

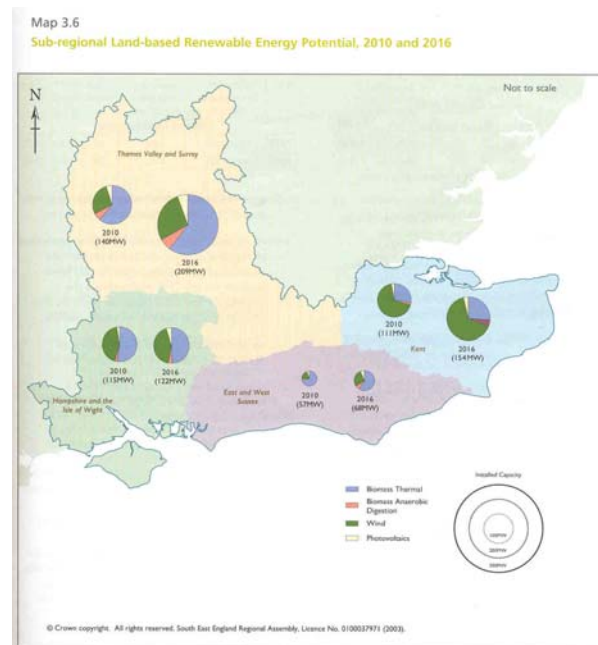
South East Regional Renewable Energy Production Monitoring and Targeting Electricity Generating Capacity by Individual Local Authority (LA) Performance Comparison: Thames Valley & Surrey Sub-region *Keith Richards, Annette Deveson, Gabriel Berry & Jennifer Webster, TV Energy Ltd*

A paper for discussion

Introduction

Regional targets for the production of renewable energy (electricity) have been agreed by all the English regions, as well as for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In total, the UK is striving to achieve at least a 10% contribution by 2010 (the current level is of the order of 3%) as part of a strategy to move towards a low carbon economy. The renewable energy contribution is required to increase to 20% by 2020 and climb significantly further thereafter perhaps becoming the dominant energy source by 2050. This change is of historic significance and to meet the targets requires urgent action by regional and local agencies and authorities.

In the South East Region bearing in mind the very low starting point for existing renewables generation, a more modest target of 5.5% of total generation capacity has been agreed for 2010 rising to 8.4% by 2016 and 16% by 2026. Achieving these levels of contribution is a real challenge and to help manage delivery, the South East has been divided into four sub-regions as shown in the map (extract from 'Harnessing the Elements') below:



Based on experience of delivery, TV Energy (a regional renewable energy agency) is proposing that the sub-regional targets are further disaggregated and individual targets allocated to each LA. In this way, each LA can:

- Appreciate the likely requirement of their area and plan accordingly (e.g. in local plans)
- Place current energy related discussions and planning applications in perspective

TV Energy is also proposing to monitor progress against these minimum targets using the 'SEE-Stats' methodology and make information available to the wider public at www.see-stats.org

The Thames Valley and Surrey sub-region has been chosen by TV Energy to pilot this approach in the region. This short paper goes on to describe the methodology used and to illustrate how LAs are currently doing. TV Energy will use the process in conjunction with the SE Sustainable Energy Partnership to help pinpoint projects and to assist LAs in bringing forward initiatives to help meet targets.

Planning background

The planning scene is changing rapidly with respect to renewables in recognition of the need for urgent action in order to achieve strategic goals. The main themes are detailed below:

Planning Policy Statement 22 Renewable Energy (PPS22)

PPS22 was published in August 2004. This reflects increased concern at Government level that the planning system is seen as an impediment to progress on achieving renewable energy targets and programmes, rather than a means of facilitating progress on them.

PPS22 urges planners to ‘promote and encourage, rather than restrict’ renewable energy schemes. The statement sees all parts of the country as capable of accommodating renewable energy schemes where technology allows and environmental constraints can be resolved. It states: “the wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects, whatever their scale, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be granted planning permission.”

GOSE has additionally recommended that PPS22 should be given ‘considerable weight’ in renewable energy planning decisions.

