



# Affordable Energy Strategy 2020-2025

*Summary*

# Foreword



Tackling fuel poverty will help develop a fairer Haringey. Over 15,000 households in the borough struggle to pay their energy bills and can face the difficult decision of switching off appliances or heating to manage household finances. Living this way can have a huge impact on the health and wellbeing of our residents, the academic achievements of our children and ultimately more demand

on public services. Tackling fuel poverty should therefore be a priority. One which is even more important with the ever-increasing impact of climate change and the urgent need to reduce carbon emissions from our homes.

Haringey's Affordable Energy Strategy sets out our 5 year plan to improve the energy efficiency of homes in all tenures. However, energy efficiency on its own will not eradicate fuel poverty. Only by developing partnerships and working collaboratively can we hope to reduce the high levels of fuel poverty in the borough. The aim is therefore to develop a referral network throughout the borough with the ability to offer a variety of support services with a borough-wide reach.

Unlike previous Affordable Warmth Strategies, the risk of overheating and the associated health impacts are considered. Some climate changes are now believed to be inevitable, regardless of a reduction in carbon emissions. Overheating risks are therefore expected to increase and there is a real possibility of creating problems for the future if action is not taken to mitigate these risks when building new homes or modifying existing homes.

I welcome your views on this draft Affordable Energy Strategy.

A handwritten signature in white ink, appearing to read 'Kirsten Hearn', written over a blue background.

**Councillor Kirsten Hearn**



This five-year Affordable Energy Strategy replaces our previous Affordable Warmth Strategy. This is in recognition that fuel poverty goes beyond cold homes and related health effects. We are seeing stronger evidence that the ability to adequately power household appliances, lighting and communication equipment can impact academic attainment, digital inclusion, access to employment opportunities and increase social isolation. We also recognise that in a changing climate, there is a need to keep homes cool during periods of high temperatures as well as warm in winter. Which we are already seeing in new homes due to high levels of insulation alongside the inclusion of larger windows. The health impacts of these events can be significant, particularly for the young, older and disabled people, or those with a long-term illness.

Housing (age, location, building type, tenure), income, employment, age and mobility (how often in the home and for how long each day) and digital access all effect fuel poverty. Taking a holistic approach to tackling these social determinants could reduce inequality and promote fairness in the borough.

This strategy supports the Borough Plan by driving up the quality of housing for everyone (Housing), promoting health and wellbeing (People) and delivering a reduction in carbon emissions (Place). This strategy will also assist the delivery of other Council priorities including Housing, Air Quality and Carbon Reduction, as well as the emerging recommendations of the Fairness Commission. It also ensures compliance with the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995.

The strategy has been developed through collaboration with council services and community groups who deal directly with those struggling to pay their energy bills or suffering with related health conditions. It has also been informed by previous fuel poverty research projects carried out in the borough with Durham University.

## HARINGEY'S AFFORDABLE ENERGY STRATEGY

### Vision

*To reduce the number of households struggling to afford to adequately power their homes and improve the health and wellbeing of residents by:*

- Improving the energy efficiency of housing and reducing overheating risks,
- Connecting residents to support services and initiatives to overcome the many causes of fuel poverty, such as energy prices, low incomes and unemployment.

**This vision will be delivered by the following objectives:**

### Objective 1

Increase the number of struggling households receiving energy advice and expand the support available to create a people-centred solution

### Objective 2

Improve housing energy performance to reduce fuel poverty, cold homes and overheating

### Objective 3

Maximise the funding and resources secured within Haringey to alleviate fuel poverty

**It is proposed that the success of this strategy will be measured on whether, by 2025, within Haringey:**

- There is an active referral and advice service which identifies and assists the most vulnerable and hard to reach residents. Over 1,500 residents have received support.
- Housing stock data has been used to develop an action plan to retrofit as many fuel poor homes 'as is reasonably practicable' to a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C by 2030.
- Overheating risks are fully considered in the design of new builds and energy efficiency retrofit projects.
- The number of interventions available to residents through a referral to the energy advice service has increased. The palette of services available aims to provide a holistic, people-centred solution to fuel poverty. It includes advice on employment, income maximisation, health and wellbeing advice.
- Partnerships have been developed to secure funding to deliver the retrofit action plan.



