



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Call: H2020-EE-2016-2017
 Topic: EE-11-2016-2017
 Type of Action: CSA

Project Acronym: HAPPEN
 Project Title: Holistic Approach and Platform for the deep renovation of the Med residential built Environment
 Grant Agreement: 785072



D2.3 - Material for general training in Living Labs and for on-line training modules

DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Deliverable No.	2.3
Related WP	2
Related Task	2.2
Deliverable Title	Material for general training in Living Labs and for on-line training modules
Deliverable Date	31th December 2018 (M9)
Deliverable Type	Websites, patents filling, etc.
Dissemination level	PU
Author(s)	Cristina Jareño, Carlos Espigares - (IVE)
Reviewed by	Francesca Picenni (ITC-CNR)
Approved by	Marco Padula (ITC-CNR)
Status	Final



This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of changes	2
Publishable executive summary	2
Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Aims and objectives.....	5
1.2 Relations to other documents	5
1.2.1 Legal Framework	5
1.2.2 Other Project Documents.....	5
2 Training Contents	6
3 APPENDIX A: Contents developed	8

TABLE OF CHANGES

Date	Change	Author	Resulting Document Version
05.12.2018	First Draft	C. Jareño (IVE)	V1
18.12.2018	General Amendments and review	F. Picenni (ITC-CNR)	V1
21.12.2018	Second Draft	C. Jareño (IVE)	V2
21.12.2018	Final review and validation	M. Padula, F. Picenni (ITC-CNR)	V2

PUBLISHABLE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides a summary with the index of the training contents to be adopted in the HAPPEN pilots for the general training of the living labs and online training on the expected implementation path of the pilot projects, in order to guarantee coherence and homogeneity to all the HAPPEN pilots.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

All acronyms and abbreviations (AAs) used in the report should be listed in alphabetical order in the table below (other than symbols for units of measurement) in the following way:

LL	Living Lab
WP	Work Package
CSA	Coordination and Support Action
GA	Grant Agreement
CA	Consortium Agreement
DoA	Description of Action
D2.1	Deliverable 2.1
D2.2	Deliverable 2.2

AAs must be defined the first time they are used in the text of the report, and AAs should not be introduced if they are not used again in the document.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document is produced in the framework of WP2, Engagement & Training Strategy.

The final objective of this work package is to prepare engagement & training materials by targeting all three HAPPEN categories (clients, makers, and influencers), according to the Grant Agreement. To be more precise, this document is a result of Task 2.2 - Engagement actions and training courses contents development. This task, among others, will produce the contents related to the material for the segmented general training in Living Labs. This table, previously showed in D2.2, has been updated according to the final contents already prepared for other tasks and the ones ready and/or produced for the vertical training:

			Living Lab Target Groups												
			CLIENTS		MAKERS				INFLUENCERS						
			2	8	3				4	1	5	6	7		
			Buildings owners	End-users	Solutions providers				Manufacturers/Buildings	Policy	Sectoral Agencies	Civil Based Organization	Media		
Technological	Designers	Financial			Service										
Pilot Leaders	LL Facilitators	LL Trainers													
PHASES															
PILOT ACTIONS (WP6)	LIVING LAB (LL) (T2.1)	Set-up and training (LL-step A):													
		Inner training (internal training)	D2.1+SM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Horizontal training (general training)	-	GI											
		Vertical training (segmented training)	-	SR	SR	SZ+SD	SZ+SD	-	SZ+SD	SZ+SD	-	ST	ST	ST	
	HAPPEN incubators (LL-step C):														
	MedZEBinars (vertical training)	-	-	-	-	-	OS+FR+HP+PA				-	-	-	-	
	AWARENESS CAMPAIGN (T2.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	e-pills				
COMM., DISS.& EXPLO. (WP7)	Comm. building	(T7.3)	-	-	-	Disseminate training modules produced in WP2&6									
	Political level	(T7.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coordinated with T2.2				

Table 1 Summary of contents for training according to Target Groups and phases of the Project



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

To conclude, this deliverable will provide the contents related to the vertical (segmented) training to be carried out in the first part of the Living Labs, in order to guarantee coherence and homogeneity to all the HAPPEN pilots. They are marked in orange in the previous table. The materials will regard all the training sessions carried out, which will be segmented for the different target groups involved (e.g.: behavioural enhancement for end users, technical solutions for professionals, process and financial solutions for real estate owners and developers), so to address the specific needs of each groups.

