

Power to the people

Our energy and the
health of the planet

A guide to the UK's major energy
decisions and how they affect you



a million voices for nature

Power to the people



If you're like me, you want this planet to be a place where biodiversity can thrive and future generations, everywhere in the world, can prosper. Well, the next few years will be critical for putting the planet on a path to that future. Climate change is already happening and could transform this incredible planet into an increasingly less liveable place for people and wildlife, unless we act fast to stop it.

Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are soaring. However, there is still time for the world leaders to commit to cutting the greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, before it's too late. The UK is on the cusp of great opportunities to make emissions cuts and show Europe and the rest of the world we're serious.

The RSPB believes that with the right, bold policies in place, the UK can continue to grow its economy and meet its energy needs. We can replace polluting fossil fuel technologies with a mix of renewable energy technologies in a way that is sensitive to wildlife. We can cut emissions significantly by tackling energy waste in homes and businesses. All of these measures are possible and make economic sense. But they need political leadership in order to make a big impact.

Already, the wrong "solutions" are on the table for meeting the UK's energy needs. Astonishingly, energy companies have proposed to build – or upgrade – eight coal-fired power plants around the country. They would be the first such plants in more than 30 years. They would spew out millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions and would dangerously undermine the UK's climate change targets.

Similarly, not every "climate solution" is the right solution. This has been demonstrated recently by debates surrounding the negative impacts of liquid biofuels on the poor and wildlife, as well as discussions about the damage to the Severn estuary if a barrage is built. The outcomes of these debates suggest that just because something is big and impressive does not mean it is the right way forward, or that it justifies sacrifices to the natural environment.

That's where you come in. With more than one million members, the RSPB is a powerful voice for nature. If you aren't already a member, by joining today you will help make this voice even louder. With your help, we can tell the UK Government that there has never been a better time to make our power

generation and energy use sustainable. If the UK gets its energy decisions wrong, the implications for our carbon footprint and our influence on global climate debates will be grave, indeed. If we get the major decisions right, we'll not only be making an important contribution to a safe climate, but we'll be in a position to influence other countries, too. To join the RSPB, visit www.rspb.org.uk

Together, we can be a powerful voice for nature in these critical times.

Please read on to find out more about the issues you could raise in your local community, with your MP or decision-maker, and even in your local press. Please contact us to find out more, or visit www.rspb.org.uk/campaigns where there is guidance available on how best to write to MPs and journalists about these issues. There is also information about public debates on energy coming up over the next few months – you're welcome to come along!

Together, we have the power to make positive change.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M. I. Avery".

Mark Avery, Director of Conservation, the RSPB



The UK's guillemots are already struggling to find food and breed successfully because of climate change.

Together, we have
the power to make
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RSPB research shows the red grouse's breeding range in England and Wales is likely to disappear by the end of the century if climate change goes unchecked.



Climate change is the greatest long-term threat to wildlife.

Signs of a changing Earth: heeding wildlife's warning signs

If you want to know about the health of the environment, a good place to start is with birds. That's why the Government details the fortunes of the UK's farmland birds every year, as an official measure of Britons' quality of life.¹

Birds aren't just a source of joy and inspiration to millions. Where a diversity of birds thrives, a healthy environment benefits us all. The richness of an area for birds, especially on land, is a good indication of the richness of other species there.²

We are all interconnected and when bird populations are in trouble, it is a sign that Earth's ecosystems (or "life support" systems) are under strain.

Every four years, scientists around the world contribute to the largest ever assessment of global biodiversity: the IUCN Red List. The Red List details the flora and fauna at threat of extinction globally. The 2008 assessment found that one in eight of the world's bird species is now threatened with extinction.

The reasons for declining bird populations include the usual litany of man-made ills: deforestation and other destruction of habitats, hunting and pollution.

For the first time, scientists have said that climate change is now a top threat to bird populations. Where endangered birds are hanging on to survival in small, fragmented habitats, the long droughts and extreme weather caused by climate change risk destroying their fragile homes for good.³

Researchers predict that climate change could cause the extinction of up to one million species worldwide by 2050 – that's more than one third of land-based species – unless we take urgent action to tackle it.

In response to even modest warming, European bird species are expected to shift their ranges northeast by an average of 550 km.⁴ We are unsure whether they will find suitable habitats as they move, although we will work tirelessly to protect existing habitats and create new ones. The RSPB believes that climate change is the greatest long-term threat to birds and other wildlife.



Razorbills are threatened by climate change because, like guillemots, they depend on a fragile marine food web.

The two degree challenge: limiting the average global temperature rise

Climate change is happening now and birds are already showing us how warming and unusual weather events can knock ecosystems out of balance.

Take the North Sea, for example. Last century, the average global temperature rose 0.8°C, but the North Sea warmed by 1°C in just 25 years. The global average masks higher temperature increases in particular areas.

