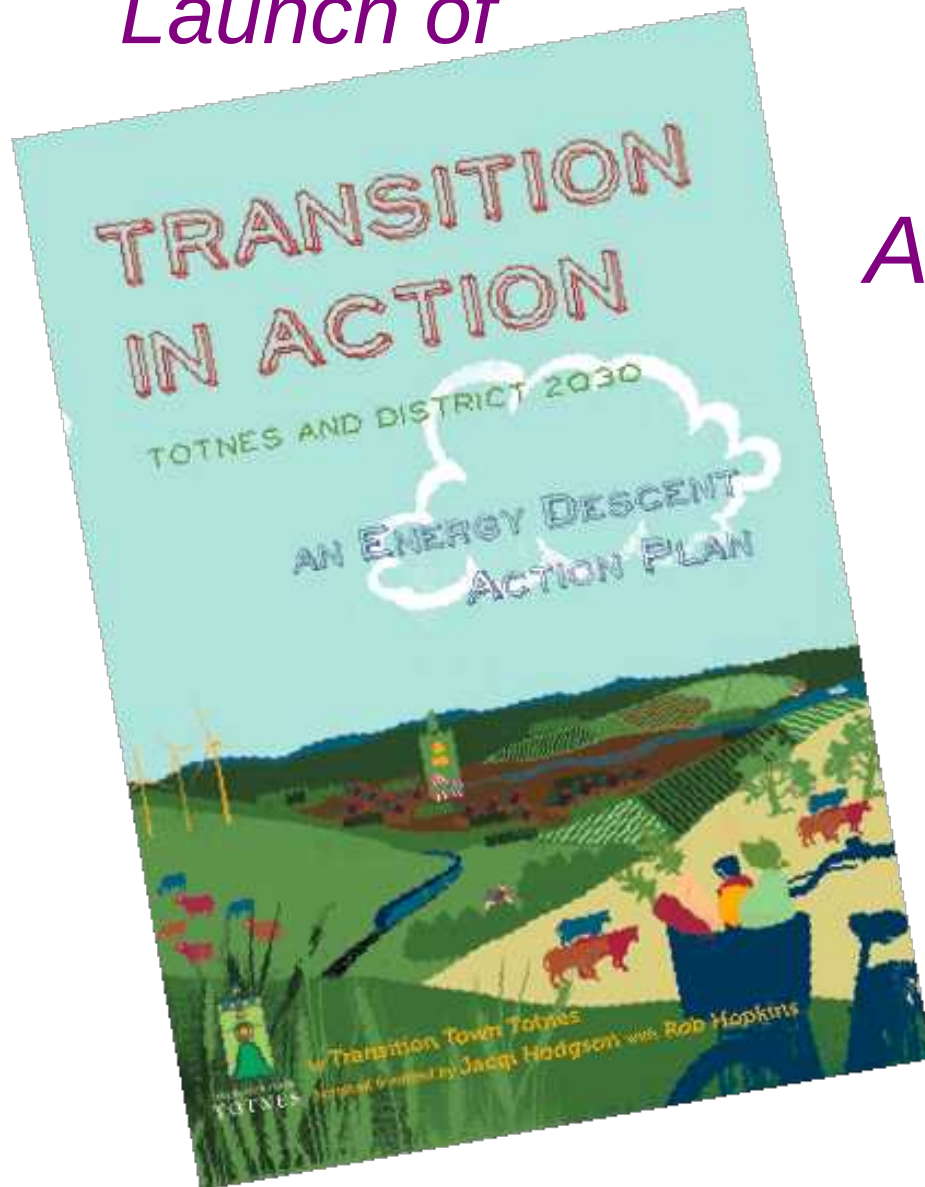


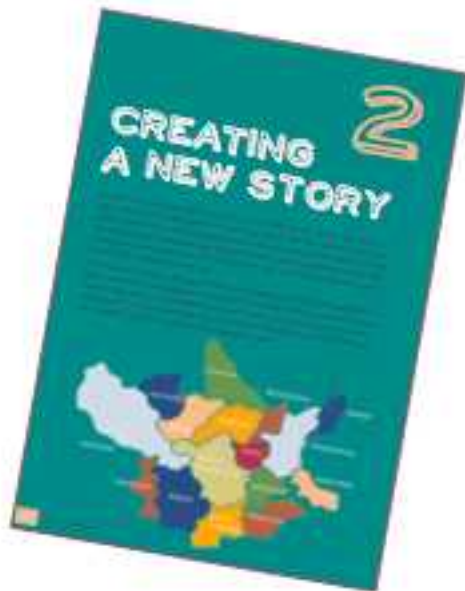
7th May 2010

Launch of



An Introduction  
to the  
**EDAP**





# TELLING A NEW STORY ABOUT OUR FUTURE

## Introducing the Wonder of the Oil Age

Here is a litre of oil. It is an extraordinary thing. The oil in this bottle contains more energy than you would create doing hard physical work for five weeks. Just in this small bottle. It has made us powerful, beyond the imaginations of previous generations, able to change landscapes, eat foods from the other side of the world in defiance of the seasons, travel the world as though we had Seven League Boots, and break, for the first time, our connection to the land beneath our feet.

It can also be transformed into the dazzling array of plastics, glues, materials and products, which fill our homes, workplaces and shops. We make our medicines from it, and our food system has become a system for turning it into food. Were we to pick our lives up and wing them out, they would drip with oil. Yet this level of oil dependency, which once determined our degree of prosperity and success, now determines how vulnerable we are. While in many ways the oil in this bottle has brought us wonderful things and extraordinary opportunities, we need, as Fatih Birol, head of the International Energy Agency, is now telling the world's governments, to 'leave oil before oil leaves us'.

