

## CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP – 26 SEPTEMBER 2019

**CLIMATE EMERGENCY****1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 On 25 July 2019, the Council declared a 'climate emergency'. This recognises the continued priority the borough gives to addressing global climate change, including biodiversity and habitat losses, through strong local commitment and most importantly actions. The Council pledged to become carbon neutral by 2030 across its own estate and operations.
- 1.2 This followed a climate change statement that was made by the Portfolio Holder for the Environment, Cllr Davis and seconded by Cllr Ken Howard. The statement proposed that the Council should reaffirm its policies which in themselves recognise a climate emergency and that the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) should be requested to bring forward proposals to accelerate the delivery of the Woking 2050 and Natural Woking strategies.
- 1.3 Cllr Will Forster's Notice of Motion at the same meeting requested the Council to:
  - Declare a Climate Emergency;
  - Pledge to make Woking Borough Council, its wholly-owned companies and contractors carbon neutral by 2030;
  - Call on the Government to provide the powers and resources to make the 2030 target possible;
  - Ask the Climate Change Working Group to oversee a plan to deliver the 2030 target and report to Full Council in 6 months on immediate and longer term actions to be taken.
- 1.4 The longer term outlook and aspiration will be to apply this to the whole borough but the Council will first look at what can be done across its own estate and operations. This will enable the Council to lead by example and help others on the road to carbon neutrality, earlier than the national 2050 target.
- 1.5 This discussion paper has three key aims:
  - a) To clarify what the Council is seeking to achieve whilst linking back to early ambitions around the Rio Summit and Sustainable Development Goals and our existing Woking 2050 action plan. Also, to highlight that this is about continuing and accelerating action – action on climate change is not something new for Woking Borough Council.
  - b) To identify broad actions on how carbon neutrality could be achieved. This will be followed up with greater detail and a matrix including estimated costs and emissions savings. See section 4.
  - c) To promote what the Council has been doing to date.

### 2.0 What does carbon neutrality mean?

- 2.1 Carbon neutral, net zero and zero carbon are three terms that are essentially interchangeable. This section explores what they mean and the implications in terms of the Council's own pledge. The glossary available at the end of this paper will assist in explaining some of the commonly used terms in the context of this discussion.
- 2.2 Greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) accumulate in the atmosphere from many sources. In basic terms, it is agreed that their emissions must be reduced to zero in order to stop their cumulative warming effect from increasing and to stabilise global temperatures. Meanwhile, some activities, such as planting trees and carbon capture/storage, actively remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. These active removals from the atmosphere help to offset any remaining emissions from the rest of the economy which may be harder to eliminate from some sectors. Essentially, carbon neutrality, or having a net zero carbon footprint is achieved by eliminating carbon emissions altogether and/or balancing any remaining emissions through carbon offsetting. This principle can be applied to carbon and greenhouse gases more generally.
- 2.3 On 27 June 2019, the UK adopted a target to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. The target was recommended by the Committee on Climate Change (CCC), the UK's independent climate advisory body, in its report published in May 2019. The new UK target replaces its previous commitment to reduce emissions by 80% by 2050 on 1990 levels.
- 2.4 As the Council embarks on carbon neutrality, it is important to understand its definition and what this means for our estate and operations. Given the UK target, it would be sensible to adopt the same definition of carbon neutrality from the CCC.
- 2.5 The UK's net-zero target covers **all greenhouse gases (GHGs) and all sectors**. The target is legislated as **100% reduction in GHGs from 1990**. This definition could be applied to the Council's own estate and operations. Essentially, net zero means that any emissions that cannot be avoided directly, can be offset. Section 4 outlines how officers will develop plans on how this could be achieved.
- 2.6 Achieving and maintaining net zero would bring to an end the Council's own contribution to climate change. This first stage of our declaration of a climate emergency concerns emissions associated with the use of our estate and in delivering our operations. It is important to note that this would not cover embedded carbon in buildings and materials, rather it is concerned with emissions "in use".

