

**THIRD QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORT, MOBILISING LOCAL ENERGY INVESTMENT**

*To:* **Commercial and Investment Committee**

*Meeting Date:* **22 November 2019**

*From:* **Steve Cox, Executive Director - Place and Economy**

*Electoral division(s):* **All**

*Forward Plan ref:* **N/a** *Key decision:* **No**

*Purpose:* **Third quarterly monitoring report on the energy investment programmes.**

*Recommendation:* **Members are asked to:**

- a) Approve the third quarterly report;**
- b) Approve the development of a strategic approach on asbestos management as described in paragraph 2.5;**
- c) Approve the suspension of work on the clean energy projects at Woodston Closed Landfill and Trumpington Park and Ride as described in paragraphs 2.6 and 2.7; and**
- d) Note the key challenges, opportunities and risks delivering the investment programmes.**

<b><i>Officer contact:</i></b>		<b><i>Member contact:</i></b>	
Name:	Sheryl French	Names:	Councillor Joshua Schumann
Post:	Project Director, Energy Investment Unit	Post:	Chairman, Commercial and Investment Committee
Email:	<a href="mailto:sheryl.french@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">sheryl.french@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>	Email:	<a href="mailto:Joshua.schumann@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Joshua.schumann@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
Tel:	01223 728552	Tel:	01223 706398

## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In March 2017, the Council approved its Corporate Energy Strategy with the view to invest in clean energy projects on its assets to generate income and make savings for the Council. The strategy also supports using the Council's assets to facilitate school and community energy projects plus work to develop the broader low carbon economy including the electrification of transport, housing and delivery of smart communities.
- 1.2 In March 2019, Committee approved the First Quarterly Monitoring Report for the energy investment programmes and the format for subsequent progress reporting to include:
- Sharing progress on the four investment programmes;
  - Tracking development budgets allocated to the Energy Investment Programme to understand timelines for capital investment and revenue generation;
  - Identifying market changes and how these impact the Energy Investment, other Programmes and forecast revenues;
  - Suggesting and agreeing mitigation actions on projects where progress has slowed, e.g. political intervention on State Aid discussions;
  - Updating Committee with new policy relating to the energy market and how these may impact future revenues positively or negatively; and
  - Identifying key opportunities for future investment and pipeline development.
- 1.3 The four investment programmes cover:
- The £1million Energy Efficiency Fund for corporate buildings;
  - The Schools £20 million Energy Programme;
  - The £51 million Energy Investment Programme comprising five significant projects; and
  - A Community Energy Programme, building a future project pipeline.

## 2. MAIN ISSUES

- 2.1. Progress across the four Energy Investment programmes is summarised in Table 1 below, the supporting paragraphs 2.2-2.10 and **appendices A and B**.

Table 1. Progress across Energy Investment Unit investments to the end of June 2019

Programme	Key Projects	Forecast /target Investment (£) Millions	Investment to date (£) Millions	Actual net profit/ Savings (£) million per annum	Total Expected net revenue over 25 years (£) million (undiscounted)	Expected or actual Carbon savings – first year (tonnes / year) <sup>1</sup>	Comments	Overall RAG status
<b>Energy Efficiency Fund</b>	43 LED Lighting Projects & 2 heating projects completed so far. 20 further LED Lighting projects currently planned. More to follow.	1	0.489	0.11	-	215 <sup>2</sup>	Previously delayed due to Cambs2020 spokes works. Next phase of projects are now no longer on hold and works starting on £174k worth of new projects. Fund extended to end of March 2021, with approximately £336k remaining to invest. Further projects to be scoped.	<b>A</b>
<b>Schools Programme<sup>3</sup></b>	36 Primary & 19 Secondary	20↑	9.2	0.91	-	3,314	In 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2016 A+I Committee approved an increased facility for schools to £20million. Schools pipeline targeting £1million investment into contracts during 19/20. To date, £576k of projects are in HLA or IGP stages, although these are not guaranteed to progress to works.	<b>G</b>
<b>Energy Investment Programme</b>	Triangle Solar Farm	- Investment of 9.7 million already made	9.7	0.4	£9.3	3,570	The triangle farm solar park has been delivering since 2017 and has performed as expected.	<b>G</b>
	North Angle Solar Farm	27.58↑	0.084	--	£23.9	8,240	In July 2019, a paper to C+I identified the increased cost of the grid connection and the higher capital sum needed for the project. A firm connection offer has been received from UKPN requiring a deposit to be paid in November 2019. The connection costs are significantly higher than those included in the	<b>A</b>

<sup>1</sup> These emissions reduction figures are calculated using long-run marginal electricity emissions factors for generation published on gov.uk. As the national grid decarbonises, these avoided emissions will decrease over time.