Consultation Paper on Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities

The key policies are set out below as they apply to local authorities and developers:

1.21 Prudent Use of Resources

The prudent use of resources does not necessarily mean denying ourselves the use of non-renewable resources, but ensuring that we use them wisely and efficiently. Resources should be used in ways that do not endanger the resource or cause serious damage or pollution. Policies should reflect a preference for minimising the need to consume new resources over the lifetime of the development by making more efficient use or reuse of existing resources rather than making new demands on the environment; and for seeking to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Consideration should be given to encouraging energy efficient buildings, community heating schemes, and the use of combined heat and power in developments.

1.27: Sustainable Development and Design:

High quality design ensures usable, durable and adaptable places and is a key element in achieving sustainable development. Planning policies should promote high quality design for new development areas and individual buildings in terms of functionality and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Good design is not just about the architecture of individual buildings, but also about the functionality and impact of the development on the overall character, quality and sustainability of an area including resource efficiency (for example energy consumption). There should be no acceptance of ill-conceived designs which do not contribute positively to making places better for people.

Design policies should encourage developments which:

- Are appropriate to their context in respect of scale and compatibility with their surroundings
- Secure positive improvement to the streetscape or place where they are located
- Create safe environments where crime and disorder or fear of crime does not undermine quality of life or community cohesion
- Make efficient and prudent use of natural resources
- Address the needs of all in society, including people with disability

Regional Planning Policy Guidance RPG9

In the South East, the Regional Assembly has published renewable energy targets as part of the proposed alterations to RPG9, to enable the region to meet its share of the UK targets¹. Sub-regional targets for land based renewable energy are included in Policy EN5. The target for Thames Valley and Surrey is a renewable energy target of 140 MW by 2010, including 39MW installed capacity of onshore wind.

It is expected that a range of renewable energy sources will contribute to the target, including large onshore single wind turbines and small clusters of turbines. RPG9 expects that all local authorities in the region will accommodate at least one wind energy development over the next two decades:

Paragraph 1.49 of the Proposed Alterations to the RPG states:

“Given the distribution of renewable resources and potential across the region it is expected that renewable energy developments of all types will also come forward throughout the region. This implies development of up to 3 wind energy clusters and 4 large single turbines per county area over the next 20 years plus at least one large scale wind farm”.

Paragraph 1.54 states:

“It is expected that all local authorities in the region will accommodate at least 1 wind energy development over the next two decades”.

Finally paragraph 1.55 states:

“Priority should be given to the development of renewable energy schemes, particularly larger scale ones, in less sensitive areas including previously developed and industrial land and areas where there is already intrusive development or infrastructure, for example major transport corridors.”

The most relevant policies, as they appear in the Panel Report from the RPG9 Public Examination are:

Policy EN2: Development Design for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy:

Development plans should encourage the incorporation of high standards of energy efficiency in all development. This will be achieved through design, layout and orientation and the use of energy efficient materials and technologies.

Local authorities should use design briefs and/or Supplementary Planning Guidance to promote development design for energy efficiency and renewable energy, including:

- Encouragement of developers to submit an assessment of a development’s energy demand;

¹ The proposed alteration to RPG9, “Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Harnessing The Elements” published in May 2003. Policy EN5 includes sub-regional targets for land based renewable energy.

- attainment of high energy efficiency ratings in all new development, where appropriate, through the use of best practice guidance such as Building research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) and National Home Energy Rating (NHER);
- incorporation of renewable energy sources including, in particular, passive solar design, solar water heating, photovoltaics, ground source heat pumps, and in larger-scale development, wind and biomass generated energy;
- active promotion of energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development including the regional growth areas.

Policy EN5 Sub Regional Targets

Development plans should include policies and development proposals as far as practicable should seek to contribute to the achievement of the regional and sub regional targets for land based renewable energy.

Policy EN7 Development Criteria:

Local authorities in their development plans and decisions should support in principle the development of renewable energy. Development plans should include criteria based policies that, in addition to general criteria applicable to all major development, should consider the following issues:

- The contribution the development will make towards achieving national, regional and sub regional renewable energy targets and carbon dioxide savings
- The potential to integrate the proposal with existing or new development
- The potential benefits to host communities and opportunities for environmental enhancement
- The proximity of biomass combustion plant to fuel source and adequacy of local transport networks
- Availability of a suitable connection to the electricity distribution network

Methodology

The approach taken uses as a data source the current and likely installed capacity (as measured by rated power, MW_e) set out in SEE-Stats. SEE-Stats contains a database which logs and continually updates with new and newly-detected renewable energy project data. Qualifying for inclusion are all stationary electricity generators belonging to one of the regionally-defined five renewable energy categories (Onshore wind, Solar PV, Biomass, Biogas & sewage gas and Hydro power), being physically located within the relevant administrative area. For hybrid projects using both renewable and fossil-fuel derived energy sources, and/or for combined heat and power (CHP) projects, only the renewable electrical component of overall installed capacity is included.