### Suggested public definition of carbon neutrality for WBC

- 2.7 To clarify the Council's declaration, it is suggested a definition of carbon neutrality and explanation of what the Council plans to achieve, be published to our website:

"On 25 July 2019, the Council pledged to become carbon neutral by 2030. It will reduce to zero any greenhouse emissions associated with its own estate and operations. Where any remaining emissions cannot be avoided, the Council will offset these through projects such as tree planting and maintain trade in renewable energy, thereby eliminating its contribution to climate change."

### 3.0 Where are we now on the road to carbon neutrality?

- 3.1 The Council has long been committed to protecting the environment. Its first climate change strategy was adopted in 2002, although efforts began much earlier in 1990

implementing energy efficiency measures across the estate. Appendix 1 details the history of what the Council has achieved to date across its own estate.

- 3.2 In order to achieve carbon neutrality, we need to be able to accurately measure and account for emissions associated with our estate and operations. Each year, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions footprint of the Council is calculated. It takes into account the energy used to power its buildings and operations together with business mileage. The GHG report also details the proportion of energy provided via renewable or sustainable sources. The forthcoming report for the financial year 2018/19 will demonstrate where the Council's emissions are coming from and how they can be addressed as we push forwards to carbon neutrality.
- 3.3 If applying the UK definition of zero carbon i.e. 100% reduction in greenhouse gases (GHGs) from 1990, the emissions baseline year for the Council estate must be determined.

### **Determining a baseline year**

- 3.4 As stated above, we need to be able to accurately measure and account for emissions associated with our estate and operations. Therefore a decision needs to be taken as to how to calculate the Council's baseline and from what year.
- 3.5 As shown in Appendix 1, the Council has long been committed to protecting the environment and has been proactive in its approach to energy and water efficiency across its estate and operations. This is also reflected in early energy efficiency reporting which began in the early 1990s. This reporting has evolved over the last 20 years and in its current format monitors GHG emissions from energy use across Council owned buildings. This is based on government reporting guidelines but is no longer a mandatory requirement.
- 3.6 Despite early actions and savings, early data cannot be verified and it is therefore not possible to use it to determine the baseline for achieving carbon neutrality. The Council estate has also grown significantly since the early 1990s. It is suggested therefore that the baseline year could be tied to 2015/16 which coincides with the start of GHG reporting in its current format.
- 3.7 However, officers are working on a comparison of the size of the Council's estate now against 2015/16. The estate is significantly bigger now which may affect the choice of baseline year. See Section 3.8 below.

### **Defining the Council estate and operations**

- 3.8 As well as a baseline year, it is essential that we clearly define what is included in the Council estate and operations so we can accurately measure our impact year on year. There are three possible ways in which the estate could be determined:
  - **All Council owned assets – recommended definition.** This definition would by nature include Council owned properties that are outside of the Borough e.g. Thameswey properties in Pirbright, Milton Keynes etc. It would also include buildings that are owned by the Council but are used by other organisations e.g. Woking Shopping, Woking Fire Station, Dukes Court etc. Council owned housing properties, managed by NVH, would also be included. This definition would reflect the responsibility and influence that the Council has in terms of the carbon footprint associated with all buildings in its ownership.

This would however expand significantly the number of buildings against which we report on energy usage and would impact on the selection of 2015/16 as the baseline year which has a much smaller list of buildings. If this definition is chosen, it is suggested that a baseline year of 2018/19 is instead selected to align more closely with the current size of estate. Monitoring would therefore also have to start from 2018/19 and could not take account of previous savings or footprints.

Business mileage through the Enterprise car club and branch hires would also be included, as per current GHG reporting.

- **Council owned assets where the Council pays for energy usage.** This definition would therefore not include properties that are occupied by non-Council services or organisations and where the Council does not pay for energy usage e.g. Woking Shopping etc. This definition would therefore also exclude Council owned housing. It would represent buildings where we have direct influence in energy usage and energy spend.

Business mileage through the Enterprise car club and branch hires would also be included, as per current GHG reporting.

- **Council owned assets where the Council pays for energy usage plus Council owned housing.** This definition most closely represents the list of sites currently used in GHG reporting. Appendix 2 details the list of buildings that have been used in the Council's GHG report for the last three years. Business mileage through the Enterprise car club and branch hires is also included in current GHG reporting.

