

# Workshop 1d:

Fuel poverty, affordable warmth and health

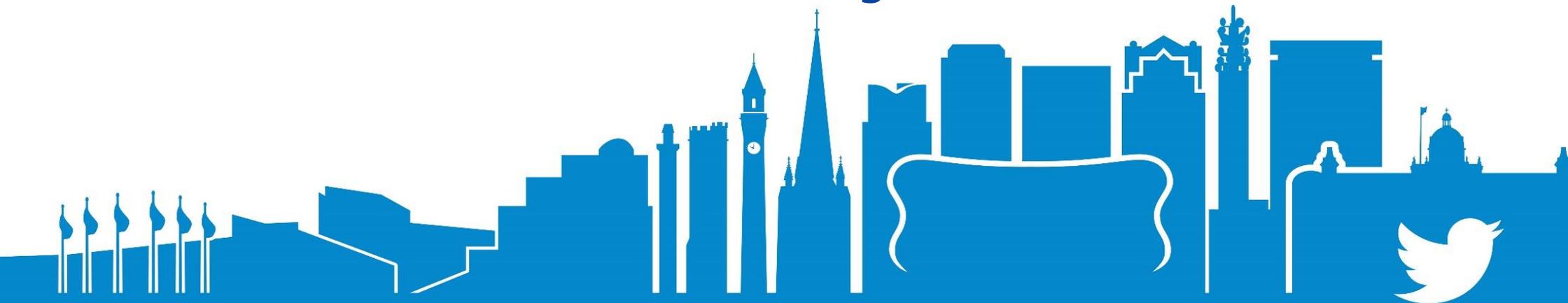
Speakers: Peter Rickaby (Rickaby Thompson Associates)

Toby Morgan (London Borough of Islington)

John Kiely (Savills)

Chaired by: Paul Graham

Room: Cambridge Room





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NHMF Conference 2016, Workshop 1d

# **Fuel Poverty, Affordable Warmth and Health**

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**Peter Rickaby**, Rickaby Thompson Associates

**John Kiely**, Savills

**Toby Morgan**, London Borough of Islington

# Workshop Content



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## **1. Fuel Poverty in the UK**

