

# octopus ELECTRONERSE

**QUARTERLY CHARGING REPORT** 

Q3 2023

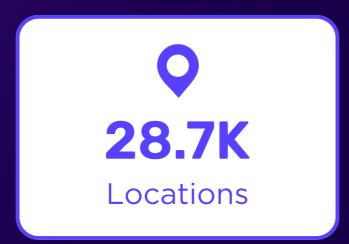
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## **QUARTERLY CHARGING REPORT**

The UK's public charging infrastructure is rapidly expanding to meet the growing demand and adoption of electric vehicles. **Octopus Electroverse** is offering a closer look at the UK's electric vehicle ecosystem through key public charging statistics.

#### **UK HEADLINE STATISTICS**







Throughout the graphs and statistics in this report, it's useful to understand how charge point 'levels' are broken down:

- A location refers to a distinct area with charging points, for any one charging operator. For example, a single location could have one lamppost charge point, or it could have six rapid chargers.
- A **charge point** means one piece of charging equipment that can charge one vehicle at a time. In industry terms, this is known as an EVSE.
- A connector means the physical connector options on a charge point, such as a
  Type 2 socket or a CHAdeMO socket. Many charging characteristics are defined
  at a connector level, such as speed, which is why several of the graphs below are
  based on connector numbers. There are currently 88,000+ connectors available
  in the UK.

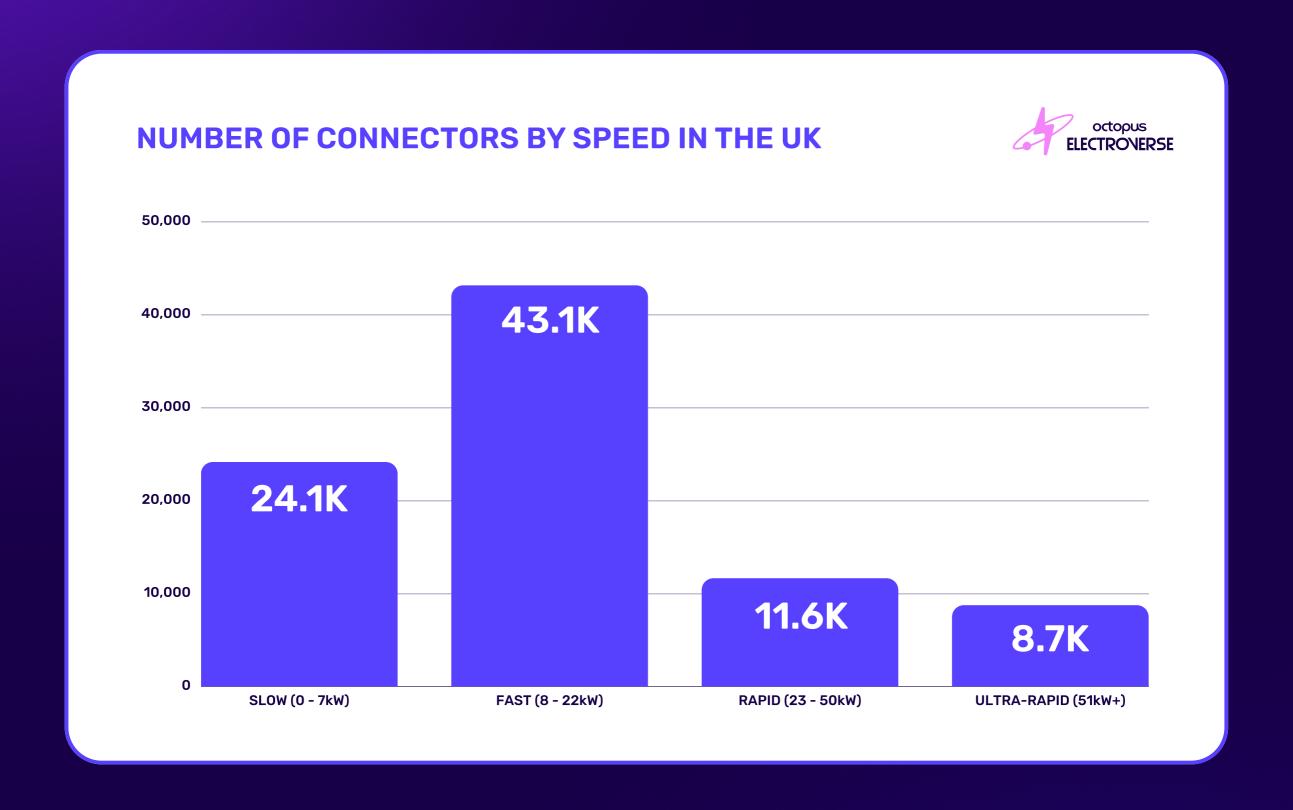
At the bottom of this report you can find a full explanation of charge point definitions, along with some handy visuals.



