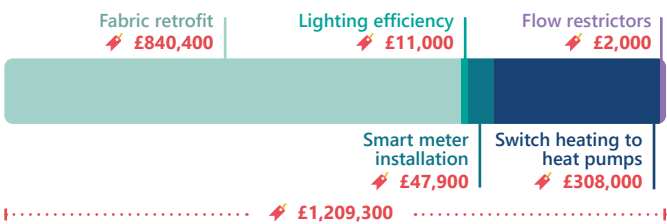


Typical Street Property



Route to Net Zero

Measures and Costs



Typical issues to resolve include:

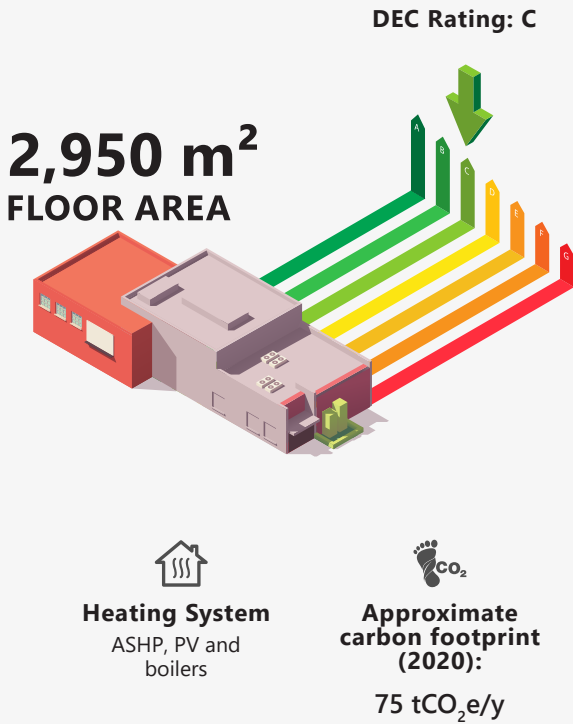
- ! Is there space and structural capacity to support heat pumps and heat rejection
- ! Works or upgrades required in privately owned flats
- ! Hackney is responsible for maintenance and upkeep of systems but only pays energy bills for communal systems
- ! Split of responsibility between Hackney and private leasehold owners is complex
- ! Challenges of wall insulation, such as fire safety, managing thermal bridges, and moisture control

Typical issues to resolve include:

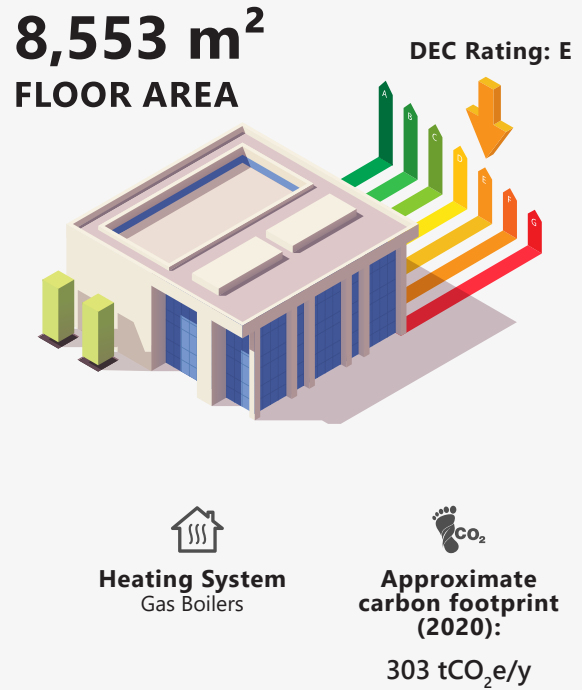
- ! Challenges of wall insulation, such as effect on period features, managing thermal bridges, and moisture control
- ! Adapting radiators and pipework to low temperature heating system
- ! Access to tenant spaces
- ! Hackney is responsible for maintenance and upkeep of systems but does not pay energy bills

Figure 1-2 Typical measures for Hackney Homes.

Thomas Fairchild Community School
Hoxton School

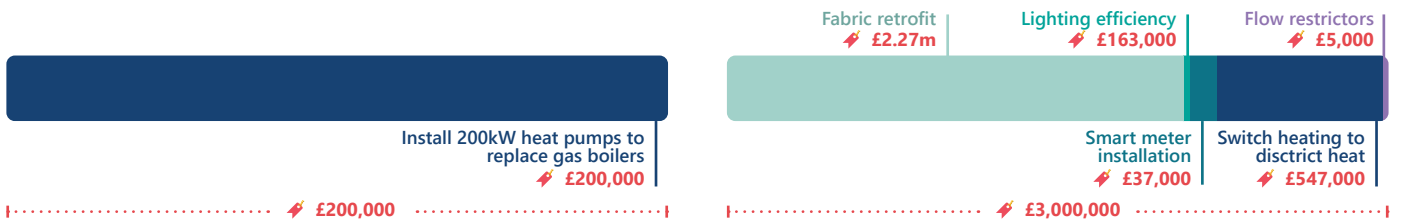


Hackney Town Hall
Hackney Central Offices and public spaces



Route to Net Zero

Measure and Cost



Typical issues to resolve include:

- ! Is there space and structural capacity to support heat pumps and heat rejection
- ! Some schools and leisure centres are not currently part of Hackney energy purchasing scheme nor does Hackney have responsibility for maintenance. However, these buildings could revert back to Hackney responsibility before 2040
- ! Buildings older than Thomas Fairchild Community School are less likely to be suitable for switching from gas boilers to Net Zero Energy heat sources such as heat pumps without complementary fabric retrofit measures

Typical issues to resolve include:

- ! Connection to local heat network
- ! Long term carbon content of district heating network (heat networks currently operating with gas CHP and boilers will need to switch away from fossil fuels)

Net Zero Energy Strategy

The Hackney Council Energy Strategy covers homes, other buildings, the Hackney Council vehicle fleet and future new builds in the borough.

Hackney currently purchases 125 GWh/y of gas and electricity. This covers the communal energy for 3,700 homes (communal boilers and electricity in communal areas) and all the energy for 379,000 m² of non-residential buildings. However, it is responsible for the maintenance and installation of a further 25,600 homes and 308,000m² of non-residential. It owns the freehold for a further 1,500 homes. This means that the capital expenditure for energy savings measures will be large compared to the cost savings. Further to this, there are challenges as buildings move between ownership regimes and approaches to energy procurement. The strategy must be robust enough to stand up to scrutiny but flexible enough to allow for these changes to occur. The building stock scope and key management requirements under the **Net Zero Energy Strategy** are summarised in Table 1—1.

Table 1-1

Summary of Hackney Energy Strategy scope and key outcomes

	Homes	All other buildings	Transport
Hackney are responsible for some energy purchasing	~3,700 homes	~379,000m ²	480 vehicles
Hackney have some ownership and maintenance responsibility	~27,100 homes <i>of which:</i> 25,600 homes leasehold/tenanted 1,500 homes freehold	~687,000m ² 43% office spaces 21% cultural 12% schools 7% public buildings	480 vehicles 78 cars 378 LCVs 24 HGVs + business travel
Target fabric retrofit by 2040 (across metered and unmetered)	9,078	206,000m ²	NA
Target moved away from fossil fuel by 2040	All	All	All cars and majority of LGVs
Estimated capital cost of all measures (metered and unmetered)	£430m	£147m	£42m
Potential Revenue from heat as a service and RHI	£450,000	£70,000	NA
Annual fuel saving compared to Business As usual (metered)	£900,000	£800,000	NA
Emissions in 2020 (metered)	19,000 tCO ₂ e	13,400 tCO ₂ e	2,844 tCO ₂ e
Emissions in 2040 (metered)	4,700 tCO ₂ e	2,400 tCO ₂ e	700 tCO ₂ e
New development by 2040	4,000 new homes	100,000 m ²	Net decrease in fleet size
Predicted embodied emissions in 2040	4,000 tCO ₂ e	1,800 tCO ₂ e	200 tCO ₂ e

Route to Net Zero Carbon 2040

Achieving Net Zero Carbon by 2040 is challenging and many of the required actions are not yet ready to be rolled out en masse, neither is all the funding in place. Figure 1-3 and Table 1-2 show the measures modelled and their impact.

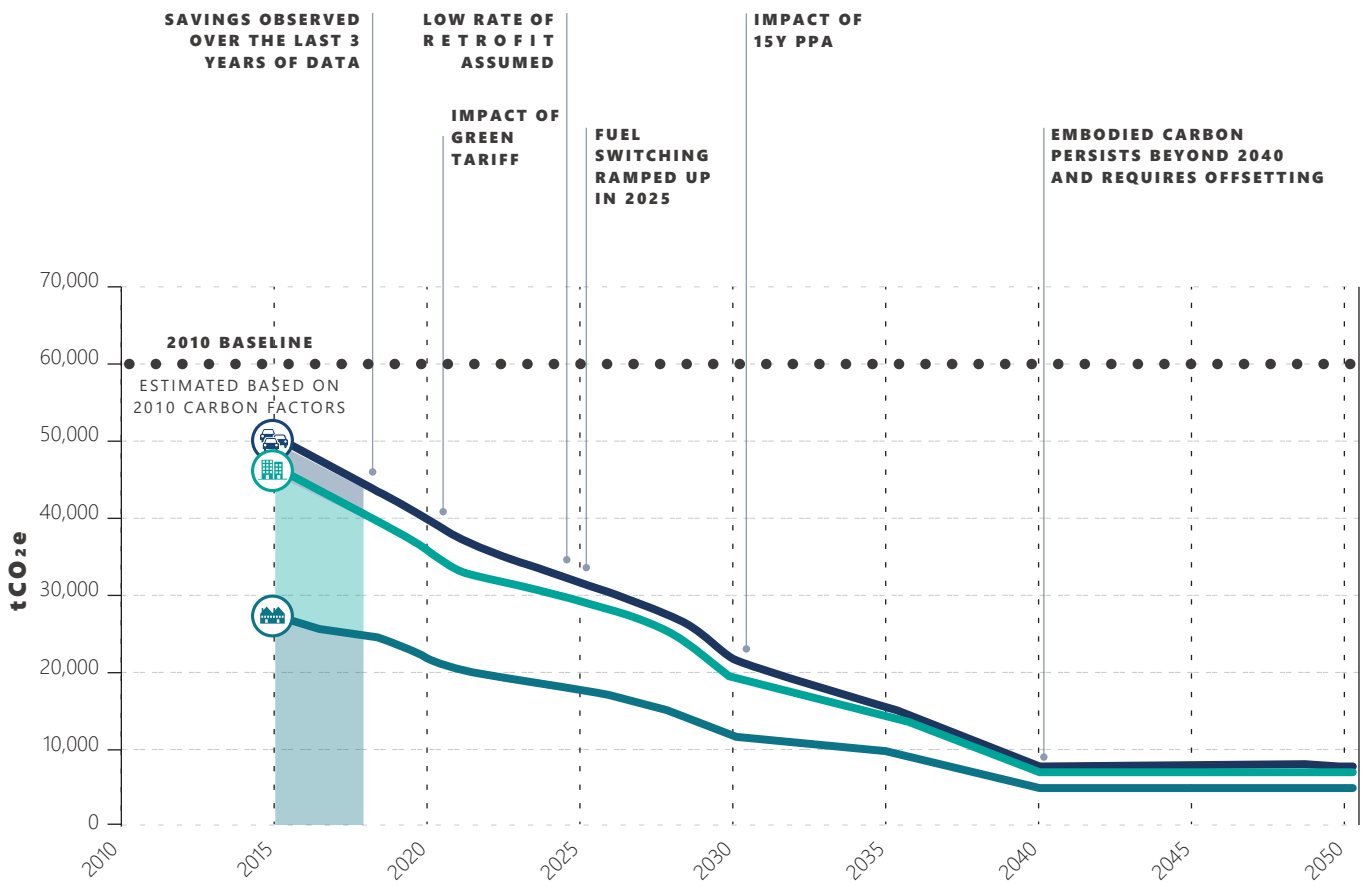
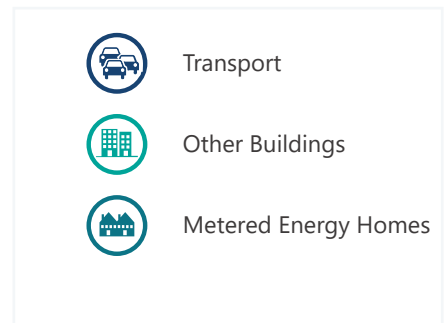


Figure 1-3
The Hackney net zero carbon pathway (based on energy data currently collected by Hackney).



Applying these measures allows Hackney Council to achieve an 87% reduction in their carbon portfolio by 2040 compared to a 2010 baseline, before offsetting is considered. This includes the embodied emissions of new builds. The strategy also has potential co-benefits, it is important these are realised:

- Reduced fuel poverty – improved efficiency of the building stock, solar PV and demand management measures will reduce fuel costs for tenants and the council. It is important that reductions in energy demand offset increases in energy cost.
- Reduced local air pollution through the removal of fossil-fuel combustion, such as gas boilers and gas powered CHP.
- Increased national investment into renewable technology through a Power Purchase Agreement
- Reduction in hot water heating demand will also reduce water usage, a crucial aim of the London Plan.
- This strategy can unlock a green recovery directing investment into small local businesses

Emissions before offsetting and after accounting for Clean Electricity purchasing					
tCO₂					
	2010 Baseline	2016	2019	2040	
Scope 1 (Vehicle fuel & gas)	15,576	17,055	17,601	190	
Scope 2 (Electricity)	26,643	15,464	6,828	1,345	
Scope 3 (Embodied carbon)	16,506	16,733	16,733	5,983	
Scope 3 (Staff travel)	724	724	724	241	
Scope 3 (Unseen energy)	132,131	100,806	77,348	4,163	<i>Systems upgrades included in cost estimates</i>

Table 1-2
Summary of Hackney emissions and their scope. Pathway excludes the unseen energy.

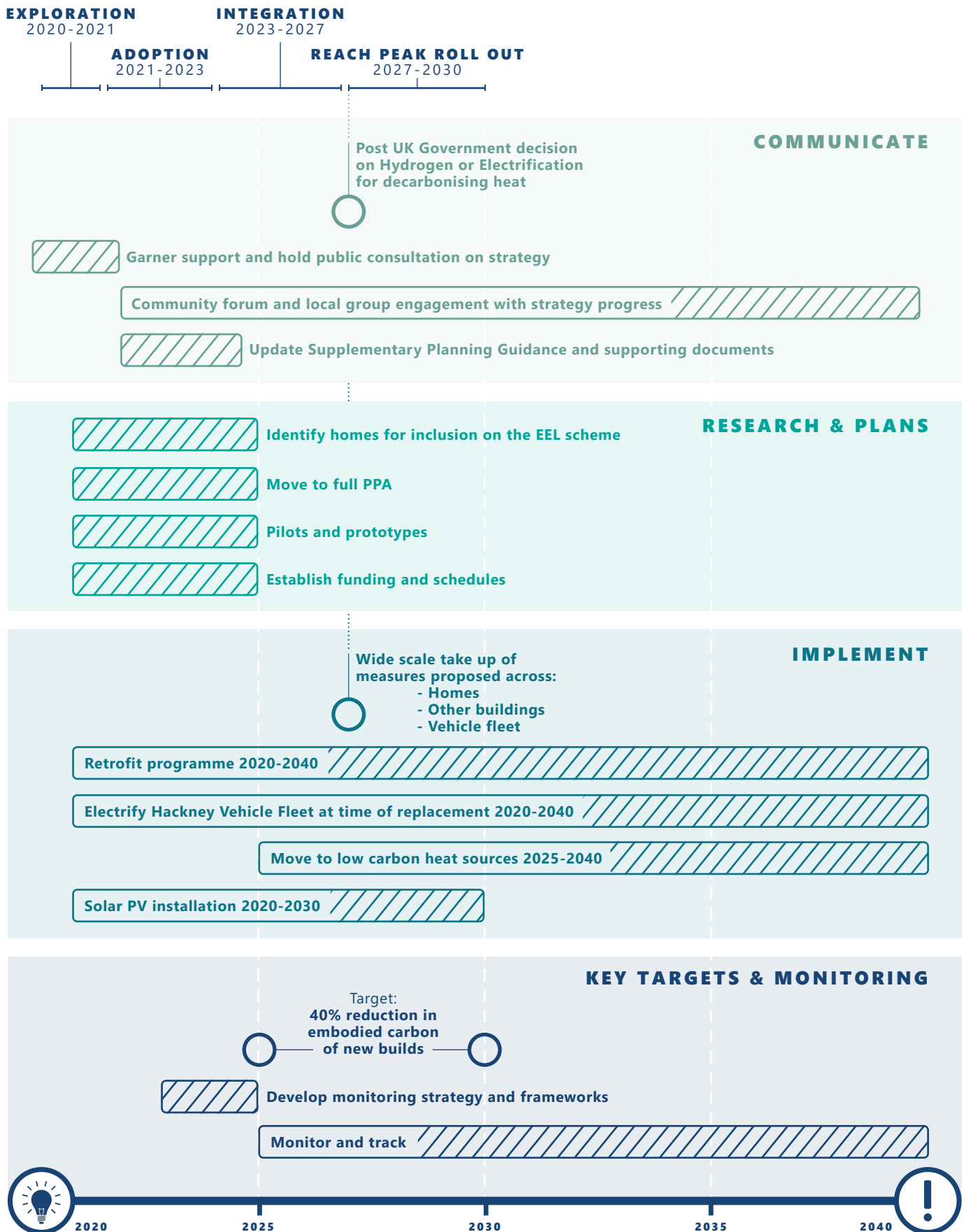


Figure 1-4

Risks and Opportunities

Buro Happold have modelled the energy demand and carbon emissions of Hackney assets to 2050. We have shown that it is possible to achieve a 66% reduction in carbon by 2030 and to be net zero carbon by 2040. However, these are challenging targets.



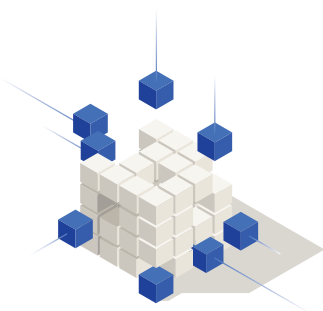
A complex portfolio

The Hackney Energy Strategy covers a diverse building stock, with varying tenancy types, building types and usage patterns. As new buildings are developed and tenancy type changes, buildings are likely to move in and out of scope of this strategy. Hackney Council must take responsibility for the decarbonisation for buildings where they have operational influence and control.



Fuel switching

To achieve net zero it is imperative that fossil fuels are phased out. However, how this is achieved will be highly influenced by the government Heat Policy Roadmap, which has not been released at the time of writing. This means that the suitability of different technologies may change. As such electrical and heat pump technology are suggested at present as proven and feasible options, but other technologies, such as Hydrogen, should be piloted to understand their suitability.



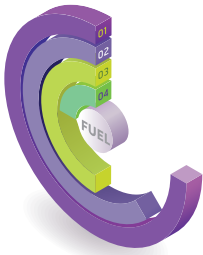
Using data to deliver effectively

This strategy is underpinned by a number of assumptions about how energy is being used in the Hackney Council building stock. It is necessary to collect supporting data from the same buildings to build up a more nuanced picture of how emissions can be reduced and identify which buildings are highest priority.



Green tariffs

By 2025 Hackney should move to long term power purchase agreements to encourage long term investment in renewables. This will enable the energy purchased to be reported as zero carbon. Currently Hackney purchases REGO backed Green Energy, this has been modelled using a reduced but not zero carbon emissions.



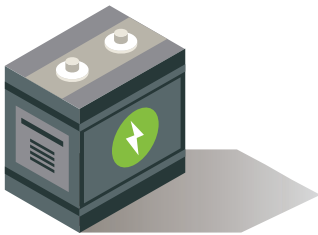
Increasing fuel costs

The price of gas is expected to increase driving the search for affordable alternatives.



Embodied carbon

The Hackney Green Energy Strategy includes embodied carbon from its vehicle fleet and future building. Scoping in embodied carbon is a bold step; it signals that Hackney is willing to tackle the significant emissions from consumption, and in particular development. It aligns with the increased emphasis put on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and the circular economy by the New Draft London Plan. However, by 2040 embodied emissions could be the only remaining significant emissions from Hackney Council operations. Offsetting these emissions could cost around £750,000 per year, and even to achieve these levels of embodied carbon will require design that will strongly reduce embodied energy of new builds on today's levels in line with industry net zero guidance.



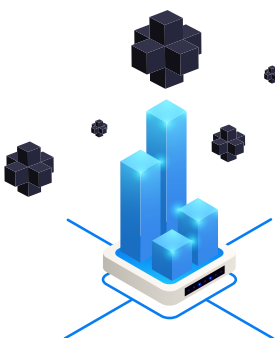
Grid decarbonisation

The electricity grid is becoming progressively cleaner as the provision of renewables increases. Because renewables are intermittent, there is a greater need for local batteries, smart grids and smart meters to manage energy demand and reduce peak demand. The technologies that are needed to support electrification include electric vehicle charging infrastructure, increased supply and distribution capacity and new ways to share energy locally (smart grids) and shift times of energy demand (demand management).



Equity and inclusivity

It is important that everyone has the correct resources to ensure they have the capacity to act. This could mean that training and other support is targeted at hard-to-reach groups and those who are adversely impacted by the proposed measures e.g. higher costs of electrified heating;



Move beyond carbon as a metric

As systems become decarbonised there is potential for skewed priorities. For example, as electricity becomes 100% renewable, efficiency appears less important. This ignores co-benefits, such as reduced pollution, reduced fuel poverty and overall health of the population. Therefore, additional metrics should be developed to track progress towards goals. These should be arranged in three tiers:

- **Tier 1: carbon emissions (CO₂e);**
- **Tier 2: co-benefits:** such as reduced congestion, reduced energy costs, air quality, prevalence of childhood obesity;
- **Tier 3: actions:** that are believed to lead to the desired outcomes and climate change mitigation. For example, number of bicycle racks installed or the number of buildings refurbished.

Governance

The chosen oversight mechanisms are presented in Table 1—3. These are structured around the core areas of: evaluating strategy, tracking progress and oversight. The mechanisms listed have been selected through a review of a shortlist of typical oversight and monitoring measures which were assessed for their impact and relevance to this scheme, as summarised below. The chosen options were selected in preference to relying on Commissions, Carbon Budgets, BEIS data tracking or an Internal Support Team.

Area	Mechanism	Details
Evaluating Strategy	Community forum	Stakeholder and community engagement at an early stage is essential to drive innovation, to engage with those who will be affected by the scheme.
Tracking Progress	Key Performance Indicator framework	A thorough KPI framework that accommodates both the technical and qualitative metrics covered in the strategy will help the oversight and accountability teams drive the work. This will be a more effective option than carbon budgets or BEIS tracking as it will be better able to accommodate the complexity and diverse emissions categories that Hackney are responsible for.
	Technical Progress	Many of the recommended actions and focus areas in this strategy are linked to distinct structural changes and physical interventions. Measuring and tracking the physical interventions and measurable changes to the council portfolio will provide a data-driven approach to monitoring the Energy Strategy implementation.
Oversight and Accountability	Steering Group	A steering group, such as the Environmental Sustainability Board, should provide the internal expertise and authority to drive the project and retain focus on the necessity of acting on the Hackney Council Climate Emergency declaration.
	Departmental Responsibilities	It is essential that actions are fully integrated into existing departmental responsibilities to draw on staff expertise and to ensure that workstreams align with cross-cutting council work and priorities. Hackney should build on existing personnel so that every department has a sponsor and a champion to drive change.

Table 1-3
Governance approaches to oversee the Hackney Net Zero Energy Strategy.

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Glossary

Term	Definition
ASHP	Air Source Heat Pump
BLE	Bakerloo Line Extension
DSR	Demand Side Response
EE	Energy Efficiency
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
EV	Electric Vehicle
Fabric retrofit	Wall insulation plus additional minor energy improvements
GLA	Greater London Authority
GSHP	Ground Source Heat Pump
HaaS	Heat As a Service
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area
LZC	Low/Net zero carbon
P2P	Peer to Peer
PV	Photovoltaics
Retrofit	Installation of energy improvements on an existing asset
Unseen energy	Energy that is used by buildings owned and/or maintained by Hackney where Hackney do not pay directly for the energy and therefore do not know the amount of energy consumed.
V2G	Vehicle to Grid
VPP	Virtual Power Plant

1 Introduction

This document outlines the core findings with regards to the development of the Hackney Council Net Zero Carbon Energy Strategy. This was one element of a four-part series of reviews by Hackney Council to better understand its abilities to positively influence its emissions and renewables capacity (Figure 1—1). The development of the Net Zero Energy Strategy took place in two parts.

Phase 1 identified which carbon emissions should be included in the net zero carbon target set by the London Borough of Hackney and outlined a preliminary model for pathways for reduction for the Council’s own assets and developments. This is described in Section 2.

Phase 2 of the project carried out further analysis using this model to identify key policies to achieve net zero carbon. This model is based on records of energy currently purchased by the Council, though results are intended to apply to the full Council building stock. A costing assessment for the full building stock was also completed, with recommendations made for monitoring and oversight mechanisms. These findings form the contents of this document.

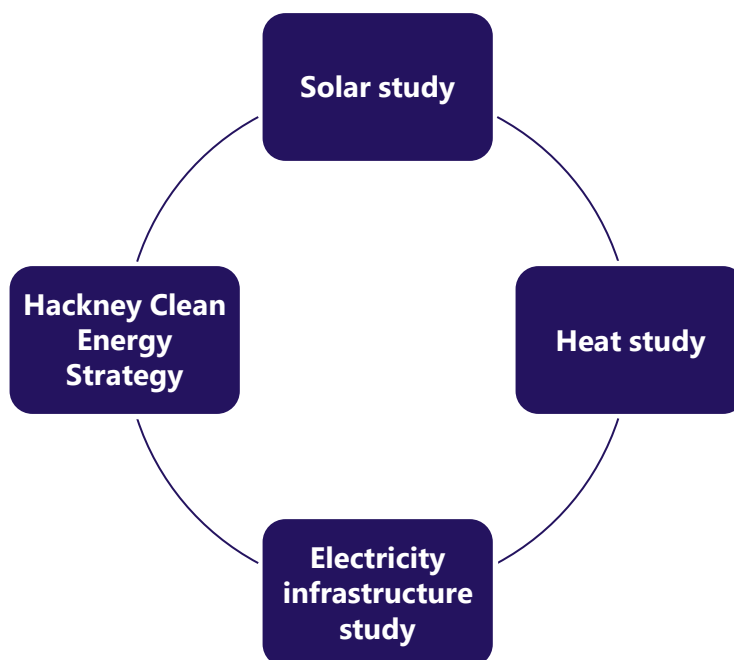


Figure 1—1: Hackney Council energy and net zero reviews in 2020

2 Scope

In phase one, a scoping exercise for the Net Zero Carbon Energy Strategy was carried out. This assessed a longlist scope of emissions categories that could be included in the study. The following sections detail the key findings of the scoping exercise. This strategy is focussed on where the Council can have the biggest impact in terms of size of emissions, capacity to influence those emissions and ability to measure and verify emissions reductions.

2.1 Background and governmental guidance

The Council climate emergency declaration included the resolution to *'do everything within our power to deliver against the targets set by the IPCC's October 2018 1.50C report, across our functions (including a 45% reduction in emissions against 2010 levels by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2040), and seek opportunities to make a greater contribution.'*

Government reporting guidelines request that Local Authorities measure and report GHG emissions from their own estate and operations.¹ This includes all sources of environmental impact over which the organisation has operational control, or 'full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies'. There is otherwise no fixed framework under which Hackney Council must declare its emissions, so the Phase 1 scoping exercise was carried out in the interest of better defining the organisational boundary.

2.2 Scope

The scoping review was carried out by reviewing relevant emissions areas and reporting frameworks to highlight key areas of focus. These were then analysed for inclusion against a broad range of criteria, including relative emissions magnitude, power to influence, alignment to reporting frameworks.

A baseline scenario was modelled for the Council, this includes a model of Hackney Council Asset consumption, borough-wide emissions data for 2018, and a preliminary assessment of the embodied energy of buildings and Council vehicles. Figure 2—1 shows the Hackney Council emissions baseline. This indicates that emissions from building operation and construction make up the biggest contribution to the carbon footprint. A number of emissions that have their environmental impact tracked elsewhere and their carbon emissions are small, were excluded. Environmental impacts such as biodiversity, waste, transport and water are important for reasons beyond their carbon emissions and are covered under other strategic documents which form part of the overarching Climate Change Strategy. The Council data set shows some parallels with the borough-wide emissions, with gas and electricity use making up the majority of emissions. Transport makes up a larger proportion of borough wide emissions than for the Council inventory, since the latter only covers staff commuting and the Council vehicle fleet (assumed ~200

¹ HM Government, 2019. Environmental Reporting Guidelines. Available online.

vehicles). The inclusion of embodied carbon is an important step of holding the Council to account for the emissions associated with development. For reference, the energy consumption of the Hackney buildings has been estimated where the Council is not currently responsible for billing (unseen energy) but is responsible for property maintenance and/or improvements and this is accounted for in Scope 3 emissions (Table 2—2)². The final scope selected (Table 2-1) was then tested using a SWOT analysis and checked for alignment with GLA Net zero carbon pathways and ISO50001.

