

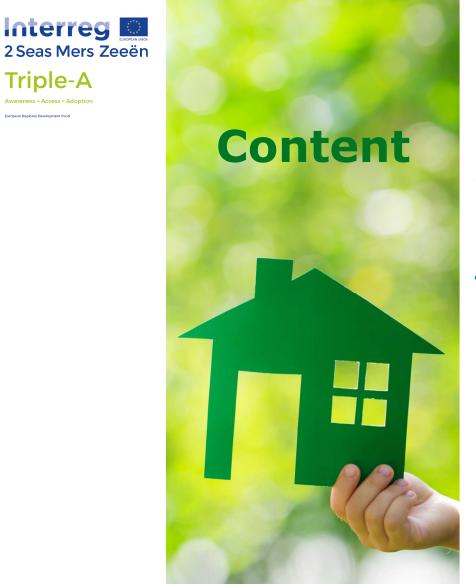


European Regional Development Fund

### Neighbourhood consultancy centres for the adoption of low-carbon technologies by homeowners

### **Experiences from Dutch initiatives**





- 1. Energy transition challenges for Dutch municipalities
- 2. The Triple-A approach
- 3. Experiences with pop-up consultancy centres
- 4. Conclusion



## Energy transition challenges for Dutch municipalities

Dutch housing:

- 7,7 million houses
- 60% built between 1946 1992

Ambitions Netherlands (Dutch Climate Agreement):

- 2030: 1,5 million houses free of natural gas
- 2050: built environment is CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral

Main management challenges:

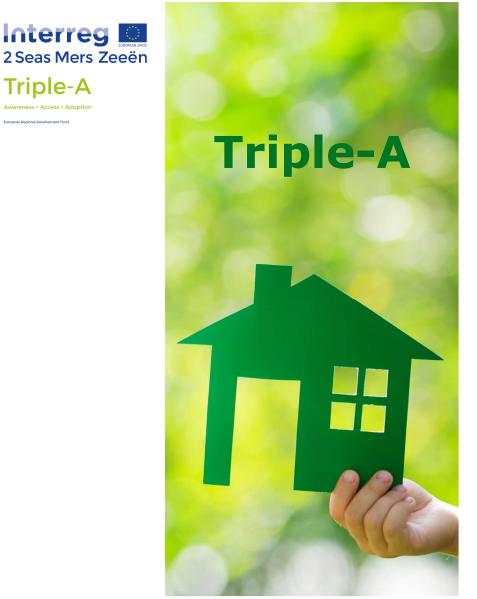
- Policy management: Local authorities have to develop and realize a heat transition plan per district in collaboration with stakeholders
- Portfolio management: Renovation rate has to increase from 1% to 3% per year and more 'deep' renovations are needed
- Communication management: Find a way to get 'behind the door': 93% of Dutch households have an individual heating system (gas boilers)



Source: RVO, 2019



Source: PAW, 2020



### Awareness + Access = Adoption of low-carbon technologies by homeowners

Duration: January 2017 – October 2021 Total budget: 5,297,095.30 € (60% supported by ERDF via the Interreg 2 Seas programme)

#### Partners:

### Delft University of Technology (NL)

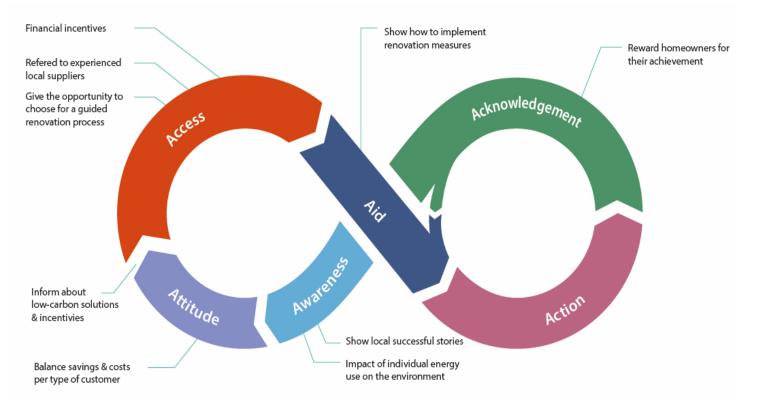
City of Rotterdam (NL) City of Breda (NL) Kent County Council (UK) City of Antwerp (BE) City of Mechelen (BE) EOS Oostende (BE) PSEE Hauts-de-France (FR) Chandel

