

GENERAL INFORMATION		N. 1
Project – Programme The Renewable Energy House	Project Title The Renewable Energy House - Europe's headquarters for renewable energy. 100% renewable energy supply for heating, cooling and electricity in a monument-protected building in the heart of Brussels.	Date 2008
Authors European Renewable Energy Council - EREC	Nation Belgium	
Level intervention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Building/Community <input type="checkbox"/> Community	Application scala <input type="checkbox"/> National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> European	
Summary <p>In 2005 HRH Prince Laurent of Belgium proposed to the European Renewable Energy Council (EREC) and its members the creation of a living renewable energy and energy efficiency showcase in the heart of Brussels, accessible to the people of Europe and beyond. The challenge that lay ahead was how to preserve the 140 year-old building structure whilst integrating a series of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures. The concept was designed on the one hand to reduce the annual energy consumption for heating, ventilation and air conditioning by 50% compared to a reference building and, on the other hand, to cover all the needs for heating and cooling by 100% renewable energy sources. The concept of a 100% renewable energy building has been realized featuring the latest renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. In the meantime it has become a showcase on how to integrate energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies into an old listed building. Using a combination of biomass (wood pellets), solar thermal and geothermal energy, the heating, cooling and ventilation system generates high standards of comfort in the whole building throughout the year. The Renewable Energy House thereby demonstrates that 100% renewable heating and cooling is feasible in a large proportion of Europe's buildings. Now the associations located in the Renewable Energy House employ more than 80 staff from 20 different countries. The Renewable Energy House groups together all major actors in the field of renewable energy in Europe.</p>		
Web site www.erec.org/reh		

GENERAL INFORMATION		N. 2
<p>Project – Programme Project Renovation supported by the Town- and Housing Ministry</p> <p>The Project Renovation was realised in 1994 and supported until 1999 some research- and demonstration projects, which had this in common that they should promote quality, productivity, resource awareness and competitive power</p> <p>Project Renovation includes 4 themes: Process development, production development, ecology, environment and international projects</p>	<p>Project Title Hedebykarréen - A town ecological test and demonstration project (Background report)</p>	<p>Date 1994-1999</p>
<p>Authors The report is elaborated for the Danish Enterprises and Construction Authority by sbs consultants a/s in cooperation with Ole Michal Jensen from the Building research institute of the State. October 2004</p>	<p>Nation Denmark</p>	
<p>Level intervention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building/Community</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community</p>	<p>Application scala</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> European</p>	
<p>Summary</p> <p>From the very project start means have been earmarked to a close communication of each part project. The results is available in a main report and a background report, whereas the main report addresses the broad target group with a wish of quick overview and rapid insight while the background addresses the expert knowledge, e.g. entrepreneurs, architects, advisers , executors and potential approving authorities.</p> <p>The background report for the Hedebykarréen contains an initial chapter on tests and demonstration. I the following chapter on resource consumption the three operational results received, for heat, electricity, and water consumption are compared.</p> <p>I the third chapter on Architecture and ethical the assessments of the architectural and ethic results are summarised. Then the outdoor area is submitted to a special attention in the chapter courtyard construction.</p> <p>Finally two special investigations are connected to the evaluation. This appears in the chapter satisfaction survey, in which the satisfaction of the tenants during the process is set out and in the chapter Business investigation, in which the appearing commercial perspectives are set out. A sum up and a conclusion is made within each topic, this means within each chapter, just as the report implies an overall summarisation and conclusion.</p>		
<p>Web site www.ebst.dk</p>		

GENERAL INFORMATION		N. 3
Project – Programme ATENA project - P.I.C. Leader+, Com. CE 2000/C-139/05 P.S.L. G.A.L. Maiella Verde Technical Guidance books	Project Title ATENA project regards the realization of a feasibility plan for the installation of RES (Renewable Energy Sources) and RUE (Rational Use of Energy) technologies on cultural, historical and religious buildings within the territory of 56 municipalities of the province of Chieti (Italy).	Date 2007
Authors A.L.E.S.A. S.r.l. – Local Energy Agency of the Province of Chieti (Italy)	Nation Abruzzo Region, Italy	
Level intervention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Building/Community <input type="checkbox"/> Community	Application scala <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> European	
Summary The project is aimed at optimization and valorization of the management of the buildings object of the study, according to environmental and economic sustainability criteria. The main project aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the use of the buildings object of the study, promoting energy efficient technologies and renewable energy sources in places characterized by high need of architectural integration; - Elaboration and definition of high sustainable planning and building strategies; - Promotion of technology innovation and of the BAT – Best Available Technologies in the field of renewable energy plants; - Pollution decreasing by using plants with elevated conversion efficiency instead of oldest and inefficiency ones. The technical operations will selected and evaluated according to a specific methodology able to put in evidence the various available options. In particular, it'll be realized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data gathering of energetic (thermal and electric) building background; - Calculation of energy production and saving potentialities of the building according to the available natural resources and to the existing plants; - Eventual technical, economical, social and legislation barriers. 		
Web site www.alesachieti.eu ; info@alesachieti.it		