1.1 Aims and objectives

This document summarizes the contents of the presentations (pdf documents) that have been prepared as D2.3. All the presentations are produced in English, so that all LLs have a common repository of materials to be taught. Then, each LL trainer can use it as they are or translate and adapt them according to the needs of their target groups.

As this project is a CSA, most of these materials have been produced in the framework of other projects. What has been done in HAPPEN is use them per se, update and translate them into English, or adapt it to HAPPEN objectives. This is the list of projects:

- PROF/TRAC – 'PROFessional multi-disciplinary TRaining and Continuing development in skills for NZEB principles' project (Horizon 2020 programme): <http://proftrac.eu>
- ELIH-MED – 'Energy Efficiency in Low Income Housing in the Mediterranean' project (MED program): www.elih-med.eu
- REPUBLIC-MED – 'Retrofitting public spaces in intelligent Mediterranean Cities' project (MED program): <http://www.five.es/project/republic-med/>
- AEA Energy Academies

1.2 Relations to other documents

1.2.1 Legal Framework

The Consortium and Project activities are regulated under the following legal framework:

- The Grant Agreement (GA) - contract between the Commission and the Consortium, especially relevant Annex 1 (also known as Description of Action - DoA);
- The Consortium Agreement (CA) - agreement among the Consortium members.

1.2.2 Other Project Documents

This deliverable is related to the following documents:

WP2 Engagement & Training Strategy:

- D2.1 Manual on engagement and training strategy
- D2.2 Internal training for Pilot leaders, Living Lab facilitators and Living Lab trainers



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

2 TRAINING CONTENTS

As previously explained, in the internal training attendees got acquainted with the training materials. For this phase, the training materials with segmented information are the ones to take part of the state-of-the-art knowledge in the following topics. The final topics have been updated to HAPPEN needs:

- **Tips to refurbish dwellings (SR)**

Sheets with tips for energy saving are provided. These sheets are classified into different colours according to the type of investment:

Orange sheets: tips for changing your consumption habits (zero cost interventions).

Blue sheets: tips for incorporating savings elements (small investment).

Green sheets: general tips (large investment).

These materials can be used during the LL sessions/workshops with clients as they were produced to be understood by citizens in general.

- **nZEB design, construction and operation (SZ)**

- Introduction to the IDES-EDU project and lectures
- Mapping the situation
- Energy systems for nZEB, computational tools for the evaluation energy performance of buildings and BIM
- Overview of existing teaching materials (PROF/TRAC platform)
- Specifics of nZEB at the design, realization, commissioning, operation and financing
- How to approach Nzeb? What are the key factors?
- Toward a market for E=0 retrofit in social housing

The videos of the beforementioned presentations are also available on [PROF/TRAC repository](#).

Apart from this, different materials are available on <http://profrac.eu/training-material/search-training-material.html> according to the following topics:

- Awareness of energy efficiency;
- Energy management;
- Energy production;
- Energy reduction;
- Interdisciplinary skills;
- IDES-EDU educational package:
 - Introduction;
 - Architectural quality;
 - Energy production;
 - EPBD;



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

- Heating and cooling;
- Indoor environment;
- Integrated design approach;
- Market and exploitation;
- Outdoor environment;
- Ventilation;
- WBREC;
- Cross-disciplinary teamwork;
- Lighting;
- Sustainable building;

These materials can be used during the LL sessions with makers as PROF/TRAC project trainings were addressed to architects, engineers and building managers.

- **Design of urban spaces with environmental criteria (SD)**

Different design criteria are explained according to the following contents in order to reduce urban heat island effect:

- Areas:
 - Staying areas
 - Pedestrian mobility
- Elements:
 - Urbanisation
 - Street furniture
 - Public transport
 - Building

This material is addressed to makers as it aims to be an aid tool for the planning and design of urban public spaces in Mediterranean climates.

- **Transition Thinking (ST)**

- What are transitions?
- Core principles
- Key conceptual frameworks
- Localizing transition thinking at cities
- System innovation for sustainability transitions
- Conclusions;

The target group of this training is influencers as the role of transition thinking is fundamental in understanding radical urban transformations.

- **AEA Energy Academies**

The contents available are grouped according to the different target groups.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Influencers

- Latest EU policy and regulatory framework on RES and EE
- Local sustainable energy planning
- Stakeholder mapping, analysis and engagement

Makers

- Access to financing instruments
- Analysis of innovative technologies and their integration in buildings to reach nZEB status

Clients

- Community-based energy models
- End-user awareness-raising and engagement

3 APPENDIX A: CONTENTS DEVELOPED

The following section includes screenshots and an index of the contents for each of the materials provided in Google Drive and that will be available on HAPPEN platform:



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Tips to refurbish dwellings (SR):

How to save energy reducing the domestic hot water consumption

WHAT IS THE ISSUE?

