Unleashing VR's participatory power to communicate the energy transition





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VR RENOVATE

Slochteren

Groningen







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% of households without natural gas

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% Households





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Figuur 3-9: Cumulatieve investeringskosten verduurzamingsopgave, 2019-2034; bronnen: PBL, TNO en Arcadis



There is momentum, but perspective housing association:

- €52.000 per dwelling (AEDES 2018!), pricing went up > 30% (material and staffing)
- Require 70% of the tenants to consent.
- Since 2022 no rent increases allowed for insulation





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There is momentum, but in addition to our nitrogen crisis impeding construction and renewal:

- Focus on newly built nearly zero-energy housing
- Emphasis and hope is put on technological solutions such a heat grid, hydrogen, and in addition to solar and wind energy.
- Emphasizing the calculating nature of citizens (rationalist approach)
- High energy costs, energy poverty





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Lage inkomens en energielabel F/G

% huishoudens met een laag inkomen, een woning met slecht energielabel en hoge energiekosten



Energy poverty

% households with

- Low incomes & •
- Poor insulated • homes
- High energy costs •





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Challenge:

Misperception on the energy use by social tenants:

The **Dutch** government in communications:

Zet je thermostaat op maximaal 19 graden

Zet de thermostaat niet hoger dan 19 graden als je thuis bent. Met elke graad lager bespaar je gas en dus geld.

Besparing €200 per graad (i)

Tip! Trek een warm vest of warme trui, sokken en sloffen aan. Ben je actief bezig in huis, dan kan de thermostaat misschien nog wel een graadje lager.



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Guerra-Santin et al. (2017) found that social tenants **were deeply concerned** about the affordability of the rent upon renovation, particularly given their **lower-than-average spending on energy** which the authors had **not expected in advance**.





Speed up the energy transition (2023)

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How did you end up here?

Gambling? Drugs?



Left the lights on ...





Challenge: how to communicate

Communication measures	Participation measures
One on one interviews / home	Face to face conversation
Informational meetings	(Digital) Surveys
Drop-in evenings	(Social) Media
Consultation hours	visits Design Workshops
Brochures and folders	Advisory groups/ residents committee / quality team
Newsletters	
Infographics	
Personal letters	
Spokesman ship (active tenants or advisory group)	
Emails or E-newsletters	
Digital communication services / app	
Prototype / mockup dwelling	
Videos / Commercials	
Website	
Events Excursions or other ways of exchanging knowledge	





Challenge: gaining commitment

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Is about Gaining Commitment to make the choice for renovation, and money might not be a major driver. Effort and annoyance are also important.

Our central theme is that communication and empowerment are major drivers for participation





Aim of the living labs

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To improve tenant communication and facilitate participation using immersive visualization as **boundary objects** during the renovation increase commitment for sustainability amongst social tenants.

And add to empowerment of social tenants





Boundary objects

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A heat pump as depicted in a brochure

Given the energy transition, social tenants need to decide about measures that improve the sustainability of their homes.

But:

- Energy poverty
- Low literacy
- Not fluent in Dutch





Boundary objects

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Heat pump in a brochure



Actual installation tenant's home

 mismatch between professionals and social tenants





Boundary objects (Star and Griesemer, 1989)

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Heat pump in a brochure

Actual installation tenant's home

VR representation

 Virtual Reality (VR) gives tenants a voice and possibility to early participate

 VR acts as a boundary object to facilitate understanding





Why does this add to empowerment?

- VR offers a process whereby individuals can transform the knowledge being used →
- we were asked by a woman whether we could set an additional appointment for her and her daughter. Her daughter suffers from autism and she saw VR's potential in transferring her acquired knowledge to her daughter and even used VR to explain in more detail what consequences the renovation had for her.







Our Living Lab Approach

- Practice-based research, with end-user needs central to the debate
- Create and validate innovations in real-world environments no role play
- As a consequence our Living Lab approach is more than a research method.
- A Living Lab implies a collaborative learning process





Every Living Lab is different

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Renovation practices are socio-technical in nature, as it involves technological measures and installations, infrastructure (e.g. electricity, heating systems), institutions (e.g. housing association, contractor, municipal), actors, networks (e.g. supply chain, welfare) and social norms that have co-evolved over time (Breukers et al., 2017; Sovacool et al., 2020).





