

# Heating Resilience Plan

Supporting schools on their retrofit and decarbonisation journey

## Purpose of this plan

To provide an easy access contact sheet and source of key information should your school heating fail.

To align with the Church of England's environmental ambitions.

To plan ahead and avoid putting new fossil fuel boilers into schools. This includes avoiding installing new gas boilers marketed as 'hydrogen ready'. Hydrogen is still unlikely to become a viable sustainably produced mass fuel for the UK so new hydrogen ready boilers are unlikely to ever come off gas.

To encourage schools to move to point of use hot water. This is because the pipe runs in schools can be very long so lots of heat is wasted just sitting within the pipes. This helps in the long term to reduce the future demand for low carbon heating and means that a school still has hot water even if their boiler has failed.

## How to use guide

This guide can either be filled in by hand or filled in digitally with a pdf viewer such as Acrobat, Chrome or Microsoft Edge.

To fill in digitally, click on the fields such as the one below:



Fill me in!

## School details

*Fill in the below:*

School Name

School Address

Postcode

Diocese

Date filled in

Filled in by

Role

# Heating Resilience Plan

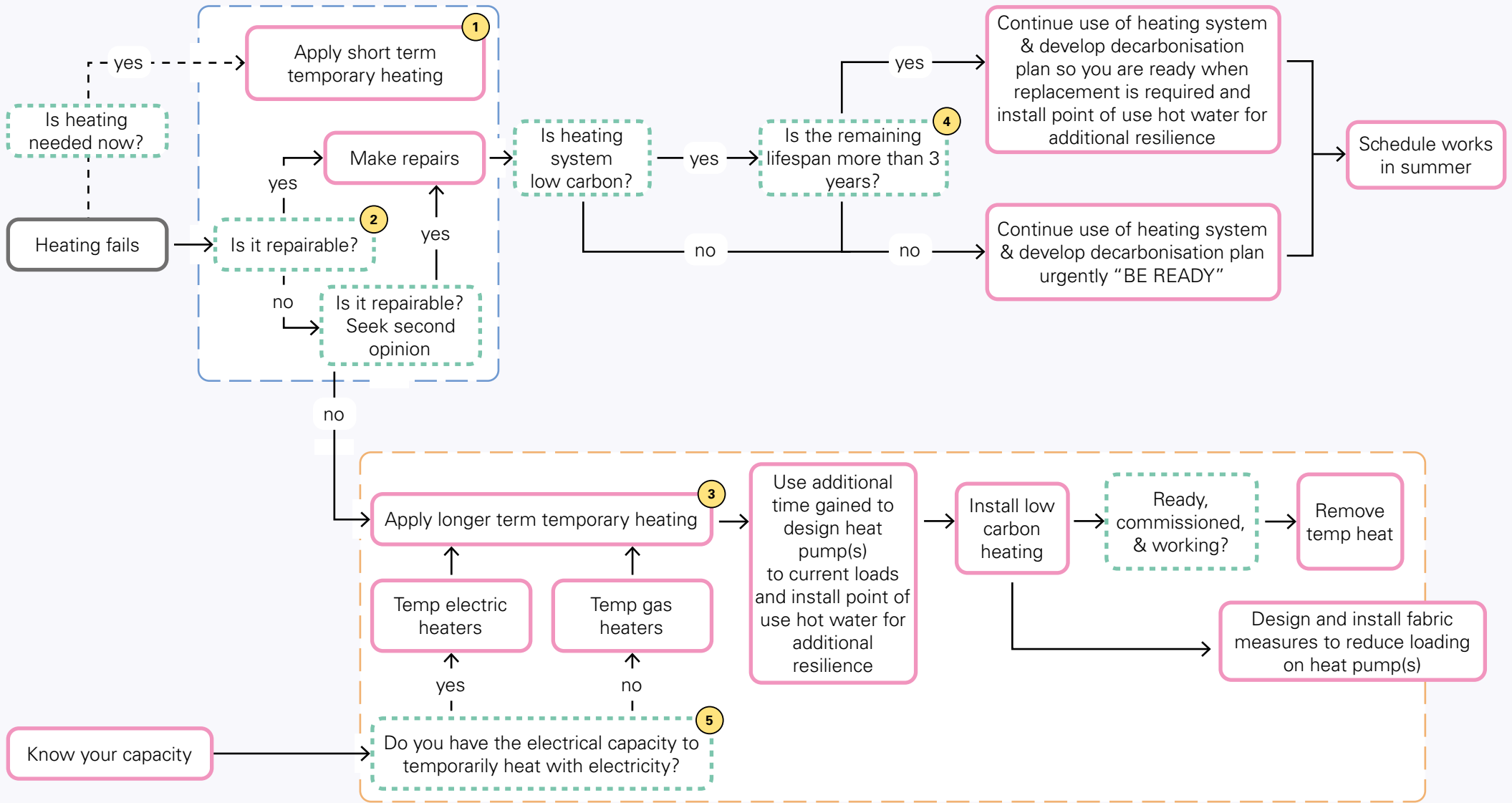
1 Guidance / advance planning action required

