



Heating without gas in Paddepoel (Groningen, NL) Community Scouting

Creating common ground around a
community project to heat homes
without gas

Survey results – June 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years, the province of Groningen has experienced a number of earthquakes related to the extraction of natural gas in the region. It has become clear that sooner or later the gas tap must be closed. In Paddepoel, residents are therefore looking at new ways of supplying heat and have discovered a local heat network as a collective and clean alternative.

The idea is to establish a citizen heat network, owned and operated the residents themselves. No profit will therefore be made by commercial third parties. A local citizen initiative, Paddepoel Energiek, has teamed up with Grunneger Power, a local energy cooperative, to make it happen. They work together on the project under the name 050 Buurtwarmte. Shell NL supports the development phase to gain knowledge on the establishment of heat networks in existing neighborhoods. Furthermore, Shell contributes with technical and economic know-how.

To date, there are only few examples of citizen heat networks in Europe. In the Netherlands, even less examples are in the hands of residents themselves. Paddepoel is therefore an important pilot that has the potential to inspire and become a role model for many other communities.

Therefore, the initiators deemed important to engage their fellow neighbors from the very beginning of the project. They wanted to find out not only what might be the obstacles and reservations, but also the opportunities and plus points that Paddepoel residents

associate with the idea of replacing their gas boilers with a connection to a heat network.

Basis for the research which is presented in this report was a combination of scenario workshops and a survey developed by Communication Works together with the Stockholm School of Economics. This method, which is an essential component of a more comprehensive "Community Scouting" approach, served to identify themes and actions which could make or break the success of a citizen heat network in Paddepoel.

In total 86 residents responded to the survey which consisted of 60 questions. The response rate to each question was > 95%.

„We wanted to understand what we need to do to ensure that people want to engage in this project with us. Of course, we already had contact with many, but it is difficult to measure opinions just from these talks. Also, many of us felt that maybe more than anything else, Paddepoel needs social cohesion. So, we started exploring scenarios, that would link the energy question to that“. Els Struiving, 050 Buurtwarmte

The findings of the report document a dramatic loss of trust in traditional energy suppliers. Not only do they confirm that a citizen heat network is the right choice for Paddepoel, they also show that there is a strong wish for a solidary approach to clean energy.

Sustainable energy from your own community

Energy companies often claim that in the end, people just want cheap and reliable energy. Our research in Paddepoel shows: it is true that costs and professionalism are a major factor.

- The fact, that there are few companies in the Netherlands which have experience with heat networks, is seen as a potential risk.
- The expectations on the network to be established and run by trained professionals is high.

There is also skepticism when it comes to the fact that heat networks in principle function as natural monopolies offering no possibility to switch energy supplier.

But there is much more to it. There are good reasons for “050 Buurtwarmte” to believe that their initiative has struck a nerve with the inhabitants.

- Paddepoel residents care a lot about producing their own energy. They are sensitive to the question who should own the network and eager to participate.
- Paddepoel residents show solidarity. Besides environmental considerations, they care about social and community impact.
- Paddepoel residents value the potential advantages which a citizen cooperative has over other energy suppliers (be they commercial or municipal): transparency, influence and non-for-profit operation.

More than half of the respondents left their email addresses as an expression of their wish to be invited to future project meetings.

The success of the project crucially depends not only on the technical and economic set-up, but even more on its governance. Failing to deliver on citizen engagement, giving citizens real decision-power and addressing concerns in an honest, transparent way bears a high risk for stakeholders involved – from the municipality over Grunneger Power to Paddepoel Energiek, and even more, Shell – to not only lose support but face strong opposition.

“Make Paddepoel great again”

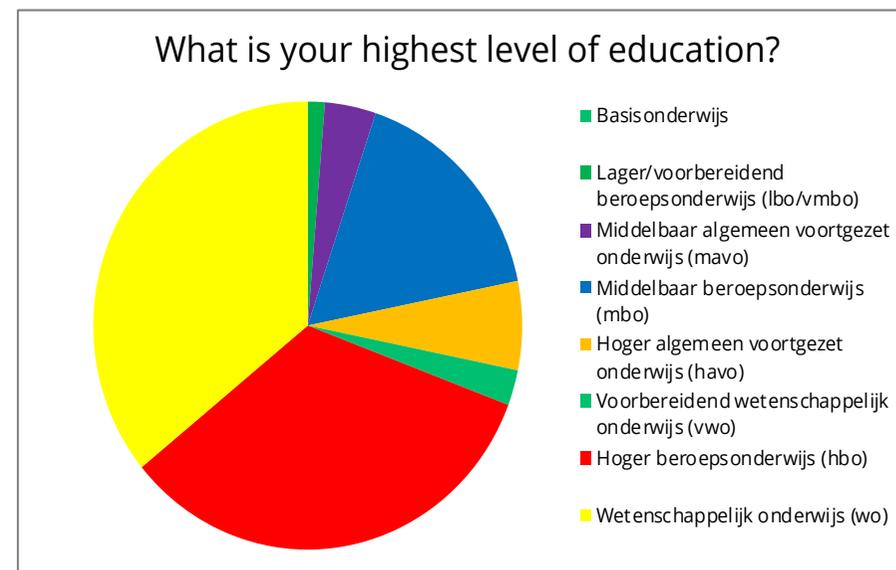
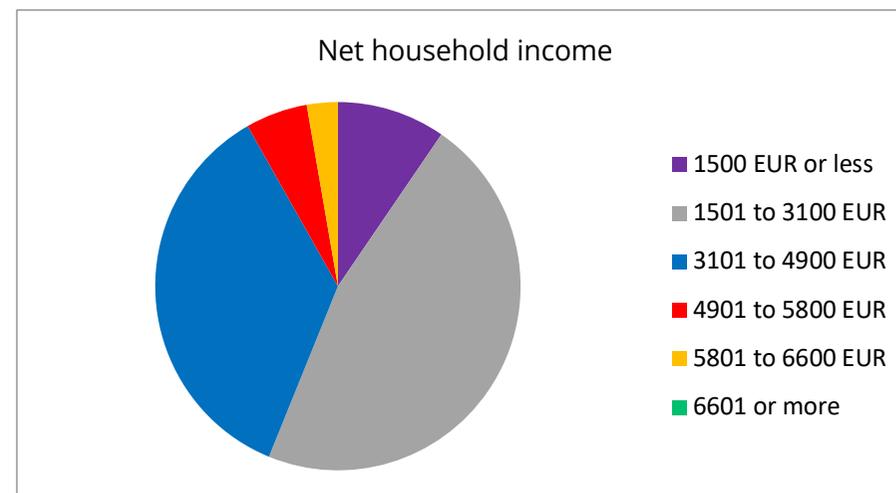
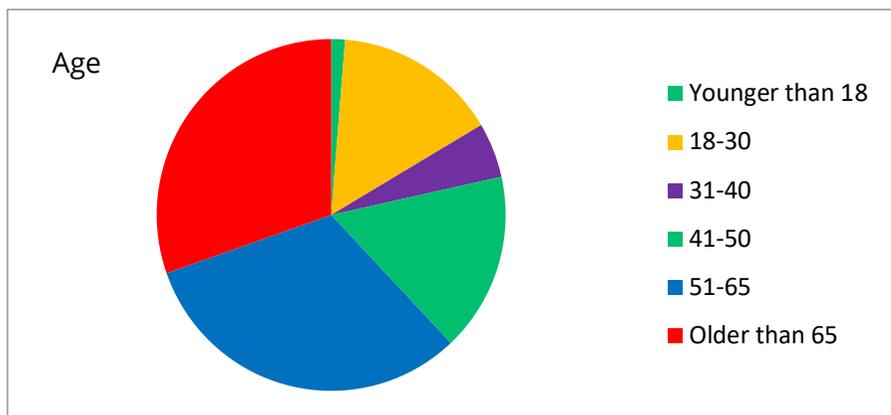
Often, perceptions of different scenarios vary according to clear patterns: Different age or gender groups have different priorities, different income groups may have different worries, knowledge varies depending on education levels, or some scenarios are more attractive to house owners than to tenants.