Domestic hot water consumes between 20-30% of the overall energy consumption.

An standard tap consumes 10 litres per minute while the shower could arrive to 20 litres per minute. On our day by day routines it is necessary to be careful about which position we have the tap, being the cold one the most appropriate, as we will avoid wasting hot water.

HOW CAN I SOLVE IT?

The habits that may imply water savings are:

- Tap correct use and maintenance:**
 - Tap cold position when closed, cleaning, leak detection and repair.
- Boiler saving measures:**
 - Adjust temperature and switch it off when not in use.
- Personal cleaning and kitchen water use:**
 - Having a shower instead of a bath always controlling time. Use the dish washer instead of hand washing.

HOW MUCH CAN I SAVE?

If we practice these habits and maintenance measures at our place, it would be possible to get from 0-22 hours of savings per person and year.

Savings will depend on:

- Water Boiling system in use:**
 - Savings will depend on the type on boiling water system and its energy source. Each system has an efficiency level and the energy to run it, at a specific price.
- Boiling water system age:**
 - If the system is 5 years old or more could certainly less efficient than the current ones.
- House water consumption:**
 - Savings will be greater if the consumption before taking any action was larger than the current one.

0-110 €
SAVINGS PER

Person and year

€100
€50
€20
€10
€5

Boiling water system age
Water boiling system in use
House water consumption

Checklist: One of this of water per person and day. For example 200 litres per person per day.





The information included in this document is property of The Institute Institute of Building (IIB). All rights reserved. No commercial use.

IIB INSTITUTO INGENIEROS DE LA EDIFICACION

How to save energy by:

- Reducing the domestic hot water consumption
- Reducing the consumption on cooling through natural ventilation
- Leading a proper maintenance of the heating system
- Using and leading a proper maintenance of the cooling system
- Being informed of the appliances consumption and the energy efficiency tags
- Reducing the appliances consumption
- Reducing the small household appliances's consumption
- Changing the electricity supply contract conditions
- Reducing the lighting system energy consumption
- Being aware of Building Energy Efficiency Certification
- Using properly mobile solar protection systems



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

How to save energy by:

- Replacing the domestic hot water system
- Installing domestic hot water saving systems
- Different procedures (in the cooling system)
- Using properly the heating equipment control devices
- Installing home automation devices for smart energy managing
- Installing saving systems on household appliances and electronic devices
- Installing energy-efficient light bulbs
- Installing energy consumption data devices
- Installing efficient lighting control devices
- Installing lifts efficiency control devices
- Installing solar radiation reflective layers on windows
- Installing façade openings solar protection systems
- Planting vegetation outside as a solar protection system
- Reducing the level of air infiltrations in doors and windows

How to save energy by replacing the domestic hot water system

WHAT IS THE ISSUE?
Domestic hot water is, after the heating system, the second consumption device in our houses. Up to 20% and 20% of the final energy consumption. Knowing that, if we add the energy, gas or any other fuel spending used at home, around 10% and 10% of that money is invested into heating water.
The energy we use for heat water is measured in kWh, and so does other energy sources such as electricity or gas. However, not every energy source has the same cost (the kWh price for electricity has a different value than the kWh of gas). The production systems of hot water can produce the same volume of hot water with a different cost depending on its efficiency level and the energy source they use.

HOW CAN I SOLVE IT?
The renewal of the hot water production system to a new and more efficient one will reduce the energy needed to heat the same amount of water, this way we will be saving energy.
The main systems of hot water production are the following:

- **Boiler systems:** They have the same as the furnace it is required.
- **Water systems:** They heat the water before being required. It types:
 - Electric boiler
 - Solar thermal energy support system
- **Support systems:**
 - Solar thermal: Nowadays, the regulations for newly constructed houses force them to produce a percentage of hot water through solar thermal energy.

HOW MUCH CAN I SAVE?
If we renew the domestic hot water system in our house, we will be able to achieve energy savings regarding hot water consumption of around 10% and 10%. These savings will depend on:

- **Type of efficient system to heat water:** The savings will depend on the used system to heat water and the energy source. This is because each system has a different efficiency level and each type of energy has its own price.
- **Hot water pipes' distribution:** The shorter the pipes' path from the domestic hot water production system to the consumption points, the less energy we will need to heat the water.
- **House water consumption:** The savings will be greater with a higher water consumption per person, the following calculations are made with an average consumption.
 - **Use table:** 10 kWh of water consumption energy per person, electricity, gas and oil cost of January 14, 2012, kWh of water table with example.