action

question

duration of short term temporary heating

duration of longer term temporary heating



## Plan inputs

1. Know your short term heating options
2. Have your contacts ready
3. Know your long term heating options
4. Remaining lifespan
5. Capacity

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## 1. Know your Short Term Heating Options

Enter contact details for local tool hire suppliers that stock heaters.

Option 1

Option 2

Option 3

*Note preferred short term heater type below.*

- Room by room fans
- Room by room radiant
- Temporary Boiler
- Other

Company name

Address

Postcode

Phone

Website

*If your school has plenty of unused electrical capacity, electric plug in heaters can be used temporarily. This is a more straightforward option than installing a temporary boiler in the short term but will be more expensive to run. If your school does not have spare electrical capacity, a temporary gas boiler can be used. This will need to be located close to the plant room and be more complex and costly to fit.*

## 2. Have your Contacts Ready

Enter contact details for local heating engineers.

Option 1

Option 2

Option 3

Who should be called out to repair heating system / assess options for long term heating?

Contact Name

Company

Phone

Email

Who else should be contacted for assistance in a heating failure?

Enter contact details for local authority and Diocese Estates Officer here.

Local authority estates

Diocese estates officer

Contact Name

Phone

Email

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## 3. Know your long term temporary heating options

*If you need temporary heat for a long time, it may be more economical to rent a temporary boiler, even if you have the capacity to heat the school with electricity. Refer to the contact details in section 1 for enquiries.*

*Note preferred long term heater type here*

- Room by room fans
- Room by room radiant
- Temporary Boiler
- Other

## 4. Remaining lifespan

*Estimate the remaining lifespan of the boiler. You may want to ask your heating engineer this. Include notes about the condition of the boiler and any comments or concerns about how it is functioning.*

How long does the current heating system have left? (Condition, reliability, availability of spare parts, lead time for spare parts, capacity)

Remaining Lifespan (years)

Notes

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## 5. Capacity

What is the current electrical loading and capacity of the school?

*This section may be challenging to fill in but it is important to source the full information. The electrical capacity and electrical use of the school defines whether it is viable for the school to use electricity for its temporary heating as heating/ hot water generally accounts for over double a schools energy use. It also defines whether the school would require an upgrade to move to low carbon heating.*

School [DNO](#)

Electric Meter 1

Electric Meter 2

Electric Meter 3

MPAN

No. Phases<sup>a</sup>

Amps per phase<sup>b</sup>

Agreed capacity<sup>c</sup>

Peak load<sup>d</sup>

DNO notes<sup>e</sup>

*a) Schools are normally 3 phase or 1 phase. Look at your incoming electrical cable (the large cable that runs into your electricity meter). If there is a plastic box (this contains fuses) at the top of it with a number '3x' or '4x' on it, or you can see three separate boxes it is likely 3 phase. Ask your school electrician if you are unsure or contact your [DNO](#). You will need to provide a photo of your meter and incomer and the relevant [Meter Point Administration No \(MPAN\)](#).*

*b) On the fuse box at the top of the incoming cable there are often numbers embossed for the number of amps, normally 80A, 100A, 200A or 300A. Write this number in the box or ask your electrician or DNO (you may need to email a photo along with the school address and [MPAN](#) to your DNO.*

*c) Contact your DNO for this information if you do not have a record already.*

*d) If you have a certain type of meter, your DNO or energy provider can give you this information. Otherwise you will need a peak load survey.*

*e) Speak with you DNO about how much spare capacity your school has, and whether you could use temporary electric heating if required. Ask whether the school is likely to require an upgrade if it were to move to using a heat pump or electric heating (note a heat pump uses about 1/3 of the electricity per unit of heat created than direct electric heaters such as fans). Include notes on this sheet for future reference.*