Peter Rickaby

## **2. Harlow Council's Approach to Fuel Poverty**

John Kiely

## **3. Harlow Council's Affordable Warmth Matrix**

Peter Rickaby

## **4. Islington's Seasonal Health and Affordable Warmth Interventions**

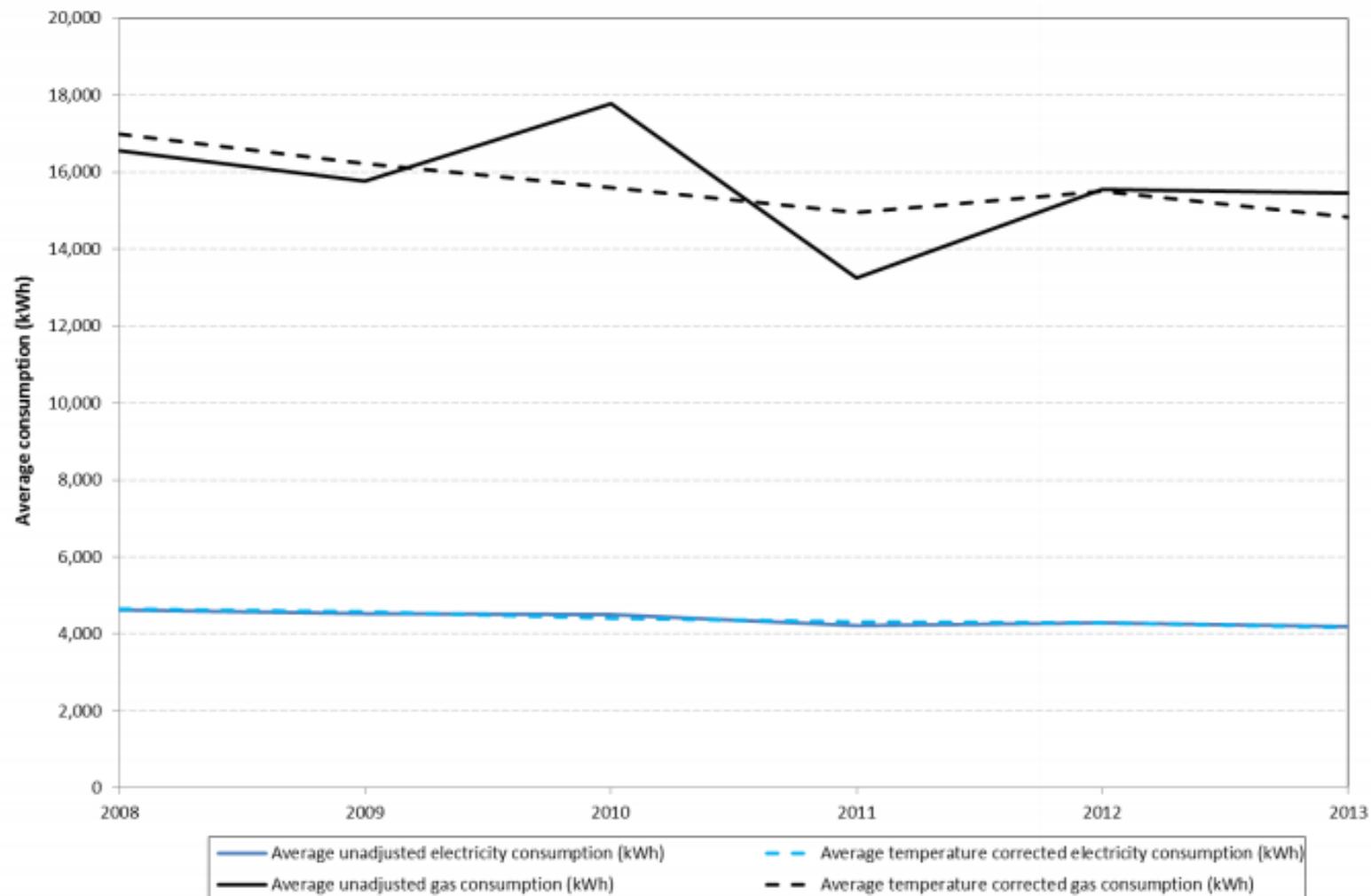
Toby Morgan

# Fuel Poverty in the UK

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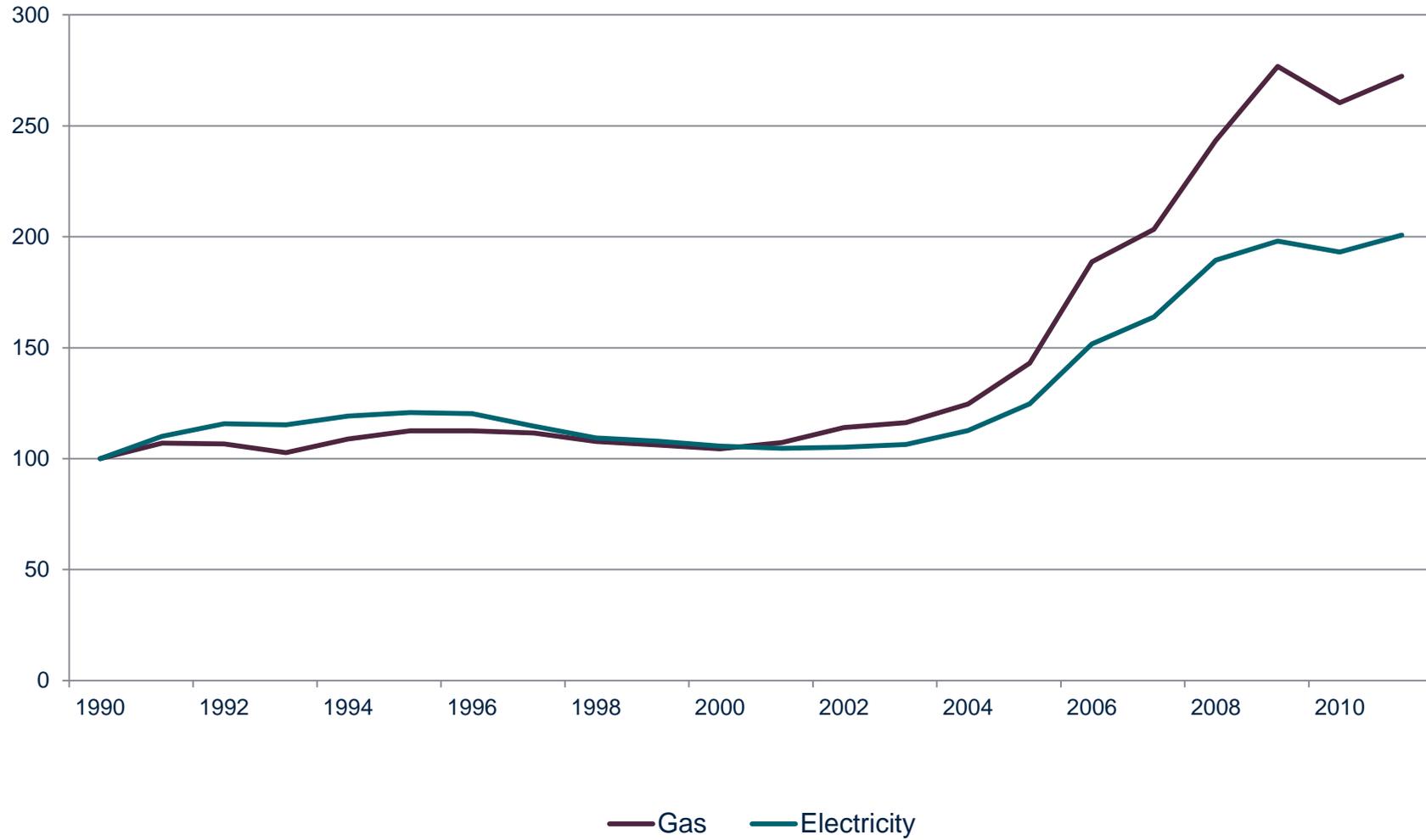
Peter Rickaby

# Average UK domestic gas and electricity consumption 2008 to 2013



Source: DECC, ECUK Tables 3.07

# Rising Energy Costs



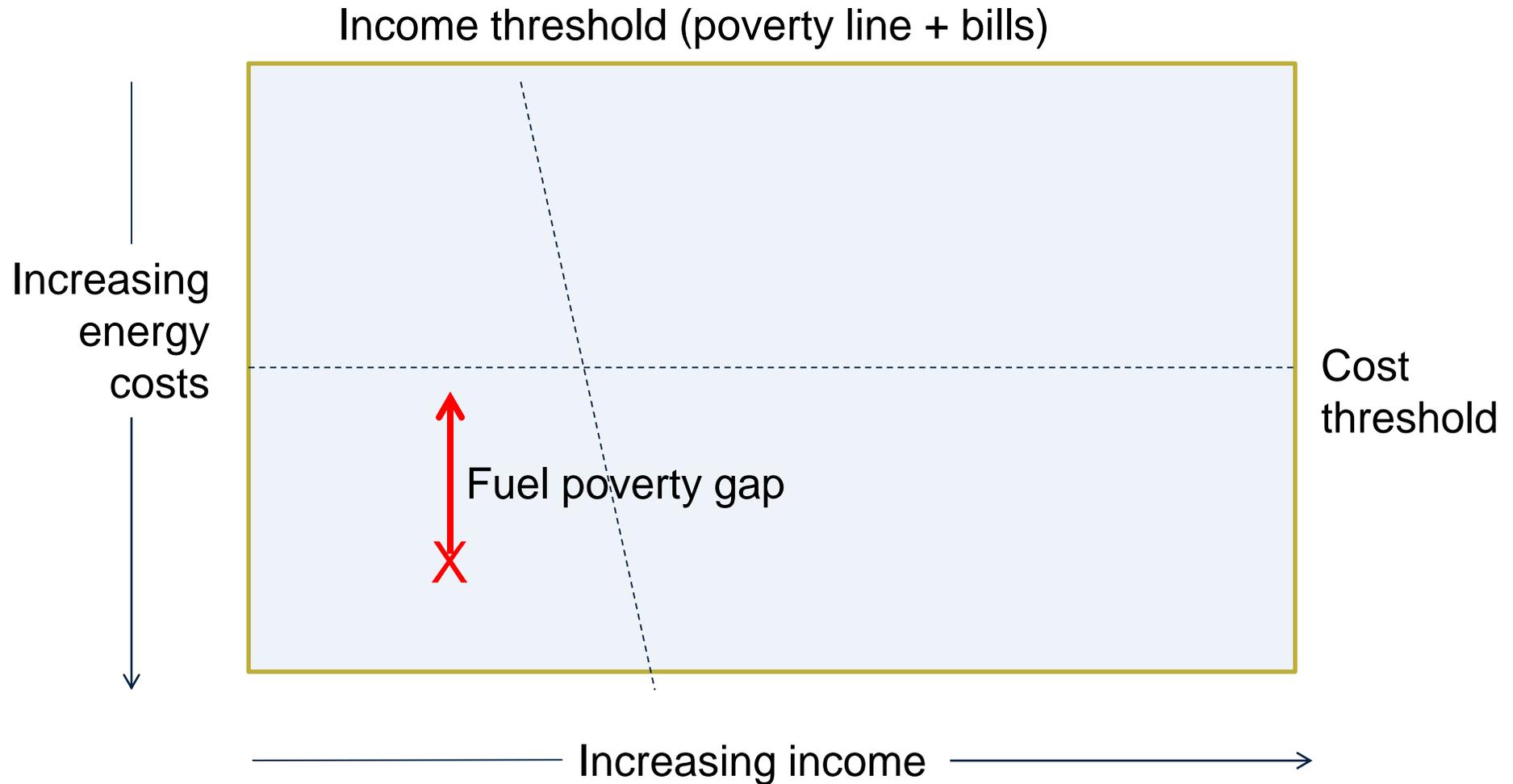
# Trends

	1990	2013
UK fuel consumption from homes %	26%	29%
Number of households	22.64 million	27.07 million
Uptake of cavity wall insulation %	21.8%	69.8%
Homes with double glazing	11.29 million	26.13 million
Homes with solid wall insulation	-	211,000
UK average SAP energy rating	40.2	57.2 (2012)

# Fuel Poverty in England

- Traditionally defined as occurring when fuel cost to maintain adequate warmth is greater than 10% of household income
  - This definition is still used in Wales, Scotland and NI
- Now re-defined as the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator, i.e. a household is fuel poor if:
  - Its energy costs are higher than the national average **and**
  - After paying the fuel costs its residual income is below the poverty line (i.e. less than 60% of average income)
- Severity of fuel poverty indicated by ‘fuel poverty gap’:
  - The amount by which a household’s energy costs would have to be reduced, or its income increased, for it to come out of fuel poverty

