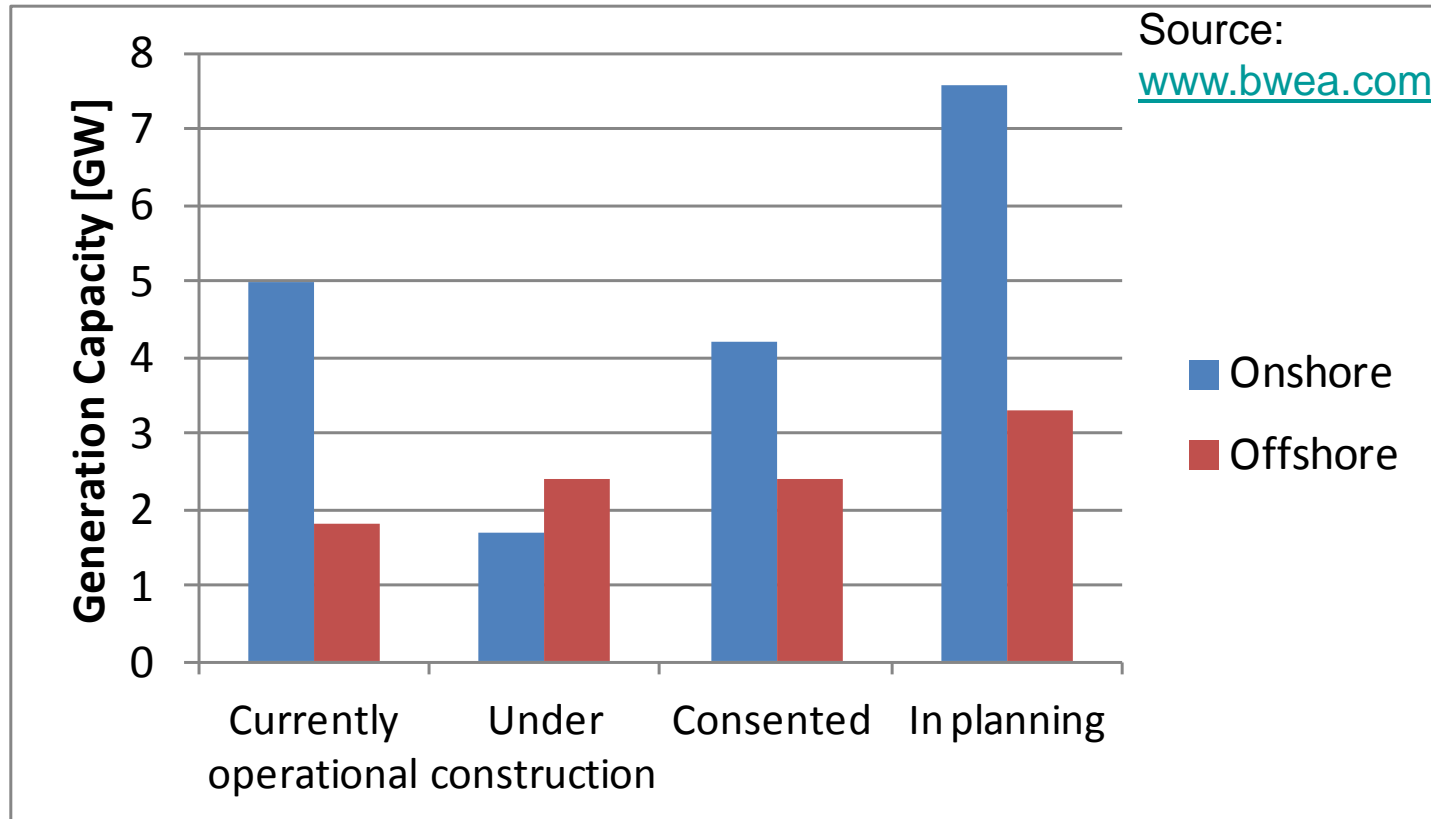




Promoting sustainable  
energy policy and practice

**[www.cse.org.uk](http://www.cse.org.uk)**

# UK status of wind power



- **6.8GW (3,868 turbines) currently operational: equivalent to supplying 4.9m homes**

# UK status of wind power



- **First quarter of 2012 saw the UK's wind fleet producing enough power to meet the needs of over six million homes (one fifth of housing)**
- **Wind output increased by half compared to same period last year**
- **Electricity from renewables now represents over 11% of all electricity generation**

# UK future plans



- **Government committed to 13GW of onshore wind by 2020**
- **7.4GW of offshore under construction, approved or in planning**
- **Forthcoming Round 3 will add a further 32GW offshore**
- **Over 40GW offshore by 2030, more than half of UK's current electricity generation capacity**

# Key UK financial incentives for wind

- Renewable Obligation Certificates >50kW
- Feed-in Tariffs <5MW

Scale	Current tariff   tariff proposed for late 2012 (p/kWh)
≤1.5kW	35.8   21.0
>1.5 – 15kW	28.0   21.0
>15 – 100kW	25.4   21.0
>100 – 500kW	20.6   17.5
>500kW – 1.5MW	10.4   9.5
>1.5MW – 5MW	4.9   4.5

# Why wind?

- Substantial carbon savings and reduced reliance on fossil fuels
- BiGGAR Economics study (May 2012) highlighted considerable economic and employment benefits
- Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and the Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy published a briefing on onshore wind (June 2012):
  - *“In terms of levelised cost – an economic measure which takes into account all of the costs of a technology over its lifetime – onshore wind is currently the cheapest renewable technology in the UK”*
  - it is key that we have a portfolio of different energy technologies and *“Onshore wind has a role in that mix”*

# Community-owned projects

- Growing interest in community renewables by local community groups
- Benefits are wide: revenue for local community projects, local jobs, lower community carbon footprint, awareness raising etc.
- Barriers include:
  - Access to information and knowledge
  - Access to finance
  - Access to markets



# Case study – Sustainable Hockerton

- Nottinghamshire village community bought and installed a second-hand 225kW turbine
- Project cost of £235k; £70k for turbine – raised by share issue
- Turbines supplies the equivalent of 50 homes
- £50-60k/yr revenue with £20-30k/yr going back into village sustainable initiatives

<http://tinyurl.com/3wmt49w>





# Case study – Westmill Wind Farm Co-operative

- 100% community owned wind farm in South Oxfordshire with five turbines
- 5 x 1.3MW turbines supply the equivalent of 2,500 homes, raising ~£1m annually
- £8m project costs funded by public share issue (£4.6m) and Co-op bank loan
- Westmill Sustainable Energy Trust set up using some of the annual profits

[www.westmill.coop/westmill\\_home.asp](http://www.westmill.coop/westmill_home.asp)



# Thanks for listening!



Centre for Sustainable Energy  
3 St Peter's Court, Bedminster Parade, Bristol BS3 4AQ  
0117 934 1400

[www.cse.org.uk](http://www.cse.org.uk)

[communities@cse.org.uk](mailto:communities@cse.org.uk)