While we have regularly observed such clear differences in larger surveys in Sweden, UK and Germany, the results in Paddepoel are astonishingly homogenous. As Els Struiving of Paddepoel Energiek explained it: “The residents share a single goal: make Paddepoel great again”.

THE SURVEY

In a workshop facilitated by Communication Works, the team of the local citizen initiative 050 Buurtwarmte and important stakeholders identified aspects which could be relevant for the perception of the project for all residents and formulated scenarios. Together with a few background questions, these were submitted to other residents in a survey. The digital survey was brought to inhabitants by two team members of 050 Buurtwarmte. The results were presented and discussed in a community meeting with 60 participants in June 2019.

While representativeness has not been a criterion of selection of the respondents, it turned out that interviewees were quite representative in terms of age, gender (50/50) and income for the project zone (Paddepoel Noord) as a whole. As was anticipated, 95% of the respondents currently heat their homes with a gas boiler.

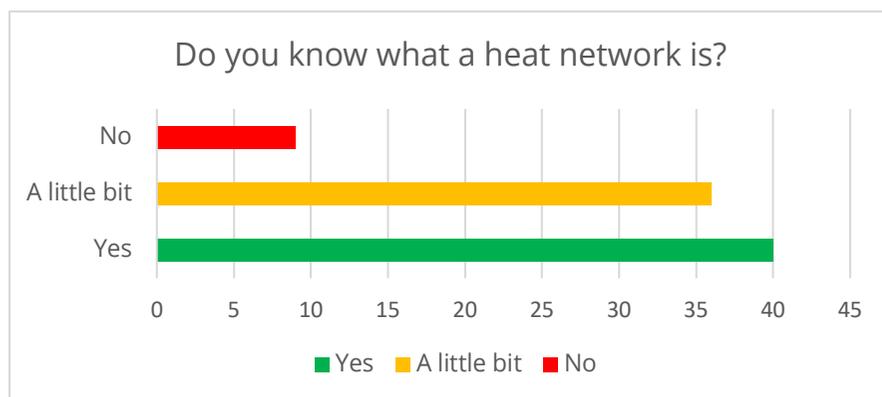


Background Questions

The Starting Point: A Heat What?

In the Netherlands, heat supply from district heating schemes represents a relatively small proportion of total heat supply. Approximately [4.4% of dwellings](#) in the country are connected to one of the 400 district heating schemes.

Given this low market penetration, one could assume that the technology is only known by a small minority. However, asked whether they know what a heat network is, 40 respondents in Paddepoel answered with a clear yes, while 36 know “a little bit” and 9 respondents answered with a clear no. 1 respondent skipped the question.



Compared with the UK for example, where in a [nationwide survey](#) conducted by Communication Works in 2017 70% of the respondents answered with “no” and 11% with “a little bit”, this is a high share.

A legitimate interpretation is that 050 Buurtwarmte, the municipal heat company and other influencers in Groningen have already had positive impact on people’s knowledge. However, what other people say – be it journalists in traditional media, or users in social media – is still likely to have large impact on the opinion of the majority of citizens. This is both a large opportunity and a potential threat, as it underlines how important it is for 050 Buurtwarmte to secure continued support by

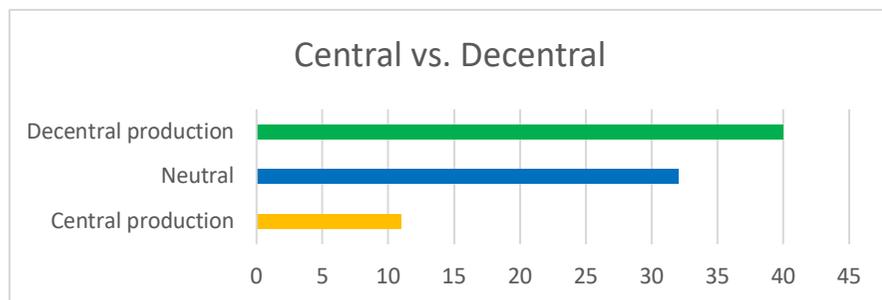
- making sure to reach out to those who so far know little or nothing
- continuing to engage Paddepoel inhabitants in all technical, economic, environmental and social aspects of the planned heat network.

For the purpose of the survey, respondents, who did not have knowledge of heat networks beforehand, were given the following information: “Heat is available in many places in the Netherlands (e.g. in surface water, such as a river or in the underground, and as residual heat from industry and data centers). This heat can be used to heat water. That water, which has a temperature high enough to heat houses, is transported in well-insulated pipes to residential areas, flats, schools, hospitals, shopping malls, etc. There the heat is used for heating and hot tap water”.

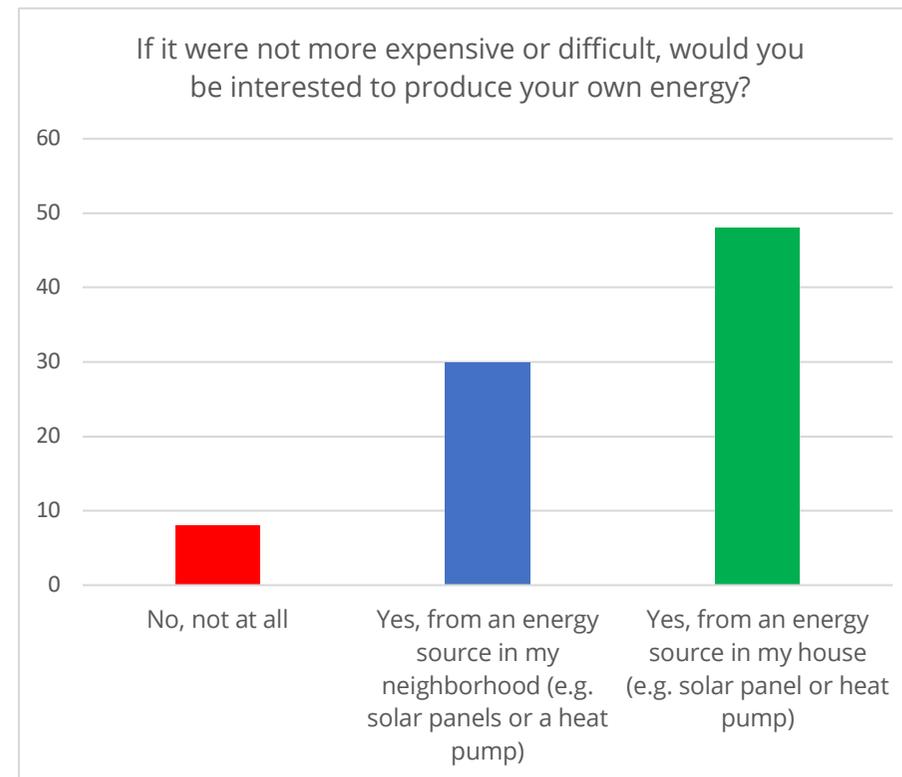
Central or decentral, consumer or prosumer?