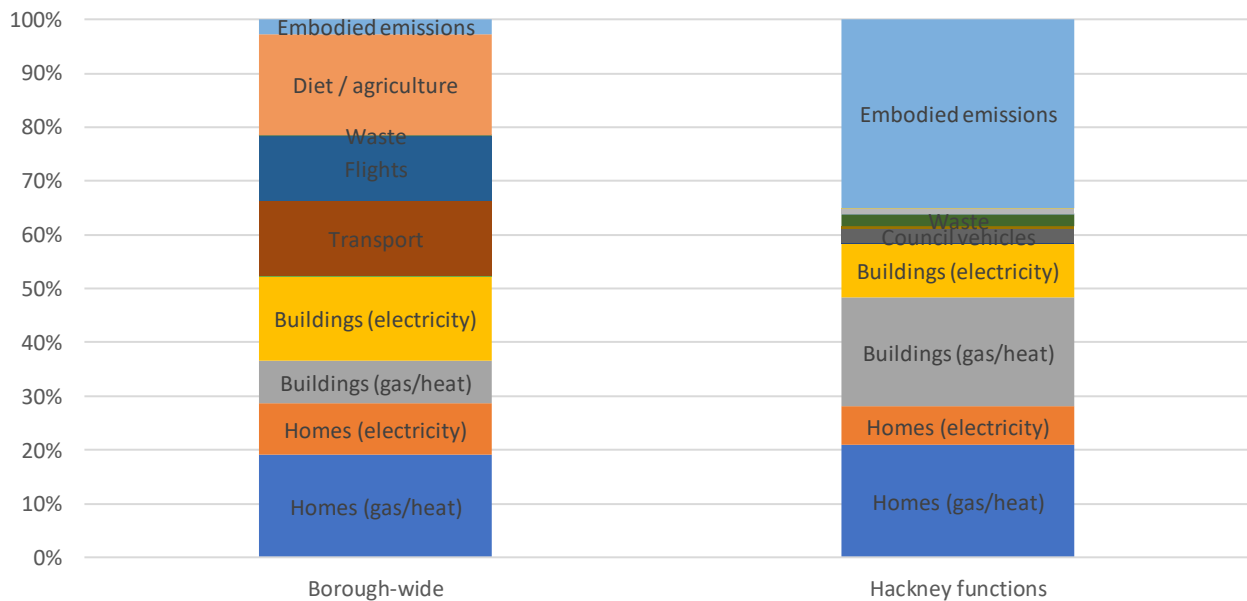


Figure 2—1: Comparison of data for borough wide and Hackney functions.

Table 2-1: Scope of the Hackney Low Carbon Strategy, with omitted emissions struck off.

Core categories with established data	Emerging categories	Low emissions and tracked elsewhere
Homes where Council buys energy	Embodied energy buildings	Staff commute
Other buildings where Council buys energy	Council vehicles	Waste
Renewable energy	Flights	Water
	Diet / agriculture	
	Products and services	
	Land use	

² Unseen energy is the energy that is used by buildings owned and/or maintained by Hackney where Hackney do not pay directly for the energy and therefore do not know the amount of energy consumed.

Table 2—2: Summary of Hackney emissions and scopes.

	Emissions before offsetting and after accounting for Clean Electricity purchasing			
	tCO ₂			
	2010 Baseline	2016	2019	2040
Scope 1 (Vehicle fuel & gas)	15,576	17,055	17,601	190
Scope 2 (Electricity)	26,643	15,464	6,828	1,345
Scope 3 (Embodied carbon)	16,506	16,733	16,733	5,983
Scope 3 (Staff travel)	724	724	724	241
Scope 3 (Unseen energy)	132,131	100,806	77,348	4,163

2.3 Issues of ownership, responsibility and visibility of emissions

The question of ownership and responsibility is complex: heating infrastructure is provided by the Council (Scope 3), for example, while tenants are responsible for actual heat consumption (Scope 1 or 2). The final emissions categories selected were all emissions for which Hackney Council are directly responsible for use, management or installation, as per Section 2.1, the included Scope 3 emissions cover those areas where we have some influence. This breakdown is shown in Table 2-1. Key issue is to what degree can the Council know what the emissions are and to what degree can the Council control and reduce those emissions, how some of these factors relate to the Hackney Council buildings is summarised in Table 2—4. This driven by a number of underlying factors:

- Who owns freehold and leasehold?
- Who is responsible for specifying and maintaining building fabric and energy systems?
- Who occupies the building?
- Who pays for the energy?

It should be stressed that the Council plays a key role in supporting other groups with many of the emissions excluded from this strategy. An example is private tenants or tenants with private heating systems within Council buildings. The Council is responsible for retrofit of the building fabric for these tenants, and therefore still has some influence on their emissions. The broader influence of the Council in implementing this strategy is also explored in Appendix C.

Table 2—4: Complex ownership situations summarised.

Common issue	Description	Approach to scoping
Freehold ownership (gas & electricity properties)	The owner occupier pays for energy and is responsible for maintenance and operation of the energy systems. Hackney is responsible for the building fabric	The energy data for these buildings is not seen by Hackney therefore these buildings are excluded from the modelled energy consumption and identified in Scope 3 However, the uptake rates and capital expenditure include these properties because Hackney has responsibility for maintenance.
Tenanted buildings (gas & electricity properties)	The tenant pays for energy but Hackney is responsible for maintenance and operation of the energy systems	
Freehold ownership (communal boilers)	The owner occupier pays for energy. Responsibility for maintenance and operation of the energy systems can be the owner or Hackney. Hackney is responsible for the building fabric	Communal heating is included in the energy model because it is wholly the responsibility of Hackney and Hackney pay for the cost of heat production.
Tenanted buildings (communal boilers)	The tenant pays for energy but Hackney is responsible for maintenance and operation of the energy systems.	
Leisure centres	Buildings owned by Hackney but operated & maintained by a contracted company. At some point these building could revert back to Hackney in terms of maintenance responsibility or become part of the energy purchasing scheme.	These buildings are excluded from the modelled energy consumption. However, the uptake rates and capital expenditure include these properties because Hackney has responsibility for maintenance.
Schools	Hackney is responsible for the property, maintenance and energy systems of some Schools. Some schools are not part of the Hackney energy purchasing scheme and the Council has limited visibility of their consumption data.	Where Schools are not included in energy modelling, they have been included in predicted capital expenditure.

3 Modelling methodology

To identify key policies and options for Hackney Council to achieve zero emissions from its portfolio, a net zero carbon pathway model was built. This is based on the energy and building data available, therefore, the model focuses on the metered buildings. Where cost estimates have been made these are based on all the assets that Hackney own or have responsibility for. The model extends to 2050 and models a variety of policies and management options that could be implemented to alter its carbon footprint.

The net zero carbon model was based on the data currently collected by The Council e.g. those areas for which Hackney are responsible for some energy purchasing. This means the energy model shows a sample of the full Council portfolio. The use of this sample demonstrates the policy levers and strategies required to bring the full portfolio to net zero. The cost and peak demand models look at the full cost and demand implication of the entire Council building stock.

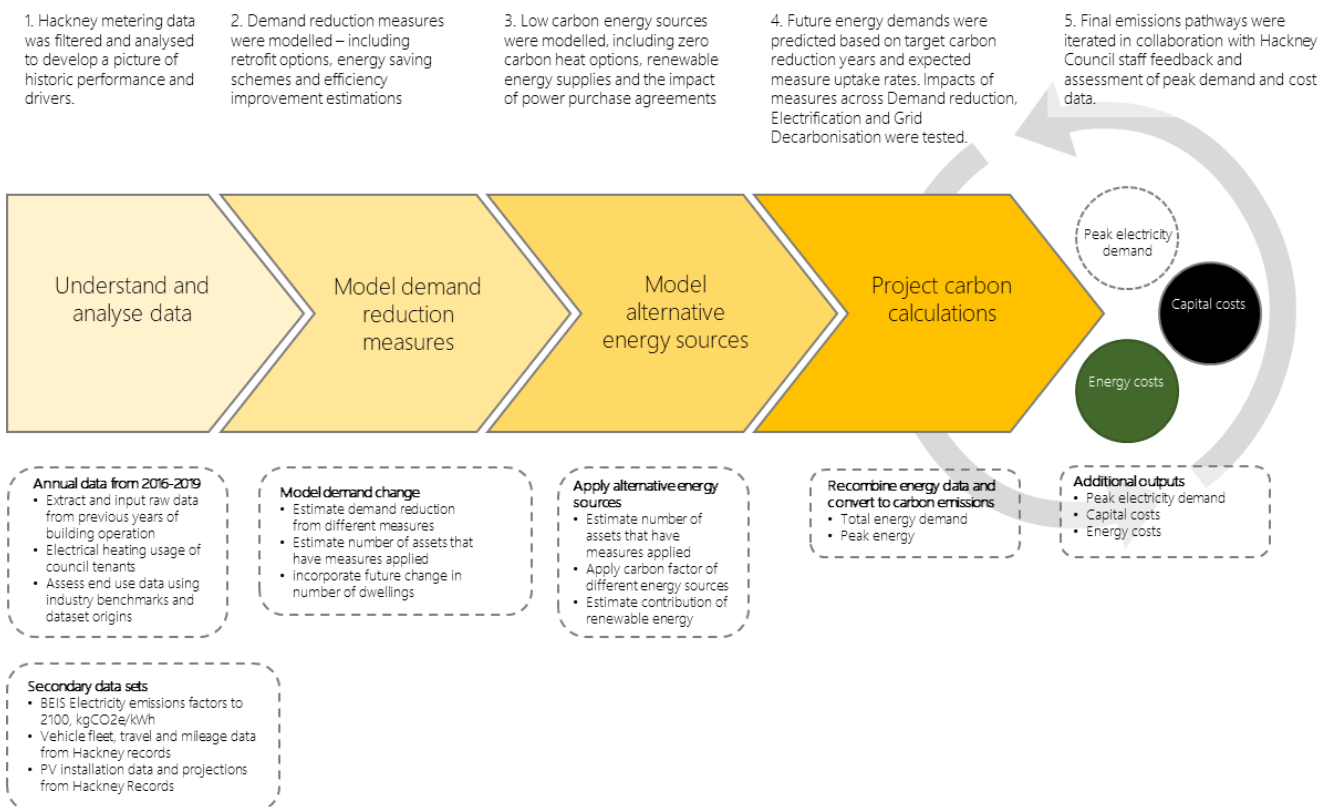


Figure 3—1: Energy modelling methodology.

Figure 3—1 provides a summary of the energy modelling process used to interrogate the end use and demand profile of The Council energy scope. Input data collected by The Council was assessed to establish current patterns of energy use. A baseline was then built which adjusted these demand patterns according to future projections of carbon

intensity of power networks and the addition of new homes and other buildings. Options for energy reduction measures were then tested to develop emissions trajectories.

The energy reduction measures modelled are shown in Table 3-1. These include demand reduction measures – such as retrofit and improved device efficiency – and major policy changes – such as changes to electricity purchasing, participation in the Mayor of London Extended Energy Leap programme and changes to heating systems.

Table 3-1: Energy reduction measures modelled in the Net zero carbon pathways.

Area	Measures	Application of measure to homes	Application of measure to other buildings	Application of measure to Council transport
Demand reduction	Fabric retrofit	30% of properties	30% of properties	
	Smart meter installation	100% of properties	100% of properties	
	Behaviour change	25% of properties	25% of properties	
	Lighting efficiency improvements	75% of properties	80% of properties	
	Appliance efficiency improvements		50% of properties	
	Building systems and cooling improvements		20% of properties	
	Hot water flow restrictors	75% of properties	75% of properties	
	Extended Energy Leap conversion	2% of properties		
Energy supply	Net zero carbon heat	All gas boilers across all assets switched to electrical sources or heat pumps		
	Green tariff	Negotiate PPA covering at least 50% of electricity data		
	Local renewable generation – PV	4 MWp installed across homes [2,000 x 2 kWp units]	2 MWp across other buildings [200 x 10 kWp units]	
Embodied carbon	Embodied carbon targets	LETI benchmarks required in all new builds across asset portfolio		20% reduction in fleet size
Transport	Vehicle fleet electrification and reduction			All new vehicles transferred to electric equivalents where possible

4 Summary modelling results

Net zero carbon is achievable but there is a policy gap that must be addressed to meet the level of retrofit and technology uptake required. Figure 4—1 shows the emissions pathway for Council assets to 2050, annotated with some of the key levers included in the pathways model; these are discussed in the following sections. Key results include a sharp reduction in emissions at 2019 due to implementation of green tariffs and some contribution from demand reduction roll-outs. At 2025 there is then a rapid decrease in emissions as low carbon heat plans are rolled out en masse and a green electricity purchase agreement is arranged.

Taken together, a 66% reduction in emissions by 2030 is achieved, and the portfolio is fossil fuel free by 2040, moving all heating away from natural gas. A 100% reduction in emissions by 2040 is challenging due to embodied carbon and remaining grid carbon mix, leaving residual emissions at 2040 of ~7,800 tonnes CO₂.

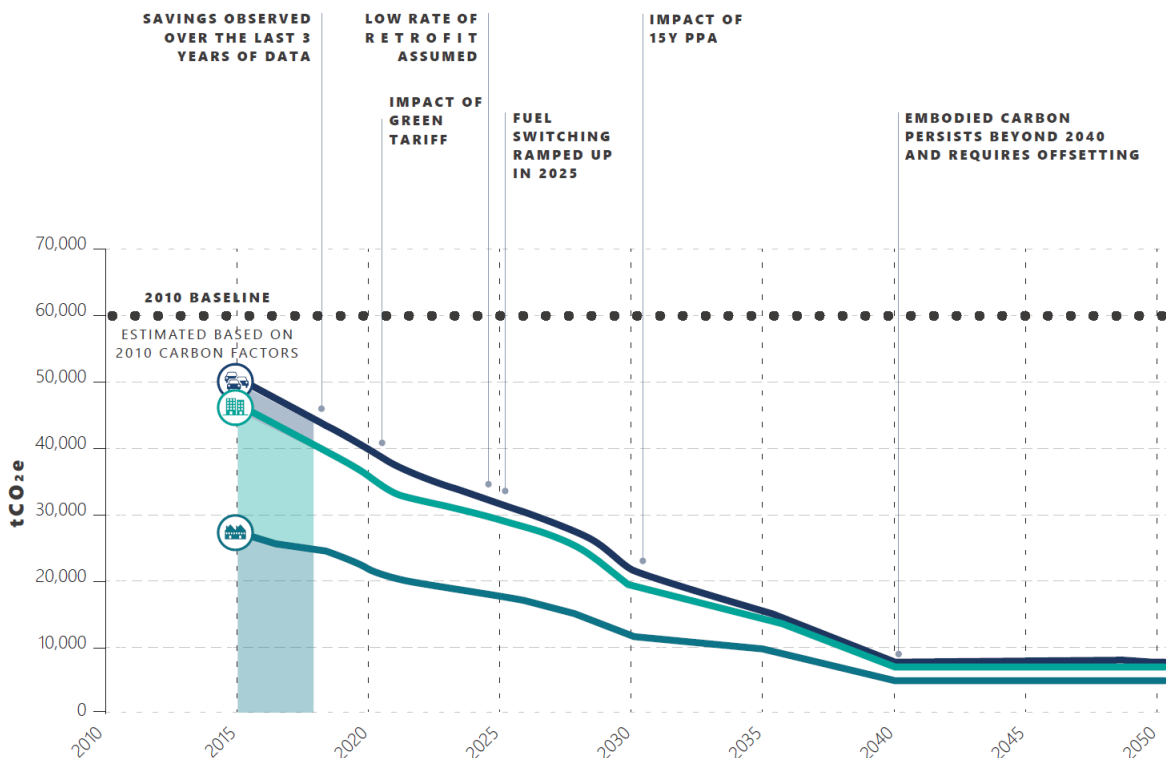


Figure 4—1: Total embodied and operational emissions for Hackney assets.

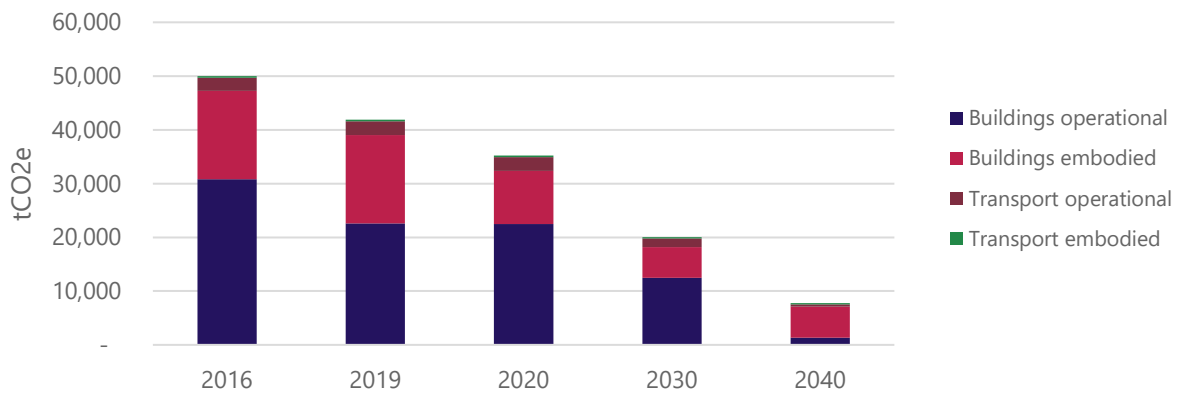


Figure 4—2: Annual CO₂ emissions (embodied emissions are the largest source of emissions by 2040).

Large emission reductions are recorded for building operations and transport. There is a smaller overall reduction in embodied carbon emissions. All areas require major shifts in infrastructure or approach.

To achieve the operational reduction in emissions numerous actions are required, covering both energy demand, heat source switching and decarbonisation, as summarised in Figure 4—3. Carbon savings are typically a result of the effect of multiple measures and cannot be traced to a single action (e.g., a heat pump, in a newly insulated house, powered by renewable electricity). Therefore, carbon savings associated with each measure are approximate. Neither do they account for the numerous co-benefits of some measures.

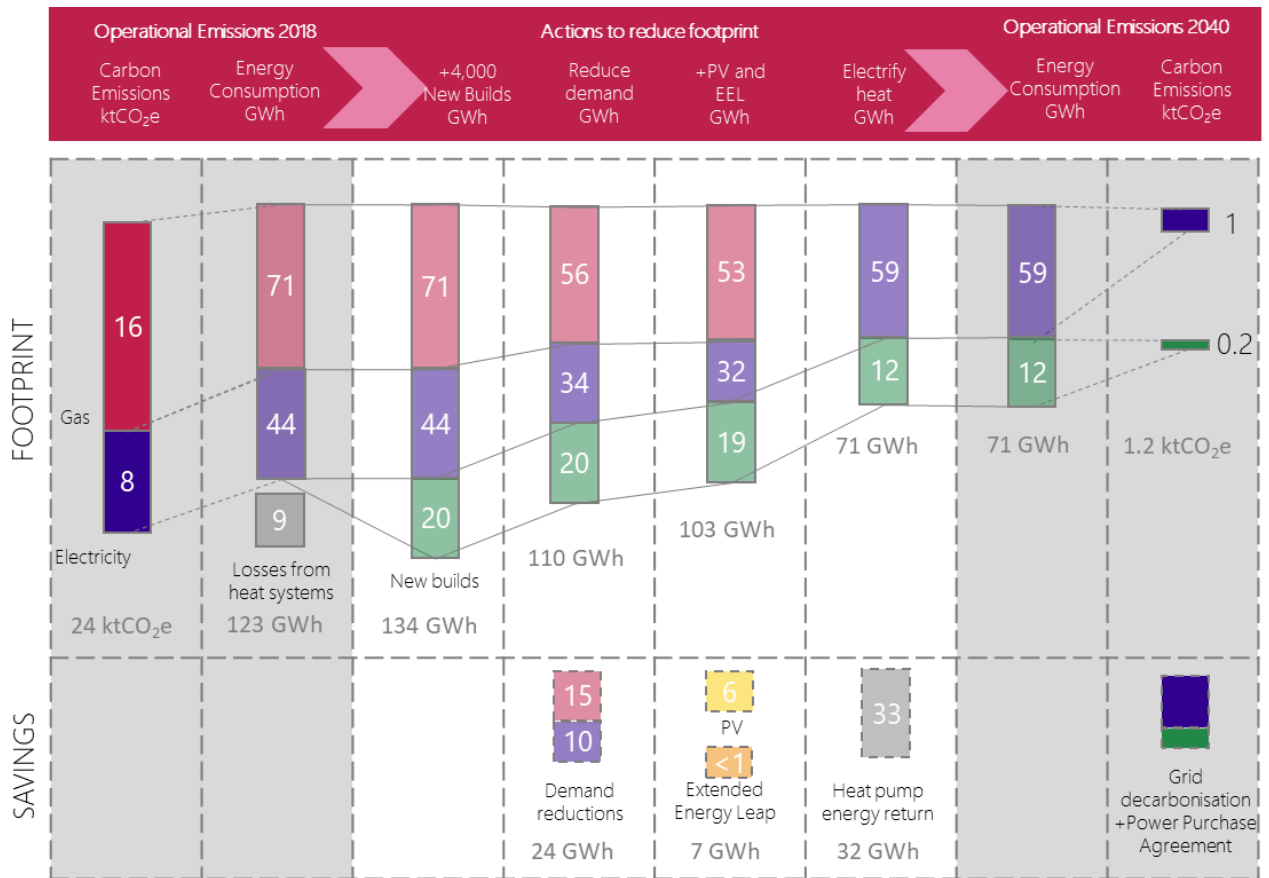


Figure 4—3: Pathway to net zero for building’s operational emissions.

5 Actions required to achieve Net Zero Carbon by 2040

Achieving net zero carbon requires systemic change. The Council will need to better understand how energy is used, carry out fabric retrofit to thousands of homes and buildings, stop using fossil fuel for heating, cooking and transportation, and finally, change the way homes and other buildings are built. This section explores the proposed changes required to achieve emissions reductions. Each section outlines key areas of action, with discussion of key changes and their relative influence on the final pathway. To illustrate implementation strategies and options, discussion of key policy levers and funding mechanisms are referenced, and, where relevant, considerations and priorities for typical building typologies in the Hackney portfolio are presented. The actions presented here reveal a large gap between business as usual and what is required to achieve net zero carbon by 2040.

5.1 Understanding where and how energy is used

There are proven business benefits to putting in place metering and monitoring of energy consumption. Monitoring power and energy usage in a building can often identify hidden issues that affect both operational and environmental quality, can pinpoint the reason for higher than desired energy costs, and can reveal the causes of more frequent equipment repair and replacement. The following section summarises a metering strategy for Hackney.

Smart meters are the new generation of gas and electricity meters replacing older 'traditional' meters, including prepayment meters. At present, Hackney Council has a mix of basic and smart meters for the building incoming supplies of both commercial and residential buildings. Recommendations for developing this monitoring strategy include:

1. Develop and maintain a clear metering and sub metering strategy alongside increased data gathering about the condition of all buildings.
2. Develop a methodology for commissioning and verification of metering installations to ensure accuracy whilst also updating the entire metering strategy.
3. Develop the use cases for metering data, billing, energy reporting, energy analysis & diagnostic of poor performance etc. and from this develop a plan of what metering data is needed, the accuracy of the data required, and frequency of data transmission to fulfil the use cases. This should be aligned with the monitoring programme for the Net Zero Carbon Energy Strategy.
4. Consider creating a metering standard specification for all new building developments which will integrate the metering needs as part of the design process and avoid costly retrofit solutions which do not make the most of new infrastructure.
5. Identify the stakeholders, organisational structure and interfaces which will work with and respond to the data and insights provided by the energy monitoring and management software or energy bureau service provider.

6. Develop a performance brief for the energy monitoring and analysis platform which may include contracting the services of an energy bureau and seek proposals and costs for its implementation, and again should be aligned with the Low Carbon Strategy KPIs and monitoring requirements (Appendix D).
7. Consider a strategic plan which may look at typical buildings already in existence as an example of how to implement a metering strategy as a retrofit, or a pilot study of one or more buildings, utilising building diagnostic tools to optimise energy, comfort and facilities management.

5.2 Demand reduction in homes and other buildings

Between 2016 and 2019, the energy demand in the Council portfolio increased by 4% in homes and fell by 5% across other buildings. Against an unconstrained pathway, with no demand measures or fuel switching but continued addition of new builds to the portfolio, a demand reduction of over 20% is achieved through the mixture of interventions listed in Table 3-1, such as retrofit, behaviour change and reduction in hot water usage.

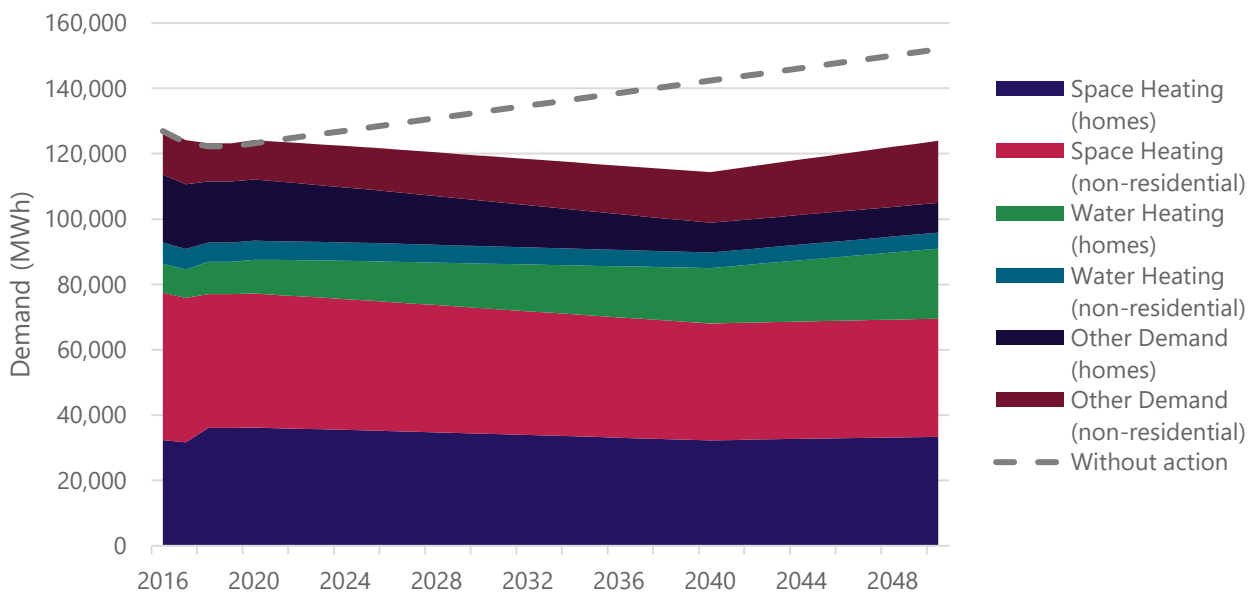


Figure 5—1: Energy demand for buildings.

5.2.1 Demand reduction implementation

Table 5-1 indicates how key demand reduction initiatives can be targeted to illustrate priorities for implementation under this area of emissions reductions. In many cases fabric retrofits will be needed before fuel switching to improve the efficiency of new technologies and safeguard against the risk of higher fuel costs. Key policies and public initiatives to support such areas are also provided.

Table 5-1: Demand reduction measures by building typology, with key policies and funding sources.

Building typology	Key demand reduction priorities	Policy, guidance and funding sources
Single house	Many measures would be useful for this typology: fabric retrofits, metering and flow restrictors would all be appropriate here. Houses could also be considered for inclusion in the Extended Energy Leap Scheme.	GLA programmes: the Extended Energy Leap and Retrofit Accelerator programmes provide targeted expertise and retrofit funding for London homes. Green Homes Grant – Local Authority Delivery scheme. Eligible for low income households at EPC E or worse (~10% of Hackney homes according to EPC ratings). ECO funding is another source of support for retrofitting old, inefficient housing. Retrofit Accelerator – deep retrofit for homes supported by the European Regional Development Fund.
Block of flats	Fabric retrofits, communal lighting upgrades and roll-outs of metering and flow restrictors would be an easy win action. Behavioural campaigns could also be high-impact in high density spaces.	
School	In schools, fabric retrofits, metering and lighting/appliance efficiency would be pursued, with behaviour change initiatives amongst students started.	The GLA Retrofit Accelerator also has a Schools Subscription, ³ recommended for clusters of at least 8 schools within a London borough. RAFT ⁴ also provides retrofit advice for schools. The government has also recently announced substantial amounts of funding for school and public building rebuild programmes, focussed on improving energy efficiency. ^{5, 6}
Office	Fabric retrofits, metering and appliance/ventilation/lighting upgrades should be initiated. Initiatives for space heating should be prioritised since water usage tends to be lower in office spaces.	As above, funding has been announced to support retrofit of public buildings, also covering low carbon heating upgrades. ⁷ Low Carbon retrofit toolkits from bodies like CIBSE, CIOB and the Better Buildings Partnership also provide retrofit guidance and toolkits for commercial and office spaces. The Retrofit Accelerator Scheme Workspaces also provide targeted expertise and retrofit delivery and funding mechanisms for non-domestic buildings.

