

# Regional renewable electricity in 2021

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## Key headlines

Renewable generation in the UK fell by 9.3 per cent from 134.7 TWh in 2020 to 122.2 TWh in 2021. This was a result of reduced rainfall, wind and sunshine hours. Within this:

- Generation in England was **down 7.2 per cent**
- Generation in Northern Ireland was **down 11.1 per cent**
- Generation in Scotland was **down 14 per cent**
- Generation in Wales was **down 14.1 per cent**

Overall capacity increased by 3.7 per cent from 47.9 GW at the end of 2020 to 49.7 GW at the end of 2021. Within this:

- Capacity in England was **up 3.7 per cent**
- Capacity in Northern Ireland was **up 4.4 per cent**
- Capacity in Scotland was **up 3.6 per cent**
- Capacity in Wales was **up 2.8 per cent**

## Background

This article provides information and analysis on the amount of electricity from renewable sources, disaggregated below the UK level. It includes information on capacity, generation, and number of operational sites, as well as derived load factors, for the four UK countries, the nine English regions and, from 2014, UK Local Authorities. It updates the previously published figures in the September 2021 edition of *Energy Trends*.

These data are consistent with those published for the UK in Table 6.4 of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2022 (DUKES)<sup>1</sup>, and use similar categories<sup>2</sup>. The UK totals published here are consistent with the figures published in *Energy Trends*. However, there are small differences between the totals published for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales published here and those published in ET 6.1. Some sites cannot be allocated to local authorities where it would disclose the generation of individual schemes.

Time-series data for each year from 2003 for regional and Local Authority data from 2014, are available as Excel spreadsheets at [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics). The spreadsheets include detailed data and additional charts for generation, capacity, number of sites, generation per GVA, and load factors by countries of the UK, regions of England, and by local authority.

## Capacity

- England had the most renewable capacity and generation, more than two and a half times that for Scotland. This is largely because England has 88 per cent of the UK's bioenergy capacity (mostly from four biomass units at Drax and the Ferrybridge Multifuel Power

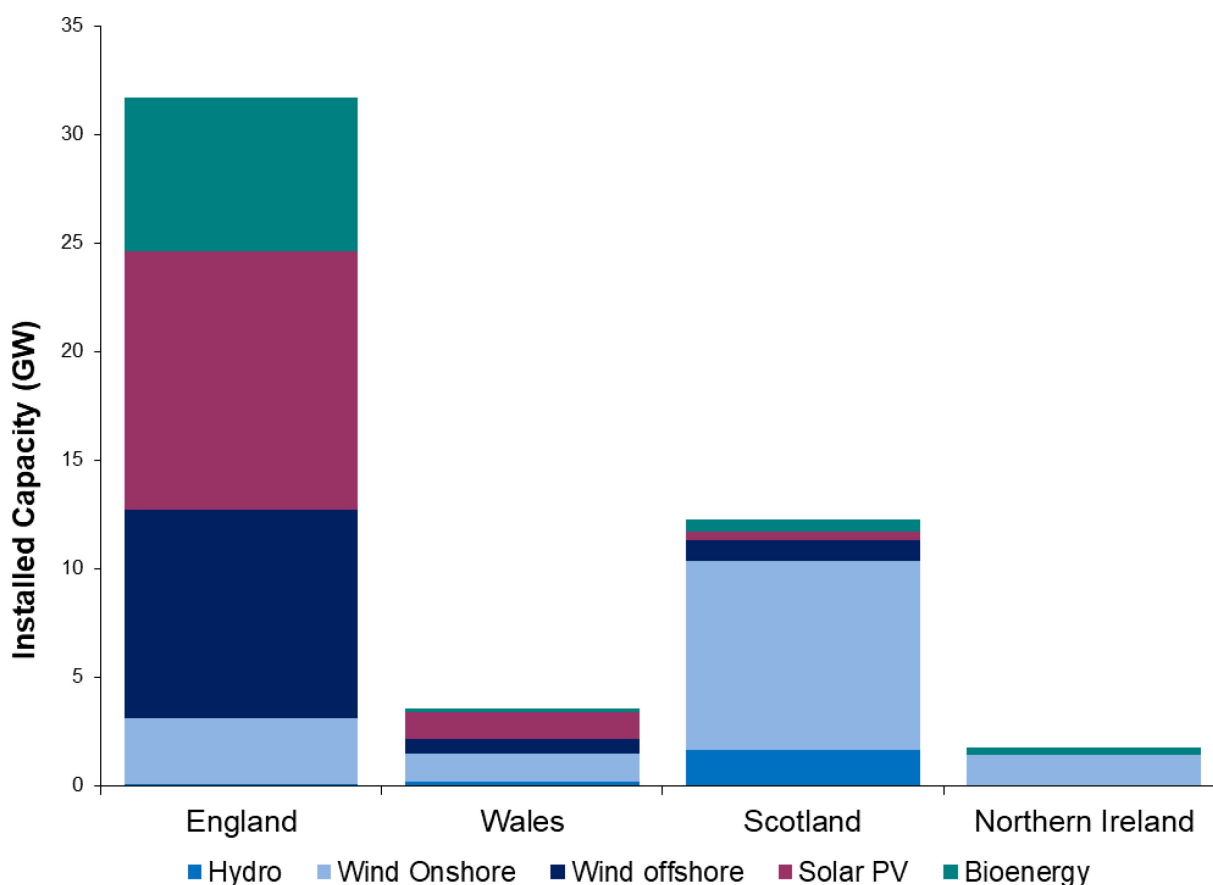
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<sup>1</sup> [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/renewable-sources-of-energy-chapter-6-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/renewable-sources-of-energy-chapter-6-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes)