3.9 The Climate Change Working Group is asked to agree on the chosen baseline year and definition and seek to confirm this through a recommendation to the Executive at its 10 October 2019 meeting.

3.10 This will enable officers to determine the baseline year and estate more clearly. Officers are currently working on an exercise to bring together lists of buildings used in current GHG reporting with those held of all Council owned assets. This will enable officers to compile a definitive list of buildings which can be tailored according to the definition selected above.

#### 4.0 How can we reach carbon neutrality for the Council estate in 2030?

4.1 [Woking 2050](#) sets out a vision guiding our collective efforts to create a sustainable borough by reducing our impact on the environment and how as a council we can lead by example. However, in order to achieve carbon neutrality, we need to identify what actions can be accelerated to eliminate the Council's contribution to climate change completely.

4.2 Some broad ideas on how this can be achieved, and thereafter maintained, are listed below (together with how it links to existing Woking 2050 themes and actions) but it will take working in partnership, as well as much financial and resource investment, to make them a reality.

4.3 A detailed plan will be prepared for the 3 December 2019 meeting of the Climate Change Working Group including costs and emissions savings.

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	<b>Area for action</b>	<b>Link to existing Woking 2050 theme and action plan</b>
1	Review Woking 2050 for 2020 – “Woking 2030”? Incorporate a ten year plan to carbon neutrality.	New
2	Update Natural Woking for 2021 and ensure it continues to address the ecological aspects of the climate emergency declared. Incorporate aspects of biodiversity net gain.	New
3	Continue to work with Thamesway to decarbonise the energy supply for all Council buildings and operations and eliminate emissions directly through the supply of renewable / sustainable power sources.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 37: Continue to work with partners to improve the energy efficiency and reduce the energy consumption of Council owned buildings and housing stock.
4	Continue to work with Thamesway to identify the potential for future trade in sustainable fuels such as biogas and renewables (e.g. wind energy) to further reduce the carbon footprint of the Council’s energy supplies.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 38: Continue to work with partners to increase the proportion of renewable and sustainable energy consumption of Council owned buildings.
5	Continue to work with Thamesway and NVH to identify how net energy usage of our housing stock can be further reduced e.g. battery storage, solar thermal, etc.	Theme 1: Home is where the heart is Action 14: Continue to work with New Vision Homes in providing quality homes for residents that meet with frameworks such as the Housing Health and Safety Rating System.  Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 40: Through Action Surrey, encourage the adoption of energy efficiency measures and renewables to make Woking homes more efficient and more comfortable while also helping to tackle fuel poverty and reducing domestic carbon dioxide emissions.
6	Continue to reduce energy waste – return to our early energy efficiency programmes; conduct regular energy audits to identify smarter energy use and avoid wastage.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 37: Continue to work with partners to improve the energy efficiency and reduce the energy consumption of Council owned buildings and housing stock.
7	Accelerate our work on sustainable transport to reduce further our transport emissions. Look to move fleets over to zero emission vehicles and further incorporate multi modal solutions including an expanded car club offering.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 43: Work with partners to provide an integrated transport system that promotes lower carbon and healthy transport choices (for both Council business and for the wider community).
8	Explore further measures through the Council’s Staff Transport Plan to further encourage sustainable modes of transport (alternatives to the private petrol/diesel car) to/from work.	As above.
9	Continue to reduce waste and increase recycling across the Council estate.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 49: Reduce and recycle the Council's own waste.
10	Continue to implement water efficiency savings across Council buildings.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 45: Establish monitoring and targets for reduced water consumption in Council owned buildings.
11	Continue to work with our contractors e.g. Skanska and Emcor and through our procurement	Theme 5: What the Council is doing