# Definition of Fuel Poverty (LIHC)

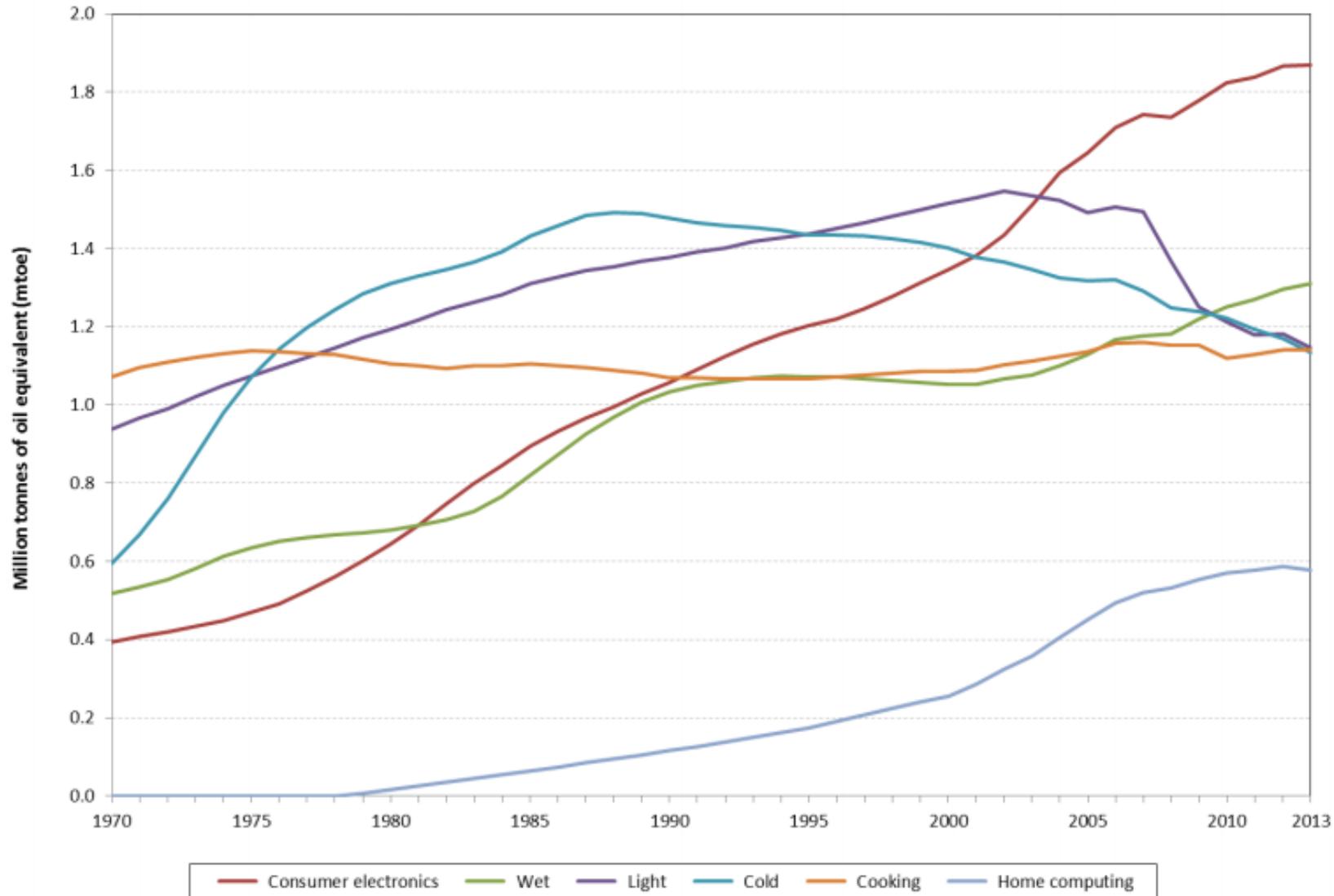


# Fuel Poor Households in England

- 2.35 million (10.4% of households) on the new LIHC definition in 2013
  - Average fuel poverty gap £374
- Highest percentages in those:
  - on pre-payment meters: 21%
  - in solid wall homes: 16%
  - not on mains gas: 14%
- The fuel poverty challenge
  - Protect residents from social impact of rising fuel prices
  - Ensure robust supplies of heat **and power**
  - Power accounts for 40-50% of fuel costs and emissions

# UK Electricity Consumption by Appliance Type 1970 to 2013

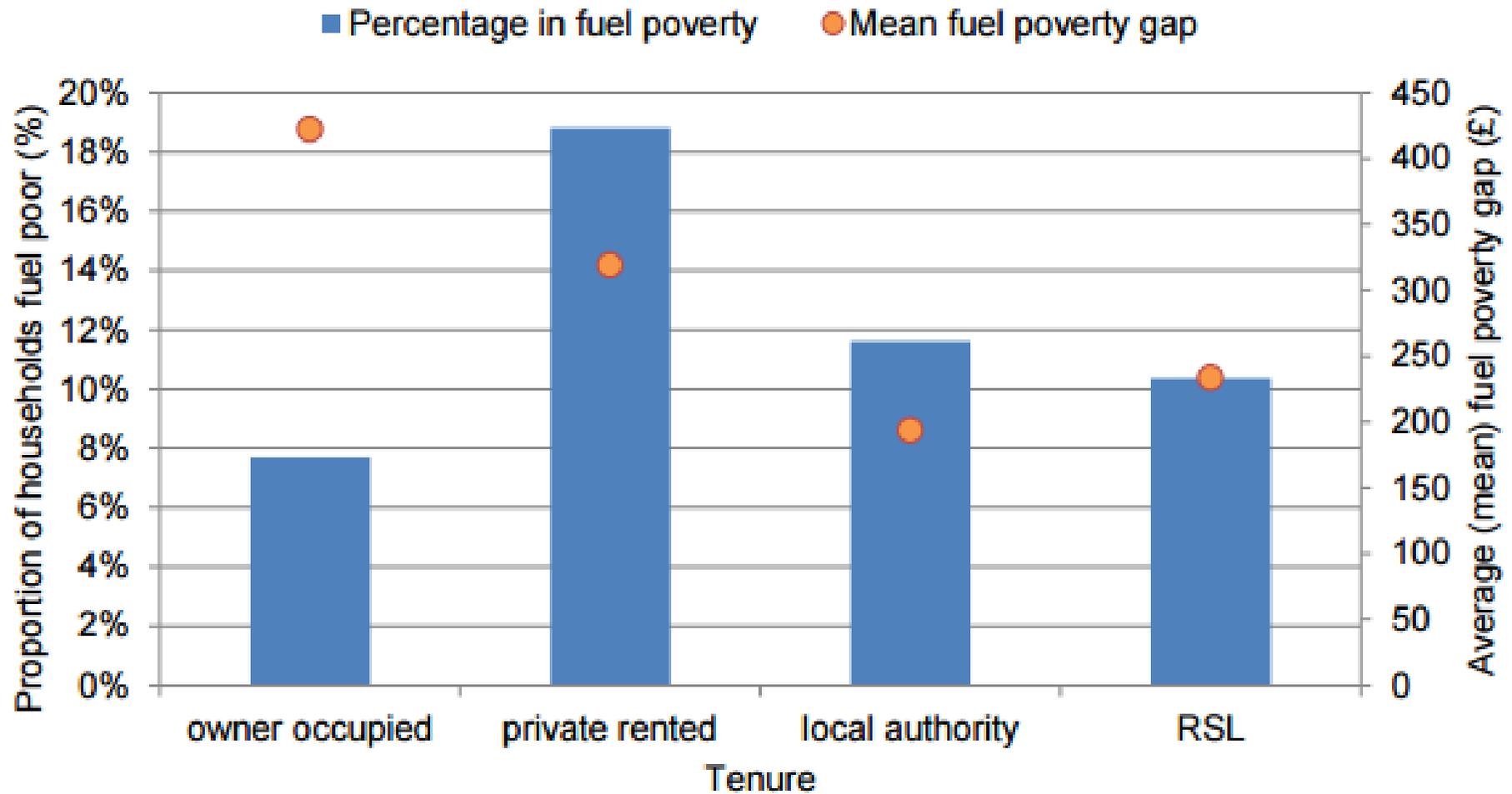
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Source: Market Transformation Programme