<sup>2</sup> EEf carbon figures are based on 2018 UK Government carbon conversion factors applied to Imtech's forecast annual electricity savings.

<sup>3</sup> The total net profit/savings is shared with schools. Schools receive £756,000 p.a. and the Council £155,000 p.a.

							original business case. Options to drive down the connection costs are currently being explored. Historic England has identified the site as an area of high potential archaeological importance and requires an Environmental Impact Assessment. As such additional survey work will be required as part of the planning application process. This project has turned to Amber reflecting the above and the ongoing issues relating to the Sunnica project	
	Babraham Park and Ride Solar + battery	6.3↓	0.036↑	--	£10.4	470	The cost of the large grid scale battery has been temporarily removed from the capital cost until a firmer business case is created. An options appraisal conducted by Bouygues supports pursuing a PPA customer and expanding electric vehicle charging. Discussions with a PPA customer to purchase the electricity have been positive. An MOU has been signed between parties. An application for a flexible Distributed Generation connection has been made to UKPN and the budget estimate is close to the original estimate in the business case.	G
	Trumpington P+R, Solar and battery	7.0	0.026↑	--	£7.0	0	There is uncertainty about the longevity of the site as a park and ride, therefore work is suspended on the solar and battery storage project.	R
	Stanground solar and battery	8.3↓	0.0706↑	--	£8.8	500	Flexible connection cost estimate received from UKPN at a lower cost than included in the business case and savings in capital costs. Planning consultancy studies are in preparation for a planning submission early in 2020. As an ex landfill site an Environmental Impact Assessment will be required as part of the planning application. Battery revenue remains a key uncertainty.	A
	Woodston- Battery only	2.5	0.0084	--	Grid connection cost renders this non-viable currently	N/A	Flexible connection cost estimate received from UKPN at £2m compared to a £0.5m estimate in the business case and representing a 59% increase in project capital costs. Suspension of activity on this project is recommended as a result whilst work to unlock the distribution network gets underway.	R

<b>Community Energy</b>	St.Ives Smart Energy Grid	3.6	0.265	--	£1.5	210	50% grant is required from ERDF to support the costs of the project. Securing the land title is the last condition before MHCLG will offer the Funding Agreement. An engrossment transfer has been sent to the landowner for signature. There has been progress in the negotiations with both PPA customers. Bouygues have provided initial cost data for most elements of the project. A review of the cost and energy model is ongoing.	<b>A</b>
	Swaffham Prior Community Heat Scheme	TBC	0.130	--	0	474 forecast	The project is now forecast to save 46000 tonnes of CO2 over 40 years building up from 474 to 1285 tonnes annually. £100,300 grant awarded March 2019 by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) match funded by £29,700 from CCC has delivered 162 homes in the village signed up in principle to support the community scheme, test boreholes drilled to establish heat quality and scheme designs progressed to a level that the project can now be 100% CO2 reductions.	<b>G</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£85.98M↑</b>	<b>£20.1M ↑</b>	<b>£1.42M</b>	<b>£60.9M</b>	<b>16,994 t/yr↓</b>		

Please note: The forecast CO2 emissions have reduced for two reasons (i) suspending the Trumpington Park and Ride project until further notice (ii) more accurate figures for the Swaffham Prior Community Heat network

## Energy Efficiency Fund

- 2.2. The Energy Efficiency Fund has completed its third year, with total investment at £488,869 split over 39 projects, mainly LED lighting upgrades. 29 of these were completed in 2018-19. Investment to date is delivering annual revenue savings of around £110,000, comprising of reduced energy consumption and maintenance savings.
- 2.3. Work is now starting on a further 24 LED lighting projects with a total value of £174,700. The property team have appointed a new maintenance contractor with effect from 1 November 2019. There is a risk that some of the projects may need to be re-quoted by the new contractor and that the values quoted may be slightly different. On completion of the current batch of projects (and if final values are unchanged) this will leave £336,430 remaining in the fund. The timeframe for the fund was extended by Committee for a further year to March 2021. There is still plenty of scope for further energy efficiency investments across our property portfolio, which directly benefit our revenue position. Further potential projects are being scoped.