As part of the oil history interviews that start in part two, we asked the late Douglas Matthews of Saverston, shortly before his 100th birthday, whether he considered the Oil Age he lived through to have been a blessing or a curse. 'A blessing. But it was also a blessing for the type of wars we were able to fight. Is it a blessing if you put the two together? I don't know. I am very glad though to have lived through the period that I have lived through'.

## The Assumptions that Underpin this Plan

When most Councils, businesses or Governments sit down to plan for the next 20 years, they still start by assuming that in 20 years the settlement in question will have more jobs, more energy, more cars, more houses, more businesses, more economic growth and so on. In the past few months it has become clear to many people that each of those assumptions is becoming increasingly questionable.

We are moving from a time in history when our degree of economic success and personal wellbeing is directly linked to our level of oil consumption, to a time when our degree of oil dependency is our degree of vulnerability. For many people, it is increasingly clear that we cannot continue as we have been, and that three key trends are forcing our hands, making major and far-reaching change inevitable. These include:



# WHY WE NEED NEW STORIES...

What you are about to read is as much a story as it is a community plan. It is a story about how a Devon town and its surrounding parishes embarked on an extraordinary journey, starting in 2009, harnessing all of its creativity and brilliance to re-imagine itself for a rapidly changing world. It is the story of ordinary people who came to see that their future would be very different from the present, and that that change was an inevitability. Rather than panic, switch off or slump into denial of the changes building around them, they took the braver, more testing, but ultimately more nourishing route, of seeing that change as a tremendous and historic opportunity.

Like all great adventure stories, it begins with ordinary people faced with a task the scale of which initially looks impossible. By taking the first steps and rediscovering how to work with each other, skills, strengths and previously unimagined inner resources were uncovered, and a scale of transformation was achieved that 20 years later, is the subject of the songs and stories of the generation that followed them. It is a story, but it is also a statement of intent.

As a culture, we struggle for lack of appropriate cultural stories in these times of great change. If you asked 30 people chosen at random in Totnes High Street to describe their mental picture of the world in 20 years having begun to reduce its carbon emissions by 9% each year starting in 2009, the likelihood is that it would probably be somewhere between the Flintstones and Sesion and Son. We have many cultural stories, and their telling in mainstream movies and novels, of societies that collapse in various ways (Mad Max), those that invent their way to a space age future (Star Trek) or those that just continue with business as usual, where the future is like the present, except there's just more of everything. What might the stories look like of the generation that looked peak oil and climate change square in the face and responded with creativity and imagination? That is what this document tries to do.

While on the theme of stories, we might wonder what future generations might make of this time as they look back. What will those in an energy-lean world make of an age like ours, which wasted their



The Unleashing of Transition Town Totnes in 2009. © Gaby Hawker



File of My Thumb viewing the Green League Booth  
Photo of a volunteer for Carbon Trust





2.6 Totnes town in the 1940s. Note market gardens and greenhouses on what is now called 'The Southern Area'. © Totnes Image Bank and Rural Archive.



2.7 Mason's Butchers at the top of Totnes Town, 1950s. © Totnes Image Bank and Rural Archive.



2.8 George Heath in one of his heated greenhouses. © Totnes Image Bank and Rural Archive.



2.9 George Heath in his nursery, in what is now 'Heath's Massey Car Park'. © Totnes Image Bank and Rural Archive.



# THE STORY OF TRANSITION TOWN TOTNES



TTT has been a story of ordinary people motivated not by fear and dependency, but rather by inspiration and the desire to create a positive response to peak oil and climate change. Inspired in late 2005, it has grown, since its 'Official Unleashing' in September 2006, to become a significant influence in the town. TTT has always been seen as a catalyst, its role being to inspire and nurture projects and to support them with fundraising, office facilities, networking and so on. The work done here has gone on to inspire an international movement, as thousands of communities around the world draw from the Totnes experience in designing their own similar projects.

Transition is based on the following four assumptions:

- That life with dramatically lower energy consumption is inevitable, and that it's better to plan for it than be taken by surprise
- That our communities presently lack the resilience to enable them to weather the severe energy shocks that will accompany peak oil
- That we have to act collectively, and we have to act now
- That by unleashing the collective genius of those around us, to creatively and proactively design our energy future, we can build ways of living that are more connected, more enriching and that recognise the biological limits of our planet

Since its inception, it has catalysed, supported and funded for projects as diverse as the Totnes Pound, the Garden-share Scheme, the Transition Together group, study course, the Totnes Local Food Directory, the Nut Tree Planting, re-skilling courses around gardening, run a wide and extensive programme of events and courses, run Transition Talks, a visiting 'the future project, with all of Year 7 at NEVICC (two years running)', donated almost £2,000 worth of books to Totnes Library, run an International Youth Music Festival, held a series of Open Space events, run World Cafe events with local councillors, Oil Vulnerability Audits for local business, the Solar Thermal Challenge, Totnes Renewable Energy Society (a community owned energy company), regular seed exchanges and much more!



# CREATING AN ENERGY DESCENT ACTION PLAN

The EDAP has been created as an output of Transition Town Totnes's Energy Descent Pathways project, which was funded by Esmée Fairbairn Foundation and Artists Planet Earth. It is a process that has not been undergone before, and a number of tools and approaches were developed during the process, which unfolded through a series of steps.