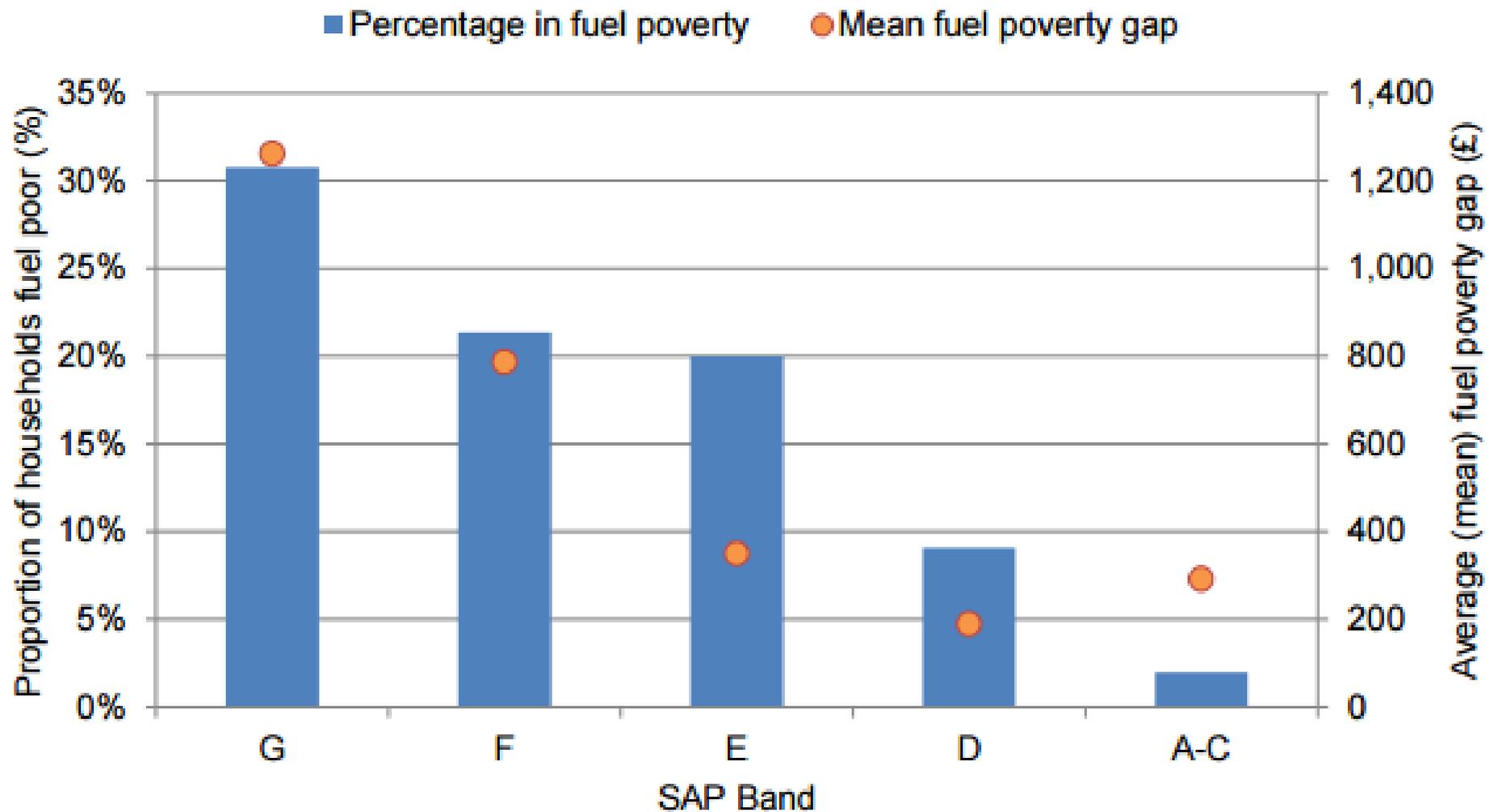
# Fuel Poverty by Tenure

Chart 3.5: Fuel poverty by tenure



# SAP and Fuel Poverty

Chart 3.1: Fuel poverty by SAP band, 2013



# Fuel Poverty Targets

- The Fuel Poverty (England) Regulations 2014 set fuel poverty targets to ensure that as many fuel poor homes as is reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of:
  - Band C by 2030
  - Band D by 2025
  - Band E by 2020
- DECC fuel price projections
  - No longer anticipating significant increases up to 2020
  - Various scenarios to 2030 dependent on global fossil fuel prices

# Fuel Poverty in the UK

- Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland still use the >10% definition so UK estimates also still use this:

	No. of homes	Percentage
England	2.73 million	12%
Scotland	0.94 million	39%
Wales	0.4 million	30%
Northern Ireland	0.3 million	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5 million</b>	<b>17%</b>

# Harlow Council's Approach to Fuel Poverty

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John Kiely

# Sector Under Pressure

- Govt challenges – 1% rent reduction, compound effect 12%
- Welfare reform generally and benefit cap
- Securing value for money
- Greater emphasis on compliance rather than decent homes
- Restructures, staffing reductions



Amongst all this is challenge of Fuel Poverty but who can afford it – neither client nor tenant

A need for new Investment and Procurement Strategies including Environmental, Energy and Sustainability issues

# Addressing this Challenge

- Investment Need and Funding Requirement
- Stock Performance and Sustainability
- Investment Planning
- Procurement and Delivery



# Stage One – Investment Need

## Key Components

- Robust Stock Condition Data
- Investment Required by Archetype and Element
- Knowledge of Stock Performance and Sustainability
- Housing Stock Energy Study
- Understand Leaseholder Liability
- Reality Checking



# Energy and Sustainability Strategy

## Understanding the fuel poverty challenge

- Assessing Energy Performance of Stock – By Type
- Costs to Meet Higher Efficiency Targets
- Tenancy Fuel Costs
- Fuel Poverty Assessment and Matrix by Occupancy Profile
- Model Brings Together – Costly to Heat Properties and Tenant Profiles
- Enables Management of Lettings to Mitigate Fuel Poverty
- Enables Specific Targeting of Energy Efficiency Works to Mitigate Fuel Poverty
- Medium Term Improvement Plan Per Archetype
- Creates Long Term Energy Efficiency Strategy: 20 – 30 Year Plan, Not 5 Year