The North Sea's warming has affected the distribution of cold-water plankton. Sandeels depend on cold-water plankton for food, and sandeels, in turn, are the favoured food of some of our most popular seabirds – from kittiwakes and razorbills to puffins. These species need high-protein sandeels for adult birds to be able to breed and nurture young chicks. Year after year since 2000, various RSPB coastal sites have reported bad news as seabird breeding numbers have collapsed.

Seabirds are a worrying case, and perhaps one of the UK's first signs of serious changes underway. The birds are responding to the warming caused by years of historical emissions by the world's industrialising societies.

It's not all bad news though, for wildlife or people. There is still time to rein in today's greenhouse gas emissions – the cause of man-made global warming – and so limit the damage to wildlife, the environment and society.

Two: the magic number?

With concerted global action, it is still possible to limit average global temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. But why do we need to keep it at only two degrees?

Most world leaders now recognise, based on the findings of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, that below two degrees, we will all feel climate change's impacts. However, we should be able to find the resources – and resourcefulness – to adapt. Above two degrees, there are great uncertainties about the scale and scope of extreme natural events. Lifelines between us and our environment, including entire food production systems, could be severely disrupted. The world would become less habitable for us all.

There is still time to rein in today's greenhouse gas emissions.



Weather events will become more severe in a climate-changed world.

If we don't tackle climate change, our lives will change radically.

The \$64,000 question: how will it affect us?

The \$64,000 question is: if keeping global warming below two degrees is necessary for a safer world, and if it's really possible, how will it affect us? What will it mean for government policies, businesses and our lives?

First, the scientific question: by how much will we have to cut global emissions to keep us within the two degree safety zone? The world will have to cut greenhouse gas emissions to around half of current levels by 2050. The industrialised nations, who produced the vast majority of climate pollution historically, will need to make cuts of at least 80% (on balance, that gives developing countries a greater chance to mobilise the resources they need to adopt clean technology and deal with poverty).

Second, the economic question: how much will it cost us? It won't be cheap to cut emissions, globally or country-wide. But remember that if we do nothing, the natural world won't stand still. Cleaning up our act today would be much cheaper than the cost of adapting to climate change if it hurtled on unchecked. Unmitigated climate change would bring more severe storms, longer droughts, changed farming patterns and more sea level rise, all of which would hurt economies and cost human lives.

Internationally renowned economist Sir Nicholas Stern published a review of the economics of climate change in 2006. He found that dealing with unabated climate change would cost the equivalent of at least 5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per year. When he factored in the economic impacts on human life and the environment, and accounted for recent scientific evidence, e.g. that more greenhouse gases will be released as permafrost melts, creating dangerous feedback loops, the cost of unabated climate change rose to 20% of GDP per year. By contrast, acting now to reduce emissions and avoid the worst impacts of climate change would cost around 1% of GDP per year. He wrote: "People would pay a little more for carbon-intensive goods, but our economies could continue to grow strongly."⁵

The Stern Review shows that it will cost the global economy far less to tackle greenhouse gas emissions now than to wait for decades and deal with the consequences. If we don't tackle climate change, our lives will change far more radically than if we take action now. It's a challenge, but we have the resources – the money and the technology – to make it work. All we need is the political will.



The RSPB is a founding member of the Stop Climate Chaos coalition, which now has more than 70 member organisations.

The UK has a real opportunity to show leadership.

A call for UK action: Stop Climate Chaos now!

As the first industrialised country and the historic source of billions of tonnes of carbon dioxide, the UK has a particular responsibility to put things right. It also has a real opportunity to show leadership in tackling climate change as one of the rich industrialised nations, and as an influential voice in Europe.