³ GLA, no date. Retrofitting Schools. Available online.

⁴ RAFT, no date. About. Available online.

⁵ Department for Education, 2020. PM announces transformative school rebuilding programme. Available online.

⁶ Will Ing, 2020. Chancellor to unveil £3 billion retrofit funding. Available online.

⁷ Construction News, 2020. £1bn public sector retrofit scheme cautiously welcomed. Available online.

5.3 Decarbonisation of Energy supply

To achieve net zero carbon, it is essential to switch away from fossil fuel. This is challenging both for heating and electricity. Three key areas are mapped in the pathways: heat source switching, purchasing of renewable power and local electrical infrastructure. These are explored in the following sections, with case study strategies for implementation and possible funding and guidance options presented in Table 5-3.

5.3.1 Low carbon heat

By 2040 fossil fuel will no longer be used for heating in standard operating conditions (Figure 5—2). Outside power purchasing, transferring to low carbon heat with complementary fabric retrofits, is the biggest action the Council can do to reduce its carbon footprint, and will enable its tenants to do so in parallel. Some fossil fuel boilers may be retained for back up and extremes of peak demand. Retaining some fossil fuel boilers that are rarely used will offer better resilience and reduced costs.

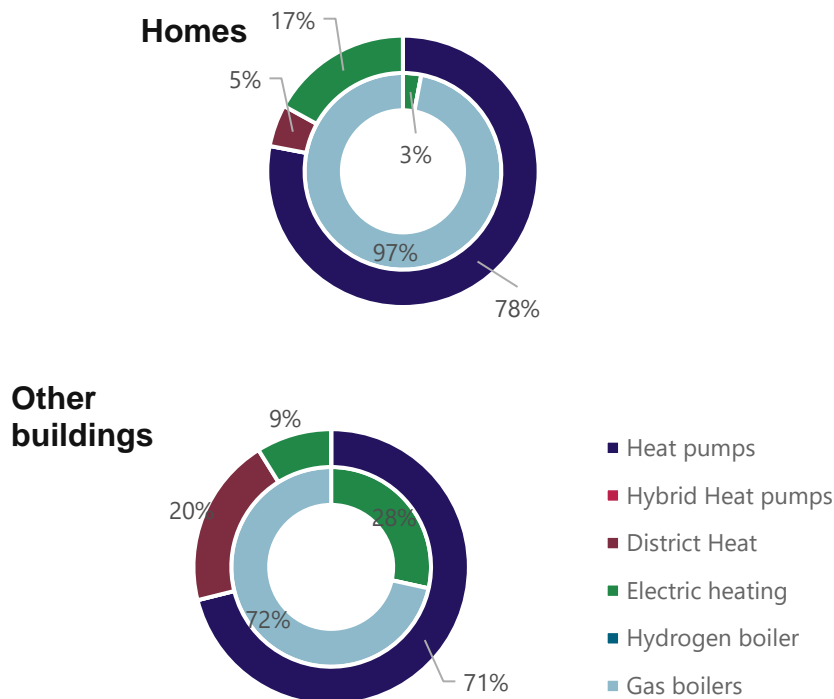


Figure 5—2: Heating sources in 2025 (central ring) and 2040 (outer ring).

Actions to inform the targeted roll-out of heat switching are listed in Table 5-3. As boilers are replaced the feasibility of low carbon heat would be investigated. Small scale pilot studies, identifying Hackney buildings which are best suited to switching to low carbon fuel, will also be evaluated. For the first few years, this would be done on a small selection of buildings to reduce the risk and build up a body of lessons learnt. These pilots would include heat pumps and hydrogen ready boilers.

5.3.1.1 Technological Uncertainty

Heat pumps, district heat networks and electric heaters are identified as the key heating system improvements for use in Hackney, when combined with appropriate fabric retrofits. These are heat sources advised by major bodies like the UK Climate Change Committee⁸ and are proven technology, on the market and compatible with existing systems, as shown in Table 5-2.

However, there is large technological and economic uncertainty in UK heating futures, so it may be appropriate to revise the figures used in this strategy in future as the situation evolves. The selection of different heat sources (and supporting infrastructure) can also have a significant impact on associated benefits and challenges. For example, as shown in Table 5-2, the use of heat pumps have positive impacts on local air quality, while high costs associated with their installation and maintenance can increase fuel poverty where the installation of the technology is not adequately appraised.

In particular, while there is wide public interest in the use of hydrogen as an alternative fuel, the supply chain for hydrogen is under developed and the hydrogen available is not low carbon at this time. As such, future roll-outs will evaluate viable alternative strategies to pursue, provided the end goal of decarbonisation is achieved, and the principles of clean, healthy, affordable decarbonisation as set out in this strategy are followed. The Council will continue to monitor technological advances of Hydrogen technology and will look to adopt when/if the market and technological conditions become suitable.

⁸ CCC, 2016. Next Steps for UK Heat Policy. Available online.

Table 5-2: Benefits and risks of different heat sources.

	Carbon intensity	Technological maturity	Costs	Air pollution impact	Impact on reducing fuel poverty	GLA Energy Hierarchy ⁹
District Heat	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium, may increase	1
Electric	Low	High	Low	Low	Low, may increase	2 – assuming decarbonisation of the grid
Heat Pumps	Low	High	High	Low	Medium, may increase as installation costs reduce	2
CHP	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	3
Gas boilers	High	High	Low	High	None	4
Hybrid	Medium	High	High	Medium	As above	Not included
Hydrogen Boilers	Unknown	Unproven	Unknown	Low	Unknown	Not included

5.3.2 Local renewable energy generation

The model assumes that by 2030, the Council would achieve the installation of 2,000 home scale PV installations (2 kWp or approximately 20m²) and 200 larger scale PV installations (10 kWp, or approximately 100m²). This, and existing PV sites, will generate about 6,000 MWh in 2040, this is about 5% of building energy demand in 2040. This is equivalent to all Tier 1 opportunities and a quarter of Tier 2 opportunities identified in the solar study. Any additional capacity installed would also benefit this strategy. This is important for reduction of electricity demand and total energy supply as well as overall carbon emissions.

⁹ GLA, 2019. The London Plan: Intend to Publish. Available online.

5.3.3 Purchasing renewable power

Net zero emissions can be achieved by eliminating fossil fuels and purchasing renewable electricity. However, the use of purchased renewable energy (especially green tariffs) can be controversial. Because of this the long term strategy for Hackney is to move to high quality green tariffs and Power Purchase Agreements.

Long term power contracts such as Power Purchase Agreements are preferable to standard energy tariffs since they provide a predictable source of income to renewable generators, and directly drive investment in green renewable infrastructure. Power purchase agreements should ensure the energy provider does not double count power supplied in its reporting, and that the revenue is used to fund and build new generators for the new supply required.

The Council will pursue a power purchase agreement approach from 2025 onwards in order to reduce emissions associated with its electricity consumption. However, it will be necessary to monitor greenhouse gas reporting requirements for renewable energy purchase going forwards to ensure compliance. As a minimum, in 2025 Hackney transfers to an agreement which supplies 50% of electrical demand at net zero carbon supply.

5.3.4 Electrical infrastructure

Electricity is currently the most feasible option for low carbon heat, and it is likely that many more buildings will gain heat pumps in the coming decades.⁸ Switching from natural gas to electric heating will increase peak heat demand and put strain on the electrical infrastructure. Figure 5—3 shows estimates for peak demand for non-residential is approximately 108 MW for all buildings, and at 51 MW for homes. Peak demand from homes increases by approximately 90% and peak demand in other buildings by about 20%. This will need to be managed at the:

- Building-level: through demand side management and improved electrical infrastructure;
- Neighbourhood: identifying which neighbourhoods need reinforcement of supply;
- Borough-wide: upgrading large scale electrical infrastructure



Figure 5—3: Predicted peak demand across Hackney functions.

6.3.4.1 Demand side response (DSR)

Demand side response (DSR) is another strategy to employ and it works by reducing and shifting demand for electricity at peak times. Existing BMS systems will be programmed to shed load when the system reaches a pre-set maximum. This could activate temporary turn down of HVAC and lighting. Our buildings with larger power demands (typically greater than 1MW) will benefit from installing a controller that receives signals from the National Grid and we would look to integrate this with smart meter strategy (Section 5.1).

6.3.4.2 Infrastructure digitalisation

Increasing electrification of our heat and transport can create a strain on the power grid. The Council recognises its potential to drive transition and a coordinated approach to enable informed decision making both across its own and Boroughwide activities. A coordinated digitised approach will help accelerate the role out of low carbon projects by reducing the need for expensive, time consuming grid reinforcements. For this purpose, the Council is committed to an infrastructure strategy plan to fully define and realise the benefit of digitalisation in Hackney. Once these benefits are quantified and a portfolio of

projects identified, the Council will work with the external stakeholders including UKPN, Greater South East Energy Hub and The London Economic Action Partnership (LEAP) to develop the opportunity. The Council are best placed to do this because they can act as a bridge between central and local government to help attract third party investment. The infrastructure strategy plan will include the following elements:

- UKPN grid constraints analysis to understand where flexible energy trading may have maximum value
- Supply potential: Asset review across Housing Stock and non- domestic buildings, evaluate how digital infrastructure could increase the supply potential (e.g. demand side response, HaaS, p2p trading), private sector engagement and soft market testing
- Identification of pilot projects which could see immediate benefits together with forward plan of what low carbon infrastructure needs to be installed to meet climate targets together with portfolio of projects to take to third party investors

5.3.5 Energy supply implementation

The previous sections highlight that decarbonisation of energy supply should involve a major shift to system electrification, driven by the implementation of heat pumps and a Power Purchase Agreement, supplemented by expansion of renewables and supporting electrical infrastructure. Table 5-3 describes possible implementation strategies for some of these areas, with details on related guidance and policy.

Table 5-3: Energy supply measures by building typology, with key policies and funding sources.

Building typology	Key energy supply priorities	Policy, guidance and funding sources
Single house	Explore capacity of roof space for renewables installation or proximity to district heat network for connection. Heating should be upgraded if managed by The Council.	Mayor of London's Energy Efficiency Fund (MEEF) – low carbon project accelerator in London, also providing part funding for regeneration projects. The Renewable Heat Incentive provides financial incentive to increase low carbon heat solutions for homes across the UK.
Block of flats	Explore capacity of roof space for renewables installation. Communal heating systems should be upgraded to heat pumps or district heat as a priority, as should any individual boilers where managed by The Council.	
School	Explore capacity of roof space for renewables installation. Heating systems should be upgraded as a priority, using connections to district heat networks or heat pump installation where appropriate.	The GLA Decentralised Energy Enabling Project (DEEP) supports London boroughs to develop decentralised energy projects, Low carbon heat funding for non-residential buildings is also provided by the Renewable Heat Incentive scheme, which closes in 2021.
Offices and Non Domestic Buildings	Explore capacity of roof space for renewables installation or proximity to district heat network for connection. Heating system should be upgraded if managed by The Council.	

5.4 Transport

The Council have a fleet of private vehicles, and ad hoc journeys are taken by staff for Council business. Vehicles used by Hackney supply chain has not been included. All data for these emissions have been established as per Table 5-4, with reductions achievable by reducing and electrifying the number of LCV and small vehicles used by 20%.

Certain challenges have been identified:

- HGVs – such as waste collection – may not be electrified, though recycled oil and biofuels are available and should be used wherever possible
- There is a lack of depot space for vehicle charging.
- Use of charging points is not guaranteed therefore there is a perceived risk that vehicles will go uncharged. This could be mitigated through scheduled charging periods or other management practices.
- The cost and availability of on-street parking prohibits employees taking vehicles home to charge.

Table 5-4: Summary of assumptions for transport modelling.

Item	Estimate for 2020	Estimate for 2040
Number of vehicles 2020	1,000	800
Type of vehicle	Car	Car
Fuel type 2020	Diesel	Electric
Typical mileage	400km/week	400km/week
Business travel	The largest portion of business travel emissions comes from use of taxis and vehicles (95%). Where possible these must be transferred to public transport, cycling or electric vehicle modes, supported by decarbonisation of the national grid.	

5.5 Embodied carbon

Hackney is responsible for the construction of its estate, though not all the energy those buildings use. Since the carbon footprint of construction is high, this makes embodied carbon a major issue for the Council (Figure 4—2).

These emissions have been somewhat reduced in the net zero pathways by assuming industry best practice guidance for building design and projected decarbonisation of car manufacture – LETI benchmarks of 40% reductions from 2020, and 65% reductions by 2030. These can be achieved by sourcing 30-50% of materials from re-used sources, using sustainably sourced timber or low carbon options as preferred construction materials and designing such that 50-80% of materials can be re-used at end of life.

In addition, embodied energy of buildings could be substantially reduced by refurbishment of buildings in place of new construction. Construction makes up a large proportion of a building’s whole life carbon cost, so to use principles of renewal rather than new build would significantly reduce the emissions associated with embodied carbon.

Figure 5—4 indicates different embodied emissions reductions strategies that might be appropriate for use to exceed Hackney embodied energy strategy targets. These consider Building Life Cycles Stages A1-A5.

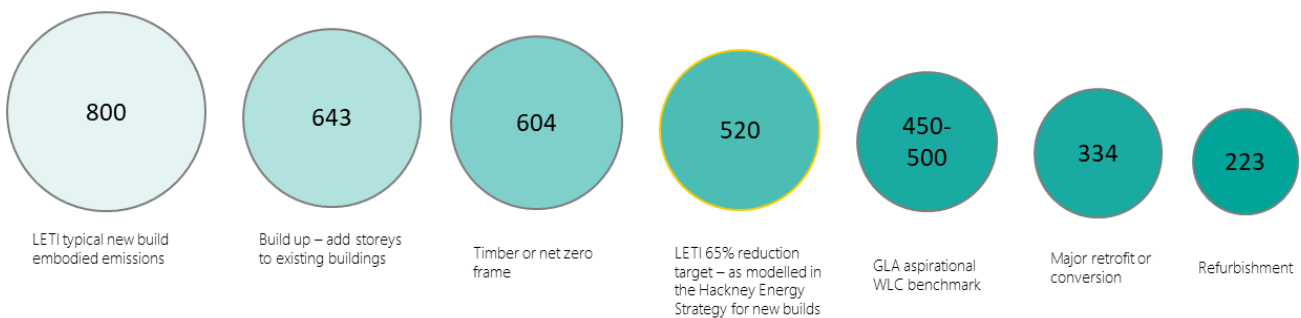


Figure 5—4: Low carbon construction techniques (kgCO₂e /m²).

5.6 Residual emissions and offsetting

Residual emissions occur because of electricity for electric vehicles, building electricity demand where a green tariff does not allow 100% renewable electricity as at present, and embodied carbon of construction and new vehicles. Table 5-5 illustrates that there are residual emissions remaining on the pathway which will need to be managed under an offset scheme or similar. The wide variability in pricing mechanisms serves to illustrate the high variability of potential future offset costs as the industry changes rapidly.

There are a number of options for dealing with these residual emissions:

- Identify potential sites for large solar panel arrays or wind turbines in the borough (e.g. in the Hackney Marshes);
- Test the feasibility of anaerobic digestion of food waste (recovering energy as green gas or electricity);
- Green investment of Council funds (only investments, e.g. renewable generation or green home loans, inside the borough would be picked up in borough-wide emissions accounts);
- Increased levels of retrofit and microgeneration;
- Contribute to offsetting scheme outside of Borough boundary (e.g. reforestation or renewable generation)

Table 5-5: Annual residual emissions and cost estimates.

Residual emissions in the Hackney Energy Strategy at 2040 (tCO _{2e})	7,758
Cost of offsetting – BEIS carbon value projections (low range ¹⁰ £13.8 /tCO _{2e})	£107,000
Cost of offsetting – BEIS carbon value projections (high range £42.7 /tCO _{2e})	£330,000
Cost of offsetting – GLA carbon value projections (£95 / tCO _{2e} . ¹¹)	£737,000

¹⁰ BEIS, 2018. Carbon Valuation. Available online.

¹¹ GLA, 2019. Carbon Offset Funds Report 2019. Available online.

6 Costs and delivery

Achieving net zero carbon requires a large investment in our homes, buildings and transport systems. Done well the benefits reaped will include jobs, lower bills, greater comfort, cleaner streets and improved health.

6.1 Costs

The analysis indicates that approximately £600,000,000 capital expenditure would be required to deliver the strategy, excluding capital costs for new builds, business travel costs and upgrades for electrical and heat network infrastructure. Key costs come from demand reduction measures and heat switching, these affect a large number of properties and have high capital costs. Benchmark costs were used, these are formative because the mass application of many of these technologies are under development. The cost is an outline estimate that will be refined with additional details of the building stock and when technologies are more mature and better pricing data is available. It is indicative of how much this Low Carbon Strategy can contribute to the Green Economic Recovery.

Figure 6—1 shows the cost of the Energy Strategy, compared to the Business As Usual scenario. These were calculated using range estimates from appropriate case studies and industry benchmarks. The Business As Usual scenario also assumes that all existing heat sources, vehicles and PV are replaced once during the period 2020-2040. In both cases annual maintenance is at 2.5% of capital costs, while the costs of new build construction or development is excluded, as is the cost of fuel for spaces where The Council is not responsible for purchasing.

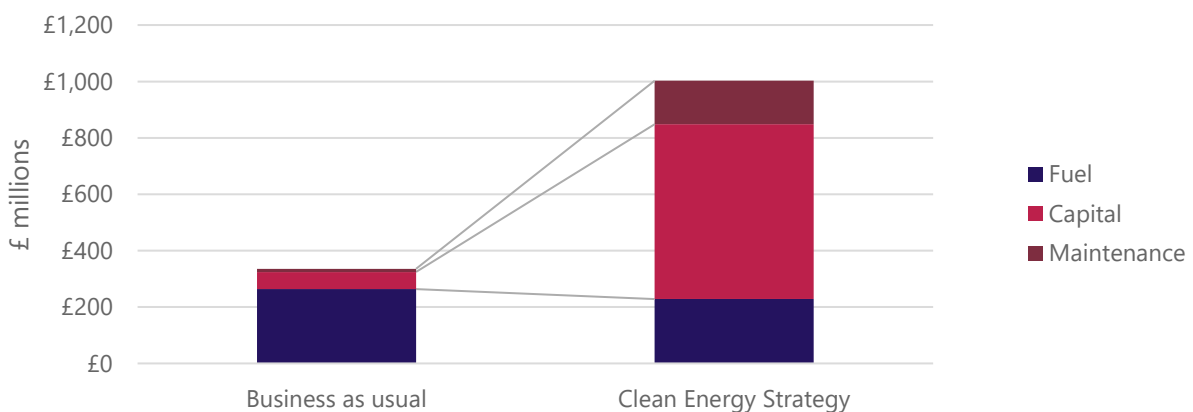


Figure 6—1: Costs for Low Carbon Strategy compared to Business as Usual.

The figure shows that capital costs are large relative to fuel costs, since most of the fuel costs in residential buildings are borne by tenants and residents. However, fuel savings will be achieved for the Council whilst significant fuel savings for residents can also be expected. However, it should be noted that many of the initiatives captured in this figure are already underway – including the PV expansion scheme and business as usual boiler replacement. This analysis also excludes cost savings and non-quantitative benefits that

would arise from the Strategy, such as reduction in fuel poverty, reduced offsetting payments and other co-benefits and avoided costs.

Uptake rates are modelled over twenty years until 2040. Hackney will target achieving 5% of the 2040 target every year until 2040. Although there may be some shortfall in year 1 to 3, it is imperative to set an ambitious stretch target to achieve the overall 20 year ambition. Should 25% of the overall 2040 target be achieved in the first five years it will be considered exceptional performance and will be celebrated accordingly.

6.1.1 Cost analysis for homes

Table 6-1 illustrates the breakdown of capex associated with each measure for homes.

Table 6-1: Carbon reduction cost breakdowns – homes.

Measure	Total uptake by 2040		Capital cost per measure	Total capital cost	
	Metered buildings	Unmetered buildings		Metered buildings	Unmetered buildings
District Heating	179	1,334	£750	£134,316	£1,000,414
Heat pumps	2,794	20,809	£7,000	£19,556,420	£145,660,232
Electric heating	609	4,535	£750	£456,675	£3,401,407
Solar PV	2,000	0	£4,800	£9,600,000	£0
Smart meter installation	3,582	26,678	£1,089	£3,900,539	£29,052,013
Retro-fit (fabric)	1,075	8,003	£19,100	£20,523,496	£152,863,210
Behaviour change	895	6,669	£-	£0	£0
Lighting efficiency	2,686	20,008	£250	£671,580	£5,002,068
Flow restrictors	2,686	20,008	£45	£120,884	£900,372
Energy leap	73	544	£45,000	£3,289,373	£24,499,927

6.1.2 Cost analysis for all other buildings

Table 6-2 illustrates the breakdown of the capex associated with each measure for non-domestic buildings.

Table 6-2: Carbon reduction cost breakdowns – all other buildings.

Measure	Total uptake by 2040 (m ²)		Capital cost per m ² (or array, for Solar)	Total capital cost	
	Metered buildings	Unmetered buildings		Metered buildings	Unmetered buildings
District Heating	75,734	61,679	£64.00	£4,846,952	£3,947,467
Heat pumps	268,854	218,961	£72.00	£19,357,516	£15,765,196
Electric heating	33,459	27,250	£10.42	£348,530	£283,851
Solar PV	200	0	£14,345	£2,869,000	
Smart meter installation	378,668	308,396	£4	£1,649,478	£1,343,372
Retro-fit (fabric)	113,600	92,519	£265	£30,135,673	£24,543,170
Behaviour change	94,667	77,099	£0	£0	£0
Lighting efficiency	302,935	246,717	£19	£5,755,756	£4,687,617
Appliance efficiency	189,334	154,198	£52	£9,861,150	£8,031,142
Ventilation and cooling efficiency	75,734	61,679	£103	£7,800,564	£6,352,955
Flow restrictors	284,001	231,297	£1	£177,501	£144,561

6.1.3 Implementation

The monitoring and oversight structure should sit in a broader implementation programme established upon adopting this strategy. A monitoring and governance overview is covered in the Appendix.

This Strategy has identified a 4 stage Delivery path across the Exploration, Adoption, Integration and Peak Roll Out Phases and Figure 6—2 sets out a preliminary timeline for implementation. This approach breaks down the measures modelled in the net zero pathways into key actions and stages, highlighting the importance of community and stakeholder engagement, working to demonstrate a leadership role, as well as monitoring and planning. These strategies would be consulted alongside Table 5-1 and Table 5-3, which illustrate typical strategies by building typology.

Action already underway is highlighted in Section 7.2 and Appendix A. The Council is coordinating its approach to achieve the uptake rates necessary to deliver its ambitious targets and recognises that delivering the ambition will require specific actions around

developing projects, lobbying government, finance, governance and monitoring. Against these we have recognised immediate steps which include:

- Ensuring we consume less energy in carrying out our operation
- A review of Housing and Corporate Assets to:
 - Categorise and prioritise for heat decarbonisation e.g., assets due for refurb/plant replacement/area of high fuel poverty/worst performing EPC
 - Devise strategic plan for building energy reduction and heat/hot water decarbonisation by individual building or typology
 - Pilot low carbon heat pump-based systems, with thermal storage (i.e.no gas boilers or direct electric heating systems)
 - Review low carbon heat opportunities e.g., connection to district heat network(s)
- Development of a retrofit programme to support low carbon technology which include:
 - Fabric improvements and heating system modifications to support lower temperatures as the technologies required to decarbonise e.g., some heat pumps typically require lower temperatures than the current residential and non-residential buildings are designed to operate
 - Demand reduction projects to enable ease of implementing lower carbon heating technologies with minimal change to existing heating systems
- Project pipeline development, market testing (where necessary) to facilitate pilot, rollout of measures which can be used to both apply for grant funding and attract investments from third party funders
- Garner stakeholder support and develop procedures for funding projects through a range of innovative financing models
- Take a proactive role in influencing stakeholders and engaging at a higher level to collaborate with other local authorities to lobby the Mayor of London and UK Government to adopt ambitious legislation and policies which are supported with funding streams and increased powers to enable an increased rate of delivery at the local level.

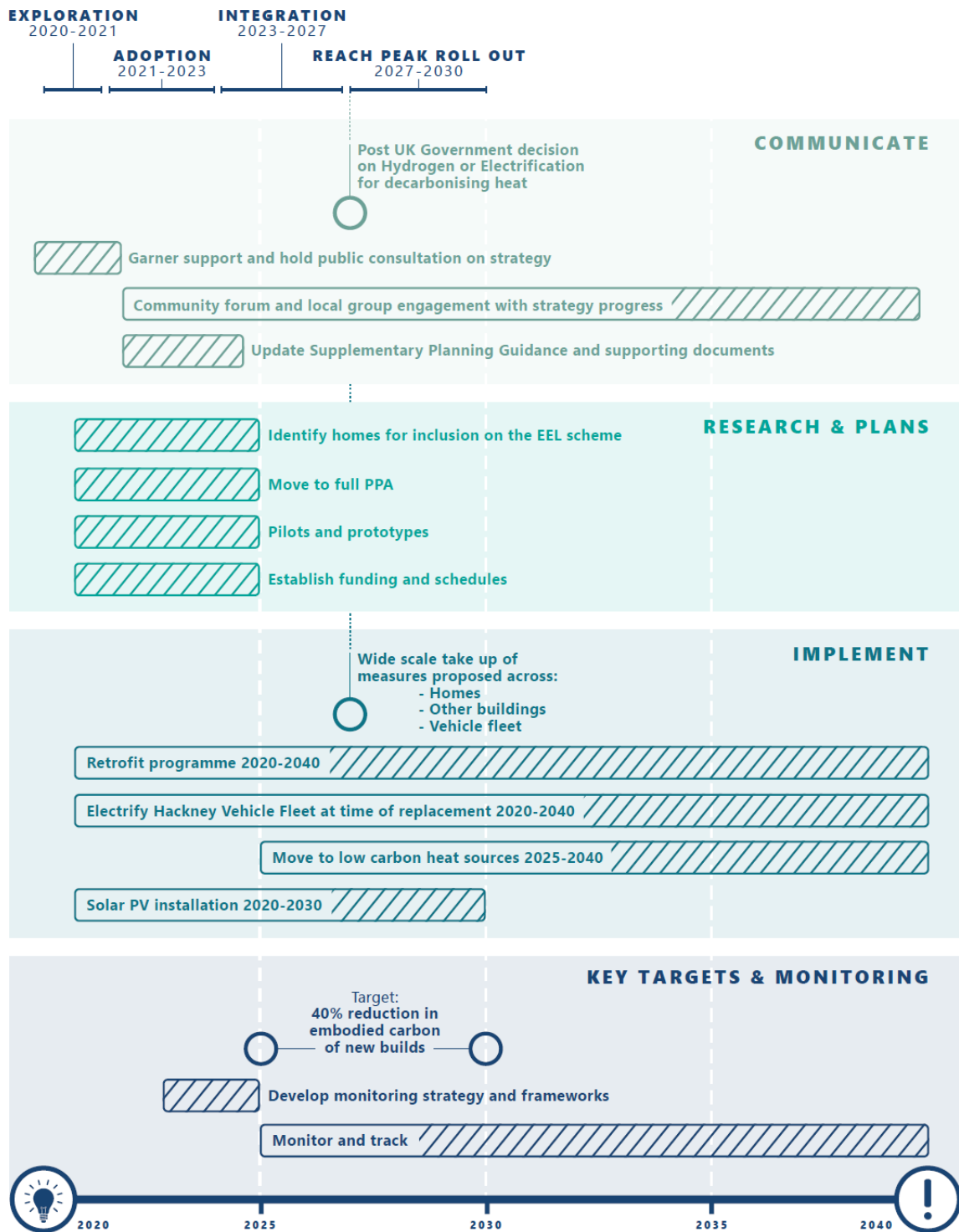


Figure 6—2: Key timeline for the Low Carbon Strategy implementation.

6.2 Progress towards Emissions Reduction

Since 2016, the Council has reduced its Scope 2 emissions by up to 50%, whilst the grid decarbonisation is a contributing factor, the Council has taken actions including

- Implementing various improvements to the Council's Estate through LED light fittings and other energy efficiency savings.
- Purchase of renewable energy
- Installing LED lighting across Streetlighting
- Installing solar panels across our Corporate building.

We are continuing to work through a programme to install up to 1MW of solar capacity across our portfolio by end of 2021. We have conducted a Boroughwide solar study to identify how to achieve a Manifesto Commitment to cover 50% of our assets with solar panels and through this study we have identified an opportunity to install up to 15MW of solar capacity. In 2020, the Council completed a District Heat Masterplan to identify potential for district heat to contribute to low carbon energy supply in the Borough. We are currently developing our approach to procuring a Power Purchase Agreement.

All of Hackney's new buildings follow the latest London Plan guidance on energy and the Council has set ambitious design parameters. Across our existing Housing stock, we have committed to demand reduction through fabric efficient systems e.g. insulations, controls and improve our stock to EPC C or higher by 2030 with existing EPC data showing a 27% reduction in emissions across Housing stock against 2010 levels. We have installed a number of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures into our stock through the Energy Company Obligations and continue to support both private and social housing residents with emissions reduction through our Green Homes Programme and SHINE.

