



Warmer Colglen⁺

A Colintraiive and Glendaruel Development Trust Project

Climate Challenge Fund Final Report For CCF 2123 April 2012 to Sept 2013

Colintraiive and Glendaruel Development Trust

The Village Hall

Colintraiive

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STARTING POINT – from original Project application form.

The communities of Colintrave and Glendaruel are particularly vulnerable to the rising cost of conventional fuels and energy. This is due to a large proportion of 'difficult to treat' traditional housing and being off the mains gas grid. Therefore also being rural and remote, they face a particular challenge in attempting to reduce their carbon footprints.

Door-to-door research carried out in late summer 2010 showed that community members were very concerned about the rising cost of fuel and energy bills, and strong support was registered for the use of woodfuel as an alternative energy.

The Board of the Trust advanced the project under their mandate to serve the community and proceeded to gather baseline data for the CCF funding application.

The combined communities have a total adult population of around 250 residents living in 175 properties, and the project aimed to target 10% of the households.

CO₂e Outcomes. The unit "CO₂e" stands for 'Carbon Dioxide Equivalent' and represents the full spectrum of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted through our activities

The target community produced 104 tonnes of CO₂e through heating their homes, and the project aimed to deliver an 20% (20.8 tonnes) reduction in CO₂e emissions over a 12 month period by working to encourage the uptake of insulation measures in 17 homes, and installing insulating measures in Colintrave and Glendaruel Village Halls, both Community-owned buildings.

The target community also produced 91 tonnes of CO₂e through home energy use, and the project aimed to deliver a 10% (9.1 tonnes) reduction in CO₂e from home energy use over a 12-month period by encouraging behaviour change.

Due to concern over the rising cost of energy in the community shown by door to door surveys, and the potential for a local fuel supply from community ownership of Stronafian Forest, the project aimed to deliver a 4.32 tonne reduction in CO₂e over 12 months by encouraging the installation of woodfuel heating systems in 3 properties, displacing fossil fuel use.

Community Outcomes

The project aimed to develop within the Community the skills and capacity to work towards a low-carbon economy. Community members will receive City and Guilds training to leave a legacy of knowledge and skills to continue the work of the project.

The project also aimed to identify and assist those households currently in fuel poverty and work to address this.

The project also aimed to develop increased awareness and openness to alternative, renewable energy sources in the community, which will eventually support the development of a local woodfuel heat supply enterprise, creating employment and a local energy economy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY and Headline achievements.

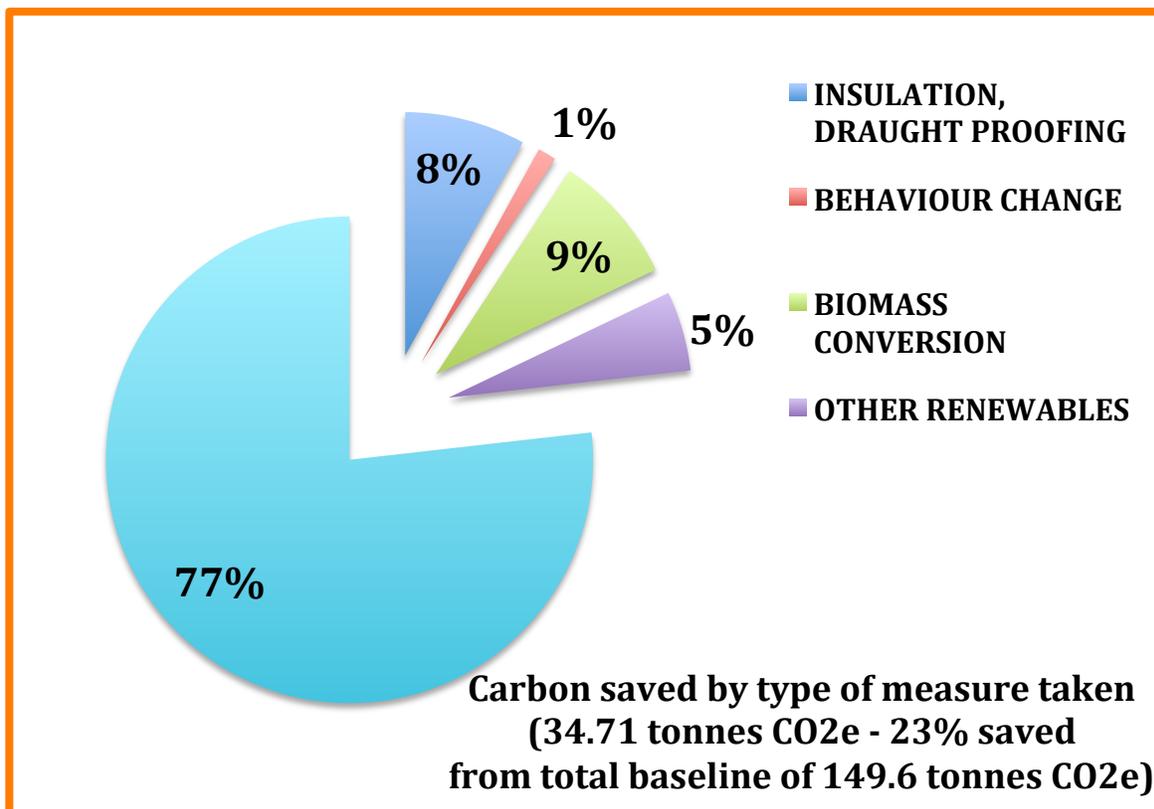
- **Please also see Appendix C - Photographs**