## Step One: Developing a Framework

The initial decision was to focus on the area defined by the Market and Coastal initiative in 2003, which identified market towns and their traditional hinterland and trading area. Research included reading about peak oil, climate change and economics, identifying key players, conducting extensive oral histories, some broader historical research, and a detailed survey of around 220 households.



## Step Two: Key Tools

We produced a postcard, showing an artist's impression of what two familiar scenes of Totnes might look like in 23 years time. A leaflet was also developed, and a 10 metre long 'Transition Timeline' was made and taken to all events and talks. This was used to indicate the future we are looking at, and to enable people to contribute their ideas on post-it notes about future dates. A series of large board posters were created to cover the content of the introductory presentation, and allow people to browse during the workshop. All proved very popular.

## Step Three: Engage the Community

The starting point was to build on what Transition Town Totnes (TTT) had already analysed. This included public events, Open Space sessions, the TTT working groups and practical projects, and also giving talks and running sessions with many local groups, Parish Councils and other bodies, getting media coverage and meeting with relevant local people.

## Step Four: The Public Launch

This was held at St. John's Church in Bridgetown, in September 2008. Speakers included the Mayor of Totnes, the Chief Executive of South Hams District Council, the Head of Totnes Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Devon Small Farmers Association. The celebratory event included a short improvised piece of theatre acted with the storyline built with the audience. It closed with time for people to add their visions of the future to the Transition Timeline.



# 3

## A TIMELINE TO 2030

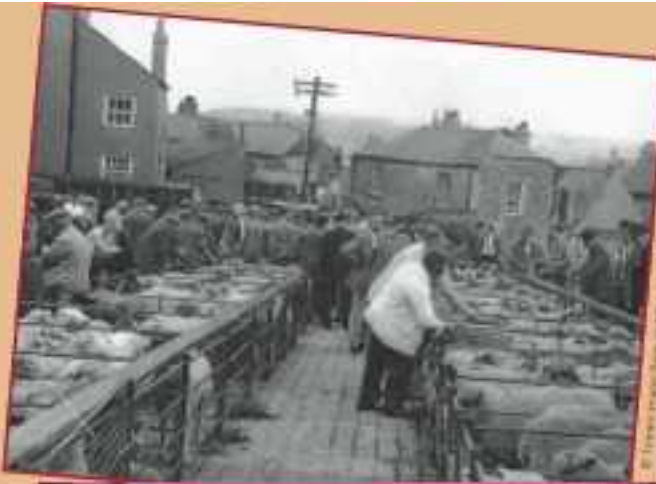
This section is the heart of this Energy Descent Action Plan. Grouped into 5 themed sections, we explore the challenges, issues and pathways to transition across 15 key topics. We consider and compare within the topics how 'business as usual' might look if we are 'willing to change'. Having outlined our collective visions for 2030 we provide pathways across the timeline to 2030 for each topic, describing ideas and actions that individuals, communities and policy and decision makers can take on to contribute and participate in our transition together.





# The Cattle Market in Totnes

circa  
**1960**



**2010**



**2030**



TRANSITION TOWN TOTNES

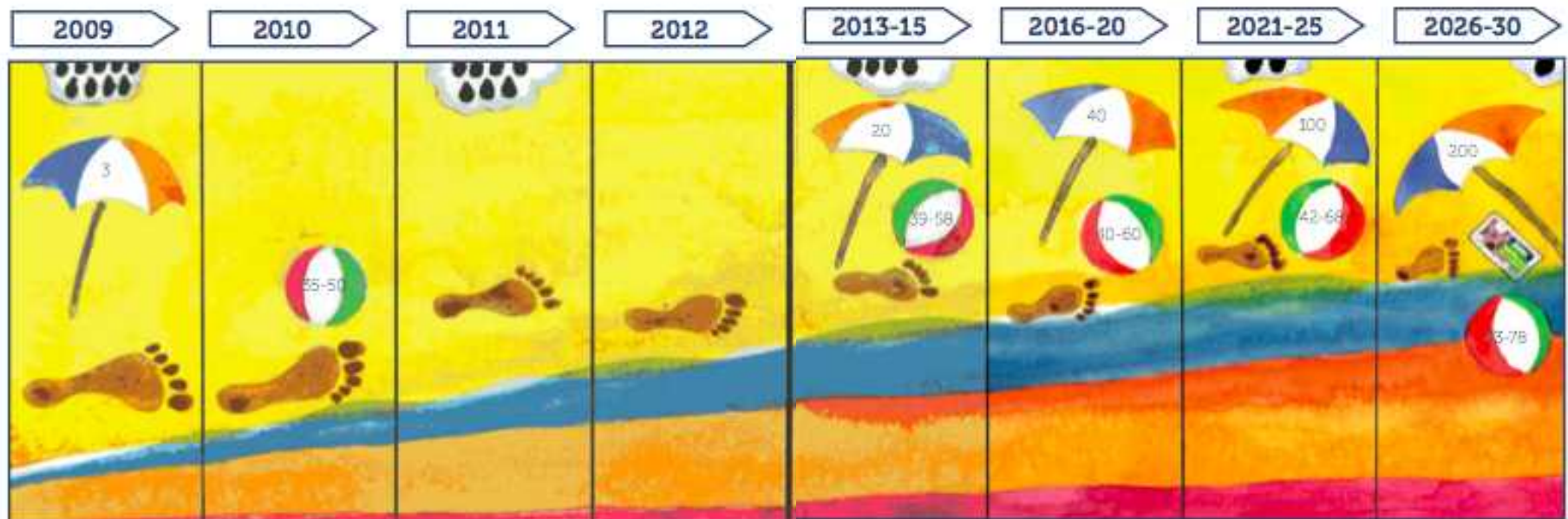
## Indicators - Key Characteristics of a Resilient Community<sup>8</sup>

These can be regularly revisited to see if the community is making progress in the right direction.