The Council Fleet has a definite direction for emissions reduction through the use of high blend renewable biofuels and development of our electric vehicle fleet. As a result, Fleet has made a substantial contribution to Hackney's carbon reduction targets and capitalised on positive publicity from our achievements signing up to the 'Go Ultra Low' programme and the 'Clean Van Commitment' committing us to electrify all our light commercial vehicles by 2028 (subject to vehicle availability, suitability and funding). Our work with 'alternative fuels' has identified Hackney Council as a leading public sector organisation in this space.

This has been achieved through the use of:

- High blend renewable biofuels on approximately 70% of our fleet - we're on target to save circa 2000 tonnes of CO₂ annually with scope for a further 1000 tonnes if all non-electric vehicles use the fuel,
- Expansion of our electric vehicle fleet currently standing at 66 vehicles,
- Installation of a private network of 47 charging points for fleet users spread over 13 sites, and
- Installation of 5 home-based charging points for drivers that take vans home

7 Conclusions

The energy demand and carbon emissions of Hackney assets have been modelled to 2050 where it is available. This work has shown that it is possible to achieve a 66% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 and to be net zero carbon by 2040. However, these are challenging targets and there are a number of key focus areas:

- **Capital expenditure of over half a billion is required** to deliver this strategy. Some, but not all, of this will be recovered in reduced energy costs. The cost estimate made here is high level and departments would build up a more accurate picture of what the costs will be. Where possible this expenditure will be retained in Hackney by prioritising contracts to local companies and making sure local companies are trained and accredited. This will be a key part of the Green Economic Recovery;
- **There is a policy and funding gap** between the intention to move to net zero carbon and current asset management strategies that will need to be addressed.
- **Businesses seeing opportunity and understanding risks:** Climate change mitigation is going to create lots of work to do in the Borough and further afield. The businesses and residents of Hackney should be ready to benefit from this. The Council will engage with stakeholders on the expected changes and where necessary encourage training so that they can benefit from new revenue streams. Energy saving schemes run by the Council for our own assets would be available for buy-in for private properties and businesses where possible.
- **Equity and inclusivity:** it is important that everyone has the correct resources to ensure they have the capacity to act. This means that training and other support will be targeted at hard-to-reach groups and those who are adversely impacted by the proposed measures e.g. ameliorate potential higher costs of electrified heating where complementary building fabric retrofit has not been carried out;

To meet its target, Hackney Council will specifically:

- **Improve data gathering:** this work has been underpinned by a number of assumptions about how energy is being used. The next step will be to collect additional data to build up a more nuanced picture of how emissions can be reduced and identify which buildings are the highest priority. At the very least for each energy data point it should be understood the floor area that is being supplied and what the energy is used for; the data gathering will also help the Council build robust forward plans and pipeline of projects to meet the set target. A tenant engagement plan should be put in place to understand energy use where Hackney do not pay energy bills. Future leases should require tenants to share energy data;
- **Scale up energy efficiency and renewable generation** will be scaled up immediately. All Tier 1 and 2 opportunities for solar PV will be bought forward for feasibility and installation. Tier 3 and 4 opportunities will also be considered where opportunities arise;

- **Move away from fossil fuel:** switching from gas is easier in some buildings than others, it will require extensive upgrades to building fabric, building systems and electrical capacity. Pilot projects, in suitable buildings, would start immediately. We will start exploring decarbonisation plans for large heat providers; replacing some gas boilers with heat pumps where they are due for replacement. Other low carbon heat sources would be developed, including heat networks, direct electric heating and hydrogen (as the technology matures).
- **Improve Electrical infrastructure:** electrification of vehicles and heating will put pressure on supply. Technologies and Strategies to support electrification, including digitalisation of infrastructure, increased supply and distribution capacity, new ways to share energy locally (smart grids) and shift times of energy demand (demand management) will be implemented. This will help manage energy and reduce peak demand enabling a speedier roll out of low carbon heating technology and electric vehicles.
- **Procure Green tariffs:** by 2025 Hackney would move to long term power purchase agreements to encourage long term investment in renewables. This will enable the energy purchased to be reported as zero carbon. Currently Hackney purchases REGO backed Green Energy, this has been modelled using a reduced but not zero carbon emissions;
- **Measure embodied carbon:** by 2040 embodied emissions could be the most significant emissions from Council operations, offsetting these emissions will cost around £750,000 per year. Scoping in embodied carbon is a bold step, it signals that Hackney is willing to tackle the significant emissions from consumption and in particular development. It aligns with the increased emphasis put on Whole Life Carbon and the circular economy by the New Draft London Plan. To succeed on these matters designs that strongly reduce embodied energy of new builds from today's levels in line with industry net zero guidance will be required;
- **Move beyond carbon as a metric and commit to reporting on metrics:** as systems become decarbonised there is potential for skewed priorities. For example, as electricity becomes 100% renewable efficiency appears less important. This ignores co-benefits, such as reduced pollution, reduced fuel poverty and overall health of the population. Therefore, new metrics would be developed to track progress towards goals, e.g., kWh/m² as a key metric for evaluating building performance. In general three tiers of metrics could be considered :
 - **Tier 1: carbon emissions (CO_{2e});**
 - **Tier 2: co-benefits:** such as energy intensity (kWh/m²), reduced congestion, reduced energy costs, air quality, prevalence of childhood obesity;
 - **Tier 3: actions:** that are believed to lead to the desired outcomes and climate change mitigation.

Appendix A Plan for immediate actions

Document appended.

Appendix B Scoping report

Document appended

Appendix C Monitoring

Monitoring and oversight mechanisms appropriate for this strategy were reviewed and selected. A longlist of typical oversight and monitoring mechanisms were assessed for their impact and relevance to this strategy. The measures were then grouped by three categories: Evaluating Strategy, Tracking Progress, Oversight & Accountability. The assessment results were used for a Red Amber Green analysis (Figure C—1).

Key areas	Evaluating Strategy		Tracking Progress				Oversight & Accountability		
	Commission	Community Forum	Technical Progress	Carbon Budget	BEIS data	KPIs	Steering Group	Internal Support team	Departmental responsibilities
Is it fit for purpose?									
Straightforward to implement?									
Could it exist in isolation in its category? (Additional measures needed?)									
Is mechanism in place/common in Hackney activities?									
Would mechanism bring innovation or new knowledge?									



Key areas	Evaluating Strategy		Tracking Progress				Oversight & Accountability		
	Commission	Community Forum	Technical Progress	Carbon Budget	BEIS data	KPIs	Steering Group	Internal Support team	Departmental responsibilities
Is it fit for purpose?	Requires additional monitoring, intensive			Complex and fail to capture qualitative or cross-cutting goals	Do not match key emissions categories in the Hackney Green Energy Strategy			Benefit captured in steering group or departmental methods	
Straightforward to implement?									
Could it exist in isolation in its category? (Additional measures needed?)									
Is mechanism in place/common in Hackney activities?									
Would mechanism bring innovation or new knowledge?									

● Yes
 ● Possibly
 ● No

Figure C—1: Evaluation of potential monitoring mechanisms.

The results were then used to highlight appropriate mechanisms (Figure C—1).

Table C—1: Monitoring and oversight mechanisms.

Area	Mechanism	Justification
Evaluating Strategy	Community forum	Stakeholder and community engagement at an early stage is essential to drive innovation, to engage with those who will be affected by the scheme.
Tracking Progress	Key Performance Indicator framework	A thorough KPI framework that accommodates both the technical and qualitative metrics covered in the strategy will help the oversight and accountability teams drive the work. This will be a more effective option than carbon budgets or BEIS tracking as it will be better able to accommodate the complexity and diverse emissions categories included.
	Technical Progress	Many of the recommended actions and focus areas in this strategy are linked to distinct structural changes and physical interventions. Measuring and tracking the physical interventions and measurable changes to the Council portfolio will provide a data-driven approach to monitoring the Energy Strategy implementation.
Oversight and Accountability	Steering Group	A steering group will provide the internal expertise and authority to drive the project and retain focus on the necessity of acting on the Hackney Council Climate Emergency declaration.
	Departmental Responsibilities	It is essential that actions are fully integrated into existing departmental responsibilities to draw on staff expertise and to ensure that workstreams align with cross-cutting Council work and priorities.

Appendix D Governance options analysis

		Benefits	Constraints
Evaluating Strategy	Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical, analytic • Draws in external expertise, adds credibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No overarching oversight • Lack of feedback at review start can be inefficient
	Community Forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative, direct insight, diverse expertise • Draws in input from those affected by measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be swayed by political popularity of issues • Consistent oversight constrained by changing members of forums
Oversight & Accountability	Steering group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse views and collaboration from early stages • Invites a range of expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be complex to administrate • Can be divorced from the process of implementing recommendations or be seen to devalue involvement of frontline staff • Cannot exist in isolation – other monitoring will also be required
	Internal support team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of familiarity with Council functions and interests • High level of expertise and experience • Ability to align monitoring with existing channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource limitations and staff turnover could result in gaps in oversight and monitoring • May show bias towards work delivered • May be a lack of diversity in experience compared to e.g. a commission,
	Departmental responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above • Can closely align with existing procedures and workstreams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above • Separating plans into departments may lose cross-cutting elements and lose detail
Tracking Progress	BEIS data sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear reporting structure • Already required under legislation and Council policy • Well-understood, non-controversial • Allows for easy comparison with other areas, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEIS datasets cover local-authority scope 1 and 2 emissions, and are not broken down by Council portfolio • Embodied energy not included under BEIS reporting, • No provision for qualitative metrics and oversight

	KPIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and structured, easy to communicate, • Widely used and understood, making it a defensible and uncontroversial system of oversight, • Allows for qualitative reporting and judgments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves little room to innovate and change plans • Requires a detailed data collection and technical progress review to demonstrate alignment to indicators • Requires objectives to be defined at project start
	Technical progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent monitoring throughout project; detailed quantitative oversight • Should align tightly with initial target setting, meaning success and results of plan are clear • Results easy to communicate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages a focus on a limited number of numerical goals – should be combined with qualitative approaches to oversight • Requires constant access to good quality data • Doesn't capture the impacts of the technology on users
	Carbon budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science-based target approach is robust in terms of delivering net zero • Allows dynamic or flexible plans since monitoring is based on outcome • Clear to communicate, good public understanding of the term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of attention to detail may be an issue when trying to highlight successful areas and areas to target, • Doesn't capture other important metrics and objectives (e.g. Biodiversity and wellbeing, user experiences), • Accessing accurate and consistent carbon data may be challenging

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Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission 26th October 2021 Item 5 – Minutes of the Previous Meeting	Item No 5
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Outline

The draft minutes of the meeting of the 22nd June 2021 and 14th July 2021 are attached.

Matter arising from 14th July 2021 meeting:

Action

Action page 13 under point (xii)

The Interim Director, Regeneration to provide a written response about how the Council is working with registered providers about improving their play offer on existing developments.

Response

In relation to new developments, the Council's planning policies seek and encourage adequate provision of children's play facilities on new developments. In particular the Local Plan seeks to ensure that new residential developments devote some of the open space they provide as child-friendly spaces. The Local Plan supports the provision of 10sqm of dedicated play space per child on-site for any new major residential developments and mixed-use schemes that are likely to generate a child yield of 10 or more. Moreover, the practical design requirements encourage play spaces that are suitable for a diverse range of children and young people.

This policy, as well as other policies related to the public realm, will be further developed in greater detail within the forthcoming Child Friendly Places SPD (see <https://hackney.gov.uk/child-friendly-spd>).

The Council also works with its housing association partners on a collaborative basis to ensure the delivery of child friendly places. The forthcoming 'Compact' agreement between the Council and Housing Associations who own and manage homes in Hackney will include an agreement to ensure that their new housing developments and estate

redevelopments contribute to sustainable communities. This includes ensuring that residents have access to open spaces and play facilities.

The Compact also encourages partnership working to ensure better use of existing resources (including open spaces), community networks and community assets to ensure Hackney residents receive high-quality services and continue to thrive.

Action

The Commission are asked to review and agree the minutes, and to note the responses to actions arising from previous meetings.

London Borough of Hackney
Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission
Municipal Year 2021/22
Date of meeting Tuesday, 22 June 2021

Minutes of the proceedings of
the Living in Hackney Scrutiny
Commission held at
Hackney Town Hall, Mare
Street, London, E8 1EA

Chair	Cllr Sharon Patrick
Councillors in Attendance:	Cllr Penny Wrout, Cllr M Can Ozsen, Cllr Ian Rathbone, Cllr Ajay Chauhan, Cllr Anthony McMahon, Cllr Soraya Adejare
Apologies:	Cllr Clare Joseph
Officers in Attendance	Maurice Mason, Community Safety Partnership Manager
Other People in Attendance	Cllr Susan Fajana – Thomas (Cabinet Member for Community Safety LBH), Natasha Plummer (Head of Engagement MOPAC), Jo White (Reviews Manager MOPAC), Sal Naseem (Regional Director London IOPC), Emma Pearce (Oversight Lead IOPC), Detective Superintendent Marcus Barnett (Borough Commander Central East BCU), Commander Jane Connors (London lead for Violence and Stop/Search, MET HQ)
Members of the Public	None
Officer Contact:	Tracey Anderson ☎ 0208 356 3312 ✉ tracey.anderson@hackney.gov.uk

Councillor Sharon Patrick in the Chair

1. Election of Chair and Vice Chair

- 1.1. Following the nomination and seconding of Cllr Patrick as Chair. Cllr Patrick was duly elected Chair of the Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission.
- 1.2. Following the nomination and seconding of Cllr Adejare as Vice-Chair. Cllr Adejare was duly elected Vice-Chair of the Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission.

2 Apologies for Absence

- 2.1 Apologies for absence from Cllr Clare Joseph.
- 2.2 Virtual attendance from the following Councillors on the Commission.

- Cllr Anthony McMahon
- Cllr Soraya Adejare.

3 Urgent Items/ Order of Business

3.1 There are no urgent items, and the order of business was as set out in the agenda.

4 Declaration of Interest Hackney Library Services

4.1 None.

5 Trust and Confidence and Inclusive Policing

5.1 The Chair outlined the reasons for this session.

5.2 Following the Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission meeting in November 2020 the key themes that emerged for follow up were:

1. MPS complaint system
2. Accountability of police officers for behaviour and appropriate use of police tools.
3. No set monitoring targets for stop and search and outcome success rates.
4. Reducing the disproportionality among ethnic minority groups being stopped and searched.
5. Representation of Hackney's diverse community in MPS / MOPAC community engagement and scrutiny structures.

5.3 Invited guest to the meeting were:

- Metropolitan Police Service (Head Quarters & Borough Commander for Hackney),
- Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)
- Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC).

5.4 To continue their work looking at building trust and confidence and inclusive policing.

5.5 The Chair informed the meeting questions were sent to the IOPC, MPS and MOPAC for a response in advance of this meeting. The meeting was split into 3 sessions.

Session 1 IOPC

5.6 The IOPC provided a written response to the questions submitted. The meeting moved straight into the questions and answer session for this segment of the meeting.

Session 2 MOPAC

5.7 The Chair introduced the item and asked the Head of Engagement from MOPAC to cover the questions sent in advance and respond to the queries raised in the previous session related to stop and search, handcuffing and progress on the Mayor's Action Plan for Crime and Policing in London.

- 5.7.1 The session commenced with a presentation from the Head of Engagement from MOPAC outlining their response to questions sent in advance. (Questions were noted in the agenda).
- 5.7.2 The main points from the presentation are outlined below. MOPAC is led by the Mayor of London Sadiq Khan. The Mayor of London is the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for London. The police and crime commissioner for London sets the budget and the strategic direction for the Metropolitan Police Service (MET/MPS). The PCC is responsible for overseeing the work and holding the MET Commissioner to account for delivery. During the mayoral term a police and crime plan is produced, and this sets out the strategic direction.
- 5.7.3 The officer highlighted at the last meeting MOPAC advised they would do a series of workshops over the summer looking at trusts and confidence, particularly within black communities. MOPAC spoke to over 400 people in this programme of work organisations within the black communities and from black communities.
- 5.7.4 MOPAC explained they have focused on black communities because of the significant concerns this community has raised and the gaps in their level of trust and confidence in policing compared to other communities. Notwithstanding, confidence across all communities has fallen more recent years.
- 5.7.5 From the work carried over the summer MOPAC has published an action plan for transparency, accountability and trust in policing. This was published in November 2020. This report is organised across 4 themes and has 40 actions in the plan. The majority of which are now in progress.
- 5.7.6 A full update on all the actions across the plan was published in February 2021. A further update is due early July 2021.
- 5.7.7 The 4 themes across the plans focus on the areas that relate to the discussion at the meeting.

A) better use of police powers – looking at how the police use their policing tools (handcuffing, tasers, use of force and stop and search). MOPAC recognise there is some disproportionate impact on some communities but also that it is of concern to the public and has a key impact on the trust and confidence measures.

B) how they work together with black communities to make them safer and how they engage with the MET and MOPAC about the work that they do and policing in their area.

C) how the service represents and understands black communities. This is relevant in relation to how they recruit police officers, black police officers to the service and increase the numbers. MOPAC explained the MPS have stated their ambitions in relation to this. They will also be considering how police officers are equipped, trained and education to be able to operate in the many diverse communities they serve.

D) how MOPAC hold the police to account for their operations.

5.7.8 MOPAC advised in response to the questions sent in advance they would speak about their community engagement activity, data transparency and accountability.

Community engagement

5.7.9 In the action plan MOPAC have made a commitment to overhaul their community engagement structures. This is currently being reviewed. This involves mapping some of the activity that already exist, and now MOPAC is working towards establishing a new community engagement framework.

5.7.10 This work will involve communities across London, in Hackney, the Safe Neighbourhood Boards (SNB), the community monitoring groups, all other existing groups and the wider community.

5.7.11 MOPAC is aware that the monitoring groups that are currently in place e.g. stop and search and SNBs have been in place for a significant periods of time and they acknowledged they are not well known or as representative as they would like them to be. These groups are not as well positioned to be talking about the good work they may be doing in their various areas. MOPAC explained the groups were set up under the previous administration. However, in relation to how the groups are structured and bringing new people on board. MOPAC have provide them with upfront investment and spent time setting them up. MOPAC has provided a broad framework in which they are expected to operate, a model terms of reference and a set of expectations round engagement and what they should be working on.

5.7.12 MOPAC has become aware that the groups need more ongoing support for the work they would like them to do. Over the years some of the work has been delivered through MOPAC and local authorities but the financial pressures in recent years and the ongoing capacity needed to support them has become more critical.

5.7.13 Within the current framework MOPAC are advising groups to become more diverse and have encouraged them to think about how to be more inclusive. However, MOPAC do not have a direct role in recruiting people to these groups.

5.7.14 MOPAC explained they would expect them to have a natural understanding of their local communities. One of the questions MOPAC Head of Engagement is asking is “what are the barriers to people are being involved in those mechanisms and are they still fit for purpose”. MOPAC is currently doing this work with communities because they want to understand peoples lived experiences and expertise in those spaces so they can build something that will work for communities on the ground.

5.7.15 The next phase of their work on the action plan aims to resolve these issues and the key aim is to make sure the groups are more diverse and representative. MOPAC will consider how they can enable this.

5.7.16 MOPAC have scheduled a meeting in July to talk to communities about this.

Data transparency

- 5.7.17 This is an important element of the work that they do. There is a lot of data already in the public domain, but this data is not necessarily as visible to everyone as they would like it to be. It was highlighted that people do not necessarily know the data is available and MOPAC is planning to do some work to promote the data and make it more accessible.
- 5.7.18 As part of the action plan MOPAC have produced the new race equality data dashboard. This brings together into one place a range of data to help better understand disproportionality across all the data sets. This covers data from the public attitude survey (covering different levels of trust and confidence) through to use of force and stop and search data.
- 5.7.19 Although this data already existed MOPAC will be pulling it together in one place so that people can see it through the disproportionality lens. This was published at the end of February 2021 and a further update to that data will be in the next quarter.
- 5.7.20 In relation to the question about the public attitude survey about how they use the survey and how they get people to respond to the survey; linked to promotion etc. The MOPAC officer explained the survey uses a representative sampling technique. People are identified and approached and asked to respond to the survey by an independent organisation. Therefore, it is not an advertised opportunity. However, one of the things MOPAC have tried to do to is increase representation and amplify some of the voices heard. The aim is to boost the number of black respondents within the sample. This will be increased to 1000 people in a quarter.
- 5.7.21 The Head of Engagement explained MOPAC want to understand and identify the different experiences within the community.

Accountability

- 5.7.22 MOPAC exercise their oversight function in a number of ways such as how they publish and monitor various data sets, holding the Police Commissioner and her senior team to account through their formal oversight meetings and 121 meetings.
- 5.7.23 They have a regular oversight board which reviews the data sets etc. the Deputy Mayor of London for Policing and Crime at MOPAC is the responsible officer holding the MET Commissioner to account. The data transparency around this is important because it enables both MOPAC and the public to see the data and interrogate it. In addition to this MOPAC's work with communities to enable communities to scrutinise key aspects of policing e.g. stop and search and police custody through custody visitors. Helps MOPAC and the MPS understand how communities are experiencing policing on the ground.
- 5.7.24 MOPAC's monitoring of this is to consider this question 'is the outcome expected from policy being experienced on the frontline or is something else being experienced'.
- 5.7.25 The officer pointed out this is not always understood from quantitative data, the qualitative data from people's voices is also really important.

- 5.7.26 MOPAC explained they have regular oversight meetings and regular oversight boards where they review regular data sets and the MPS business plan. The Deputy Mayor of London for Policing and Crime holds the MPS Commissioner to account and has a dialogue about the data set. Drawing attention to where things are going in the wrong direction. The Deputy Mayor of London for Policing and Crime will aim to get underneath what the issues are applying the right leverage and inquisition to make the right things happen.
- 5.7.27 In addition, the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime has regular meetings and dialogue with the senior leadership team.
- 5.7.28 MOPAC have a whole range of data sets they can see and use to monitor the MPS performance and review the areas being identified as particular concerns. The officer pointed out through some of the police tools MOPAC understood that trust and confidence was going down and they were looking at this area.
- 5.7.29 MOPAC is aware the issues and concern for black communities and how much their confidence and trust in the police has decreased.
- 5.7.30 MOPAC were looking at extensive amounts of data. This includes stop and search, hate crime, trust and confidence, domestic and sexual violence, police officer numbers and abstractions – the number of police officers taken away from their local community beats. All this data is being tracked by MOPAC and they are publishing the data so the public can scrutinise the MPS and ask questions of the MPA and MOPAC, testing the work they are doing in that space.

Session 3 MPS (local Borough Command Unit and MPS Headquarters)

- 5.8 The MPS provided a written response to the questions submitted. The meeting moved straight into the questions and answer session for this session.
- 5.9 **Q&A session IOPC**
- (i) **Members asked for the reason why a large proportion of complaints or appeals were not upheld by the IOPC?**

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC explained the figures sent over were from 1st February 2020 to 1st May 2021. The officer confirmed 32% of the appeals sent to the IOPC concerning the MET were upheld. This figure is an improvement. The officer explained in 2013-14 they were upholding over 50% of the appeals sent through to the IOPC. Over the years the MPS has improved, and that figure has gradually reduced. Therefore, the figure provided in the written response signifies the best performance to date of the MPS.

The officer pointed out there needs to be some recognition for this improvement, but the officer did acknowledge if looking at the figure 32% of appeals (a third sent to them) in isolation with no context does not look great. However, this is demonstrating an improving picture of performance compared to historical performance.

- (ii) **The Chair commented the Commission's initial assumption was that the low upheld figure represented poor performance, but this was incorrect. The Chair asked the officer to confirm if the IOPC has not upheld an**

appeal or review it was because the MPS have not operated poorly or that there is no evidence of misconduct.

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC explained two-thirds of the complaint appeals they review are in favour of the Police Service. But in a third of the complaints, they review they are upholding in favour of the complainant. In the past this figure was half of the complaints. Therefore, in summary it is an improving picture.

The Oversight Lead and Oversight Liaison officer from the IOPC added that in relation to the figures outlined in the written report. The officer highlighted when the IOPC considers an appeal there are several grounds they can uphold an appeal on. This could mean a police officer was at fault; there was not enough information provided to the complainant; they could disagree with the finding but record the same outcome or they could have asked for a reinvestigation. Therefore, the reason for upholding a case can be different and individual to the case.

The Central East BCU Borough Commander added the other important point about the improving picture was also down to the significant hard work of the MPS. Having 32% upheld and 68% not upheld in his view demonstrated that there were big elements where police officers were not found to be operating incorrectly.

- (iii) Members asked the IOPC what learning, or areas of improvement have they taken away from cases that are not upheld and how does the IOPC regulate and share the learning with the MPS?**

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC explained he did not have that information at the meeting. However, the officer explained the IOPC produce an annual report on police complaints statistics. This report is published and provides a breakdown. This is not just for the MET but covers the 43 police forces in England and Wales. This report will outline the areas that complaints are upheld, not upheld, the type of complaints and the breakdown by ethnicity. This information was not available at the meeting and this information would not be available for the current financial year. This would be published next year. The officer pointed out this information is in the public domain, and a link could be sent to the Commission.

In response to the query about learning. The IOPC have powers to make learning recommendation to help improve policing practice. They do this through independent investigations and appeals. This can depend on the individual cases and the circumstance of that individual matter. To give an idea of the volume of work the IOPC carries out in this area. The officer highlighted since they were created in 2018 there has been over 400 learning recommendations made by the IOPC and each one is a particular opportunity to improve policing practice in that area.

- (iv) Members asked if it is possible for the IOPC to have a role in helping to establish the standard for accountability of police officers to reassure the public there are robust systems and processes in place; to root out inappropriate behaviour, manage unconscious bias and address poor standards for police officer conduct.**

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC informed the Commission their role in the system is to help the MPS ensure police officers are held accountable for their actions, lessons are learnt and also to ensure guardianship of the police complaints system. In essence they are there to ensure the public have confidence in the police service. In terms of establishing the standards there are national standards in place that all police officers must abide by. There is the code of ethics that all police officers must adhere to. There are the professional standards. When the IOPC investigate matters they make sure the police officer has adhered to the relevant standard, operating procedures and policies. They do refer to the code of ethics and professional standards. However, the IOPC do not establish the standards but ensure the codes of ethics and professional standards that are in place are followed.

- (v) **Members commented this discussion was taking place because of the lack of trust and confidence in the police by the local community. Members queried if the IOPC could do more to establish trust and confidence in the police. Members asked about the IOPC's role as the independent regulator. Not just in building trust in confidence in the police but trust and confidence in the IOPC too. Members pointed out previous evidence given to the Commission from the community highlighted that people do not want to go to the IOPC because**
 - a) **they do not think they are independent enough and.**
 - b) **that they don't see the work carried out by the IOPC as representing them.**

The Member commented after reviewing the IOPC website they noted information about the types of cases referenced in the meeting and recommendations they have made about police working practices. Members found this information to be very helpful but did not think it was accessible enough to the public.

- (vi) **Members commented trust and confidence issues are not unique to Hackney but it's a London wide issue and possibility across other parts of the UK.**
- (vii) **Members asked how they would help the public understand how the IOPC, MPS and MOPAC work together to build trust and confidence and asked for better communication and reassurance to the public that demonstrates the MPS does have robust processes in place to hold police officers to account. Members suggested the MPS identify the type of information that could be made available in the public domain. Members asked the IOPC to explain how they see their role in making this happen.**

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC replied the IOPC recognise the challenge in building confidence in the IOPC as an organisation due to the issues from their predecessor. In reference to the IOPC building trust with the community. The IOPC recruited a dedicated stakeholder engagement team a couple of years ago. The IOPC believe it was important to go out into the community engage with them, listen to what they have to say and build awareness of the IOPC. This the reason why the IOPC attended the

scrutiny commission meeting last year and again today. The officer pointed out the IOPC has done a number of community engagements. Over the last year they have attended 50+ meetings across London engaged with different groups - not just bodies like the scrutiny commission but young people, charities, youth groups - all with the intention of building awareness of the IOPC. Through these types of conversations, the IOPC can establish relationships and try to close the gap that exists in trust and confidence. Although it's acknowledged reversing the public perception will not be a quick fix because people and communities will judge you based on what you do, not what you say.

In reference to the IOPC being held accountable for the work that they do and the actions they take. This was why it is important for the IOPC to attend the scrutiny meeting to talk about the work they have done and their work on stop and search. The IOPC will continue to work this way nationally and they are committed to working like this in London.

The IOPC recognise there is that gap in trust and confidence both nationally and at regional level. The officer pointed out it is important to highlight there is an accountable system in place and the IOPC is part of the system. If people are unhappy, they can voice their concerns through the complaints system. Like any service it can only improve if they understand when things have gone wrong and can have the opportunity to put things right. Therefore, it's important to build awareness of the system and work together with the other bodies. All three organisations do work separately and jointly on occasions to present to communities. They have done a joint piece of work to explain their different roles in the system.

For the IOPC they deal with the most serious complaints. However, the majority of complaints go to the MPS to respond to first.

The IOPC see it is important for them to work together to explain the system and point out that they are an independent body to review cases when things go wrong.

