

## **PATHWAY TO NET ZERO – A STRATEGY FOR COVENTRY DIOCESE**

In February 2020, General Synod approved a motion calling on all parts of the Church of England to work towards net zero carbon emissions by 2030, as follows:

*That this Synod, recognising that the global climate emergency is a crisis for God’s creation, and a fundamental injustice, and following the call of the Anglican Communion in ACC Resolutions A17.05 and A17.06:*

- (a) Call upon all parts of the Church of England, including parishes, BMOs, education institutions, dioceses, cathedrals and the NCIs to work to achieve year-on-year reductions in emissions and urgently examine what would be required to reach net zero emissions by 2030 in order that a plan of action can be drawn up to achieve that target;*
- (b) Request reports on progress from the Environment Working Group and the NCIs every 3 years beginning 2022 and;*
- (c) Call on each Diocesan Synod and Cathedral Chapter to address progress towards net zero emissions every 3 years.*

### **Diocesan Response**

At their meeting on 7 July 2020, Bishop’s Council noted the target of net zero emissions as outlined in the General Synod motion, approved the establishment of the Net Zero Steering Group (NZSG) and appointed the initial members. The NZSG were tasked with calculating a diocesan carbon footprint by November 2021, this to be included in their first progress report to Diocesan Synod. Paper BC 20/49 refers.

### **Pathway to Net Zero – Purpose**

The key aims of this strategy are to:

- Demonstrate the ‘whole diocese’ nature of the task and the response that is needed.
- Provide a high-level roadmap outlining where we are, where we need to get to, and how we propose to get there.
- Provide a framework of principles and priorities against which to review more detailed plans and proposals relating to specific net zero projects. These principles and priorities will also be of use in making budgetary and financial decisions.

### **Basis for Action**

Much work on environmental matters within the Church of England is seen under the banner of the fifth mark of mission<sup>1</sup>: ‘to strive to safeguard the integrity of creation, and sustain and renew the life of the earth’. It is clear that many of the world’s poorest populations and least developed areas suffer the worst of the effects of climate change<sup>2</sup>. Acknowledging climate change and adapting our own behaviour to reduce it therefore becomes a response also to the third and fourth marks of mission: ‘to respond to human need by loving service’ and ‘to transform unjust structures of society’. In order to respond faithfully to the call to ‘proclaim the Good News of the Kingdom’ and ‘teach, baptise and nurture new believers’ we must be doing all we can to ensure that our way of life is not at the expense of the very survival of others.

The Operation Noah resource ‘Climate change and the purposes of God’ sets out the ways in which care for God’s creation is foundational to the Christian gospel and central to the Church’s mission.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.anglicancommunion.org/mission/marks-of-mission.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> See eg. *Climate Change, faith and Rural Communities: Hodson MJ & Modson MR (2011)*

<sup>3</sup> <https://operationnoah.org/what-we-do/climate-change-and-the-purposes-of-god/>

### Mission Purpose

Our diocese – made up of church communities, schools, the Cathedral, chaplaincies and diocesan staff – has a mission to worship God, make new disciples and to transform communities. During our centenary year in 2018, Bishop Christopher explained **why** we do what we do, and our diocesan focus on reconciliation, using the words of 2 Corinthians 5:18<sup>4</sup>

<b>All this is from God</b>	It all begins with God. It's all grace. <i>This is why we worship God.</i>
<b>...who reconciled us to himself through Christ</b>	This is the good news, the Gospel, for the whole world. <i>This is why we make new disciples.</i>
<b>...and gave us the ministry of reconciliation</b>	The good news – our reconciliation with God in Christ and the healing that it brings to our fractured relationships with each other and the earth – is to be made known and made visible by the power of the Spirit. <i>This is why we transform communities, not just those geographically local to us, but around the world.</i>

### Challenge, Opportunity and Risk

There is no doubt that the challenges set by the 2030 target are huge, not least the issue of the differing levels of influence and financial and/or operational control that the DBF has over the in-scope areas. The majority of carbon emissions come from schools and churches, all of which are individual legal entities over which the DBF does not have control. The DBF can however play a part in influencing and working with the responsible bodies, for example by working with PCCs to roll out a programme of energy audits, and helping to raise awareness and understanding such as with the Creation Care BCDM module. The DBF's focus will necessarily need to be on those areas where it has some level of control – the infrastructure of clergy housing, the diocesan office, travel patterns of diocesan staff, management of glebe land, etc.