1. Leadership is diversified and representative of age, gender, and cultural composition of the community.
2. Elected community leadership is visionary, shares power and builds consensus.
3. Community members are involved in significant community decisions.
4. The community feels a sense of pride.
5. People feel optimistic about the future of the community.
6. There is a spirit of mutual assistance and co-operation in the community.
7. People feel a sense of attachment to their community.
8. The community is self-reliant and looks to itself and its own resources to address major issues.
9. There is a strong belief in and support for education at all levels.
10. There are a variety of Community Enterprise and Development (CED) organisations in the community such that the key CED functions are well served.

11. Organisations in the community have developed partnerships and collaborative working relationships.
12. Employment in the community is diversified beyond a single large employer.
13. Major businesses in the community are locally owned.
14. The community has a strategy for increasing independent local ownership.
15. There is openness to alternative ways of earning a living and economic activity.
16. The community looks outside itself to seek and secure resources (skills, expertise, finance) that will address areas of identified weakness.
17. The community is aware of its competitive position in the broader economy.
18. Citizens are involved in the creation and implementation of the community vision and goals and have a CED Plan that guides its development.
19. There is on-going action towards achieving the goals in the CED plan.
20. There is regular evaluation of progress towards the community's strategic goals.

## Key Challenges across the Timeline to 2030 with declining oil supplies and climate change





# JOINED UP THINKING -

Strategic themes: • Peak Oil • Climate Change • Stabilising Population  
• Reducing excess consumption and waste to zero

The following timeline illustrates the suggested key challenges faced by UK society today and offers some solutions for mitigation. We have used a timeline of the next 25 years to show the widening gap between 'business as usual' (if we don't make any changes) and how small but significant steps can lead to substantial and meaningful improvements if society is willing to change.



## 2009

### Economic Downturn is Good News for DIY Enthusiasts

The economic downturn puts many people out of work; many use their newfound time to start growing food, insulating their homes to keep bills down, and looking for other ways to make and save money.

### Transition goes mainstream in Totnes

Through the local Transition Town initiative, the rising cost of energy is becoming more widely understood to be linked to the depletion of reliable oil supplies. A new awareness and concern is evolving as people respond to news about global warming. The concept of environmental limits to growth is gaining momentum as the popular media cover stories of over population.

### Major Report shows potential for behaviour change

The IPCC's Big Energy Shift Report reveals huge potential for people to change their energy use and that people are overwhelmingly positive, but that "they will need to be nudged along by the Government and other principal stakeholders."<sup>1</sup>

### Community invests in Dairy Crest site

The Armas Project for the Dairy Crest Site is swamped on its first day of trading as it opens for local investment. Investors in community bonds include prospective (affordable) home buyers, retirees, eco-conscious investors, green builders, community groups and fellow companies, who all want to be part of this comprehensive sustainable development. At the close of the day the investors symbolically switch on the solar-powered lights behind a brightly coloured billboard with a 3D picture of the proposed development and raise a glass of local wine. The Whistletop cafe has done a roaring trade.

### South Hams District Council hosts a Community Partnership Forum

to invite proposals under The Sustainable Communities Act. The event attracts a wide attendance and discussion leading to over 150 proposals coming from the community, with eleven proposals going forward to national government with SHDC backing.



# A TIMELINE OF CHANGE

- Increasing renewable energy supplies • Repairing biodiversity
- Maintaining clean water supplies with less energy inputs



## 2026-30

### The family is flocking back

A survey shows that more young people are likely to return to their home towns after they finish their studies, than head for the cities. The opportunities for interesting and meaningful work has reversed in recent years and many are opting to work from family bases, often supporting older members of the family. Living units are more diverse reflecting extended family and friends sharing co-housing units.

### Better health with less wealth

Local public health units are benefiting from reduced workloads due to people being more healthy, resilient and enterprising in addressing their own needs. The health gardens and increased community supports are popular and having a marked effect on the general health and happiness of local people. Many people are claiming that having fewer possessions is less stressful, others consider the greater diversity of tasks in their day gives them an increased sense of achievement, others put their increased sense of well-being down to less isolation and the strong sense of community they feel.

### Happiness and calm reigns on the streets

Totnes and District has quite a different ambience. There are more people on the streets and there is a general air of being busy yet conversational. The shops in the town and villages have gone through many changes and there are many new food and general hardware shops as well as repair and reuse shops. Many of the products on sale are locally produced, more utilitarian and there are generally fewer exotic and luxury goods for sale. Most businesses offer a local delivery service which is generally by bicycle. The local Nostalgia Society has commenced horse and cart street deliveries for daily bakery and dairy products, much to the delight of local small children and elders alike.

### Global response to climate change

The international call to arms to implement severe carbon mitigation is met with enthusiasm by the general public. While many measures have already been undertaken it is widely recognised that not enough is being done by the developed nations, and Ethiopia shows strong leadership again by calling for universal stringent energy rationing and carbon sequestration requirements per capita. The UK Government debates where it will place all the fees to manage its carbon quota and enters into negotiations with other European countries to mobilise commitments. We have still got too many people observing Hares Chunnar age 10 from South Brent.