There is a lot of miss conception and confusion about their role. But the responsibility is on the IOPC and the Regional Director for London to make sure they do this myth busting to give clarity, reduce the mis conceptions and close the gap that existing in relation to trust and confidence.

- (viii) Members referred to the IOPC website and pointed out it was a bit unclear about the difference between appeals and reviews. Members commented that they did not think many people know they can go to the IOPC for a review and suggested the IOPC does more publicity about this.**
- (ix) Members acknowledged the information provided from the IOPC about trust and confidence, working with the public and building community engagement. Members asked if the IOPC would be willing to work more closely with Hackney Council officers and MOPAC to promote to stakeholders or participate in public meetings.**
- (x) Members referred to the 32% upheld and 68% not upheld and asked if this data was broken down by ethnicity for each category?**

- (xi) Members explained they were interested in the ethnic profile of the public who have had their appeals upheld or not upheld against the MPS.**

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC confirmed this information was not available at this stage.

- (xii) In response Members commented this information is quite important because the Commission's work started with stop and search looking at the disproportionality between different ethnic groups. Members added that having the ethnic breakdown for this data was critical and would really be useful for the Commission to see.**

- (xiii) Members commented given the lack of trust among people who have taken out grievances against the MPS for the way they have been treated. The public may view the low upheld figure with scepticisms, and this is unlikely to inspire confidence in the MPS. Members asked the IOPC how they can reverse this view?**

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC explained this data was note the only metric by which the IOPC can be measured for success.

With the appeals and the work of the IOPC Oversight Team with the MPS there has been an improving picture. In terms of confidence in the IOPC as an organisation, it's about taking the opportunities to build awareness about their work to close the gaps. Particularly around learning. There are several facets to their work, and they do independent investigations which is the accountability aspect. These are important and they attract a lot of publicity.

With regards to the learning side of their work from systematic reviews to prevent issues repeating. The Regional Director referred to the IOPC's work on stop and search and the 11 learning recommendations made and pointed out this was an opportunity to improve trust and confidence in the IOPC as an organisation. This is to show they will focus on the areas of concern highlighted by communities in London, and they will do something about it.

The IOPC have used the levers available to them and the Regional Director pointed out the MPS accepted all 11 recommendations. Now they are in the phase of implementation. Therefore, the view is confidence in the IOPC should be measured more broadly than just one metric.

- (xiv) Members asked for clarity to confirm if the IOPC had an individual role and systematic role?**

- (xv) Members commented trust and confidence is important and the role of the IOPC is important too. Members pointed out the recently published public inquiry report concluded the MPS had institutional corruption. The reference to institutional corruption was not in relation to the MPS working with criminals but rather that the MPS was not good at examining itself, being transparent and honest with itself and the people they serve.**

- (xvi) Members queried if the IOPC's systematic reviews of the MPS should have highlight this rather than a public inquiry.**

(xvii) Members asked about the lessons learnt from the public inquiry and the role of the IOPC in getting the MPS to be more candid. To view itself and its procedures more critically.

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC informed the Commission the public inquiry had a very specific role. The IOPC's role is set out in law. The officer explained the IOPC review referrals that come in from individual police forces. These will be deaths or serious injuries following police contact, conduct matters and complaints.

The IOPC will consider them and decide whether to undertake an independent investigation. Other cases go back to the individual police force for their consideration. The IOPC also looks at appeals against complaints. This inquiry had a very different remit, so it is important not to conflate the role of the IOPC with the role of the inquiry.

In relation to systemic learnings, the IOPC will look at their independent investigations holistically to detect connections. This helps them to identify if there are gaps or shortfalls in procedures / policies the IOPC will make learning recommendations to close those gaps.

The Regional Director confirmed the IOPC have a role. However, following publication of the report it will be for the MPS, MOPAC and Hampshire police to review the report and consider if any referrals need to be made to the IOPC.

The IOPC has stated publicly that in tandem they will review the report to consider if there are any conduct matters arising and if necessary, call those matters in. But initially it will be the individual police forces and MOPAC to consider the report.

(xviii) Members enquired if the IOPC was concerned that the findings of the report would reflect negatively on the IOPC and if this would make the work of the IOPC more difficult in relation to winning trust and confidence because the concerns had not been raised by the IOPC previously.

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC disagreed with the view expressed about the reflection of the report's findings on the IOPC. The Regional Director pointed out no criticism was directed towards the IOPC in the report. The criticism is related to the MPS and reiterated there is a process underway for the MPS and MOPAC to consider if they need to make referrals to the IOPC.

In reference to the term watchdog there are other bodies that operate in the system such as the inspectorate, HMIC, FRS who have been commissioned by the Home Secretary to do a review into the MPS following the report.

(xix) Members commented about the learning, transparency and accountability for many communities. Members pointed out there is a lack of trust in any complaints commission although they acknowledged the IOPC was the latest reincarnation of this body. Members highlighted Cynthia Jarrett, Mark Dugan and Hackney's Rushan Charles and many more have felt let down by the complaints processes. Member's wanted assurance that what the IOPC take forward is reflective of community's needs.

Particularly in respect of stop and search. Members commented although the processes in place may not address people's complaints in full because it's considered normal policing. People's experiences may feel far from it. Members highlighted in terms of the learn recommendation made by the IOPC and the recommendations being sent to the MPS. The public would like to see them implemented in full. It is recognised there are no quick fixes, but Members were of the view changes need to happen fairly quickly to assure the public there is a system in place that the public can have confidence in and that their needs will be fully met through a referral to the IOPC.

In response the Regional Director for London from the IOPC replied in identifying the changes the community will see the IOPC will use the levers and powers it has to make recommendations. The Regional Director pointed out the MPS have accepted the recommendations, so the next challenge is in making a difference in the areas they have identified and for communities to see that change. The officer also suggested MOPAC responds to the questions too because the MPS is accountable to MOPAC for implementation. MOPAC have the ability to scrutinise the MPS about their daily operations and implementation of the recommendations and the delivery of change in more detail.

5.10 MOPAC Q&A

- (i) **Members thanked the officer for the presentation and expressed they were pleased MOPAC recognised the disproportionate treatment of black citizens across London. But were disappointed the Police Commissioner for London did not acknowledge this or recognised the problem. However, Members pointed out it has been 40 years since Scarman and 20 years since the McPherson reports. Members highlighted the changes have not been significant enough for many people across many demographics to feel there has been changes. In reference to the Mayor's action plan for policing and crime Members commented they could see the intentions of MOPAC in relation to implementation of the action plan but noted there had been no specific outcomes readily available for people to see.**

- (ii) **Members asked for clarity on how changes to public experiences will manifest in the coming years. For example, could MOPAC see more police officers etc. Members commented although the policies and names of police officers had changed over the years the outcomes had remained the same. Members wanted to understand the outcomes MOPAC expected to see because of the Mayor's Action Plan for Policing and Crime.**

The Head of Engagement from MOPAC advised the Mayor of London had clarified the 2 outcomes they are aiming to achieve through their work in the action plan. The Head of Engagement from MOPAC pointed out the action plan is not the only work they are doing there is other work to address this too. The officer pointed out there is a whole range of work that MOPAC and the MPS is doing.

The two key measures for the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime are:

- 1) improving trust and confidence

- 2) reducing disproportionality.

These 2 will be the litmus test to demonstrate whether their work is making a change.

The third area they would like to understand is the community experience. The officer pointed out the service has changed since the Scarman report, and many things are different. But acknowledged when they speak to people their experiences of the service and perception did not demonstrate anything had changed. The third area the officer expected to see change is how the public feel about the service, how they perceive it and their experiences. This would be in addition to the changes they may see in the data.

MOPAC acknowledged there have been other plans and previous reports. However, the key difference about this plan is:

- 1) they were creating an action plan and not making recommendations. These are actions and things they are going to do and the MPS are going to be held to accountable for doing. This will be implemented within the Police and Crime Plan and will be part of their statutory delivery.
- 2) The other area that was different was the way they developed the plan.

MOPAC created an action plan not recommendations, so this work is part of the service's statutory delivery. This is different because MOPAC are putting themselves up to be held accountable for delivery as well as the MPS. MOPAC did this work very deliberately with communities and involved them from the very beginning in devising, sense checking and getting their feedback on the solutions. In contrast historically they would tell the public the solutions. Most importantly MOPAC is finding out what the community would like to see addressed.

This has given MOPAC and the MPS real clarity about what communities care about. The Head of Engagement from MOPAC advised opening themselves up and having a committed to keeping communities involved in the conversations (whilst working with them to develop things) gives opportunities to the public to hold MOPAC to account.

MOPAC informed the Commission they received feedback from the community and partners expressing their concerns about the statement released from the MPS. The Head of Engagement from MOPAC wanted to reassure the Commission that this was one of the top priorities for the Mayor of London. The officer confirmed the MPs has orientated its resources towards getting this done and there was a commitment behind this work.

- (iii) **Members queried the connection between communities and police officers who are custodians of their community safety. Members commented this has slowly dissolved. Members asked if this has been as a result of the ways the MPS is organised across London having regional and some centralised functions e.g. The TSG and tactical support units. Members pointed out the impact of this is one week they are responding to situation in Hackney and another day they may be responding to situations in Croydon, Bromley or other area of the capital. Notwithstanding other institutional and organisational challenges. Members understand the rationale for this working practice but urged**

MOPAC to review this decision and the impact it was having on community relations.

- (iv) **Members asked if the Mayor of London had an action in the plan to review or reverse some of these decisions and re-establish community relations between police officers and the communities they serve.**

The Head of Engagement from MOPAC confirmed this is a point they hear raised a number of times.

The way the service operates is not mandated by MOPAC. The Police Commissioner has operational discretion to organise the resources as the leader sees fit.

In regard to the regional work MOPAC has encouraged the MPS to recognise the need for BCU Commanders to have good local connections across their area. The MOPAC officer felt the Central East BCU had good local connections.

In relation to local resourcing and dedicated ward officers out on the frontline. The Head of Engagement explained when the Mayor of London was elected in the first term, he put additional officers into the MPS. There was also a commitment to limit the number of abstractions from frontline areas. Making reference to the additional uplift in police officer numbers (big recruitment in London) and the additional funding from Government. This gave them the opportunity to boost local numbers. There is work underway to identify how to get more local officers into the local areas. This would mean not relying on officers from big task groups or the TSG but drawing more on local delivery teams too.

Around TSG and other tactical teams that can come in and work in other boroughs. This is challenging. But there is work within the MPS that thinks about how TSGs are briefed when they go into local areas. The Head of Engagement informed she is aware the TSG in Haringey go and speak to the local team before they deploy. This is to understand the local context for the reasons outlined by Members of the Commission.

The Head of Engagement from MOPAC informed the Commission the TSG do a lot of community engagement working with young people and outreach work. The officer pointed out the TSG recognise that distance and are trying to address this.

- (v) **Members referred to MOPAC's commitment and reporting back on the action plan. Members asked after all the consultations and outreach to the black and working-class communities what difference MOPAC (the community) would expect to see in the next 6-9months in relation to handcuffing, stop and search and disproportionality following their community engagement work.**

The Head of Engagement from MOPAC informed the Commission MOPAC will be tracking trust and confidence and disproportionality. It is not anticipated the measures would have moved much during the period stated. At the top level this will take much longer to be noticeable in the data. However MOPAC hope

through the local surveys carried and ways of working with the community there might be some under the line changes in the way the local relationships operate and how people feel about them.

The officer highlighted the MPS is increasing their engagement work within the local community and MOPAC will be doing work around the action to keep the conversations active with local communities. The MOPAC officer would like to see that people will begin to feel differently about the nature of the relationship. However, the officer pointed out although this is not easy to measure, if people are unhappy, they will vocalise it. If this starts to improve then they will be travelling in the right direction, even if it cannot be measured in the actual data.

In terms of the community engagement work and outcome in the next 6-9 months. By the next financial year they would have developed their new community engagement framework and implement it. It is anticipated that they will focus on areas like stop and search and where they know there are issues around trust and confidence because they are the most critical. They want to enable people to hold the police to account more effectively and also feel confident that there are various levels of scrutiny particularly around stop and search.

- (vi) Members still raised concern about the profile of MOPAC in relation to their community engagement and commented many people have never heard of MOPAC. Members asked how MOPAC carried out consultation, engagement and would report back to people?**
- (vii) Members also asked for MOPAC's views about Ward Panels. Member pointed out in Hackney Ward panels are quite active and commented the police make the effort to report back to the community.**
- (viii) Member referred to the previous Borough Commander taking steps to bring in outside training for the police to understand how to deal with difficult customers and queried if this was still ongoing?**

The Head of Engagement from MOPAC agreed MOPAC does have a low profile with the public. There is a lack of understanding of who the Mayor's Office for Police and Crime are and their role. The officer agreed the public know who the Mayor of London is but not MOPAC.

The work of MOPAC is carried out through a number of mechanisms. Across City Hall they have several stakeholder groups and networks they work with. This includes their commissioned service providers and existing community engagement structures. MOPAC also works with other voluntary sector organisations to network out to other organisations.

MOPAC acknowledged they do not reach everybody, but they have their annual programme of surveys (victim satisfaction and public attitudes) which surveys a representative sample of Londoners. This is to ensure they get a representative view in the data. Through this engagement MOPAC also try to work with networked organisations. Resource wise they are a small team of staff, so they have to work through networks. There is more they can do, and they try to work through partners to amplify messages.

In relation to consultation and engagement this is an ongoing process, and they will continue to bring new people into the conversations.

MOPAC is also looking at their wider communications around the action plan and in general. MOPAC is looking at the different channels they can use to interact with more people e.g. young people and use digital channels to interact with groups that will not read the Mayor's press releases or attend these meetings like these. MOPAC's objectives are to go out to the public to reach audiences where are rather than expecting them to come to them. MOPAC is doing some analysis to look at the gaps and identifying who they should be talking to, to then target their communications towards them.

In terms of Ward Panels, the Head of Engagement for MOPAC was pleased to hear they are active and that the MPS support them well. The officer explained they are part of the wider engagement landscape and MOPAC will be looking at these mechanisms too. The officer explained across London ward panels vary in their effectiveness and how representative they are. MOPAC highlighted they suffer from some of the same problems as their other engagement mechanisms. MOPAC talked about working with the MPS to think about how they would address this too.

- (ix) Members highlighted that MOPAC had increased their engagement efforts with the community and asked if the budget for community engagement had increased in line with the extra community engagement work.**

The Head of Engagement from MOPAC confirmed the budget had not increased. However, the officer explained as they revisit the frameworks, they will have to look at the budgets. The officer pointed out currently the budgets is allocated Safer Neighbourhoods Boards and used to run the meeting structure as well as invest in local projects. In the future this may not be the model and the local projects piece may disappear and it might focus on more engagement activity. Therefore, this could mean some of the funding may be reallocated. The officer acknowledges there will need to be further thinking about how they used the funding to ensure there is sufficient support for the groups on an ongoing basis. This may require more budget, but these decisions will be made when the structures become clearer.

5.11 MPS Q&A

- (i) Members referred to the Account Group (a local youth group) and noted they were quite a challenging group towards the police and about the work of the police. Members commented they had learned the MPS had reviewed their monitoring groups locally and noted the range of groups they were currently working with were not set up to specifically to challenge police activity. Members wanted to understand out of the all the groups the local MPS was working with, who was set up specifically to monitor police activity?**

The Borough Commander for the BCU Central East informed the Commission the MPS was still working with the Account Group. They met with them, the Mayor of Hackney and Cabinet Member for Community safety recently along with members of the TSG.

The Borough Commander for the BCU Central East also pointed out they are working with Hackney Voyage, and they provide advocacy and scrutiny. Particularly around terms of reference and grievances around Section 60s. The MPS has their own community monitoring groups e.g., police encounter scrutiny group, they have an innovation hub working through the MOPAC action plan. The local MPS has held 3 sessions with 30 young people in each session from different schools and communities in Hackney. The sessions have covered talking about policing, the context and how they establish solutions to policing and improve engagement.

The Borough Commander also pointed out the MPS work with the local authority and the scrutiny commission. The BCU view these groups as holding the police to account. Alongside the independent advisory group, safer neighbourhood board, IOPC and various other monitoring groups that look closely at police activity. Part of this structure has included setting up a Police Encounter Panel to look at body worn camera footage and the way the police operate.

The Borough Commander outlined a number of groups and organisation they are working with across the borough to develop a comprehensive engagement plan. It was also pointed out this includes their youth engagement plan where the MPS works across 20 priority schools and colleges. The Borough Commander highlighted the MPS has over 200 police cadets. Working with their youth engagement officers.

(ii) Member enquired about the response the MPS has received from these groups in relation to trust and confidence and how the MPS is using the information provided?

The Borough Commander for the BCU Central East advised in the last 6 months they have seen some positive improvements in the work around trust and confidence. They also have the satisfaction survey, and this has shown improvements in that area.

The Borough Commander advised through all the conversations the local MPS has had with young people and groups they noted overall 80% of Londoners support and trust the MPS.

The Borough Commander advised they are aware of the concerns and focus on improving their policing response particular in relation to trust and confidence, stop and search, section 60s and use of force. The Borough Commander is of the view the MPS is starting to see real improvements. The Borough Commander highlighted for stop and search they are averaging 28% positive outcome rates. This is significantly higher than it has been previously. There is more focus around their use of Section 60, messaging and training about culture. The local MPs is working with members of the black community linked to Rushan Charles's family to understand the community tensions.

The Borough Commander of Central East BCU was of the view they have a way to go but this is an improving picture. Their community engagement has been improving trust and confidence.

- (iii) Members referred to the reviews the local MPS informed they would carry out to look at body worn camera footage and stop and search. Members asked if the reviews have been completed. Members also enquired about the outcomes and the recruitment of members of the community to participate in the MPS review groups.**

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU replied they reviewed approximately 800 stop and search footage. The Commission was informed the MPS have reported on the headline finding around stop and search, use of force, handcuffing, body worn video to their learning and development teams and identified officers that were particularly adept at stop and search.

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU expressed in reference to the comments about local TSG officers he disagreed with the views about the TSG, a view he highlighted he had recently expressed in a conversation with the Account Group. The Borough Commander informed the Commission the TSG have the highest positive stop and search outcome rates in London and fewer complaints. In his view there was a misconception about the TSG performance.

The Borough Commander pointed out there are several resources that come into the borough.

Highlighting when the TSG come into Tower Hamlets and Hackney, they are very well briefed and the TSG is brilliantly led. In his view they do a great job supporting London and keeping London safe. This is the same for the violent crimes task force, transport policing and firearms command and specialist crimes.

The Borough Commander from Central East BCU confirmed the stop and search review was complete and the local BCU has a monitoring group looking at stop and search. They are in the process of setting up the Police Encounter Panel. This will be an independent process looking at body worn video footage or incidents that are shown in the media.

The Borough Commander highlighted that there are times that only a very small snapshot is shown in the media to the public. Therefore, a full reflection of the encounter is not taken into context. There has been a significant amount of work carried out in MPS and they are starting to see improvements around the way and use of stop and search, use of force, training and cultural awareness. The local MPS is working very closely with the local authority and other community groups in the area of cultural awareness.

- (iv) Members asked the MPS to explain what change they would expect to see in 6-9 months. Members acknowledged there has been community engagement work training and reviews but explained they wanted clarity on the changes the MPS are anticipating seeing.**
- (v) Members wanted to know the difference the public will see particularly in regard to diversity of the way the MPS carry out their stop and search police activity. Members commented young black males represent a high proportion of the people stopped and searched. Members wanted to know when a better reflection of proportionality would be seen in the data?**

- (vi) Members asked about the recruitment the MPS carried out for the review group from the community and who was in the group from the community?**
- (vii) Although Members acknowledged change takes time. Members commented it is important for the public to see changes and there is an increasing desire to see change.**

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU explained overall he hoped to see less violence on the streets in Hackney. The Borough Commander pointed out currently in violent crimes young black men were subjected to serious levels of violence.

The MPS hopes to see far less victims on the streets, a reduction in violence, a reduction in weapons being used in violence and firearms. Notwithstanding this will mean a continued use of all their legal powers in a proportionate and balanced way.

The Borough Commander highlighted this will be alongside an improving picture around training and awareness of the communities (cultural awareness) to gain a greater understanding of their experiences.

The MPS acknowledged there is low confidence in the black communities, but they are working on this. The Borough Commander hoped to see an improvement in trust and confidence and an improving engagement picture with the public wanting to work with the MPS. The Borough Commander also hoped to see Members of the scrutiny commission and other influential community leaders coming out for a ride along with local police officers to see how the police operate on the frontline to understand the daily challenges they encounter on the streets to keep people safe. The Borough Commander pointed out they are complex and there are many challenges.

The Borough Commander acknowledged the MPS is a big organisation but was of the view the MPS is not an institutionally corrupt organisation or institutional racist but agreed they do have areas they need to improve. The Borough Commander added if there are these types of behaviours or activities, they would be rooted out.

The Borough Commander expects the scrutiny commission and the wider community to see a continuing improving picture around trust and confidence and a reduction in crime.

- (viii) Members referred to the monitoring groups looking at the body camera footage and commented it was a good initiative. Members noted there was a recent consultation by the MPS that was seeking the view of young people and reached out to people in the community to forward this to young people. Members asked how many consultation responses the MPS received from young people and how the MPS had taken their views into account when they were framing the terms of reference for the monitoring group who will be looking at the body worn camera footage?**
- (ix) In connection with the MPS review of the body worn camera footage Members also asked if the MPS had identified a police officer that was not**

successfully delivering their body worn camera footage i.e., regularly have technical problems with their body worn camera. How would this information be shared and used?

- (x) Members referred to dispersal zone applications and commented they have noticed that in the last couple of months there have been regular applications for dispersal zones. Particularly in the Dalston Gillette Square area, almost a constant dispersal zone. Members acknowledge the area has experienced problems and a murder recent but queried if there was a connection between stop and search and the regular use of dispersal zones? Members asked if a dispersal zone made it easier for a police officer to carry out a stop and search?**
- (xi) Members queried if the dispersal zone was a short-term measure to use in extreme cases?**

In response the Borough Commander for Central East BCU informed he could not give detailed information about the consultation with young people or the outcome. This could be reported back. The Borough Commander explained the aim of the consultation was to ask young people about their views on how a Police Encounter Panel can operate and inform who will have access to them.

The Borough Commander explained people can sign up to receive inclusion notices and the Panel will have a strong term of reference. However, it is not unusual for members of the young community to be reluctant to sign up to the strict terms of reference and inclusion notices.

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU was confident that Commander Roper - the Scotland Yard lead for this area of work – would be focused on the young people of London in this work.

In reference to identification of police officers that are not using body worn cameras as required. If they are not carrying out a stop and search as required, justifying the grounds for a stop and search appropriately and the encounter does not meet the professionalism standards expected. The MPS has robust process that enabled them to review police officers' pattern of behaviour and establish the learning and training development needs or if it's a discipline issue. This is shared and implemented across the BCU and London as required. The Borough Commander highlighted although the details are not widely published or made known there are a number of accountability, transparency and openness channels through their local professional standards that will look at the findings for accountability of their actions and how they are operating.

In reference to dispersal zone applications. The purple zone has been an ongoing area of concern for the partnership and there have been many meetings regarding this. There has been successful outcome in designing out crime by the use of CCTV to support businesses in the community. There is a street drinking community and there has been some anti-social behaviour (ASB). In response they have put dispersal zones in place. This is used in Hackney and across London to keep volumes of crowds down and reduce anti-social behaviour (ASB).

In response to dispersal zone applications and stop and search. The Borough Commander explained they do not make it easier or enable police officer to carry out a stop and search. Police officers still need to show a proportionate lawful and balanced use of stop and search. A police officer still has to (this is the same for Section 60s) justify their legal action for using a stop and search. The Borough Commander stated it is a myth in thinking that police officers can dispense with the rules because this is in place.

In response the Community Safety Manager from LBH added in relation to Gillette Square and the use of a Section 35 under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014. The officer concurred it does not facilitate stop and search. But pointed out the use of a Section 60s would facilitate a stop and search, but this tool has not been used recently within the borough of Hackney.

The officer highlighted the LBH Community Safety had campaigned for a Section 35 to be put in place in Gillette Square. This is in response to various types of crime that have been carried out there including the recent murder. The Community Safety Manager advised the business owners in that location will testify to issues and the perceptions of the problems they see in that location. It was pointed out the Council has an action plan in place, and this aims to treat the causes. The officer highlighted the second area with a Section 35 dispersal orders in place is the nighttime economy.

The Community Safety Manager advised the community safety team fully supported the two dispersal orders and reiterated they did not facilitate stop and search.

- (xii) Members referred to accountability and engagement with partners. Members asked in reference to the accountability of police officers who have high rates of non-actionable footage for stop and search. Members encouraged this data to be shared with the groups the MPS had selected to scrutinise their processes. Members commented they hoped the Council would have some involvement in this process too.**
- (xiii) In terms of dispelling the narrative that stop and search is not disproportionate despite the numbers decreasing. Members commented the perception within the community is that stop and search is not reducing although the MPS data indicates otherwise. Members highlighted that minority communities hold the view the middle classes are seen taking drugs and selling it but not put under the same kind of searching tactics as minority communities. Members urged for the data to be shared amongst the groups scrutinising and asked the MPS how this will be taken forward?**
- (xiv) Members asked about the MPS process that would identify if an officer is implementing the police tool disproportionately and the tangible outcomes demonstrating the approaches taken locally or London wide are as a result of changes being embedded in the processes of the MPS.**

In response the Borough Commander for Central East BCU advised the MPS will share a range of data with the various monitor groups. In relation to the processes to manage a police officer who is identified as not performing as expected. If there is a training need or something more serious they would be

subject to formal process and the MPS would share the detail to explain the findings, action taken and how they will improve.

The Borough Commander reiterated they want as many people as possible from the community to walk with them to see their work and get an understanding of the collective challenges faced in trying to create cohesion and a safe environment for their communities. The Borough Commander expressed this is not just a challenge for the police but a whole community challenge.

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU offered to take Members of the Commission out on a ride along with police officers to see their daily operations. The Borough Commander was of the view this would be a rich and enlightening experience for the scrutiny commission.

The Borough Commander confirmed they will be sharing the data with the people included in the monitoring and scrutiny process.

(xv) Members enquired if the MPS scrutiny process identified patterns of behaviours, what would be the procedure?

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU explained this would depend on the findings. Overall, the outcomes found are expected to lead to improving trusts and confidence in terms of less resented stop and searches, less use of force where not necessary and increased positive outcome rates. Where a police officer may not be putting their body worn camera on, not sufficiently justifying the grounds for their stop and search or there is a training need, they will get trained and developed. If it is more serious and a misconduct issue (not in line with the code of conduct, ethics, or the law) this will be managed through the formal performance processes. This could mean reflective practice, misconduct illustrated through formal processes like written warnings, gross misconduct etc. The Borough Commander highlighted as noted by the IOPC there are a range of measures that can be used, and these are open for the public to see and to understand. In addition, members of the public can make a complaint if they feel this is necessary.

(xvi) Members asked a follow up in response to the Borough Commanders comments. Pointing out it is not always obvious to the public or made known to the public how issues with police officers are managed. Members asked the MPS to confirm how any concerns related to a police officer not operating correctly whilst using their discretion would be identified?

In response the Borough Commander for Central East BCU explained although a police officer has the use of discretion they still need to use their powers within the context of the incident and the law. This is their responsibility as a Constable of the Crown. When a police officer decides to stop and search a person it is the police officer's responsibility to justify their actions.

If the officer offence is a minor issue such as not switching the camera on, camera battery has run out of charge, not filling out the paperwork correctly or something else not in order. If this is a one-off incident the police officer may be spoken to and told areas of improvement. If it's a police officer that keeps

coming to notice, there may be a training issue. The training can be in depth or one to one or repeating officer safety training. But if in the stop and search the police officer has been aggressive, displayed in appropriate use of language or in appropriate use of force which cannot be justified. An investigation is carried out. This would be a possible misconduct where a formal investigation will take place. This can be by local investigators, central investigators from police complaints, discipline prospective or by the IOPC. The Borough Commander explained there is a huge range of complexities that are involved in policing and the MPS are led by the intelligence and police officers must use their curiosity and professional judgement.

The Borough Commander highlighted there is a range of activities they can undertake to bring the police officer up to standard but if they are completely not suitable for the organisation or policing that is the very end of the spectrum with the IOPC or serious misconduct processes.

- (xvii) Members queried how the MPS or local Borough Commander communicates with the public in relation to a perceived police officer misconduct. Members wanted to understand the MPS communication strategy for building trust and confidence that gives the public assurance that police officers are disciplined or retrained if they are deemed to be not acting professionally.**

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU reiterated the local MPS is doing a huge amount of work led by their local officer working with the council and the Community Safety Partnership for Hackney. Covering a wide range of community engagement which includes the MPS SNB, IAGs and other monitoring groups. The Borough Commander highlighted the MPS has invested in work to improve their communication. There is also the wider MPS work. In addition, there is work to support local policing through MOPAC community engagement. The Borough Commander pointed out linked to the IOPC and other channels the MPS is describing and explaining the work they are doing. This work is not seen as an easy quick win. But over the medium to long term they will start to see sustained long term improvements.