“The Warmer ColGlen project, aside from the measureable outputs detailed in this report, has provided our communities with a tangible and on going focus for mitigation and resilience, and we feel that this is the first step along a path which will provide the trust with a long term strategy to fulfil its mandate to safeguard the community’s social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing.” CGDT October 2013

Altogether 83 ColGlen households engaged with the Project. 59 households completed Home Energy Checks and 15 properties were insulated, including our Village Halls. 37 of us improved our energy use by using more efficient appliances or changing behaviour. 6 households converted some or all of their fossil fuel use to wood fuel, and others installed solar PV and heat pumps. In total, with the data given from the energy bills of 14 properties, this shows a reduction in CO₂e of 34.71 tonnes in 1 year, which also represented a cost saving of £6,536.

The 18-month timeframe did not reveal the full results of the measures taken. Many householders are still considering measures, particularly the bigger, more expensive measures such as solid wall insulation and replacement heating, and others have so recently made improvements that there is not yet any data from their bills to calculate savings. However the 14 properties that have shared their bills have proved the project to have been well worthwhile, and the 5 case studies and improved knowledge within the Community leaves Colintrave and Glendaruel with a great legacy to take forward.

Fig 1 represents the total carbon saved by 14 properties from their collective baseline.



Glendaruel Hall – Roof Insulation

Matched funding was obtained to renew the roof covering and install 100mm insulation between the rafters. The Glendaruel Hall Committee are very pleased and when asked for a quote stated, “ *We were very pleased with the contractors – Archd. Fergusson Ltd, and with the funders. We can now do away with all the buckets!!*”

Funders were the **Climate Challenge Fund (£20,000)**, **Argyll & the Islands LEADER, Awards for All** and the Hall’s own funds. Total cost £44,482



New Glendaruel Hall Roof

Colintraive Village Hall – Energy Efficiency Upgrade

Now fully internally insulated, with low carbon air-to-air heating and new energy efficient lighting, acoustic panels and hearing loop. The Colintraive Hall Committee are delighted with the outcome and when asked for a quote, stated, “*The Hall is now warmer – in every way!*”

Funders were the **Climate Challenge Fund (£17,500)**, **Argyll & the Islands LEADER, Cruach Mhor Wind Farm Trust** and the Hall’s own funds.

Total cost £45,766.



OUTPUTS – Project activities

Altogether 59 of 83 households participated in a Home Energy Check, using the standard **Energy Saving Trust** form. 53 of these were carried out during a home visit by the Project Officer, and the remainder responded to a postcode-wide Home Energy Check mail drop carried out in partnership with **Home Energy Scotland**. The data gathered from the Home Energy Checks formed the basic survey of housing stock and enabled baseline data to be collected for all the project outcomes. Home Energy Check participants were contacted by **Home Energy Scotland** who made referrals for the different measures, where appropriate. The visits were followed up with additional advice and support where requested, and finally all participating households were surveyed to enable changes to be measured.

In addition, 29 households and 4 businesses requested further information on renewable technologies available and received follow-up visits from Brian Barker, our local Home Energy and Partnership Liaison Officer (Argyll & Bute) from **Home Energy Scotland**. Brian provided the households with be-spoke and impartial reports on the estimated costs, savings and efficacy of different types of renewable technology for each household, and also attended our two Energy Efficiency events.