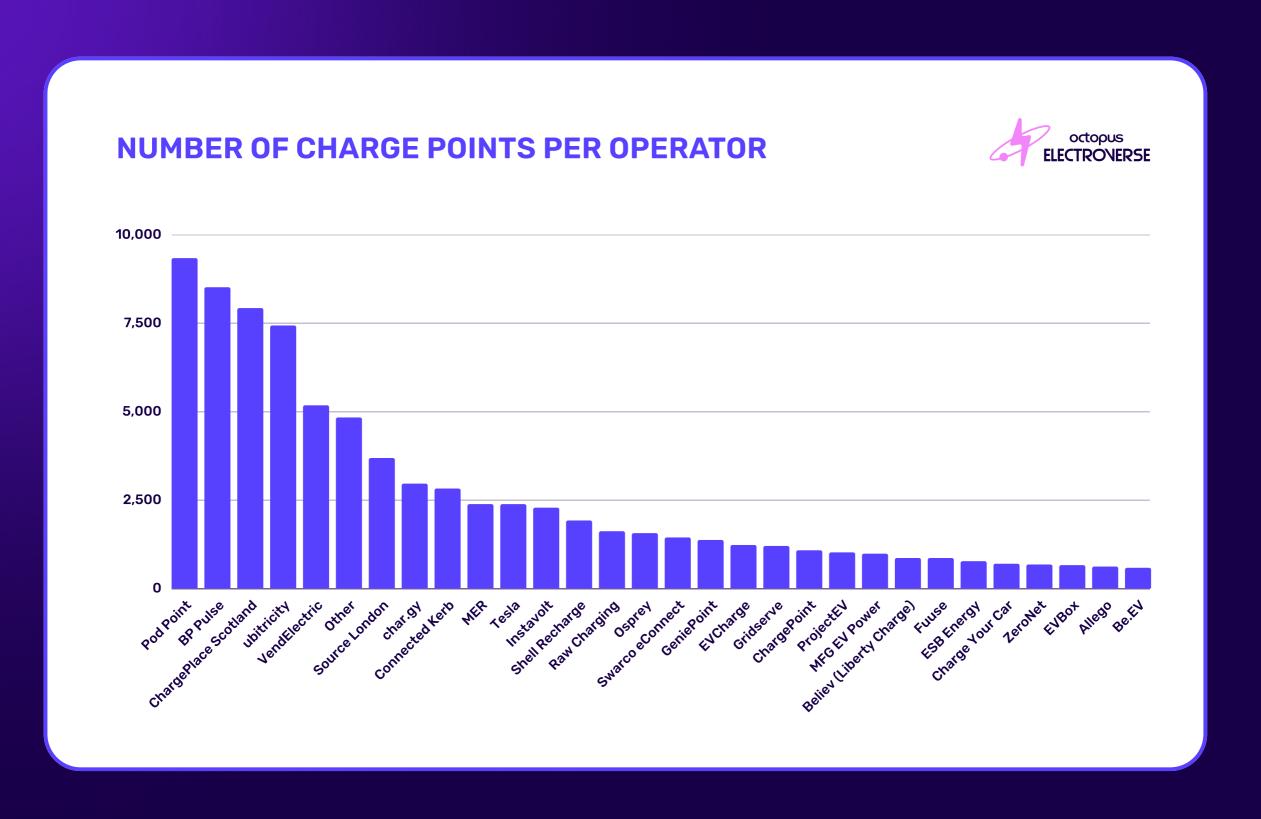
## **SECTION 1: CHARGER CHARACTERISTICS**

## NUMBER OF CONNECTORS BY SPEED IN THE UK

This graph details the total number of connectors in the UK by speed of charging. Speed can vary by connector (e.g. CCS vs. CHAdeMO), hence the need to count speed at a connector level.



## **TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGE POINTS PER OPERATOR**



## TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGE POINTS PER OPERATOR

OPERATOR	# OF CHARGERS
Pod Point	9,330
BP Pulse	8,500
ChargePlace Scotland	7,910
Ubitricity	7,420
VendElectric	5,160
Other	4,480
Source London	3,670
Char.gy	2,950
Connected Kerb	2,810
MER	2,370

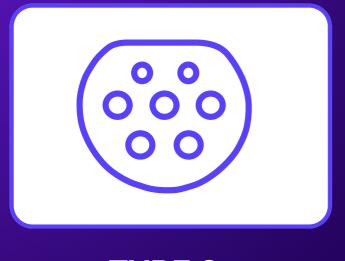
OPERATOR	# OF CHARGERS
Tesla	2,370
Instavolt	2,270
Shell Recharge	1,910
Raw Charging	1,600
Osprey	1,550
Swarco eConnect	1,430
GeniePoint	1,360
EVcharge	1,220
Gridserve	1,190
ChargePoint	1,070

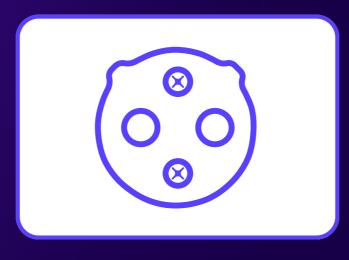
OPERATOR	# OF CHARGERS
ProjectEV	1,010
MFG EV Power	970
Believ (Liberty Charge)	850
Fuuse	850
ESB Energy	760
Charge Your Car	690
Zero Net	660
EVBox	650
Allego	600
Be.EV	570