The 2030 target also presents a real opportunity for the Church to lead by example, to demonstrate practical love for God's people and creation around the world by taking steps that may be seen as radical or costly. We may not reach absolute net zero by 2030, but we can be sure that a failure to try will be noted. There is a real reputational risk if we are not seen to act swiftly and courageously. In addition, there is a financial risk – the cost of offsetting the estimated diocesan carbon footprint<sup>5</sup> is already in the region of £140,000 / year. The current cost of £20/tonne carbon is only likely to rise by 2030.

By preparing an active strategy and roadmap to work towards net zero the diocese is opening up further missional opportunities to engage with the communities in which we live and serve. This is particularly relevant for young people who are increasingly likely to think that the Church is just not doing enough about the climate crisis.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> <https://coventry.anglican.org/about/whole-diocese/whole-diocese-overview/>

<sup>5</sup> A more accurate, calculated diocesan carbon footprint will be prepared by the end of 2021

<sup>6</sup> <https://weare.tearfund.org/burning-down-the-house/>

**Scope**

The definition of Net Zero<sup>7</sup> in use has been agreed by the Environmental Working Group, on behalf of the whole Church. The definition includes areas/activities that are within the current scope, and also activities that will be included after 2030. The diocese will need to be mindful of these next stage aspects when considering how to meet net zero requirements. The diocese needs to establish the actions needed to measure, reduce and mitigate the carbon emitted from the following buildings/activities:

**2030 Net Zero – currently in scope**

1. The energy use of our buildings
  - Gas, oil or other fuel use
  - Electricity purchased (no matter the source it is purchased from – renewable electricity purchased is accounted for later)
  - For the following buildings;
    - Churches, including church halls and ancillary buildings.
    - Cathedrals
    - Schools where the DBE has a significant degree of influence (generally Voluntary Aided and Diocesan Academy Trusts)
    - Clergy housing, bishop’s housing and other staff accommodation wholly owned by the Church (based on EPC grades and average reasonable use)
    - Church bodies’ offices including diocesan offices and bishops’ offices
    - Other diocesan property including common parts of tenanted properties (this does not include tenants’ energy use)
  - Including the “well to tank” and “transmission and distribution” factors involved in getting energy to the building.
  - Electricity used to charge electric vehicles will be included within the above.
2. All work-related travel – eg, the petrol/diesel used by archdeacons on visitations, DAC members on visits to discuss projects, reimbursable clergy and ordinand travel, reimbursable staff and volunteer travel, reimbursable train journeys, staff and clergy making reimbursable flights for work/ministry, coaches hired for school trips, etc.
3. From this, and on the understanding that real reductions in energy use have been made, the following can be removed:
  - Excess energy generated on site (eg. from solar PV) and exported to the grid
  - 100% renewable electricity purchased
  - Green gas
  - Other reliable offsetting schemes

**Net Zero after 2030 – the next phase of work**

4. All the emissions from major building projects.
5. Emissions generated from the farming/management of Church land (including church yards and glebe land), less emissions sequestered through farming/management such as tree planting, soil improvement and other nature-based solutions.
6. All the emissions from the procurement of any items we buy (eg. pews for churches, paper and printing for offices, new cars for bishops, catering for events).
7. Upstream and downstream emissions from water and drainage.
8. Downstream emissions from waste disposal.
9. Emissions from building contractors.
10. Carbon generated from use of emails and the internet in work-based contexts.
11. Diocesan investments, if they are a material amount.
12. Air-conditioning gases.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.churchofengland.org/about/environment-and-climate-change>

The scope will next be reviewed by the EWG [Environment Working Group] in 2022. There is potential to bring items 4 and 5 into the pre-2030 scope, depending on the outcome of consultation and the development of feasible measurement methodologies.