Energy is currently produced centrally, i.e. by a small number of large companies. Decentralised means that municipalities, local businesses and citizens generate their own energy, for example using a sunroof or heat pump.

Interviewees were asked whether they think that energy should in the future rather be produced centrally (-5) or decentrally (+5). The average outcome (+0,9) indicates a slight preference of decentral production over central production. Behind the average results are 11 respondents who indicated a very clear preference for central production, 32 respondents who opted for 0 (neutral or undecided) and 40 respondents who think that energy should be produced decentrally in the future. 3 interviewees skipped the question.



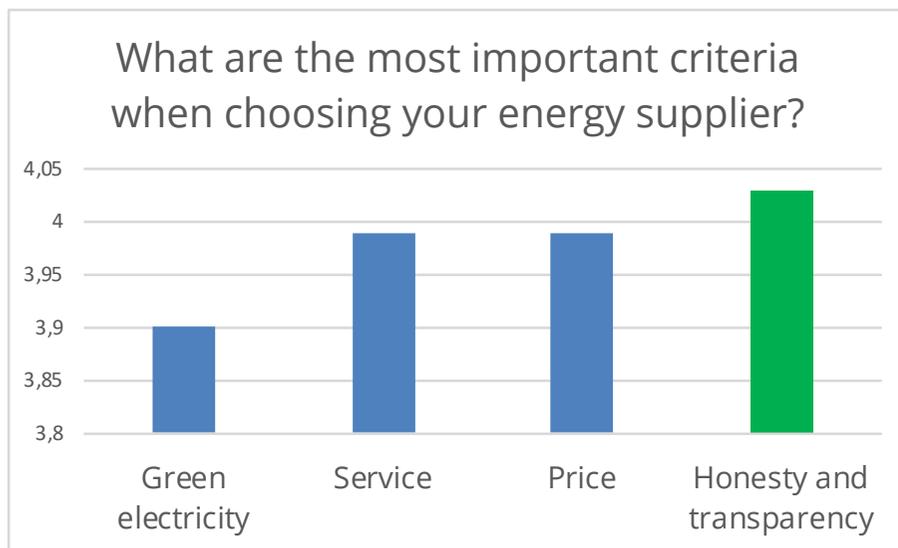
The picture becomes clearer with the more precise question, whether inhabitants would be interested in producing their own energy (individually or in the neighborhood) if it were not more expensive or difficult. Only 8 respondents indicate that they would not be interested at all, whereas the large majority are clearly interested.



Criteria for choosing energy suppliers

Often energy suppliers argue that in the end, it is only the price that matters. But when asked about the importance of different aspects, inhabitants of Paddepoel indicate different preferences.

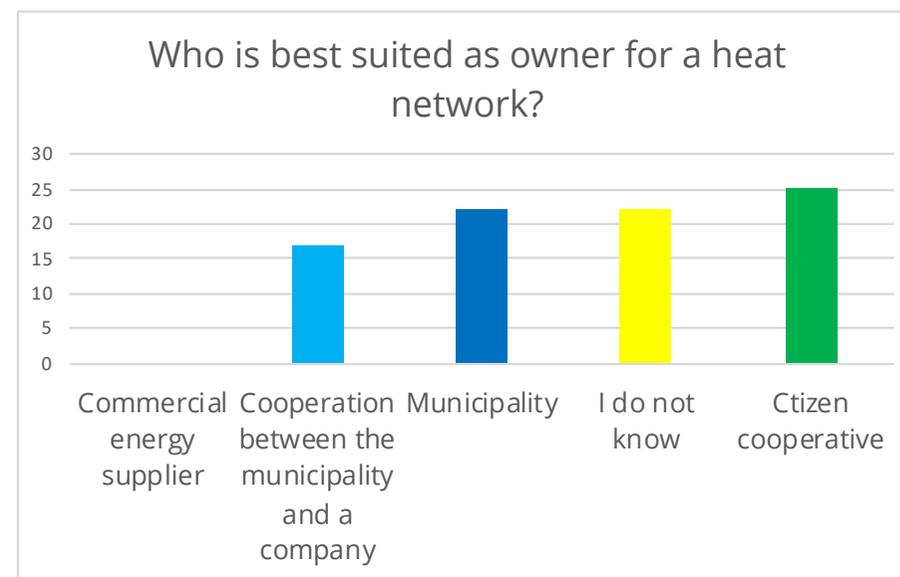
All four criteria are rated as important on average (+4). For each criterion, about 10% of respondents think that it is not important at all or less important.



Ownership

If there were a heat network, would there be a preference for an owner? While in surveys in the UK or Germany, at least about ¼ of respondents still opted for a commercial company in 2017¹, not a single interviewee in Paddepoel in 2019 would think that.

While 22 respondents are unsure, the largest group of respondents is in favor of a citizen cooperative. This correlates with the interest expressed in own production (cf. page 7) and the importance attributed to influence over the choice of sources and over the use of profits (cf. page 14).



¹ Surveys conducted by Communication Works on behalf of customers.

Scenarios

How to Read the Results

During the first workshop with participants of Paddepoel Energiek, a number of base cases and variations were identified. Each of the scenarios presented in the following graphs has been evaluated independently from other scenarios to avoid bias.

For example, one base case was: “A heat network is established in Paddepoel to which you are connected”. Respondents were invited to rate how ok they think this is on a scale from - 5 (definitely not OK) to + 5 (definitely OK).

- The column for the base case is indicated in blue
- Variations which increase the approval in comparison to the base case are indicated in green;
- Variations which decrease the approval rate in comparison to the base case but are still above 0 (positive reaction on average) are indicated in orange;
- Any negative result is indicated in red.

- Reliability and professionalism
- Prices and tariffs
- Environmental effects
- Social effects

Where significant differences between gender, age or income groups have been found, these are mentioned in the text. However, it can be said that results were astonishingly homogenous in general.

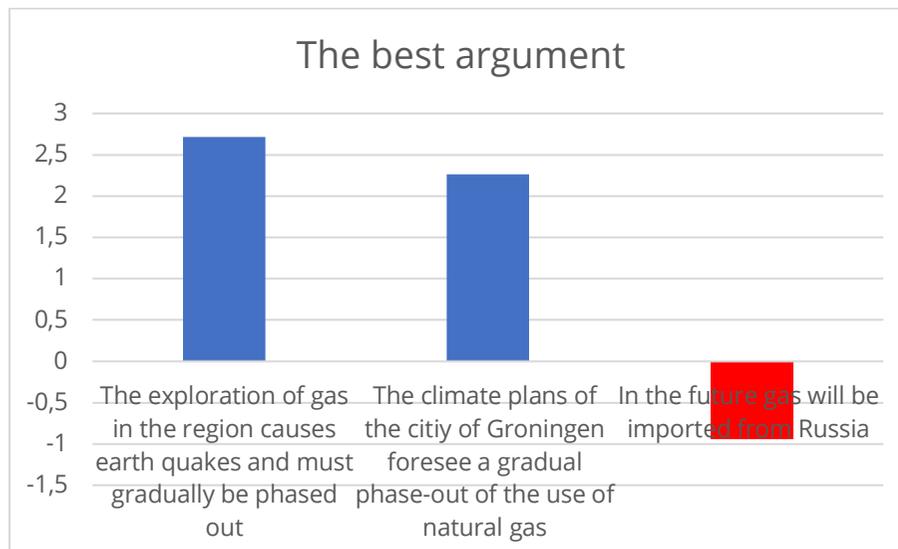
Identifying Options

During the workshop in Paddepoel, four main types of influencing factors have been identified for the survey:

