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SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY 2018/19

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Environmentalism has been subject to cycles of interest. The Scottish Government's definition as to what we mean by Sustainability is as follows:

“the goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations”.

The Scottish Government has as its overall purpose to focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.

A Greener Scotland – improving Scotland's natural and built environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it – is one of the five strategic objectives that form part of the government's National Performance Framework, which sets out high level targets, outcomes and indicators applicable across the public sector..

The Scottish Housing Regulator recognises the importance environmental awareness brings and defines sustainability in the following manner: the term refers to policies and actions that recognise immediate and longer term effects. Sustainability means distinguishing economy; environment and social well being are interdependent. In a development context it means that the environment will sooner or later hold back economic development and affect people's quality of life. In a community context, sustainability often relates to a situation where the local economy supports a fairly constant population level and housing providers recognise the effects of their policies on the makeup and longer term prospects of local communities.

As such, each Community Controlled Housing Association is required to produce a Sustainable Development Policy and MHA has produced such a policy which has been in place for a number of years. The association's policy concentrates on various aspects of activity and service delivery and relates this to sustainable practice. The association has developed a Sustainability Strategy which will co-ordinate, focus and provide direction to the association's services.

In order for this strategy to be successfully implemented, it is essential that there is buy-in from all staff and in particular those staff who have been identified as champions for key areas.

MHA views sustainability as being linked to social and economic aspects and as such is striving to work towards improving the quality of life for current and future members of its community. The Association recognises that adopting the principle of sustainable development is the key driver to achieving this aim. The Sustainable Development Strategy will link with a number of other key strategies and provide a focus for delivering sustainability throughout all areas of our work.

SECTION 2

DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

This section of the strategy comments on the initial actions taken by MHA on sustainability. When first developing a strategy one of the first issues to emerge was the need for buy in to the process from all parts of the organisation. It was agreed within the Sustainability Working Group that staff champions would lead the process in key areas of activity which covered : Waste Management & Recycling, Office Supplies, Purchasing (Transport, Energy & IT), Procurement & Maintenance, Development and Researcher & Sustainability Co-ordinator

a) Waste Management & Recycling

MHA Estates Team - The association employs its own Estates Team to carry out landscape maintenance to all common areas. At the onset it was noted that a fairly robust waste management system already existed. (E.g. green waste from landscape maintenance work was taken to a local Council facility for mulching and working closely with the City Council to locate recycle bins in backcourt areas). The practice which has been developed provides a good example of how different strategies can benefit if time is taken to allow creative thinking. Developing this practice ensured waste was being dealt with appropriately and that a large portion of the waste was being recycled. In addition, it provided a small, but very welcome income stream which helped to meet the Association's wider role objectives and brought with it enhanced credibility for the organisation from within the community.

Recycling Bins within the Area – The provision of recycling units is supplied by GCC throughout the associations areas.

Recycling Bins in the Office – The association leases 2 recycling consoles which are placed within the office for recycling purposes; one is in the Policy Store and the other is downstairs next to the copier. All unwanted paper, cardboard, box files, ring binders, etc can all be placed into the slot and dropped into the console. Bags are uplifted from the consoles every month, however can be collected as and when necessary too. It should be noted these consoles are kept locked until uplift days; therefore any confidential material is not accessible.

Prior to the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), a major clear out of obsolete files, paper etc was undertaken in all parts of the business.

b) Office Supplies

The association has a set budget for office stationery and printing costs. At the beginning of sustainability work, research was carried out to ascertain whether any of the regular office supplies could be purchased from more sustainable

sources whilst not compromising the quality of office supplies. This practice has continued and now encompasses the wider sites (e.g. CFN)

Another focus on sustainability meant that the organisations intranet system was developed more fully and all staff was also encouraged to file documents electronically and communicate more by using e-mail with documents only being printed in exceptional circumstances. As MHA has expanded, staff communicate remotely via company mobiles and emails.