<sup>2</sup> On occasion, it has been necessary to combine some renewable sources into categories so that information about individual sites provided in confidence (rather than from publicly available sources) to Ricardo Energy & Environment and (BEIS) is not disclosed.

Station in Yorkshire and the Humber), 85 per cent of the PV capacity, and 85 per cent of the offshore wind capacity. Chart 1 shows a breakdown of capacity at the end of 2021 by technology and country.

**Chart 1: Renewable capacity at the end of 2021 by technology and country**



- The technology with the highest growth in capacity was **offshore wind** (8.4 per cent) which accounted for 49 per cent of the total UK growth. The new capacity was located mainly in the East Midlands (95 per cent). This was largely driven by Triton Knoll, with the addition of 825 MW capacity.
- **Onshore wind**<sup>3</sup> grew by 3.0 per cent in the UK, accounting for 23.4 per cent of the total UK growth. 80 per cent of the new capacity was in Scotland (largest scheme: Aikengall 3 Community Wind Farm – 76 MW), 18 per cent in Northern Ireland (largest scheme: Evishagaran – 47 MW), and 2 per cent in Wales.
- **Solar PV** capacity grew by 2.8 per cent, 21.6 per cent of the total UK growth, with Wales having the largest percentage increase at 23 per cent primarily from Llanwern Solar Farm (75 MW).
- **Bioenergy** capacity grew by 1.3 per cent overall, 5.8 per cent of the total UK growth. England accounted for 85 per cent of this, primarily in the North West mainly from the

<sup>3</sup> Offshore wind is allocated to the region to which its output is connected. The exceptions are Robin Rigg, which comes ashore at Seaton, Cumbria but whose generation is associated with Scotland, Burbo Bank, which comes ashore in Wales but whose generation is associated with the North West and Hornsea Project One which lands in the East Midlands but with grid connection in Yorkshire and the Humber.

refurbishment of Raikes Lane. Within this **AD** (anaerobic digestion) capacity grew by 12.3 per cent overall, England accounted for 82 per cent of AD capacity growth.

**Table 1 - Largest new schemes (including capacity increases) in 2021:**

<b>Onshore wind</b>	Craigmore	Northern Ireland	24 MW
	Evishagaran	Northern Ireland	47 MW
	Halsary (capacity increase)	Scotland	26 MW
	Windy Rig Wind Farm	Scotland	43 MW
	Beinn an Tuirc III	Scotland	50 MW
	Crossdykes (Community Share)	Scotland	48 MW
	Douglas West & Dalquhandy	Scotland	47 MW
	Gordonbush Ext	Scotland	38 MW
	Aikengall 3 Community Wind Farm	Scotland	76 MW
<b>Offshore wind</b>	Triton Knoll	East Midlands	825 MW
	Kincardine Offshore Windfarm - Phases 1+2 (capacity increase)	Scotland	48 MW
<b>Solar PV</b>	Little Staughton	East of England	50 MW
	Llanwern Solar Farm	Wales	75 MW
<b>Biomass and waste</b>	R100 Energy AD (Waste AD)	Yorkshire and Humber	5 MW
	Colony Farm AD (Farm AD)	East of England	4 MW
	Barnes Farm (Waste AD)	West Midlands	5 MW

The regions with the highest capacity in England (including PV) are:

- Yorkshire and the Humber – 6,314 GW (51 per cent from biomass and waste - mostly from Drax and Ferrybridge – and 37 per cent from wind – mostly from Hornsea Phase One).
- East of England - 6,269 GW (56 per cent from wind and 34 per cent from PV).
- South East - 4,442 GW (50 per cent from PV and 36 per cent from Wind).