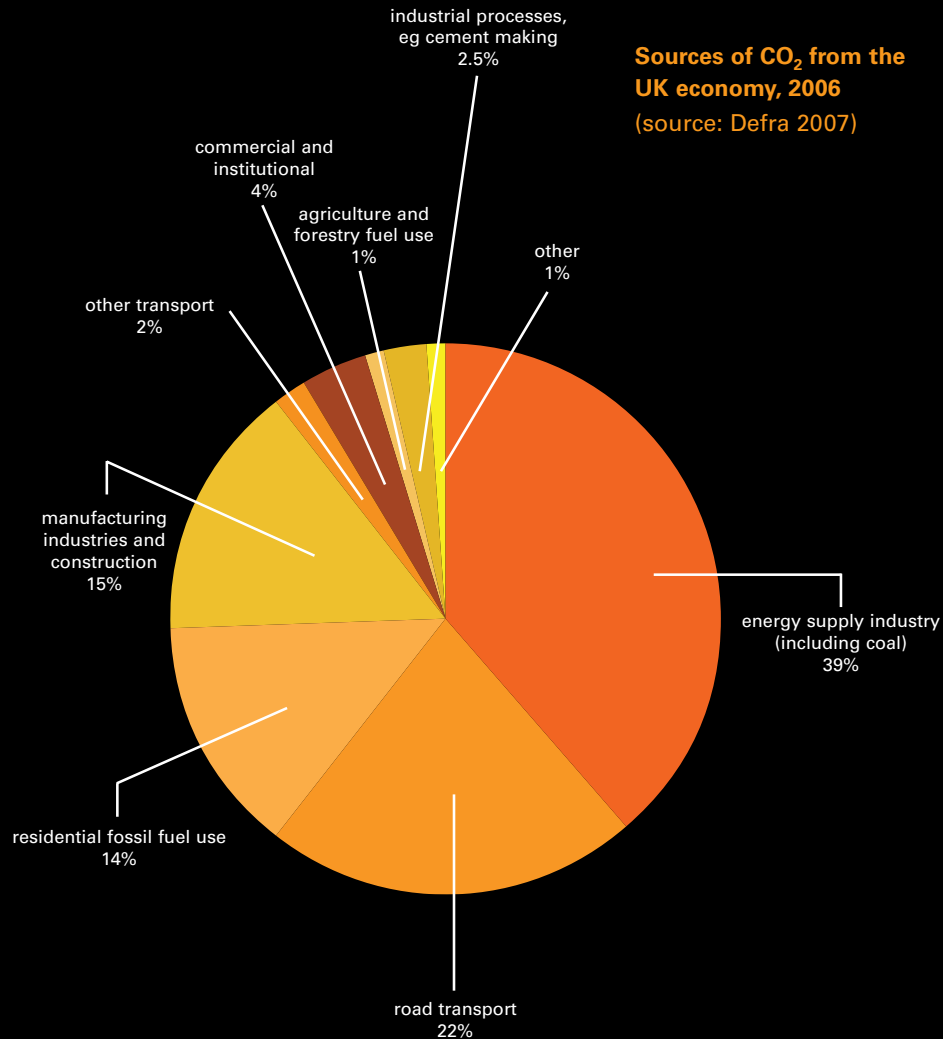
That's why, in 2005, the RSPB helped co-found a unique coalition of environment, development, human rights, faith-based and women's groups, Stop Climate Chaos, to pressure the UK Government to tackle climate change.

The RSPB and other members of Stop Climate Chaos have campaigned hard for the UK to introduce laws that would require current and future governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions year on year. We're now on track to be the first country in the world to have such laws on the books. A Carbon Budget Committee will report annually to Parliament on whether the UK is meeting its climate ambitions.

Most British climate scientists say that the UK should cut its emissions by at least 80% by 2050, to make our fair contribution to global cuts. They agree that the annual carbon budgets should reflect this. The big questions remaining are: will parliamentarians step up to the challenge and confirm the 80% figure in the final legislation? And will they pledge that the vast majority of this effort will be made through domestic emissions cuts, rather than through overseas trading? See www.rspb.org.uk for updates on this.

Meanwhile, the Welsh Assembly Government has appointed a Climate Change Commission to develop policy for Wales on climate adaptation and mitigation. It has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions every year from 2011 in policy areas that are directly under its control. It also predicts that all Welsh electricity consumption could be supplied by renewable sources by 2025.

The RSPB is urging the Scottish Government to deliver on its commitment to introduce climate change laws in Scotland, which will set targets for yearly greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least 3%, reducing emissions by at least 80% by 2050. We support the Scottish Government's target to generate 50% of Scotland's electricity from renewables by 2020, provided this is delivered without environmental harm.



Energy supply creates a large proportion of our carbon emissions.

A chance for revolution: how we can transform our power sector

The energy supply industry is one of the best places to start if we're to make effective cuts, fast, to the UK's greenhouse gas emissions. Today, the UK's energy supply sector creates a large proportion of our overall carbon emissions, as the pie chart shows. "Energy supply" refers to the ways we create heat and electricity for our homes and businesses. The energy supply sector is now responsible for 39% of the UK's total carbon dioxide emissions.⁶

The damaging effects of the energy supply industry have varied from year to year, based on which materials we've used to generate electricity. In years when we've burned relatively more natural gas and less coal to generate electricity, emissions have gone down; in years when we've burned more coal, emissions have gone up again. Coal is one of the most carbon-intensive forms of fuel there is. It produces more than twice as much carbon dioxide per unit as natural gas.