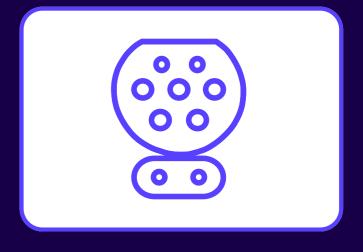


## NUMBER OF CONNECTORS BY SOCKET TYPE

## **SOCKET TYPES**



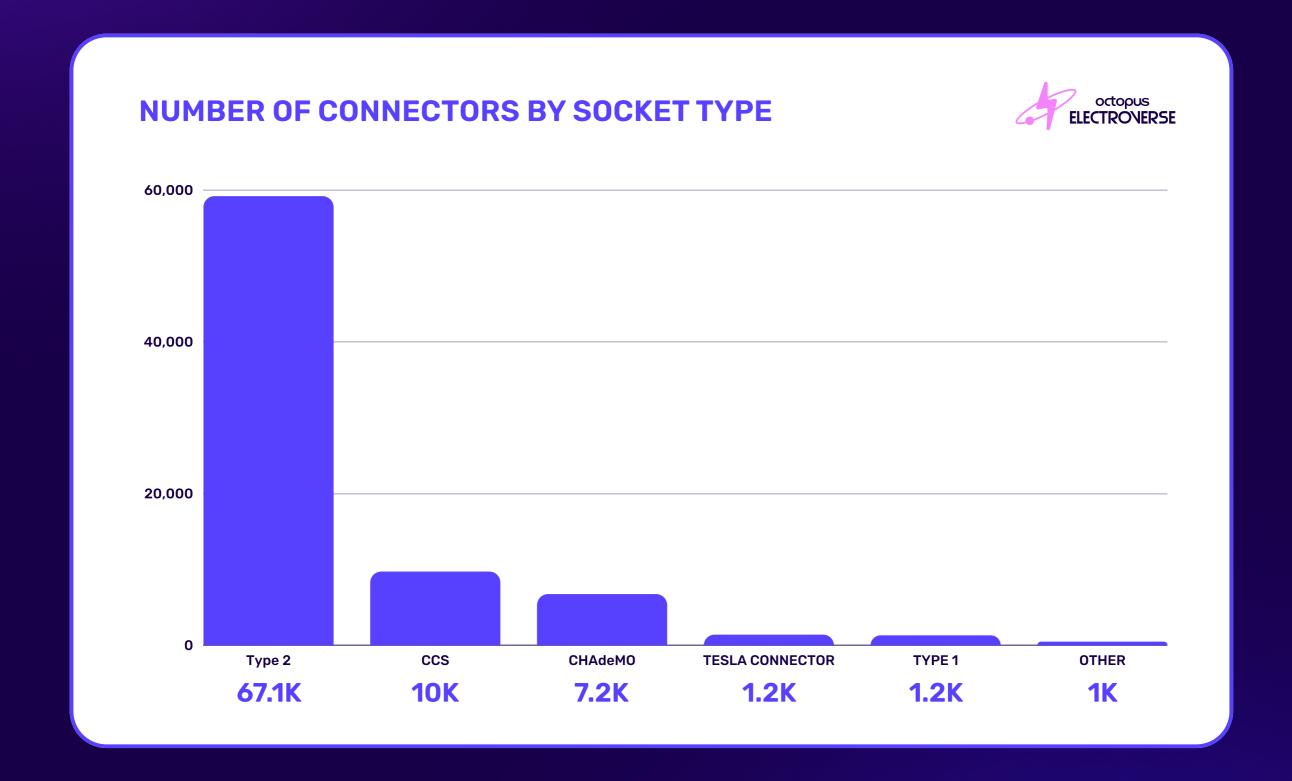




TYPE 2

**CHAdeMO** 

CCS





## **SECTION 2: CHARGER LOCATIONS**

## HEAT MAP TO SHOW DISTRIBUTION OF CONNECTORS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

Greater London leads the way, while Scotland and the South East also have higher concentrations of EV charge points. The North East and West Midlands have the lowest number of chargers.

Any analysis of geographical distribution should also consider the specifics and needs of the region, such as average journey length and population density.

## **HEAT MAP OF CONNECTORS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION** 10K **CHARGE POINTS BY REGION** < 1,000 **Scotland** 1,001 - 2,000 3K 2,001 - 5,000 370 Northern 5,001 - 10,000 4.4K Yorkshire & The Humber 10,001 - 20,000 **6.1K** 3.6K East Midlands 6.7K West Midlands 4.4K East of **3.2K England** Wales **South East** South West 21.1K 8.2K octopus **ELECTRONERSE** 5.8K



## HEAT MAP TO SHOW DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGE POINTS BY SPEED AND GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

A more detailed look at the speed of charging infrastructure per region. Scroll down to compare the different charger speed categories.