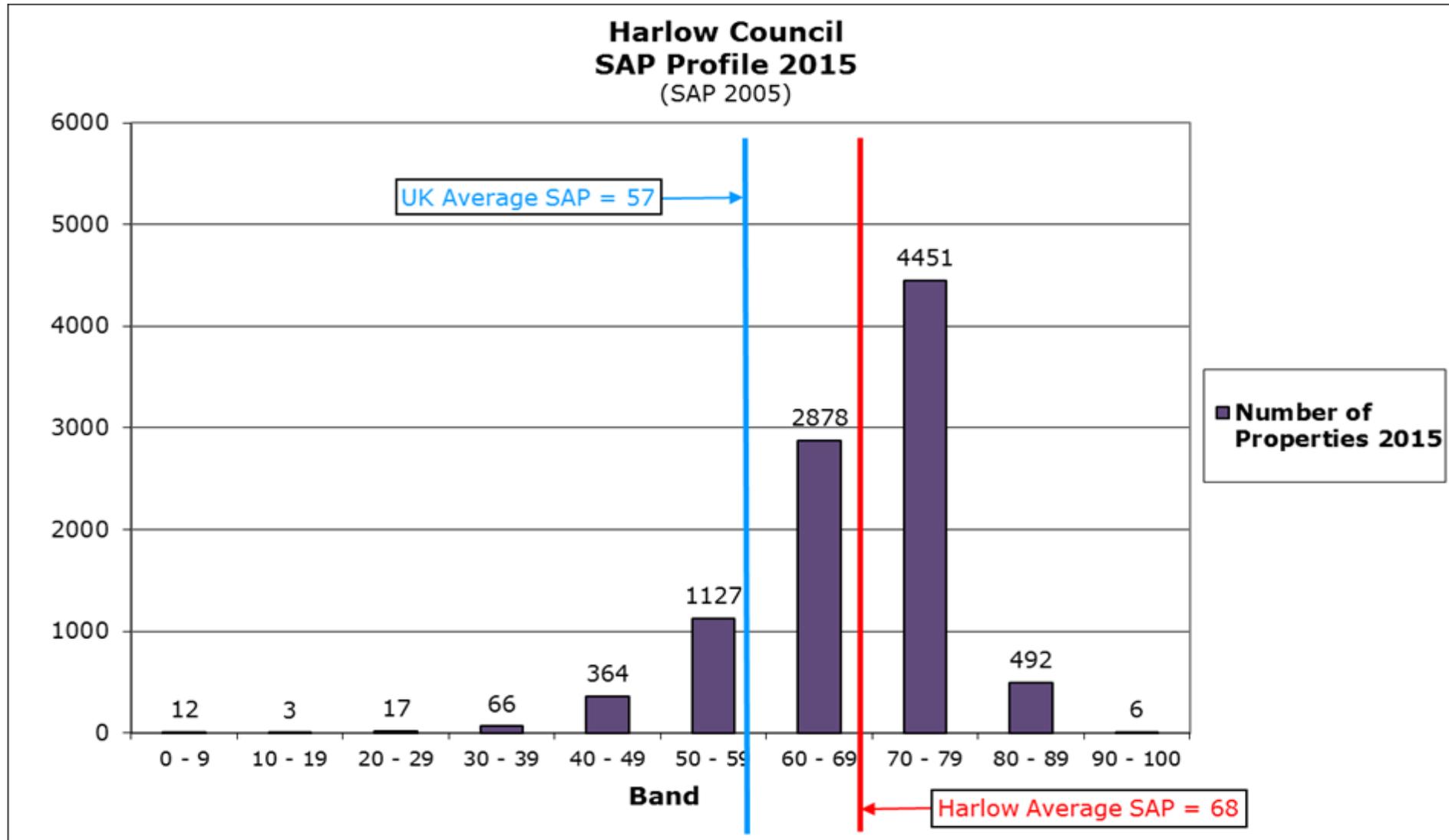


# Housing Stock Energy Study

## Objectives

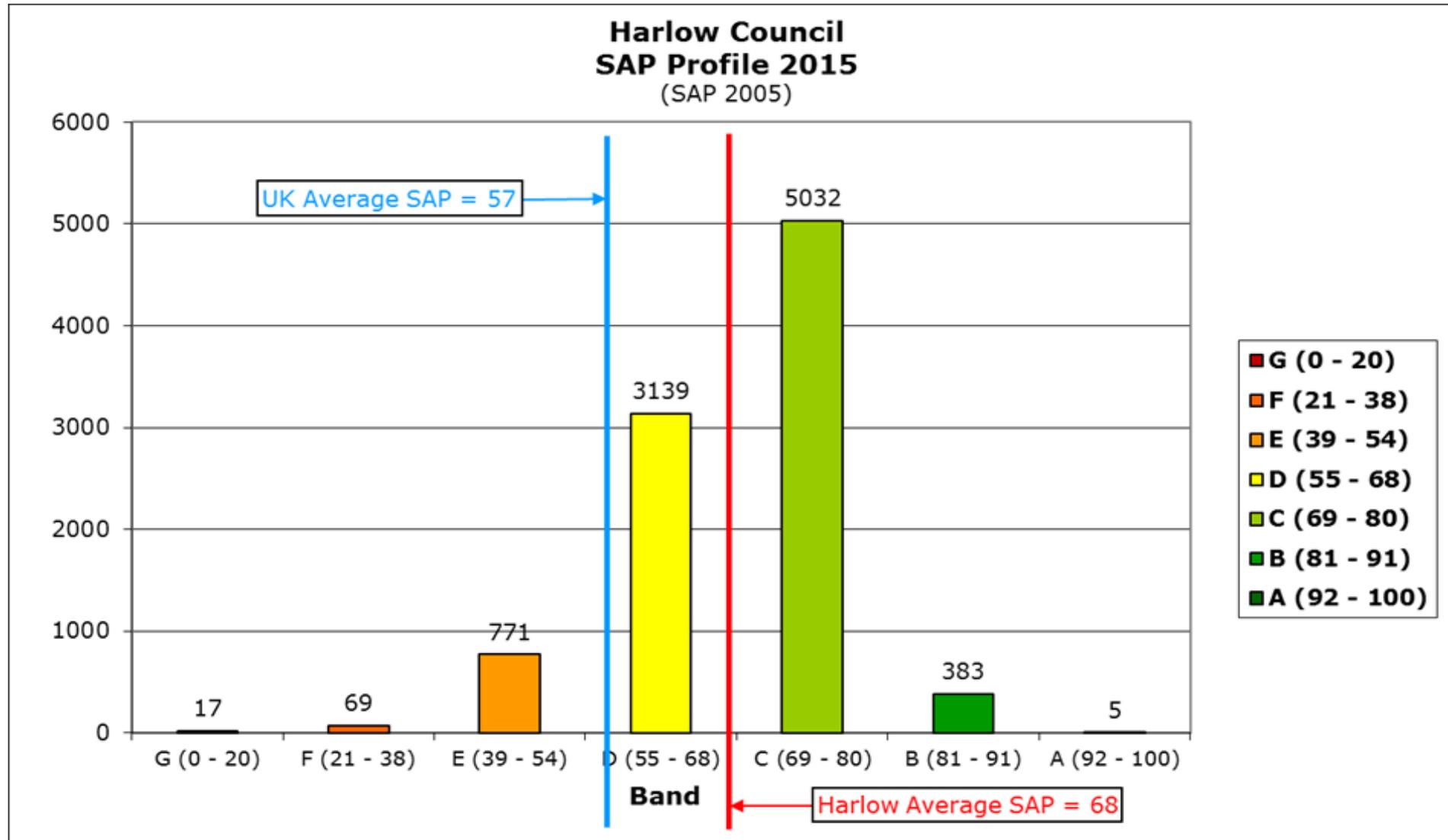
- Establish extent of fuel poverty and potential fuel poverty gap
- Identify and cost improvements to bring each dwelling *type* to SAP 80 and to 50% reduction of carbon dioxide emissions:
  - SAP 80 as proxy affordable warmth standard
  - C50 as contribution to national C80 target
- Establish the scope and cost of the work required to bring the *whole* stock to SAP 80 and to C50
- Estimate the potential for external funding:
  - via ECO, FiT and PAYS