Predicted new capacity by end 2010 is included strictly on the basis of currently planned projects having been adjudged according to SEE-Stats data to have a high likelihood of being commissioned by the end of that year, e.g. those already under construction, or having already achieved critical financing and/or planning permission.

The total and category-specific sub-regional targets for the four counties of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Surrey are provided by the South East England Regional Assembly's supporting statement to the Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance, South East – Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy' (SEERA, *Harnessing the Elements*, May 2003, p.38). These are as follows:

| Thames Valley & Surrey | Biomass | Biogas & Sewage gas | On-shore Wind | Small Scale Hydro | Solar (PV) | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| 2010 target in MWe | Up to 85* | 9 | 39 | 0.5 | 6.8 | 140 |

**In this comparison the Biomass target was set at 84.7MW, for the convenience of totalling to 140MW.*

The targets were further broken down to county and authority area by the following principles, which were considered realistic and fair in relation to the likely availability of each energy source in each area:

| Biomass | Biogas & sewage gas | Onshore wind | Small scale hydro | Solar PV |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Proportional to land area | Proportional to population | Proportional to land area | Proportional to land area* | Proportional to number of households |

*The Hydro target was not broken down to local authority areas below county size, due to the exceptional dependence of this source on geographical factors i.e. river courses.

The tabulated results are the combined totals for current and predicted capacity for each renewable energy type in each administrative area, expressed as a percentage of the appropriate 2010 target breakdown for that category and area (see Annex 1). A ‘traffic light’ colour-coding system has been introduced to highlight the expectation of performance based on current information. This works as follows:

- A **green colour** indicates a high expectation that the LA area will achieve at least the target set
- **Amber** for attaining at least 33% of target (but less than 100%)
- **Red** for attaining some contribution (but less than 33%)
- **Grey** for zero contribution.

LA areas are ranked by percentage in descending order. Where the projected attainment percentages are identical for more than one LA area, they are ranked instead in descending order of target size (i.e. areas with highest targets placed at top), recognising the nominally greater difficulty of reaching higher targets.

The following points must always be taken into account when using the Renewable Electricity Performance Comparison:

- *Electricity only.* Many of the LA areas are more progressive in their use of renewable energy than is apparent from this comparison alone. For example, in hosting heat-only projects (e.g. wood-fuelled boilers and solar thermal systems) and thermal components of CHP which are not considered by the regional targets (but nevertheless important).
- *Neglects local policy.* Certain LAs may see improvements significantly greater in their area than predicted by these comparisons since their planning environment is more favourable to renewable energy applications (e.g. solar PV and wind) than those of the other LAs.
- *Incomplete data.* Although SEE-Stats is designed as the most comprehensive project source available there may still be a number of undetected installations across the areas, particularly small and/or domestic projects. Local authorities are therefore encouraged to work closely with TV Energy to ensure maximum information flow and the greatest possible accuracy.
- *Based on installed capacity.* The likelihood is that a new measure based on regional energy CONSUMPTION will be adopted at some stage. Since the SE is a net importer of electricity this means that the % targets are in a very real sense lower than they should be. Hence, any future revisions are likely to be upwards to meet a 5.5% or 10% threshold.

Discussion

As can be seen from the analysis, the Thames Valley & Surrey sub-region is currently at or about 22% of the level required to meet the 2010 target. This projection is based on existing projects and new initiatives likely to deliver within the next 2 years. Given that the lead time for large wind or bioenergy schemes (several MWe each) is at least 2 years, this figure is a realistic view of actual contribution by the year end of 2006. That will leave only 4

more years to attain target. The conclusion has to be that we are going to struggle to do this without a significant increase in new project activity and throughput.

Hence, the challenge is to identify where the optimal projects might be sited, what technology they might use and to be proactive about the development process (including planning).

As well as presenting overall renewables contributions, the analysis also indicates which LA areas are active by resource or technology. Some LA areas may have preferences for one renewable over another (e.g. a preference for bioenergy to wind energy). The overall target figures should be flexible enough to allow for changes providing the overall number is met.

