



Peter Lipman Chair of Trustees

In the words of Edward Said: *'There is no point to intellectual and political work if one were a pessimist. Intellectual and political work require, nay demand, optimism.'*

Remaining optimistic can be a challenge. There is more bad news about climate change every week. We continue to change the earth's climate system with the carbon dioxide released by our profligate use of fossil fuels, even as energy prices hit new peaks as surging global demand outstrips supply, plunging the poor even deeper into poverty.

In the face of these challenges, I would go further than Said, and say that *all* meaningful work demands optimism. And such work is required at all levels: individual, community, regional, national and international. Meaningful work, imbued with optimism, is at the heart of CSE.

Of course, no single organisation has all, or even most, of the answers. But, as this Annual Review describes, the expertise, initiative, and ambition of CSE's growing staff team combine to provide some of them, with the welcome support of our funders and clients.

Over the last year, we've helped record numbers of local householders to curb their carbon emissions. We've provided extensive support and technical know-how to communities and organisations all over the UK to enable them act effectively for themselves. And we've started to see the positive influence of our careful research and analysis in the improving shape of national policies and programmes.

Our collective success in meeting these challenges depends in part on how we all respond to and build on these examples. I sincerely hope that, infused with that essential optimism, you will take what seems useful to you and seek to replicate and improve them in your own actions, funding decisions or policy initiatives.



Simon Roberts Chief Executive

When Gordon Brown's adviser Sir Nicholas Stern published his review of climate change in late 2006, he said we had ten years to act to prevent the worst of climate change. As I said at the time, that's ten years to act, not ten years to get our act together.

And there is even less time to act to meet the target of eliminating the shame of vulnerable people in the UK struggling to keep healthily warm in winter.

As this Annual Review shows through its snapshots of some of our work, we've been taking action. And we've been enabling others, including the government, to get their own acts together sooner rather than later.

For the first time, we've attempted to measure our impact and influence. Reported on the inside back cover, it's inevitably not an exacting exercise, but it certainly exposes how much more needs to be done by both ourselves and others!

We have laid the foundations for future growth: skilled and committed staff, fruitful funding relationships, and meaningful partnerships. This combines with CSE's clear sense of purpose to transform the way we supply and use energy in our society.

I know it will take a monumental effort to do this rapidly enough to meet Sir Nicholas' challenging timetable. I believe it will be organisations like CSE – mission-led and free of vested interest – who will be the catalysts for the necessary changes, offering effective examples, engaging initiatives and insightful analysis.

On the basis of our recent achievements – and knowing how, like us, others are shaping up to this critical challenge – I feel positive about the chances of success and sure of our potential to play a vital role.

At any one time CSE is working on 60 to 70 projects focused on helping individuals, organisations and policy-makers use energy more sustainably, end the misery of cold homes and tackle the threat of climate change.

Four significant projects are described in more detail on pages 4-11, but here is an overview of the work we've been doing during 2006-07.

All of our work builds on our 27-year track-record of effective local delivery of free and impartial energy advice – enabling householders to save energy and cut carbon emissions. Last year was no exception at our **Bristol & Somerset Energy Efficiency Advice Centre**. We took more telephone calls – in excess of 1,300 a month – from local people seeking advice on energy saving than any of the 45 other energy advice centres in the UK [1].

And we don't just sit there taking calls: we go out and about to shopping malls, day-care centres, large offices, libraries, markets and anywhere else where we can engage people and pass on the energy-saving message.

We also work in partnership with social care organisations in our local area of Bristol, South Gloucestershire and Somerset to assist the more vulnerable members of the community stay warm and well.



One such project is **Warming Bristol**, launched in July 2007. Here, we work with the local Citizens Advice Bureau and Debt Advice Centre to provide a helping hand to people struggling in cold, damp homes, or who are at risk of failing to pay fuel bills or have already fallen into debt. With effective co-ordination between our partner agencies, we help them apply for state benefits to

2006-07: making an impact, having an influence

From league-topping advice to householders to policy-changing analysis for government, our impact and influence is growing.

which they may be entitled, tackle any bill problems, and ensure that grant-aided energy efficiency measures are installed wherever possible. We also provide energy efficiency advice that can enable them to keep their homes affordably warm and comfortable in the future.