# Objectives and actions

## Objective 1

### **Increase the number of struggling households receiving energy advice and expand the support available to create a people-centred solution**

**TARGET:** 1,500+ referrals are made between 2019-2025. 40% of these referrals should be from households with an occupant with a long-term health condition or a child under the age of 16

Even with perfect targeting and the provision of energy efficiency measures some households will remain in fuel poverty. This is due to a combination of factors including:

- low incomes
- the increasing cost of energy
- the way energy is used in the home

These households may be dealing with a multitude of issues and developing a support network which tackles more than energy efficiency and which focuses on the people rather than just the property would be beneficial. This would meet the recommendations made by the National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE NG6 guidelines<sup>1</sup>), which advocates providing a one-stop advice service.

A trusted and well publicised energy advice service will provide a focus point ensuring fuel poverty interventions have a wide reach throughout the borough. To be effective a referral network will need to be developed through engagement with relevant health, community and housing services which can work together to offer a package of services to eligible residents helping to address their needs and improve their circumstances. An overall assessment of people and their homes and an effort to prioritise requirements could result in the people most in need receiving a

package of solutions taking significant steps to lift them out of fuel poverty.

#### **Our priorities are to:**

- maintain a one-stop shop energy advice service
- create and maintain an effective referral service
- reach and identify residents in the most need
- increase the number of support services linked to the Energy Advice One Stop Shop service.
- assist residents to switch to cheaper energy tariffs
- promote behaviour change to reduce fuel bills and maintain a comfortable home

#### **Maintain a one-stop shop energy advice service**

Haringey has already partnered with Shine London for homeowners and private rented tenants and the LEAP (Local Energy Advice Programme) for Homes for Haringey residents. Both Shine and LEAP offer a "one-stop shop" support service. These provide support relating to energy efficiency, income, health and wellbeing and general housing. However, the referral network can be improved to increase the number of residents benefiting from the service and increasing the number of interventions available.

Shine LONDON (Seasonal Health Interventions Network) is funded by the Mayor of London and energy suppliers. Support includes eligibility checks for energy efficiency grant schemes, energy doctor visits, support with water and fuel debt, as well as referrals to Adult Services, health services such as flu clinics, London

1 NICE NG6 Excess Winter Deaths and illness and the health risks associated with cold home. March 2015

Fire Brigade for smoke alarms or the Police for security checks.

LEAP (Local Energy Advice Programme, Agility ECO) is funded by energy suppliers, as part of their Warm Home Discount (WHD) obligation. LEAP delivers an energy home visit to deliver free energy saving and switching advice, installation of simple energy saving measures or to arrange telephone advice to help with benefits and debt.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- Improve partnership working with SHINE and LEAP by evaluating the effectiveness of referrals.
- Promote the existing service via existing council communication channels.

### **Create and maintain an effective referral network**

An effective referral system is central to tackling fuel poverty. It should reach those most in need and connect them to the energy advice service.

Effective referral depends on a good network of referrers and service providers and a sound set of procedures to efficiently and effectively analyse needs and deliver services.

Haringey has a diverse range of community organisations who offer support and services that together address the multiple dimensions of fuel poverty. Their efforts would be enhanced by better collaboration and co-ordination so that they work together as a system and offer residents a palette of services to address their needs.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- Engage with internal departments and external organisations to promote the Energy Advice Service ensuring that messages filtrate to all those engaging with the community.
- Provide training for frontline staff so that they are confident in identifying and assisting energy vulnerable residents.
- Ensure that the network reaches out to all members of the community for example, the elderly, working families, owner occupier, private sector tenants. The emphasis will be to reach those experiencing health issues and families with children.

- Maintain the network by providing feedback on the outcome of referrals.