Tackling this large, damaging source of emissions fast makes sense for the climate. It also makes good business sense. Several major power stations are due to close down in the UK during the next few years. Previous European legislation requires some of our oldest coal power plants to shut down, and several nuclear power stations will also be due for decommissioning. This will leave a potential gap in the UK's generating capacity of around 20 gigawatts (20 billion watts) of electricity generation.⁷

The UK's energy gap offers a once-in-a-generation chance to embrace a truly bold vision for our energy future. Authoritative energy analysts Poyry have shown that if the Government meets its own pledges on energy efficiency and renewable energy, we can meet our future needs without building new fossil fuel or nuclear power plants, and in the process cut our greenhouse gas emissions dramatically. So, will we continue to rely on old, dirty forms of power and get what we always got: more climate pollution, a vanishing window of time to deal with the global climate crisis, and public disillusionment because we can't deal with this? Or will we make the leap to an energy-efficient economy, powered by decentralised, sustainable, green power, offering financial benefits and a safer, more secure power supply for all?



The RSPB wants to see more community and household scale renewables across the UK, like this solar array at our Vane Farm nature reserve.

A manifesto for green energy: what we want the Government to do

The RSPB, as part of Stop Climate Chaos, is calling on the UK Government to revolutionise the way it handles energy use and supply, in order to make deep and lasting cuts to our greenhouse gas emissions. This means:

- yes to smart investment in energy saving (stopping needless energy waste) and energy efficiency (making our existing appliances and power generation systems more efficient). The Government must take measures to cut energy use across the UK economy by 25% by 2020
- yes to more renewable energy, including large-scale developments if they are in the right place for wildlife, but with a strong emphasis on small-scale, decentralised renewables in households and communities. These are wildlife-friendly, efficient to run, and don't rely on imported energy supplies. The UK must meet its target for 15% of its energy supply to come from renewable sources by 2020
- no to new coal-fired power stations without carbon capture and storage. Coal is the biggest climate change problem worldwide and building new coal-fired power stations will fatally undermine our climate objectives.

The UK Government needs to revolutionise energy use and supply.

One of the UK's biggest energy wins would be to make existing homes more energy efficient.



Our domestic energy consumption has crept up since the 1970s.

Save energy – hug a home: energy savings start here

One of the smartest ways to address the UK's energy gap is to make the gap smaller. If we did not waste so much energy, there would be less need for new power generation and fewer carbon emissions. What's more, saving energy can add up to big financial savings for households and organisations alike. Energy waste often starts at the power plant, and must be stopped. At present, huge amounts of energy produced by power plants are wasted in the form of heat – heat that could be used in industrial processes and public buildings.

The Government already has plans for building zero carbon homes by 2016 and for incorporating the best of energy- and water-saving practices into its new "eco-towns" in the near future. These measures all point towards sustainability. The RSPB believes the Government could be bolder by pushing developers to adopt the highest energy standards faster, for all new homes.

There is even greater potential to make large emissions cuts by improving energy saving in existing homes and businesses. For homes that aren't insulated, a third of all heat is lost through the walls. They may as well leak money. Insulating solid walls could save up to £380 on fuel bills for a typical family house every year.⁸

Overall, our domestic energy consumption has been creeping up since the 1970s. That consumption breaks down into: space heating, water heating, cooking, lighting and appliance use. It's the space heating category that has consistently increased over time despite, it seems, our milder winters.

One of the greatest contributions to wise energy use that we all could make is to "hug our homes": Lining them with effective insulating material would stop needless heat loss and allow us to turn down the thermostat in comfort. But despite a range of Government initiatives and grant schemes, by the next general election there will still be around 10 million homes requiring cavity wall insulation and some 9 million homes requiring solid wall insulation.

The RSPB and Stop Climate Chaos believe that the Government should introduce far more effective and wide-reaching incentives to encourage people to insulate their homes now. There could be stamp duty or council tax rebates – attractive rewards for doing the right thing. Proposals to improve energy efficiency must underpin the Government's final Renewable Energy Strategy.

We know green power makes economic sense

The RSPB, WWF and IPPR researched what it would cost the UK economy to make emissions cuts of 80% by 2050. We used the UK Government's own economic models in our study. We found that the UK can make these cuts by embracing a mix of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy technologies and Carbon Capture and Storage – all without sacrificing economic growth. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would still triple by 2050. The cost of adopting these clean technologies, coupled with energy efficiency, would be 1.5%–2% of GDP. As Sir Nicholas Stern demonstrated for the world as a whole, the cost of dealing with the effects of climate change would be far higher if we failed to tackle our emissions. Our results are published in a report entitled *The 80% Challenge: Delivering a Low-Carbon UK*, which is available online or by contacting us directly (see *Where to find out more* on pages 27–8).

Climate change will cost more if we fail to tackle emissions now.

No to polluting coal: why today's coal technology isn't the answer

It doesn't seem possible that the UK could be contemplating new coal-fired power stations, for the first time in more than 30 years, just as it stands on the brink of passing new climate change laws. Yet that's exactly what's being considered. The energy company E.ON has submitted proposals for two new coal-fired generators at Kingsnorth in Kent. These are the first on a list of eight such plants proposed by various energy companies around the UK.