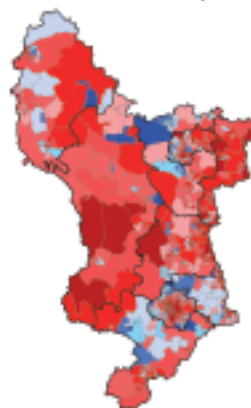


CSE has always felt that **teaching energy awareness** to children is a crucial ingredient, unleashing the potential of young people to influence energy use in school and at home, now and in the future. So Gaynor Lewis of our education team has spent much of the past year in local primary schools – accompanied by a cuddly toy polar bear! 'It holds the children's attention' Gaynor explains 'and helps describe the threat of climate change'. The classes take it in turns to adopt the bear for a week, during which time the children become 'energy cubs' and are responsible for monitoring energy use within the school. 'The cubs issue 'yellow card' warnings and 'red card' shame tickets if lights or computers have been left on during lunch-time breaks. They really enjoy catching out their teachers!'

CSE's education work has enabled two more Bristol schools – Luckwell Primary and Westbury-on-Trym Primary – to achieve their Green Flag Eco-School award. They join only five other Bristol schools who have been given the highest Green Flag status.

But just helping people make better use of their energy is not all we do. We also use our direct experience to support others to do so in their own organisations and communities. One way is through the **new Fuel Poverty Indicator**, a web-based tool [2] which uses sophisticated analysis of the latest available data to predict the number and proportion of households in fuel poverty for every small area in England, e.g. wards or super output areas of about 400 households. The Fuel Poverty Indicator was produced in partnership with the University of Bristol, and launched at the DTI's conference centre in London at the end of May 2007.

The results – a web-based downloadable dataset and fuel poverty maps for any region, county or district in England – help to target resources at removing the misery of badly insulated homes, high fuel costs and low incomes. It is designed to support local government, the energy industry, health service, academia and the community sector who are working to



identify and alleviate fuel poverty – the condition in which a household needs to spend 10% or more of its disposable income on fuel to keep a warm and well lit home. And of course we continue to work on engaging communities with sustainable and renewable energy and developing low-carbon solutions.

On behalf of the DTI and Renewables Advisory Board we developed, with partners, a suite of three new **public-engagement resources** designed to help local planning authorities, communities and wind energy developers engage more effectively with each other and make the most of the opportunities from local wind energy developments [3].

Our work running the **Community Action for Energy** programme of the Energy Saving Trust in 2006-07 gave nearly 3,000 individuals the information, expert advice, and training to develop, deliver and improve their own community-based sustainable energy initiatives.

Sometimes the fruits of CSE's work take some time to ripen.





BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL

Take the biomass boiler at Bristol City Council's plant nursery where flowers, trees and shrubs for the city are raised in dozens of heated greenhouses. CSE had identified the nursery as a suitable site for a biomass installation in a study undertaken for the council in 2003. Slow but steady progress led finally to the installation of the boiler in 2006, and it is now warming the greenhouses with sustainably produced heat, fuelled by wood chips from pruning the trees in Bristol's parks and streets.

And renewable wood heating is something CSE is stimulating throughout the South West. In November 2006 we launched the **Woodfuel South West Advice Service** [4] to give the necessary expert advice to



individuals, community groups, businesses and public bodies (such as schools) in the region who are interested in the benefits of heating systems that

run on logs, woodchips or wood pellets. (See also 'Bioheat' on p10).

A pivotal political event for CSE in 2006 was the publication in March of the new UK Climate Change Programme in which the Government stated unequivocally that it 'wants to see a significant increase in the level of engagement by local government in climate change issues.' It also committed to creating a performance framework which drives local councils to action.