# SAP Profile



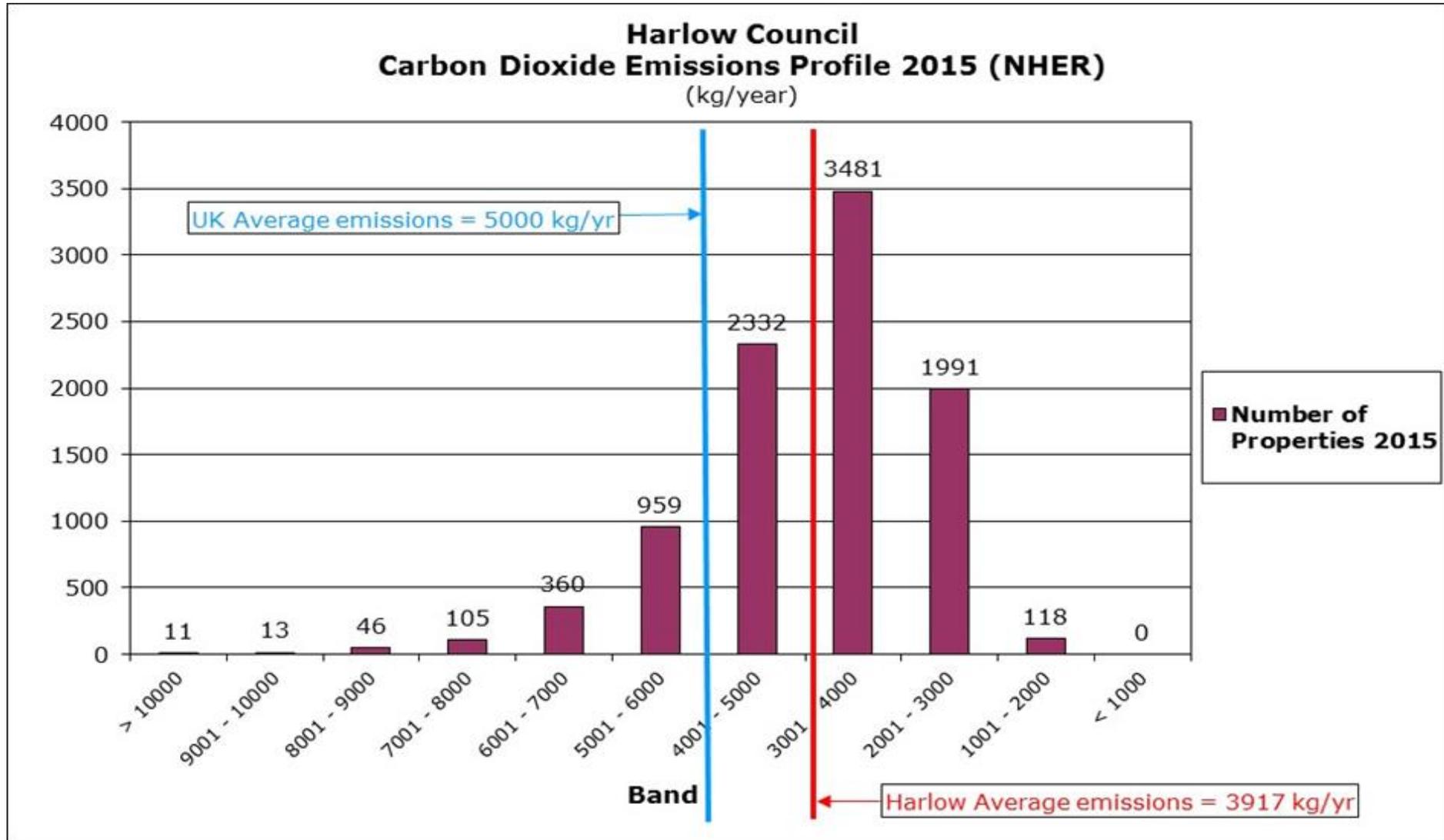
Average SAP 68

# SAP Profile (EPC Bands)



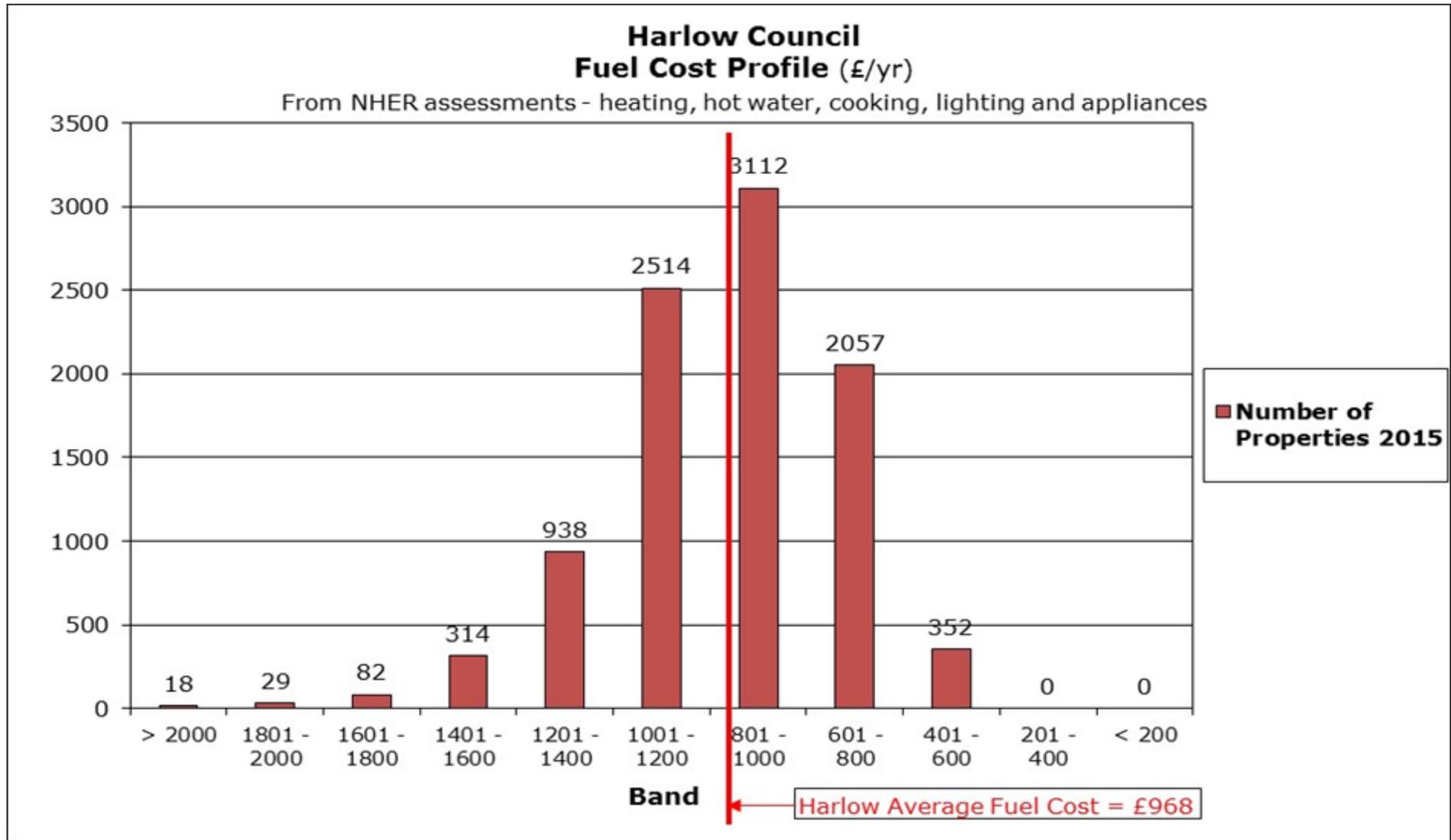
Average SAP 68

# Carbon Dioxide Emissions



From NHER: average 3,917 kg/yr

# Fuel Costs



From NHER: average £968/yr

# Energy Analysis

Harlow Council - Housing Stock Energy Study

## Summary of Archetypal Dwelling Energy Efficiency Assessments to Achieve SAP 80 and 50% CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction

Dwelling: 162 Spring Hills, Harlow, CM20 1TD  
Dwelling type: House, Mid-terrace, 1930-75, gas heating system



### UNIMPROVED DWELLING

#### Energy Ratings:

SAP Energy Rating: 69      SAP CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/yr): 2987  
EPC Band                    C      50% CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction (kg/yr): 1494

#### Estimated annual fuel use, fuel costs and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

End Use	Energy (kWh/yr)	Fuel Cost (£/yr)	CO <sub>2</sub> (kg/yr)
Space Heating - Main	5860	298	1849
Space Heating - Secondary	0	0	0
Water heating	3969	138	857
Pumps and fans	165	22	86
Lighting	376	50	195
Standing Charges	-	120	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10370</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>2987</b>

Dwelling: 162 Spring Hills, Harlow, CM20 1TD

### RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS - TO ACHIEVE SAP 80

Improvement	Capital Cost (£)	Saving (£/yr)	CO <sub>2</sub> Saving (kg/yr)
S1: Full scaffold to front and back of houses / maisonettes	£1,650		
W3/W5: Wall insulation (Internal/external)	£3,683		
R1: 100 mm mineral fibre (between/over joists in loft, top up insulation)	£432		
D2: Proprietary insulated loft hatch	£170		
R10: Boarded loft space (3 sq.m)	£75		
G5: New windows - PVCu frames (Whole unit U=1.2)	£3,708		
G13: New proprietary insulated external door and frame (U=1.0) to outside	£760		
V1: Install extract fan in kitchen	£190		
V2: Install extract fan in bathroom	£190	£216	1294
H2: Replace gas-fired condensing combination boiler	£1,450		
H16: Add thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs)	£320		
H18: Programmable Wireless Room Thermostat (Honeywell)	£100		
H19: Weather Compensator	£300		
HW12: Pipe Lagging - House / Maisonette	£125		
LA1: Low Energy Light Bulb(s)	£8		
Take out hot water cylinder			
<b>Overall Package</b>	<b>£13,160</b>		
<b>Cost per tonne CO<sub>2</sub> saved</b>	<b>£10,174</b>		

#### Improved Energy Ratings:

SAP Energy Rating: 79      CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/yr): 1693  
EPC Band                    C      CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction: 43.30%

#### Improved annual fuel use, fuel costs and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

End Use	Energy (kWh/yr)	Fuel Cost (£/yr)	CO <sub>2</sub> (kg/yr)
Space Heating - Main	4515	157	975
Space Heating - Secondary	0	0	0
Water heating	2381	83	514
Pumps and fans	75	10	39
Lighting	318	42	165
Standing Charges		120	
Generation Savings	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7289</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1693</b>

# Energy Analysis

Harlow Council - Housing Stock Energy Study

## Summary of Archetypal Dwelling Energy Efficiency Assessments

to Achieve SAP 80 and 50% CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction

Dwelling: 35, Edmunds Tower, Harlow, CM19 4AD  
Dwelling type: High Rise: Top Floor Flat, 1930-75, gas (indiv) heating



Ft

Dwelling: 35, Edmunds Tower, Harlow, CM19 4AD

<b>RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS - TO ACHIEVE SAP 80 &amp; THE EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGET (50%)</b>				
Improvement		Capital Cost (£)	Saving (£/yr)	CO <sub>2</sub> Saving (kg/yr)
S3: Intermediate scaffold - for single measures - external walls, windows; Single storey dwellings	Walls, windows	£700		
W3/W5: Wall insulation (internal/external)	Ext walls: U: 1.7 - 0.3	£1,240		
W3: Dry lining - thermal board (PU) 100 mm + 12.5mm plasterboard	Corridor walls: U: 1.01 - 0.3	£1,800		
R7: 200 mm PU on flat roof and refinish	U: 1.5 - 0.18	£8,960		
G5: New windows - PVCu frames (Whole unit U=1.2)	U: 3.1 - 1.2	£2,895		
G14: New proprietary insulated door and frame (U=1.0) to corridor - flats	x1	£650		
V1: Install extract fan in kitchen		£190		
V2: Install extract fan in bathroom		£190	£466	2851
H2: Replace gas-fired condensing combination boiler		£1,450		
H16: Add thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs)	x4	£160		
H18: Programmable Wireless Room Thermostat (Honeywell)		£100		
H19: Weather Compensator		£300		
HW13: Pipe Lagging - Bungalow / Flat		£100		
LA1: Low Energy Light Bulb(s)	x3	£12		
Take out hot water cylinder				
<b>Overall Package</b>		£18,747		
<b>Cost per tonne CO<sub>2</sub> saved</b>		£6,575		

### UNIMPROVED DWELLING

#### Energy Ratings:

SAP Energy Rating: 54      SAP CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/yr): 4053  
EPC Band: E      50% CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction (kg/yr): 2027

#### Estimated annual fuel use, fuel costs and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

End Use	Energy (kWh/yr)	Fuel Cost (£/yr)	CO <sub>2</sub> (kg/yr)
Space Heating - Main	12828	446	2771
Space Heating - Secondary	0	0	0
Water heating	4617	161	997
Pumps and fans	165	22	86
Lighting	384	51	199
Standing Charges	-	120	-
<b>Totals</b>	17994	800	4053

#### Improved Energy Ratings:

SAP Energy Rating: 81      CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/yr): 1202  
EPC Band: B      CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction: 70.35%

#### Improved annual fuel use, fuel costs and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

End Use	Energy (kWh/yr)	Fuel Cost (£/yr)	CO <sub>2</sub> (kg/yr)
Space Heating - Main	2418	84	522
Space Heating - Secondary	0	0	0
Water heating	2132	74	460
Pumps and fans	165	22	86
Lighting	257	34	134
Standing Charges		120	
Generation Savings	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	4972	334	1202

# Summary

	<b>SAP 80</b>	<b>ERT</b> (inc. SAP 80)
Number of dwellings to improve	8,918	4,226
Average improvements per year (over 25 years)	356	169
Average capital cost per dwelling	£12,712	£14,419
Average capital cost per year (over 25 years)	£4.53 million	£288,558
Total improvement cost (excluding assessments)	£113.4 million	£120.6 million
Total improvement cost (including assessments)	£114.6 million	£121.8 million
Value of improvement work recently completed	£4.8 million	£4.8 million
Value of improvements included in budgeted plan	£5.8 million	£5.8 million
Unbudgeted improvement cost (excluding assessments)	£102.8 million	£110.0 million
Unbudgeted improvement cost (including assessments)	£104.0 million	£111.2 million
Average fuel cost saving per household	£252/yr	£300/yr
Annual fuel cost saving (when complete)	£2.25 m/yr	£2.44 m/yr
Average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction per household	1.50 t/yr	1.68 t/yr
Annual CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction (when complete)	13,337 t/yr	14,129 t/yr
Total potential ECO funding	£0.19 million	£0
Total potential FiT funding	£2.18 million	£0
Total potential DIY PAYS funding	£18.2 million	£0

# Implementing the Strategy

- Basic costs - unaffordable
- Assessment of SCS over 30 years – what's covered?
- Potential External Funding streams FIT/ECO/RHI/PAYS – nothing guaranteed !
- Fuel poverty assessment by occupancy profile
- Different results under the 2 definitions !
- Total cost to identify work to SAP80 – can model to lower standard
- Enables specific targeting of energy efficiency works to mitigate fuel poverty
- Enables management of lettings to mitigate fuel poverty
- Creates long term energy efficiency strategy: 20 – 30 year plan, not 5 year
- Incremental approach

**Must form part of wider Asset management Strategy – informed decisions**



# Harlow Council's Affordable Warmth Matrix

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Peter Rickaby

# Affordable Warmth Matrix

- Fuel poverty results from a *combination* of
  - A dwelling with high fuel costs
  - A household with low income
- The Affordable Warmth Matrix tabulates household types against dwelling types
  - *Worst case* household income (from benefits)
  - Fuel costs under household type occupancy (from HSES and NHER)
- Display
  - Combinations in fuel poverty shown in **red**
  - Combinations at risk of fuel poverty shown in **amber**
  - Combinations with affordable warmth shown in **green**
- Calculations according to LIHC or 10% definition
  - Fuel costs and household income can be projected to 2020, 2025, 2030...

# Demonstration...

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# Tackling Fuel Poverty and Seasonal Ill Health in Islington

26<sup>th</sup> January 2016

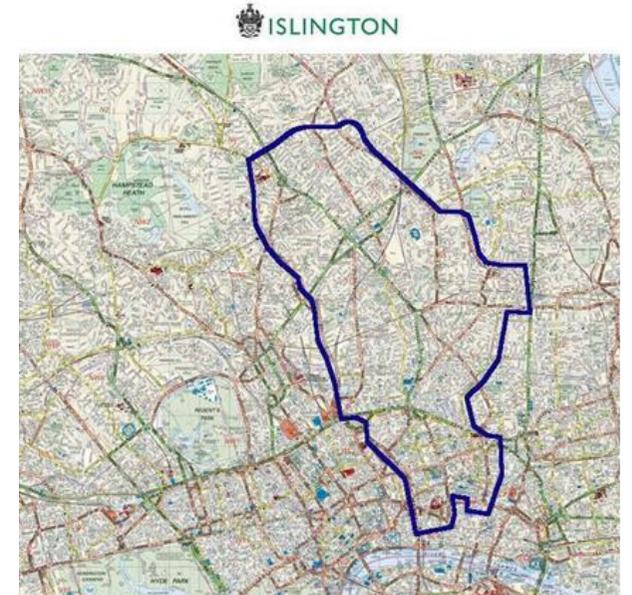
Toby Morgan

Seasonal Health and Affordable Warmth Team

London Borough of Islington

## Background stats - Islington

- Population of 222,000 (2014 est.)
- 19<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority area in England
- High rates of respiratory & cardiovascular illness
  - Below average healthy life expectancy
- 15-20% fuel poverty (London definition)
- 60 excess winter deaths each year
- ~7 emergency hospital admissions per death
- Mostly hard-to-insulate stock



# The central role of local authorities

- Are trusted - 73% trust local councils to “make decisions about how services are provided”, 15% trust central government
- Cover the whole country
- Are housing authorities
- Are often social landlords themselves
- Are public health authorities
- Are energy conservation authorities
- Are social care authorities
- Are planning authorities
- Are extensive commissioners of services from private and third sectors
- Have important relationships with the NHS
- Have a great deal of local intelligence





# Warm Healthy Homes Programme

- Over 21,500 homes improved since 2010
- Energy Advice Service and popular home energy visitor service
- Well Winter Campaigns every year since 2011
- *Seasonal Health Interventions Network (SHINE)* – multidisciplinary approach to reducing excess winter mortality, morbidity & fuel poverty
- Private sector heating and insulation grants
- Bunhill decentralised energy plant
- Solid wall insulation programmes