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	procedures to implement sustainable practices across our estate.	Action 48: Encourage sustainable procurement of goods and services used by the Council and its operations.
12	Develop an engaging public information programme to promote and raise awareness of what the Council is doing to address climate change locally and how the public can get involved. E.g. "Reduce and Rewild!"	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 51: Learning, education and awareness raising. Also links to Natural Woking and the strategy's 'Wild about Woking' principle.
13	Continue to work with community groups such as Woking LA21 to engage with the public on sustainability issues, including the Plastic Free Woking project.	As above.
14	Continue to expand the Refill Woking project and the number of bottle filling stations / drinking water fountains around the Town Centre and beyond. Also further steps to implement the Council's Single Use Plastic Policy.	Theme 1: Home is where the heart is Action 16: Raise awareness of schemes which enable Borough residents and visitors to reduce single use plastics  Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 53: Work through Council operations to identify how we can remove as much plastic as possible.
15	Work with Planning colleagues to reflect the climate and ecological emergency in guidance where practical and appropriate e.g. biodiversity net gain and the forthcoming review and day to day implementation of the Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Develop Planning guidance regarding the installation of technologies such as ground and air source heat pumps etc.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 39: Encourage the adoption of standards promoting development that is more sustainable.
16	Woking to lead by example in its requirements for new homes.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 39: Encourage the adoption of standards promoting development that is more sustainable.
17	Look for external funding opportunities to finance energy efficiency and renewables programmes across Council buildings.	New
18	Consider investment in a standardised environmental monitoring tool such as ISO14001 to secure our monitoring procedures and baselines. Thameswey Sustainable Communities Limited currently trialling this system for their own operations.	New
19	Where emissions cannot be eliminated, look to offset remaining emissions through tree planting and enhancing our natural greenspaces. Links to Natural Woking and the Council's Tree Strategy.	New
20	Develop a programme of awareness raising and staff / councillor engagement to ensure everyone takes ownership and contributes to reducing our carbon footprint.	Theme 5: What the Council is doing Action 51: Learning, education and awareness raising.

- 4.4 Officers will now develop more detailed plans, in consultation with Thameswey, to be considered by the Climate Change Working Group to deliver the 2030 target and then report to Full Council at its meeting on 13 February 2020 (and if required beforehand to the Executive on 6 February 2020) on the immediate and longer term actions to be taken. Section 6 outlines some key tasks and dates along this journey.

### 5.0 Adaptation

- 5.1 As well as reducing our emissions, we have a responsibility to ensure our strategies for addressing the ecological aspects of this climate emergency are robust. As part of the wider work to enact the climate emergency declaration, officers will ensure that actions through the Natural Working strategy are accelerated to continue to support our local species and habitats. See also section 6.

### 6.0 Timeline and key items for next steps

- 6.1 Officers are working collaboratively with Thamesway to align our work and develop deliverable plans to reach the carbon neutral goal.
- 6.2 As outlined in section 3, the GHG Report for 2018/2019 will provide the latest baseline information for energy use associated with the Council's estate and operations. Work to complete this report will be undertaken during September 2019.
- 6.3 Following this meeting of the Climate Change Working Group, officers will develop detailed plans on immediate and longer term actions to deliver the 2030 target to be considered by the Working Group. This will be tabled for discussion at its meeting on 3 December 2019. It is then proposed to report to Council at its meeting on 13 February 2020 (and if required to the Executive beforehand on 6 February 2020).
- 6.4 In the longer term, officers will develop plans for *Borough*-wide emissions and adaptation actions, noting our ability to influence activities to address the climate and ecological emergency beyond our direct control.

### 7.0 Implications

#### Financial

- 7.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

#### Human Resource/Training and Development

- 7.2 There are no human resource / training and development implications associated with this report.

#### Community Safety

- 7.3 There are no community safety implications associated with this report.

#### Risk Management

- 7.4 There are no risk management implications associated with this report.

#### Sustainability

- 7.5 This report outlines some initial decisions that are required to be made in order to embark on the target to become carbon neutral by 2030. As outlined above, achieving and maintaining carbon neutrality would bring an end to the Council's own contribution to climate change.

#### Equalities

- 7.6 There are no equalities implications associated with this report.