# 3

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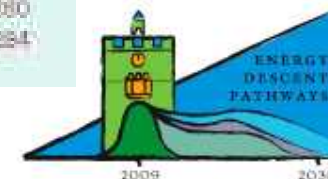
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# Can Totnes & District Feed itself?

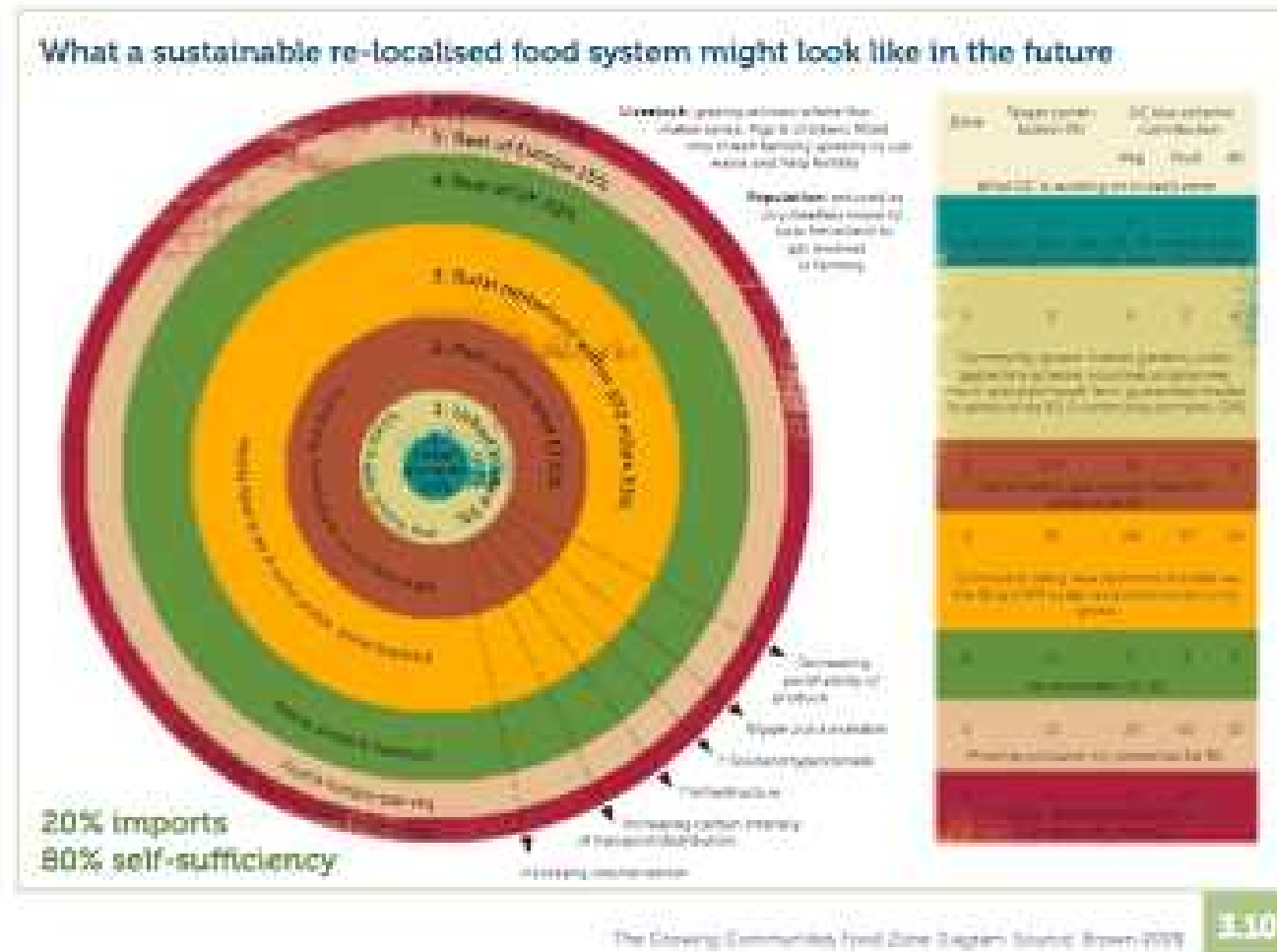


13

Food footprints of settlements in the South West with a population of over 500. Note location of Totnes and Dartington (Cartilage 2009 [www.gofaraway.com/120000007/food-footprints-re-localising-uk-food-supply/](http://www.gofaraway.com/120000007/food-footprints-re-localising-uk-food-supply/) © HMN Thurston, Cartilage)



# Can Totnes & District Feed itself?



# Can Totnes & District Feed itself?

## Conclusions:

This paper has offered a very rough, broad-brush attempt at addressing the question 'Can Totnes and District feed itself?' Utilising GIS mapping and the datasets that are currently accessible, it has explored the current land classes and how farmland is currently used, and then using Simon Fairley's 'Livestock Remanufactured' model, has tried to assess whether or not Totnes and District could actually feed itself. Even if we were to assume roughly stable climate conditions, the answer is that yes, it could, but only if:

- ① It lived in isolation from its neighbouring major conurbations of Plymouth and Torbay, where these settlements are factored in, it becomes far more difficult.
- ② Far far more people feed on, and worked, the land, and
- ③ We ate a very different diet from the one we consume today.