It was CSE's research that provided the evidence and policy prescription for the Government to take this stance. We were able to show that while there are examples of excellent local action on climate change and sustainable energy, these are the exception rather than the rule – the work of 'wilful individuals' [5]. On the positive side, the study underlined the huge range of existing opportunities available for local authorities to influence local carbon emissions – in housing, transport, planning, education and information provision for example. (See also 'The Matrix' on p8).

CSE had the opportunity to blaze a trail with the highest-profile local authority of them all, when we were commissioned to co-author guidance [6] that was launched by the Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, as part of his efforts to bring a significant **zero-carbon development** to every one of the capital's 33 boroughs by 2010. Aimed at local authorities, property developers and architects, the report looks at answers to

questions which arise: what constitutes 'zero-carbon'? what renewable energy technologies are suitable? what planning policies are appropriate - and enforceable?

Through our research and analysis, CSE continues to contribute to national debates in our areas of expertise – robustly if required.

We had energy suppliers in our sights. Back in the summer of 2006 we blew the whistle on the dodgy world of **social tariffs** for gas and electricity. These are the (supposedly) discounted tariffs offered by energy suppliers to some of their more vulnerable customers. Our research [7] exposed the truth that many customers on a social tariff pay more for their energy than the direct debit consumers of the same company who are normally better off.



Does your social tariff pass the Baker Test?

This finding has given rise to the 'Baker Test' – named after CSE's William Baker who led the study and now adopted by energy regulator Ofgem. It asks whether a tariff that does not at least match the lowest tariff on offer from that company can in any way be described as 'social'.

Our response to the Government's consultation on a new code of practice for **carbon offsetting** also pulled no punches: 'Carbon offsetting' we argued, 'has no part to play in an effective strategy to reduce carbon emissions in the UK.'

Simon Roberts, CSE's Chief Executive, explains: 'The notion that we can offset our 'unavoidable' carbon emissions by planting trees, signing up for a so-called green-electricity tariff, or contributing to energy



ANDREW HOWE

efficiency measures in developing countries is specious tosh. It creates a sense that we can offset our way out of the changes to our behaviours, investments and lifestyles that are needed to cut our own emissions – from flying and travelling long distances less to improving energy management in our buildings.'



1] Call your local energy efficiency advice centre on 0800 512 012 for free, impartial and expert advice about making your home more energy efficient.

2] www.fuelpovertyindicator.org.uk

3] 'The Protocols for Public Engagement with Proposed Wind Energy Developments in England and Wales'; 'Delivering Community Benefits from Wind Energy Development – A Toolkit'. Foreword by Energy Minister, Lord Truscott, published by DTI (Download from www.cse.org.uk).

4] Woodfuel South West Advice Service: 08450 74 06 74

5] 'Local and Regional Action to Cut Carbon'. Research conducted with Impetus Consulting and QE2

6] 'Towards Zero Carbon Developments'. Produced for the London Energy Partnership

7] 'Social Tariffs: a Solution to Fuel Poverty?'. Research carried out with the National Right to Fuel Campaign.

Downloads of the reports listed above and details of our activities can be found at www.cse.org.uk. CSE's website is on track to receive 150,000 visitors during 2007.

Overleaf: reports on four significant projects from the past 12 months.

- Our Big Energy Challenge
- Personal Carbon Allowances
- The Matrix
- Bioheat





It's one thing to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. It's quite another to persuade the people working in them to change their energy using habits. But that's exactly the point of 'Our Big Energy Challenge'.

There can't have been too many students arriving at Bath University last year who thought they would win a beer-and-curry night by switching off lights and keeping the heating down. But the competition between halls of residence to cut energy demand is just one of the successful initiatives

emerging from Our Big Energy Challenge.

One of CSE's largest projects to date, Our Big Energy Challenge is ambitious.

Changing the energy culture across a city

Through better energy saving behaviour and improved energy management in the major public organisations in Bath and North East Somerset, we aim to reduce energy consumption by at least 10% within 3 years and save up to £3.5m over six years.

As CSE's project manager Martin Holley puts it: 'that's money that can be much better spent on health care and library books than on energy waste and easily avoidable carbon emissions.'