Safeguarding

7.7 There are no safeguarding implications associated with this report.

**8.0 Conclusions**

8.1 The Council has long been committed to protecting the environment, as demonstrated in Appendix 1. The climate emergency declared by the Council on 25 July 2019, recognised the continued priority the Borough gives to addressing climate change – both in terms of mitigation and adaptation. The declaration will require the acceleration of our existing Woking 2050 action plan.

8.2 In order to achieve carbon neutrality, we need to be able to accurately measure and account for emissions associated with our estate and operations. This report recommends options for a baseline year from which to record emissions reductions. It also recommends a definition of what should constitute the Council's estate and operations.

8.3 The declaration also gives an opportunity to promote what the Council has been doing to date and new projects on the horizon.

**9.0 Recommendations**

9.1 The Group is requested to

**RECOMMEND to the Executive That**

- (i) **the suggested public definition of carbon neutrality (at paragraph 2.7 of the report) be adopted and published on the Council's website;**
- (ii) **the Climate Change Working Group's preferred definition of the Council's estate and operations be adopted by the Executive at its meeting on 10 October 2019 (section 2 refers); and**
- (iii) **the Climate Change Working Group's preferred baseline year for monitoring emissions be adopted by the Executive at its meeting on 10 October 2019 (section 3 of the report refers).**

The item(s) above will need to be dealt with by way of a recommendation to Executive.

Background Papers: None.

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REPORT ENDS

### Glossary

Battery Storage	Refers to the storage of electrical energy created by photovoltaic panels (see below)
Biogas	A gas fuel derived from the decay of organic matter, as the mixture of methane and carbon dioxide produced by the bacterial decomposition of sewage, manure, waste or plant crops.
Carbon offsetting	The action or process of compensating for carbon dioxide emissions arising from industrial or other human activity, by participating in schemes designed to make equivalent reductions of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
Carbon neutral	Carbon neutrality, or having a net zero carbon footprint is achieved by eliminating carbon emissions altogether and/or balancing any remaining emissions through carbon offsetting. This principle can be applied to carbon and greenhouse gases more generally.
Climate neutral	An activity or action results in no overall contribution to climate change. See 'carbon neutral' and 'net zero' above.
Decarbonise	To reduce the amount of gaseous carbon released in or as a result of a process.
Embedded carbon	The greenhouse gas emissions from the manufacturing of a product, in terms of CO2 equivalent. These are calculated using a life cycle analysis of the production system.
Greenhouse gas	The greenhouse effect is the warming of Earth's surface and the air above it. It is caused by gases in the air that trap energy from the Sun. These heat-trapping gases are called greenhouse gases. The most common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.
Net zero	Emissions are reduced to zero through a combination of their elimination and offsetting. See 'carbon neutral' above.
Renewables	A natural resource or source of energy that is not depleted by use, such as water, wind, or solar power.
Rio Summit	Held in June 1992, the <a href="#">Rio Earth Summit</a> was the largest environmental conference ever held, attracting over 30,000 people including more than 100 heads of state. The Summit produced a number of outcomes including Agenda 21 and the Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Solar thermal	Solar energy is harnessed to produce hot water.
Sustainable Development Goals	On 1 January 2016, the <a href="#">17 Sustainable Development Goals</a> of the <a href="#">2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</a> — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an <a href="#">historic UN Summit</a> — officially came into force. They are considered a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030.



### Woking Borough Council's Emissions Reductions Activities

The Council has long been committed to protecting the environment. The list below highlights some key activities undertaken across the Council estate since 1990/91. This list focuses on emissions reduction activities.