# ENERGY SECURITY

"Sometimes people ask me, 'Surely we used to live on renewables just fine before the industrial revolution? Yes, but don't forget that two things were different then: lifestyles and population densities.'"

David J C Mackay, Professor of Physics, Cambridge University

## The Challenge

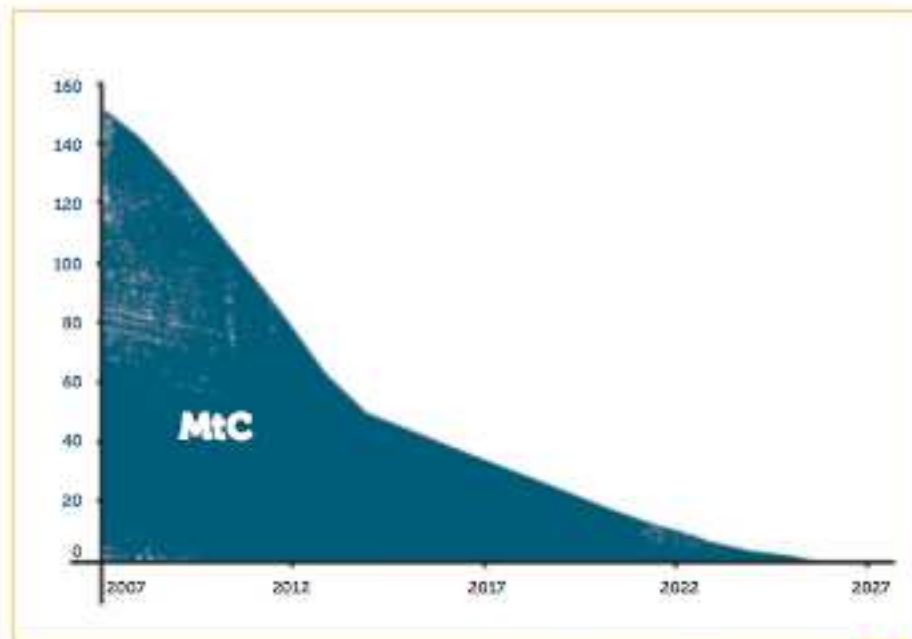
At present, despite plenty of Governmental rhetoric, the need to create a low carbon economy. UK's energy supply in 2009 still comes from oil and coal, fossil fuels which are finite and non-renewable, and high emitters of carbon. Renewable use is now over 5 times the level it was in 2007, but still contributed to only 2.3% of our energy. We lose energy due to inefficient conversion

## The National Energy Picture: Where our Energy Comes From at the Moment

Although different kinds of fuels are used for producing different types of energy, it is important to note that not all are interchangeable.

### Fossil fuels

Oil has a high energy density and its liquid nature



Carbon Budget Britain. Source: Zero Carbon Britain

3.22



TRANSITION TOWN TOTNES

# TOTNES & DISTRICT RENEWABLE ENERGY BUDGET

## Can Totnes and District Power Itself?

This is the question we will be exploring in this section. Is it feasible that Totnes and District might be able to meet its own energy needs through renewable sources of energy, to take the lead in demonstrating the hugely beneficial impact that localising energy generation would have? What even a cursory look at this question reveals is that if we look at meeting current energy demand the answer is no.

### Estimating annual Total Energy demand 2009 – 2030

by Household in Totnes & District in line with predicted increasing population, increasing energy efficiency & energy reduction measures (to achieve ZCE 50% of 2009 demand)

Year	Totnes & District's population (forecast)	Calculated population based on forecasted % increase <sup>1</sup>	Est. no. of persons per household	Est. no. of households	Est. total energy demand based on 2008 usage per household (74.83 MWh)			
					Scenario as stated based on 2008 usage in 2008 MWh/yr	Drop in 2008 energy demand - savings 50% rate	WEPing to Change Est. total demand 100 WEPH % reduction MWh/yr	Est. total demand per household with 5% reduction MWh/yr
2008	Baseline	21,807	2.52	8,401	709,403	0%	709,403	79.87
2011	3%	24,576	2.55	9,670	700,699	15%	600,075	62.66
2014	7%	25,533	2.61	9,780	731,357	25%	552,120	56.41
2021	11%	26,486	2.69	9,850	770,076	35%	481,776	48.82
2026	15%	27,442	2.76	9,930	763,063	45%	393,220	39.30
2031	20%	28,397	2.84	10,000	748,300	50%	374,750	36.47 (32.5%)

<sup>1</sup> Devon County Council data with TTT calculations of THD as a percentage (based on 2006) of South Hams population  
<sup>2</sup> See Population estimates and discussion in 'Joined up Thinking' section

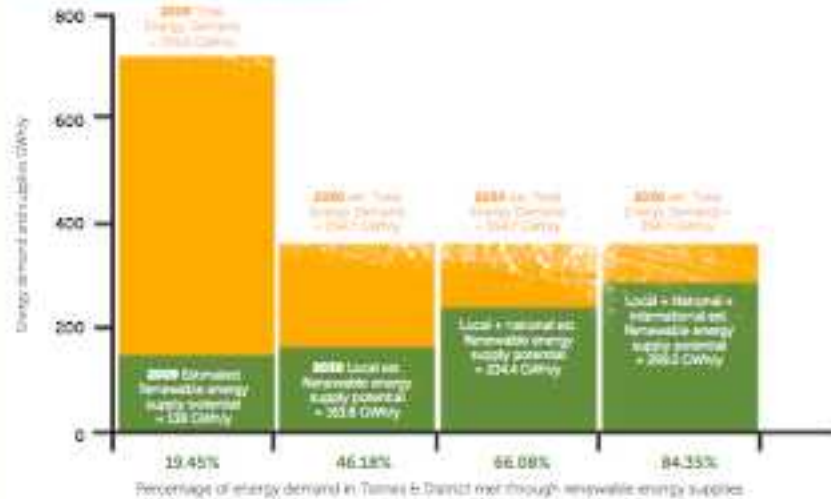
## Summary of Potential Renewable Energy Capture in Totnes & District