Both these areas have further developed in that all office records can now be retrieved from a scanned system which resulted in the physical removal of several filing cabinets and the Association only has the minimum of filing cabinets in use. In addition, the use of the recycling bins within the office has been accepted as a normal working practice which staff automatically do as part of their daily work.

c) Transport, Energy Consumption, IT

When initially developing the Sustainability Strategy current purchasing arrangements with a particular focus on transport costs, fuel consumption and energy use were examined. Furthermore, the use of IT was seen as providing the greatest potential to assist in the development of a meaningful sustainability strategy.

The Association leases a fleet of vans for use by its in-house repairs team, stair cleaners and the estates team.

Energy costs are another issue that has been examined. At a time of rising costs in utility bills, the finance function monitor energy consumption and has encouraged all parts of the organisation to be conscious about wasting energy. Simple measures such as the installation of passive light switches have been introduced, but the main remit with regards to energy consumption has been to monitor use and take corrective action if it can be established that energy is being wasted.

d) Maintenance

MHA has an on-going component replacement programme such as windows, kitchens and central heating systems within its properties as part of a major repairs scheme. Through discussions with various suppliers and boiler manufacturers to identify suitable products MHA have drawn up a specification to ensure products are efficient and sustainable. The replacement programme was structured in such a way that MHA purchased materials directly from the supplier and employed contractors for installations only. This exercise demonstrated the substantial leverage MHA has in negotiating price and quality and tenants have

benefited through having energy efficient, cost effective systems installed. In addition, the Association received a 10 year Warranty from the manufacturer for the boilers purchased. This process has been integral to the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. Responsible procurement means the environment will benefit through decreased carbon emissions.

Measures to encourage the in-house repairs team to cut waste in carrying out repairs. (E.g. materials such as timber are no longer ordered in bulk and accounts have been opened with local suppliers to enable material to be drawn down and cut to order thus avoiding waste). As the major repair programme moves to other component replacements such as kitchens and bathrooms, the specification used will also be re-examined to improve sustainability.

The above practices have been widened to the external companies that MHA use for their maintenance and repairs framework.

e) Development Procurement

The main potential for introducing sustainability would appear to lie with the development process and MHA has been involved in a number of projects aimed at delivering sustainability into the construction process. These have involved looking at the use of recycled material and renewable energy sources.

Development Strategy - MHA has ensured that sustainability features highly in its future development strategy, particularly in relation to the regeneration of the Haghill area. It is likely that future new build housing will be procured differently as set out in the Scottish Governments Firm Foundations consultation paper. The Association anticipates that future work will be procured on a volume basis and be developer led. In recognition of this, MHA is seeking to form a partnership with the lead developer and the City Council. MHA has obtained in principle agreement from GCC to lead this partnership as the community controlled organisation and MHA has ensured that sustainability features heavily in the outline Regeneration Strategy produced in Haghill. Indeed, this was included as a requirement in the Notice placed by the Association in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) when developers/contractors were sought to undertake elements of the Association's development programme.

Milnbank Carbon Reduction Programme – The aim of the programme was clearly defined at the outset; to reduce carbon emissions by 2026 tonnes of CO2 over the life of the project. This target was to be achieved through two main strands of activity:

1. A Carbon Reduction Programme which would include establishing greater community awareness and a programme for the physical improvement of the housing stock.

2. To deliver a sustainable Community Nursery & Environmental Education Centre.

MHA have worked very closely over the course of the project with Energy Saving Scotland Advice Centre (ESSAC) to provide energy advice to local small businesses, community organisations and residents.

Some of the projects achievements include:

- Insulation provided to 68 homes through the Universal Homes Insulation Scheme (UHS)
- Successfully drawing in £20,000 to go towards devising an Energy Action Plan Grant submission
- Installation of 150 'A' rated boilers and control valves
- Carbon Reduction & Energy Advice disseminated to local community through GHEAT energy advisors
- Targeted Eco Day events and a Eco edition of the Milnbank Messenger was distributed to 2,000 homes
- Overcladding & re-roofing of 114 inter war tenements has taken place to improve the thermal efficiency of the buildings
- MHA have played a key role in identifying specific areas for future UHS funding to the value of £250,000
- MHA were successful in a recent bid to provide free installation of solar photovoltaic panels to Haghill Park Primary School
- Milnbank has been designated as an Energy Savings Trust (EST) 'Greener Community'
- Delivery of a pilot for a prototype electric vehicle has been granted to the association, the vehicle can be utilised by community groups and staff from CFN.