1990/91	Council embarks on programme of energy efficiency works across its own estate.
1994	Woking Local Agenda 21 (now Woking Local Action 21) established.
1997/98	CHP and first phase of PV installed at Brockhill.
Feb 1999	Thameswey Ltd established.
July 1999	Thameswey Energy Ltd established.
2001	Second phase of PV installed at Brockhill.
2001	Queens Award for Enterprise.
March 2001	Woking CHP Energy Station officially opened.
Dec 2002	Climate Change Strategy adopted.
2003	Climate Neutral Development Guidance adopted.
March 2003	Cross political party Climate Change Working Group established.
June 2003	Woking Park Fuel Cell / CHP officially opened.
June 2005	Updated Climate Change Strategy adopted.
June 2005	First demonstration hybridlight commissioned.
March 2005	Beacon Council Status for Sustainable Energy.
Dec 2005	Low Carbon Leaders Award.
2006	First electric vehicle (EV) charging points installed in Town Centre car parks.
March 2006	Energy Saving Trust Fleet Health Check.
Autumn 2006	Enterprise Rent A Car Ltd car club introduced for Council business mileage.
March 2007	Beacon Status for Promoting Sustainable Communities through the Planning Process.
2008	Revised Climate Change Strategy adopted.
2008/9	Beacon Council Status for Tackling Climate Change.
2008/9	Woking BC partner with Enterprise Rent A Car Ltd to deliver a car club for business mileage reducing emissions and saving money on mileage claims.
2008-11	Cycle Woking programme.
2009	Action Surrey created as part of the Thameswey Group to give impartial energy advice to households, schools and businesses helping them save money and reduce CO2 emissions.
Mar 2012	Environmental Audit conducted by Cap Gemini.
2012/13	Expansion of electric vehicle charging points in Town Centre car parks. Ongoing.
Mar – Aug 2015	Electric vehicle pilot as part of the Council's car club arrangements.
Sept 2015	Woking 2050 – revised Climate Change Strategy adopted.
Jan/Feb 2018	Air quality monitoring tubes installed on Victoria Way at the junction with Lockfield Drive; at the former Toys R Us building; and at Victoria Arch junction.
Spring 2018	Plastic water bottles removed from Council Chamber meetings, china cups and glasses replaced plastic and paper cups in all meeting rooms. Segregated waste bins, including food waste, introduced into staff kitchens in Civic Offices.
Oct 2018	Diesel vehicles banned from Council lease car fleet.
2018/19	NVH invested £5.7m into the existing housing stock as part of the asset management programme. £500,000 of which was focused on improving the energy efficiency of blocks through external wall, cavity wall and loft insulation programmes.
Feb 2019	Electric vehicle position statement adopted and published on website.
April 2019	Thameswey's new energy centre on Poole Road received planning permission.
July 2019	Single Use Plastics Policy adopted.
July 2019	Climate emergency declared.



### Defining the Council estate and operations

The tables below list the buildings that have been used in the Council's [GHG report](#) for the last three years. Business mileage through the Enterprise car club and branch hires is also included in the report.

It is important to note that the list of sites can be subject to missing data depending on meter readings for any given period. However, determining which sites should be monitored is the crucial step in defining our footprint.

Officers are currently working on an exercise to bring together lists of buildings used in current GHG reporting with those held of all Council owned assets. This will enable officers to compile a definitive list of buildings which can be tailored according to the definition selected for the Council estate and base year (see section 3).

#### **Thameswey energy supplied sites**

<b>Town centre sites</b>
Big Apple/H.G. Wells (gas and electricity)
Victoria Way Car Park (gas)
Civic Offices (gas and electricity)
Hollywood House (gas and electricity)
YPOD (gas and electricity)
Shoppers Car Parks (Red, Yellow, Blue, Brewery Road and Control Room) (electricity)
<b>Residential / Community Sites</b>
Bunyard Drive (gas and electricity)
Broadway House (gas and electricity)
The Vyne (gas and electricity)
Brockhill Retirement Home 1-51 (gas and electricity)
Goldwater Lodge (electricity)
Hampton Close (gas and electricity)
Hartshill Walk (gas and electricity)
Hoe Valley Community Centre (gas)
Lakeview Social Centre (gas and electricity)
Molloy Court (gas and electricity)
Monument Way WBC Depot (electricity)
Nightingale Court (gas and electricity)
Priors Croft (gas and electricity)
Petworth Court (gas and electricity)
Smith Court (gas and electricity)
Rokeby Court (gas and electricity)
Stream Close (gas and electricity)
St Mary's (gas and electricity)
Tudor Court/Walton Road (gas and electricity)
Woodlands House/Parkview (gas and electricity)
<b>Woking Park Sites</b>
Woking Park / Leisure Centre (gas and electricity)
Pool in the Park (gas and electricity)