Table 2. Energy Efficiency Fund summary

Year	Number of projects completed	Investment value	Annual savings
Year 1 total (2016-17)	5	£104,470	At least £10,377 (Prior to EIU taking over the fund)
Year 2 total (2017-18)	5	£165,805	£43,917
Year 3 total (2018-19)	29	£218,593	£55,523
Year 4 to date (Apr-Jun 2019)	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL completed to date</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>£488,869</b>	<b>£109,819</b>

NB. The year that a project fits in to is determined by when a project is completed. Annual savings are forecast savings including energy bill savings and maintenance savings, where known and applicable.

## Schools Programme

- 2.4. The Schools Retrofit Programme is in its fifth year of investment. Of the total number of existing schools in Cambridgeshire, 21% (55 of 265) of schools have taken up energy performance contracting of which 56% (19 of 34) of all secondary schools are included in the programme. The forecast investment for this year is £1m. Please see **Appendix A** for a breakdown of committed funding, income and energy bill savings.
- 2.5. Risks and issues are as follows:

- A pilot project is being explored for low carbon heating in the form of a Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP) and heat network. Discussions have been opened with Comberton Village College and we await to hear if they are interested in progressing this project idea. The scheme will be capital intensive and necessitates a new business model e.g. the Council owning the plant and supplying heat to the school under a Heat Purchase Agreement. The viability of this type of project will depend on securing Renewable Heat Incentive which is currently scheduled to end on 31st March 2021. To achieve a pilot project, an expression of interest from a school will be needed by the end of 2019 to enable work to start on an Investment Grade Proposal and access the RHI before it closes.
- Asbestos continues to present a risk to the financial viability of energy projects in schools (in addition to the health & safety risk). Many older schools have substantial asbestos management liabilities, in many cases including recommendations that asbestos be removed when significant works are next conducted. Asbestos removal costs can run into tens of thousands of pounds for some projects and cannot always be fully quantified until works commence. This can compromise the viability of energy projects (e.g. resulting in paybacks in excess of 15 years and a negative cashflow impact on the school). Nevertheless, taking the opportunity to remove asbestos reduces future exposure to cost and health & safety risks for both the individual schools and the Council. Going forward, a different approach to school asbestos liabilities will be needed. The Energy Investment Unit has supported schools to pick up some costs of asbestos clearance through the energy performance contracts but as deeper retrofits, or more invasive measures are needed to decarbonise to deliver against net zero carbon targets, a new business model and a more strategic approach will be needed that does not rely solely on energy projects piecemeal picking up bits of asbestos clearance.

## Energy Investment Programme

2.6 The Energy Investment Programme in 2019/20 sought approval to progress to the second phase of their Investment Grade Proposals for four of the five projects. Work has focussed on developing designs, conducting studies to support planning applications, developing detailed energy modelling and finalising grid connection agreements. As a result of this next stage of work, it is recommended that work on two projects, Trumpington Park and Ride and Woodston Battery Storage, is suspended but under regular review to assess any market or other changes that would result in further decisions on the projects. Please see risks and issues below for the rationale. **Appendix B** is a summary of the project finance if all projects proceed but pushing the revenues for Trumpington Park and Ride and Woodston further into the future.

## 2.7 Risks and issues.

- Woodston grid connection costs. An application has been made for a Flexible Distributed Generation feasibility study to UKPN. The resulting connection cost estimate provided is £2M, compared to an estimated cost of £518k included in the original business case. This makes the business case no longer feasible

until the distribution network is unlocked either by another project paying for network upgrades or a strategic intervention. The project will be regularly reviewed to check whether network costs have reduced.