Carbon Reduction - Over the lifespan of the project from January 2010 through to March 2011 the association had reduced Carbon Emissions by 2026 tonnes. Statistics measured by the ESSAC demonstrate the association exceeded its target by 16% in successfully reducing Carbon Emissions by 2348 tonnes. Work in this area has continued.

The association has worked hard to engage with the community, it is fair to say the successes of the project may not have come about was it not for such a massive contribution from the local community. The association would like to ensure the project has a lasting long term legacy and as a consequence of community engagement a series of community inspired ideas are reviewed on an on-going basis.

Through the Climate Challenge Funded project there have been a number of successes, the association has made transformational differences to local

people's health and well being by identifying opportunities in terms of reducing fuel costs and improving the quality of the homes and the wider community. MHA has been successful in continuing to secure funding to maintain work in this area.

SECTION 3

MONITORING & EVALUATION

The monitoring and evaluation of sustainability is carried out by the Management Team. During the financial year 2015/16 the following monitoring and evaluation was carried out.

a) WASTE MANAGEMENT & RECLYLING

Landscape Works – The Association’s Estates Team have continued to adopt various mechanisms to promote sustainability, examples include grass cuttings from the common backcourts and areas being mulched, used wood being made into plant containers etc.

Rain water – A number of Water Butts have been installed across MHA housing stock, particularly in back courts where gardens are kept to a high standard.

b) OFFICE SUPPLIES

- 1) Office Waste Paper – Staff are advised via the staff newsletter of the amount and cost of office waste paper. Staff make more use of the shredding machine which enables waste paper to be disposed of along with other office waste and also reduce the need for waste by communicating more electronically.
- 2) Photocopier Charges – The association constantly monitors and compares prices for photocopying leases and charges
- 3) Good House Keeping – Every endeavour continues to be made to promote and encourage all staff to embrace sustainability and sometimes it is simple measures that help re-enforce this message. Examples of this being: staff are encouraged to make notepads using scrap paper with the ultimate aim being to no longer order notepads from our stationery supplier, encouraging staff to use email more rather than letters, file correspondence electronically, switching off lights when not in use etc
- 4) Infrared Motion Detectors – The association has installed infrared motion detectors in the office in order to reduce communal electricity costs.

c) TRANSPORT & ENERGY CONSUMPTION

- 1) Leasing of Company Vehicles – Whenever company vehicles lease agreements are due for renewal, the number and type of company

vans will be re-evaluated and, where possible, reduce the number of vehicles in operation which as well as being better for the environment, it also means a cost saving as part of the Association's overall budget.

- 2) Measuring Utility Usage in the office – As an attempt to gauge the usage of electricity, gas and water supplies within the office, readings have been recorded since April 2008 onwards to monitor usage and keep comparisons from previous years. This has been further developed by using the services of a main utility monitoring company who ensure that MHA attains VFM.
- 3) Low Energy Lights in office – All offices are fitted with low energy lights following a successful pilot project and are now embedded into the organisation.
- 4) Energy Performance Certificates – Legislation dictates that an Energy Performance Certificate which measures energy consumption and carbon footprint must be issued by the Association for every void property. The Maintenance Officer is qualified to issue these certificates.
- 5) GHeat – MHA has the services of GHeat which is an organisation who offer advice to help reduce energy bills by making homes more efficient. This service has been invaluable in terms of sustainability and also for the financial savings for tenants of the association. Although they are no longer based within MHA office, they operate a referral system which MHA staff have access to make appointments for tenants.
- 6) Cycle Track – The Alexandra Park Bike Club was introduced in 2012 and was quickly viewed as a community asset to approximately 200 members. A range of bikes, to accommodate all ages, are available for hire, free of charge for use on the cycle track within Alexandra Park. This includes a few electronic bikes. Due to the on-going success of this project, a further £255k funding was awarded in April 2018 for a period of 2 years.

d) **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)**

- 1) MHA Website – The association has a responsibility to provide as much sustainability information to residents as possible and we aim to do this on a regular basis via the website. To keep the information fresh and up to date, a review of the website was undertaken at the beginning of 2018.