#### **HEAT MAP OF CHARGE POINTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION**

## **SLOW CHARGERS [0 - 7kW]**

< 100	
NORTHERN IRELAND	60
101 - 500	
EAST MIDLANDS	250
SCOTLAND	370
WALES	480
<b>501 - 800</b>	
EAST OF ENGLAND	580
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	630
801 - 1,000+	
SOUTH WEST -	840
NORTH EAST	1000
NORTH WEST	1320
SOUTH EAST ————————————————————————————————————	1450
WEST MIDLANDS -	1800
GREATER LONDON	13330
WEST MIDLANDS	1800





#### **HEAT MAP OF CHARGE POINTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION**

## FAST CHARGERS [8 - 22kW]

< 1,000	
NORTHERN IRELAND	250
<b>1,001 - 3,000</b>	
NORTH EAST	1340
WALES	1000
EAST MIDLANDS ————————————————————————————————————	1950
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	2340
EAST OF ENGLAND	2710
WEST MIDLANDS ————————————————————————————————————	2800
NORTH WEST	2890
<b>3,001 - 6,000</b>	
SOUTH WEST	3130
SOUTH EAST ————————————————————————————————————	4400
GREATER LONDON ——————————————————————————————————	5130
6,001 - 8,000+	
SCOTLAND ————————————————————————————————————	7930







## **HEAT MAP OF CHARGE POINTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION**

## RAPID CHARGERS [23 - 50kW]

< 100  NORTHERN IRELAND	20
101 - 500	
WALES	430
NORTH EAST	430
501 - 1000	
EAST MIDLANDS	650
EAST OF ENGLAND	720
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER ————————————————————————————————————	860
SOUTH WEST	960
1001 - 1,500+	
WEST MIDLANDS	1020
NORTH WEST	1180
SOUTH EAST	1310
SCOTLAND -	1640
GREATER LONDON	1680





## **HEAT MAP OF CHARGE POINTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION**

## **ULTRA RAPID CHARGERS [51kW+]**

< 100	
NORTHERN IRELAND	40
101 - 500	
NORTH EAST	300
WALES	430
501 - 800	
EAST MIDLANDS	530
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE ——————	620
EAST OF ENGLAND ————————————————————————————————————	710
NORTH WEST	720
801 - 1,000+	
SCOTLAND	850
SOUTH WEST	920
GREATER LONDON	1030
WEST MIDLANDS	1100
SOUTH EAST ————————————————————————————————————	1120