0-80€ savings by person per year regarding hot water.
Hot water production system cost by person per year.

The information included in this document is property of The European Institute of Building (EIB). All rights reserved. No commercial use.

How to save energy:

- Replacing the heat system
 - Replacing the cooling system
 - Insulating the roof external face
 - Insulating the roof internal face
 - Insulating the external face of your building's façade
 - Insulating the internal face of your building's façade
 - Insulating the main elevation of your building's façade
 - Insulating the main elevation of your building's internal façade face
 - Insulating the air chamber of your building main façade
 - With Green Roofs
 - Installing renewable energy systems
 - Replacing elevators
 - Installing double windows
 - Replacing the glazing
 - Replacing your windows glazing and framing systems
- How to renovate our building to achieve nearly zero energy consumption (nZEB)

How to save energy insulating the main elevation of your building façade

WHAT IS THE ISSUE?
Buildings built before 1979 (BE) Thermal conditions in Buildings Regulation, haven't been built with the necessary thermal insulation.
Buildings built after 1979, under the mentioned regulation, even having insulation layers, don't comply with minimum thickness and material quality standards.
This situation makes our buildings energy predators and CO2 factories.
The solution is simple, to improve the energy performance of these buildings, to reduce the consumption and demand through the use of better heating and cooling systems which have big impact on costs and energy savings.

HOW CAN I SOLVE IT?
The solution consists in locating new insulation layers on the façade due to the lack or poor quality of the existing insulation.

- **External Thermal Insulation:**
 - If change the building external aesthetics is not a problem, the insulation works will take place on the exterior face of the façade, avoiding thermal bridges and keeping internal proportions intact.
- **Internal Thermal Insulation:**
 - Have a look on the document: "The benefits of the facade internal face insulation".
- **Air Chamber Thermal Insulation:**
 - Have a look on the document: "The benefits of the insulated air chamber".

Having in mind these measures we will reduce the thermal comfort inside our home, while reducing the energy consumption and environmental impact.

HOW MUCH CAN I SAVE?
If our home has energy losses due to the lack of insulation and we fix the problem locating insulation layers on the external face of the façade, we could achieve 9-32% consumption energy savings. The reduction will depend on the following:

- **Insulation Thickness:**
 - The thicker insulation, the greater savings.
- **Insulation Quality:**
 - Greater quality, greater savings.
- **External Finishes quality:**
 - Savings depends on thickness and quality of external finishes.
- **Building Typology:**
 - The proportion between roof area and building height is essential. As less stories, more efficient performance and cost effective measures can be undertaken.

9-32% HEATING & COOLING CONSUMPTION.

The information included in this document is property of The European Institute of Building (EIB). All rights reserved. No commercial use.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

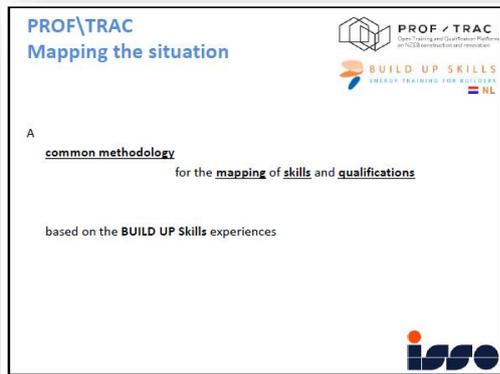
The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

nZEB design, construction and operation (SZ):



Introduction to the IDES-EDU project and lectures:

- PROF/TRAC: building on previous IEE projects
- IEE IDES-EDU: Master and Post Graduate education and training in multi-disciplinary teams
- IDES-EDU: Structur of the Education
- IDES-EDU outcomes
- Fundamental Educational Packages



Mapping the situation:

- Why?
- What
- How?



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.