- 2) IT Energy Savings – Staff are encouraged to embrace sustainability in every sense. In terms of IT, this includes: regularly switching off their PC's when out of the office and at the end of each working day. In order to act as reminders and encourage that this Good Practice is seen as the norm, spot checks are conducted on a regular basis with the outcome produced in the staff newsletter. Other measures include all printing has been set to print in black and white and double sided.

e) DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Partnership with Lead Developer – Through discussions it has been identified that the Association will continue to work in partnership with GCC who will be the lead developer in any further work within the Haghill Area.
- 2) MCE Carbon Footprints Nursery – MCE opened Carbon Footprints Nursery in October 2012 as a purpose built child care facility with the latest green credentials. Full details of CFN can be found in the MCE Functional Plan.
- 3) Community Allotments – The association has community allotments at Alexandra Park and Circus Drive which all residents are encouraged to participate in.

f) SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION FUNCTION

The Association's Supported Accommodation function has been practicing sustainability for number years and certainly before the rest of the organisation. Items covered include: office practices (e.g. using low energy light bulbs, turning thermostats down, installing cistern volume reducers etc) to more operational practices like capping gas usage, changing the phone system to secure a more efficient package.

g) HOUSING SERVICES

The main role of Housing Services in terms of sustainability is to effectively communicate with the Associations residents. For example, reminding them of recycling options, adhering to bulk uplift requirements etc.

h) STRATEGIC PLANNING

- 1) Sustainability Strategy – In order to provide a focus and a framework for staff to work to, the Sustainability Strategy is issued to all employees and committee members of the Association and it is reviewed in accordance with the Association's annual Policy Development & Review Strategy.
- 2) Sustainability Working Group – The Sustainability Working Group continued to meet on a regular basis within the initial few years of forming the group, however the strategy is that the group now meet on needs-be basis. Issues relating to sustainability are reported, via a consultant, to the MCE Board.
- 3) Communication/Promotion of Sustainability – Work on promoting sustainability will continue to ensure that employees embrace the culture whereby sustainability becomes an integral part of their job. This includes regular features in the staff newsletter and the Milnbank Messenger.

i) COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- 1) Re-cycling Centre – MHA facilitates a re-cycling centre which is managed by local volunteers. This provides a range of clothing, household goods etc for donations. The reporting on the running of this is via updates to the MCE Board.
- 2) Furniture Service – MHA provides a furniture re-cycling service whereby residents donated unwanted furniture items which is then distributed to residents who require goods to assist them to sustain their tenancies. The reporting on the running of this is via updates to the MCE Board.

PROGRESS REPORT TO THE BIG LOTTERY FUNDING BOARD – 26.01.18

Deviation from Claim Schedule

Please discuss any significant deviation from the claim schedule and actual claims made.

CCF Project # CCF-5097

Project Name The Haghill Shift Project

Organisation Name Milnbank Housing Association

Report Completed by Name: Xanthe Jay Position:

Report Circulated to Alan Benson, Linda Sichi, George Chalmers, Sandy Martin, Chris

Eastwood, Katy Reed, Katya Ryamnis

Claiming Schedule (Not for Editing)

April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar

0 24426 24426 23927 18758 5922 5922 5922 5922 6122 6422 11222

Actual Claims Made

45776,78 21793,98 15472,06

Most of the underspend to date is due to the late appointment of the Garden Co-ordinator. We anticipate this salary budget line being back on track by the end of the project as the Garden Co-ordinator is intending to increase his hours to make up for lost time.

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Please keep in regular communication with your Development Officer (DO) each month and contact them with any problems between progress reports.

Other Comments on Finance

Use this section to outline any issues you are having with claiming your grant and reflect on the claiming process. Has any member of the CCF team come back to you with queries on any of your claims? How can claims be clearer in the future if there have been queries? Have there been any staff changes which have implications for budgets?