### **Principles**

The diocese of Coventry is committed to working towards the aim of net zero carbon emissions by 2030. To achieve this, we will be guided by some key principles:

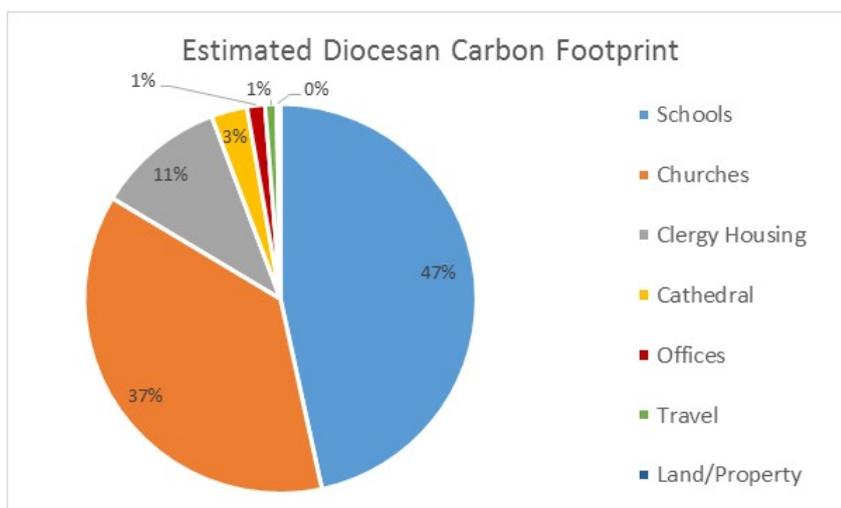
1. We will underpin all our efforts by sustained prayer.
2. We will seek to ensure that sustainability becomes an embedded consideration in decision-making at all levels and for all activities throughout the diocese. We will move away from the perspective of environmental issues being the work of any particular group, towards an understanding that sustainability is a requirement for all diocesan life.
3. Our primary aim is to reduce emissions to as low a level as reasonably practicable.
4. The offsetting of any remaining emissions will be a last resort.
5. Reductions will be achieved via initially working on management solutions (ie. managing existing systems and processes better).
6. We will invest in technology where management alone will not be sufficient to achieve our net zero targets.
7. We will be mindful of technological advances, scientific understanding and changes to government policy at all stages, seeking to ensure that the timing and nature of any technological investment is best placed to take advantage of these.
8. We will be mindful of those activities which will be in-scope after 2030, and seek to include them earlier wherever this is feasible.
9. We will work in partnership with others wherever possible, seeking to be a catalyst for wider work in our communities.
10. We will seek to increase awareness and engagement with these issues throughout our diocese, ensuring that people are made aware of the reasoning behind what we are trying to achieve, as well as the actions that we are asking people to take.

### **Measurement**

There is no comprehensive, accurate data on the present diocesan carbon footprint. Establishing a reliable baseline of current emissions is the first priority. A report will be produced for the November 2021 Diocesan Synod that contains a calculated carbon footprint for all in-scope areas (churches, clergy housing, schools, offices, travel, land, other diocesan properties). This will take account of both 2019 and 2020 data, as it is recognised that emissions are likely to rise from 2020 to 2021 as the restrictions imposed by the covid pandemic are eased. Some data has been gathered for this initial strategy – this is based on incomplete returns, averages and estimates. It is used to provide a very broad-brush picture at this stage and should not be taken as a completely accurate depiction of the diocesan emissions.