- Development of a smart energy grid project at Trumpington Park and Ride was initially delayed pending a decision by the Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP) in June 2019 on park and ride provision in the Cambridge Southern Fringe. GCP's Executive Board approved the building of a second Park and Ride off junction 11 of the M11. As a result, discussions are ongoing concerning the future of the Trumpington site. Whilst discussion continues, the EIU has suspended work on the Park and Ride energy project and delayed forecast income projections in Appendix B. The outcome of discussions should be known summer 2020 and the status of the project reviewed. Should the energy project not proceed the development costs to date will be picked up by any future project on Trumpington Park and Ride.
- Preparation of studies to support a planning application for the Stanground battery storage + solar project is in progress. Visual and biodiversity impacts are the key challenges to be managed. An East-West facing panel layout has emerged from options appraisal as offering increased capacity and output. However, this is at greater capital cost and with increased planning & reputational risk around visual and biodiversity impacts so a hybrid scheme will be discussed with planners.
- North Angle Solar Farm is progressing its grid connection. Legal advice has been taken on whether North Angle is treated as a separate project as opposed to an extension of Triangle Farm, due to their close proximity. The reason this is important is that projects over 50MW are classed as Nationally Significant and subject to a different planning process. Draft advice has been received and has indicated that North Angle and Triangle would be viewed as two separate projects which is positive news for the capacity of the proposed project.
- Further projects are being scoped to supplement the current pipeline of investment projects where projects are suspended. The first is a smart energy grid project at Longstanton Park and Ride and the business case is expected in January 2020. The second project is the solar canopies at the Council's new headquarters in Alconbury and the outline business case is expected January 2020.

## **Community energy projects**

- 2.8 **St Ives Smart Energy Grid.** MHCLG sent the Council a letter in early October outlining deadlines for securing the land title (15 November) and the Power Purchase Agreement customers (15 December) as preconditions for being offered the Grant Funding Agreement. The land title will be secured once the engrossment transfer is signed, stamp duty paid and the title registered. The timeline for achieving this is not possible by the 15<sup>th</sup> of November due to the Land Registry's processing times. MHLCG has stated that they will accept legal confirmation that the land transfer has taken place. They have also stated it should be "accompanied by legal confirmation that no restrictions exist on the land following the transfer." We are seeking

clarification on this statement. The Council has pushed back on the requirement to secure PPA contracts as this time last year, December 2018, MHCLG agreed it should not be a condition for the award of grant. Discussions with MHCLG continue. The EIU is currently in the process of securing final costs for the project. Savings have been achieved through the retendering of the civils works. Also, as solar module technology progresses, we're able to take advantage of higher efficiency panels. The grant agreement should be in place by the end of the year if discussions with MHCLG are positive during November and December 2019. The project is ready for construction once the above issues are worked through. The key risks remaining on the project include finalising power purchase agreements and the application to UKPN for grid connection. A reply from UKPN is expected in December.

### **Swaffham Prior Community Heat Project**

- 2.9 In July 2019, a 200 metre borehole was drilled on Goodwin Farm, as part of plans to host an energy centre for the Swaffham Prior heat project. The borehole drilling was testing the heat quality of the ground to accurately define the number of boreholes needed to support the village heat network and in addition, estimate capital costs for the scheme. Detailed design work and further modelling has been developed leading to an updated scheme that links a number of low carbon technologies together to achieve a 100% decarbonised heating system for the village. The Council provided £29,700 match funding for this element of the project. A major result for the project is the commitment from over 160 homes to bring this scheme forward for the village. A further application for funding has been submitted to BEIS and its Heat Network Delivery Unit on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 for a total cost of £287,000, of which the Council is match funding £66,000 if the application is successful. The grant requested will cover the submission of a planning application to Cambridgeshire County Council or East Cambridgeshire District Council early in the new year, dependent on legal opinion on whether this project is a Regulation 3 or not; the development of an Investment Grade Proposal, legal support to scope options for the commercial structure for the financing and governance of both the energy centre and the heat network and detailed advice for accessing the Renewable Heat Incentive for a community project of this type.

### **Further community heat projects**

- 2.10 There are more than 10,000 homes dependent on oil across Cambridgeshire. The Swaffham Prior project is a pilot to identify options/approaches to decarbonise our rural communities. In September 2019, Great Staughton Community Land Trust (Huntingdonshire) supported the concept of developing a heat project for its village and is now looking to access Rural Community Energy Funding for an initial high level assessment of possible options.