3. Progress Against Project Outcomes

In the table below please share agreed, monitoring data from Section 6 of the Start Up Report. It may be that you are collecting data in an Excel spreadsheet. If so, please also submit this spreadsheet as an appendix when you submit the quarterly report.

In this template are separate tables for the CO₂e Outcomes and Community Outcomes. Please delete/ add tables as necessary.

Development Officer Feedback:

There has been a recent staff change with the Assistant Gardener leaving to take a new job. He has been replaced with the agreement of CCF by another continuation post on the same salary and with the same job description.

With regard to the claiming process there have been a total of three re-profiling requests. All three were agreed. The most recent request related to picnic tables and benches. The original proposal was to put picnic tables in a number of back courts, but not all. It became apparent that this would create tensions amongst the participants. The project sought to resolve this by requesting the re-profiling of an underspend to allow all back courts to have a picnic table and bench set. This facility to move the savings made under one heading to pay for unexpected costs is greatly appreciated. In this instance, the project saved money on the bike storage facility by sourcing a local contractor. The savings were profiled to pay for a complete set of picnic tables made from re-cycled wood by a local social enterprise. Two outcomes which both contributed to a reduced carbon demand. Two items of expenditure have been queried based on incorrect invoices. One related to petty cash and the need for individual receipts for all items of petty cash, and this has been noted. The other was a simple error due to the submission of a purchase order in place of an invoice.

Development Officer Feedback:

Reduced CO2 due to modal shift to bike for commuters and local purposeful journeys

The bike loans and Last Mile Initiative launched in June with 8 road-worthy bikes. The LMI was promoted through networks of students, local employers, and MHA tenants and quickly gained popularity. It was apparent early on in the project that the Bike Hub would not be able to supply enough bikes to meet even this initial demand and so it was agreed that participants in the LMI could contribute to the initiative by using their own bike. The project offered members using their own bike, a free bike computer and enrolled them in the "LMI bonus scheme". By the end of June an additional 13 members joined the LMI with their own bikes, cycling to work on a regular basis and logging the distance of their commute with a Haghill Shift computer. In July another 4 bikes were bought by the project for the LMI and 4 more people joined with their own bikes. At the start of November there are 71 registered members of the LMI initiative, 29 are using Haghill Shift bikes and 42 are using their own.

The baseline for the LMI is zero as this is a new initiative. The kilometres logged between June and October has far outstripped even the annual projection for the project. The success of the LMI has been in part due to the expansion of the bike pool as described above. Members of the LMI lobbied to keep bikes over the long term rather than be obliged to bring them back each Friday. This impacted on the ability of the project to lend bikes to the community at the weekend. The community hires for purposeful journeys were mostly achieved during the school holidays with a number of upcycled bikes and those not suitable for the LMI. Logs were kept of the hires but without computers, there was only an inconsistent log of the distances done. A failure to determine the nature of the hires has resulted in these distances not being included in the totals below. The lesson from this is that there is a much greater demand for bikes than anticipated and that the project should fit ALL bikes with computers. The project should also have a statement of what a "purposeful" journey is, as this was found to be a rather confusing term.

The calculation for carbon reduction for the kilometres logged between June and end of October, using the coefficient of 0.187 for offsetting motorised journeys to bike is **7.94** tonnes of carbon. The original assumption in the projection of **2.76** tonnes of carbon per year was predicated on all the bikes being upcycled and thus a zero emission contribution was assumed for the bike fleet. In practice all our bikes were bought new. An adjustment should be made for this but we are unsure of what coefficient should be used.

Development Officer Feedback:

Reduced CO2 due to modal shift in diet and food sustainability

The summer cropping started in August with a very successful crop of potatoes. The excitement around the pulling of the potatoes generated a peak of interest and activity. Several residents provided photos of the meals they produced with their home grown veg and there was a genuine sense of pride in seeing the sacks of surplus potatoes distributed at the Haghill fayre in late August. (Photo evidence and summary attached.) A week later onions, carrots, beetroot, broccoli, tomatoes and kale were harvested and weighed before being distributed. The Haghill fayre held at the primary school was well attended and created a lot of interest in the possibility of having a regular supply of home grown food. By September the community orchard was producing large quantities of delicious plums and these were distributed amongst the Haghill shift participants and the wider community network. Sadly this year, the apple crop was very poor.