Quote from Brian Barker, *“The partnership worked really well, providing more support and advice to local households and opened up other connections and the relationship is a good foundation for future work. The referrals from you also helped us get through a quiet period for home visits last summer. I think it’s definitely been mutually beneficial and highlights the importance of partnership working and the importance of developing trust between organisations.”*

Brian also provided a useful sounding board, having support from someone external who is familiar with the topic was particularly helpful with giving one-to-one follow up advice.

The Project Officer received Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Assessor training, run by **Energy Action Scotland** and this increased the skills and capacity within the community, also enabling ‘before’ and ‘after’ scenarios to inform the development of 5 case studies of local buildings. These case studies, produced in collaboration with **Changeworks**, will leave a legacy in the community of knowledge of the options available to improve energy efficiency and living costs in common local building types.

Warmer ColGlen also supported the two village hall committees to obtain best value for the CCF grant award, and achieve the energy efficiency improvements alongside other work, to both Glendaruel and Colintrave Village Halls. Both halls tendered for contractors via the Public Contracts Scotland portal, and were supported by Argyll and Bute Council’s Procurement Team. Additional matched funding was sought and obtained from **Argyll & the Islands LEADER, Awards for All** and **Cruach Mhor Wind Farm Trust** and the Halls’ own funds.

Both Halls have benefitted hugely from the work done to them, and will continue to save energy and money for many years to come.

The 2 energy efficiency events, 6 quiz nights, and 6 quarterly newsletters represented an awareness raising campaign, tackling different themes such as behaviour change, understanding your electricity bill and comparing tariffs, insulation, woodfuel and other renewable technologies, a spotlight on fuel poverty, grants and schemes available such as the Renewable Heat Premium payment, the Renewable Heat Incentive, Green Homes

Cashback Scheme and Affordable Warmth Scheme. The events attracted people who were already interested; the visits to each home engaged those who weren't. The one-to-one contact also allowed people to broach subjects that they wouldn't in a public meeting, for instance, when talking about fuel poverty.

The 6 newsletters were displayed on 5 local notice boards, emailed, posted on the FaceBook page and website and handed out at events. Presentations to report on project outputs were given at Colintrave and Glendaruel Community Council meetings and Colintrave and Glendaruel Development Trust meetings to keep the community informed of progress. 4 further community events – “Are You Ready?” became “Are We Ready?” - in collaboration with **Adaptation Scotland**, tackled themes around community resilience and raised awareness of the issues around climate change.

Also included in the engagement campaign was an opportunity for householders to have their homes thermally imaged using the camera lent from **Transition Linlithgow**, and the chance to borrow one of 5 project energy monitors purchased for the purpose.

Other networking by the Project Officer was attendance of Argyll Woodfuel Forum meetings, Scottish Communities Climate Action Network, Cowal Health and Wellbeing Forum, Solid wall insulation Conference, Local Power conference, ECO / Green Deal contracting opportunities event, Climate Challenge Fund - Gathering, and workshops on Collecting Information to Report on Outcomes and Recruiting and retaining volunteers, also helping to instigate the set up of Argyll Energy Efficiency Forum.

Advice / Information Centres Development Trust Office used 2 days a week as drop-in point for the Community to come and find out information about home energy efficiency and other project activities.	1
Training Sessions Home Energy Efficiency workshops were held – 1 in Colintrave and 1 in Glendaruel. These were publicised events where community members could come and find out about the grants available, see samples of types of insulation, take away Energy Saving Trust literature on saving energy, calculate their potential for renewables with on-line tools	2
Events held 2 energy efficiency workshops 4 Are We Ready community meetings 4 Are We Ready Focus Group meetings 5 energy saving quiz sessions as part of community quiz nights 2 Village Hall energy efficiency upgrade events (before and after) 3 informative presentations given at Community Council meetings 4 Information displays set up at other community events 1 visit to low carbon heat pump and solar thermal technology 3 visits to domestic biomass boilers	28
Qualifications achieved 1 Energy Performance Certificate Assessment RdSAP 9.91 PASS for Project Officer	1
CCF employees 1 FTE Project Officer	1 FTE