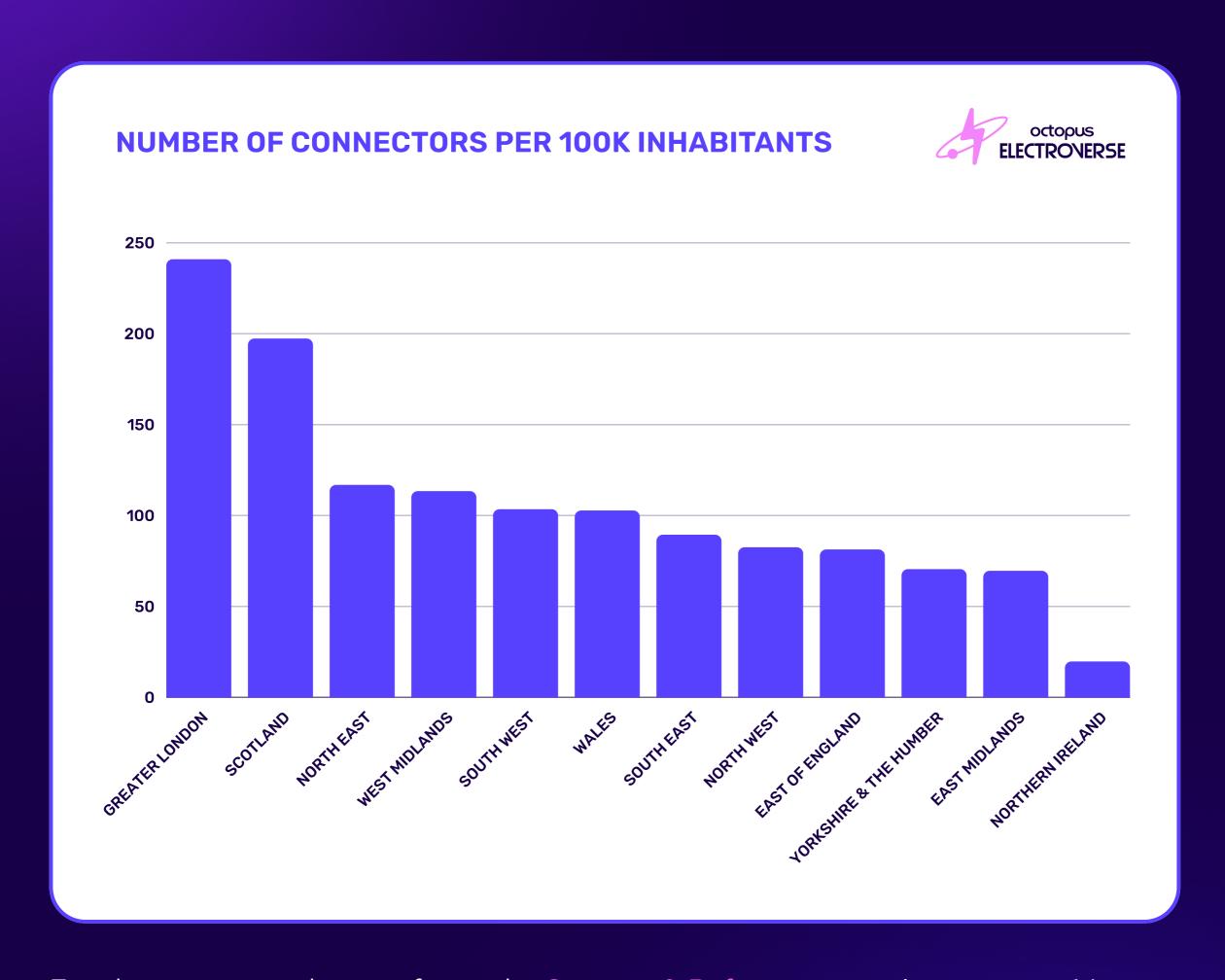




## **SECTION 3: PER CAPITA ANALYSIS**

## **NUMBER OF CONNECTORS PER 100K INHABITANTS**

Building on the geographical analysis above, the below graph examines charging infrastructure deployment against population density.



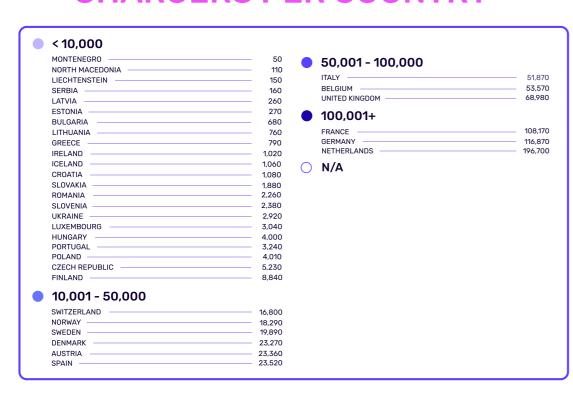
For data sources, please refer to the Sources & References section on page 14.