Table 3. Community Energy scheme investment and forecasted income

Project	Grant /Value	Match funding agreed	Investment to date to June 2019	Forecast Council Investment value	Forecast income over 25 years
St. Ives Smart Energy Grid	ERDF/£1.8million	£1.8M	*£265,000	£1.8million	£1.5million (IRR 4.2%)
Swaffham Prior Community Heat Scheme	BEIS HNDU/Round 8/ £100,300	£0.0957 M	**£29,700	£3.357million	TBA
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>£1,900,300</b>	<b>£1.8957M</b>	<b>£294,700</b>	<b>£5.157 million</b>	<b>TBA</b>

\* Please note spend to date on the St. Ives Smart Energy Grid Demonstrator Project is £265,000. This includes the EIU's time negotiating the grant application process. The excess will be reduced once ERDF grant is secured.

\*\*Round 8 Funding for Swaffham Prior has drawn down £29,700 of the £95,700 agreed by Committee.

## 2.11 Energy market changes, opportunities and risk

- Discounted Local Infrastructure borrowing rate.** The EIU and Finance team submitted a bid to HMT to access a discounted local infrastructure rate for Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) borrowing for energy projects. This bid has been successful and the Council will have an entitlement of £60.8 million of discounted PWLB borrowing at the local infrastructure rate, gilts +60 basis points. It covers community energy projects of up to £7.0 million for investment into three energy projects (renewable heat scheme in Swaffham Prior, retrofitting schools to make them more energy efficient and installation of solar panels at St.Ives Park & Ride) and £53.8 million for five solar farm and battery projects. This finance must be drawn down between 1 November 2019 and 1 November 2022 to be eligible for this rate. In simple terms, the impact of a recent 1% interest rate increase on PWLB borrowing would have impacted our business cases – this impact has been softened by this award and provides a slight overall benefit.
- The Innovate UK bid Greater Cambridge and East Cambridgeshire: Energised for Growth** has not been awarded grant funding. This is disappointing news for the consortium that worked hard on the project proposal. There are many good aspects of the proposal that should be progressed and the next step is to review how to progress the project ambitions without the grant. Greater Cambridge Partnership are keen to support aspects of the project that would continue to facilitate clean growth.
- Electricity upgrades to unlock growth in the Cambridge Southern Fringe –** Greater Cambridge Partnership has paid for a study to identify how increased demand and generation from clean growth would impact the electricity network

across Greater Cambridge. This identified that a tripling in electricity demand would be required by 2030 and that immediate work to unlock commercial growth in the Southern Fringe is a priority. Subsequently, Greater Cambridge Partnership has paid UK Power Networks (UKPN) to deliver an engineering study for the Southern Fringe to identify details of the upgrades needed and at what cost. UKPN have issued a report end of October 2019 which will now be analysed and discussed by the Greater Cambridge Partnership early next year.

- **Smart Export Guarantee** – New solar homes and businesses creating and exporting electricity to the grid will be guaranteed a payment from suppliers under new laws to be introduced by the government. The Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) will ensure small-scale electricity generators installing solar, wind or other forms of renewable generation with a capacity up to 5MW will be paid for each unit of electricity they sell to the grid - tracked by their smart meter starting 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020.
- **Capacity Markets** – The Capacity Market is part of the government's Electricity Market Reform package to ensure security of electricity supply. The capacity market was in suspension but the European Commission has confirmed that the GB Capacity Market scheme is compatible with EU State Aid rules. On 25 October 2019 the Secretary of State notified the Electricity Settlements Company Limited (ESC) of the Commission's decision and triggered the restart of the GB Capacity Market scheme. It is a mechanism introduced by the Government to ensure that electricity supply continues to meet demand as more volatile and unpredictable renewable generation plants come on stream.
- **Offshore wind** –In 2018/19 the UK government agreed a sector deal for offshore wind that would see offshore wind contribute up to 30GW of generating capacity by 2030 and over £40bn of infrastructure investment in the next decade. In the most recent Contracts for Difference auction, government secured almost 6GW of new renewables capacity, without spending any of the £65m budget allocated for the auction, due to the record low clearing prices. A new wave of offshore wind farms around the UK will generate power more cheaply than burning coal and for the first time will not require any subsidy. The cost of power from offshore wind has plummeted 30 per cent in two years with a raft of 12 new energy projects coming in at a record low price of between £39.65 and £41.61 per megawatt hour (September 2019).
- **Targeted Charging Review**. OFGEM has been consulting on changes to its charging regime for use of the network for all asset types (non-domestic, domestic, generation and demand) across the UK power system. It started in 2017 and is ongoing with the most recent consultations taking place during September refining the charging bands across different levels of the network and capacity needed. It is unclear whether the proposed impact on solar and battery projects is still under review or not.
- **The Open Networks Project**. The Energy Networks Association has been leading a major industry initiative since 2017 that will transform the way our energy networks operate, underpinning the delivery of the smart grid. The project seeks to enable the uptake of new smart energy technologies by more and more homes, businesses, and