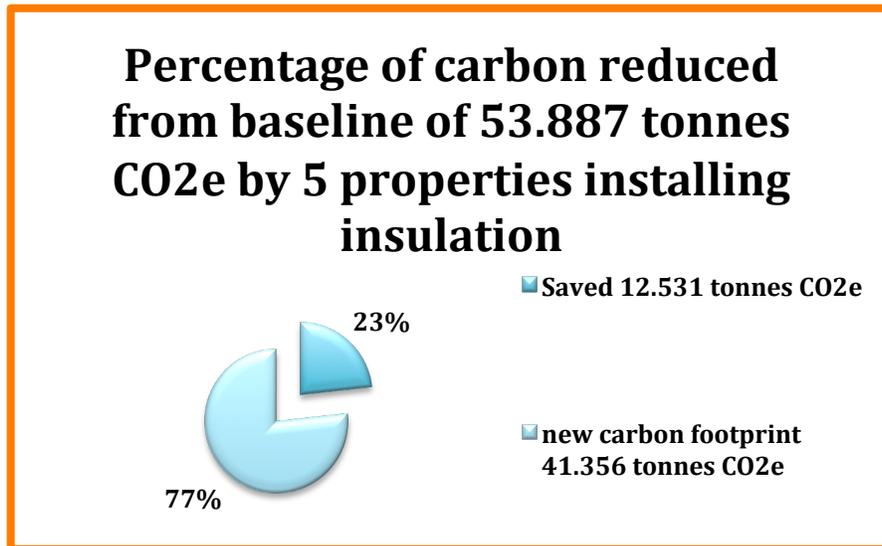
Project Beneficiaries 83 households engaged altogether, of which 59 Home Energy Checks carried out 29 Home Energy Scotland Home Renewables visits 20 Individuals attending Are We Ready? Meetings 21 Householders attended energy efficiency workshops 7 Householders visited renewable technologies 17 Households participated in thermal imaging 6 households + 2 village halls used the energy monitors	83
Project Volunteers 5 CGDT Board members (3 CGDT Employees) 12 Village Hall Committee Members from both Halls 8 Are We Ready Focus Group members	25
Community owned buildings refurbished Glendaruel Village Hall Colintraive Village Hall	2
Publications 7 quarterly newsletters published 1 Home Energy Check post code mail drop – collaboration with Home Energy Scotland 1 energy saving guide 1 wee woodfuel guide 5 case studies >10 informative emails 1 woodfuel user’s survey to all households 1 Home Energy Check feedback survey to all households 1 social media (FaceBook) page with 65 ‘likes’ 1 CGDT website page	

CO₂e OUTCOMES –

- **Appendix A – “CO₂e Calculations” shows the case studies and CO₂e calculations using the data provided by 14 properties.**
- **“Calculation Tool” is also appended. This was initially used to calculate savings for the 5 case studies but also proved invaluable for checking calculations and working out cost savings. Developed by Changeworks and updated with the latest conversion factors and local costs.**
- **Home Energy Check Final Feedback survey – there were 26 respondents to this indicator, used to inform Appendix A.**
- **“Energy Efficiency Guide” leaflet**

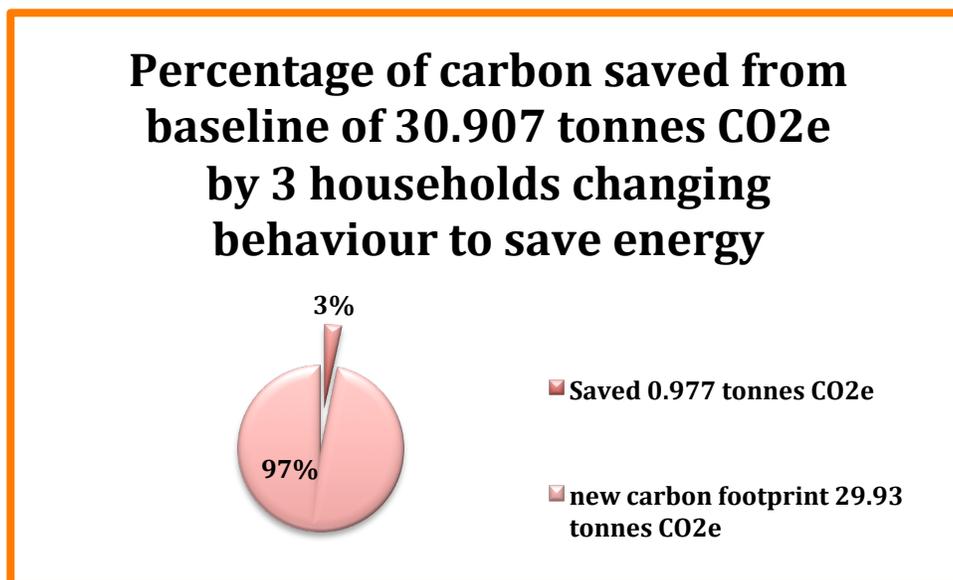
Insulation Measures

15 properties, including the village halls, installed insulation, reducing their overall footprint by 23% - this percentage exceeded the target. This included loft, under-floor and internal, external and cavity wall insulation, draught-proofing letterboxes and adding insulation to loft hatches that had been overlooked. Below is the data from the 5 reporting properties that installed insulation. The carbon reduction target of 20.8 tonnes CO₂e has only been partially delivered.