### **Identifying and reaching the residents in most need**

Many of those who experience fuel poverty can be described as 'hard to reach'. They may be isolated for one reason or another (including problems of physical and mental health) or they face linguistic or cultural barriers. Often their situation makes them wary of seeking support. The key to addressing fuel poverty at a community level is therefore to ensure that there is a variety of entry points. Once identified these residents should be connected to a range of services, activities and organisations that can address the variety of factors that produce their fuel poverty.

In the past fuel poverty schemes have successfully identified eligible residents using council data such as benefit data to identify eligible residents. However, there is a need to find ways to reach out to a wider group of residents including those in full time work. 35.7% of the fuel poor are in full-time employment.<sup>2</sup>

Part of this relates to efficiently and effectively collecting and analysing data and regularly assessing the changing demographics of the area. Bearing in mind that the likelihood and severity of fuel poverty depends on the characteristics of the households that live in the property. For example, single parent households are most likely to be fuel poor and couples with children have the largest fuel poverty gap.

It also requires considering the long-term effects of energy poverty on certain social groups e.g. households that include children or people with existing health conditions to ensure our referral and communication activities target establishments that they frequent e.g. schools, health care facilities etc.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- Draw on information coming from our referral activities
- Make use of increasingly available "big" data including analysing datasets such as energy performance certificates and energy consumption data
- Develop a communications campaign and engage with health and education services

<sup>2</sup> Fuel Poverty Statistics for England 2017

- Liaise with community organisations already working with hard to reach clients or specific cultural groups.
- Increase the number of support services linked to the Energy Advice One Stop Shop service.

Fuel poverty involves a range of interrelated factors and effects, dealing with them all are the people affected. Once they are referred to the Energy Advice service, they should ideally be connected to a range of services, activities and organisations that can address a multitude of issues.

SHINE and LEAP currently offer a package of generic support services in all London boroughs such as, referrals to energy efficiency schemes

- energy and water saving advice
- installation of free water saving measures
- support to eliminate fuel and water debt
- benefits maximisation for those eligible

However, within each boroughs the offer varies depending on the support available locally and level of engagement with local services and community organisations. By working to increase the number of organisations and services linked to the Energy Advice One Stop Shop service Haringey will deliver an improved intervention for its residents for example services which address barriers to employment, improve health or support families.

**To achieve this, we will:**

- Engage relevant council and local health services
- Develop a directory of relevant community organisations and services

**Assist residents to switch to cheaper energy tariffs**

Switching energy suppliers to secure the best deal can be the last thing that households in crisis can find time to deal with. Some poorer households fear switching will incur financial costs or are anxious not to upset carefully designed coping strategies. Working with partners to provide a trusted means of switching or partnering with a supplier that will provide a fair deal to residents will remove the hassle factor associated with this process. For those who do switch, it is often the case that cheap deals are secured for the first year, but they are "rolled over" onto an expensive standard

variable rate the following year. Partnering with a supplier to safeguard residents from this practice could ensure that the benefits of switching to a cheaper tariff are secured for the long term.

Households that pay for their energy through a prepayment meter are more likely to be fuel poor. There are over 20,500 households in Haringey on prepayment tariffs. Promoting the benefits of switching to a cheaper direct debit tariff or a more competitive smart prepayment meter could have a significant impact.

**To achieve this, we will:**

- Create partnerships to offer residents a trusted switching pathway.
- Support the uptake of smart meters and smart meter prepayment meters with a competitive tariff.
- Promote behaviour change to reduce fuel bills and maintain a comfortable home

How people use energy and their heating systems can influence fuel poverty. Householders can often stop using appliances or switch off heating to immediately impact their fuel bill rather than adopting on-going energy-efficiency behaviours to manage consumption. Condensation and mould issues can be made worse through household activities such as drying clothes indoors, switching off heating and covering vents. It is equally important that residents understand how the systems in their homes work so that they can operate them effectively. Providing information in the form of advice sheets or face-to-face conversations could therefore make a low-cost improvement to householders' fuel bills and comfort levels. Smart meter installations coupled with energy efficiency advice may offer another suitable source of advice and make energy and water consumption tangible.