Coal doesn't have to be a climate disaster. New technologies are in development to capture the carbon dioxide produced while burning coal and store it in underground geological formations, where it is safe from release into the atmosphere. This is called "Carbon Capture and Storage" technology (CCS). CCS could make an important contribution to the UK's success in meeting its emissions targets.

The hitch is, CCS is still at its trial stages. Although it sounds like a practical idea, there are considerable challenges in planning power stations with CCS units in the right geographical locations, to allow pumping and storage of the waste carbon dioxide gas. The technology will not be ready for widespread commercial use for at least a decade. Nor is it yet clear whether it will be cost effective or not.

The RSPB, as part of Stop Climate Chaos, argues that building new coal-fired power plants without functioning CCS technology is irresponsible and flies in the face of the UK's climate goals.

The RSPB, as part of Stop Climate Chaos, is calling for no new coal-fired power stations to be permitted until commercially viable Carbon Capture and Storage technology is available.



A wind turbine can generate both power and profit for a community.

The idea and its rationale are beautifully simple.

Make the grid green: how communities can benefit from renewable energy sources

The UK Government has committed itself to ensuring that 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020, as part of a package of European measures to tackle climate change. The RSPB and the broader Stop Climate Chaos coalition are calling on our politicians to make good this promise, by putting in place the investment frameworks and laws needed to drive a clean energy revolution.

A revolution of this kind will require a wide range of technologies to make it happen. We will need large-scale developments, appropriately located to avoid important wildlife sites. But a substantial portion of our ambitious goal could be provided by small- to medium-scale renewables. That means combined heat and power plants for communities, wind power at household and community level, and solar power for homes. These are all technologies that would increase our energy security by reducing dependence on imported gas and coal.

The idea of decentralised energy and its rationale are beautifully simple. Currently, the national grid network relies on a lot of power coming from a small number of huge power stations. However, the network could be transformed to a potentially more secure and reliable one with many small-scale power stations spread broadly across the country.

How would it be established? A reinvestment in the UK's grid structure would be needed to re-orientate the network away from reliance on large power plants towards contributions from many smaller producers. A major investment programme in the UK's electricity grid is due over the next four or five years, providing just this opportunity.

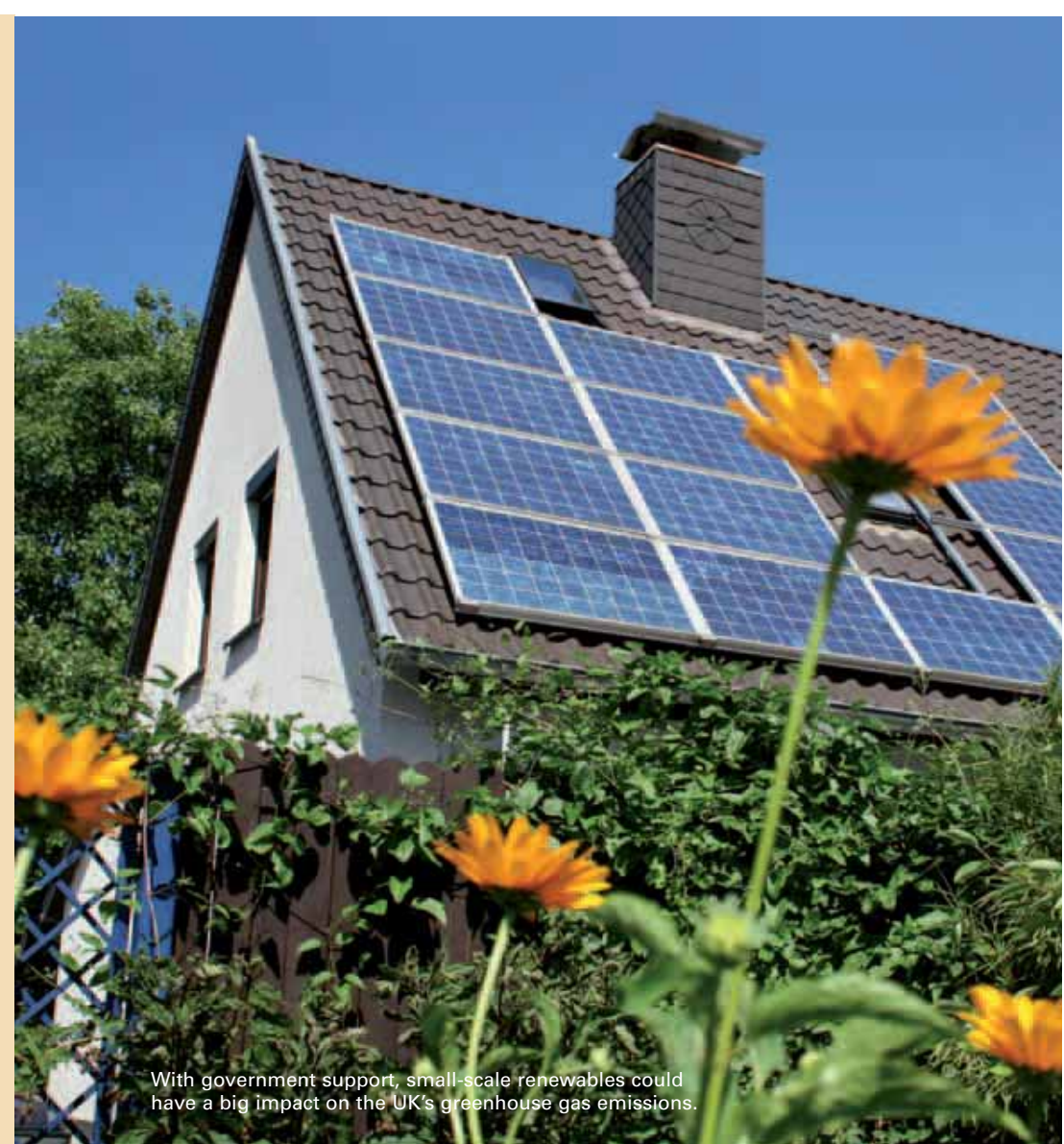
To encourage householders and communities to invest in small-scale renewables, we believe financial incentives are important. Experience from Germany and Spain shows that paying people a "feed-in tariff" to sell their renewably produced electricity back to the grid could kick-start the community energy revolution. A feed-in tariff gives producers a higher price per unit of electricity than they would pay for electricity they took from the grid, which means that people can make money from their renewables investments. The European Commission set member states the challenge of generating 10% of