The Borough Commander made a commitment that his local MPS team will provide a consistent strong focus working with the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to improve the streets of Hackney. The Borough Commander commended the work of his officers, and the local CSP viewing it as a strong partnership with a wide range of diverse in-depth activities undertaken.

- (xviii) Members asked if the data shows how many teenagers are being stopped and searched and queried how many were not arrested or had not committed any crime?**
- (xix) Members asked the MPS if they have informed the public, it is compulsory for police officers to use their body worn camera and that there a recording?**
- (xx) Members reiterated the ask for all the information on stop and search to be shared with partners?**

The Borough Commander for Central East BCU advised the body worn camera is absolute and it is the same across London. No police officer should be out on the streets without a body worn camera operating. Occasional they may experience technological failure; a button has not been pressed or a battery has failed. Their current reporting shows 98% compliance from police officers, thus approximately 2% short across London from 100% compliance of body worn cameras capturing every stop and search and encounter with police officers in London.

The Borough Commander highlighted where they can scrutinise and hold to account, they are seeing improvements and the public are aware. The MPS had recently through various mediums explained about stop and search and the body worn camera usage and the supervision rates. Every month they take approximately 400 weapons off the streets in London. The MPS see the scrutiny commission as part of the positive work they talk about related to community cohesion and the collective work to bring safety to the streets of Hackney.

In reference to the data about young people. The Borough Commander was unable to provide these figures at the meeting. The Borough Commander did highlight that in the last 6 months they have stopped approximately 600 – 850 people a month in Hackney. The average positive outcome rate is approximately 28%. The Borough Commander informed unfortunately they do need to stop young people as young as 12 years old that have zombie knives and drugs on their persons. That are committing serious acts of violence or involved in serious acts of violence. The Borough Commander explained it is not uncommon for young people to be carrying big knives and sometimes firearms and quantities of drugs. Therefore, the Borough Commander will continue to direct his police officers to use stop and search in a proportionate and lawful way to keep people safe.

(xxi) Members commented they were encouraged to hear about the positive work of the MPS. Members asked how many misconduct issues have been picked through reviews of body worn footage?

In response the BCU Borough Commander advised in November 2021 they will do another month of scrutiny looking at every single stop and search that has happened on the street. This activity is labour intensive. This is in addition to the work already carried out to make improvements through police officer safety training and learning and development with the community.

If there is a complaint about the conduct of a police officer this is managed through formal processes. Currently the MPS do not publish data revealing the outcome of the process.

The Borough Commander advised the MPS could speak to the IOPC and MOPAC about the publication of data. The Borough Commander reminded the Commission the local MPS has monitoring groups with community representatives on them.

(xxii) Members commented the MOPAC officer referred to transparency and the use of data being increasingly important. Members urged the MPS to take the initiative and not wait for different bodies to insist on its

publication. Members were of the view this would be a proactive way of increasing trust and confidence with the community and show the community the MPS is taking their concerns seriously.

(xxiii) Members commented it was good to know that the use of the footage from body worn cameras could be used to root out bad behaviour.

(xxiv) Members highlighted the MPS can have a negative attitude towards members of the public who film the police whilst conducting their duties. Members asked the Borough Commander for his view on this.

In response to the comments about encouraging the publication of the data the Borough Commander from Central East BCU advised he will have a conversation with colleagues to establish whether this is being considered.

In response to the comments about the MPS being negative towards being filmed by the public. The Borough Commander explained that sometimes police officers are under extreme provocation and might react in a way they would not be expect to behaviour. When this happens the MPS will address it. The Borough Commander highlighted most of the time police officers are incredibly restrained, and he does not see bad attitude very often. But where he does see bad attitude the police officer would be removed from frontline duty and reprimanded. The Borough Commander has no objections to members of the public filming and added they have a right to do this. The Borough Commander pointed out where he does have concern is when police officers are being filmed whilst under extreme provocation and being subjected to violence, with members of the public standing by and filming police officers being assaulted on the streets. This is not acceptable or expected behaviour from the community. A balance needed.

(xxv) The Chair concurred and expressed the scrutiny commission did not condone anyone being subjected to abuse or being filmed whilst being assaulted. The Chair acknowledged many police officers do try to do their job to the best of their abilities and are public servants.

(xxvi) The Chair advised whilst the scrutiny commission's work programme was still being drafted the Commission would like to keep this under review and may revisit it before the end of the municipal year. The Chair explained the Commission was keen to hear about the improvements and outcomes from the work discussed at the meeting by the MPS and MOPAC.

(xxvii) The Chair expressed a desire to take up the offer of a ride along with police officers in Hackney to see them undertaking their duties.

The BCU Borough Commander commented it would be an invaluable experience for members of scrutiny to go out with police officers to ride along and see them at work within the local community.

The Community Safety Manager from London Borough of Hackney offered to facilitate this visit.

ACTION	Overview and Scrutiny Officer to liaise with the MPS and LBH Community Safety Manager about facilitating a ride along for Members of the Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission.
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6 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

- 6.1 The minutes of the previous meeting in the agenda for approval were the 9th March 2021.
- 6.2 The minutes of the previous meetings were agreed.

RESOLVED:	Minutes were approved
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7 Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission- 2020/2021 Work Programme

- 7.1 The Chair informed the Commission the work programme was still being drafted. At the next commission meeting the scrutiny commission would review the draft work programme for the municipal year.
- 7.2 The highlighted the following items were being considered for the work programmes.
- 7.3 A review of the council's work to achieve its commitment to net zero carbon emissions. The Chair highlighted this topic area was also being covered by the Skills Economy and Growth Scrutiny Commission and the Scrutiny Panel. Each scrutiny commission would be looking at different areas of the council's commitments.
- 7.4 LiH scrutiny commission would focus on reviewing the councils work on its buildings, solar energy, how the council builds and its retrofitting of buildings. In addition, this may include how the council can encourage the private sector to be greener.
- 7.5 There will also be a one-off joint scrutiny session with children and young people scrutiny commission to look at housing for care leavers. It is proposed to combine this session with looking at the Council's housing company to see if this vehicle can be used to help provide care leavers with sustainable housing for the future.
- 7.6 At the next meeting on 14th July 2021 a full programme will be drafted for the scrutiny commission membership to consider.

8 Any Other Business

8.1 None.

Duration of the meeting: 7.00 - 9.35 pm

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London Borough of Hackney
Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission
Municipal Year 2021/22
Date of meeting Wednesday, 14 July 2021

Minutes of the proceedings of
the Living in Hackney Scrutiny
Commission held at
Hackney Town Hall, Mare
Street, London, E8 1EA

Chair	Cllr Sharon Patrick
Councillors in Attendance:	Cllr Penny Wrout, Cllr M Can Ozsen, Cllr Ian Rathbone, Cllr Ajay Chauhan, Cllr Anthony McMahon, Cllr Soraya Adejare, Cllr Clare Joseph
Apologies:	Cllr Penny Wrout,
Officers in Attendance	Interim Director, Regeneration, Chris Trowell; Head of Planning and Building Control, Natalie Broughton Deputy Strategic Planning Manager, Lizzie Bird; Head of Building Maintenance, Steve Platt and Gabrielle Abadi, Planning Officer, Strategic Planning
Other People in Attendance	Cabinet Member for Families, Early Years, Parks and Play, Cllr Caroline Woodley
Members of the Public	None
Officer Contact:	Tracey Anderson ☎ 0208 356 3312 ✉ tracey.anderson@hackney.gov.uk

Councillor Sharon Patrick in the Chair

1 Apologies for Absence

- 1.1 Apologies for absence from Cllr Wrout.
- 1.2 Virtual attendance from the following Councillors on the Commission.
 - Cllr Clare Joseph
 - Cllr Ajay Chauhan
 - Cllr Soraya Adejare.
 - Cllr Anthony McMahon.

2 Urgent Items/ Order of Business

- 2.1 There were no urgent items, and the order of business is as set out in the agenda.

3 Declaration of Interest

3.1 None.

4 Play Infrastructure, Planning and Design Principles for a Child Friendly Borough

4.1 The Chair welcomed officers to the meeting and outlined the discussion item. In attendance at the meeting was Cabinet Member for Families, Early Years, Parks and Play, Cllr Caroline Woodley; Interim Director, Regeneration, Chris Trowell; Head of Planning and Building Control, Natalie Broughton Deputy Strategic Planning Manager, Lizzie Bird; Head of Building Maintenance, Steve Platt and Gabrielle Abadi, Planning Officer, Strategic Planning from London Borough of Hackney (LBH).

4.2 The Living in Hackney (LiH) Scrutiny Commission discussed the Parks and Green Spaces Strategy in January 2021. The scrutiny commission decided to follow up on this work to look at play infrastructure on estates, regeneration and in planning policy to support play provision across the borough.

4.3 The first section of this item covered Planning's role in creating a child friendly borough. The Deputy Strategic Planning Manager from LBH commenced the presentation. The following main points were made.

4.3.1 The presentation covers the work of the strategic planning team over the last 18 months.

4.3.2 The strategic planning service has been working on producing the child friendly places guidance for the borough.

4.3.3 The child friendly places supplementary planning document (SPD) was approved for adoption at Hackney Council Cabinet in June 2021. This supplementary planning document looks to deliver the Mayor of Hackney manifesto commitment to ensure Hackney is a child-friendly borough through establishing child friendly principles and design guidelines for Hackney's built environment. This SPD will sit alongside and compliment policies in the borough wide Local Plan (LP33).

4.3.4 The guidance was developed drawing on national and regional planning policy including the new London plan adopted earlier in the year (2021).

4.3.5 Hackney's Local Plan is designed to support the future growth and regeneration in the borough up to 2033.

4.3.6 The LP50 policy within the local plan is a new policy that aims to bring children's place space and child friendly requirements into new developments.

4.3.7 In practical terms the policy means that residential developments must devote some of the open space provision as child friendly spaces. The policy allocates 10 square metres of dedicated play space per child on a site of any new major residential developments and mixed-use schemes. This is for developments that anticipate having 10 or more children in the space.

- 4.3.8 These design requirements encourage play spaces to be suitable for a diverse range of children and young people.
- 4.3.9 The key element of the child friendly SPD document was outlined to be
- Part 1 Moving towards a Child-Friendly Borough
 - Part 2 Policy, Research & Guidance Context
 - Part 3 Hackney's Child-Friendly Principles for the Built Environment
 - Part 4 Child-Friendly Design Guidelines for Hackney's Built Environment
 - Part 5 Shaping My Borough: Engagement Guidelines and Best Practice
 - Part 6 Tools for Implementation & Delivery
- The chapters provide guidance around the child friendly principles; with case examples and best practice guides to shape a healthier and more inclusive environment for existing and future residents.
- 4.3.10 The SPD was informed taking into consideration the findings from the Hackney Young Futures Commission report and engagement work with Hackney Youth Parliament (HYP).
- 4.3.11 The design principles are Hackney specific and a direct outcome of a series of engagement workshops with members of HYP and delivered by ZDC Architects.
- 4.3.12 The project was run over 2 sessions with members of HYP and council members were in attendance. The workshops aimed to equip local young people with the confidence, knowledge, and skills to recognise child friendly design principles. The objective was to enable them to lead on facilitating youth engagement in the future. To ensure young people's views are enshrined in the essential policies developed and shaping the build environment.
- 4.3.13 The first session focused on the skills building for the group. The second session focused on looking at individual lived experience with the Hackney Youth Parliament members. Analysing techniques and creating relevant and effective engagement processes.
- 4.3.14 The design principles that emerged from this work were outlined to be:
- Shaping my borough: to ensure children and young people have the power to influence change in Hackney
 - Doorstep play: to provide easily accessible and overlooked space for play and social interactions immediately outside the front door
 - Play on the way: to provide multi-generational opportunities for informal play, things to see and do around the neighbourhood beyond designated parks and playgrounds.
 - Streets for people: to ensure that children, young people and their families can safely and easily move through Hackney by sustainable modes of transport such as walking cycling or public transport
 - Contact with nature: to design places which increase everyday opportunities for access and connect with nature
 - Destinations for all: to design socially inclusive and accessible public spaces that are welcoming enjoyable and safe for everyone.

- Making spaces young people want to be: to ensure that public spaces are designed, planned and managed to consider the varied needs of teenagers and young people
- Health and wellbeing: to ensure the design of outdoor environments supports improved physical health and mental wellbeing.

4.3.15 The guidelines section of the guidance document is structured by dividing the neighbourhoods into scales that a child in Hackney would typically grow up and experience in their built environment with the neighbourhood.

4.3.16 There are three scales.

- The doorstep
The shared spaces that connect an individual's front door to surrounding streets and public spaces
- Streets
The network of routes that children, young people and their families use to move between their home and destinations within their neighbourhood
- Destinations
The public places that children, young people and their families make frequent journeys to in Hackney.

4.3.17 At the end of each scale a child friendly design check is there for reference. It includes reflective assessment questions associated with achieving the principles at each of the scales.

4.3.18 The design guidelines are supported by the LP33 policies and case study examples. The cases illustrate best practice and creative ways of incorporating the child friendly guidance to achieve successful, high quality inclusive development proposals.

4.3.19 The officer illustrated in the slides an example of the design guidelines for the doorstep scale. (Slide 8). This was referenced as Kings Crescent phases one and two. The development has a play street which makes way for different types of play. Traditional play equipment combined with natural elements such as logs, rocks and water. There are also props for imaginative play such as theatre, a large table and community areas for all ages.

4.3.20 Another example illustrated was Marmalade Lane in Cambridge. The street was not open to cars, the residents used the street for a variety of activities e.g. play, hanging out and socialising. The officer pointed out the design illustrated made use of the street trees, bike storage and planned areas to encourage a play area on the doorstep.

4.3.21 In reference to the street scale the officer illustrated Bridget Joyce square in Hammersmith and Fulham Council. It's located on space between a school and 2 playgrounds in White City. This transformed a previously hazardous road into an urban public park.

4.3.22 The officer also referenced Hackney school streets the pioneering pilot that has transformed roads outside schools so that only pedestrians and cyclist can use them during school start and finish times. The aim of the scheme is to tackle congestion and improve air quality at school gates. Another example illustrated

was Van Gogh Walk in Lambeth. For a street scale this showed informal play on the way opportunities. Lighting and plants are incorporated on the route to a local school.

4.3.23 In reference to the destination scale the example illustrated was Flauders Way. This project successfully provided children and young people with a stake in their local community. The local community witnessed their ideas come to life giving them a real sense of ownership of the space.

- The Engagement Strategy to inform the guidance document was carried out between (Oct 2020 - Feb 2021), the formal consultation period. This involved:
- Engagement with HYP from early project stages
- A dedicated webpage
- Commonplace - Consultation platform to collect online feedback written and on heatmap.
- Targeted social advertisements via facebook, snapchat, Instagram and Twitter to share and amplify message.
- Printed Material
- Cabinet Member Outreach - Joint letter/email to all schools, early years centres etc
- Banners in parks - Springfield Park, Haggerston Park, London Fields, Clissold Park
- Resource packs and materials for schools - To test key concepts and ideas
- 14 Virtual Workshops
- Hackney Design Awards
- Information on how to participate in the consultation was issued via Hackney Education's SEND team.

4.3.24 The various people consulted involved young people, elderly people, disability groups, parent groups and the environment professionals to get a wide range of feedback on the emerging guidance. The engagement also used an online engagement platform commonplace. The period of consultation was a challenging time, but they used a variety of resources such as putting up banners in parks in trying to reach children and parents more directly.

4.3.25 Workshops with HYP started in 2019. They also attended children and young people scrutiny commission to present information and consult on the draft SPD and held virtual workshops. They also received feedback from the Hackney Young Futures Commission during the consultation period.

4.3.26 There was also an intergenerational group with younger to older people to help get different views about public spaces.

4.3.27 The consultation feedback helped to shape the final plan. The intergenerational work highlighted similar priorities for spaces and similar comments around:

- safe streets
- adequate seating
- accessible and well-maintained public toilets
- access to green spaces/ nature
- good lighting

- places to sit, dwell or keep active.
- 4.3.28 As part of the feedback received, they have updated the principles for 'people before cars streets' to reflect the focus on people rather than the car element. Also, a greater focus on teenage years has been incorporated into the plan.
- 4.3.29 There was also greater reference to the Local Plan (LP33) and S4 in the newly adopted London Plan and local plan LP50 for play provision.
- 4.3.30 The child friendly SPD aims to ensure all new and existing places consider child friendly design and guidance at every stage in the planning and design process.
- 4.3.31 The next steps were outlined and will involve a number of projects where planning will look to initiated projects to deliver the aims of the child friendly SPD. For example, planning will update their Planning Statement of Community Involvement. Setting out a clear guidance on how to engage young people in shaping their borough.
- 4.3.32 Planning is exploring the opportunity for establishing Hackney Young Place Advisors. This was an ask set out by Hackney Young Futures Commission for planning and regeneration.
- 4.3.33 There is also the desire to work with other service areas particularly corporate policy and planning, estate regeneration, streetscene, parks and green spaces and housing services to ensure this guidance and document is really used.
- 4.3.34 The Cabinet Member for Early Years, Families Parks & Play added the following comments. This work was moving towards a child friendly borough with the focus on the public realm. This work will be the catalyst to making Hackney a truly child friendly borough.
- 4.3.35 The Cabinet Member singled out Principle 6 (social inclusion and accessibility). The Cabinet Member reiterated the challenges with young people engagement. Highlighting that due to Covid the voice of children and young people voices were not heard in the way they would have liked. They are working on rebuilding the pupil forums and pupil voice particularly around SEND. This is an area they planned to focus on as they developed the policy.
- 4.3.36 In reference to retrofitting council estates to make the policy feel real. The officer highlighted there is an opportunity on the street, destination and doorstep scale to do modest pieces of work that can transform. For example, the Virgin estate had been changed with play equipment, log steppingstones, a bench and planting of trees. Transforming a dead space that was previously littered into a place of community ownership.
- 4.3.37 It was pointed out Hackney is not a child friendly borough yet but there has been good progress towards making it one and having child friendly places. These places should be inclusive and accessible for all.
- 4.3.38 There is still a lot of work to do on delivery but there is also opportunities. The Cabinet Member is welcoming the opportunity to work with residents' groups, pupil forms, board members scrutiny.

4.4 Play infrastructure and design principles for play

- The Head of Building Maintenance commenced the presentation, and the following main points were made.
- 4.4.1 Housing Services manage 254 play facilities located throughout the 355 housing estates. Most are classified as doorstep play space.
 - 4.4.2 There is strict maintenance, and they are inspected 4 times year with a maintenance cost of £100k a year. In addition, the capital works replacement programme is £200k a year. The Council is aiming to apply for additional funding for further equipment investment.
 - 4.4.3 There are different types of play equipment that Housing Services have installed over the years. In addition, over the years peoples' desires and trends have changed. The officer pointed out 10 years prior the requirements were different to the requirements now. It was also noted that upgrades to play equipment have been achieved through sponsorships and joint ventures with other service areas.
 - 4.4.4 It was highlighted there are also some challenges with managing play areas. Not only the changing fashion, designs and investments but also miss use and ASB. However, play areas are well enjoyed by residents and the children on estates. The officer showed examples of new and traditional play equipment.
 - 4.4.5 It was acknowledged traditionally they have focused on having play equipment for younger age groups. But the officer highlighted although timber play equipment is natural and a good material for play. In a picture the officer showed the failures that can occur in the timber over time. The officer pointed out these need to be managed and monitored over time and ultimately repaired.
 - 4.4.6 The officer showed an example of a joint venture between housing and park services. This was a picture of a landscaped area of timber logs and benches that were likely to be suitable for older children to socialise.
- 4.5 The Head of Regeneration Strategic Design from LBH commenced the presentation and the following main points were made.
- 4.5.1 Existing estates are often in demarcated areas with prescriptive pieces of play equipment. The planning presentation showed how play can be fully integrated into the public realm, roads around it and the thresholds around the building.
 - 4.5.2 The officer pointed out although many developments were all designed before they adopted the SPD for a child friendly borough. Through the forward thinking of external design and Hackney Regeneration team the schemes have incorporated many of the design principles of the SPD. They have also helped to inform the SPD and future play provision in the borough.
 - 4.5.3 The Regeneration service area has an in-house advisory group and this panel has advised them on which has helped to inform the SPD.
 - 4.5.4 It was clarified that reference to housing regeneration related to Hackney's new build housing programme. There are 2 direct delivery estate regeneration programmes and housing supply programmes and the Woodberry Downs joint

venture programme. All three programmes are estimated to deliver approximately 9000 homes.

- 4.5.5 In relation to the design principles for play all the areas are mixed tenure and the public realm is viewed as common to integrate the public realm between existing and new homes.
- 4.5.6 The officer pointed out all spaces need to be multi-generational and appeal to all the generations. Quoting 'if they can build a successful city for children, they can build a successful city for everyone.'
- 4.5.7 The child friendly principles tie in with other council policies such as aging well and public health to achieve a very holistic approach rather than little patches of playable landscapes. In essence being integrated into the public realm and architecture.
- 4.5.8 Once this connection is established it leads into and interconnects to nature and biodiversity linked to the green infrastructure and sustainable strategies.
- 4.5.9 The officer explained play can contribute on all scales of public space. There is the doorstep scale which has a direct link to family housing. With new build they can fashion this and actually dictate and make sure the links / relationships happen.
- 4.5.10 The street scales and play on the move is all designed to reinforce safe and secure routes. Looking at connectivity and activity. Making and sometimes remaking routes in-between through the borough.
- 4.5.11 The destination scale is where the play area is not just appealing to the residents in that location but appealing to the wider neighbourhood and the city.
- 4.5.12 The officer explained engagement with residents has not been in the formal setting but a series of walks and learning about the spaces from the residents who really know the space. Then feeding that back into the design process.
- 4.5.13 Regarding maintenance, it is critical that what they produce is robust and maintainable. Although it can be innovative it must also be sustainable for the long term. Ensuring sustainability is achieved through early engagement with colleagues in housing services, gateway process (their governance) and the new build specification. (This is an iterative document which enables them to feed back in all the lessons learnt.) The officer pointed out they are currently on version six of the document which has incorporated the new child friendly SPD.
- 4.5.14 The officer pointed out from phases 1 and 2 of Kings Crescent they learnt from having closed spaces so for phase 2 this was altered.
- 4.5.15 In phase 2 a play street was built to link the street to the square and this has become a destination. As people are use the route and it starts to open it up it will be used more by the residents on the estate. It can be turned into a space that can take several different activities and can change throughout the course of the day. Moving away from a very mono functional space to create a balance between the natural and fabricated elements.

- 4.5.16 Phases 3 and 4 will again incorporate the learning phase 1 and 2. Recapping that phase 1 was the play street, phase 2 was linking in the square and phase 3 and 4 it will be the courtyards. After applying the learning these have been amended to be freer flowing (where the existing building allows that to happen) enabling it to be free and open to the public.
- 4.5.17 The officer cited several examples where play has been incorporated into developments. At Tower Court estate this takes into consideration a very functional requirement such as managing rainwater. The officer explained rather than just running into the drains. They are ushered through slow sustainable urban drainage schemes that soaked into the ground. This takes a very functional requirement and turns it into a play opportunity. In this phase they have a series of play bridges across the urban drainage channels. Taking a very functional element and integrating it into the play landscapes and public realm.
- 4.5.18 At Frampton Park estate they have a series of different areas of very different characters responding to the way that the younger people on the estate already use it. The names, 'the yard' and 'the island', came from the young people on the estate. This is used as a way of generating the new spaces.
- 4.5.19 At the Woodberry Down development this has slightly more conventional play equipment, but they are contained within areas that are integrated with the public realm. They have become part of the route round the reservoir. These have ended up becoming pockets and routes that are hugely popular and a destination. Appealing to a broad range of people.
- 4.5.20 Marion Court demonstrates the combination of a destination space that links through with new routes to connect older estates as a continuous route. This uses the changing level of the site to generate different play opportunities whilst being mindful of separating out noisy and quiet play. Creating quieter areas as you get closer to the buildings. Play manifests in many different ways which can be quiet and noisy, and this has tried to accommodate all those considerations in spaces that are multi-generational.

4.6 Questions Answers and Discussions

- (i) **Members referred to social inclusion and the Woodberry Down development pointing out it has an abundance of greenery which has been replicated in new builds. For Members an area of concern with regeneration was the introduction of large elements of private ownership. Highlighting Kings Crescent as an example. Members pointed out although this has a play street it has very hard landscaping and a garden that is closed off to children who live less than 100 meters away. This space is reserved for people who live in the development despite it being a walk-through garden. Members wanted clarity that the planning guidance and SPDs will ensure things like this no longer occur moving forward.**

In response the Deputy Strategic Planning Manager from LBH explained this type of issue was at the forefront of their minds when they were developing the guidance. This is also an issue that has been raised previously by residents of

Hackney. Developers have also been seeking guidance in relation to their designs about creating spaces that are not segregated. This comes down to ensuring there are no fences and barriers put up for no obvious reason. Planning provides guidance in the SPD around what this means. This is particularly important for the doorstep scale. As often they see fences being put up or barriers introduced that are not necessary. These can create division within the public realm. The office confirmed to Members there is guidance in the document about this.

- (ii) Members referred to children and commented when we make reference to children this is often thought about as young children and play. Members highlighted one of the age groups most neglected are older children / teenagers / young people who also need their own space to socialise too. Members acknowledged the borough is good at catering for young children and the play spaces for under 12s are brilliant. But there is a lack of space for teenagers, and they often get forgotten. As a result, they can gather in places that disturb local residents. Then they are moved on or they inhabit the spaces originally intended for younger children. Member urged for the child friendly places to also think about teenagers. Members pointed out from a health perspective it is good for their health and wellbeing to get them out of their houses and away from computer games. Members wanted to see child friendly spaces incorporated for this age group as well as younger children on their doorsteps too, to enable parent supervision.**
- (iii) Members also commented that the play areas shown in the presentation looked like planned and somewhat dangerous. Members were of the view a children's play should be creative and innovative. Members pointed out they liked to play streets for this reason because children could draw over the pavements. Member queried if the SPD would work for the Victorian/Georgian streets of Hackney because there seem to be a focus on estates.**
- (iv) Members queried if the designs illustrated were very child friendly or more of a designer's influence. Members asked about the dynamics, creativity, and innovation that children want and queried if children were involved in the design of these spaces.**

In response the Deputy Strategic Planning Manager from LBH explained they recognised the breadth of ages and the different needs / requirements within them. The challenge for the guidance is to acknowledge that difference. But agreed it was important to consider the distinct needs of older children and young people. In the document they have tried to make distinctions about guidance that is relevant for young people.

Following feedback from the consultation they made a specific principle for young people and teenagers; this is principle 7 (making spaces that young people want to be). The update to this principle was as a direct result of the consultation feedback. Picking up on the point to make sure the guidance is not too child focused.

When selecting the examples to showcase Planning were keen to demonstrate moving away from 'typical play provision' and showing creative examples. With

the elements of freedom to the public realm. The feedback in the consultation also mentioned the importance of young people having the freedom and risk to explore the environment. This was aimed at getting the right balance.

In response to the involvement of young people in the design and development. The office explained the examples selected received positive feedback about their engagement process and the outcomes for the children living in that location or using the space.

- (v) **Members referred to children and play space being at a premium in Hackney and suggested developments should prioritise balconies more. Members asked if the council could adopt a policy that states all new homes must have balconies or a street in the sky layout. Highlighting the latter helps people who live on higher floors to have a play space where parents could monitor and check on them. This is essentially a street but with no motor vehicles on it. Members pointed out there are number of flats in the borough that do not have balconies.**
- (vi) **In relation to design standards and where areas are being regenerated. Members pointed out residents can be living with things like temporary lights for a long period of time and this can reduce the amount of time pedestrians (including children) have crossing the road. Members asked when making significant changes do developer consider the time families and people will need to cross the road.**

In response the Deputy Strategic Planning Manager from LBH explained in the guidance they do not have further detail around balconies, but they do try to stress the importance about the space outside the front door to play. Especially where they have a walkway, decking etc to make sure it is child friendly.

The Head of Regeneration Strategic Design from LBH added all new build homes must have external space. It is in regulation. Upper floors will have balconies. All the new build homes currently being delivered in regeneration, if not on the ground floor will have a balcony. Therefore, the desire to see all flats have balconies is being delivered.

- (vii) **Members asked for clarification if this related to all private and council property build?**

The Head of Regeneration Strategic Design from LBH confirmed it applies to all private and council developments.

The Head of Planning and Building Control from LBH added this is in reference to private amenity space so there is a requirement incorporated in the Local Plan and the London plan. This requires a minimum amount of external private amenity space to be provided. This has been particularly key during lock down and the pandemic. In addition, they have the social inclusion element that is in the Local Plan adopted last year. The Local Plan builds very robust policies around inclusive design, and this stretches across all developments.

- (viii) Members referred to the London Plan and asked if it contradicts any of the Council's delivery for a child friendly borough. And if it did, what were the Council's plans to mitigate them.**

The Deputy Strategic Planning Manager from LBH advised there are no obvious contradictions between the Local Plan and the London Plan. There is support for the Council's plans and proposals for the borough in the guidance and supplementary planning document.

The officer explained the Local Plan in Hackney was developed in tandem to the London Plan. The two plans are very well aligned in terms of the policies particularly around the LP 50 and child play space.