Ghent University (BE) Fluvius (BE)



## The Triple-A approach

Connecting local authority activities to the homeowner renovation journey



The model explained: https://youtu.be/jo\_TOxGn4K0



## The Triple-A approach

Web Modules



Consultancy Pop-ups



Demo Exemplars

Reports, guidelines, hands-on recommendations, "get-started": http://www.triple-a-interreg.eu/



## Experiences with pop-up consultancy centres (Rotterdam)

<figure>

Keizerswaard



Source: A. De Groot, City of Rotterdam



# Experiences with pop-up consultancy centres (Rotterdam)

Pop-up initiative and location	Testing period	Estimated total number of visitors	Average number of visitors per hour		Share of registered visitors per total number of visitors (%)
Book shop Donner, city center, Rotterdam	open February-June 2016, 43 hours/week	> 1000	1	150	15 %
Koopgoot, city center (Beurstraverse), Rotterdam	open October-November 2016, 55 hours/week	≥ 1000	2	75	7,5 %
Shopping center Binnenhof, Ommoord, Rotterdam	open March-June and September-December 2017, 12 hours/week	ca. 800	2	150	19 %
Sustainability Shop, Shopping center Keizerswaard, Usselmonde, Rotterdam	From November 2018 – December 2019 (35 hours/week, later 20 hours/week)	ca. 1400	1	1200	86 %



# Experiences with pop-up consultancy centres (Breda)

Mobile unit, short-term on multiple locations







Source: C. Vos, City of Breda



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# Experiences with pop-up consultancy centres (Breda)

					Share of registered
Pop-up initiative and location of the				Number of visitors registered for	-
Greenhopper in Breda	Testing period			follow-up	of visitors (%)
	Opening 10/10/2018;	131	20,15	2	2
	6,5 hours	460	11.12		<u>_</u>
Kasteelplein	2018; 14 hours		11,43	9	6
IJpelaar	2018; 19 hours		6,68	15	12
Ulvenhout	2018; 22 hours	121	5,50	37	31
Boerderij Wolfslaar	2018; 18 hours		7,83	18	13
Teteringen	2019; 20 hours		4,15	7	8
Brabantpark	2019; 16 hours	60	3,75	7	12
Hoge Vught	2019; 18,5 hours	103	5,57	6	6
Prinsenbeek	2019; 18 hours	119	6,61	22	18
Koepelgevangenis	2019; 7 hours	25	3,57	2	8
Belcrum	2019; 17 hours	60	3,53	13	22
Centrum	2019; 17 hours	92	5,41	6	7
Wolfslaar	2019; 15 hours	78	5,20	8	10
Bavel	2019; 16,5 hours	57	3,45	7	12
Ginniken	2019; 19 hours	107	5,63	34	32
Kasteelplein	2019; 15,5 hours	113	7,29	1	1
Heksenwiel	2019; 16 hours	90	5,63	15	17
Breda: TOTAL 2018	2018; 79,5 hours	680	8,55	81	12
Breda: TOTAL 2019	2019; 195,5 hours		5,05	128	13
Breda: TOTAL	2018-2019; 275	1667	6,06	209	13
	hours				



# Experiences with pop-up consultancy centres

- Internal procedures can reduce effectiveness: follow-up of visitors is not always possible
- Proposed and executed renovation measures are too often "quick wins"
- Staff needs and opening hours are difficult to predict

+ Co-creation with cooperatives, citizens, non-profit organisations,.. is feasible

+ The developed pop-ups have already been "copied" by multiple local authorities



## Conclusion

- Pop-ups in specific target areas can raise awareness and attract and activate local residents to seek consultancy for their renovation
- There is no "one size fits all" solution: both shortterm mobile and longer-term fixed pop-up models can be suitable
- It is important to analyse the target areas, the customer segments and channels they use, the building typologies
- Operational effectiveness of pop-ups can be influenced by location, timing and weather, staff training, related events, co-creation effort



## Acknowledgements