Behaviour Change

This outcome has been partially delivered. Only 0.977 tonnes instead of 9.1 tonnes CO₂e has been saved. 14 households reported adopting a range of measures by using more energy efficient appliances like low energy light bulbs, replacement A-rated, energy efficient freezers, hot water cylinders, and kettles. A further 23 households turned down their heating, switched off lights, boiled less water and followed other energy efficiency advice.



Woodfuel Heating

The outcome of installing biomass systems in 3 properties and saving 4.32 tonnes CO₂e has been exceeded. 6 households have installed wood-burning or multi-fuel stoves and boilers to replace use of fossil fuels, mainly oil, but also gas. Below is data given from 4 households. Some other households changed behaviour to make better use of woodfuel over house coal.

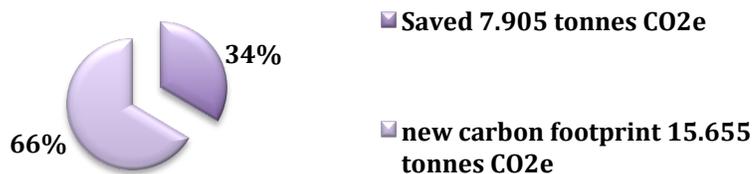
Percentage of carbon reduced from baseline of 41.243 tonnes CO₂e by 4 households converting to Wood fuel



Unexpected Outcome

In addition to the measures intended in the project plan, 10 households acted to install other renewable technologies. The renewable energy reports and tailored advice received led them to make informed decisions about the best technologies for their needs. Below is the data from 2 households.

Unexpected outcome - Percentage of carbon saved from baseline of 23.56 tonnes CO₂e by households installing other renewable technologies



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

- **Appendix B – “Data sheets” shows the database of all 83 participating households and measures taken that inform the figures and graphs below.**
- **“Woodfuel User’s Survey” – there were 12 respondents to this indicator**
- **“A Wee Woodfuel Guide” leaflet**

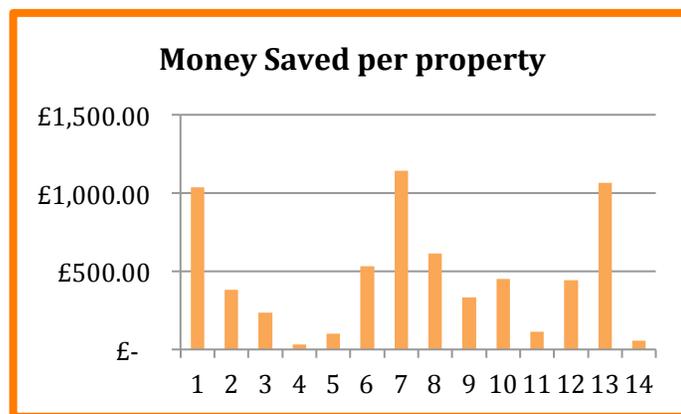
Community legacy in the form of skills and capacity

Although the outcome of community volunteers receiving training was not delivered, the series of case studies published will leave a legacy of information and advice based around improving the energy efficiency performance of buildings in the area. Also the Project Officer received further training in the form of Energy Performance Certificate assessing which will also go some way to delivering the outcome.

In terms of learning, 27 households who responded with feedback reported increased knowledge and understanding of energy efficiency from participating in the project, saying they learnt something new. Householder quote, *“From the various events and quizzes, I have learned a lot and feel that the Community in general has benefited greatly from this project.”* Also, *“It raised my awareness of home energy and what to do to benefit me, and the environment”*

Economic outcomes

Altogether the 14 reporting properties saved £6,536 between them. This ranged from £32 to £1,143 per household. Behaviour change saved least money, but was often combined with other measures. People who saved most money on average had converted to biomass over a fossil fuel. Installation of other renewables saved money and some, such as solar PV, earned an income. Insulation, especially combined with behaviour change, saved households between £115 and £1065 each. One householder stated, *“Just talking to somebody about our use of energy made us more aware, we positively looked for goods with a low energy rating, we have reduced our heating oil direct debit payments by 40%. We definitely get more heat for our money!”*