Area / Activity	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%	Comments
Schools	3146	47%	Data taken from Display Energy Certificates
Churches	2500	37%	Extrapolated from 2019 Energy Footprint Tool (39% submission)
Clergy housing	720	11%	Estimated based on UK average household data
Cathedral	200	3%	Estimated based on 2012 CofE baseline survey
Offices	100	1%	Estimated based on Hill Top data
Travel	65	1%	Estimated based on expense claims and number of meetings
Land/property	20	0%	Estimated, based on the one property currently in-scope
<b>Total</b>	<b>6751</b>		

Further details of how these estimates were obtained are outlined in the sections below.



An accurate baseline figure will give a starting point to enable detailed reduction targets to be put in place. It will also enable us to see the cost that would be incurred if we were to offset all existing emissions (at the present rate of £20/tonne) and will highlight the fact that the present level of emissions is not cost-free. This will help with cost-benefit analysis of any funding required to reduce emissions.

## FOCUS AREAS

### **Schools – approx. 47% of diocesan carbon footprint**

#### **Responsible for decision-making & investment - DBE, DMAT, Academy Trusts**

39 schools have been identified by the DBE as within scope. Of these, 19 are in the Coventry Diocesan Multi-Academy Trust (DMAT) which is a Net Zero Beacon Trust, and seven are currently in other Academy Trusts (see appendix 1 for details). Display Energy Certificate (DEC) data for these schools shows gross annual carbon emissions of approximately 3100 tonnes, of which around half comes from electricity use. It is not known at this point how much use is made of renewable energy within these schools.

#### *Priorities for Schools:*

1. Review DEC data and supplement with more detailed data from individual schools where available.
2. Establish current levels of renewable energy use within in-scope schools.
3. Continue to work with enFrame to develop a decarbonisation strategy (DMAT).
4. Switch all electricity use to renewable tariffs (estimated saving of 1600 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per year).
5. Continue to engage with Salix to access funding for energy efficiency and decarbonisation schemes.

6. All schools to take account of the environmental criteria that are part of Strand 3 of the SIAMS evaluation schedule.
7. Review recommended actions from DEC reports and establish action plan for improvements, focusing on the 9 schools currently rated E or F, and/or those using oil for heating.
8. Investigate further development of renewable energy generation by schools.

Whilst making up the largest proportion of the diocesan carbon footprint, it must be stressed that the DBE, DMAT and Academy Trusts have only limited influence over individual schools. Many schools will require additional government funding to undertake the necessary work to meet net zero.

### **Churches – approx. 37% of diocesan carbon footprint**

#### **Responsible for decision-making & investment - PCCs**

There are 244 churches within the diocese, 83% of which are listed. 50% of churches engaged with the online Energy Footprint Tool (EFT) for their 2019 energy consumption, with 39% submitting their data. The national EFT report shows an average carbon footprint for our diocese of 9.76 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per church, with an estimated total gross footprint for the diocese of 2600 tonnes. The total estimated net footprint is 2500 tonnes.

#### *Priorities for Churches:*

1. Submission of energy consumption data via EFT.
2. Energy audits – such as those provided by Green Journey or other companies.
3. Switch to renewable electricity and “green” gas.
4. Review of heating controls and timer settings.
5. Increase number of Eco Church registrations and awards.
6. Sustainability expert appointed to DAC and NZSG.
7. Review and upgrade lighting.
8. Review and upgrade insulation.
9. Review and upgrade heating.
10. Replace appliances with A+++ rated (upon failure of existing).
11. Research into feasibility of on-site energy generation, via IPV Flexgen or other companies.

### **Clergy Housing – approx. 11% of diocesan carbon footprint**

#### **Responsible for decision-making & investment - DBF**

The DBF is responsible for around 160 clergy houses. Energy use within those houses is the responsibility of the incumbent, including the selection of energy supplier and tariff. No current data on energy consumption or emissions is available. Taking the UK average carbon emissions of around 4.5<sup>8</sup> tonnes per year, the DBF housing stock could be emitting in the region of 720 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

#### *Priorities for the Diocesan Property Team and Parsonages Committee:*

1. Establish method for determining current energy use /emissions, and current use of renewable energy.
2. Encourage all clergy families to move to renewable energy tariffs (providing help and advice on how to go about this).
3. Review data from quinquennial and interregnum inspections to determine what is currently known about the status of insulation, roofing, boilers, windows, appliances, etc.