GENERAL INFORMATION		N. 4
Project – Programme Environment and Heritage Service (EHA) Technical Guidance books	Project Title A guide to Part F of the Northern Ireland Building Regulation 2006 Historic Building & Energy Efficiency	Date 2006
Authors Environment and Heritage Service: Building Heritage (EHS:BH)	Nation United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Level intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Building/Community <input type="checkbox"/> Community	Application scala <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> European	
Summary Provides guidance on how to comply with Part F of the Northern Ireland Building Regulations in regard to historic buildings. Part F recognises the special circumstances of Historic Buildings. A sensible and reasonable approach should achieve a practicable improvement although not always to the recommended standard. The reuse of Historic Buildings is by its nature energy efficient. The energy required for the manufacture and transport of materials in new construction is saved. This is known as the “embodied energy” and can offer a significant reduction in energy use and carbon emissions. The guide has been written for those who would normally refer to Part F technical guidance notes. However it has also been written to be a usefull source of information for anyone considering works to improve the energy efficiency of an historic building.		
Web site www.ehsni.gov.uk		

GENERAL INFORMATION		N. 5
Project – Programme RENEWABLE HERITAGE A CHANGeworks INITIATIVE	Project Title Microgeneration in traditional and historic homes.	Date Finished 05/2009
Authors Head of Projects: Liz Partington Contact: heritage@changeworks.org.uk	Nation Britain (Scotland)	
Level intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building/Community <input type="checkbox"/> Community	Application scala <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> European	
Summary <p>The over-riding objective of Renewable Heritage is to show that, with proper consideration, renewable energy can actively enhance the cultural and social value of historic properties. Renewable Heritage has introduced clean energy technologies into traditionally-built, listed properties in Edinburgh's Old Town, a Conservation Area and part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site. This work built on the success of Changeworks' earlier energy efficiency project, Energy Heritage, which has subsequently been nationally and internationally recognised as an example of best practice.</p> <p>Renewable Heritage has shown that historic homes can be made more sustainable and energy efficient in a sensitive and appropriate way. It aims to help minimise the risk of fuel poverty of householders, without adversely affecting the historic and architectural character of buildings. Renewable Heritage has demonstrated that Scottish traditional and historic homes can be improved so that they are able to contribute to local and national carbon reduction targets. Lessons learnt from the project have been detailed in a best practice guide, launched at the recent Renewable Heritage Conference.</p> <p>Due to the relative youth of small-scale renewable energy in the UK, it can be difficult knowing what options are available and how they vary in different situations. Renewable heritage's guide to microgeneration in historic and traditional homes exists to raise awareness and educate the public in order for them to gain a greater understanding of the technologies available. Installing microgeneration technologies is a complicated process, and involves many considerations and complicating factors. The guide serves to help the public choose the right technology for the right circumstances, taking into account the great diversity of historic buildings with regards the potential for the installation of microgeneration technologies. The guide also aims to raise public awareness of the ways in which energy consumption may be reduced before the installation of microgeneration technologies. The main technologies available – solar, biomass, wind, hydro are discussed in depth, with reference to how they might be employed within a historic building. The guide provides information and advice about the legal aspects of installing renewable energy technologies – planning permission, listed building consent and building warrants, for example. Funding is another avenue explored, with information given on available grants, green tariffs, and the maintenance and installation costs of various microgeneration technologies.</p>		
Web site http://www.changeworks.org.uk Renewable Heritage Link: http://www.changeworks.org.uk/content.php?linkid=424		

GENERAL INFORMATION		N. 6
Project – Programme English Heritage Guidance Notes	Project Title Building Regulations and Historic Buildings: Balancing the needs for energy conservation with those of building conservation: an Interim Guidance Note on the application of part L	Date
Authors Edited by Margaret Wood	Nation: England	
Level intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Building/Community <input type="checkbox"/> Community	Application scala <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> European	
Summary <p>English Heritage supports the Government’s aims to improve energy efficiency, provided that the application of the new Part L is exercised in a way that does not harm the special interest of historic buildings. A sensible and reasonable approach should achieve improvements in most cases, although not always to the standards recommended in the Approved Document.</p> <p>The new Part L makes it clear that the special characteristics of a historic building must be recognised. The aim of this revised part of the Building Regulations is to improve energy efficiency where practically possible, provided that this does not harm the character of the building or increase the risk of long-term deterioration to fabric or fittings.</p> <p>The special interest of a historic building would be compromised if its overall appearance were to be changed or significant features or qualities were to be lost as a result of compliance with the Requirements of the new Part L. To avert a threat of this kind, a number of questions need to be considered. Could improvements be made without the need to remove or substantially alter fabric? For example, could existing windows be repaired and draughtproofed as an alternative to inserting new double glazing? Could secondary glazing be inserted? If improvements to the existing windows are not practicable, could benign improvements be made elsewhere, for example by insulating under floors or by improving the efficiency of the heating system?</p> <p>An understanding of what constitutes the special interest of a historic building requires experience. Early consultation with a conservation officer is therefore strongly recommended.</p>		
Web site http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/ign_partl_buildingregs.pdf		