**Chart 2 – Renewable capacity at the end of 2021 by English region and technology**

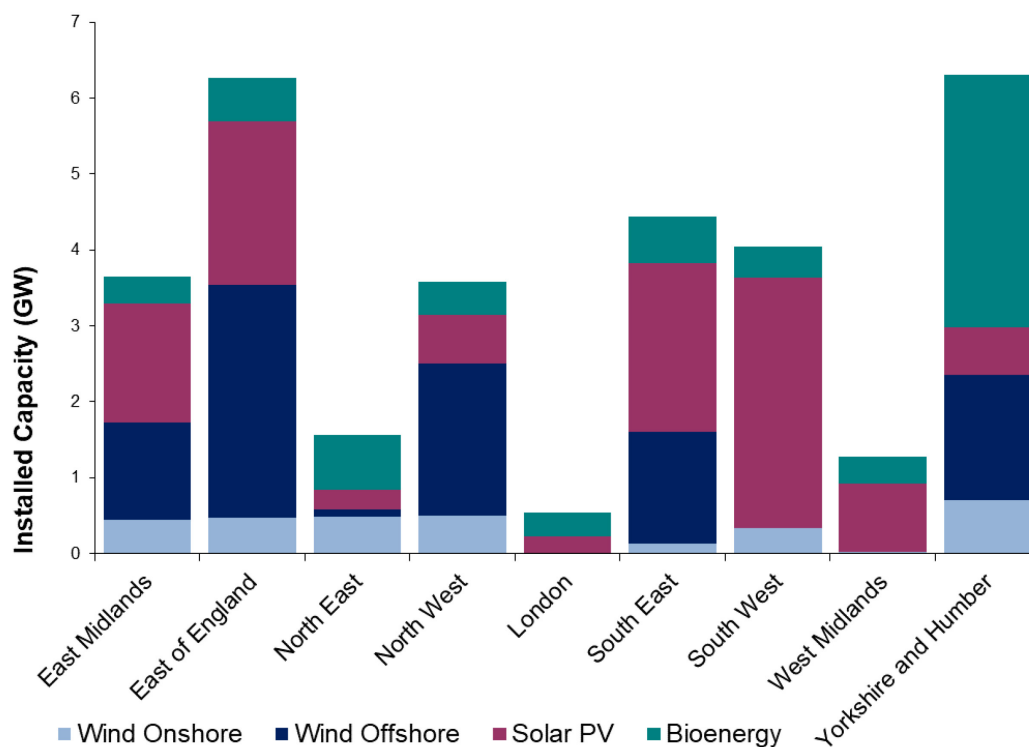


Table 2 summarises capacity growth, the key technologies in each region as well as the major sites. Decreases in capacity are mainly due to capacity revisions:

**Table 2: Regional capacity growth**

Region	Key Technology	Growth (MW)	Key Schemes
East Midlands	AD	5.3	Angel Wells Farm, Dungehill Farm, Spalford AD
	Biomass and Waste	5.4	Lincoln EFW (capacity revision), 3F Pellets Biomass CHP
	Solar PV	0.7	Mainly medium and small-scale projects, FIT revisions
	Offshore Wind	825	Triton Knoll
East of England	AD	9.0	Alan Bartlett & Sons, Bay Farm, Chicksands Vegetable Processing Plant, Colony Farm AD, GEN0179977_2, McCain Foods Whittlesey, Toggam Farm
	Biomass and Waste	-0.5	Peterborough ERF (capacity revision)
	Solar PV	55.1	Little Staughton, Triangle Solar Farm Park, Willow Farm
North East	AD	2.0	Darlington Farmer's Auction Market, North East Grains Site