The largest existing contributor to targets is the Slough Heat and Power facility in Berkshire. Indeed, without this facility the targets for the sub-region would make for grim reading! There is a possibility that the other existing power station in the sub-region, that at Didcot might also 'co-fire' fossil fuels with renewable (wood) fuel. Should this come to pass then a further large contribution can be expected, perhaps several times larger than that of Slough. At a stroke, a 5% inclusion of wood could add an equivalent 100MWe of equivalent installed capacity. However, it should be borne in mind that when the targets were set, such co-firing was not considered a part of the calculation.

Items for discussion include:

1. Should the co-firing contributions be noted separately from any comparison tables for fairness?
2. Or, should account be taken of wood fuel supply as well as wood fuel use for larger projects? This would allow for recognition of supply in adjacent LA areas that will be impacted. For example, 50% of the 'benefit' for large projects might be distributed across the supply chain to these adjacent areas.
3. Are the tables useful?
4. Is the methodology considered fair in deriving local targets?
5. Should TVE produce similar 'heat' tables for LAs?

TV Energy will strive to move partner LAs up at least one 'grade' (e.g. from amber to green) over the next 3 year programme period. Tables attached show current partner status.

ANNEX 1: Planned % of Targets Achieved by Individual LA areas by 2010

TOTAL (all renewable energy)

| Sub-region | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|------------------------|------------|----------|
| Thames Valley & Surrey | 140 | 22% |

| Postn | County | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Berkshire | 22.7 | 104% |
| 2 | Oxfordshire | 46.6 | 11% |
| 3 | Surrey | 33.5 | 3% |
| 4 | Buckinghamshire | 34.8 | 1% |

| Postn | Local Authority | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Slough UA | 1.1 | 1838% |
| 2 | Wokingham UA | 3.7 | 55% |
| 3 | Reading UA | 1.4 | 49% |
| 4 | Bracknell Forest UA | 2.4 | 42% |
| 5 | Vale of White Horse | 10.3 | 41% |
| 6 | Woking | 1.5 | 29% |
| 7 | Surrey Heath | 2.0 | 18% |
| 8 | Oxfordshire CC | 46.6 | 11% |
| 9 | South Oxfordshire | 11.8 | 6% |
| 10 | Windsor and Maidenhead UA | 4.0 | 6% |
| 11 | Surrey CC | 33.5 | 3% |
| 12 | Aylesbury Vale | 15.9 | 2% |
| 13 | Spelthorne | 1.3 | 2% |
| 14 | Mole Valley | 4.7 | 2% |
| 15 | Buckinghamshire CC | 28.6 | 1% |
| 16 | Guildford | 5.2 | 1% |
| 17 | Milton Keynes UA | 6.2 | 1% |
| 18 | Oxford City | 1.4 | 0.3% |
| 19 | Chiltern | 3.7 | 0.2% |
| 20 | Cherwell | 10.5 | 0.2% |
| 21 | West Oxfordshire | 12.4 | 0.2% |
| 22 | Waverley | 6.3 | 0.1% |
| 23 | West Berkshire UA | 12.5 | 0.2% |
| 24 | Wycombe | 6.2 | 0% |
| 25 | Tandridge | 4.5 | 0% |
| 26 | Reigate and Banstead | 2.8 | 0% |
| 27 | South Bucks | 2.7 | 0% |
| 28 | Elmbridge | 2.2 | 0% |
| 29 | Runnymede | 1.7 | 0% |
| 30 | Epsom and Ewell | 0.9 | 0% |

BIOMASS

| Sub-region | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|------------------------|------------|----------|
| Thames Valley & Surrey | 84.7 | 24% |

| Postn | County | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Berkshire | 14.4 | 139% |
| 2 | Oxfordshire | 29.7 | 0% |
| 3 | Buckinghamshire | 21.4 | 0% |
| 4 | Surrey | 19.2 | 0% |

