
Planning, Monitoring & Review of Renewable Energy Projects

Quarterly Review UK Summary, September 2008 – November 2008.

This report has been prepared to provide a brief overview of the current situation with regards to the delivery of renewable energy schemes across the whole of the UK. It covers the period September 2008 to November 2008. More detailed information on progress within England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales can be obtained from the quarterly reports prepared by Entec for each of the countries, available at <http://restats.org.uk>.

The information provided in this report is based solely on the information held in the programme monitoring database. Whilst the project contributors have made every effort to ensure this database is accurate and up to date, they do not accept responsibility for any inaccuracies in the data, which are ultimately derived from third-party sources.

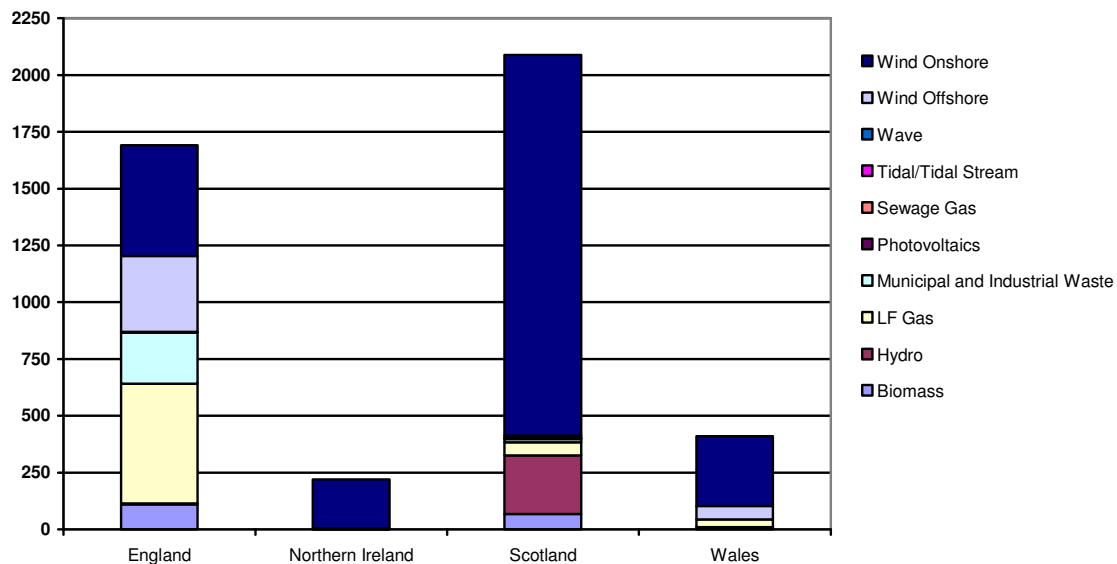
Overview of Progress

England received and approved the greatest number of renewable energy planning applications (total 568 and 358 respectively) in the UK between 1999 and end of November 2008; this is a reflection of the large number of landfill gas schemes which have been processed in England. Ireland has received the lowest number of planning applications between 1999 and end of November 2008 (78 applications) but has the highest rate of planning approval for determined applications (93%) of all the UK countries.

There are currently 308 renewable energy developments with submitted planning applications in the UK. The total installed capacity of these projects is 8,260MW, with 44% of this capacity located in Scotland. There are 330 renewable energy developments which have achieved planning approval but which are not yet operational. The total installed capacity of these projects is 9,636MW, 60% of which is located in England.

Scotland has the highest operational renewable energy capacity of the home nations with an installed capacity of 2,087MW the majority (72%) of which is from Wind Onshore. England has an operational installed capacity of 1,690MW spread more evenly amongst technologies with significant contributions from Landfill Gas (31%), Wind Offshore (29%), Wind Onshore (20%) and Municipal and Industrial Waste (13%). Wales and Northern Ireland have operational installed capacities of 410MW and 219MW respectively. Wind Onshore dominates the operational capacity in both countries, with 75% and 97% of the total installed capacity respectively in Wales and Northern Ireland.

Figure 1 Operational projects by technology type and country (installed capacity, MW)



Across the UK as a whole, onshore wind is the renewable technology with the most significant operational, installed generating capacity, with a total of approximately 2,680MW. This represents 61% of the total renewable energy generating capacity in the UK. It is the dominant technology in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

All the projects currently in the planning system in the UK have an estimated installed capacity of 8,260MW. Approximately 74% of this value is from onshore wind, with 3,556MW from onshore wind in Scotland alone. A further 977MW of onshore wind is in the planning system in England.

Across the UK, there are currently 330 renewable projects that have achieved planning approval but are either under construction or are awaiting construction to start. These projects represent 9,639MW of potential installed capacity. In Scotland and Northern Ireland the majority of this capacity would be derived from onshore wind. In England the majority of this capacity would be derived from offshore wind. Biomass will contribute over 50% of the potential capacity in Wales.

For more information on the status of renewable planning applications in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales, please refer to the individual quarterly review reports for the period September to November 2008.