	Biomass and Waste	- 3.0	Teesside MSW capacity revisions
	Landfill gas	1.0	ICI No2 (Teesport) Landfill
	PV	2.5	Blyth Sewage Treatment Works, FIT revisions
<b>North West</b>	AD	2.9	Blackdyke Industrial Estate AD, Ellesmere Port Biodiesel Plant, New Smithfield Market
	Biomass and Waste	9.1	Raikes Lane (Bolton Thermal Recovery) back online
	Solar PV	2.2	Daresbury Science Park, Outer Space Studios Solar Panels, Sanko Gosei Solar Panels, South Stilling Tanks Solar Farm
	Onshore Wind	- 0.1	Capacity revision
<b>London</b>	Solar PV	0.3	Advent Way - Solar Panels, Holly Street - Solar PV Panels
<b>South East</b>	AD	9.4	Banbury Sewage Treatment Works, Basingstoke STW, Eastleigh Array Energy Recovery Centre, Sutton Courtenay AD
	Biomass and Waste	0.6	University Of Greenwich Medway Campus
	Solar PV	1.3	Wally Corner Landfill Site, St Peters Hall, capacity revisions
<b>South West</b>	AD	7.1	Bangors Road AD, Gibbet Moor Farm, Netheridge STW
	Biomass and Waste	4.9	MSW capacity revisions
	Solar PV	- 1.1	Butleigh Solar Park, Higher Hill Farm, Duke Of Gloucester Barracks, Knockworthy Farm Solar Park, capacity revisions
<b>West Midlands</b>	AD	8.9	Barnes Farm, Blackmore Park, Longdon Marsh Biogas Project
	Biomass and Waste	5.1	Merevale & Blyth Estate, BREL Wednesbury
	Sewage gas	9.7	Minworth STW Dual Fuel
	Solar PV	8.6	Bourne Road (Strensham) - Extension
	Onshore Wind	1.0	Low Carbon Energy Generation Project - Keele University
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	AD	9.9	Foxhills Industrial Estate, R100 Energy AD, Sheffield Road AD
	Biomass and Waste	1.0	MSW capacity revisions
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	AD	2.7	Numerous small-scale projects
	Biomass and Waste	0.7	Blue Valley , Prime Energy
	Hydro	0.2	Omagh District Council Hydro Plant plus numerous small-scale schemes

	Solar PV	3.1	Solar Farm DFD (Dale Farm) plus numerous small-scale schemes
	Onshore Wind	75.5	Craiggore, Evisagaran
<b>Scotland</b>	AD	6.1	Lochtower AD, Levenseat Recycling facility, Auchentoshan Distillery, Baltier Farm, Edge Farm Composting, Lockerbie Creamery, Skeddoway Farm
	Biomass and Waste	1.4	Gleneagles Hotel Biomass Boiler
	Hydro	4.9	Glen Noe, Glen Kinglass, Barr River, Loch Teacuis
	Sewage gas	0.8	Stirling WwTW
	Solar PV	0.8	Perth Wastewater Treatment Works (Extension) plus small-scale schemes
	Onshore Wind	333.9	Halsary, Windy Rig Wind Farm, Beinn an Tuirc III, Crossdykes (Community Share), Douglas West & Dalquhandy, Gordonbush Ext, Aikengall 3 Community Wind Farm
	Offshore Wind	47.6	Kincardine Offshore Windfarm - Phases 1+2 (capacity growth)
<b>Wales</b>	AD	3.5	Oxland AD, Bryn Posteg AD, Cilgell Isaf AD, Factory Road AD, Nantycaws Landfill AD, St Merryn Meat AD
	Solar PV	75.4	Llanwern Solar Farm & Battery Storage
	Onshore Wind	7.4	Brenig Wind Farm (Resubmission) (capacity growth)

The Feed in Tariff scheme (FiTs) closed to new entrants at the end of March 2019, small-scale PV installations that have come online since April 2019 are now recorded through the MCS (Microgeneration Certification Scheme). Additional work has been undertaken to further improve the local authority allocation of small-scale schemes which are not accredited on FiTs. This now covers around 97 per cent of the records for 2019 - 2021, (compared with around 21 per cent of the records for 2019 and 2020 in last year's publication).

## Generation

- For similar reasons to capacity, generation from renewable sources in England was almost three times higher than Scotland. England has a lot of bioenergy and Scotland has a lot of onshore wind capacity, bioenergy tends to have higher load factors (see below) than wind but this is offset by England having more solar PV capacity which has a lower load factors.

## Number

- Excluding PV, England continues to have the largest number of renewable sites (5,794) followed by Scotland (4,538), Northern Ireland (1,630), and Wales (1,176); the position for the last two countries is reversed when PV is taken into consideration.
- Excluding PV, regions with the highest number in England are the South West, East of England, and Yorkshire and the Humber which each have over 1,000 installations. When PV is taken into consideration, the South East has the highest number of sites followed closely by the South West and the East of England.

## Capacity and Generation per GVA

- Economic activity in each country or region is measured in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA)<sup>4</sup>. Scotland continues to show the largest capacity from renewables per £ of GVA followed by Wales, Yorkshire and the Humber, and Northern Ireland.
- In terms of electricity generated, Yorkshire and the Humber (due to Drax) for the first time show the largest generation per £ of GVA, followed by Scotland, Wales and North East.

## Load Factors

Load factors are the ratio of how much electricity was generated as a proportion of the total generating capacity. UCLFs or "load factor on an unchanged configuration basis" describes the amount of electricity generated from schemes that have been operating throughout the whole of the calendar year with the same installed capacity configuration<sup>5</sup>.