The organisations involved are all members of the Local Strategic Partnership in the area: the council itself, two universities and two higher education colleges, the police, the hospital, the primary care trust, and a large housing trust, to name just some. Together they employ 14,000 staff and spend around £4,500,000 a year on electricity, gas and heating oil.

The project, funded by the Treasury's 'Invest to Save' programme, is two-pronged.

In keeping with an understanding which underpins all of CSE's work, we have combined a focus on buildings and their technology with direct engagement with the people who live or work in them.

Firstly, we have been using state-of-the art metering equipment to identify energy management opportunities. This might be an office block that shows an unexpectedly high electricity use or an irregularly occupied teaching facility. These can then be targeted with measures such as extra insulation or smart lighting systems.

Secondly, we are promoting energy saving to all staff through training sessions, an on-line energy awareness presentation, and a network of staff 'energy champions' who encourage their colleagues to keep to their best energy saving behaviours.

There is a dedicated website for the project at www.bigenergychallenge.org. And the 'Don't be a mug, switch it off at the plug' coffee mug is expected to prove popular!

Our Big Energy Challenge is the first time that so many key organisations within a defined district have worked systematically together to reduce their energy use.

Cllr Paul Crossley of Bath & North East Somerset Council is backing the project to succeed. 'Our Big Energy Challenge will provide a blueprint for cutting energy use that we believe other organisations across the country will be able to adopt. It will create a cultural shift in energy use in Bath & North East Somerset that will be felt not only at work but also in people's homes. And it offers better value for money as well as improving the environment.'

Can 'personal carbon allowances' transform the carbon emitting behaviour of people in the UK and cut our contribution to climate change? After the (then) Secretary of State for the Environment, David Miliband, opened public debate on the issue in July 2006, Defra asked CSE to analyse the issues raised by this potentially powerful idea.

Much of CSE's most innovative research is now undertaken on behalf of the Government, calling on the extensive knowledge we have gleaned from nearly 30 years of engaging people with energy issues. Our work on 'individual carbon trading' for Defra is a good example of this. It balances inventive leading-edge thinking with a pragmatic realism born of this direct 'on the ground' experience. The result is a combination of challenging insight and practical guidance to develop effective policy.

Making a mark on national policy debates

Individual carbon trading is a system in which

everyone is given an equal 'right' to emit carbon – in the form of an allowance of carbon credits. The credits would then be used up when paying fuel bills, buying petrol or booking flights. Those who emit more than their fair share would have to buy credits from those people who emit less.

Initial analysis indicates that such a system would be fairer than many other ways of cutting carbon emissions – principally because richer households tend to emit more carbon than poorer households. The approach also has the benefit of engaging individuals in making their own decisions about how to cut emissions, rather than politicians deciding it for them through bans, quotas or taxes.

Of course, it is a bit more complicated than this, as highlighted in CSE's report to Defra, published in December 2006 as 'A Rough Guide to Individual Carbon Trading'.

Joshua Thumim, CSE's Head of Research, said: 'People seem very ready to take up positions for or against individual carbon trading, but it is too early to either embrace or reject the idea – the right questions have not yet been asked.' CSE's report detailed these questions and included a 'road map' to answering them over the next few years so that informed policy decisions could be made.

And six months later, in July 2007, Joshua and CSE's Chief Executive, Simon Roberts, were called to the House of Commons to give evidence to the Environmental Audit Committee. Commenting on the need to examine individual carbon trading further, Simon drew attention to the tendency to favour technology research over policy innovation. 'The Government spends significant sums of money researching infant technologies – like carbon capture and storage and nuclear fusion – in the hope that they can help curb future carbon emissions. The same approach should be taken to policies like personal carbon allowances which potentially have far greater prospects of achieving the sorts of changes in society and individual lifestyles that tackle the threat of climate change.'



Weak

Fair

Good

Excellent



Local authorities and regional agencies are under increasing pressure to cut carbon emissions and address climate change. CSE's Carbon Management Matrix has been designed to help.