# Solid Wall Insulation Programme

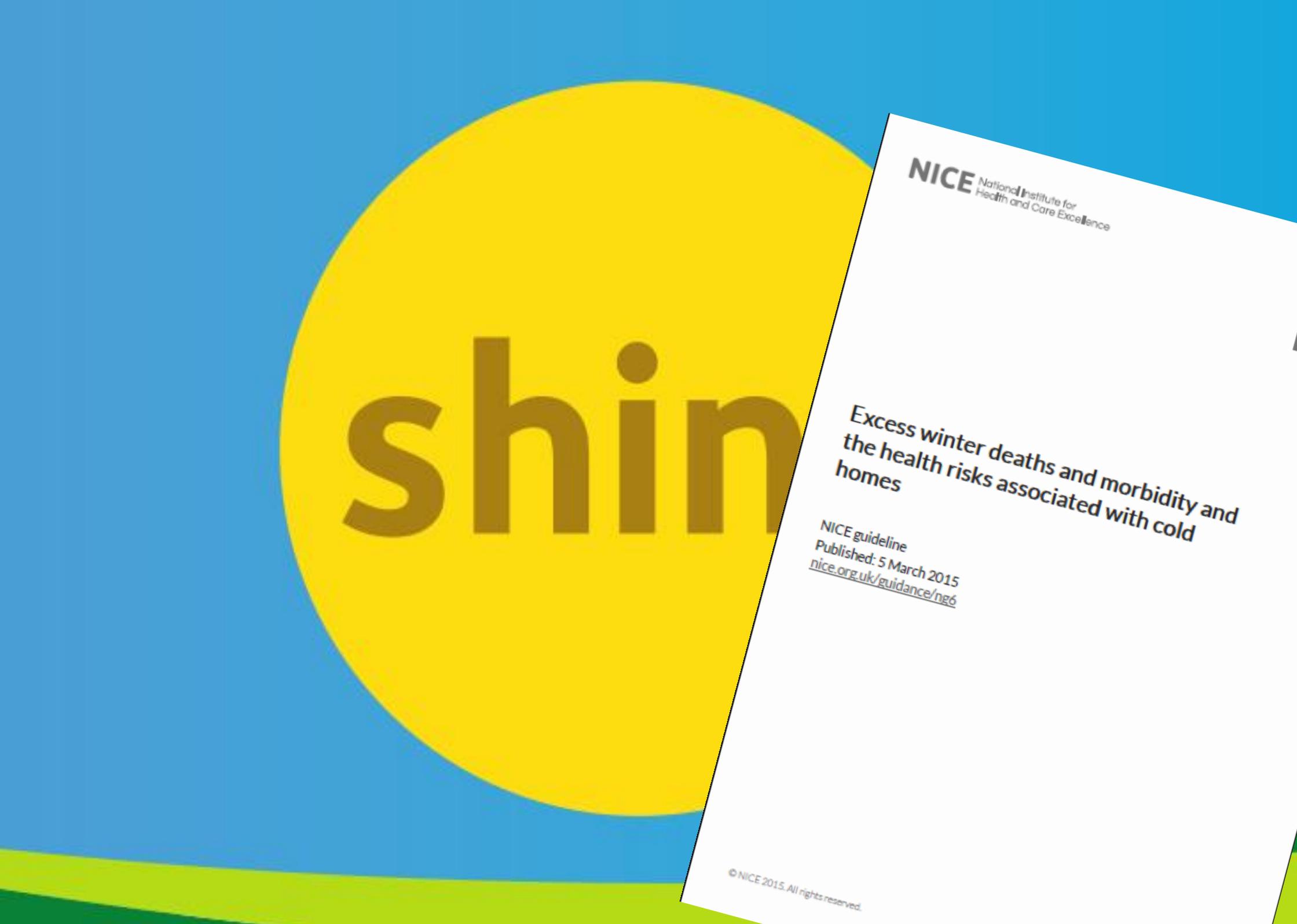
- 1950s solid brick, 10 blocks comprising of 269 units
- Total cost £2.1m, part funded through ECO and Green Deal Cashback
- Works September 2013 – May 2014
- Resident evaluation – 95% of respondents stated their flat was warm enough after works, compared to 49% before
- 4 more blocks in Islington identified for EWI works, commencing 2016

Holly Park before the installation of EWI



Holly Park after the installation of EWI





shin

**NICE** National Institute for  
Health and Care Excellence

**Excess winter deaths and morbidity and  
the health risks associated with cold  
homes**

NICE guideline  
Published: 5 March 2015  
[nice.org.uk/guidance/ng6](http://nice.org.uk/guidance/ng6)



## Seasonal Health Interventions

- Initial energy advice
- Energy Doctor in the Home
- Energy efficiency grants
- Bill discounts
- Telecare
- Fire safety check
- Home security check
- Handyperson Service
- Private sector housing support
- Benefit check
- Debt advice and relief
- Disabled Facilities Grant
- Medication review
- Medicines use review
- Flu jab
- NHS Health Check
- Message in a Bottle
- airTEXT – pollution alerts
- Falls assessment
- Older people's enablement service
- Vulnerable utility customer register
- Support for people with disabilities
- London Taxicard
- Befriending services
- Mental health enablement service
- Stop Smoking Service

## Key target groups

Groups include:



Older people



People with respiratory disease



People with cardiovascular disease



Young children



People with limited mobility

## SHINE: The story so far

- Over 10,000 referrals to date (2,489 in 2014/15)
- Around 45,000 seasonal health interventions to date
- 90 partner organisations
- £3 million saved on bills.
- Successful in targeting right groups –
  - 31% aged over 65
  - 65% are people with disabilities
  - 34% have respiratory or cardiovascular illness
- Bill discount campaign – 2,500 signed up
- Emergency PPM top-ups introduced 2013
- Expanded to Hackney



## Some of our network members

University College London Hospitals   
NHS Foundation Trust

Whittington Health 

Camden and Islington   
NHS Foundation Trust

Alzheimer's Society   
Leading the fight against dementia

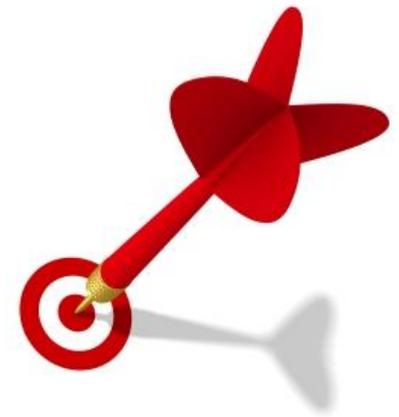


nationalgrid



## Targeting those most in need

- Pharmacy campaigns
- Mailings through GPs
- Targeted mass mailings of older people, parents of young children, people with disabilities
- Using 'hooks' such as small measures and bill discounts
- Private rented sector street surveys
- Text messages to parents through schools
- Making the most of a large network





## Warmth on Prescription

- Joint Dept of Energy & Climate Change/Islington funded
- Targeted improvements at those with serious health conditions
- Using data from SHINE referrals
- Most referred by health and social care professionals
- Will be evaluated for health impacts
- Those in greatest need often not appropriate for intervention...



## Links with health service



- Referrals received various local NHS services
  - Respiratory and mental health teams particularly helpful
- Membership of locality health and social care MDTs – targeting ‘frequent flyers’
- GP, pharmacist training
- Inclusion of both fuel poverty and seasonal health in Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Making Every Contact Count with training with PH – sensory cues



## Case study

- Family with 3 severely disabled children
- Living in a large council Victorian solid wall property - 'Old and cold'
- Referred by social worker to SHINE
- Assessed for '*Warmth on Prescription*'
- Internal SWI installed
- Underfloor insulation
- Secondary glazing
- Heating upgrades



## Key points

- Fuel poverty/cold housing rarely occur as an isolated problem
- Requires good partner relationship management
  - SHINE works with over 130 different teams and organisations
  - Receiving referrals from 500+ individuals
- No hard and fast eligibility criteria
- Direct referrals where possible without signposting
  - Signposting loses the most vulnerable



# Thank you!

Seasonal Health and Affordable Warmth Team

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Twitter: [@shine\\_network](https://twitter.com/shine_network)





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# Questions and discussion

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