The Mayor of London has developed their own guidance on child friendly design which draws on many of the examples in Hackney. Therefore, it acts as a support for both of the policies in the Local Plan and guidance.

- (ix) Members commented that Millfields play area in the early years had a sand area. This was removed and then more recently reinstated. At the park this and the swings remain very popular. Members were of the view play is about movement using sand, water and softer features. Whereas the play areas demonstrated in the presentation look like hard harsh environments with pavements. Members expressed adventure play areas were good too because they have a lot of wood construction, the children enjoy playing on them and they can make their own play. Members queried if these designs enabled children to be creative and create their own play**

In response the Head of Regeneration Strategic Design from LBH agreed it was about balance. The officer confirmed they do have some open space for this and that there needs to be a balance between what is prescribed and what is allowed to happen. The officer pointed out the illustration may look hard, but all the sites are very varied and there is opportunities to appropriate them in different ways.

The officer explained the amount of play area is prescribed through the planning process. For areas with prescribed play, it can be difficult to get the balance between structured and unstructured play. Pointing out the landscape needs to be able to develop over time. This will not be perfect on day one and they should be allowed to develop and change over time.

- (x) Members asked what the Council is doing to put play on estates with no play equipment. Highlighting a small estate in Kings Park Ward that has a grass area in the middle which could benefit from some play equipment.**
- (xi) Members also asked how the council is engaging with its partners particularly housing associations about play areas on housing association estates. Members added given the volume of housing they own in the borough and that some of their equipment is dated. They would benefit from being upgraded and some innovation.**
- (xii) Members commended the schemes illustrated in the presentations. Members were pleased to hear that the learning from previous schemes**

was being applied to the new schemes developed. Particularly that nosier play is being taken into consideration and located away from households. From previous experience Members noted a good park was built for children but the location and noise angered local residents. Members were pleased the council was thinking about the noise element and residents. Members wanted consideration to be given to not just updating play equipment but providing play provision where there is none. Members also wanted to make sure play equipment meets the needs of all children. Pointing out there are a few estates where the play equipment is aimed at the under 5-year-olds and not older children.

In response the Head of Building Maintenance from LBH explained one of the ways to get play equipment can be through the resident improvement fund for estates. The funding is used after consulting with residents about the improvements they wish to see to their estate. Installing play equipment could be one of the suggestions. The second route could be through a major refurbishment scheme on the estate. However, the first route is usually the most likely option.

In relation to the question about housing associations the officer was unable to confirm if the council worked in partnership with housing associations to update their play equipment.

The Interim Director, Regeneration from LBH added regarding new housing developments by housing associations they must comply with the same planning rules and guidance like any other developments. The officer pointed out the real challenge was maintaining existing estates. Therefore, for every new build it will meant that there is more play equipment to look after.

In response to Member’s query about how the Council is working with registered providers about improving their play offer on existing developments. The officer advised he would speak to his housing strategy colleagues and provide a written response to the Commission.

ACTION	The Interim Director, Regeneration to provide a written response about how the Council is working with registered providers about improving their play offer on existing developments.
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- (xiii) **Members commented they were pleased to see the second phase of Kings Crescent would incorporate the SPD in full. However, Members reiterated there seemed to be very little soft landscaping and play areas. The play street area already had a hard landscape and there was a deficit of greenery e.g. grass. Members commented they would like to see the second phase incorporate some form of a green element.**

In response the Head of Regeneration Strategic Design from LBH advised for planting they could have done more in phases 1 and 2. However, the use of grass is challenging because this is quite a dense housing development and grass needs very good light and high levels of sunlight. There are regeneration schemes with large areas of grass, and some are more successful than others. Therefore, for schemes they are slightly weary of grass but not planting. The officer also pointed out that Clissold Park was directly opposite Kings Crescent for the access to a grassed area.

The officer informed there is not a lot of grass in the next phase because of the challenges outlined above in relation to dense developments. The last thing the council wanted was failed grass and muddy patches. The officer highlighted a grassed area was recently replaced in Dalston because it became a big brown patch due to not getting enough sunlight. The officer pointed out this can be perceived as a lack of council maintenance.

- (xiv) Members reference timber structures on estates and referred to an estate in Dalston that has some timber infrastructure which is out of date. Members highlighted residents wanted a like for like replacement or repair but were informed this was not possible and as a local authority it no longer provides that equipment. This was replaced with metal and hard board apparatus. Residents were concerned about sustainability in respect of this decision. Members wanted to know will they still be using timber as well as metal infrastructure and asked if the environmental impact were considered and factored in.**

The Head of Building Maintenance from LBH explained in relation to the use of metal and hard board the council has found some serious problems with the timber equipment installed in recent years. This has not lasted long, and it is very expensive to replace. In addition, the council has a limited amount of funds available to carry out repairs and replacement work. Resulting in decisions being made to move away from timber. The Council is aware this has been controversial but accepted they could be more transparent and communicate better about the specific amount they to spend on estates. Secondly there is the testing regime of timber equipment to assess the inside of the timber and its condition. It can become an unsafe piece of equipment if it has rotted internally, and this has not been identified. It was noted that previously timber was implemented without proper consideration of the treatment or how it can be preserved moving forward. Today there may be some more modern options that can be considered.

- (xv) Members reiterated the use of sand and water and highlighted they are good for sensory and there is so much children of all ages can do with it.**
- (xvi) Members pointed out Frampton Park estate has endured 4 different building sites. This brings issues like temporary traffic lights, drilling and areas becoming in accessible. Although residents understand the objectives what efforts are being made to protect children in areas being regenerated.**
- (xvii) Members pointed out play streets can work really well and things like filtered permeability. Members queried if there was thinking about where the traffic is diverted to. Members pointed out many children live on main**

roads as well. Taking into consideration all the roads being closed and turned into play streets what consideration is being given to the children living on main roads and potentially having more congestion around their area.

In response the Head of Regeneration Strategic Design from LBH agreed building sites come with disruption. However, the council works in collaboration with the contractor around the logistics of getting in and out of the site and where the holdings are located. The officer pointed out this is part of the tender process, and the contractor's reply to this consideration helps to determine which contractor is selected to do the work. This helps to identify which contracts are more responsible and who has thought this through. Although the officer pointed out it is inevitable there will be disruption. But with early planning and communication about the change to everyone and how long it will run for.

- (xviii) Members pointed out there is timber equipment in Haggerston Park that has been in place over 20 years and still in very good condition. This can be used by multi age groups. This is environmentally friendly and very useful.**
- (xix) Members recognised the children's SPD has only been in place 6 month but asked about the public reaction to the new SPD. Members asked if there is an internal Board that oversees the planning applications to make sure council applications are meeting the required standard. Members asked how the council ensures the plans meet the borough's vision?**

The Deputy Strategic Planning Manager from LBH confirmed the guidance was adopted at the end of June. The council is currently exploring the opportunity to set up a Hackney young people advisers board. This would be a group of young people that could potentially help guide developments.

There is a design review panel, this is part of the planning process. Within the panel they have the design expertise to feed into the project. They also have within the Conservation and Urban Design team knowledge about the skills needed and there is the Regeneration Strategic Design team. Therefore, within the council they do have expertise. In addition, they are exploring the use of the Young Place Adviser model as an opportunity to formalise the input from young people in the planning process. The council sees this as a real opportunity coming out of the guidance.

- (xx) Members referred to the Millfield play area and pointed out this was an example of what can happen if there is not adequate consultation or engagement with the local TRA / TMO and residents who were closest to the play area. Members pointed out there was also some hanging plants put up with no forward plan for maintenance. Members highlighted the key is to have the involvements and engage with local people. Members referred to play streets and how they work well because parents were involved.**

In response the Cabinet Member for Families, Early Years, Parks and Play highlighted the staff in the Parks team put in a lot of effort to engage about the play area. The difficulties were who they were engaging with and balancing the

different desires and different needs expressed from the various groups (Park users and estate users). There has been further work to engage to mitigate the impact.

The Cabinet Members acknowledged there is learning they can take away from this process. Notwithstanding there have been some benefits as well as disappointments, the Cabinet Member anticipates this will end in a good place for the residents on the estate.

Members agreed there was consultation but advised some of the points made slipped through the net and as a result not all views were taken into consideration.

5 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

- 5.1 The Chair informed the Commission the minutes of the previous meeting was not available for approval. This was due to the short period between this LiH meeting and the last LiH meeting.
- 5.2 The minutes will be available at the next meeting of the scrutiny commission.

6 Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission- 2020/2021 Work Programme

- 6.1 The Chair referred to the work programme suggestions in the agenda
- 6.2 The Chair explained the work programme suggestions came from various meetings the chair and vice chair held with stakeholders to get their views.
- 6.3 In reference to the work programme the Chair proposed the following items from the list of work programme suggestions for the municipal year.
 - 6.3.1 A joint piece with Children and Young People Scrutiny Commission to look at the housing options for young people leaving care. This would assess the Council's duty and provision to provide suitable permanent accommodation for young people leaving care.
 - 6.3.2 To look at temporary accommodation for Hackney residents in private sector housing out of the borough. There is concern about the conditions of properties Hackney residents are being housed in outside the borough and the state of repair. A look at if the Council can do more to assist residents in private sector housing get repairs carried out and help ensure a better standard of accommodation.
 - 6.3.3 To look at the private sector housing licensing scheme. This is currently operating in 3 wards in Hackney. This would be a discussion to exploring extending the scheme across the borough.
 - 6.3.4 To look at fire safety arrangement to ensure the council has the appropriate arrangements in place to check the fire safety of buildings (this is the landlord responsibility).

- 6.3.5 The Chair recommended the Commission's in-depth piece of work looked at the environment and public realm. To look at climate change and buildings. A look at the Council's work to meet its net zero carbon target in relation to housing, building, and planning in the borough. To ensure they are as green as possible. Covering retrofitting, building materials used, insulation and energy efficiency.
- 6.3.6 To look at the Council's Energy Strategy and consider the following:
 A) resident engagement and consultation to consider how resident views are being captured.
 B) look at how this is embedded within planning policy to shape all future developments in the borough and the material used.
- 6.3.7 To look at electric car charging points. A look at the electric charging costs and how the communal electric charging points will be provided to encourage the shift to electric cars.
- 6.3.8 To look at the refurbishment and the provision of leisure services for Kings Hall leisure centre.
- 6.3.9 The Chair also recommended continuing with their monitoring trust and confidence and the progress of the commitments made in the Mayor of London Crime and Policing Plan by MOPAC and the work of the local MPS.
- 6.4 Members asked if it would be possible to include in the work programme looking at domestic violence and violence against women and girls.
- The Chair advised it might not be possible to fit this into the work programme for this municipal year.
- 6.5 Members agreed the work programme suggestions outlined above.

RESOLVED:	Members approved the work programme.
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7 Any Other Business

- 7.1 None.

Duration of the meeting: 7.00 - 9.10 pm

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Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission 26th October 2021 Item 6 – Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission Work Programme 2021/22	Item No 6
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OUTLINE

The work programme for the Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission 2021-22 is attached. Please note this a working document.

ACTION

The Commission is asked for any comments or amendments on the work programme for the municipal year 2021-2022.

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Overview & Scrutiny

Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission: Work Plan June 2021 – April 2022

Each agenda will include an updated version of this Scrutiny Commission work programme

All meeting guests will be virtual until further notice.

Dates	Proposed Item	Directorate and lead officer contact	Description, Comment and Purpose of item
<p>22nd June 2021</p> <p>Papers deadline: Thurs 8th June 2021</p>	Trust and Confidence and Inclusive Policing	<p>Metropolitan Police Service</p> <p>DCS Marcus Barnett, CE BCU Commander</p> <p>Commander Jane Connors</p> <p>Mayor's Office for Police and Crime (MOPAC)</p> <p>Natasha Plummer, Head of Engagement</p> <p>Independent Officer for</p>	<p>This meeting will be a discussion with Metropolitan Police Service (Head Quarters & Borough Commander for Hackney), Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Independent Office for Police Conduct about building trust and confidence and inclusive policing. Further questions were sent to the IOPC, MPS and MOPAC for a response in advance of this meeting.</p> <p>This discussion will cover:</p> <p>Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPS complaints system 2. Culture Change 3. Youth Engagement. <p>Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representation of Hackney's diverse community in the MPS and MOPAC community engagement structures 2. Trust and confidence 3. Accessibility and transparency of MPS data. <p>Metropolitan Police Service</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPS Complaint system

Dates	Proposed Item	Directorate and lead officer contact	Description, Comment and Purpose of item
		<p>Police Conduct (IOPC)</p> <p>Sal Naseem, Regional Director London</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Accountability of officers 3. No set targets for the successful outcome rates for stop and search 4. Reducing disproportionality 5. Representation of Hackney's diverse community in the MPS and MOPAC community engagement structures.
<p>14th July 2021</p> <p>Papers deadline: Mon 5th July 2021</p>	Play Infrastructure	David Padfield Interim Director of Housing	<p>Play infrastructure and design principles for play infrastructure.</p> <p>The Council's policy on play infrastructure for estates and provisions across the borough.</p> <p>The design principles for play infrastructure for developments and estate regenerations.</p>
	Play Infrastructure and Planning	Aled Richards Strategic Director Sustainability and Public Realm	<p>Planning - Child Friendly Borough</p> <p>Information about the consultation/feedback and work towards a child friendly borough linked to the Local Plan.</p>

Dates	Proposed Item	Directorate and lead officer contact	Description, Comment and Purpose of item
<p>26th October 2021</p> <p>Papers deadline: Fri 15th Oct 2021</p>	<p>Energy Strategy and Energy Systems</p>	<p>Procurement Service Energy and Carbon Management</p> <p>Planning Services</p> <p>Resident Liaison Group</p>	<p>Energy Strategy – overview of the strategy, its objectives and energy systems needed to meet net zero carbon targets.</p> <p>This discussion will cover:</p> <p>Planning Team</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information about how the Council’s planning policies support Hackney Council’s commitment to achieve the net zero carbon targets and requirements of COP 26 for all future developments in the borough. 2. Information about the planning powers to ensure buildings and developments in the borough are as green as possible in relation to how they are built and that the materials used meet the ambitions of the council in relation to climate change and net zero carbon emissions. 3. Information about planning’s role in ensuring developers in the borough are informed and engaged with the Council’s net zero carbon targets. <p>Energy Team</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overview of the Council’s Energy Strategy 2. The Council’s roadmap and planned work to achieve net zero carbon for all council emissions and its properties? 3. Information about the new energy systems being considered and the cost implications associated with the new energy technology systems? 4. Information about how the Council’s Energy Strategy and objectives align with the Council’s fuel poverty strategy 5. Information about planned engagement with the public about the Energy strategy objectives and ambitions to tackle climate change?

Dates	Proposed Item	Directorate and lead officer contact	Description, Comment and Purpose of item
<p>8th November 2021</p> <p>Papers deadline: Wed 27th October 2021</p>	<p>Climate Change and Buildings</p>	<p>Service Areas Strategic Property</p> <p>Housing Services</p> <p>Inclusive Economy, Corporate Policy and New Homes</p>	<p>Climate change and buildings - council's work to meet its net zero carbon target in relation to building developments, retrofit of buildings and planning policy in the borough to ensure they are as green as possible. This will include looking at housing too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A review of the Council's corporate property portfolio and housing stock to consider the condition of council properties. Looking at the retrofit of buildings, materials used and any proposed energy efficient insulation work towards achieving net zero carbon. To consider if the materials are recyclable and/or carbon neutral. Using Stoke Newington Town Hall's new library as a case study (this library is in the Council's capital works programme for repair / renovation). ○ A look at buildings and how they are built. A look at the process and how the council can ensure all the buildings built in the borough are environmentally friendly. Look at the carbon footprint from construction and the built environment.
<p>13th December 2021</p> <p>Papers deadline: Wed 1st</p>	<p>Electric Charging Infrastructure</p>	<p>Service Areas Streetscene</p> <p>Procurement Hackney Light</p>	<p>Development of electric charging infrastructure and the plans to encourage the shift to electric car use in the borough. A review of the electric charging costs and how cheap communal electric charging points can be provided to encourage shift to electric cars.</p>

Dates	Proposed Item	Directorate and lead officer contact	Description, Comment and Purpose of item
December 2021		and Power	<p>The Commission will look at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of electric charging infrastructure in the borough • The Council's work with the community and partners (e.g. RSLs) to encourage the shift to electric car use in the borough. • Pricing and charging. <p>Includes looking at the geographical location of electric charging bays and the number of bays across the borough. Work with housing associations and other partners The Council's role in helping to reduce the costs associated with running an electric car and making the shift?</p>
17th January 2022 Papers deadline: Wed 5 th January 2022	Fire Safety	Housing Services	Fire safety of buildings - to look at the arrangements in place covering fires safety products fitted; the checks on the products used to ensure they are of the highest fire standard grade available (quality over price).

Dates	Proposed Item	Directorate and lead officer contact	Description, Comment and Purpose of item
	Private Sector Housing – temporary accommodation and the licensing scheme	Inclusive Economy, Corporate Policy and New Homes	<p>Private sector housing licensing scheme - exploring an extension to the scheme across the borough.</p> <p>Temporary accommodation for Hackney residents in private sector housing out of the borough. A review of the conditions and state of repair in relation private sector properties Hackney residents are housed in for temporary accommodation.</p> <p>The Council's housing company and how this can be used to assist with meeting the housing needs of residents and young people leaving care.</p>
<p>24th February 2022</p> <p>Papers deadline: Mon 14th February 2022</p>	Housing Needs for Young People Leaving Care	<p>Benefits and Housing Needs</p> <p>Inclusive Economy, Corporate Policy and New Homes</p>	<p>Joint piece with Children and Young People Scrutiny Commission to look at the housing options for young people leaving care.</p> <p>Includes looking at council's housing strategy and objectives for housing young people leaving care.</p>
<p>7th March 2022</p> <p>Papers deadline: Wed 23rd February 2022</p>	Leisure Services and Facilities	Leisure, Parks and Green Spaces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overview of leisure facilities and services in the borough open to the public 2. Cost and access to leisure services <p>A look at the difference in prices across facilities and why</p> <p>Information about the concessions available and how this is promoted to local residents (how do people find out and how does the council let</p>

Dates	Proposed Item	Directorate and lead officer contact	Description, Comment and Purpose of item
			them know about the leisure offer).

To note

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London Borough of Hackney
Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission
Municipal Year 2021/22
Date of meeting Tuesday, 26 October 2021

Minutes of the proceedings of
the Living in Hackney Scrutiny
Commission held at
Hackney Town Hall, Mare
Street, London, E8 1EA

Chair	Cllr Sharon Patrick
Councillors in Attendance:	Cllr Clare Joseph, Cllr Ian Rathbone, Cllr Ajay Chauhan
Apologies:	Cllr Soraya Adejare
Officers in Attendance	Katie Glasgow, Strategic Planning Manager, Rotimi Ajilore, Head of Procurement, Mary Aladegbola, Head of Energy and Carbon Management, Aled Richards, Strategic Director Sustainability and Public Realm, Racheal Weaver, Planning Policy Officer, Andrew Amoah, Project Manager, Barry Coughlan, Major Project Planner
Other People in Attendance	Cllr Vincent Stops, Chair of Planning Committee, Cllr Guy Nicholson, Deputy Mayor for Housing Supply, planning, culture and inclusive economy, Cllr Mete Coban, Cabinet Member energy, waste, transport and public realm
Members of the Public	None
Officer Contact:	Tracey Anderson ☎ 0208 356 3312 ✉ tracey.anderson@hackney.gov.uk

Councillor Sharon Patrick in the Chair

1 Apologies for Absence

- 1.1 The Chair updated on the meeting etiquette and notified meeting attendees the meeting was being recorded and live streamed.
- 1.2 Apologies for absence from Cllr Adejare
- 1.3 No apologies for lateness
- 1.4 Virtual attendance from Cllrs: M Can Ozsen and Penny Wrout.
- 1.5 Virtual attendance of officers invited to the meeting.

2 Urgent Items/ Order of Business

2.1 There are no urgent items, and the order business is as set out in the agenda.

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3 Declaration of Interest

3.1 None.

4 Energy Strategy and Energy Systems

4.1 The Chair opened the meeting and explained the Scrutiny Panel's initial session reviewed the council's governance and co-ordination of the net zero carbon work across the council. Following on from that session each scrutiny commission would review the net zero carbon work within their remit.

4.2 This item is an overview of the Council's Energy strategy, its objectives and the energy systems needed to meet the Council's net zero carbon targets.

4.3 This session will cover:

1. Review of the Council's energy strategy and the road map to achieving net zero carbon by 2040 for Hackney council emissions.
2. Consider and explore the trade-off between new technologies and going greener against higher bills/cost implications.
3. Looking at local planning policy in relation to achieving net zero carbon targets and sustainable development.

4.4 The Chair welcomed the following officers and cabinet members to the meeting

- Cllr Guy Nicholson Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for housing supply, planning, culture and inclusive economy
- Cllr Mete Coban Cabinet Member for energy, waste, transport and public realm
- Cllr Vincent Stops, Chair of Planning Committee
- Aled Richards, Strategic Director, Sustainability and Public Realm
- Rotimi Ajilore, Head of Procurement
- Mary Aladegbola, Head of Energy and Carbon Management
- Katie Glasgow, Strategic Planning Manager
- Barry Coughlan, Major Project Planner
- Rachael Weaver, Planning Policy Officer
- Andrew Amoah, Project Manager

4.5 The scrutiny commission received presentations from the Chair of Planning Committee followed by Planning Services and the Energy and Carbon Management Team from London Borough of Hackney. The Chair thanked officers for their hard work and reports submitted to the commission in the agenda.

4.6 The Chair of Planning Committee Councillor Vincent Stops commenced his presentation about the use of engineered timber in constructions as a possible solution to achieving the net zero carbon targets. The main points from the presentation were:

- 4.6.1 From the global production of carbon, 8% of the worlds carbon is connected to the cement that goes into the worlds concrete. Resulting in a large proportion of carbon being associated with the construction industry.
 - 4.6.2 Hackney Borough we have the largest timber constructed building. Instead of the classic construction material of concrete. The construction material is engineered timber and can be built up to 10 storey. It is also renewable.
 - 4.6.3 This timber sequestrates so it holds carbon in its structure for the next 60 years. This type of construction material is available for use now.
 - 4.6.4 This material can be sourced from well managed forests. There are a number of these forests in Europe and across the world.
 - 4.6.5 The planning process is flawed in the sense that it is concerned with energy operational carbon. Although it was acknowledged the Planning Service does a lot of good in terms of sustainability.
 - 4.6.6 There is a lot of focus on water, energy, climate and managing the future of our borough. There is also concern about the volume of heat used and cooling used in those buildings.
 - 4.6.7 The planning process is not concerned with embodied carbon. This is a huge gap for two reasons a) historically it has been difficult to gauge how much is involved over the lifetime and b) the industry is not interested in understanding these issues. They would like to continue with the same materials they have used for the last 1600-1700 years.
 - 4.6.8 However, building regulations are changing and will look at how much carbon is embodied in building. But the planning process needs to address these issues.
 - 4.6.9 Hackney is leading in the use of this material across the world. The single architect in this field is in Hackney.
 - 4.6.10 The second building picture displayed to the commission will be the largest building in the world made of cross laminated timber. This will be the first timber office constructed since the great fire of London.
 - 4.6.11 The Chair of planning committee acknowledged there are fire safety issues, but the Government misunderstands the difference between fire performance and combustibility. This needs to be worked through and the planning system needs to work through how to encourage more timber renewable buildings.
 - 4.6.12 From site visits to construction sites using this material the Chair of Planning Committee highlighted worker like this material and it is less dusty. The neighbours like the material because only 20 vehicles arrive on site instead of several concrete missing vehicles.
 - 4.6.13 For this reason, there should be more construction in timber and protection to use this material.
- 4.7 Planning Team Presentation

- 4.7.1 The Strategic Director for Sustainability and Public Realm commenced the presentation and made the following opening points:
- 4.7.2 The purpose of the low carbon development programme and action plan is to secure low carbon buildings and infrastructure via borough planning by 2030. The aim is for the local plan to have robust policies and guidance that support low carbon development and adaptation to climate change.
- 4.7.3 Across London Councils workstreams Hackney Borough is the lead on low carbon development.
- 4.7.4 Ensuring communities are part of the climate action mitigation plan and understand how the various climate action measures form part of the coordinated plan is crucial.
- 4.7.5 The Council is confident most residents in the borough are supportive of the work to address climate change. The council is aware it needs to tap into this support.
- 4.7.6 Planning has a pivotal role as it brings together a whole range of climate change initiatives such as green infrastructure, play streets, sustainable transport, green economy, green building construction, living roofs, walls and green energy low carbon new development into a spatial plan.
- 4.7.7 The Council want this to be information that residents can relate to and understand how all these initiatives fit together to create a sustainable community for the future.
- 4.7.8 To ensure they have community buy in and addressing the climate emergency. It is crucial they develop innovative techniques with communities especially the hard-to-reach communities. It will be key to hear from the silent majority and those who feel excluded.
- 4.7.9 The draft action plan will aim to ensure a consistent approach to community engagement and low carbon development policies and spatial planning across Hackney and all London boroughs.
- 4.7.10 In relation to Governance London Councils in partnership with the Transport Committee set up 7 working groups and each have a lead authority. The working groups cover the following area: retrofit, low carbon transport, renewable energy, reducing consumption emissions, building a green economy and creating a greener resilient London. All these working groups will have action plans associated with them. Leading to a borough action plan for Hackney and other boroughs.
- 4.7.11 Within the London Councils governance structure are officer groups. Effectively the lead officer for all these work streams feed into the climate change mitigation across London.
- 4.7.12 The officer explained the low carbon development work stream intrinsically links into other workstreams like retrofit and creating a resilient green London.

- 4.7.13 In Hackney they have emulated the same structure as London Councils. There is an officer group in Hackney which oversee all the seven work streams.
- 4.7.14 In terms of the internal governance the seven workstreams in Hackney feed into London Councils seven work streams. This feed into a strategic officer climate group which in turn feeds into the Environmental Sustainability Board. The membership has been refreshed with senior officers of the council and Cabinet Members of the Council. This board will have a key role in developing the climate action plan over the next few months.
- 4.7.15 Hackney Borough is in a positive position in relation to green development due to having several talented sustainable thinking architects in the borough, who are keen to push green architecture within Hackney.
- 4.7.16 The presentation was continued by the Strategic Planning Manager from Planning Services. Covering low carbon development and the action plan objectives. Highlighting the emerging actions and the role of planning in achieving net zero carbon. The following main points were made:
- 4.7.17 Low carbon is not just about individual developments but also about the wider programmes and the collective influence to ensure all developments are low carbon.
- 4.7.18 The core purpose of planning is to create places that enable people to live happy and healthy lives. It is not possible to think about this without thinking about climate change, adaptation, and resilience measures through spatial plans.
- 4.7.19 It is also key to ensure communities are engaged as part of the process.
- 4.7.20 The low carbon action plan is a combination of influence and impact.
- 4.7.21 The first area is control and influence. Building regulations set the initial baseline and in London we have a good number of policies on achieving low carbon and zero carbon. This gives planning the control and influence to make change.
- 4.7.22 The local context is guided by the adopted local plan, and this requires all new development to be zero carbon. This goes beyond the London Plan policy. The requirement in Hackney's local plan reflects local circumstances.
- 4.7.23 In Hackney they have a large number of small-scale developments, and they want to ensure they make a difference. Where a development cannot meet the requirements, contributions are made to the carbon off set fund. To date the council has negotiated contributions totally £4.5 million to this fund.
- 4.7.24 There are also policies related to existing developments ensuring the reuse and extension of building achieve the maximum feasible reductions in climate emissions whilst being sensitive to character and heritage considerations.
- 4.7.25 Rising to the challenge of climate change is a theme throughout the plan. The LP33 has a range of other policies linked to promoting climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience measures.

- 4.7.26 The Council can influence through area-based plans. In Hackney they are producing several area-based plans for key growth areas e.g., Shoreditch, Stamford Hill alongside major town centre plans for Dalston and Hackney Central.
- 4.7.27 There will be further opportunities to develop policy and guidance on climate change adaptations and mitigation to respond to local circumstances.
- 4.7.28 There is also a decision-making function. This is linked to the area of innovation. Planning has the power to influence at the pre-application stage. This provides the opportunity to engage with developers and architects early in the process. They work with them to look at the designs to really innovate and inspire to deliver low carbon or zero carbon.
- 4.7.29 In relation to economic benefits the key driver for this work stream is the green economy incorporating fuel poverty. Thus, ensuring new developments are zero carbon is important where they have ambitious affordable housing targets. In addition, delivering low carbon and zero carbon developments are expected to make a difference.
- 4.7.30 In terms of impact the Council is aware in Hackney borough the vast majority of Hackney's built environment will exist in 2100. These buildings are already standing. They make a significant contribution to carbon emissions. Equally 10% of emissions come from the construction process. In London there is a need to deliver 52,000 new homes per year and this is equivalent to 1300 in Hackney borough. This is in addition to commercial development and the development of the infrastructure to support that growth.
- 4.7.31 In terms of the scope of what they can achieve, the first consideration for zero carbon targets is to look at how a building performs when built. This is embedded within the planning policies and the London Plan. In Hackney they have their own ambitious targets.
- 4.7.32 An area they need to focus on is the differences across boroughs and where there is scope to undertake research to implement policies. Then ensure they can be delivered.
- 4.7.33 Planning would welcome looking at carbon that goes beyond building materials and considers the manufacturing and construction process. Linked to the circular economy, whole life carbon assessment and carbon emissions resulting from materials and construction and the use of the building over its life span including demolition disposal.
- 4.7.34 In terms of how they will get to low carbon. This is linked to the following actions. They are:
- 4.7.35 **Collaborate**
- Working across policy, development management, building control - creating understanding, a common approach, measurable outcomes
 - Create dialogue with communities and industries to understand barriers and opportunities

- Establish the links to other climate programmes, particularly retrofit, low carbon transport, and resilient and green
- Cross boundary initiatives.