**To achieve this, we will:**

- Promote the one-stop energy advice energy doctor service
- Include education in funding bids and ask contractors to provide user-friendly information sheets and advice for newly installed energy efficiency measures
- Train frontline staff and community groups
- Investigate the benefits of promoting smart meter installations

# Objective 2

## Improve housing energy performance to reduce fuel poverty, cold homes and overheating

**TARGET:** To retrofit existing properties to meet the national fuel poverty standard ensuring that as many fuel poor homes 'as is reasonably practicable' achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band D by 2025. Whilst ensuring that all new-build homes meet zero carbon standards onsite.

Many factors influence the root causes and effects of fuel poverty and to reduce fuel poverty our approach will need to focus on the people effected. This strategy aims to develop a people centred approach in the long term. However, initially the priority will be to ensure that household energy efficiency is not the sole cause of fuel poverty.

### Our priorities are to:

- Improve the energy efficiency of existing housing in all tenures.
- Encourage developers to build all new homes to zero carbon standards on-site
- Reduce the effects of overheating in new building designs and retrofitting programmes
- Improve the energy efficiency of housing in all tenures

The refurbishment of existing homes is a great opportunity to reduce fuel poverty and carbon emissions. Households with lower energy efficiency bands have a higher likelihood of being fuel poor. Energy performance certificate ratings range from band A, with 92-100 SAP points (the most efficient) to band G, with 1-20 SAP points (the least efficient). Band G properties are twice as likely to be fuel poor with fuel costs 3 times higher than the most efficient properties.

Whilst the council can directly influence the energy efficiency of its own housing stock, it will also work to encourage and enforce energy efficiency standards

in homes in all tenures. This will include a focus on households in the private rented sector where incidences of fuel poverty are particularly high. 19.4% of households living in the private rented sector suffer from fuel poverty compared to 8% of owner-occupiers<sup>3</sup>.

Meeting the national standard of ensuring that as many fuel poor households 'as is reasonably practicable' achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C by 2030 will be challenging. The ultimate goal will for homes to be above a Band C to meet our carbon reduction ambitions. This will be even more onerous and dependent on the level of external funding available. We acknowledge that gas central heating systems are cheaper to run than electric heating and these may be installed to offer immediate financial relief and warm housing. Where funding allows, and it is appropriate for the property, we will consider the use of electric alongside renewables. Such an approach will future proof installations from further work to meet carbon neutral targets. The challenge for Haringey will be to tackle the high number of hard to treat properties in the borough such as solid walled properties. Hard to treat properties mean that fitting insulation measures is expensive and for this reason they have often been overlooked by previous funded schemes. However, these properties require greater focus as they have the highest prevalence of fuel poverty. Properties with solid uninsulated walls had the highest proportion of households in fuel poverty, 16.8 per cent with an average fuel poverty gap of £420 – more than double that of those with insulated solid walls.<sup>4</sup>

Funding schemes typically have specific criteria with respect to both eligibility of households and the type of intervention offered. However, schemes which offer a new boiler for example will not necessarily offer the level of retrofit required to meet the national standards or move the occupier out of fuel poverty. To achieve this a package of works may be required and it

<sup>3</sup> BEIS Fuel poverty factsheet, England 2017

<sup>4</sup> Annual fuel poverty statistics report 2019 (2017 data) BEIS

would be preferable to take a whole house approach<sup>5</sup>. Where funding does not allow this, a register of works could be considered to revisit properties as more funding becomes available. Taking a whole house approach will reduce the risk of introducing unintended consequences for example, increased insulation and air tightness levels can increase condensation (leading to damp and mould) and overheating. All of which can have an adverse impact on the occupant's health and wellbeing.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- work with Homes for Haringey to determine budget requirements and develop a retrofit programme to improve the energy efficiency of the Council's own existing housing stock.
- use a carrot and stick approach within the private rented sector. This will involve engaging with those working within the private rented sector, revising minimum property standards, seeking grant funding and using enforcement and licencing conditions to stimulate property upgrades.
- endeavour to source grant funding for owner occupiers to enable the installation of energy efficiency measures and to provide technical support.
- incorporate overheating and condensation mitigation into retrofit programmes
- seek funding for the installation of measures in hard-to-treat properties and deep retrofit projects