communities in the UK and looks at how to change networks operations to facilitate the transition to a smart, flexible energy system. It is reviewing how the Distribution Network Operators take a more active role in managing their networks, allowing them to address periods of high and low demand, and power outages efficiently, with new low-carbon solutions. The project brings together the nine British and Irish electricity grid operators, the British Government, the energy regulator Ofgem, respected academics, and NGOs and is looking at a whole energy system approach.

### **3. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

#### **3.1 A good quality of life for everyone**

Utilising the Council's assets to help the community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve local air quality for residents.

#### **3.2 Thriving places for people to live**

Investments into clean energy projects support the local economy through developing the local supply chain skills and knowledge, supports local energy generation providing local jobs for operations and maintenance of systems and helps the economy to move off fossil fuels and better manage future energy costs.

#### **3.3 The best start for Cambridgeshire's children**

The Community Energy projects in particular will help prevent vulnerable households falling into fuel poverty by providing cheaper and cleaner alternatives. The schools energy work will free up resources that can be redirected to hiring teaching staff.

### **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

#### **4.1 Resource Implications**

All development projects carry risk which need careful management. Sometimes projects cannot progress as planned due to unforeseen changes or issues. The impact of this on the Council's budget and forecast revenue projections will need to be monitored carefully but it is anticipated that overall benefits can be realised for the Council and its communities.

#### **4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

Exploring and testing new business models and schemes can bring procurement and contractual risk.

#### **4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

There are no statutory, legal or risk implications of this progress update.

#### **4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications**

There are no significant implications in this category.

#### **4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications**

All energy projects require engagement activities. For projects in close proximity or involved closely with the community require good communication and engagement strategies to ensure acceptance of schemes.

#### **4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

Where projects are based in local areas Members are kept informed on progress with project development.

#### **4.7 Public Health Implications**

There are no negative public health implications.

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
The Council's Corporate Energy Strategy	<a href="https://www.mlei.co.uk/section-1/ccc-energy-strategy/">https://www.mlei.co.uk/section-1/ccc-energy-strategy/</a>
Trumpington and Babraham Outline Business Cases – May 2018 C&I Committee	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/yaya9xgj">https://tinyurl.com/yaya9xgj</a>
Woodston and Stanground Closed Landfill Outline Business Cases – Sept 2018 C&I Committee	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/yxpbhmf5">https://tinyurl.com/yxpbhmf5</a>
Clean Growth Strategy	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/700496/clean-growth-strategy-correction-april-2018.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/700496/clean-growth-strategy-correction-april-2018.pdf</a>
Outline Business Case for Solar Farm on Rural Estate Land at Mere Farm– Jan 2019 C&I Committee	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/y4nvgmlc">https://tinyurl.com/y4nvgmlc</a>
Babraham Smart Energy Grid - Investment Grade Proposal Stage 1 Update, 21 June 2019 Commercial and Investment Committee meeting	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/y2ml34y4">https://tinyurl.com/y2ml34y4</a>

Stanground Solar PV and Battery Storage Project  
– Investment Grade Proposal Stage 1 Update, 21  
June 2019 Commercial and Investment Committee  
meeting

<https://tinyurl.com/yywsjt48>

Investment Grade Proposal (IGP) Stage 1 update  
on the development of the North Angle Solar  
Farm, 12 July 2019 Commercial and Investment  
Committee meeting

<https://tinyurl.com/y2ncl6k5>

Revised Capital Business Cases for Stanground  
and Babraham

Not published, available  
from EIU Project Managers

Implications	Officer Clearance
<b>Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Name of Financial Officer: Ellie Tod
<b>Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Name of Officer: Jon Collyns
<b>Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Name of Legal Officer: Fiona MacMillan
<b>Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Name of Officer: Elsa Evans
<b>Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Name of Officer: Joanna Shilton
<b>Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Name of Officer: Emma Fitch
<b>Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health</b>	<b>Yes</b>  Name of Officer: Iain Green