Fuel Poverty

The identification of householders in fuel poverty and working to address the issues was partially delivered. 6 out of 26 householders, who responded to the final survey, calculated that they spent more than 10% of their income on energy. Numerous activities were undertaken to address this – lending energy monitor, explaining their heating systems via operators manuals, contacting the Housing Association and Citizens Advice Bureau, organising home visits from the utility company, going through

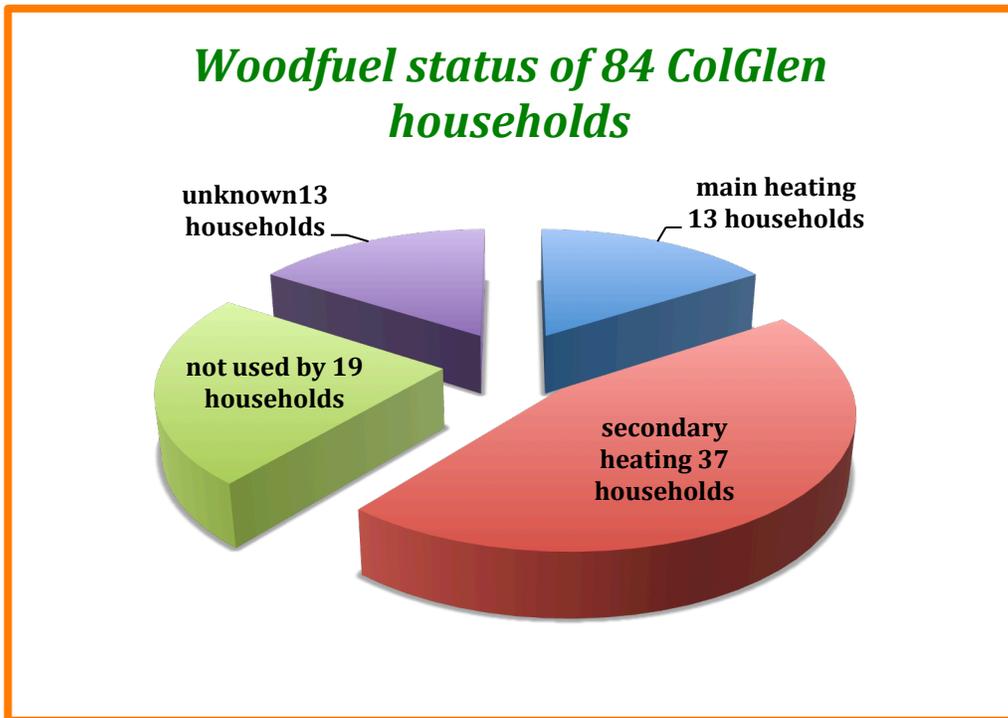
bills and explaining how to understand them. Although none of the householders report being lifted out of fuel poverty by the end of the project, they found the process worthwhile. In addition, there is an issue with older people living in large properties where family has moved away or income has fallen (e.g. due to retirement). They are probably fuel poor, but not poor enough to access government schemes.

Predominantly households in Fuel Poverty had electric storage heaters and / or were people living alone on pensions. In fewer cases this was due simply to a combination of lack of insulation and very old and inefficient central heating boilers and hot water systems.

Increased awareness to alternative renewable energy (emphasis on wood fuel)

This outcome has been delivered. 24 households responding state they had increased awareness of renewable energy technologies, many of whom had renewable energy reports done by **Home Energy Scotland**. Fact-finding visits were organised to visit an air source heat pump and solar thermal installation, a manual-feed pellet boiler, and two different manually-fed log boilers. As a result 6 households have installed woodfuel burning appliances, resulting in increased demand for local woodfuel which will eventually support the development of a local woodfuel heat supply enterprise, creating employment and a local energy economy. A further 3 properties installed air-to-air heat pumps, 5 installed solar PV and 1 installed a heat recovery ventilation unit.

Results from database and woodfuel user's survey below.



Altogether, out of 12 households responding to the woodfuel user's survey, 7 households use 43 tonnes of wood logs per annum for secondary heating, and 5 households use 82 tonnes of wood logs per annum for primary heating and hot water. Householder quote, "The leaflet on wood as fuel – the Wee Woodfuel Guide – was excellent."

Unexpected outcome

As a result of collaborating with **Adaptation Scotland** on a pilot project, the “Are You Ready?” Project, community members have fully embraced and engaged with discussions on greater community resilience and adaptation to our changing climate. A focus group of volunteers was formed and they have drafted a Community Emergency Action Plan, also successfully applying for funding for generators for the Village Halls to ensure basic welfare facilities can be provided locally in the event of extreme weather events, power cuts, or other emergencies.