The UCLFs and load factors on a standard basis can be found in the load factor time-series spreadsheets. A summary by country is given in Table 3:

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<sup>4</sup> GVA as published in Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach), December 2015 at: [www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/regionaleconomicactivitybygrossdomesticproductuk/1998to2020](http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/regionaleconomicactivitybygrossdomesticproductuk/1998to2020)  
[www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/nominalandrealregionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedbyindustry](http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/nominalandrealregionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedbyindustry)

<sup>5</sup> The formula for calculating this is:

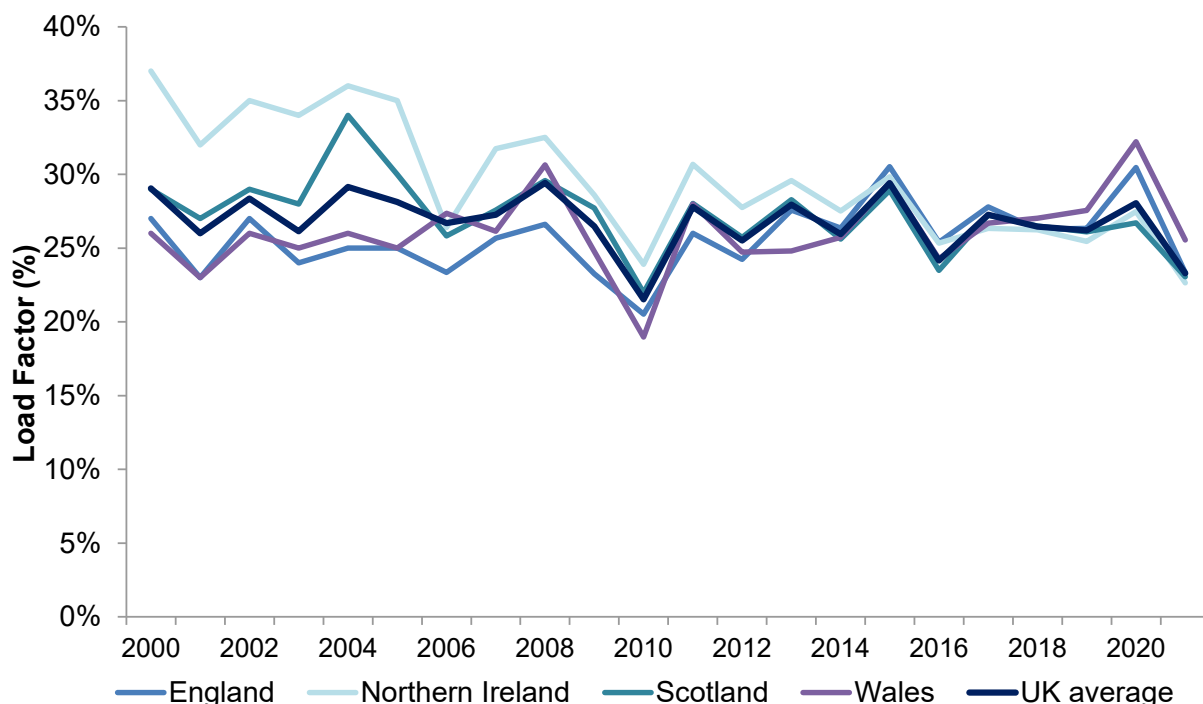
$$\frac{\text{Electricity generated during the year (MWh)}}{\text{Installed capacity of schemes operating throughout the year with unchanged capacity configuration (MW)} * \text{hours in year}}$$

**Table 3 - Load factors on an unchanged configuration basis by UK country and technology:**

	<b>Onshore Wind</b>	<b>Offshore Wind</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>	<b>Hydro</b>	<b>Biomass and Waste</b>
<b>England</b>	23.3%	39.2%	10.7%	35.2%	69.7%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	22.7%	n/a	9.6%	34.4%	62.0%
<b>Scotland</b>	23.1%	34.0%	8.3%	33.2%	67.4%
<b>Wales</b>	25.6%	29.3%	10.6%	22.5%	77.7%
<b>UK average</b>	23.3%	38.1%	10.6%	32.2%	69.7%

- Wales continues to have the highest **onshore wind** load factor (25.6 per cent), then England (23.3 per cent), followed closely by Scotland (23.1 per cent) and Northern Ireland (22.7 per cent). This implies that there have been some outages and curtailments for some large Scottish wind farms.
- England has the highest load factor for **offshore wind** (39.2 per cent), followed by Scotland (34.0 per cent) and Wales (29.3 per cent), again suggesting output in Scotland may have been reduced by outages and curtailments.
- England also has the highest average load factor for **solar PV** (10.7 per cent), closely followed by Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland which is in keeping with the relative solar irradiance in these countries.
- Load factors for other technologies and additional graphs are included in the related spreadsheets.