4.7.36 Hackney does look at policies across London and each borough develops their own local policy. But there is scope to look at cross boundary issues and consider where they can develop sub regional planning guidance.

4.7.37 The actions for collaborate are:

- Undertake an audit of borough local plans to understand the difference and the reasons for the differences.
- Produce and publish a community engagement guidance document.

4.7.38 **Innovate** – This is to develop low carbon research and guidance to enable boroughs to develop low and zero carbon policies, implement policy and monitor delivery. This is aimed at commissioning research around viability technical research on new technologies. There is a need to understand the constraints and barriers around viability and potential issues with compliance with building regulations. This involves understanding potential conflicts around the objectives and the low carbon operational development and how to address these issues.

4.7.39 The actions emerging under this area are:

- To develop best practice guidance in decision making and how to implement policy. It is not only important to have the policy but also be able to implement the policy.
- To monitor what is built and ensure it is in accordance with planning policy, how much of the development approved is low carbon, how much is approved through carbon off-setting and what is being achieved through the fabric of buildings.
- There is potential to look at adopting agreed performance indicators.
- Inspiring and pushing the boundaries to establish a recognised scheme or an awards scheme to show case low carbon development / zero carbon.

4.7.40 **Simplify** – The need to balance what can be achieved at pan London and at borough level. Where possible and practical develop a pan London approach.

- Simplify by establishing pan-London approaches where appropriate
- Push for effective national policy and legislation in planning and building control.

4.7.41 Actions emerging under this area are:

- To develop a pan London approach on aspects of low carbon development not covered by Pan London. This will include looking at policy guidance for area-based plans.
- Ensuring effective lobbying for national planning and building control reform. Identifying a forward plan of opportunities to respond to consultations in a timely manner.

4.7.42 **Upskill** – this is an area where many boroughs are facing challenges.

- Boost understanding and skills within local authorities
- Create confidence amongst professionals on what can be achieved
- Develop essential skills/jobs for green economy.

4.7.43 Actions emerging under this area are:

To make recommendations to boroughs to increase skills looking at various training initiatives and programmes for councillors and officers.

4.7.44 The key point this is a partnership approach. There are many different communities and organisations that will need to be involved.

4.7.45 The Council is early in its journey in developing the action plan. They have established their working and steering groups. A draft action plan is in place which they hope to finalise and agree towards the end of the year.

4.8 A presentation from Hackney Council's Energy and Carbon Management team. The Head of Energy and Carbon Management commenced the presentation and made the following main points:

4.8.1 The energy strategy document supports the management of the council's assets in alignment with the climate emergency declaration. This document identifies the key carbon footprints resulting from council activities and where the council can influence.

4.8.2 The strategy identifies the policy levers and intervention opportunities, which have been modelled with costing and monitoring options to give a roadmap to 2040.

4.8.3 The suggested interventions aim to balance not only the feasibility of implementation, but also the severity of the climate crisis so the council can understand the challenges they are facing.

4.8.4 The strategy highlights the scope of coverage. This covers scope 1 and 2 emissions across gas and electricity use. In council owned homes and buildings and the fleet of vehicles. It also covers scope 3 emissions across embodied carbon arising from developments, staff travel as well as the borough wide emissions. Especially in homes where they have some influence.

4.8.5 The strategic core areas identified within the strategy:

4.8.6 Monitoring and tracking the systems that the council owns to ensure they can be measured and manage the changes being made. Remaining flexible to changes especially as technology and the information changes in a fast-evolving sphere. This is expected to include better data collection and intelligence.

4.8.7 The Council is also aware there is a policy and funding gap they need to address and that they need to take a fabric first approach. Ensuring that energy efficiency is at the forefront of the strategy. Alongside renewable energy generation.

- 4.8.8 The Council is aware they need to move away from gas and going forward they would want to start trailing fuel switching where the opportunity arises. After 2025 gas boilers should only be purchased in exceptional circumstances. This commitment is made within the policy document.
- 4.8.9 The council needs to decarbonise its heat. The council also needs to electrify its fleet. The bulk of this will potentially be through electrification and will require the council to have an electrical infrastructure that is robust and able to cope.
- 4.8.10 The council has identified that a power purchase agreement is one of the ways they want to meet their electricity and supply. This is to ensure they can add additionality to the national grid.
- 4.8.11 Embodied carbon is important but it's difficult to reduce. However, the council has made a commitment to include this within the strategy too. The council anticipates that a large proportion of their residual emissions by 2040 will come from embodied carbon.
- 4.8.12 Between now and 2025 they will be identifying the measures they will need to take. Where they can start trailing retrofit programmes and fuel switching, they want to start doing this. The expectation is the rate of retrofitting and decarbonising heat will increase up to 2040.
- 4.8.13 The actions to achieve the delivery pathway are:
- Emissions from new development: Implementing policy to incorporate district energy requirement into appropriate planning sites and identifying policy levers to support the adoption.
 - Project Identification: Identifying bid ready projects e.g., through the Retrofit Accelerator Scheme
 - Monitoring and Metrics Development: Develop guidance documents for metering, monitoring, energy performance management. Develop carbon metrics to capture co-benefits of carbon measures alongside financial metric.
- 4.8.14 It was pointed out they need to have bid ready projects because financing is a real challenge. They want to be able to take advantage of funding streams. To do this the council will need to develop guidance documents not just for metrics but also for monitoring energy performance. As well as capturing and considering co-benefits. Looking beyond carbon and financial metrics.
- 4.8.15 Further actions include:
- Heat decarbonisation measures to include a mix of heat pump and district heat systems
 - Low carbon infrastructure development: electrical infrastructure and district heat schemes
 - Solar PV rollout: delivery of large-scale Solar PV rollout integrated into our PPA objective and other decarbonisation technologies
 - Fabric first approach through the retrofitting programme: A retrofit rate of 9,000 homes and 206,000m² by 2040 will need to be achieved. This is against the backdrop of a complex portfolio and diverse building stock with varying tenancy types, building types and usage patterns.

- 4.8.16 The electrification of heat is the way to get to net zero carbon. They have removed hydrogen as a heat source because the market for hydrogen is not well developed.
- 4.8.17 The Government recently released a heat and building strategy and a decision on hydrogen is expected to be made by 2026.
- 4.8.18 In relation to district heat systems that are communal they have the potential to be swapped for renewable technology because they remain technology agnostic. In the GLA hierarchy of heat it remains one of the top priorities when it comes to heat decarbonisation.
- 4.8.19 A low carbon infrastructure is needed to increase the amount of solar PV that the council generates.
- 4.8.20 The criteria for success in 2040 was outlined to be.
- Improved understanding around cost and effectiveness of the technological measures available
 - Achieve a retrofit rate of 500 homes and 10,000m² per year, replace most vehicles with EV and fuel switch 2,000 homes and 50,000m² per year. Switching homes from gas to low carbon technology and BTsoc pumps.
 - Data gathering and monitoring on the effectiveness of our actions
 - National policy
 - Collaboration: We are in a similar position to most other LA and there is opportunity to collaborate and build capacity.
- 4.8.21 During 2020-21 the council will explore the actions they need to do. By 2023 they need to be in a position where they start to adopt the actions explored.
- 4.8.22 Community engagement will start at the adoption phase with the PPA piloting programmes. They will identify the projects they need to include in the retrofit plan, what vehicles they need to switch and what a Solar PV programme would look like.
- 4.8.23 By 2023 they want the plans to be fully integrated into business as usual. Peak rollout should be by 2027-2030. Seeing a significant drop in emission by 2030.
- 4.8.24 The work has already commenced, and the council has developed an energy master plan. They know the areas where they want to develop district heat schemes. The council's asset management strategy is to EPC C. However, they need to be targeting EPC B to be in line with the London retrofit plan. There are opportunities to reduce demand across homes and non-domestic assets.
- 4.8.25 The risks and challenges were outlined to be:
- Complex Portfolio
 - Residential building Typologies and Tenures
 - Technological Readiness and the ability for the council to adopt this on mass
 - There are existing assets in good/operational condition that they would not wish to start to retrofit

- Funding
- Expenditure vs Savings. There will be some savings that will not come to the council
- They need to improve user awareness. The council recognises heat pumps in some places will have a visual impact and grid limitations will also have an impact
- Coordinated approach to project scoping and delivery needed to accelerate of the roll out of low carbon projects will decrease.

4.8.26 There will be electric grid limitations, but the council wants to be ahead of this to identify where they need grid strengthening.

4.8.27 The impact for the local authority were outlined to be:

- Potential increase in energy cost is likely to be associated with electrification of heat but overall benefits is focus of communication
- Lower carbon emissions would yield savings on utility bills, this is a key benefit of low carbon technology alongside reduced carbon emissions. There is compelling evidence on financial benefit of energy efficiency, retrofitting and low carbon technology. This needs to be balanced with potential and perceived high costs.
- Engaging with residents over retrofit work will be difficult unless they can see how the work fits into the country's wider net zero ambitions.

4.8.28 The Governments heat and building strategy is committed to making heat pump technology cheaper and taking away some of the levies on electricity and putting it on gas to address some of the disparity.

4.8.29 The net zero strategy links into Hackney's climate action plan. The climate action plan has a communication plan where they have mapped out the points at which they will communicate and engage with residents.

4.8.30 The internal governance structures - as outlined in the planning presentation - are there to ensure the actions being disseminated are robust and that they escalate issues where necessary.

4.8.31 The Cabinet Member for energy, waste, transport and public realm explained the Head of Energy and Carbon Management outlined what the Council's Energy Strategy is seeking to achieve linked to the council's net zero ambitions by 2040. This work is covered by sustainable policies from waste management to energy.

4.8.32 It was highlighted that the council has direct control over 5% of emissions and 23% indirect control. The remaining volume of emission are borough wide emissions.

4.8.33 The council relaunched the second phase of the green homes programme to support residents to reduce and lower their energy bills.

4.8.34 The green dividend is about how to create green jobs across the borough, reduce energy bills and ultimately tackle the climate crisis with better air quality.

- 4.8.35 The green homes programme aims to provide support to residents to help shift towards solar energy or replacing gas boilers.
- 4.8.36 The council needs to recreate excitement about the new jobs and the shift towards a greener economy. Ensuring this is carried out in a just transition way.
- 4.8.37 The Cabinet Member highlighted an example of local partnership with a local school, local energy company, GLA and the Council to support the installation of solar panel to help power the school. This is an example of the types of partnership that need to happen.
- 4.8.38 Recognising there are challenges around the finances they will need to rely on partnerships between private and public sectors to meet targets.
- 4.8.39 Public engagement will be incredibly important, and this work needs to be done with residents.
- 4.8.40 Social justice underpins all the net zero work.
- 4.8.41 The Cabinet Member for energy, waste, transport and public realm put on record his thanks to Head of Energy and Carbon Management for all her work on the net zero energy strategy and wished her well in her new role.

4.9 Questions, Answers and Discussion

Q&A with the Chair of Planning Committee

- (i) **Members enquired when the timber building is built, how carbon neutral would it be? Enquiring if they are carbon efficient to build, come from renewable energy and /or carbon negative.**

In response the Chair of Planning Committee explained they are carbon negative. The act of tree growing, and sequestration will take out the carbon from the atmosphere for the next 60 years. This is better than putting it into holes in the ground and hoping it goes well.

- (ii) **Members commented in Planning Committee the Chair asks developers if they have considered using timber and often the response is no. Members asked what the negatives to timber are and why developers are reluctant to use this material for construction?**

The Chair of Planning Committee explained the government announced concern about timber and its fire performance. But a large proportion of architects and the fire people we talk to will dispute this. Adding the tragedy of Grenfell will have negative impacts on timber building for many years in the UK. And so the difficulties of meeting insurance for very tall buildings has become almost impossible. A 6-story timber building is fine and so are offices fine. They can continue to do some, but they need to work at this from 2 angles. The planning process, the concrete industry, and the fire issue. The Chair of Planning from LBH explained heavy timber chares it does not ignite or go up in flames like a box of matches. It burns very slowly and does not go up in flames as assumed.

(iii) Members asked if there have been major fires?

In response the Chair of Planning Committee confirmed there was one and that was when it was being constructed. It was open to other elements. The message is care needs to be taken when constructing timber developments. But once constructed they have good life performance.

Q&A Planning Service

(iv) Members referred to page 1 point 1.13 in the planning report noting that development sites that cannot meet the net zero carbon requirements are asked to provide a one-off payment. Member enquired about the process and decision making to reach this conclusion?

(v) Members asked if a large number of sites contributed to the offset fund?

(vi) Members enquired if the contributions to the offset fund mainly came from small development sites or large developers?

In response the Strategic Planning Manager from Planning Services explained when a planning application is received they are assessed by development management. The specialist office that looks at the sustainability aspect. They consider the energy and sustainability statements; this will outline what the development can achieve in relation to carbon off set requirements. If they cannot satisfy the carbon reduction requirements, they will need to contribute to the fund. This is in accordance with their supplementary planning document and the contributions are set out in the document of £95 per tonne over 30 years. This goes into the carbon off set fund.

In relation to the decision making about the spend of the fund. This is made through the S106 board. Projects can be put forward, but they will need to be in accordance with the objectives of the carbon off-set fund. Some projects and funds have been allocated and examples were outlined in section 1.17 of the report (energy company, a solar pilot for a leisure centre project and a green home programme).

In relation to the types of development it is a combination of both major and minor developments. There will be a range of considerations like technical feasibility and viability. It was acknowledged smaller sites can be more challenging to meet those requirements.

(vii) Members asked how the construction Co2 emissions can be cut if they are at 10%. Members also asked how this applies to the building of social housing.

In response the Director of Sustainability and public realm advised there is no one solution to reducing but it will be a plethora of different solutions in terms of land use, planning, green mix with sustainable transport in addition to looking at the information and improvements on the build. A combination of work should bring down the construction emissions. Referring to the Chair of Planning Committee's points that timber construction uses significantly less lorries on site and a smaller volume of materials on site than concrete construction. Therefore,

there is a pallet of different solutions the local authority could insist on to reduce the carbon footprint of construction.

In regard to social housing for planning policy they have the ability to influence and control in relation to new developments. For any application for housing – regardless of tenure – the requirements would apply. The development would need to comply with the carbon reduction targets set out in the London and local plan.

For existing estates where there are refurbishment works the policies are in place to ensure they consider and reduce as far as possible the carbon emission for the development. The Director added retrofit for housing is going to be huge going forward with significant costs too. This will be covered in more detail at the next Living in Hackney scrutiny commission meeting in November 2021.

- (viii) Members referred to the council’s announcement for their retrofit programme and noted that Enfield and Waltham Forest Councils were the lead boroughs on the retrofit work stream. Members asked how much could actually be achieved given that councils have limited resources?**

In response the Director of Sustainability and Public Realm confirmed the anticipated costs associated with retrofit will be high. This will require a combination of using leverage. The Council will not be able to do this alone. Information about this will be in the action plan that Enfield and Waltham Forest Councils are leading on. They has received funding to develop the work so they are more advanced than other work streams. This action plan is being discussed with other councils. The next meeting in November will cover this in more detail and should outline some of the future financing options available.

The Cabinet Member for energy, waste transport and public realm highlighted there is a report published on 26th October by London Councils on retrofit. Although Hackney is not the lead borough on this work stream the Mayor of Hackney is heavily involved in this workstream too.

- (ix) Members asked for examples of innovative practice in relation to heating in new development sites. Members made reference to a range of options like district heating, heat pumps, ground source heating, solar panels etc? Members enquired about the types of heating systems new developments were implementing to meet net zero carbon targets.**

In response the Head of Energy and Carbon Management explained due to the planning policies they must encourage net zero carbon and with GLA policies there is a hierarchy of heat buildings need to adopt and comply with.

There is a mix of technology interventions. The route to net zero will require innovations. They are starting to see opportunities where they are using air sourcing pumps and some having district heat networks. There is also a shift away from gas especially for new builds and they are aware of some schemes that are considering hybrid approaches. Essential using heat pump technology as the base and topped up at peak times with gas.

- (x) Members commented from the information presented it seems there needs to be less development and that they should not continue to build in the**

same way. Members asked if the better options would be to refurbish buildings rather than to demolish structurally sound buildings and relatively young buildings.

- (xi) **Members asked if there are any incentives to encourage plans to be put forward for refurbish over demolition? Is this something the council can consider taking forward? Members pointed out potentially buildings that have a longer life span are being demolished.**

In response the Strategic Planning Manager from LBH highlighted this relates to the circular economy and the whole life carbon assessment. This is an emerging picture and they do need to give this further consideration as planning applications come in. Considering how they are addressing the energy hierarchy and whole life carbon cycle is important but there is a need to delivery more homes and development to support the growth. However, the current workstreams are looking at the ways they can innovate designs by looking at the design of schemes, engaging with developers and landowners early in the process to have discussions and ensure they are considering these things and building them into the design from the outset.

- (xii) **Members referred to the negotiated fund pot of £4.5 million and noted currently £1.1 million was received. Members asked if the council anticipated any challenges with obtaining the outstanding funding.**

- (xiii) **Members noted the section 106 Board makes decisions about the spend of the fund but Members queried if this should be taken out for wider discussion on the spend for this fund?**

In response the Director of Sustainability and Public Realm asked the Strategic Planning Manager to clarify if the offset fund was a CiL or section 106. The Strategic Planning Manager confirmed it comes through Section 106 via the SPD.

The Strategic Planning Manager from LBH confirmed they have negotiated £4.5 million through section 106 agreements. They have currently received £1.1 million. The contributions are received once work commences on the site.

- (xiv) **The Co-Chair from the Resident Liaison Group (RLG) referred to the action on heat decarbonisation measures including a mix of heat pump and district heating systems. The RLG enquired what this will look like in the medium to long term?**

In response the Head of Energy and Carbon Management explained this would be covered in her upcoming presentation.

- (xv) **The Co-Chair from the Resident Liaison Group (RLG) referred to the development of a communications strategy to engage residents across the borough. The RLG commented this was a good idea and pointed out there is interest among residents in this topic area. The RLG asked Planning Services to contact the RLG when the council commences its engagement process because they would like to feed into that engagement process.**

The Strategic Planning Manager from LBH confirmed they would welcome their input.

Q&A Energy and Carbon Management Team

(xvi) Members referred to the scoping that highlights unseen energy. Members asked what is this and how this will be tackled?

(xvii) Members referred to the proposal to phase out gas boilers and enquired if this will apply to private households and landlords and how it will be implemented?

In response the Head of Energy and Carbon Management explained during the scoping they looked at all areas of borough wide emissions. Although they do not have the direct data for this the scoping highlighted unseen energy as things like private homes.

In relation to gas boiler this is part of a national policy. The route map to net zero necessitates that move. The carbon intensity for gas is higher than electric. All policy and direction are steering towards replacing gas with heat pump technology.

The Government's heat and building strategy not only outlines what it will do to help support local authorities but support members of the public to access lower cost income technology. Taking levies away from electricity to ensure the cost parity between electricity heated building and gas heated buildings is not too much.

In addition, there are several hurdles the council will need to overcome too such as the fabric retrofit of their buildings first.

However, it was recognised that this may be an area of concern to individuals especially if they have not retrofitted the fabric of their home first because it is not a like for like replacement.

As a local authority they need to not only engage residents but educate them too. This is where the green homes programme comes into use. The council highlighted they have used a programme to take one building from EPC E to EPC A using the range of measures outlined and grant schemes to finance.

(xviii) Members referred to scoping 1 and 3 and the expected decrease. Members acknowledged national policy and type of vehicles on the road could lead to this huge decrease. Members queried if the embodied carbon reduction predicted could only be achieved from less development. Members were not convinced this could be achieved without less development in the borough.

(xix) Members commented electricity is generated by fossil fuel, and this was not ideal. In relation to electric cars there is concern about lithium batteries and the components in them being mined in poor countries.

- (xx) Members recognised that the hydrogen energy was in early stages of development but urged the council to explore using these types of energy sources.**

In response Head of Energy and Carbon Management explained the embodied carbon reduction by 2040 will be from a mix of approaches. This strategy document is forward looking and highlights the interventions the council needs to consider. The actions being taken will shape how they achieve the target.

In terms of hydrogen there is big piece of work to identify if hydrogen can contribute to the decarbonisation of heat in homes. Emerging studies anticipate hydrogen will be able to meet the needs by 2050. The Government sees a role for hydrogen after 2050. The Government is looking at hydrogen zones for some rural areas and hydrogen technology will be trailed. For Inner London boroughs like Hackney that technology is further in the future.

The action plan covers the next 3 years and if technology changes, they will be adopting it. The Council remains flexible.

The Head of Procurement added in terms technology development around hydrogen and the supply chain this is relatively less developed compared to electrification. The Council will always be flexible about how they proceed with technologies. The market will constantly be reviewed for development in hydrogen.

The Chair of Planning Committee commented the 1930s Pembury estate needed to improve its energy efficiency. The housing association Peabody was offered by a gas company the opportunity to transform the estate. However, this was going to change the buildings from red brick to white rendered buildings. The Chair of Planning Committee urged for careful consideration and not to do the cheapest option for innovation.

- (xxi) Members asked how the council plans to engage with non-hackney accountable organisations like housing associations.**

- (xxii) In relation the current cladding issues is there an opportunity for planning to insist on improving the energy efficiency of the building and also for it to be carbon neutral?**

- (xxiii) Members referred to the heavy reliance on electricity for the future. Commenting whilst there has been movement away from producing electricity with fossil fuels to more solar and wind generated electricity. There will be a limit to how much Hackney can produce. Members pointed out increasingly nuclear energy will be seen as clean, but the Member was of the personal view this was not clean and pollutes into the future. The other challenge with nuclear energy is it relies on large water sources and tends to be cited next to the sea.**

- (xxiv) Members were of the view there are dangers associated with relying so heavily on nuclear power in the future. Members asked if the Council was able to take an anti-nuclear power position. Despite relying so heavily on electricity to achieve the net zero emissions policy.**

(xxv) Members referred to the table in the report titled benefits and risks of different heat sources. The district heat source seems the more positive although possibility the most expensive. Members asked how district heat could be used for council owned buildings and other buildings e.g. having whole private streets on district heat in the future.

In response the Head of Energy and Carbon Management explained the energy master plan has mapped out the whole borough and they have identified 10 clusters with the potential to use other sources of low carbon from ground source heat pumps to air sourcing pumps.

The role of district energy is not only enabling but for regeneration projects it provides the critical mass to develop district heat schemes. They also want to use this to decarbonise existing buildings. An example of this type of opportunity is the Woodberry Down development. Through planning it does need a district energy scheme. They are also looking at using the Woodberry Down scheme to help decarbonise neighbouring areas.

There is a low carbon infrastructure that is starting to be explored. They can use new build schemes to create the critical mass to help develop the schemes and use it to help decarbonise existing estates.

The Head of Procurement explained in terms of electricity and nuclear development as highlighted in the strategy electrification is part of decarbonising interventions. The council has Rico certificated electricity that is purchased in the current contract. There is no transparency in terms of whether it is from solar farm or from nuclear generation.

In terms of price fixing this is set out in the strategy. They want to go into a Power Purchase Agreement where they go to solar farm or wind generation organisation and request to enter into a 15/20 year contract to allow them to carry out proper generation using some of the technologies that are in the market as opposed to nuclear.

In terms of procurement the negotiation they will undertake will ensure that the product coming through the supply in the specification it will make clear they are not looking for a product that comes from nuclear generation but from wind farm, solar generation or some other renewable energy generation.

(xxvi) Members referred to heat district again and noted in the response the officers explained they are looking at strategies for new builds and council properties. But there are a lot of areas that do not fall into these categories. Members asked if the council would be moving towards thinking about these areas or was it too early.

In response the Head of Energy and Carbon Management advised it is not too early. The clusters highlighted in the presentation have identified those areas as well. Some are non-domestic buildings like in the cluster of Hackney Central. These are more corporate assets and less domestic estates. Pointing out the plan covers domestic and non-domestic properties. The officer highlighted the council has a role in enabling district heat for the whole of the borough. There is also a district energy working group. This group is working on a findings paper which will highlight some the actions the council needs to take to prepare and

facilitate the development of district energy schemes that developers can connect to.

In response the Head of Energy and Carbon Management confirmed they have started to engage RPs. Over this year they held a series of events where the council introduced their net zero energy strategy and highlighted good practice guide. This has been with the assistance of the Housing Policy and Strategy team. They are also producing a good practice guide for them. This highlights what net zero looks like for Hackney as a whole.

The Strategic Planning Manager added in terms of engagement this is very important and why it has been identified through the low carbon action work to develop an engagement programme. Taking into consideration residents, businesses etc. They see communities at the heart of the discussions to ensure they achieve buy in.

In terms of developing the local plan and area-based plan community engagement is fundamental and critical to the success.

The Strategic Director of Sustainability and Public Realm added regarding cladding and the role of planning. If works require planning, they will also require building regulations. This regime will have control on the energy efficiency and installation of the buildings. Therefore, it is more building control that would manage this than planning services.

(xxvii) Members referred to solar panels being a source of energy for the future. Members noted when the Government stopped the feeding tariff people stopped installing solar panels because they were not economically accessible. Members asked about the future of solar panels and the potential of savings to the council if it stopped being reliant on the energy network.

(xxviii) Members asked if the council was encouraging the use of solar panels to help resident generate their own energy supply?

The Head of Procurement confirmed the Government stopped the feeding tariff about 2-3 years ago and this made solar panels less financially viable. Solar panel installation is an integral part of achieving net zero as set out in the strategy. The council carried out a few installations last year and on some of the council corporate buildings. They have done feasibility work to look at existing council roof spaces for the installation of solar panels. This work is in the early stages and is an integral part of the council's work to generate its own electricity. However, this is only going to be a fraction of what is needed from the grid.

The council wants to enter into a PPA with an offshore organisation to create a solar farm and wind generation.

The Chair of Planning Committee from LBH commented post Grenfell there was complaints that the planning process was only concerned with what the building looked like. The Chair pointed out this is their remit and cladding is a building control issue. Secondly the Mayor of London decided to put in the London Plan about fire but there are no fire experts in the planning process. Therefore, they need to be careful about cladding and what planning can do.

5 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

5.1 The minutes of the previous meetings for approval were:

The minutes for the meeting held on 23rd June 2021.

The minutes of the meeting held on 14th July 2021.

5.2 Members agreed the minutes.

RESOLVED: Minutes were approved
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5.3 In discussion about the minutes from the previous meeting with the metropolitan police service Members wanted it acknowledged that, that conversation fed into ongoing conversations with the police about how seriously they treat members of the public who are victims of crime and their attitude of defensiveness.

5.4 Members wanted it noted since that June meeting there had been significant developments in that area. Some of the issues discussed in the meeting have developed and become more significant for the police.

5.5 Members commented as a scrutiny commission it was important to keep the pressure up on the police.

5.6 The Chair acknowledged the points raised and advised there would not be a follow up session with the police in this municipal year. The recommendation would be to have the police back at the first meeting of the new municipal year.

6 Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission- 2020/2021 Work Programme

6.1 The Chair referred to the work programme and outlined the discussion items for the next meetings.

6.2 In November the scrutiny commission will continue its work looking at climate change covering retrofitting of buildings. Non residential building and all residential housing properties.

6.3 The Chair asked the Commission to keep in mind the effects of retrofitting. Pointing out they need to make sure its efficient and the costs are low to ensure residents are not paying more for less heat. In addition to considering if the proposals are adequate for our climate. For example, the Chair highlighted she noted air source pumps do not work effectively when the temperature drops to zero or below.

6.4 The Chair also pointed out one of the key challenges is the financing and to date no solutions have been put forward from the Government to address this.

In addition, some of the technology needs to be developed such as the development of hydrogen boilers.

December 2021
Electric Charging Infrastructure

January 2022
Fire Safety – update
Private Sector Housing – licensing scheme

February 2022
Joint meeting with CYP Scrutiny commission on Housing Needs for Young People Leaving Care

March 2022
Leisure Services and Facilities.

- 6.5 Members discussed asking leisure service providers GLL to attend the March meeting to talk about the website and why they do not have a Hackney specific website.

The Chair agreed to this request.

- 6.6 Members discussed the issue of no cash and commented this was potentially a barrier for families being excluded from leisure centres and the café. In addition, all bookings must be made online. Members suggested broaden this discussion to look at the issue of no cash across the borough.
- 6.7 Members discussed reviewing the membership fee for older people.
- 6.8 Members discussed looking at the customer experience in the discussion.
- 6.9 Members asked if this discussion could look at the facilities and redesign of buildings to assist with holding community engagement sessions.

7 Any Other Business

- 7.1 None.

Duration of the meeting: 7.00 - 9.25 pm

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