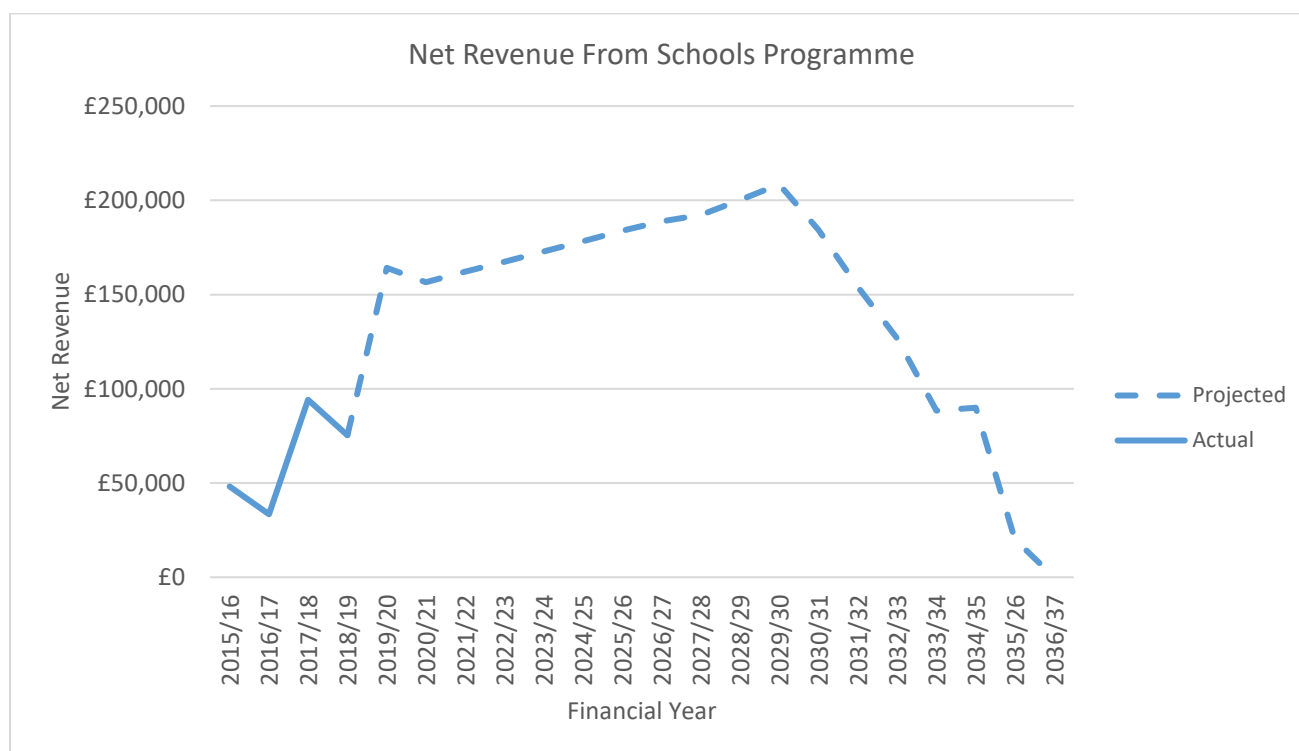
## Appendix A: Schools Programme

	Number of schools	Total Value Loaned	Net Income over Loan/managed service Period*	Annual Savings to Schools		
				Cost Saving (£) <sup>1</sup>	Energy Saving (MWh)	Carbon saving (tonnes)
Maintained Schools	32	£2,482,144	£495,792	£175,586	2,091	765
Academies	24	£6,809,382	£1,396,639	£554,144	7,289	2,541
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>£9,291,526</b>	<b>£1,892,431</b>	<b>£729,730</b>	<b>9,381</b>	<b>3,305</b>

\* Loans are typically 15 years duration

<sup>1</sup> Gross saving prior to loan repayment, based on first year of operation

Figure 1. Net Revenue from Schools Programme



Appendix B: Energy Investment Programme

Figure 2. Estimated Net Revenue for Energy Investment Programme