#### **Thameswey PV generation sites**

<b>Residential/community sites</b>
Broadway House
The Vyne
Brockhill Retirement Home 1-51

Goldwater Lodge
Hampton Close
Hartshill Walk
Monument Way WBC Depot
Nightingale Court
Priors Croft
Petworth Court
Stream Close
St Mary's
Woodlands House/Parkview
<b>Town centre sites</b>
Albion Square Canopy
Civic Offices
Woking Park & Leisure Centre
Pool in the Park

**Freedom Leisure Sites – all electricity unless otherwise indicated**

Brookwood Country Park Pavilion (electricity and gas)
Brookwood Sports Pavilion
Byfleet Sports Pavilion
Goldwater Lodge
Sheerwater Rec Pavilion and floodlighting
Waters Park Sports Pavilion
St Peters Pavilion
West Byfleet Rec Pavilion
Wheatsheaf Sports Pavilion
Vyne Fields Pavilion, Alexandra Gardens
Kings Head Lane Pavilion
Alpha Road (New Monument) (electricity and gas)
Brookwood Farm (electricity and gas)

**New Vision Homes Sites – Gas**

For data protection purposes, the specific property numbers are not shown.

Alpha Road and Community Centre
Ash Close
Ash Road
Beechwood Road
Board School Road
Bonsey Lane
Bridge Close
Bridge Court
Brookfield
Bruce Close
Chertsey Road
Claredale
Claremont Avenue
Cobbetts Close
Colliers Close
Cresswell
Devon House
Eden Grove Road
Ferney Court
Frenchs Wells
Granville Road
Hammond Road
Hartshill Walk

Hassall Court
Hawthorn Road
Howards Road
Inkerman Way
Laburnum Road
Medhurst House
Moorcroft Centre
Nightingale Court
Nursery Road
Perrin Court
Princess Gardens
Pucks Hill
Quartermaine Avenue and House
Queen Mary Close
Rydens Way
Shires House
St Johns Road
St Marys Court
St Peters Close
Sundridge Road
Sunnyside
Sutton Avenue
Sythwood
The Studio
The Vyne
Thornash Way
Vale House
Victoria Road
Walton Court
Watercress Way
William Russell Court
Wilson Way

**New Vision Homes Sites – Electricity**

For data protection purposes, the specific property numbers are not shown.

Acorn Grove (L/Lords Supply)
Albert Drive
Alpha Road and Community Centre
Ash Close
Ash Road
Ashley Court
Ashwindham Court
Barnard Court
Beechwood Road
Birchwood Road
Blackmore Crescent
Board School Road
Bonsey Lane
Bridge Close
Bridge Court
Brookfield
Bruce Close
Bunyard Drive
Camphill Road (Bowls Pavilion)
Chertsey Road
Claredale
Claremont Avenue

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Cobbetts Close
Codrington Court
Colliers Close
Cresswell
Dartmouth Avenue
Devon House
Devonshire Avenue
Eden Grove Road
Elmbridge Lane
Everest Court
Ferney Court
Forsyth Path
Frenchs Wells
Granville Road
Hammond Road
Hartshill Walk
Hassall Court
Hermitage Road
Highview
Howards Road
Inkerman Way
Kingslake Court
Laburnham Road
Loder Close
Medhurst House
Molloy Court
Moorcroft Centre
Nightingale Court
Nursery Road
Pares Close
Peacocks Walk St
Perrin Court
Princess Gardens
Priors Croft
Pucks Hill
Quartermaine Avenue and House
Queen Mary Close
Rainbow Court
Robertson Court
Rokeby Court
Sappho Court
Shires House
Spencer Close
St Andrews Close
St Johns Road
St Marys Court
St Peters Close
St Thomas Close
Stream Close
Sundridge Road
Sussex Road
Sutton Avenue
Sythwood
Thornash Way
Tracious Close
Vale Farm Road
Walton Court
Walton Road

## Climate Emergency

Watercress Way
Wayside Court
William Russell Way
Willow Way
Wilson Way