#### **Encourage developers to build all new homes to zero carbon standards onsite**

Incorporating energy efficiency into new homes will be far more cost effective than retrofitting measures later to meet net zero carbon 2050 targets. Whilst providing residents with an "affordable to run" home from the outset. Consideration should also be given to reducing water consumption to reduce water bills, which is also important for residents already struggling to power their homes.

There are opportunities for these to be addressed through the council housing programme and the enforcement of London and national planning regulations.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- agree an energy design standard for all new-build council properties
- Continue to use the levers available through the Council's planning, housing and property functions to achieve zero carbon buildings



<sup>5</sup> A whole house approach considers the house as an energy system with interdependent parts, each of which affects the performance of the entire system. It also takes the occupants, site, and local climate into consideration.

## Reduce the effects of overheating in new building designs and retrofitting programmes

Ignoring overheating risks in new builds and inadvertently introducing them when retrofitting will also cause problems in the future. The number of excessively hot summers are expected to increase with climate change. By the 2040s a summer as hot as 2003, when over 2,000 excess heat-related deaths occurred, is expected to be very common in the UK – potentially every other year<sup>6</sup>.

These problems will not only affect residents' health and wellbeing but could involve costly retrofit solutions or increase fuel bills through the requirement of air conditioning units which are energy intensive and expel waste heat externally – making the situation even worse. The average number of heat-related deaths in the UK is expected to more than triple to 7,000 a year by the 2050s.<sup>7</sup> Mitigating overheating will therefore be vital to avoid increased pressure on local health services.

### The following household types are at risk<sup>8</sup>:

- Any flat that has large areas of un-shaded glazing facing south, east or west.
- Any naturally ventilated flat where the windows are not opened, either because: They are sealed, they are not fully openable (restricted to prevent falling)
- Any home where security, noise or outdoor pollution concerns prevent occupants from opening windows

- New blocks of flats having a single aspect, leading from a central corridor, and where heating and hot water is distributed around the building.
- Older buildings that have been converted into small flats or houses of multiple occupancy.

Heat risk can be managed by the following cooling techniques:

- reduce the amount of heat entering a building through orientation, shading, insulation and the provision of green roofs / walls
- minimise internal heat generation through energy efficient design
- ventilation (passive; mechanical)

### To achieve this, we will:

- Continue to provide advice on overheating and design mitigation at pre-application stage
- Require thermal modelling for all new major building schemes to demonstrate how overheating risk is minimised through design. Where any future overheating risk is identified a mitigation strategy is in place.
- Ensure that energy efficiency retrofit programmes incorporate adequate ventilation and mitigation measures

6 Christidis et al 2014

7 (The Environmental Audit Committee 'Heatwaves: adapting to climate change' 2018.)

8 Good Homes Alliance – Preventing Overheating 2014

# Objective 3

## Maximise the funding and resources secured within haringey to alleviate fuel poverty

**TARGET:** Funding secured to meet the national standard ensuring as many fuel poor homes as is reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band D by 2025.

Nationally there is a significant funding gap for energy efficiency measures in fuel poor homes. The Committee on Fuel Poverty estimated in 2018 that there are funding gaps of £2.4 billion to achieve the 2025 target. Haringey will, therefore, need to ensure it is sufficiently prepared to secure funding opportunities as they arise. To do this the strategy suggests creating a pipeline of ready to go projects, with identified delivery/research/financial partners.