Energy Source	Technology	Potential Energy Capture				CO <sub>2</sub> saved @ 0.45 kg/kWh (2009/2020)
		Tot 2009 MWh/y	Tot 2020 MWh/y	At 100 MWh/y	At 100 MWh/y	
Solar	1a Photovoltaics (PV)	10,001	16,878			4,897/212
	1b Solar Hot Water	23,703	25,000			10,101/10,35
Rivers & Streams	2a Micro-hydro (ETG)	2,201	2,201			0.96
	2b Micro-hydro Domestic	948	948			0.04
Tide	3c Tidal Lagoons	64	64			0.03
Marine	3d Marine Current			2839		33.71
	3e Wave Energy			3,404		14.98
Wind	3a Small Scale (Micro)	948.1	948.1			0.40
	3b Large Scale On-shore	21,596	21,596	17,420		16.46
	3c Lg Offshore Turbines			41,808		17.64
Solar-Bio-mass	4a Woodlands	8,134	26,803			3.94/11.31
	4b Short Rotation Crop	15,335	15,335			5.35
	4c Miscanthus	29,038	29,038			12.74
	5a Oil Seed Rape	8,174	8,174			3.5
	5b Bio-ethanol - wheat	1,037	1,037			1.12
	5c Bio-ethanol - 5 beam	17,539	17,539			7.45
	5c Algae to Bio-Diesel	0	175.2			0.1001
Anaerobic Digestion (biowaste)	6a AD Kitchen waste	4,318	5,607			2.24/2.57
	6a AD Animal Slurry	18,720	18,720			29
	6a AD Sewage Sludge	1,251	1,588.61			0.55/0.59
Waste (plastic & organic)	6b Gasification (MSW)	13,402				7.79
	6b Gasification (Comm.)	4,558				2.10
Waste Oil	6c Cooking oil - biodiesel	175.97	175.97			0.7
Solar	7 Heat Pumps	9,345	34,467			3.94/16.10
	8 Solar from deserts				54,780.7	0.12715
Sub-Total (MWh/y)		132,983.87	185,750.88	70,951	84,780.7	133.19 / 281.13
Total (GWh/y)		133	185.8	70.8	84.8	

Not counted as heat technologies in T & D  
Not counted as waste output and therefore selected for biomass production



## Meeting energy demand in Totnes and District from potential Renewable Energy Supplies



## Summary

Totnes & District Baseline estimated total DEMAND of all energy  
= 708.8 GWh/y in 2009

reducing to 354.7 GWh/y by 2030  
(in line with ZCB 50%)

T & D Baseline estimated potential RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION  
= 138 GWh/y in 2009

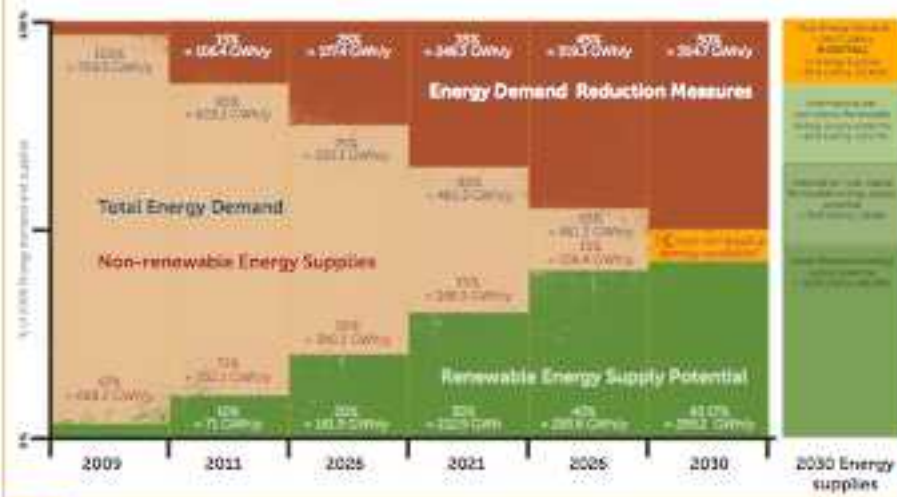
rising to 264 GWh/y by 2030

(2030 T&D estimated total renewable energy production  
INCLUDING per capita share of National potential large scale renewable energy capture  
= 234.4 GWh/y)

(2030 T&D estimated total renewable energy production  
INCLUDING per capita share of National + International potential large scale renewable energy capture  
= 299.2 GWh/y)

5.33 Meeting energy demand in Totnes and District from potential Renewable Energy Supplies

## Countdown to Zero Carbon Britain



## To What Extent can Reducing Personal Transportation Reduce our Energy Demand in T&D?

Annual average personal transport use per capita in 2008  
10.65MWh<sup>1</sup>

Methane 8,345 MWh/y  
Rising to 8,486 MWh/y by 2030

Bio-diesel 176 MWh/y  
Rising to 351 MWh/y by 2030

Total combined = 8,521 MWh/y in 2009  
Rising to 8,837 MWh/y by 2030

When these figures are compared with the estimated demand for transport as set out in Table 3.40, even when reduced to 30% of present demand, there is a substantial deficit in supply.