| Postn | Local Authority | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Slough UA | 0.4 | 5385% |
| 2 | Bracknell Forest UA | 1.3 | 40% |
| 3 | Oxfordshire CC | 29.7 | 0% |
| 4 | Surrey CC | 19.2 | 0% |
| 5 | Buckinghamshire CC | 17.9 | 0% |
| 6 | Aylesbury Vale | 10.3 | 0% |
| 7 | West Oxfordshire | 8.2 | 0% |
| 8 | West Berkshire UA | 8.0 | 0% |
| 9 | South Oxfordshire | 7.7 | 0% |
| 10 | Cherwell | 6.7 | 0% |
| 11 | Vale of White Horse | 6.6 | 0% |
| 12 | Waverley | 3.9 | 0% |
| 13 | Wycombe | 3.7 | 0% |
| 14 | Milton Keynes UA | 3.5 | 0% |
| 15 | Guildford | 3.1 | 0% |
| 16 | Mole Valley | 2.9 | 0% |
| 17 | Tandridge | 2.8 | 0% |
| 18 | Windsor and Maidenhead UA | 2.3 | 0% |
| 19 | Chiltern | 2.2 | 0% |
| 20 | Wokingham UA | 2.0 | 0% |
| 21 | South Bucks | 1.6 | 0% |
| 22 | Reigate and Banstead | 1.5 | 0% |
| 23 | Elmbridge | 1.1 | 0% |
| 24 | Surrey Heath | 1.1 | 0% |
| 25 | Runnymede | 0.9 | 0% |
| 26 | Woking | 0.7 | 0% |
| 27 | Spelthorne | 0.6 | 0% |
| 28 | Oxford City | 0.5 | 0% |
| 29 | Reading UA | 0.5 | 0% |
| 30 | Epsom and Ewell | 0.4 | 0% |

WIND

| Sub-region | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|------------------------|------------|----------|
| Thames Valley & Surrey | 39.0 | 16% |

| Postn | County | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Oxfordshire | 13.7 | 31% |
| 2 | Berkshire | 6.6 | 27% |
| 3 | Buckinghamshire | 9.8 | 0.1% |
| 4 | Surrey | 8.8 | 0% |

| Postn | Local Authority | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Wokingham UA | 0.9 | 191% |
| 2 | Vale of White Horse | 3.1 | 139% |
| 3 | Oxfordshire CC | 13.7 | 31% |
| 4 | Bracknell Forest UA | 0.6 | 7% |
| 5 | South Oxfordshire | 3.5 | 2% |
| 6 | Aylesbury Vale | 4.7 | 0.3% |
| 7 | Reading UA | 0.2 | 0.2% |
| 8 | Buckinghamshire CC | 8.2 | 0.1% |
| 9 | Surrey CC | 8.8 | 0% |
| 10 | West Oxfordshire | 3.8 | 0% |
| 11 | West Berkshire UA | 3.7 | 0% |
| 12 | Cherwell | 3.1 | 0% |
| 13 | Waverley | 1.8 | 0% |
| 14 | Wycombe | 1.7 | 0% |
| 15 | Milton Keynes UA | 3.5 | 0% |
| 16 | Guildford | 1.4 | 0% |
| 17 | Mole Valley | 1.4 | 0% |
| 18 | Tandridge | 1.3 | 0% |
| 19 | Windsor and Maidenhead UA | 1.0 | 0% |
| 20 | Chiltern | 1.0 | 0% |
| 21 | South Bucks | 0.7 | 0% |
| 22 | Reigate and Banstead | 0.7 | 0% |
| 23 | Elmbridge | 0.5 | 0% |
| 24 | Surrey Heath | 0.5 | 0% |
| 25 | Runnymede | 0.4 | 0% |
| 26 | Woking | 0.3 | 0% |
| 27 | Spelthorne | 0.3 | 0% |
| 28 | Oxford City | 0.2 | 0% |
| 29 | Epsom and Ewell | 0.2 | 0% |
| 30 | Slough UA | 0.2 | 0% |

BIOGAS & SEWAGE GAS

| Sub-region | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|------------------------|------------|----------|
| Thames Valley & Surrey | 9.0 | 33% |

| Postn | County | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Berkshire | 2.3 | 70% |
| 2 | Oxfordshire | 1.7 | 39% |
| 3 | Buckinghamshire | 2.0 | 17% |
| 4 | Surrey | 3.0 | 12% |