The Best Argument

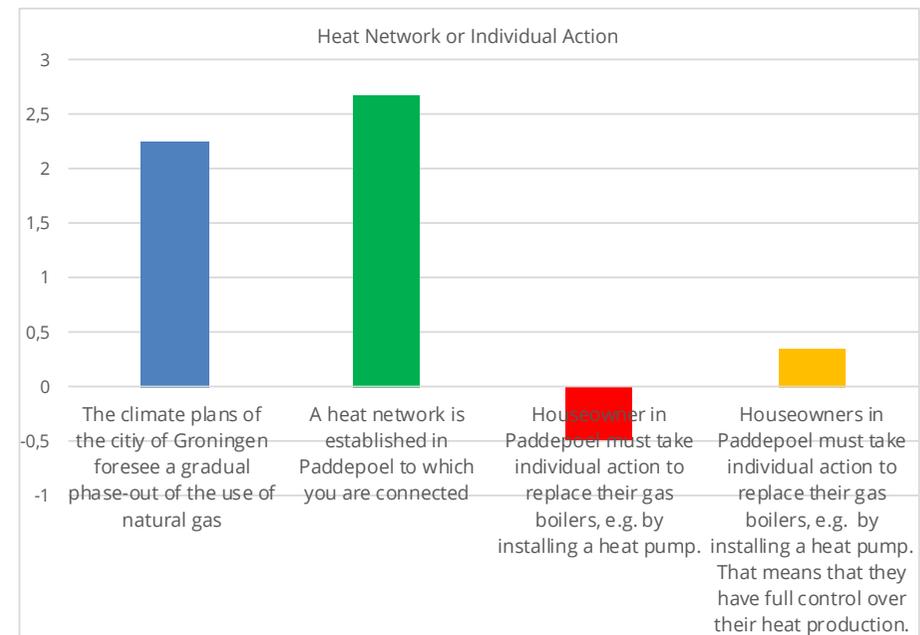
According to the respondents of the survey, stopping the exploration of natural gas in the Groningen region because of earth quakes is a valuable cause. However, should the alternative be to import gas from Russia, the results show strong disagreement.

The inhabitants also see the climate argument and give a positive evaluation to the scenario in which the municipalities climate plan foresees a gradual phase-out of the use of gas.



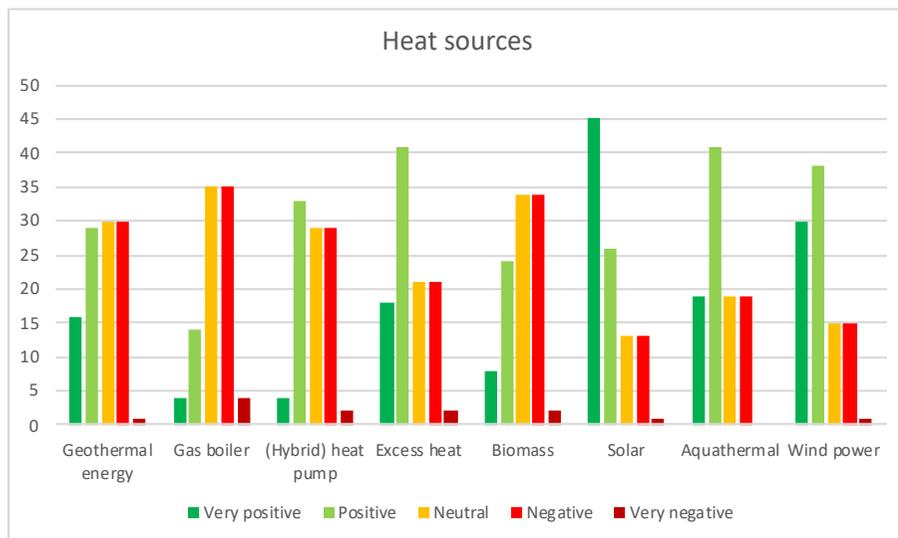
Heat Network or Individual Action?

Knowing that the basis scenario of phasing-out natural gas as a consequence of the related earth quakes and with a view to better climate protection is perceived positively, how will the necessary action be seen? When adding the two options to the base scenario, establishing a heat network is clearly preferred over individual action. Requiring individual action from house owners is clearly a red flag, though the perception turns slightly positive if respondents are reminded that an individual solution gives them full control over their own heat supply. Yet, the gap to a heat network solution remains considerable.



Choosing the Heat Source

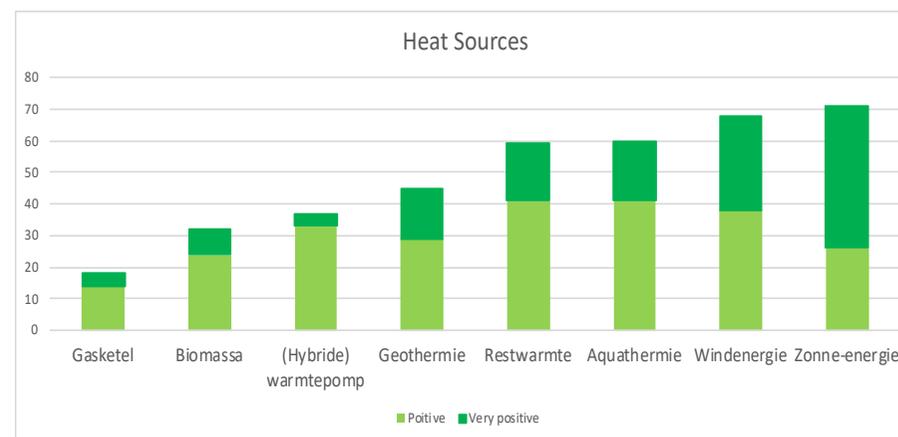
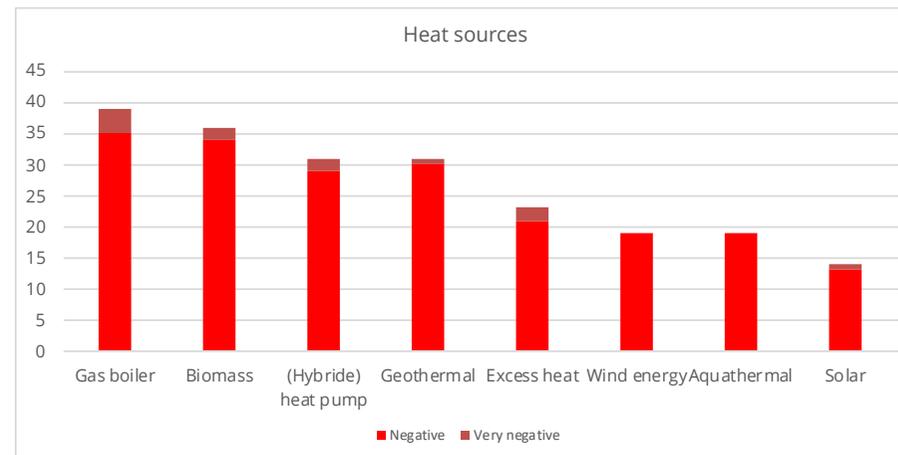
When it comes to different heat sources, the survey gives a very differentiated picture.