### Our priorities are to:

- Pre-empt funding opportunities by identifying key projects and developing appropriate partnerships for delivery
- Allocate some of Haringey's Carbon Offsetting Fund to fund retrofit schemes
- Consider collaborative projects with local health service providers
- Ensure Haringey residents receive a fair share of the Energy Company Obligations (ECO3)
- Investigate funding mechanisms such as a borough-wide revolving energy fund or equity release schemes
- Explore setting up a local or regional energy savings company
- Pre-empt funding opportunities by identifying key projects and developing appropriate partnerships for delivery

Chasing every funding opportunity would be resource intensive and could possibly result in missing those which would make the most meaningful impact on the levels of fuel poverty in the borough. By creating partnerships, reviewing the housing stock and co-

ordinating activities a more strategic approach can be taken.

### To achieve this, we will:

- Use existing available data to assess current housing stock and identify struggling households. This will ensure the right funding opportunities are sought and limited resources targeted at achieving the most effective outcomes.
- Set evaluation criteria for future projects to create an evidence base
- Partner with other London boroughs. A consortium approach may create more interest and impact to secure funding.

Allocate some of Haringey's Carbon Offsetting Fund to fund retrofit schemes.

The council's planning policies require certain energy standards to be achieved in new-build properties. This can be achieved in several ways, for example by maximising the energy efficiency of the building fabric or installing renewable energy technologies such as solar panels. However, where it is demonstrated it is not possible to meet the standards on-site a developer can pay a carbon offsetting contribution. This money can then be spent on energy efficiency projects around the borough. Allocating some of the funds to matchfund projects, develop a social prescription scheme or top-up ECO funding could accelerate the impact of Haringey's fuel poverty interventions.

### To achieve this, we will:

- Identify and test the impact of energy efficiency installations to set criteria for carbon offsetting fuel poverty contributions.

### Consider collaborative projects with local health service providers

The effects of a cold home and excessive heat on people's health has already been referred to. This in turn can lead

to demands on health services. Working on projects together could help alleviate fuel poverty and provide evidence that energy efficiency schemes can reduce the burden on health services leading to the provision of more funding. It will also ensure that we reach those residents with existing health conditions.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- Evaluate future schemes to produce an evidence base to prove the effect of energy efficiency interventions on reducing health issues and related healthcare costs
- Undertake a case study to inform an approach to social prescribing

### **Ensure Haringey residents receive a fair share of the Energy Company Obligations (ECO3)**

ECO is one of the main sources of funding for fuel poverty energy efficiency installations. The current scheme ECO3 runs until 2022. ECO now includes a “flexibility” element where local authorities can specify eligibility criteria allowing those residents not receiving benefits to receive assistance. Historically, London has not received a fair share of ECO we will endeavour to increase the amount of ECO funding which is spent in Haringey. ECO can finance insulation and energy efficiency measures and BEIS estimate annual fuel bills can be reduced by £150-250 per annum following the installation of ECO funded measures.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- Partner with installers and suppliers with access to ECO funding
- Review our ECO Flexibility criteria to ensure the right people can benefit

### **Investigate funding mechanisms such as a borough-wide revolving energy fund or equity release schemes**

Where grant funding is not available for energy efficiency improvements or match funding is required a revolving energy fund or equity release scheme may be able to plug the gap. Equity release schemes allow homeowners to withdraw some of the capital from their home to pay for energy efficiency improvements, repaying the money at the point the home is sold. This could assist asset rich but cash poor households make

energy efficiency improvements to their properties. Revolving energy funds are a source of money from which loans can be made for multiple energy efficiency projects. This source of funding is replenished as individual projects pay back their loans, creating the opportunity to issue other loans to new energy efficiency projects.

#### **To achieve this, we will:**

- Research similar schemes and engage with financial service partners.

### **Explore setting up a local or regional energy savings company (District Energy Networks)**

In the Borough Plan, the Council committed to explore setting up a local or regional energy savings company to serve the community and tackle fuel poverty. Current thinking is that this will be a decentralised energy network (DEN) company which will also deliver on the Borough Plan commitment for the Council to lead on setting up an energy network supplying sustainable energy.