---

<sup>8</sup> Based on [CCC](#) figures of 8.1 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> annual household consumption, 54% of which comes from gas, electricity and waste. The remaining 46% of the annual household emissions come from travel.

4. Review the suppliers and contractors in use, ensuring that environmental aspects are considered along with factors such as price.
5. Where gaps in this data exist, produce an audit/inspection programme to allow for detailed housing data to be gathered.
6. Using this data, evaluate the housing stock to determine whether there are properties that should be sold as they cannot reasonably be converted to an acceptable standard of energy efficiency.
7. Using this data, create a programme of energy efficiency improvements to diocesan housing. Stages of work, costs, etc. to be determined once the current status is better understood.
8. Research feasibility of providing electric vehicle charging points.
9. Research feasibility of on-site energy generation.

The Diocesan Property Manager will work through these priorities in order to establish which are most urgent and which are longer term.

### **Cathedral – approx. 3% of diocesan carbon footprint**

#### **Responsible for decision-making & investment – Cathedral Chapter**

There is no data currently available for energy consumption within the Cathedral, or subsequent emissions. A representative has not yet been identified to join the NZSG due to staff being furloughed during the pandemic and the resulting lack of capacity. The 2012 Church of England baseline study estimated emissions from a ‘medium Cathedral’ at around 200 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per year and this figure has been used here.

#### *Priorities for the Cathedral:*

1. Identify representative to join Net Zero Steering Group.
2. Calculate data for current consumption, emissions and use of renewables, including the provision of low-carbon heating via Heatline<sup>9</sup>.
3. Switch to renewable energy contracts for electricity (if not already on these).
4. Review heating and lighting options.
5. Research feasibility of on-site energy generation.

### **Diocesan and Episcopal Offices – approx. 1% of diocesan carbon footprint**

#### **Responsible for decision-making & investment – DBF, DBE, Cathedral Chapter, Church Commissioners**

This includes Hill Top (Diocesan office), Youell House (Cathedral office), the DBE offices in Rugby, Bishop’s House (Coventry) and Warwick House. Hill Top has a footprint of around 26 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Hill Top’s gas emissions are offset as of October 2020, electricity will be 100% renewable from Oct 2021 (existing contracts mean it is not possible to switch earlier). Emissions data has not yet been collected for the other offices and an estimate is used here.

#### *Priorities for diocesan and episcopal offices:*

1. Calculate data for current consumption, emissions and use of renewables for all offices.
2. Switch to renewable energy contracts (if not already on these).
3. Review the suppliers and contractors in use, ensuring that environmental aspects are considered along with factors such as price.
4. Review efficiency of current heating, lighting and insulation and determine if improvements are required.
5. Research available grants for energy improvement initiatives.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.engie.co.uk/energy/district-energy/coventry/>

6. Research feasibility of on-site energy generation.

The Church Commissioners (specifically the Bishops and Cathedrals Department) have oversight of the living accommodation and office areas of Bishop's House. Work is being done with external consultants to undertake surveys in order to determine the actions required to meet the net zero target. Actions and priorities will be decided by the See House Operations Team.

**Travel - approx. 1% of diocesan carbon footprint**

**Responsible for decision-making & investment – DBF, DBE, PCCs, Cathedral Chapter, Church Commissioners**

This includes reimbursable travel undertaken by DBF, DBE and Cathedral staff, as well as the Bishops and their staff, and clergy and ordinands. It does not include travel to and from an employee's usual place of work. It also includes reimbursable volunteer travel such as members travelling to committee meetings.