While solar and wind gather by far the largest number of positive and very positive evaluations, gas boilers, biomass, heat pumps, geothermal energy and heat pumps gather most negative and very negative views. It is notable though, that approximately a third of the respondents are still neutral even to gas boilers.

Neutral respondents cannot be seen as “natural supporters” of a change of heating system. Whether the hearts and minds of this group can be won or not will be decisive for the project.

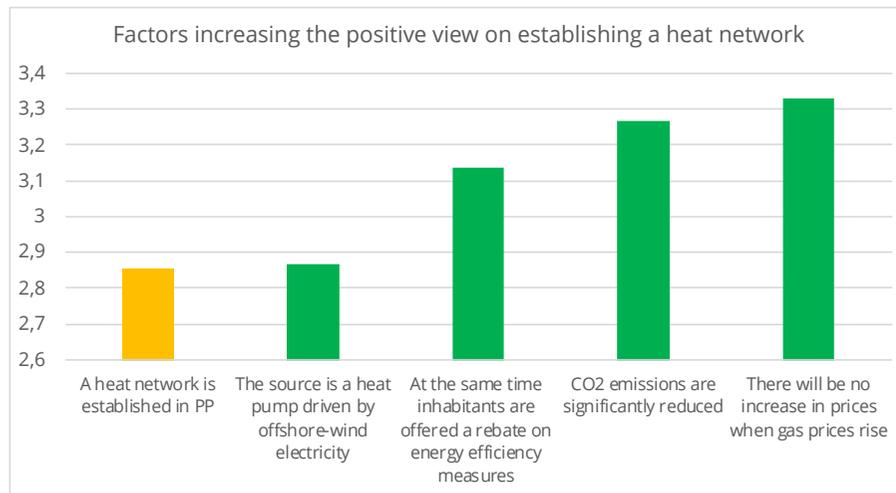
In the workshop discussion, participants also pointed to the fact that the views on heat pumps might be influenced by recent negative TV reports.



In the group which sees gas boilers as neutral to very positive (53), the most favored sources are solar (24 very positive and 16 positive) and wind (25 positive and 12 very positive) while heat pumps gather the largest number of negative views (12).

Heat Network: Plus-Factors

So, if a heat network as such is on average seen so positively, which actions or arguments will further enhance the acceptance of a heat network?



The strongest arguments here are CO2 reduction and, even more, the independence from future gas price increases.

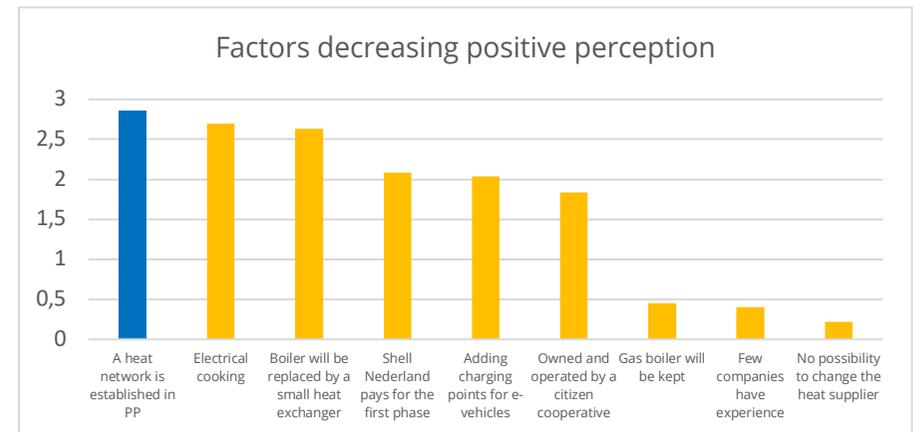
...and Minus-Factors

On the other hand, quite a number of factors tend to decrease the acceptance, in particular

- the proposal to store gas boilers (to maintain the possibility to return to gas supply)
- the information that few Dutch companies have the required experience
- the information that there is no possibility to change the heat supplier.

A lesser, but still significant effect has the information

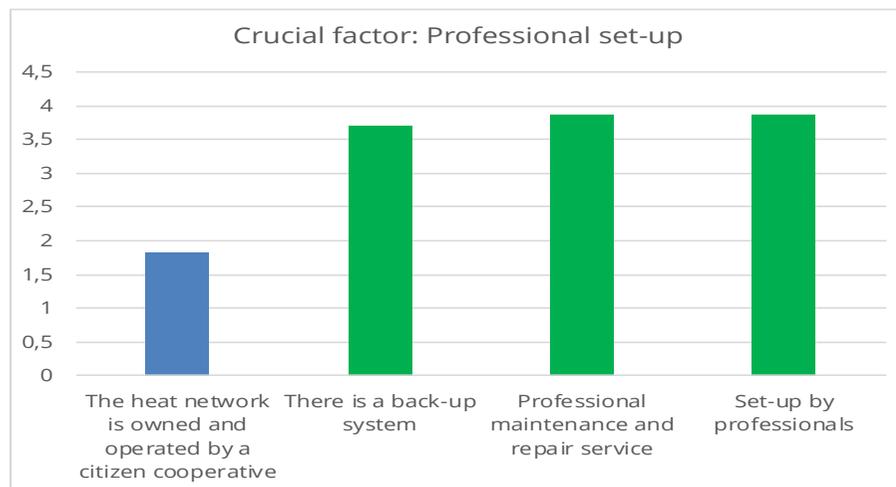
- that Shell Nederland pays for the initial phase (lack of trust)
- that electric charging poles will be installed
- that the network will be owned and run by a citizen cooperative.



A Citizen Heat Cooperative: Top or Flop?

With an approval score of 1,8 (on a scale from -5 to +5) the scenario of a heat network being owned and run by a citizen cooperative has a lower score than the base case (a heat network is established in Paddepoel).

Turning this scenario into a new base case and adding new scenarios, it is easy to spot which are the implications and/or crucial factors that could make or break the success of a citizen heat cooperative. In particular professionalism achieves high values above 3,5.

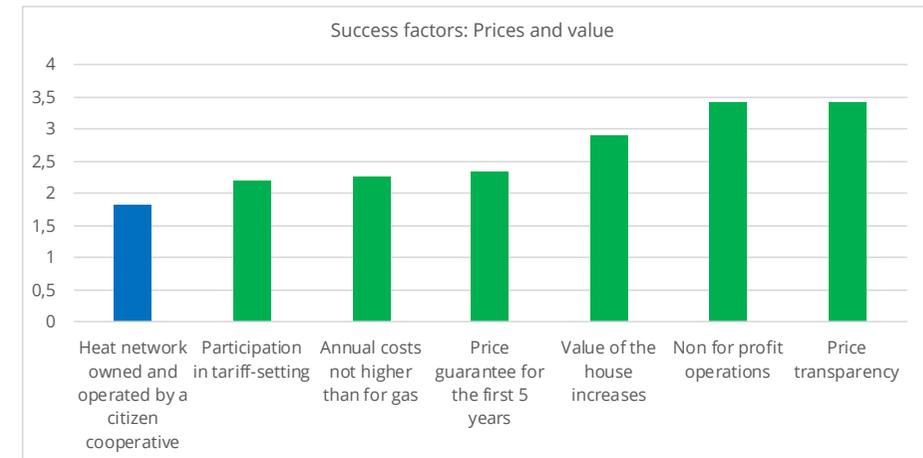


The strong focus on professionalism reflects a concern which has been expressed already in the first workshop: Does cooperative governance mean that I have to rely on my neighbor to fix my

heating? It was also reflected in the negative reaction to the information that few companies in the Netherlands actually have experience with heat networks. This concern is only natural, as heating comfort responds to a basic human need.