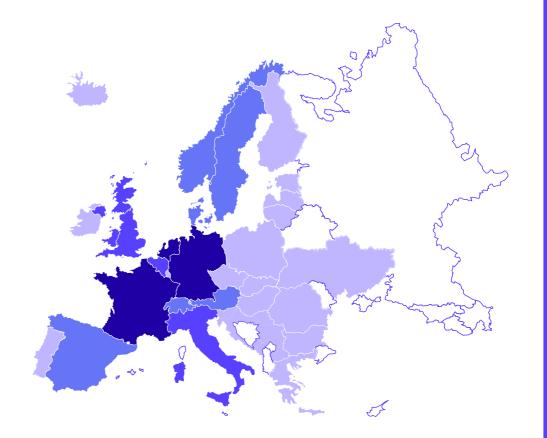
## **SECTION 4: EUROPEAN COMPARISON**

## **EUROPEAN COMPARISON: TOTAL NUMBER OF CONNECTORS**

#### **TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGE POINTS PER COUNTRY**

#### **CHARGERS PER COUNTRY**

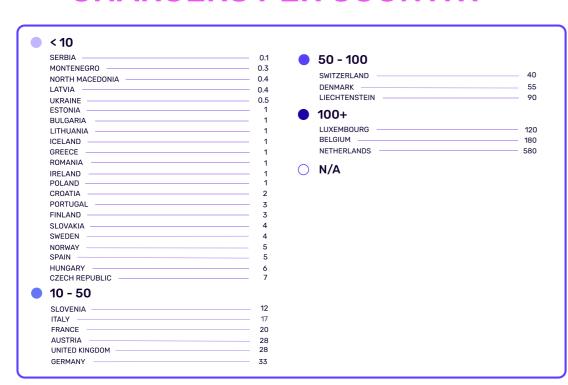


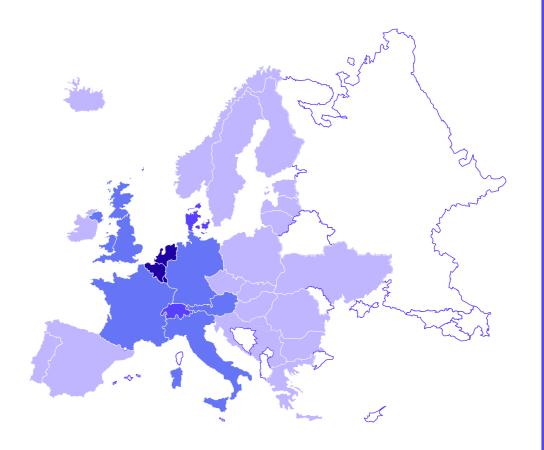




#### **TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGE POINTS PER HECTARE**

## **CHARGERS PER COUNTRY**





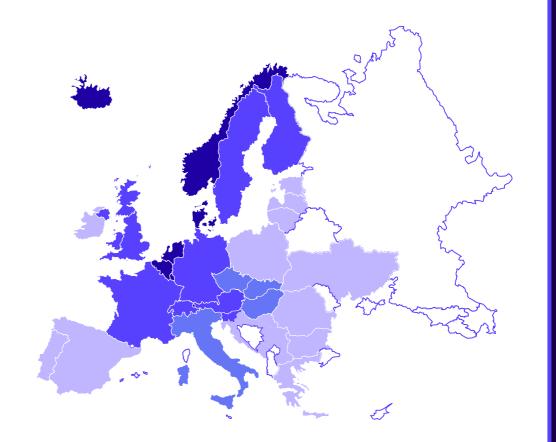


## EUROPEAN COMPARISON: NUMBER OF CONNECTORS PER 100K INHABITANTS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

#### **NUMBER OF CONNECTORS PER 100K INHABITANTS**

#### **CONNECTORS PER 100K INHABITANTS**

< 50 SERBIA	2	AUSTRIA	
NORTH MACEDONIA		AUSTRIA	
MONTENEGRO —		301 - 500+	
UKRAINE		ICELAND	
GREECE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NORWAY	
BULGARIA	,	LIECHTENSTEIN -	
POLAND		DENMARK	
ROMANIA		BELGIUM -	
LATVIA	13	LUXEMBOURG	
ESTONIA		NETHERLANDS	
IRELAND	20	○ N/A	
CROATIA	26	○ N/A	
LITHUANIA	28		
PORTUGAL	31		
SLOVAKIA	34		
CZECH REPUBLIC —————	48		
SPAIN	50		
51 - 100			
HUNGARY	53		
ITALY —	85		
101 - 300			
UNITED KINGDOM —			
SLOVENIA			
GERMANY ————————————————————————————————————	140		
FINLAND —————————	160		
FRANCE ————————————————————————————————————			
SWITZERLAND	200		





## **DEFINITIONS**

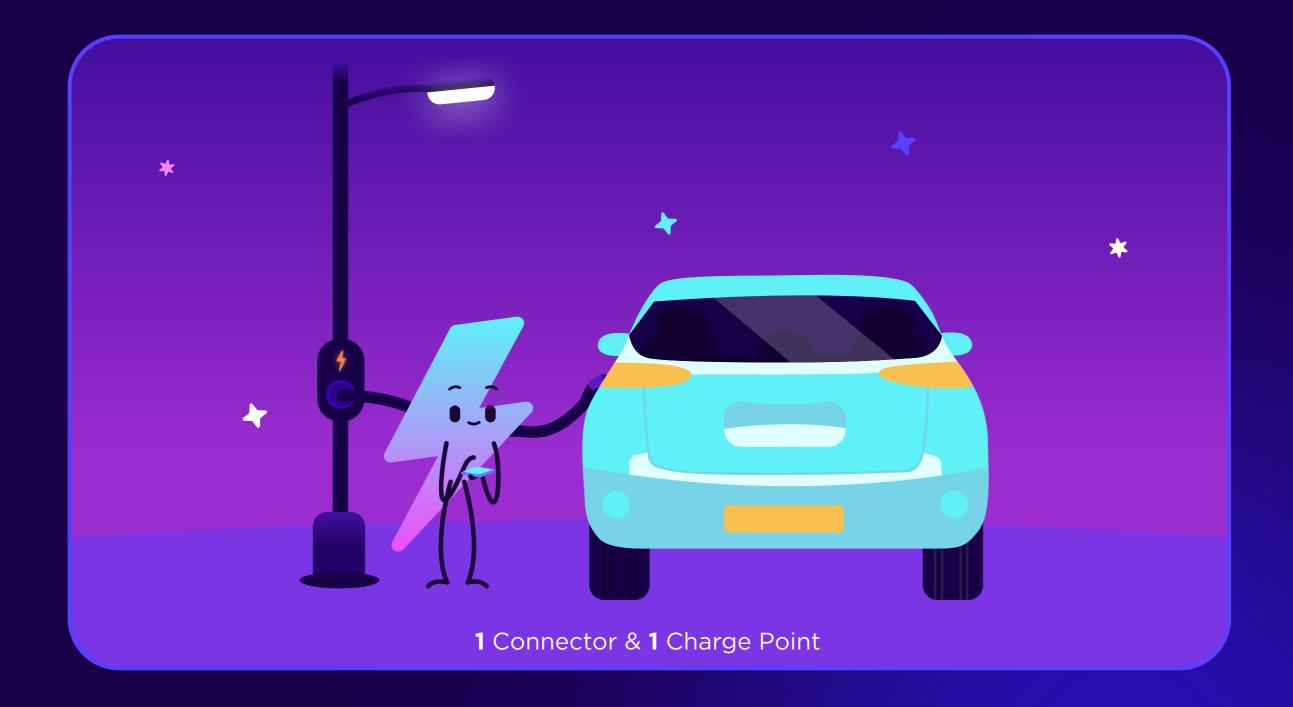
### **DEFINING A CHARGE POINT**

We use the term 'charge point' to simplify the language - in the industry this is known as an 'EVSE', which stands for **electric vehicle supply equipment**. An EVSE is an independently operated and managed part of a charge point that is able to deliver energy to one EV at a time. This is the industry-approved definition and forms part of the data structure we receive from Charge Point Operators (CPOs).