The Council is currently exploring setting up neighbourhood DENs focussed around the new developments in North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale and Wood Green with a long-term plan to connect to the Energy Recovery Facility in Edmonton and build a network spanning into Hackney. The first phase of the 3 neighbourhood schemes would serve around 2,000 homes in each location. The proposed company’s customers will be determined by geographic circumstances rather than by their fuel poverty status. The proposal is to charge customers a fair price of heat (to be no more than it would cost to run a domestic gas boiler, the prevailing heating system in the UK) but to run the company for profit; profits would be ring-fenced for the Council to fund fuel poverty work.

### **Monitoring and review**

The Affordable Energy Strategy will be reviewed and progress assessed twice a year. In March and September at the end of each winter and summer period to review project progress and consider ongoing or strategic issues. Progress will be publicly reported as follows:

- Annually through Carbon Report
- Bi-annually to government through HECA

# How can I have my say?

**Online** – completing the questionnaire online at: [www.haringey.gov.uk/affordable-energy-strategy-consultation](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/affordable-energy-strategy-consultation)

**By post** – completing and returning a copy of this questionnaire to: Consultation, 5th Floor, River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ

**Pick up a copy** in your local library or come to one of our drop in sessions – outlined on our webpage: [www.haringey.gov.uk/affordable-energy-strategy-consultation](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/affordable-energy-strategy-consultation)

## What are the next steps?

This consultation period will run for 12 weeks in total, from **7th January to 31st March 2020**. The Council will publish the results of this consultation and the following steps on our website:

[www.haringey.gov.uk/affordable-energy-strategy-consultation](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/affordable-energy-strategy-consultation)

Following this, the Draft Affordable Energy Strategy will be revised and returned to Cabinet for adoption in the Summer 2020.

## Questionnaire

**Q1 Do you worry about the cost of powering your home?**

Yes  No

**Q2 Do you think the issue of energy poverty is important in Haringey?**

Very Important  Important  Not so important  Don't know

**Q3 Do you agree or disagree with the vision set out in the strategy?**

To reduce the number of households struggling to afford to adequately power their homes and improve the health and wellbeing of residents by:

- Improving the energy efficiency of housing and reducing overheating risks,
- Connecting residents to support services and initiatives to overcome the many causes of fuel poverty, such as energy prices, low incomes and unemployment.

Agree  Disagree  Don't know

**Q4 Objective 1 looks at how the Council can create and maintain an effective referral network. In addition to our proposed actions, how can the Council reach struggling households in the borough?**

**Q5 Objective 2 sets out to increase the energy efficiency and reduce overheating risks in all tenures do you agree with the proposed actions to achieve this?**

Agree  Disagree  Don't know

**Q6 Does the strategy adequately cover overheating risks and how could communities and individuals tackle this issue?**

**Q7 Objective 3 explains how the council will maximise the funding and resources available to tackle fuel poverty in the borough. Do you agree that Carbon Offsetting funds and profits from Decentralised Energy Networks should be used to carry out works to reduce fuel poverty?**

Agree  Disagree  Don't know

**Q8 How might we improve the draft Affordable Energy Strategy overall? Do you have any general comments about the overall consultation proposals?**

# Equal Opportunities Monitoring Form

The Public Sector Equality Duty does not expressly require the council to collect equality information. However, collecting, analysing and using the information helps us to see how our policies and activities are affecting various sections of our communities. In employment and service provision, it helps us to identify any existing inequalities and where new inequalities may be developing and take action to tackle them.

The council will gather the equalities monitoring information in a way that individuals will not be identifiable.

In addition to the nine "protected characteristics" (Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Marriage and Civil Partnership, Sex, Race, Religion or Belief and Sexual Orientation) identified in the Equality Act 2010, we have added categories of Refugees and Asylum Seekers and Language in order to reflect the full diversity of Haringey.

We will be grateful if you could take a little time to complete and return this form. Please go through it and tick all the categories that most accurately describe you.