Another important aspect is price. Respondents express interest in actively taking part in tariff-setting (if this applies to all heat customers, not only members of the cooperative which gives a lower score of only 0,8), but even more they appreciate to be reassured on price developments:

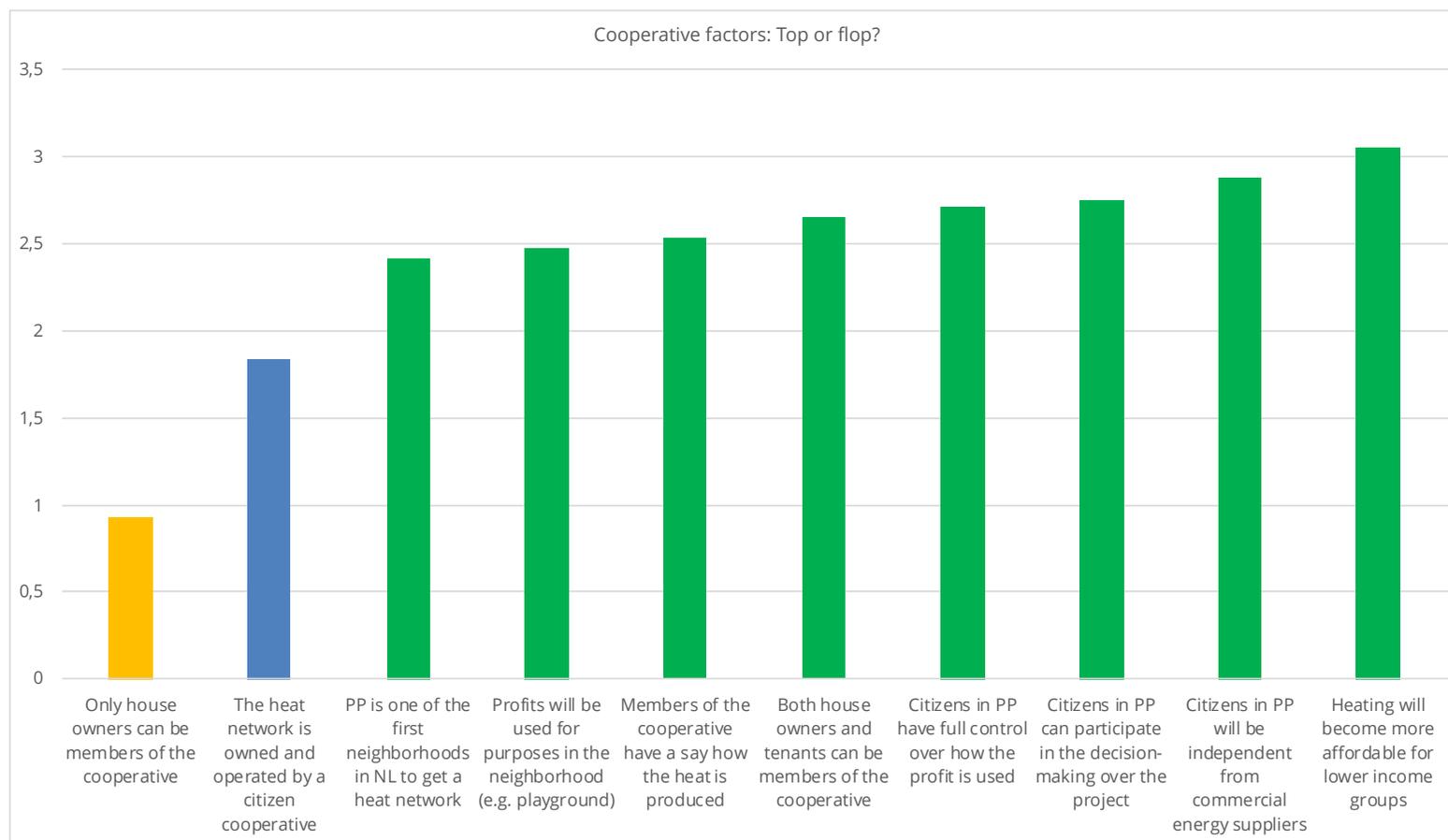
- Annual costs will not exceed current costs for gas
- The cooperative could give a price guarantee for 5 years
- The real estate value of the house would increase
- The network is run on a non-for-profit basis



It is noteworthy though, that price transparency is by far the most important factor.

Looking at the factors which are inherently connected to a cooperative governance, the results indicate that Paddepoel inhabitants have a great sense of solidarity. Not only affordability for lower income groups comes out as a major factor (+3,1). The scenario which would only allow house owners to become members of the cooperative decreases the support for the whole concept significantly to a level of 0,9 only.

Again, independence from commercial energy suppliers comes out as an important argument in favor of a citizen cooperative. Other factors, which are inherently connected to cooperative governance - such as the fact that citizens can take part in the decision-making over the project and have full control of how the profits will be used -, also increase support levels to almost 3. Another favorable aspect is social pride to be one of the first neighborhoods in the Netherlands to have a heat network.

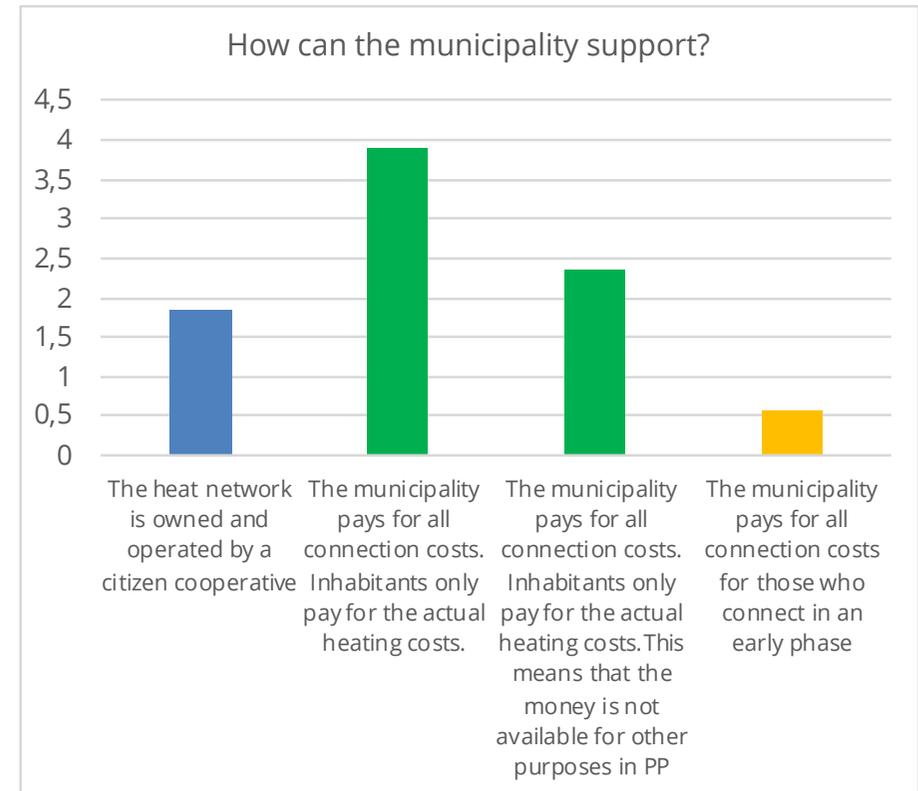


Can the municipality help?