The Community discussions based around these themes also fed in to evidencing the need for a larger project to tackle some food independence, working towards local growing, including local composting and waste, utilising local invasive species such as rhododendron ponticum and building on from the Warmer ColGlen Project by providing local Green Deal Assessments to enable the community to achieve greater energy efficiency.

Adaptation Scotland and **CCF** have encouraged other projects and individuals to make contact with the focus group for advice, citing Warmer ColGlen’s “Are We Ready?” as an “*exemplar*” project.

Feedback from the Chairman of the Trust, *“The success of the Warmer ColGlen project and the community’s consequent involvement in the “Are You Ready?” programme has developed the board’s awareness of how the community development plan integrates and is developed by and from ideas of energy conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation. These principles have now been absorbed into the trust’s development agenda such that all projects going forward will have them as an integral part of their realisation. I have particularly enjoyed integrating the results of the Warmer Colglen project into an overall long term strategy.”*

LEARNING and REFLECTION

The Home Energy Check process

Home Energy Checks were completed using the standard **Energy Saving Trust** “HEC” forms. These were sent in by the Project Officer, however at the beginning, some householders received generated reports from **Home Energy Scotland (HES)** advising replacement mains gas boilers and wind turbines, which 3 householders reported as unhelpful. Steps were taken by Home Energy Scotland to obtain data on the gas grid from Scottish Gas, and protocols put in place – improved wording of communications for Warmer ColGlen Householders, which ensured there was no repeat of the problem.

Part way through the project, the free insulation scheme came to a close, and some households missed out, perhaps partly because getting reliable installers and delivery of measures is an issue in remote locations. 6 householders have indicated they wish to pursue further measures through the new schemes, such as the Green Homes Cash back scheme. One with insulation already in place, although willing, discovered that they were already as efficient as they could be saying, *“There would be no financial advantage at the moment to change anything.”*

Volunteers

Recruitment of 2 community volunteers to carry out Home Energy visits and receive City and Guilds training proved to be a sticking point, as it quickly became apparent there was not the capacity within the community for that type of volunteering.

The workshop “How to recruit and retain volunteers” run by CCF was attended by the Project Officer to aid the recruitment process, and this helped to clarify thinking.

When still no Community Volunteers came forward, it was decided that to achieve the outcome of 'leaving a legacy of knowledge by building skills and capacity', it would be necessary to deliver the skills and capacity another way. In partnership with **Changeworks**, 5 case studies were produced as an alternative legacy for use as reference material to enable the community to understand and see examples of how to go about installing the various measures. Re-profiling the budget intended for the training and the travel of the volunteers enabled this.

Village Halls

Re-profiling also allowed more funds to be made available to the Village Hall energy efficiency measures. Once work began on these projects, it became clear that insulation could not be taken in isolation from other upgrading work that was required, and to do a proper job, all the other necessary work needed to be evaluated, which is why this part of the project took much longer than originally intended.

In the case of Colintrave Hall, the funding for insulation did not take account of other improvements required. As there would be no point in installing internal insulation over the top of the inefficient lighting and heating, a larger project was born. Successfully applying to other funding streams to make up the shortfall, the Committee embarked upon a multi-trades procurement exercise to upgrade the entire internal infrastructure of the hall. The Committee project-managed their own project, working in collaboration with the main contractors John Brown of Strone Ltd. This proved to be very hard work, tiring and a huge commitment for the volunteers, and it occupied the Hall Committee for fully 13 months.

Glendaruel Hall had a much bigger project in mind that needed external funding and an application has been sent in to the Big Lottery Fund. The timeframe of the Big Lottery Funding did not fit with the Warmer ColGlen Project, and so the project was split into what was achievable with the CCF budget and timeframe, and what would make the biggest impact to the Community building. The Hall was completely re-roofed, installing insulation to a high specification, and this has secured the building's future and given it a whole new lease of life. The Committee used professionals – Architect and Quantity Surveyor - to project manage. This cost more, but was not as onerous and was a more efficient approach, given that the roof project needs to tie in with the big refurbishment project, and will also provide continuity for phase 2.

Board comments, "Partnership working has been a key learning point for both board and external groups, like the Village Halls. The opportunity to develop projects around the halls has been of real benefit across the full gamut of what each body wishes to do and has given the trust yet another set of stakeholders who now understand both the full scope of the community development agenda, but also the cumulative benefits of what the Warmer ColGlen project achieved.