their power from renewable sources by 2010. Germany and Spain are among the few countries on track to meet their targets, and the feed-in tariff has contributed to that success.⁹

Large wind farms are the most economically viable of the renewable technologies at present. The RSPB supports the development of large renewables where they do not have any significant impacts on birds and their habitats. For example, we fought proposals for a vast wind farm on an irreplaceable peatland and wildlife site of European importance on the Isle of Lewis. Overall, we sustain objections to just 7% of windfarm proposals because they pose a significant threat to wildlife. We also applaud considered developments such as the Thames Array, a planned 1 gigawatt wind farm, which will be built in a way that avoids vulnerable bird populations.

We are calling for a strategic approach to large-scale renewables planning so that the most important wildlife sites are avoided, and individual developments do not add up to make a large, cumulative impact on bird populations. RSPB analysis shows that with careful planning, a mix of responsible renewables developments and energy efficiency measures can deliver the UK's climate goals, without sacrificing today's wildlife or the quality of the natural environment.

The UK Government consulted on its Renewable Energy Strategy in mid-2008, with a view to finalising the strategy in spring 2009. This important strategy will set the bar for private sector investment in renewable technologies and establish crucial criteria before development begins. The RSPB, as part of Stop Climate Chaos, is calling for the Government to pay small- and medium-scale renewable energy producers a premium for generating their own power and selling it back to the electricity grid. The feed-in tariff for households and communities should be at the heart of the Government's final Renewable Energy Strategy.



With government support, small-scale renewables could have a big impact on the UK's greenhouse gas emissions.

Investing in renewables at home should give a financial reward.



The curlew's UK range could contract markedly as a result of climate change.

We're full of bright ideas to tackle climate change in the UK.

How our energy manifesto can help wildlife: the future's green

As you can see, there are many bright ideas to tackle climate change in the UK by making the energy sector clean and green. The ideas in this booklet are just the start. Tough action on climate change will be needed across the UK in all commercial and lifestyle areas, from commercial energy use and “product miles,” to transport and everything in between.

The point is, if the UK Government revolutionised its energy sector, these measures alone would make huge carbon savings, and stand a good chance of catalysing broader “climate action” across society. Most importantly, the measures would work if the Government was consistent and made sure its policies in sectors such as transport did not undermine climate solutions.

In the coming years, the RSPB wants to see the UK live up to its own commitments on climate change so that we can say we're doing everything possible to tackle the biggest long-term threat to biodiversity on the planet.

Energy saving and energy efficiency measures are a “no brainer” for us, and we hope they are for you, too. Saving energy saves money, cuts harmful emissions and is pure good news for wildlife and people.

We think stopping unabated coal power plants and investing instead in renewables are common sense suggestions within society's economic and technological reaches.

We recognise that large-scale renewables have the potential to harm birds and their habitats if they're poorly sited. That's why we invest so much staff resource in working with developers to choose the right sites, applaud appropriately-sited developments, and why we vigorously resist misguided proposals.