It can and it should as this increases support levels to near to 4. While adding the information that the money would then not be available for other investments decreases the support level slightly, it still has an overall positive effect. However, if support would only reach early birds, this would considerably lower the acceptance for the project as a whole.

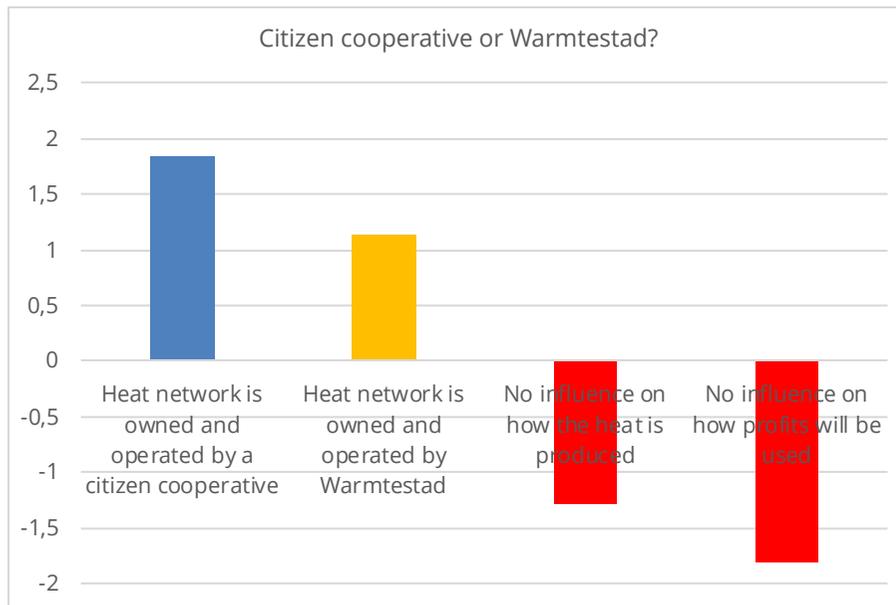
This correlates with the sense of solidarity which respondents have shown in other questions. One can also assume that inhabitants would interpret such a move as pressure to connect which would compromise the voluntary character of the project.

This means that not only that broader financial support increases the success chances of the project, but also that it has a considerably more positive reputational effect for the municipality. Supporting the project will increase “positive social contamination effects” and chances for replication.



What about WarmteStad?

A particularity in Paddepoel is that a municipal heat company, WarmteStad, is already active in the neighborhood. Would a collective contract with the municipal heat company WarmteStad be an alternative to setting up an own heat network? The average scores indicate that this not the case, as WarmteStad would start from a significantly lower (though still positive) reputational level.



Adding information about the implications of selecting WarmteStad – not having influence on how the heat is produced and not having influence on how the profits will be used – turns the perception into the negative area.

These results confirm the “competitive benefits” or “unique selling points” of a citizen cooperative as identified earlier: participation (individual influence) and solidarity.

However, the results also underline the necessity for 050 Buurtwarmte to deliver on these key issues: give everyone a chance to participate in the decision-making on the heat source(s) and influence on how profits will be used (cf. previous chapters and recommendations on the following pages).

CONCLUSIONS

A Citizen Heat Network: A Win-Win-Win Option

The most obvious and important finding is that Paddepoel residents agree to a great extent to the necessity of stopping the exploration of gas in the region and replacing their gas heating system. While they see the climate rationale, they are even more concerned by the earthquakes in the region and would by no means like to be dependent on Russian gas supplies.

There is a good case for establishing a heat network in Paddepoel, and an even better case for putting it in the hands of the inhabitants of Paddepoel themselves. All stakeholders will benefit from this solution:

- Citizens in Paddepoel profit not only in terms of emission reductions and control over profits, they appreciate the opportunity to enhance social cohesion in their neighborhood;
- By supporting the pilot financially to secure its success, the municipality not only shows its commitment to a citizen-driven transition but also adds significant momentum to a larger-scale replication of similar initiatives;
- Even Shell Nederland, acting as a catalyst by financing the initial phase, has the possibility to regain some trust.

However, the results also show that transparency and the possibility for citizens to take part in shaping all aspects of the project are key.

For the municipality and Shell Nederland that means that support must be granted without linking it to any conditions or preempting decisions which have not been discussed and endorsed by citizens.

Main Results in a Nutshell

- More than half of the respondents (45 out of 86) know little or nothing about heat networks. This makes them vulnerable to all kinds of prejudice (i.e. negative media reports)
- Views on different heat sources are split. Clear winners in terms of positive and very positive views are the sun, wind, and – astonishingly – residual heat.
- However, there is a considerable number of neutral and negative views on each source, led by gas boilers, biomass geothermal and heat pumps.
- Empowerment options – whether social or economic – in terms of the community increase acceptance significantly.
- Similarly, inclusiveness (low-income households, everyone can be a member of the cooperative) is an important factor.
- A majority of respondents would be interested to produce their own energy individually, or (as second choice) in the neighborhood if it were not more expensive or difficult.
- Not a single respondent thinks that a commercial supplier would be the best owner of a heat network. This negative view is confirmed by the high rating of the scenario of becoming “independent from a commercial supplier”.
- However, there are high expectations on the heat network being set up and run professionally (reliability). The lack of

experience with this technology in NL has a considerable negative influence on perception.

- The fear of a lack of professionalism seems to be the most important scepticism towards a citizen cooperative – if these concerns are addressed, the scenarios of a citizen-owned heat network achieve very high acceptance scores (close to 4)

Unique Selling Points

The unique selling points of the project are:

- Independence from commercial suppliers,
- Citizen participation,
- Transparency,
- Social cohesion.

Citizens must be in control over the set-up, profits, heat sources and the project as a whole.

District Heating, of all technologies, offers the ideal background for citizen engagement: As a network technology, it connects people even physically. If you make the network a community rather than just a heat provider, if you listen to everyone and engage with everyone, it will not only be a viable alternative to gas, it will also strengthen local democracy and pride.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Getting and Keeping Everyone on Board

While the response rate to the survey was high and average results responses show a clear picture, it must be noted that for every background question and scenario there are a number of outliers with very strong views as well as rather “neutral”, respectively “do not know” responses. The survey also shows that any action that could be considered as intransparent, top-down or socially unfair poses a risk to the success of the project.

It remains of crucial importance for 050 Buurtwarmte to keep reaching out to each and every one and to continue to monitor developments on a regular basis.