In its 2006 UK Climate Change Programme, the Government put on record that it wished to see 'a significant increase in the level of engagement by local government in climate change issues'. This was in direct response to recommendations from research led by CSE for the Government in 2005 into what local and regional authorities could be doing to tackle climate change.

In many ways, the answer is obvious. Local councils are pivotal players in the UK's efforts to drive down carbon emissions due to the very wide range of activities they undertake in pursuit of their responsibilities from housing, education and waste, to leisure, planning and transport.

Providing the tools for local councils to take action on climate change

However, to date tackling climate change has only really been

addressed by councils where a 'wilful individual' has doggedly driven the issue up the agenda. While more councils are signing declarations of their intent to act, most are still not integrating the issue into their activities.

So, in line with our commitment to use our experience and insights to develop tools which enable others to improve sustainable energy practices, CSE created and road-tested an innovative approach.

Our Local and Regional Carbon Management Matrix is a self-assessment check-list designed to help local authorities and regional agencies move towards better carbon management.

'The Matrix' is divided into five separate areas of carbon management: domestic energy efficiency, business energy efficiency, public sector energy efficiency, renewable and low-carbon technologies, and transport.

Each area details all the relevant activities available to local authorities and describes different grades of performance for each one. In this way, a council's performance can be rated on a scale from 'weak' through 'fair' and 'good' to 'excellent'.

If, for example, a local authority's approach to 'School energy management' is best described by the phrase 'left entirely to discretion of head teachers with no proactive support', then the council's performance on this activity would be rated 'weak'.

By detailing behaviours at each level, the Matrix provides a picture of the incremental steps involved in improving performance. It can therefore act as both a yardstick to measure performance and a guide to improving it.

The Matrix was successfully trialled by Easington District Council in County Durham in 2006 where it was used to prioritise areas for improvement within a new Climate Change Action Plan. It also featured in our work for the London Borough of Islington in 2006-07 where we helped to establish a carbon emissions baseline and draw up a practical strategy to improve carbon management across the borough.

For more information, and to download a simple electronic version of the Matrix, see www.cse.org.uk/matrix.

A 500% increase in the South West's biomass capacity? In just over a year? Yes, we can help...

Dave Clubb is CSE's Renewable Energy Project Manager, and he's in the hotseat. With his colleagues, he'll need every bit of his experience, capability and drive to tackle one of CSE's most exciting programmes: raising the capacity of wood-fuelled heating (in planning) in the South West by 32 megawatts (MW) in just 13 months.

'Given that the current capacity of biomass heating in the South West is just 5MW, this represents a six-fold increase,' says Dave. 'It means transforming the energy profile of the South West. It's a really ambitious

Changing the energy profile of a region

and challenging target, but it's vital we meet it.' Overall, the region is aiming for 105MW of renewable heat capacity by 2010, so 32MW represents about a third of the target.

The project, called 'Bioheat', was commissioned by Regen SW (the renewable energy agency for the South West). It is funded by the South West Regional Development Agency and the Forestry Commission, both of whom have identified large-scale wood-fuelled heating systems as a catalyst for the revival of the local forestry sector and a driver for a whole new business sector.

The project aims to generate an investment of £8 million on capital equipment, the creation of 48 new jobs and a market for local wood fuel worth an estimated £2.4 million per year.

The heat is on

The Bioheat team has identified 30 sites in the South West – chosen from a shortlist of 100 – as strong candidates for the installation of biomass heating technology. These include the Met Office headquarters in Exeter, a large National Trust property, a range of schools and colleges, two dairies, a housing association, plant nurseries, new-build housing developments, an army barracks and a hospital.

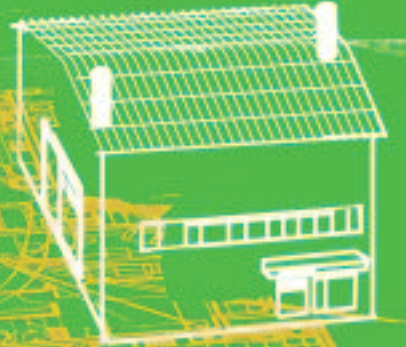
Dave and the project team – which includes partners from engineering consultancy Black & Veatch – will give the managers of each of the sites practical support to encourage and enable them to install a biomass facility.