## Age Please tick one box

- |                                   |                                |                                |                                |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> 25-29 | <input type="checkbox"/> 45-59 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65-74 | <input type="checkbox"/> 85-89       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21-24    | <input type="checkbox"/> 30-44 | <input type="checkbox"/> 60-64 | <input type="checkbox"/> 75-84 | <input type="checkbox"/> 90 and over |

## Disability

Under the Equality Act 2010, a person is considered to have a disability if she/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on her/his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Haringey Council accepts the social model of disability. However, in order to be able to identify and respond to your specific needs, it is important that we know what kind of disability you have.

### Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted or are expected to last for at least 12 months?

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deafness or partial loss of hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental disorder         | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blindness or partial loss of sight  | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental ill health              | <input type="checkbox"/> Other disabilities  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Learning disability                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Long term illness or condition | <input type="checkbox"/> No disabilities     |

## Ethnicity Please tick the box that best describes your ethnic group

### White

- British       Irish

### White Other

- Greek/Greek Cypriot       Turkish/Cypriot  
 Turkish       Kurdish  
 Gypsy/Roma       Irish Traveller  
 Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

### Mixed

- White and Black African  
 White and Black Caribbean  
 White and Asian  
 Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

### Asian or Asian British

- Indian  
 Bangladeshi  
 Pakistani  
 East African Asian  
 Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

### Black or Black British

- African  
 Caribbean  
 Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

### Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese  
 Any other ethnic background  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Sex

- Male     Female

## Gender reassignment

Does your gender differ from your birth sex?

- Yes  
 No  
 Prefer not to say

## Sexual orientation

Please tick the box that best describes your sexual orientation

- Heterosexual     Bisexual  
 Gay               Lesbian  
 Prefer not to say

## Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Are you?

- A Refugee     An Asylum Seeker

What country or region are you a refugee asylum seeker from?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Religion

Please tick as appropriate

- Christian       Hindu  
 Muslim       Sikh  
 Jewish       Rastafarian  
 Buddhist       No Religion  
 Prefer not to say  
 Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

## Marriage and Civil Partnership

Please tick one box

- Single       Married  
 Co-habiting     Separated  
 In a same sex civil partnership  
 Divorced       Widowed

## Language

Please tick the box that best describes your language

- English       Turkish  
 Polish       Spanish  
 Albanian       Somali  
 Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**If you want this in your own language, please tick the box, fill in your name and address and send to the address below**

**Shqip**

**Albanian**

Nëse dëshironi ta keni këtë në gjuhën tuaj, ju lutemi vendosni shenjën ✓ në kuti, shënoni emrin dhe adresën tuaj dhe niseni me postë falas në adresën e mëposhtme.

**Español**

**Spanish**

Si quiere esto explicado en su propio idioma, por favor marque el casillero adecuado, ponga su nombre, apellidos y dirección y mándelo a la dirección indicada abajo.

**Polskie**

**Polish**

Aby otrzymać to w swoim języku, zaznacz pole, wpisz swoje nazwisko oraz adres i wyślij na adres poniżej.

**Tiếng Việt**

**Vietnamese**

Nếu muốn có tài liệu này bằng ngôn ngữ của quý vị, xin quý vị vui lòng đánh dấu vào ô hộp trống tương ứng, điền họ tên và địa chỉ của quý vị và gửi đến địa chỉ dưới đây.

**Soomaali**

**Somali**

Haddii aad qoraalkan ku rabto luuqadaada, fadlan sax mari sanduukha, kusoo buuxi magaca iyo ciwaankaaga, kuna soo dir boostada hoose ee lacag la'aanta ah.

**Türkçe**

**Turkish**

Bu kitapçığın Türkçesini istiyorsanız lütfen kutuyu işaretleyip, adınızı, soyadınızı ve adresinizi yazarak posta pulu yapıştırmadan aşağıdaki adrese gönderin.

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**Please indicate if you would like a copy of this letter in another language not listed or any of the following formats and send to the freepost address below.**

- |                    |                          |                      |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| • Large print      | <input type="checkbox"/> | • On disk            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • On audio tape    | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Braille            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Another language | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Please state:</i> | _____                    |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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225 High Road, N22 8HQ**