The following should be given extra attention:

- Paddepoel inhabitants must be in the driving seat – that means Paddepoel Energiek, their very own citizen energy initiative, should be seen as the lead partner in the project.
- Reach out to those who have not been reached yet: Meet them where they are. For example, set-up smaller info sessions or presentations in other community groups (i.e. student gatherings, Asian dinner community, church etc.). Identify “ambassadors” in each group and use them (i.e. interviews, personal stories to share in community newsletters etc.)

- Make heat networks “tangible”: Organise study visit to other citizen heat networks in neighboring countries.
- Engage those who are supportive: Those who have shown interest should be offered opportunities to actively take part in the work, i.e. as ambassadors to amplify the movement.
- Identify how positive factors can be further enhanced and communicated.
- Make sure solar is part of the menu, if not the main dish. Solar is – in Paddepoel as in all regions surveyed by Communication Works so far – the one technology which is seen as the technology of the future. Up to now, solar is not mentioned as a possible heat source in the Q&A on 050 Buurtwarmte’s website, but from an acceptability point of view, options to integrate solar into the project should be explored.

Solar possibilities that could be explored:

- Choosing solar thermal as the main source for the heat network
- Adding solar thermal panels as an extra source for the heat network
- Add a – crowd-funded? – PV park to the facilities
- Collectively, organize purchase of individual rooftop PV

- Make sure the network set-up is cutting-edge, with no obligation (but all incentives) to connect. Given the negative attitude towards the monopoly function of the network, make sure connection remains voluntary not mandatory. Point out the differences between a cooperatively owned “monopoly” and a commercially run “monopoly”.
- Establish the cooperative as quickly as possible in order to enable a smooth transition from the foundation to the cooperative. Make sure the foundation operates as if it were a cooperative already.
- Communicate every little step of the way – before it is taken. Establish a communication and action strategy that tables on the topics of participation, independence and social cohesion. Work proactively towards media and grow your social media community to ensure positive coverage.
- Be transparent: Provide all documentation not only at meetings but also on your website and, at crucial stages, also by disseminating it to all post boxes. On the website make sure the information is “sharable” in social media.
- Already now, inhabitants should be involved in every decision, not only informed, once the decision is taken. Before deciding on a set-up, make sure alternatives have been calculated and submitted for comments to all inhabitants concerned. Be transparent about who will take which decision at which moment. Whenever the procurement of goods and services is involved, make sure you follow proper tender procedures and get at least two alternative offers.
- As the involvement of Shell lowers the acceptance of the project, it would be advisable for Shell to take a low profile in making and communicating decisions of the foundation.
- Role of the municipality: The municipality has everything to gain from playing the role of a neutral supporter/facilitator without taking a stake in the decision-making.
- Role of Paddepoel inhabitants: the survey shows a great deal of interest and potential engagement. It also demonstrates that, while not being professionals, they have a great sense of what is possible and desirable. This is an invaluable source of inspiration and competence. Trust yourselves!
- Point out your unique selling points and make a difference as compared to WarmteStad. That does not preclude procuring certain services from WarmteStad – if and when their offer is more competitive than others. Any such decision-making must be fully transparent.
- Regular checkpoints: Public opinion is a sensitive beast. Make sure to regularly check developments and feel the temperature. Quick (digital) mini scenario surveys on some of the key factors and/or specific topics as well as a broader survey at the latest a year from now are recommended.

Annex:

Observations by the interviewers

The survey was carried out between 23 April and 12 May among residents in the Buurtwarmte project area in Paddepoel. To support the survey process and to get maximum input from residents, two members of the 050 Buurtwarmte team, Adrie and Kim, actively approached inhabitants.

Adrie and Kim rang at all the houses in the 9 postcode areas of Paddepoel Noord, 16 hours a week during 3 weeks, to take the surveys.

- There were 86 respondents; most of them filled in the survey after a visit by the surveyors, some of them filled in the survey online.
- 114 inhabitants were approached, but were not interested or did not have time. The length of the survey was one reason, some did not have the time or the desire to answer questions. The second reason was that tenants and students feel less involved in the project. Some indicated that they do not want (or are unable to) invest, or do not know how long they will live in the house. Some of them were enthusiast but did not know how to participate.
- Nobody was interested in the flats on the west side of Plutolaan. What was striking was that no one in that area had heard or read anything about Buurtwarmte.

The following are Adrie's and Kim's impressions from the process, which to a large degree are reflected also by the survey results:

- Many old people seemed interested, but reluctant because of the payback period. Several elderly people indicated that they do not know how long they have left to live or can live independently in their current home. As a result, they don't really want to make large investments in the house anymore. In addition, they saw the inconvenience of construction works in their home and garden.
- Especially the younger families were often very enthusiast but indicated that they may not have the money for an investment in the coming years.
- Several people also indicated that they have just bought a new central heating boiler, and that they were therefore reluctant to have to install new equipment in the short term.
- The people who were members of the Vereniging Huiseigenaren Bouwfondswoningen Paddepoel-Noord (160 members) knew about the neighbourhood survey from the meeting VvH Bouwfondswoningen.
- A lot of questions came up about whether residents are obliged to participate, or whether it is a choice.
- People are not really familiar with the phenomenon of a citizen cooperative. Some people don't like not knowing their neighbours at all, or that they have the idea that they have to be very active themselves and don't need it at all.
- In general, it was felt that residents do not want unqualified people to run the cooperative, but that there is a certain degree of professionalism. They lack clarity how this will be done.
- Confusion about all the different parties involved:

- Many residents did not know the difference between WarmteStad and 050 Buurtwarmte, or thought that only Paddepoel Energiek is involved, or do not know anything about a potential heat grid.
- Some people were confused about the question format (in the form of scenarios).
- Many people have not seen the advertisement in the community newsletter Number 1, and not everyone gets the Number 1.

In conclusion, the interviewees were very warmly welcomed in many places, with coffee and warm socks. Practically everyone took the time to fill in the survey properly and even discuss the subject afterwards. In general, people were curious and really very negative reactions were rare.

However, there was also some hesitation and doubt as to whether such a project could succeed. There is also a clear difference between students, tenants and (older and younger) owner-occupiers.

The impression of the interviewees was that if it was possible to remove the important barriers, the vast majority of the respondents would opt for the project.

Useful Links

- Country Profile District Energy in the Netherlands
<https://www.euroheat.org/knowledge-hub/district-energy-netherlands/>
- Interview with Els Struiving, 050 Buurtwarmte
www.communicationworks.eu
- Winning Hearts & Minds – Scenario-driven stakeholder analysis on how to make District Heating successful in the UK
https://communicationworks.eu/eng/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/08/UK_District_Heating_Communication_Works_2017-1.pdf
- Removing the Ear Wax
<https://communicationworks.eu/eng/removing-the-ear-wax-district-energy/>
- Crowdfunding for District Heating and Cooling
<https://communicationworks.eu/eng/crowdfunding-for-dhc/>
- A hot topic
https://communicationworks.eu/eng/a_hot_topic/

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050 Buurtwarmte

050 Buurtwarmte is an initiative of Paddepoel Energiek and Grunneger Power, with the purpose to establish a heat network for the neighbourhood. Formally, Buurtwarmte Paddepoel carries out activities from the independent foundation 050 Buurtwarmte.

The knowledge gained from Buurtwarmte Paddepoel will also be applied in other districts of Groningen and the Netherlands.



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