We are confident that a mix of small-scale and large-scale renewables sited appropriately for wildlife, along with energy saving and energy efficiency measures, can make the UK's contribution to a safe climate future. Please join us to promote this positive vision for wildlife, people and the world's climate – and make it become a reality!

Where to find out more: advice and information

Information about how climate change is already affecting wildlife in the UK:
www.rspb.org.uk/climate

The economics of climate change (the Stern Review):
www.hm-treasury.gov.uk

Analysis of how the UK can make 80% emissions cuts and maintain economic growth:
The 80% Challenge: Delivering a Low Carbon UK by IPPR, WWF and RSPB
www.ippr.org

Advice on making your home more energy efficient, and existing government grant support to help you do it:
www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/home_improvements

Advice on generating your own renewable energy at home and links to approved products:
www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/generate_your_own_energy

For impartial advice on how to make your home more energy efficient, call your local Energy Savings Trust advice centre on 0800 512 012.

To see the RSPB's renewables demonstrations at selected nature reserves, visit www.rspb.org.uk/reserves and look up a reserve near you: Leighton Moss, Lancashire; Mersehead, Dumfries and Galloway; Minsmere, Suffolk; Old Moor, South Yorkshire; Rainham Marshes, Essex; Rye Meads, Hertfordshire; Sandwell Valley, West Midlands; Vane Farm, Fife.

You could also visit the Beddington Zero Carbon Development in Sutton, Surrey:
www.bioregional.com/programme_projects/ecohous_prog/bedzed/bedzed_hpg.htm

The RSPB is Europe's largest nature conservation organisation, with more than one million members, a staff of more than 1,300 people, and over 14,000 volunteers. We work across the UK and internationally through the BirdLife International Partnership, to protect wildlife and the environment. We believe that nature is amazing, and we want to keep it that way for future generations.

We are involved in a wide range of climate change work, from researching the current and potential impacts of climate change on birds and advocating policy change, to helping wildlife adapt to climate change on our extensive and growing network of nature reserves.

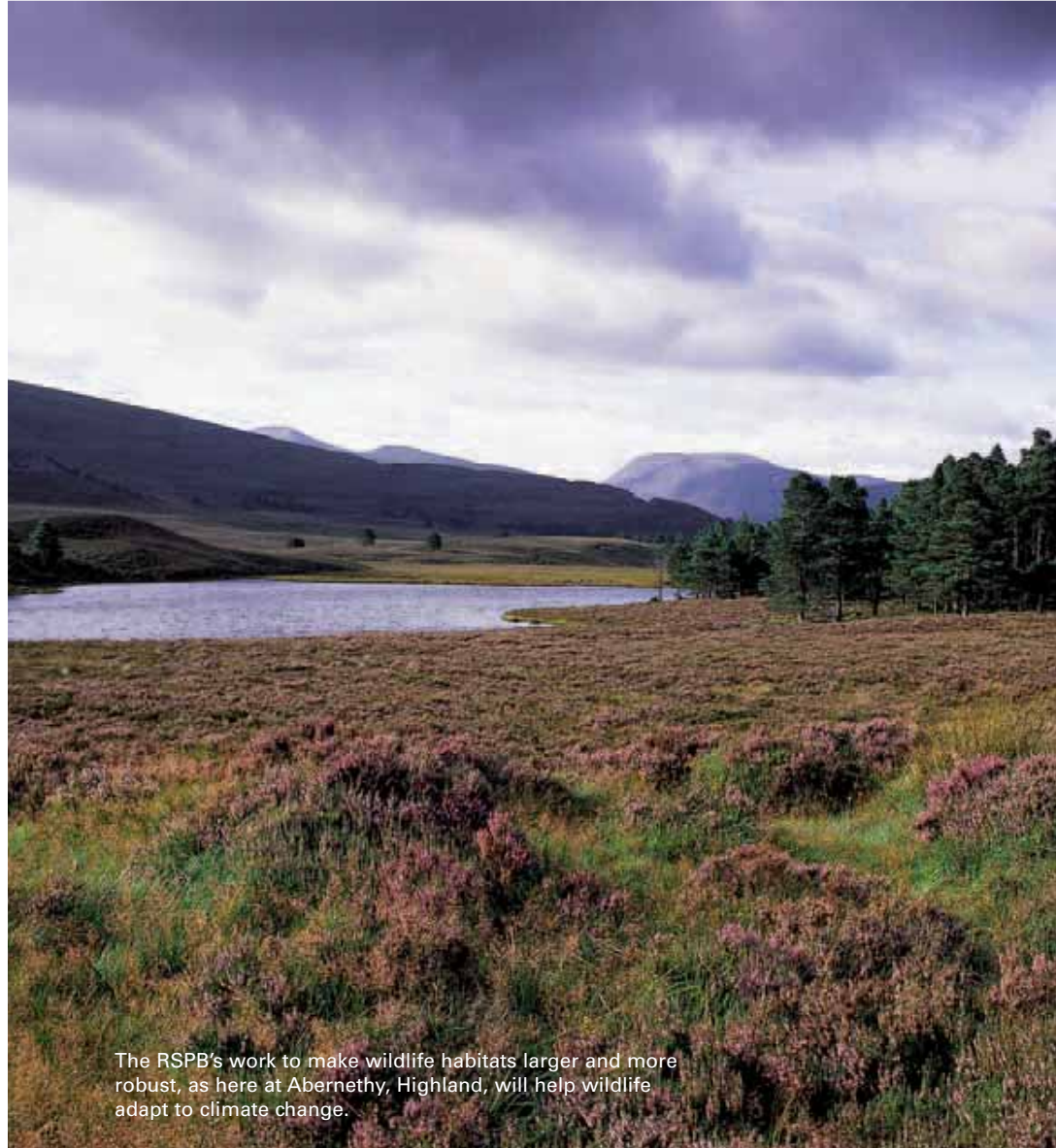
Much of our nature conservation work is good for tackling climate change as well as for biodiversity, such as conserving peat bogs and working for the protection of UK native woodlands and tropical rainforests abroad. In addition, we offer energy saving products through our shops (www.rspbshop.co.uk), greening advice to our supporters and a terrific Climate Action Award scheme for young people (www.rspb.org.uk/youth/join_in/climate).

We encourage our supporters to join us in campaigning for UK leadership on climate change through the Stop Climate Chaos coalition. For more information on the dozens of things the RSPB is doing to tackle climate change, and how you can join us, visit www.rspb.org.uk

Following devolution, many major decisions about climate change and energy now rest with the governments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The RSPB has offices in each of these countries, and needs your help to support its country-specific campaigns. Please visit our website and look for information about activities "near you", or contact our country offices, listed overleaf.

Stop Climate Chaos is a diverse coalition of environment, development, faith-based, women's and other groups, fighting climate change. We are more than 70 organisations, and growing all the time.

We call on the UK Government to take the political action that's urgently needed to tackle climate change, and to embrace practical, timely solutions. We believe everyone has a role to play in creating a safe climate future. For more information, visit www.stopclimatechaos.org



The RSPB's work to make wildlife habitats larger and more robust, as here at Abernethy, Highland, will help wildlife adapt to climate change.

Join us to promote a positive vision for the world's climate.

END NOTES

¹www.defra.gov.uk

²BirdLife International. *State of the World's Birds*, 2004 (6). www.birdlife.org/action/science/sowb/case_studies/p6-7.pdf

³BirdLife International press release: IUCN Red List 2008, Climate Change and Continental Drift, 19 May 2008. www.birdlife.org/news/pr/2008/05/red_list_launch.html

⁴Brian Huntley, Rhys E. Green, Yvonne C. Collingham, Stephen G. Willis: *A Climatic Atlas of European Breeding Birds*. Lynx Editions, 2007.

⁵Stern Review: www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm

⁶Carbon dioxide makes up the greatest proportion (85%) of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions.

⁷Energy white paper, 2007. Current UK demand is around 72 gigawatts (HM Government, Energy Markets Outlook, October 2007, 21)

⁸www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/home_improvements/home_insulation_glazing

⁹www.eurosolar.de/en/images/stories/pdf/Infoblatt_EU_EEG-Vergleich05_en.pdf
In 2005, only 4% of the UK's electricity came from renewables: (www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/renewables/index.html)

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www.rspb.org.uk



The RSPB speaks out for birds and wildlife, tackling the problems that threaten our environment. Nature is amazing – help us keep it that way.



As a charity, the RSPB is dependent on the goodwill and financial support of people like you. Please visit www.rspb.org.uk/supporting or call 01767 680551 to find out more.



The RSPB is a member of Stop Climate Chaos (www.stopclimatechaos.org), a coalition of environment, development, faith-based, women's and other organisations. SCC is working for a world in which human-induced climate change is capped at a level that will allow all of humanity to prosper, by means that promote global social, environmental and economic justice.

Images: guillemots by Andy Hay, red grouse by Tom Marshall, razorbill by Ben Hall, climate chaos rally campaigner by Graham Madge, solar panels at RSPB Vane Farm by Andy Hay, wind pump at RSPB Berney Marshes by RSPB, curlew by Tom Marshall, RSPB Abernethy nature reserve by Andy Hay (all rspb-images.com). Storm in a city by Samot/Still Pictures, insulating a house by Alamy, solar panels on house by iStock photo.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is a registered charity:
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