Around 49,000 miles were reimbursed by the DBF in 2019 (16,115 in 2020 – reflecting the impact of lockdown). We do not currently have a breakdown of this data by car size or fuel type. Estimates for in-scope volunteer travel have been based on the number of committee meetings per year (over 80). Estimates have also been used for flights, train travel and reimbursable clergy travel. It is acknowledged that accurate measurement of emissions from travel may produce a very different total. There is no data available from other dioceses to benchmark our estimate against at this time.

*Priorities relating to travel:*

1. Update expense claim forms to allow for car size and fuel type to be captured<sup>10</sup>.
2. Review data collection methods for flights and train journeys.
3. Establish data collection methods for in-scope travel that is not reimbursed.
4. Prepare a DBF travel policy (by November 2021), including promotion of non-car travel and journey sharing options, and arrangements for reimbursing travel undertaken in electric vehicles.
5. Review the need for meetings to be held in person, whilst recognising that we are an “incarnational people” and that quality of relationship is also an important factor to be considered. Committees and groups will be asked to review their meeting plans and determine the most appropriate method of meeting (whether in person, online, or a mix of the two). The carbon emissions from email and other electronic use will also be a consideration (this is in scope after 2030).
6. Review meeting venues to take availability of public transport into consideration.
7. Encourage journey-sharing and use of public transport wherever possible (social distancing restrictions permitting). Research feasibility of incentives for staff and volunteers making use of these options.
8. Research feasibility of EV charging points at diocesan and DBE offices.
9. Research funding available for EV charging points in clergy housing.

---

<sup>10</sup> Using UK Government categories and conversion factors: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021>

**Glebe land and Other Diocesan Properties – *within the current scope there is no material impact on diocesan carbon footprint. This will increase once in-scope.***

**Responsible for decision-making & investment – DBF**

The pre-2030 definition does not include tenants' energy use, or emissions generated from the farming/management of church and glebe land. The diocese's Glebe agents, Godfrey-Payton, have reviewed our portfolio and identified just one property that is currently in-scope. This is the common part of a tenanted area (entrance hall and stairway) and energy use comprises lighting only.

Post 2030, land will play a much bigger part in our footprint and will require further resources and focus in order to reduce emissions. It should be noted that the potential inclusion of emissions from land prior to 2030 will be reviewed again by the EWG in 2022. A close eye will need to be kept on the outcome of this review.

*Priorities for Glebe Committee and Agents:*

1. Calculate consumption and emissions data for the in-scope property and determine if improvements can be easily made (eg. a switch to LED lighting).
2. Develop a set of principles as to how land is used for environmental initiatives, including energy generation schemes.
3. Review feasibility of energy generation installations on glebe land / properties, building on the Stage 1 feasibility study undertaken by IPV Flexgen in 2020.
4. Review post-2030 inclusions (emissions generated from the farming/management of church land) and determine how this can be measured.
5. Review post-2030 deductions (emissions sequestered through farming/management such as tree planting, soil improvement and other nature-based solutions) and determine how this can be measured.
6. Develop programme of further nature-based solutions to increase sequestration.

**Communication, Education and Engagement**

Underpinning all of these strands is the need for communication, education and engagement across the diocese. There needs to be a focus on increasing awareness of the reasons that actions are required, and not just on what needs to be done – the *why*, as well as the *how*. It is recognised that a better understanding of the impact that climate change is already having in other countries will help to embed a sense of urgency and ownership of what needs to happen within the diocese.

Much work is already being done by the DEG and by various committed local individuals and churches. This grassroots action can be built upon to further spread awareness. Many of these actions are also criteria for the Eco Diocese Silver award.

*Priorities to increase awareness and engagement:*

1. Build and extend prayer network.
2. Develop network of local Eco Champions and further Green Christian groups.
3. Promote the 'Practical Path to Net Zero – Guide for Churches' document produced by the EWG<sup>11</sup>.
4. Promote awareness of and engagement with Climate Sunday.