| Postn | Local Authority | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Slough UA | 0.3 | 200% |
| 2 | South Oxfordshire | 0.4 | 186% |
| 3 | Reading UA | 0.4 | 166% |
| 4 | Surrey Heath | 0.2 | 157% |
| 5 | Aylesbury Vale | 0.5 | 72% |
| 6 | Bracknell Forest UA | 0.3 | 64% |
| 7 | Wokingham UA | 0.4 | 58% |
| 8 | Oxfordshire CC | 1.7 | 39% |
| 9 | Buckinghamshire CC | 1.4 | 25% |
| 10 | Surrey CC | 2.6 | 12% |
| 11 | Windsor and Maidenhead UA | 0.4 | 0% |
| 12 | Milton Keynes UA | 0.6 | 0% |
| 13 | Wycombe | 0.5 | 0% |
| 14 | West Berkshire UA | 0.4 | 0% |
| 15 | Oxford City | 0.4 | 0% |
| 16 | Cherwell | 0.4 | 0% |
| 17 | Guildford | 0.4 | 0% |
| 18 | Reigate and Banstead | 0.4 | 0% |
| 19 | Elmbridge | 0.3 | 0% |
| 20 | Waverley | 0.3 | 0% |
| 21 | Vale of White Horse | 0.3 | 0% |
| 22 | West Oxfordshire | 0.3 | 0% |
| 23 | Spelthorne | 0.3 | 0% |
| 24 | Woking | 0.3 | 0% |
| 25 | Chiltern | 0.3 | 0% |
| 26 | Mole Valley | 0.2 | 0% |
| 27 | Tandridge | 0.2 | 0% |
| 28 | Runnymede | 0.2 | 0% |
| 29 | Epsom and Ewell | 0.2 | 0% |
| 30 | South Bucks | 0.2 | 0% |

SOLAR PV

| Sub-region | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|------------------------|------------|----------|
| Thames Valley & Surrey | 6.8 | 11% |

| Postn | County | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Surrey | 2.0 | 24% |
| 2 | Berkshire | 1.5 | 3% |
| 3 | Oxfordshire | 1.1 | 6% |
| 4 | Buckinghamshire | 1.3 | 5% |

| Postn | Local Authority | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Woking | 0.2 | 217% |
| 2 | Bracknell Forest UA | 0.2 | 107% |
| 3 | Surrey CC | 2.3 | 24% |
| 4 | Guildford | 0.3 | 23% |
| 5 | Oxfordshire CC | 1.3 | 6% |
| 6 | Milton Keynes UA | 0.4 | 15% |
| 7 | Spelthorne | 0.2 | 12% |
| 8 | West Oxfordshire | 0.2 | 12% |
| 9 | Mole Valley | 0.2 | 11% |
| 10 | South Oxfordshire | 0.3 | 11% |
| 11 | Cherwell | 0.3 | 8% |
| 12 | Windsor and Maidenhead UA | 0.3 | 7% |
| 13 | West Berkshire UA | 0.3 | 5% |
| 14 | Chiltern | 0.2 | 5% |
| 15 | Waverley | 0.3 | 4% |
| 16 | Reading UA | 0.3 | 3% |
| 17 | Oxford City | 0.3 | 1% |
| 18 | Buckinghamshire CC | 1.0 | 1% |
| 19 | Aylesbury Vale | 0.3 | 1% |
| 20 | Wycombe | 5.2 | 0% |
| 21 | Wokingham UA | 3.1 | 0% |
| 22 | South Bucks | 2.2 | 0% |
| 23 | Slough UA | 1.0 | 0% |
| 24 | Vale of White Horse | 0.2 | 0% |
| 25 | Reigate and Banstead | 0.2 | 0% |
| 26 | Elmbridge | 0.2 | 0% |
| 27 | Surrey Heath | 0.1 | 0% |
| 28 | Runnymede | 0.1 | 0% |
| 29 | Tandridge | 0.1 | 0% |
| 30 | Epsom and Ewell | 0.1 | 0% |

HYDRO

| Sub-region | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|------------------------|------------|----------|
| Thames Valley & Surrey | 0.5 | 51% |

| Postn | County | Target, MW | By 2010? |
|-------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | Berkshire | 0.09 | 235% |
| 2 | Surrey | 0.11 | 49% |
| 3 | Buckinghamshire | 0.13 | 0% |
| 4 | Oxfordshire | 0.18 | 0% |

| KEY TO COLOUR-CODING |
|-------------------------|
| >100% |
| >33% |
| <33% |
| 0% |
| TV Energy partner orgs |
| Non-TVE partner orgs |

ANNEX 2: Number of LA areas in each target attainment group