In parallel with the planting, harvesting and maintenance activities of the growing project there have been training and social events to support people's efforts to change their eating habits. For example, a Come- Dine-With-Me BBQ in the Park was a huge success, combining a demonstration of "successful BBQ techniques for veg", a social get-together and a chance to promote issues of food sustainability. Training delivered by the Gardener has been on-going and well attended especially when the sessions take place inside the polytunnel. Cooking skills events such as jam-making and preserving have made use of the Haghill grown strawberries and plums. A late season crop has been planted in the polytunnel to be reported on at the next quarter. The output of training, skills sessions and social events will intensify over the next quarter as the horticultural activities subside.

614 kg of produce equates to **2.16** tonnes of carbon to date using the same calculation and assumptions as used in the project projections. The project is on target to meet its projected **2.74** tonnes of carbon with the addition of the late crop harvest.

Development Officer Feedback:

Reduced CO2 from reduced food waste and composting.

The composting element of the project started very late with the delayed installation of the compost bins.

These were not installed until the second week in August. People's interest in composting has been hard to harness due to the negative experiences of the GCC scheme. This involved people using small caddies with plastic liners. The bags of organic waste were collected in plastic wheelie bins and only emptied on a weekly basis. Consequently people complained of the rotting, smelly waste that built up, issues with bins returned in a filthy state and the inconvenience of the plastic liners. The Haghill Shift project aimed to demonstrate that compost added directly to a compost pit would not smell or turn to sludge, and that it would rot to a usable, sterile compost. However it has been difficult to re-engage the residents with the idea of composting. There is a small group of residents who are composting and this is being measured. To date the weekly amount (3 kg) is less than the projection (4.44 kg) and only about 10 families are participating on a regular basis. On a more positive note the garden waste (including grass cuttings) is being composted in the compost bins provided by the project. Whether the project can include this organic waste in its calculation will need to be ascertained. The Gardener is currently working on a method of calculating the weight of garden waste currently being composted.

Using the same calculation and assumptions as in the projection and using 10 families composting 3kg of waste a week, the carbon reduction over the year would be **1.0** tonne of CO₂ instead of the projected **9.34**.

Development Officer Feedback:

Development Officer Feedback:

Increase in community engagement through community events and volunteering activities

There are two regular volunteers who engage with the Bike Project but their involvement will taper off now that the Bike Hub opening hours are reducing. The number of participants engaging with Bike Hub events is significantly affected by the change in daylight hours. The lighting in the Park is poor and people

do not venture into the part after about 3.00 pm. It is a slightly different story with the LMI. The log of kilometres cycled shows us the level of commitment of each LMI participant is not really changing. However the next quarter report will be able to report more accurately on this. Members of the LMI and volunteers at the Hub will be active over the winter months, establishing the Bike Club and planning a programme of events and activities to be launched next March. The Gardening Project to date, has relied on about 5 volunteers providing about 3 hours a week. With the approach of autumn this has dramatically reduced. Nevertheless, the second quarter of the project was the busiest with respect to community engagement and events. The Bike Hub provided the venue for a Come-Dine-With-Me BBQ and training event, a Bike Club BBQ and promotional event, workshops and mechanic sessions as well as drop-in sessions and learn to ride events. The polytunnel held a number of training events including planting “plugs”, planting seeds, cropping and care of plants. Haghill Primary School hosted a summer fayre, a preserving skills sessions, a jam making class and two pumpkin carving events. A number of close champions attended workshops given by another CCF project “Bottle of Ginger”.

During Carbon Week 18-22 September the Haghill Shift Project engaged in a number of additional community engagement events focussed on the local primary schools. At Haghill Primary the project ran a children’s art session using carbon reduction as the theme and organised a planting session after which the children were issued with a project certificate. At St Denis’s Primary School, the project ran introduction to cycling for P1 and P2 classes and a Bikeability session for an older age group. They were also awarded Haghill Shift certificates.