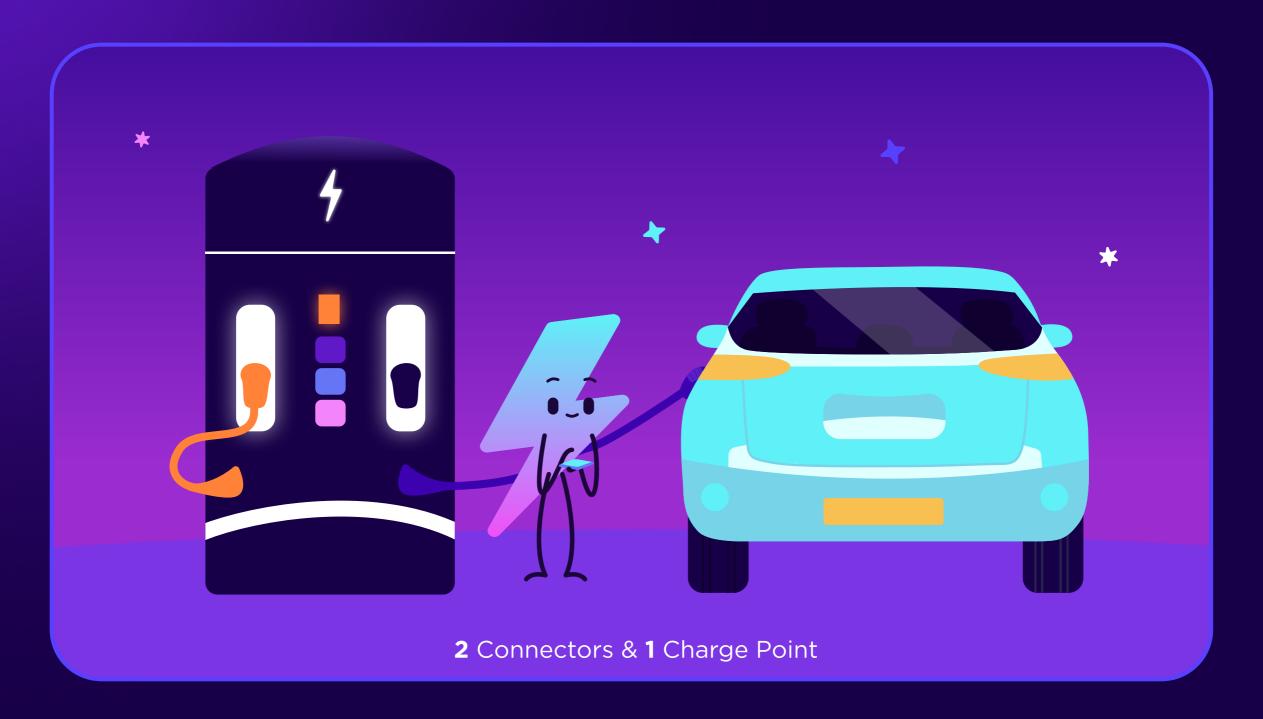
A location is a physical site where there are one or more charge points. Think of a location as a single pin on the Octopus Electroverse map! Let's breakdown what constitutes a charge point...

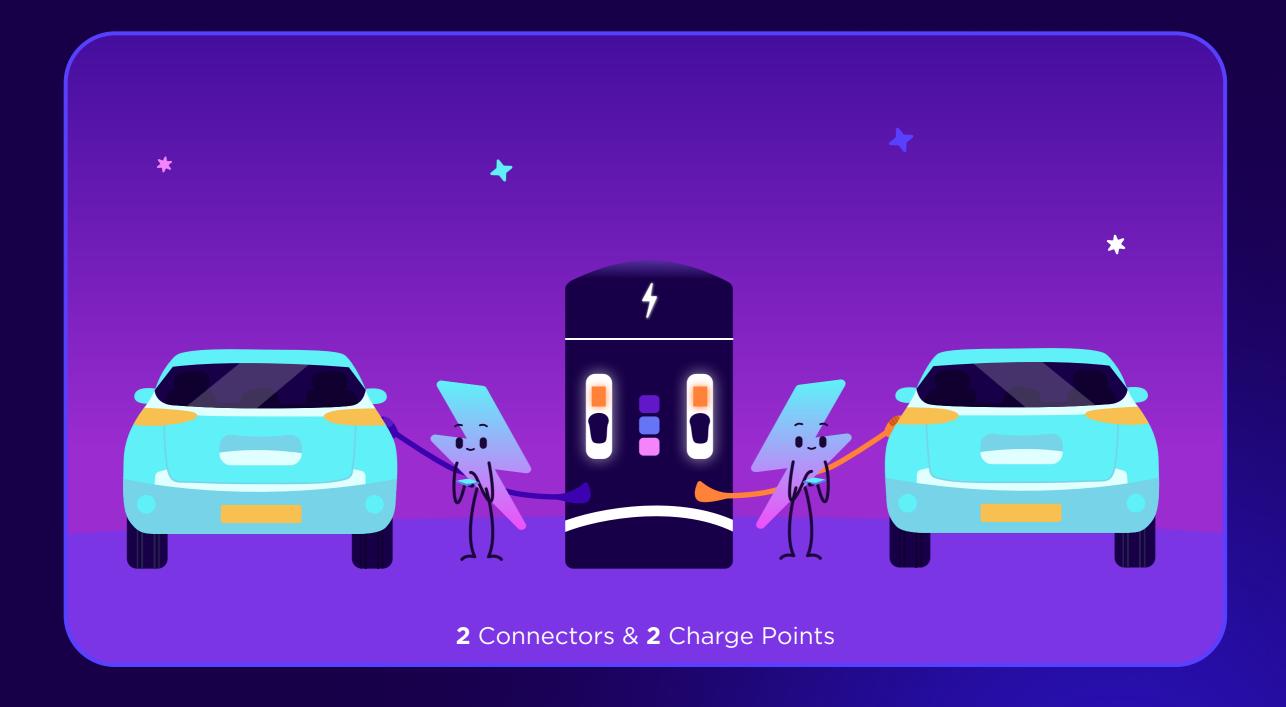
The EVSE hardware inside each charging unit determines how many vehicles can simultaneously charge at the same unit. A basic charge point has **one cable or connector** and **one charge point** that can be used to **charge one vehicle independently**.