**Chart 3 – Onshore wind Unchanged Configuration LFs since 2001 by UK country**





## Time series

Capacity and generation have grown at different rates in different regions for each technology, which is partly dependent on the available resource and the support mechanism.

**Solar PV:** following a period of rapid growth encouraged by the Renewables Obligation (RO) and FiT support mechanisms, the initial fast rate of growth has slowed down, which is also reflected in the corresponding generation figures; this is probably due to a combination of effects including the closure of the RO, a reduction in FiT financial support mechanisms and the rapid exploitation of prime development sites. Similar patterns are seen for other technologies (onshore wind, landfill gas, sewage gas, and hydro).

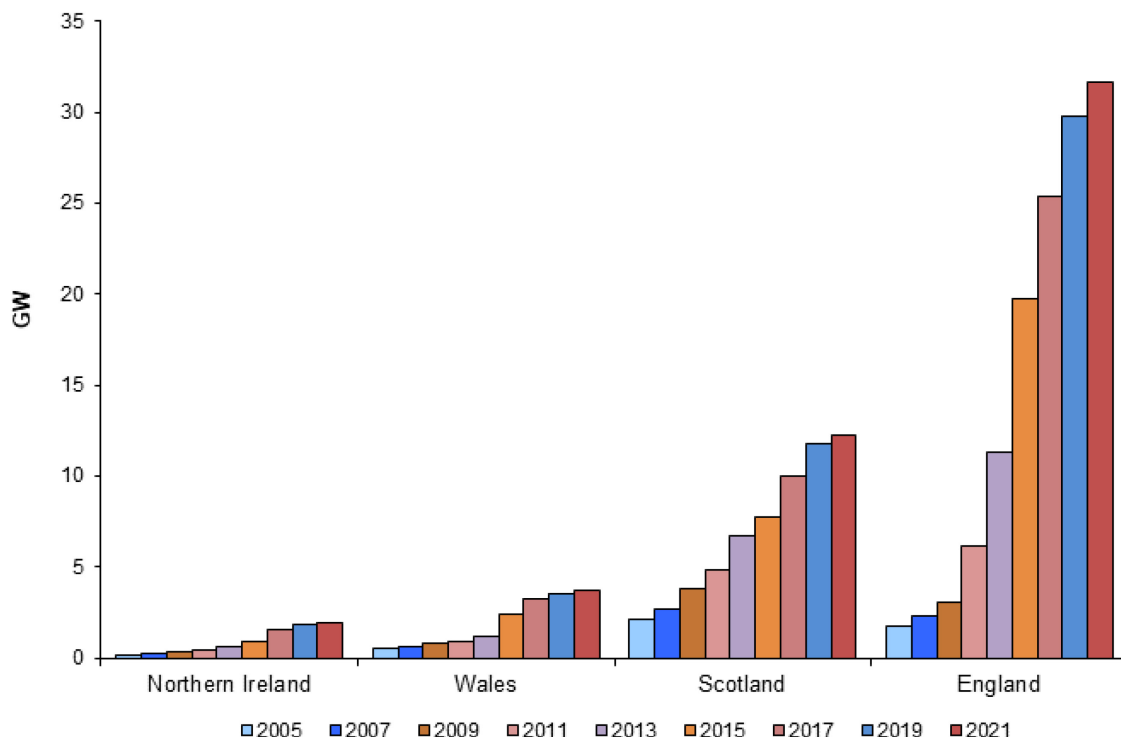
**Offshore wind** continues to grow. In total, offshore wind capacity grew by 8.4 per cent, accounting for nearly half of the new capacity in 2021. Nearly 95 per cent of this new capacity came from one site alone – Triton Knoll in the East Midlands. Offshore wind capacity has grown more than fivefold in England and nearly fourfold in Wales and Scotland over the last ten years.

**Bioenergy:** much of the new bioenergy is from biomass and waste. Capacity in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all grew by 1 to 2 per cent.

**Landfill gas:** the rate of exploitation of prime sites reached saturation more than a decade ago but there is no similar plateauing of generation data which instead decreases with time. This is because biogas production rates reduce with time as the biodegradable resource gets exploited.

Chart 4 shows how capacity has grown over time in each country:

**Chart 4 – Total renewable capacity by country 2003 – 2021**



## Local authority analysis

- Tables 4 to 6 rank the top five Local Authorities<sup>6</sup> (LAs), per: number of installations, installed capacity, and generation for key technologies; these are also shown graphically in the Excel spreadsheets.
- In 2019 and 2020, several local authority boundaries were amalgamated with others and now either come under a new name or have undergone a name change. This reporting year, an additional amalgamation has taken place<sup>7</sup> which has been amended in the time-series spreadsheets from 2019 onwards. With such frequent changes taking place to districts, maintaining the original order of listings has become untenable. Therefore, unlike previous data releases, we have deleted empty merged record names and reordered the lists alphabetically.
- **Number of sites:** are summarised in Table 4. Cornwall remains the top-ranked (21,482), reflecting the large number of solar PV schemes installed in the South West. For other technologies, the top ranking LAs for the number of installations for onshore wind, hydro, landfill gas, anaerobic digestion, and plant biomass are the Orkney Islands, Highland, Buckinghamshire, Shropshire, and Mendip respectively.
- **Capacity:** data are summarised in Table 5. Highland is the top ranked local authority, primarily from wind and hydro, followed closely by Selby, primarily from plant biomass (Drax Dedicated Biomass). For other technologies, the top ranking LAs are solar PV (Cornwall), landfill gas (Thurrock), and anaerobic digestion (Shropshire).
- **Generation:** data are summarised in Table 6. Selby is the top ranked local authority, primarily from plant biomass. For other technologies, the top ranking LAs are onshore wind (Highland), PV (Cornwall), hydro (Highland), landfill gas (Buckinghamshire), and anaerobic digestion (Shropshire).
- Cornwall and Wiltshire continue to have large numbers of PV sites with correspondingly high capacity and generation which represents the installation of large solar farms. These are followed closely by Dorset, Peterborough and Aberdeenshire which, between them, have an unusually large number of PV sites. However, they have significantly lower capacities and generation, (with the exception of Dorset) and probably represents the uptake of domestic installations.
- Highland's overall capacity and generation is driven by the construction of large-scale, onshore wind farms. Whilst the Orkneys has the highest number of wind sites (slightly more than three times that of Highland) it has much smaller capacity and generation, suggesting these tend to be smaller projects meeting local needs.
- Shropshire continues to show the highest number, capacity and generation of anaerobic digestion facilities, followed closely by Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon. This probably reflects the availability of AD feedstock due to the high levels of farming undertaken here.

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<sup>6</sup> Where disclosure of confidential generation data was likely at the site level, this has been addressed, where possible, by replacing this with data from publicly available sources. Where this is not possible, the data have been removed, and added to the unallocated row at the bottom of the Local Authority listings.

<sup>7</sup> "Corby", "East Northamptonshire", "Kettering" and "Wellingborough" are now "North Northamptonshire". "Daventry", "Northampton" and "South Northamptonshire" are now "West Northamptonshire".

In Northern Ireland, the following changes have taken place: "Antrim" and "Newtownabbey" are now "Antrim and Newtownabbey". "Ards" and "North Down" are now "Ards and North Down". "Armagh", "Banbridge" and "Craigavon" are now "Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon". "Ballymoney", "Coleraine", "Limavady" and "Moyle" are now "Causeway Coast and Glens". "Derry" and "Strabane" are now "Derry City and Strabane". "Fermanagh" and "Omagh" are now "Fermanagh and Omagh". "Lisburn" and "Castlereagh" are now "Lisburn and Castlereagh". "Ballymena", "Carrickfergus" and "Larne" are now "Mid and East Antrim". "Magherafelt", "Cookstown", "Dungannon and South Tyrone" are now "Mid Ulster". "Newry and Mourne" and "Down" are now "Newry, Mourne and Down".

<b>Table 4: Local Authority: Number of sites generating electricity from renewable sources, 2021</b>												<b>Number</b>	
<b>Onshore Wind</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>		<b>Hydro</b>		<b>Landfill gas</b>		<b>Anaerobic Digestion</b>		<b>Plant Biomass</b>		<b>Total <sup>b</sup></b>		
Orkney Islands	787	Cornwall	21,021	Highland	303	Buckinghamshire	9	Shropshire	37	Mendip	30	Cornwall	<b>21,482</b>
Aberdeenshire	572	Wiltshire	1,737	Argyll & Bute	127	Thurrock	9	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	33	Dumfries & Galloway	18	Wiltshire	<b>11,767</b>
Cornwall	426	Dorset	10,101	Gwynedd	120	Doncaster	8	Derry City & Strabane	28	Herefordshire County of	17	Aberdeenshire	<b>10,477</b>
Dumfries & Galloway	300	Peterborough	9,905	Perth & Kinross	89	North Lanarkshire	8	Mid Ulster	28	East Riding of Yorkshire	10	Dorset	<b>10,154</b>
Highland	259	Aberdeenshire	9,870	Dumfries & Galloway	84	Warrington	8	Dumfries & Galloway	20	Powys	10	Peterborough	<b>9,913</b>
						Wiltshire	8	Herefordshire, county of	20	Shropshire	10		
										Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	10		
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>		<b>1,133,645</b>		<b>1,576</b>		<b>455</b>		<b>761</b>		<b>450</b>		<b>1,147,220</b>

<b>Table 5: Local Authority: Installed capacity of sites generating electricity from renewable sources, 2021<sup>a</sup></b>												<b>MW</b>	
<b>Onshore Wind</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>		<b>Hydro</b>		<b>Landfill gas</b>		<b>Anaerobic Digestion</b>		<b>Plant Biomass</b>		<b>Total <sup>b</sup></b>		
Highland	1,888	Cornwall	602	Highland	807	Thurrock	40	Shropshire	20	Selby	2,663	Highland	<b>2,763</b>
South Lanarkshire	1,241	Wiltshire	554	Argyll & Bute	300	Buckinghamshire	38	East Cambridgeshire	18	Northumberland	448	Selby	<b>2,721</b>
Dumfries & Galloway	799	Dorset	285	Perth & Kinross	278	Central Bedfordshire	33	East Riding of Yorkshire	17	Fife	77	East Suffolk	<b>1,707</b>
South Ayrshire	652	South Cambridgeshire	283	Dumfries & Galloway	151	Warrington	32	Mid Ulster	16	Slough	63	North East Lincolnshire	<b>1,482</b>
Scottish Borders	641	Shropshire	221	Stirling	86	North Lanarkshire	26	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	14	Sheffield	62	Lancaster	<b>1,382</b>
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>14,492</b>		<b>13,965</b>		<b>1,891</b>		<b>1,056</b>		<b>610</b>		<b>4,573</b>		<b>49,702</b>

<b>Table 6: Local Authority: Generation of electricity from renewable sources, 2021<sup>a</sup></b>												<b>GWh</b>	
<b>Onshore Wind</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>		<b>Hydro</b>		<b>Landfill gas</b>		<b>Anaerobic Digestion</b>		<b>Plant Biomass</b>		<b>Total</b>		
Highland	4,080	Cornwall	556	Highland	2,900	Buckinghamshire	159	Shropshire	113	Selby	11,375	Selby	<b>11,465</b>
South Lanarkshire	2,439	Wiltshire	493	Perth & Kinross	748	Thurrock	115	Mid Ulster	109	Fife	431	Highland	<b>7,219</b>
Dumfries & Galloway	1,537	Dorset	266	Argyll & Bute	506	Havering	109	East Cambridgeshire	105	Dumfries & Galloway	366	East Suffolk	<b>3,299</b>
Scottish Borders	1,318	South Cambridgeshire	260	Dumfries & Galloway	354	Central Bedfordshire	102	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	94	Sheffield	360	Lancaster	<b>3,177</b>
South Ayrshire	1,249	Shropshire	195	Stirling	281	Basildon	92	Derry City & Strabane	84	Neath Port Talbot	351	Dumfries & Galloway	<b>2,776</b>
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>29,153</b>		<b>12,138</b>		<b>5,496</b>		<b>3,313</b>		<b>3,256</b>		<b>7,086</b>		<b>122,178</b>

Totals include offshore wind sites allocated to nearest Local Authority.

## Revisions

Historic revisions this year were carried out to the 2019 and 2020 datasets which have resulted in changes to both capacity and generation for all but two regions. These are due to several reasons including the reassignment of unknown FiT and MCS data from the 'Other' category. There have also been capacity revisions in several data sources: MPP (Major Power Producers) Survey, ROCs (Renewable Obligation Certificates), and the MSIW (Municipal Solid & Industrial Waste) Survey. Other changes include the identification of some duplicates, and the addition of some missing schemes. These revisions are summarised in Table 7:

Year	2019		2020	
	Capacity	Generation	Capacity	Generation
	(MW)	(GWh)	(MW)	(GWh)
<b>England</b>	338	167	439	140
East Midlands	26	6	35	11
East of England	43	16	57	13
North East	10	3	12	2
North West	34	16	43	17
London	62	44	75	52
South East	70	51	90	37
South West	44	3	61	-5
West Midlands	28	24	37	6
Yorkshire and the Humber	21	4	29	7
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	2	0	0	-6
<b>Scotland</b>	34	26	58	202
<b>Wales</b>	23	10	-2	51
Other	-261	-163	-391	-250
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>138</b>



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