[Development Officer Feedback:](#)

Additional training and employability outputs

Bike mechanic training and workshops continue to be a feature of the project. Due to the need for each participant to have access to a fully equipped bike station, each mechanic class has a maximum of five trainees. However the bike workshop is open for people to use under supervision and this has attracted additional interest from cyclists.

The growing project has provided plant care and maintenance training throughout the growing season. The Come-Dine-With-Me events also include an element of cooking instruction. There have been sessions on jam making and preserving and the illustrated reports of these are attached. Haghill Shift Project has linked up with the NHS Restart Project that has a base in Alexandra Park with a view to working in partnership. Restart is a project for people suffering from a range of mental health conditions. Participants work with the Restart project learning skills that help them integrate better into society. Haghill Shift has agreed to help find volunteering opportunities for some of the clients once they have completed their training with Restart.

Development Officer Feedback:

Improved and extended low carbon community assets

In addition to the project infrastructure described in the first quarter report, there has been an addition of bikes and bike computers over the past three months. The total number of project bikes is now 30 and the total number of bike computers is 70.

Development Officer Feedback:

Improved carbon literacy

A number of presentations have been given about the Haghill Shift Project to a range of audiences. Key events include a presentation to Kelvin College, a meeting of the Friends of Alexandra Park, community consultations with residents of Bluevale, promoting the LMI to workers at City Park, and presentations during Carbon Week to local primary schools. An idea to “brand” the Haghill Shift fruit and vegetables at future events has taken off and a low carbon label will be produced to highlight food sustainability issues. A foraging event is being planned to provide the material to make low carbon, natural christmas decorations along with a low carbon label explaining their advantage over imported, plastic ones.

Development Officer Feedback:

Review of Monitoring Strategy

Please discuss how successful your monitoring strategy has been and outline any changes you will or have

been making between reports. Are there gaps in the tables above? Have you had problems gathering data?
Is there information which you are not getting from your project participants? Perhaps you have been trying many ways to collect monitoring data and one strategy is better than another. For further guidance on primary data collection and carbon calculations, please see the CCF toolkit section of the CCF Website.

· www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/ccftoolkit

Other Monitoring Information (optional)

Please include a summary of additional monitoring information you may have been collecting throughout the previous quarter. This may be useful to provide 'colour' for your final report. Examples could include quotes from project participants and volunteers following sessions, ad hoc information and case studies about behaviour changes that project participants have made in their lives, the impact volunteering has had on wellbeing as reported by volunteers, unexpected outcomes from activities etc. The monitoring of the growing project was made relatively simple in that the harvest was achieved on three occasions with the Gardener and Community Engagement Officer present. The weights achieved are therefore accurate and complete. Had there been an earlier start to the project the cropping would have been a more continuous event over the summer months. It might have been much harder under those circumstances to ensure all crops were accurately weighed and logged. A second late season harvest is still to come but again it is likely to result in a single harvest event. As discussed above the composting element of the project has achieved only minimal success. There is a small group of about 10 people logging the amounts of food waste they compost. The figures are likely to be accurate but the totals will be very disappointing. The difficulty of evaluating how much people's eating habits are changing is still posing significant monitoring challenges. The baseline survey is likely to be of only limited use as described in the first quarter report. Consequently there is little point in putting too much emphasis on re-doing the same survey at the end of the project. The project team are considering how else a "shift" in behaviour can be evaluated over such a short time frame. The inclusion of case studies and using the experience of key individuals may be a useful way of evaluating the impact of the project in a qualitative way even in the absence of accurate quantitative data. The success of the LMI is in large part down to using individual bike computers to accurately monitor

distances cycled. The accuracy of the totals using the computers is not in question but it is a concern that the computers are not sophisticated enough to distinguish between commuter miles and noncommuter miles. It has been agreed that towards the end of the project, each LMI member will be interviewed and asked to provide an assessment of their usage and how their cycling habits may have changed. With this information a re-calculation can be made.