Our Living Lab Approach - Veendam

- Social housing residents
- Mostly Dutch residents; some who have always lived in Veendam, others from other parts of Netherlands, very few emigrated from abroad
- Varying levels of education and literacy, but generally less then in previous living labs. Generally, a more vulnerable group as well.
- Mixed age group; some more senior, some in 20's
- Officially residents cannot live there if they have children. In practice this is sometimes not the case





Our Living Lab Approach - Veendam





Our Living Lab Approach evolves ...

- Nov. 2020 interviews on participation & collaboration with professionals
- Based on this: proposed
 - February 2022: VR Choice support kitchen and bathroom just before collection 70% consent tenants. At 70% consent the renovation will go ahead (late July 2022)
 - Explanation on the renovation measures and related hindrance, and how to prepare (2-3 weeks before actual renovation starts: September 2022 – March 2023)
 - At the same time, we did the Garden Tinder to prepare for the Garden VR (Sept. 2022 March 2023)
 - Garden VR aiming at social cohesion (30 May 2 June 2023)





Some preliminary results of using I-VR

- Extreme high percentage of tenants consenting.
- Tenants were very satisfied (contractors are evaluated for this)
- In supporting choices in VR, about 25% changed their choice;
- Decision-making in VR is much easier, and there were no tenants who like to change their choices afterwards. Without VR several tenants contacted the tenant consultant;
- Tenants were prepared, and this saved the contractor about a day.





Our Living Lab Approach develops





Codesign Workshop



Codesign Guide diagram



- In practice, groups of 3 or 4 people due to participant availability
- Each group consists of 2 Guides in VR from TU Delft who lead the workshop, and 1 – 3 residents from the same block on the street
- Physical setup mirrors position of players in VR
- Residents sit and dictate what they would like to see in their garden regarding issues in access, privacy,

maintenance, and what features and furniture they

would like to see





Codesign Workshop



Codesign Workshop Session on 30/05/23 in Veendam



Codesign Workshop Session on 01/06/23 in Veendam







Our Living Lab Approach develops











Block1

Block 2

Block 3



- Separate path
- Containers to the back
- Semi-private space; extension of private back garden
- Presence of nature; more biodiverse and visually engaging garden
- Zoning for sitting / social functions
- New path as divider



- Containers covered but stay with front door
- Shared path no issue
- Wild zone biodiverse, natural, visually engaging
- Path through wild area
- Zoning for social functions and allotments
- Green roof? Greenhouse on roof of shed? Opportunity for 1st floor residents

- Container location depends
- Increase of semi-private or individual private space through use of buffers and zoning (paths and plants on existing path)
- New path acting as divider
- Desire for sheltered more private seating and social gathering spaces
- Presence of nature and visually engaging garden





General outcomes co-design

- Tenants were not much demanding, as some professionals feared;
- Safety: crash into each other, at the corners; and no place to step aside -fire safety stairs;
- Controlled access to the gardens social security;
- Biodiversity highly valued; Shrubs and trees need to be trimmed;
- Bins generally placed halfway the garden (smell; new path)
- Private space: strong wish to have more space in front of the door allowing tenants to leave their furniture and not have to push back everything each time;
- Clear distinction between private space and path to avoid conflicts.
- More social support among tenants than expected but can be enhanced by pushing picnic tables and BBQ to the back (noise annoyance).
- Highly dissatisfied with the contractor, felt mislead.





Some preliminary results of using I-VR

- In Veendam, except for 2 all others were willing to participate in the co-design of the communal garden;
- Because of miscommunication, vacancies, delays and dissatisfaction with the renovation process 9 tenants participated in co-design;
- All 9 were very enthusiastic, beyond their expectations about how it helped them to understand and to discuss their needs;
- One tenant mentioned that she would also take responsibility for safeguarding the garden.
- Greater value is with that tenants explained what, why they disliked or liked. This may help to improve the relationship between housing association and tenants.
- Bottom-up participation, tenants are involved in their own renovation process











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u-VITAL

User-Valued Innovations for Social Housing upgrading through Trans-Atlantic Living Labs



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Consortium & project team





- VR-Renovate, 2020-2025, (with project number 403.19.222) is funded as part of the research programme Transition & Behaviour by the Dutch Research Council (NWO), and the consortium partners Noorderberg B.V., Knaapen Renovatie en Onderhoud B.V., Mateboer Bouw B.V. en Zaanderwijk Beheer B.V.
- uVITAL, 2020-2023, extended until 2025, with project number 463.18.219 is funded as part of the social innovation program by the Trans-Atlantic Platform (T-AP) together with Brazil, Germany and the UK.