Like much of CSE's technical consultancy and public advice work, the team is providing both technical analysis and the practical support and guidance needed to overcome less technical barriers to progress.

'Each of the thirty sites has been allocated a project champion from the team' explains Dave. 'The investment in large-scale wood-fuel heating systems is not something that any company will take on lightly, so the champion's job is to advise, support and inform and make the transition as smooth and painless as possible.'

This could involve any of the following: a pre-feasibility study, making the business case to senior directors, stakeholder engagement, installer quotations, grant-seeking, fuel supply contracts and planning.

'Bioheat can help the South West become the leading region for biomass heating the UK - supporting local businesses and forestry initiatives in the process,' said Dave.



Income and expenditure

These accounts cover the 12-month period from April 2006 to March 2007. The organisation made a profit of £99,668 during the year (£49,213 in 2005-06). This has been added to reserves, increasing them from £488,802 to £588,470.

A copy of our full Annual Accounts for 2006-07 is available to download at www.cse.org.uk/about.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	2006/07	2005/06
Total income	1,554,924	1,294,760
Project costs (including project staffing costs)	1,357,627	1,126,803
Governance costs	23,406	36,902
Costs of generating funds (fundraising & publicity)	74,223	81,842
Total resources expended	1,455,256	1,245,547
Net incoming resources	99,668	49,213
Total funds brought forward	488,802	439,589
Total funds carried forward	588,470	488,802

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2007	2007	2006
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	46,469	52,427
Investments	6	6
	46,475	52,433
Current assets		
Work in progress	182,853	44,902
Debtors	314,988	481,992
Cash at bank and in hand	614,299	336,211
	1,112,140	863,105
Creditors	(570,145)	(426,736)
(amount falling due within one year)		
Net current assets	541,995	436,369
Total assets (less current liabilities)	588,470	488,802
General funds	413,470	313,802
Designated funds	175,000	175,000
Total funds	588,470	488,802

Funders and clients

In 2006-07, CSE successfully secured over £1.5 million for its activities from national and local government and associated agencies, industry and charitable sources. The trustee body would like to thank all CSE's major funding partners and clients for their support for projects undertaken during the year:

Action Renewables
 AEA Energy & Environment
 Association for the Conservation of Energy
 Bath & North East Somerset Council
 Big Lottery Fund
 Bristol City Council
 The Carbon Consultancy Ltd
 Central Office of Information
 The Cobb Charity
 Department of Health
 Devon County Council
 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
 Department for Trade & Industry (DTI)
 Devon Wildlife Trust
 EAGA Partnership Charitable Trust
 EDF Green Energy Fund
 Energywatch
 Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes
 Energy Saving Trust
 Every Action Counts
 Forestry Commission (SW Conservancy)
 Government Office for the South West
 Greater London Authority
 HM Treasury
 Learning Southwest
 London Borough of Islington
 Mark Insulations Ltd
 Mendip District Council
 Millfold Group Ltd
 National Assembly for Wales
 The National Trust
 National Energy Action (NEA)
 North Devon District Council
 nPower
 North Somerset Council
 Ofgem
 Plymouth City Council
 Quartet Community Foundation
 Regen SW
 Scottish Power Energy People Trust
 Sedgmoor District Council
 Silvanus Trust
 South Gloucestershire Council
 South Somerset District Council
 South West Regional Development Agency
 Severn Wye Energy Agency
 Taunton Deane Borough Council
 Tenant Participation Advisory Service (TPAS)
 UK Public Health Association
 Unison
 Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
 Wear Valley District Council
 West Somerset District Council
 WWF UK

CSE's impact during 2006-07

2006-07 was the first year of CSE's new 3-year business strategy. The strategy identified four types of impact from our work and set specific targets – key performance indicators – to achieve by 2009:

Target 1 To be responsible for projects which have cut carbon dioxide emissions by 150,000 tonnes per year by 2009.