Development Officer Feedback:

Project team members write reports following key Shift events. A sample of these are being attached to the report. In addition, feedback opportunities on Facebook, via questionnaires and surveys are provided and samples of these are also included. Case studies of individual participants who are willing to articulate how the project has been beneficial to them, provide another source of monitoring data about the project. Some will be attached as examples.

4. Activity Summary

In this section please provide a summary of the activities that have taken place over the previous quarter. In the table below give brief descriptions of key events and workshops which you have held or are planning and activities to promote the project, as well as relevant internal processes such as system building and resource development.

It is important to review and reflect on activities. In the 'Reflection' section, comment on both what has worked during activities as well as areas which could be improved. Are community members changing behaviours in the way you intended because of participating in your activities? If they are not – consider what might be other barriers to behaviour change. Equally there could have been things that have worked well that you could expand on.

Include small photographs, press releases or any additional materials to give us a flavour of activities as an appendix to the report.

For further guidance on reviewing and reporting on your activities, please see the CCF toolkit section of the CCF Website.

• www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/ccftoolkit

Development Officer Feedback:

Please find attached an Activities Grid which covers the first two quarters of the project. Illustrated reports, photos, screen shots and project literature are attached as additional material.

A notable success is the creation of a properly constituted Alexandra Bike Club to be based at the Hub and to work under the auspices of Scottish Cycling. This illustrates the community interest in the existing cycling activities as well as the potential to develop the Hub and its cycling outputs.

Maintaining interest in the growing project once the main crop of potatoes and vegetables were harvested has been a challenge. A problem made worst by a very wet late summer and the failure of the pumpkins to swell and mature. Feedback from the group suggest that next year more raised beds should be added to the communal areas within the Park and alongside the polytunnel. This reflects the fact that each back court has two to three raised beds but some tenement blocks have more enthusiastic gardeners than others. That is to say, the distribution of the beds does not necessarily reflect the distribution of the people who would adopt them and work on them throughout the year. This would not be a problem if the raised beds were located in a more accessible, communal area. MHA are looking at this suggestion.

Development Officer Feedback:

5. Planning a Sustainable Legacy

Please use this section to detail any work which has taken place to secure a legacy for your project. Reflect on resources which have been created that will continue to be useful in the future, volunteer training and development, income generation, physical improvements to community spaces which can be utilised ongoing, feasibility studies etc.

6. Capacity Building Program and Training

In the last quarter, have you used any of the resources produced by the CCF Capacity Building Program (CBP)? This could include attending training or networking events, watching any webcast or using any resource/ tools available online. It is a condition that all CCF grant recipients have a representative participate in the Carbon Literacy for Communities course delivered through the CBP. Please also let us know when you have attended or intend to participate in this course.

· <http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/sustainability-climate-change/climate-challenge-fund/plan-andrun-your-ccf-project/>

If you have participated in any other training or events arranged by another organisation, such as CEMVO, Home Energy Scotland, Zero Waste Scotland, SCCAN etc., please also list these here. New initiatives have evolved during the first six months of the project which illustrate how the Haghill

Shift legacy is being embedded in the community. New training partnerships are being negotiated with Restart NHS who have a project in Alexandra Park and the Glasgow Wood Recycling Project who are looking to re-locate into the area. Additional raised beds and an expansion of the growing area has already been achieved with MHA funding a further 3 beds within the Haghill Church grounds and 4 more at the women's refuge in Dennistoun. MHA will also add beds to the communal area for the Haghill community if required next year. The success of the Bike project and the LMI has consolidated local interest in the Bike Hub. An Alexandra Park Bike Club is in the process of becoming a constituted bike club under the auspices of Scottish Cycling. A number of volunteers and bike club members have indicated they are interested in developing a business plan for a social enterprise bike business working out of the Bike Hub. The energy and enthusiasm of the Shift initiatives have created a core of local people willing to express their ideas for new developments and to commit to the success of the project. Some personal statements are attached which illustrate this.

Development Officer Feedback:

7. Support needed

Please tell us about any additional support that you would like from the CCF Team. Make sure that you check the resources on the CCF website, which have a range of online resources, training and events and sign posts to resources by others to help you to deliver your project.

• www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/ccf

Development Officer Feedback:

Development Officer Feedback: