

## Appendix A – extract from DCSF Delivering Sustainable Communities through Sustainable Schools; guidance for Local authority officers

### Lincolnshire County Council: Sustainable Schools

[www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/sustainableschools](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/sustainableschools)

Lincolnshire County Council and CfBT (their School Improvement Service) recognise the importance of working with school communities on a range of sustainability, environmental and climate change issues. In line with commitments made through the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change, in its recently adopted corporate Environmental Policy and Carbon Management Plan, the council aim to promote and support action in schools, and have been developing an integrated whole school approach for a number of years.

Regular meetings involve departments across the council. This includes Carbon Management, Waste Services, Environmental Management, School Travel Planners, Healthy Schools, Inclusion and Participation, Property Services, Procurement and the School Improvement Service. They have undertaken an audit of local authority activity and school improvement service activity in relation to school sustainability issues and the setting up of sustainable schools. Specific activities have included:

- Promoting Eco-Schools and increasing uptake and activity within schools.
- Creating a Lincolnshire sustainable schools online handbook giving ideas, case studies and support provided by the council and other organisations.
- Visiting primary schools to offer advice on all eight doorways.
- Supporting schools and liaising on energy audits and policy work linking to the implementation of Display Energy Certificates and Advisory Reports.
- A rolling programme of energy audits setting out potential energy and financial savings. This includes tailored support and advice on the implementation of recommendations. A further report made recommendations on generic savings that might be made across the whole school estate and effective means of training and inducting staff on energy matters.
- A global warming and climate change competition for schools.
- Setting up of a Revolving Fund using the council's carbon management budget matched with Salix funding, as a way of implementing energy efficiency and money saving schemes.
- Development of new school kitchens with sustainability in mind.
- Cluster meetings specifically for governors and some head teacher's meetings.
- Workshop for school staff, governors and bursars on reducing their carbon footprint.
- Sustainable Schools Transport Strategy group meetings with all departments concerned.

The above are part of an overall approach and philosophy to provide integrated, practical support for schools. It has included a schools 'showcase' conference to change perceptions and provide schools with a greater understanding of sustainability. Future plans include:

- Devising and running training for identified groups, such as governors and bursars, and including information in existing documents, such as their repairs and maintenance handbook.
- Including at least one 'green' target in schools' development plans and embedding as a policy within the local authority, with greater guidance of targets for a sustainable school to enable them to assess progress.
- Rolling programme of audits and continuing investment through Revolving Fund.
- Improved communication with schools on energy performance and framework contracts to make simple investments easier, for example, boiler installation.
- Development of creative curriculum schemes of work for primary level and training to support this, as well as development of support for secondary schools.
- Creation of loan trunks with resources to support sustainable schools.

## Appendix B – Feed in Tariff briefing note

### What are Feed-In Tariffs?

The Energy Act 2008 introduced a system of feed-in tariffs (FITs) to incentivise small scale, low carbon electricity generation by providing 'generators' with financial rewards for the electricity they produce. The term 'clean energy cashback' is also commonly used to refer to the FITs.

'Generators' can benefit financially through three mechanisms – payment of a 'generation tariff', payment of an 'export tariff', and financial savings through not importing electricity. For the purpose of FIT's, any individual or organisation who generates electricity, and partakes in the scheme, is referred to as a 'generator'.

The FITs are designed to provide stimulus to the renewable energy market by making such installations more financially attractive to prospective installers. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the expected increase in demand, will reduce installation costs.

### What is eligible to attract FIT payments?

There will be support for the following technologies from 1st April 2010:

- wind turbines
- solar photovoltaic (PV) (electric)
- hydroelectricity
- anaerobic digestion
- non-renewable micro-CHP

Installations of up to 5MW will be eligible to receive payments.

All technologies, and installers, for projects after 01/04/2010 must be MCS (Microgeneration Certification Scheme - [www.microgenerationcertification.org/](http://www.microgenerationcertification.org/)) certified. This means that the products, and their installers, have met the criteria of the scheme.

### How much do we get paid?

As previously mentioned, 'generators' can financially benefit through three mechanisms - payment of a '**generation tariff**', payment of an '**export tariff**', and financial **savings** through not buying electricity.

A '**generation tariff**' is to paid to 'generators' irrespective of whether the electricity is used on site, or whether it is exported to the national grid. Payments range from **41.3 to 4.5 per pence kWh** - dependent on the technology installed, the capacity of the installation, and the date of installation. Appendix 1 provides a complete table of the generation tariffs to 2020. The highest FITs payments are attracted by photovoltaic and microwind technologies.

**Example:** A photovoltaic installation of 3.96kW (retrofit), would attract a generation payment of 41.3 p/p/kWh – generating an annual FITs income of £1,362.90 (assuming an annual generation of 3300kWh).

An ‘**export tariff**’ is available to those who export some of the energy they have generated to the grid. A default ‘export tariff’ of 3p/p/kWh is provided by OFGEM, or alternatively ‘generators’ can opt to sell their electricity on the open market (energy companies currently purchasing renewable electricity are listed on the [Energy Saving Trust’s website](#)) – prices currently are at around 5-7 p/p/kWh. Any ‘export tariff’ received would be in addition to ‘generation tariff’ received.

**Example (continued):** If an office had an annual electricity consumption of 2,000kWh, and fitted a 3.96kW PV installation, they would be an excess of 1,300 kWh per annum – which could be exported at an income of £39-£91 (per annum).

The third financial benefit of being a ‘generator’ would be **savings** associated with the reduction of energy imported from the national grid.

**Example (continued):** An office with an electricity consumption of 2,000 kWh spends £260 per annum on electricity (assuming a unit price of 13p p/kWh). By generating 3300kWh, the office would eliminate this cost.

### **Will I need a special meter to be able to claim FITs?**

Generation must be metered and FITs payments are made to generators on the basis of metered generation. Meters will need to be able to measure generation, usage and import.

However, as an interim measure, DECC has announced that at the very small scale, the amount of exports for the payment of export tariffs can be deemed (estimated), subject to the following:

- These arrangements will only apply until the finalising of specifications for smart meters;
- These arrangements do not apply if export meters exist already, or are provided at the generator’s expense

## Appendix C – Metering Costs

### Smart Metering for Lincolnshire Schools

Scenario A - for 384 electricity meter sites and 135 gas meter sites

		No. of Electricity meters	No. of Gas meters	2010/2011 (£K)	2011/2012 (£K)	2012/2013 (£K)	2013/2014 (£K)	Net Total Years 1-4 (£K)
Estimated Costs (£)	Purchase Cost	384	135	155,700				155,700
	Annual cost	384	135	42,300	42,300	42,300	42,300	169,200
	<b>Sub total</b>			<b>198,000</b>	42,300	42,300	42,300	324,900
	PM cost (Mouchel)		11.75% of purchase cost	18,295				
	Contingency		15% of total cost	32,444				32,444
	<b>Total cost</b>			<b>248,739</b>	42,300	42,300	42,300	375,639
Potential Savings (£)	%		2.5%	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%		
	£		140,975	281,950	563,900	563,900	1,550,725	
<b>NET SAVINGS</b>			<b>-107,764</b>	239,650	521,600	521,600	<b>1,175,086</b>	