Locally produced renewable transport fuel meeting demand in T&D:

18521 – 258,436 = -1.33% in 2009  
rising to 18,837 – 61,508 = -1.54% by 2030

### Estimating reduction in annual energy demand for transportation for Totnes & District as population increases but access to personal motorised transport decreases

Year	Estimated <sup>2</sup> population (approximate)	Calculated population with estimated % increase	Total Energy demand for Transport in T & D			
			Business as Usual (Based on 2008 usage (10.65) at 2008 density)	Est. % reduction in transport for all personal motorised transportation	Willing to Change for demand reduction energy efficiency (MWh/y)	Average reduction per household (MWh/y)
2008	Baseline	23,663	258,436	Baseline 0%	258,436	10.95
2011	7%	25,379	269,191	30%	189,133	7.45
2016	17%	27,838	279,122	30%	198,383	7.14
2021	27%	30,469	289,058	30%	207,633	6.83
2026	37%	32,948	297,997	Remains at 30%	216,883	6.59
2031	47%	35,397	307,940	Remains at 30%	226,133	6.38

1: Devon County Council data with TTT calculations of T&D as a % based on 2008 of South Hams population  
2: Values supply from A1 section table 2 as this is calculated from per capita figures in Table 1

# Transition in Action

# Transition Together



© Transition Town Totnes

## Transition Together

Transition Together is a very local programme designed specifically for anyone living here in Totnes and its surrounding villages. It is a simple workbook that enables you to take a number of effective, practical, money and energy-saving steps together with a group of neighbours, your friends or your family. The workbook shows you the easiest ways to:

- The ideal size for a group is 5 - 8 households
- You'll meet about 7 times, usually once every 2-3 weeks
- Group members generally take turns to host a meeting at their homes, but other places can be

The programme is very flexible. Together with your group, you arrange dates and venues where you'll make your way through the workbook together.



# 4

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<b>CREDITS</b>		304

- Edited version - full text appears in web version.
- Included only in web version: [www.totnesedap.org.uk](http://www.totnesedap.org.uk)



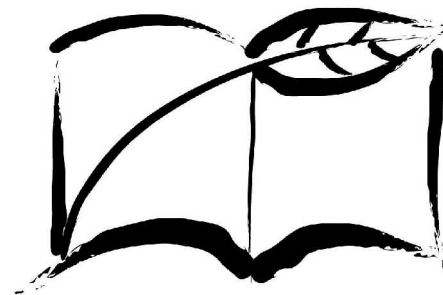
# Thank you to all our sponsors & supporters of this project



*Sponsors of this launch:*

Sharpham Trust

Greenlife



green books



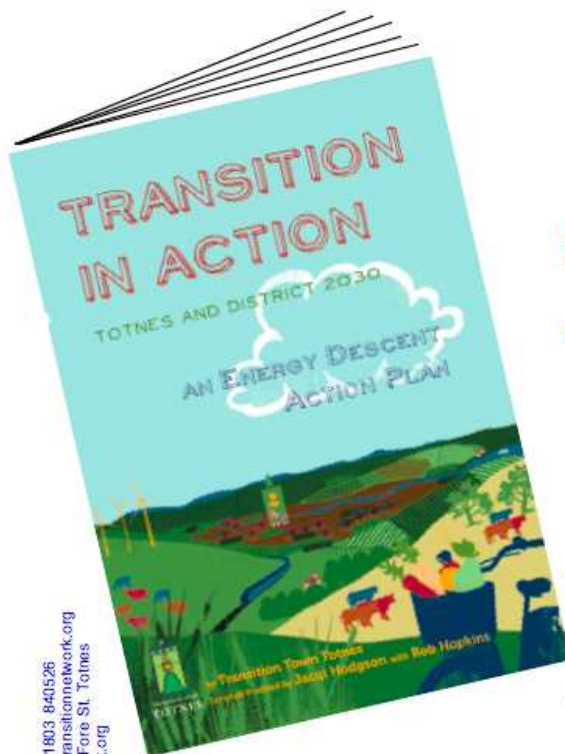


Thank you to everyone who has been involved in this project



# Friday May 7th 2010

COME ALONG TO THE LAUNCH .....



Enquiries: Jacqui Hodgson, 01803 840526  
Email: [edap.totnes@totnes.transitionnetwork.org](mailto:edap.totnes@totnes.transitionnetwork.org)  
Transition Town Totnes, 43, Fore St, Totnes  
[www.totnes.transitionnetwork.org](http://www.totnes.transitionnetwork.org)

launch of Book & website  
[www.totnesedap.org.uk](http://www.totnesedap.org.uk)

## *launch events*

**12.00 noon**

Parade of Pledges departs  
TTT.

**12.30pm**

Town Cryer announces in  
Civic Square

**12.30 - 4.00pm**

film loops & book sales in  
Civic Square

**5.00 - 7.00pm**

formal launch at Civic Hall

Cheese & wine reception,  
fine speeches, EDAP  
website goes live, book  
sales, signings, discussion  
and cake

*all welcome*  
*bring your friends and neighbours*



TRANSITION TOWN TOTNES