The projects in the village halls also led to dialogues about other development opportunities, and these will be pursued on-going."

CO₂e Data Gathering

Whilst gathering data for energy use, householders often commented on the unseasonably long, cold spring this year, which contributed to greater heating fuel use overall, and this impacted on the CO₂e savings outcomes. If the data could be monitored over a couple more years it might be easier to get a more accurate value. In order to use seasonal change software, such as www.degreedays.net/regression-

analysis energy use would need to be monitored weekly from the outset, so this tool could not be used to counteract the colder spring.

Although in some cases the targeted outcomes have only been partially delivered, this could have been improved, but collecting data was difficult - quite a few householders reported making savings in their energy use, but did not give the data to back this up, or did not complete the final survey. People who completed the final survey and scrutinised their energy bills learned a lot more about their energy use than those who didn't.

Where households undertook more than one measure e.g. combining behaviour change, insulation and heating replacement, it was not always possible to attribute CO₂e values to separate measures, and so carbon savings - in the outcomes section of this report - are attributed to the highest value measure.

Legacy

Learning from the Warmer ColGlen project will continue to increase after this final report is published, and the outcomes of the project are fully understood. There is a legacy of more energy efficient infrastructure within the Community, and the capacity for further improvements. There are new resources of value in the published material - leaflets and case studies - and in the knowledge within the community.

- *“The project made us much more aware of how we can keep down bills without huge financial outlays - well worth while.”*
- *“Excellent project with great Community benefit. There was a friendly and enthusiastic approach to reducing the Community’s carbon footprint, and the project aims were pursued informatively and diligently. Thank you.”*
- *“Keep up the good work!”*
- *“I would like to thank the ColGlen Community for all their support and engagement with Warmer ColGlen. It has been a privilege to work with you, and I hope we can all continue to benefit from the legacy of the project - from our improved village halls to all the things we have learned about our energy use at home.”* Project Officer - Sara Maclean

FINANCE and ADMINISTRATION

Chairman’s comments, *“I certainly found the CCF funding regime transparent and flexible in useful and collaborative ways which made the project a very powerful vehicle for change. While we recognise the officer in question worked hard to develop the project in budget, her ability to talk things through with advisors prior to re-profiling was of great comfort to the board.”*

The starting point of the project was clearly defined and very little change was necessary, it was fairly straightforward due to careful planning during the project application stage.

Re-profiling was carried out to the budget intended for the training and the travel of the volunteers, and Insurance and the web-site development were already undertaken by the Trust.

The re-profiling allowed the production of the case studies and also freed up more budget for the insulation of Community Buildings as when quotes were sought, as this proved to be more expensive than originally intended.

The original project budget was £79,994 in total over the 18-month period, and the table shows how the money was spent, and how the project evolved into the final budget profile.

Budget Headings	Original	Final
Salary	£32,994	£32,988
Travel / expenses	£9,990	£1,275.17
Office costs	£1680	£1,340
Marketing and Promotion	£830	£1009.12
Insurance	£300	
Web Development / Energy retro-fit case studies	£2000	£3,868
Training	£4000	£1,560
Consultancy costs	£600	
Insulation of Community Buildings	£25,000	£37,500
Recruitment costs	£2000	£208.85
Home Energy Monitors	£300	£226.86
Enabling Measures	£300	£18
TOTALS	£79,994	£79, 994

Warmer ColGlen Final Report compiled and completed by

Sara Maclean (Project Officer)

Comments, quotes, proof reading and other suggestions kindly supplied by Charles Dixon-Spain (CGDT Chair), Brian Barker (Home Energy Scotland), Colin Boyd and Bill Carlow (CGDT Board) and last but not least, the many ColGlen Community members who contributed with their data and overwhelmingly positive comments.

Date 11th October 2013

Supporting Information attached.

- **Appendix A. “CO₂e calculations” and case studies doc for 14 households**
- **Appendix B – “Data sheets” shows the database of all 83 participating households**
- **Appendix C - Photographs**
- **“Calculation Tool”**
- **Home Energy Check Final Feedback Survey – 26 respondents to this indicator**
- **“Woodfuel User’s Survey” – there were 12 respondents to this indicator**
- **5 Energy Efficiency Case Studies**
- **Warmer ColGlen newsletters**
- **“Energy Efficiency Guide” leaflet published**
- **“A Wee Woodfuel Guide” published**



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