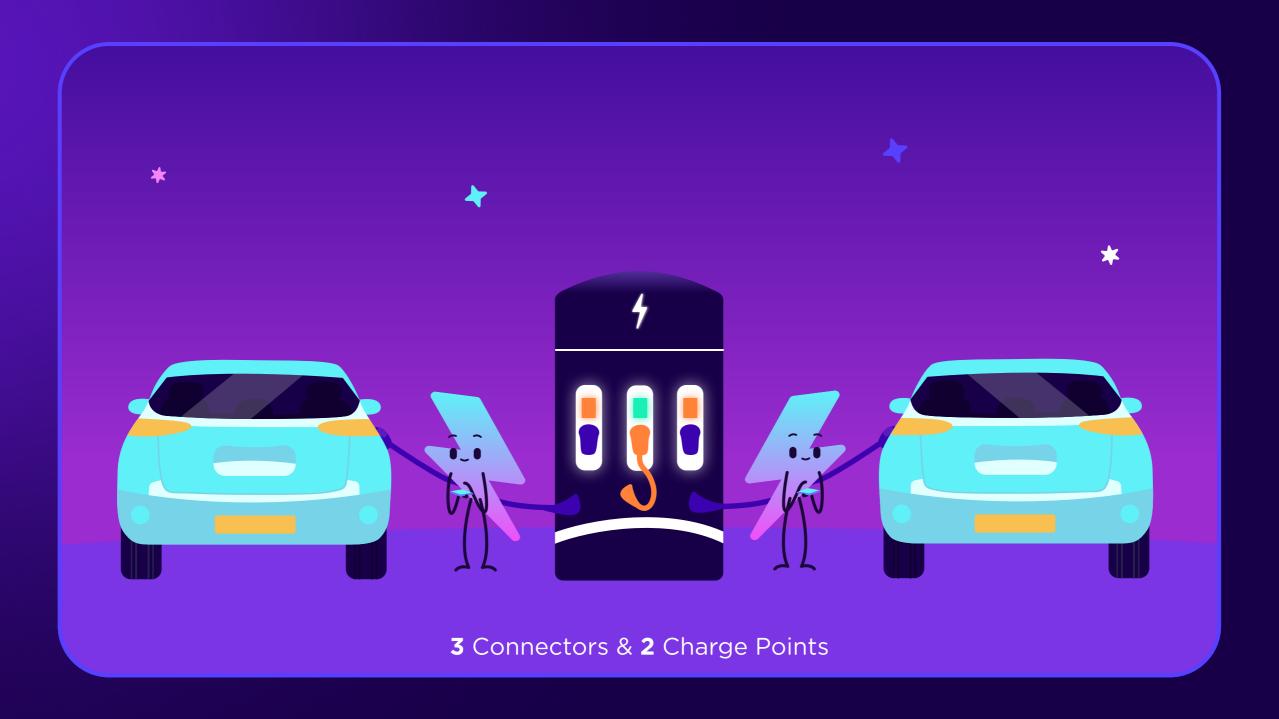




While one EVSE or charge point may have multiple connectors or cables, sometimes to suit different types of EVs, it may only have the capability to charge one vehicle at a time, defining it as a single charge point. Here are some more examples:







#### Please note:

- 1. Other companies may define a charging unit as a single charge point despite more than one car being able to charge at a time. In our view this isn't quite the correct approach charging infrastructure growth is ultimately about the number of drivers simultaneously able to charge.
- 2. In this report we tend to analyse data at a <u>charge point</u> level for consistency. However, you may note that some graphs utilise data at a <u>connector</u> level. This difference in analysis arises because some data is defined at a connector level, such as kW speed.

## **SOCKET TYPE VISUALS**





## **GLOSSARY**

#### **CPO**

**Charge Point Operator** 

#### **EVSE**

**Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment** 

#### kW

A kilowatt represents the rate of power (e.g. a charger's output). The higher the kW rating of a charger, the faster it can transfer electricity to an EV.

#### kWh

A kilowatt-hour is the unit of energy for the number of kW charged/used over an hour.

## **SOURCES & REFERENCES**

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT): https://www.smmt.co.uk/

Open Charge Point Interface (OCPI): https://evroaming.org/

Population of European Countries: https://www.statista.com/statistics/685846/population-of-selected-european-countries/

UK Population by Region : https://www.statista.com/statistics/294729/uk-population-by-region/