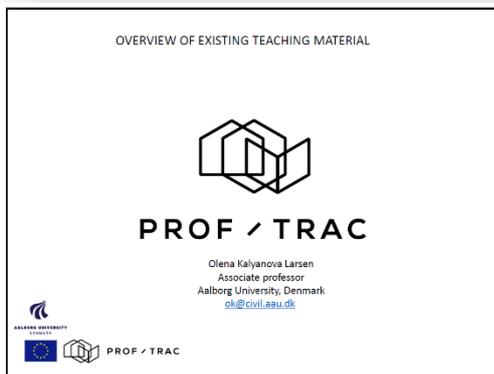
Energy systems for nZEB, computational tools for the evaluation energy performance of buildings and BIM:

Energy systems for NZEB:

- Low energy approach- urban scale
- Alternative sources – electricity
- Building envelope
- Heating of buildings
- Cooling
- Ventilation
- Light
- Domestic Hot Water
- Energy efficient building and Indoor Environmental Quality

Computational tools for the evaluation energy performance of buildings:

- Energy performance of building
- Modelling and simulation tools clasification
- Steady-state methods
- Dynamic methods
- Considerations for program selection
- Tools overview
- BIM



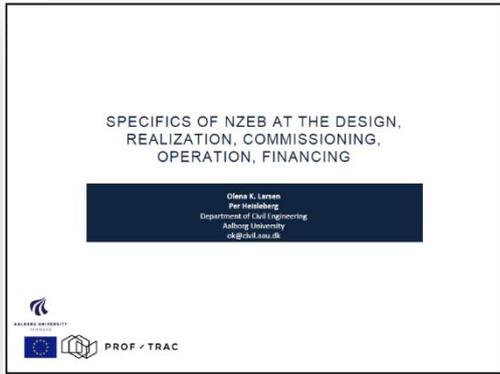
Overview of existing teaching materials:

- Introduction
- Projects
- Categorization according ot building phase
- Type of material
- Key-words structure
- PROF/TRAC database
- Limitations



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.



Specifics of nZEB at the design, realization, commissioning, operation and financing:

- What do we need?
- What do we get?
- New challenges. Energy efficiency contra renewable energy production
- New challenges. Buildings and their interaction with the energy systems
- New challenges. Flexibe heating demand through building thermal mass utilization
- New challenges. Expected versus real performance
- Reflections



How to approach NZEB? What are the key factors?:

- Content
- Keys



Toward a market for E=0 retrofit in social housing:

- A low digitalized sector, late in matter of productivity
- Possibility that new comers would jump into the market & disrupt it
- National & regional ecosystems
- The challenge
- BIM & lean construction as key drivers for cost reduction
- Illustration



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Design of urban spaces with environmental criteria (SD):



Design of urban spaces with environmental criteria:

- Areas:
 - Staying areas
 - Pedestrian mobility
- Elements:
 - Urbanisation
 - Street furniture
 - Public transport
 - Building

Transition Thinking (ST):



Transition thinking:

- What are transitions?
- Core principles
- Key conceptual frameworks
- Localizing transition thinking at cities
- System innovation for sustainability transitions
- Conclusions



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

AEA Energy Academies:



Latest EU policy and regulatory framework on RES and EE:

- 2030 energy strategy
- 2030 Framework for climate and energy
- Clean energy for all European
- Energy Performance in Buildings Directive
- Renewable Energy Directive
- Energy Efficiency Directive
- EE buildings: NZEB national plans
- EE buildings: Certificates and inspections
- Putting energy efficiency first: consuming better, getting cleaner
- The revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EU) 2018/844



Local sustainable energy planning:

- Tools and concepts on local sustainable energy planning
- Defining a Political Strategy for Sustainable Energy
- The importance of building Sustainable Energy Communities
- Strategic axes, Specific and priority actions



Stakeholder mapping, analysis and engagement:

- Targeting, screening and identifying stakeholders
- Major attributes to consider
- Stakeholder analysis basic framework -
- Conducting a stakeholder analysis
- Stakeholder interaction based on fundamental principles
- Involving external stakeholders
- Case study



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.



Access to financing instruments:

- EE buildings: Financing renovations
- EE investment: Buildings
- soft loans, third-party investment schemes
- Existing Building Energy Efficiency Renovation International Review of Regulatory Policies
- National financing framework
- Local energy communities



Analysis of innovative technologies and their integration in buildings to reach nZEB status:

- Smart homes and grids: innovative technologies for buildings EE and NZEB targets*
- Electro-mobility: MEPS can get buildings speed electro-mobility strengthening*
- Integration of innovative technologies in buildings of traditional architecture*



Community-based energy models:

- Community-based renewable energy models – an analysis of existing participation models and best practices*
- Overview of local energy ownership models in the EU*
- Impact and benefits of smart house*



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n. 785072

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the author. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.



End-user awareness-raising and engagement:

- Enablers and barriers for engaging in smart energy behavior*
- Recommendations for successful end-user engagement*
- Key challenges for (research on) end-user engagement in smart grid*