---

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.churchofengland.org/resources/churchcare/net-zero-carbon-church/practical-path-net-zero-carbon-churches>

5. Continue rollout of revised Creation Care BCDM course across the diocese, making use of online platforms to increase access.
6. Continue work with the Ministry & Leadership Team (MLT) to embed environmental awareness in both ordained and lay training.

### **Governance**

In order to achieve these aims the following governance actions are recommended:

1. Reports to Bishop's Council and other decision-making bodies (within scope) to include an environmental impact statement, including measures to ensure that any proposed action does not increase carbon emissions.
2. In line with point 5 in *Travel*, consider the most appropriate method of hosting Synod, Council and Committee meetings, taking into account both the environmental impact and relational considerations.
3. Review grant application criteria and include some measure of environmental impact assessment as part of the application process.
4. Encourage deanery synods to have a standing agenda item on net zero / environmental matters, incorporating a review of progress at both a PCC and diocesan level.

### **2030 and beyond**

Consideration should be given throughout to those areas that will come into scope after 2030. This widening scope will require changes in behaviour relating to:

- Building projects
- Land use
- Waste
- Procurement and consumables
- Use of email and the internet
- Contractors
- Investments, etc.

There are some simple actions that can be taken now to help towards this, such as reviewing waste streams and procurement decisions within diocesan offices and putting principles in place around diocesan committee meetings (default electronic meeting papers, no disposable plates/cups, choice of lower-impact catering options, etc).

### **NEXT STEPS**

- Approve the Strategy as set out above.
- Produce Action and Implementation Plans for each area based on the priorities set out in this strategy, taking into account the more accurate emissions data that will be available by the end of 2021.
- Ongoing monitoring of progress by the Net Zero Steering Group.
- Net Zero Steering Group to report to Diocesan Synod every three years, with the first progress report being presented to the November 2021 meeting.

*Net Zero Steering Group*

*June 2021*

**Recommendations:**

**Bishop's Council is asked:**

- 1. To note this strategy, as an agreed pathway to work towards the aim of Net Zero diocesan carbon emissions by 2030.**
- 2. To recommend this strategy to the Diocesan Board of Education and Cathedral Chapter, for their acceptance.**

**Appendix 1 – In-Scope Schools**

School		Academy Trust
All Saints CofE Primary (WCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
All Saints' CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
Barford St Peter's CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
Berkswell CofE Primary (Solihull LA)	VA	
Blue Coat CofE Academy (CCC)	A (VA)	Inspire
Burton Green CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
Coughton CofE Primary (WCC)	A (VC)	Arden Forest
Dunchurch Boughton Junior (WCC)	VA	
Dunnington CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
Henley-in-Arden CofE Primary (WCC)	A (VA)	Arden Forest
Harris CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
Kineton CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
Knightlow CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
Leamington Hastings CofE Academy (WCC) Infants	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
Leigh CofE Academy (CCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
Long Itchington CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
Moreton Morrell CofE Primary (WCC)	F	
Queens CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
St Andrew's Benn CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
St Bartholomew's CofE Academy (CCC) Primary	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
St Gabriel's CofE Academy (WCC)	A	Houlton
St James' CofE Academy (Junior) (WCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
St John's CofE Academy (CCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
St Laurence's CofE Academy (CCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
St Lawrence CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
St Michael's CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
St Nicholas' CofE Primary (WCC)	A (VC)	Arden Forest
St Nicolas CofE Academy (Primary) (WCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
St Oswald's CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
St Paul's CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
Salford Priors CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
Southam St James CofE Academy (WCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
Stretton CofE Academy (Primary) (CCC)	A (VC)	Coventry DMAT
Studley St Mary's CofE Academy (Jnr) (WCC)	A (VA)	Coventry DMAT
Temple Grafton CofE Primary (WCC)	A (VC)	Arden Forest
The Canons CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
The Revel CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	
Walsgrave CofE Academy (CCC)	A (VC)	Inspire
Wilmcote CofE Primary (WCC)	VA	