Measuring the carbon emission reductions caused by our projects has proved difficult since nationally available figures (e.g. from the Energy Saving Trust and Defra) tend to use 'lifetime' rather than 'annual' carbon emission reductions. In addition, it is sometimes impossible to trace the impact of a particular project. But despite these caveats, we have been able to make calculations which we consider provide a reasonable picture of our impact.

The carbon emission reduction resulting from CSE projects in 2006-07 is estimated to be **255,000 'lifetime' tonnes of CO₂**. This is through energy advice activities and known energy efficiency and renewable energy installations. We estimate this to be equivalent to an annual reduction of 11,000 tonnes of CO₂ and to represent 7% of the target after one year.

Target 2 To be responsible for projects which have significantly improved the affordability of energy services for 10,000 people in fuel poverty.

The actual figure for 2006-07 was **7,517 people** representing 75% of 3-year target after one year. This includes qualifying Warm Front referrals, direct installations through Warm & Well, and households provided with benefits claims assistance.

Target 3 To support more than 10,000 people to take action through their own organisations to deliver sustainable energy.

The number of people we helped to take action on sustainable energy in their own organisations during 2006-07 was **4,675**, which is equivalent to 46% of the 3-year target after one year. This includes support through training, Community Action for Energy, local authority strategic input, technical advice on site, and schools activities. This figure does not include additional 3,780 attendees at energy advice events and 2,500 school pupils involved in education projects.

Target 4 To secure specific policy changes to focus effort on energy demand reduction, behavioural change and education and the need for community-engaged renewables.

During 2006-07, the specific policy changes secured principally through CSE's research and policy analysis include:

- Government commitment to require graphical information on energy bills to enable householders to see at a glance how their energy consumption compares with their historical use.
- Inclusion of specific performance indicators on climate change mitigation and fuel poverty alleviation in the Government's proposed new performance framework for local governments in England.
- Ministerial endorsement of DTI-published Protocols on Public Engagement and Community Benefit Toolkit to encourage and enable greater local involvement in wind energy developments.

We will review our methodology for this impact assessment during 2007-08. While the carbon emission reduction target currently appears to be behind schedule, there are several projects initiated during 2006-07 which should result in a significant increase in this figure over the next 12 months. We are satisfied with our progress against the other targets.

CSE Board of Trustees at 1 September 2007

Peter Lipman – Chair; Director of Liveable Neighbourhoods, Sustrans, and practising lawyer, Humphreys & Co

Robin Copeland – Vice Chair and Company Secretary; Partner, Quattro Design Ltd

Dr Brenda Boardman
Head of Low Carbon Futures, Environmental Change Institute, Oxford University

Andrew Garrad
Partner, Garrad Hassan & Partners Ltd (wind power consultants)

Cheryl Hiles
Planning & Policy Manager, RegenSW (renewable energy agency)

Prof Catherine Mitchell
Professor of Energy Policy, University of Exeter

Colin Palmer
Director, Wind Prospect & Ocean Prospect (renewable energy developers)

Financial Adviser to Trustees

David Bunker
Partner, Elliott Bunker (accountants)

Centre for Sustainable Energy
3 St Peter's Court
Bedminster Parade
Bristol BS3 4AQ
0117 934 1400
info@cse.org.uk
www.cse.org.uk

Registered charity 298740
Registered company 2219673
Registered office: as above

PRINT: DOVETON PRESS | PRINTED ON TAKE 2 OFFSET, MADE FROM 100% RECYCLED FIBRES SOURCED ONLY FROM POST-CONSUMER WASTE

ALL PHOTOS © CSE UNLESS STATED

ILLUSTRATIONS: GARY SAWYER | DESIGN: BINDING ASSOCIATES



**Centre for
Sustainable
Energy**

3 St Peter's Court
Bedminster Parade
Bristol BS3 4AQ

0117 934 1400

info@cse.org.uk
www.cse.org.uk

Registered charity 298740
Registered company 2219673
Registered office: as above