

# HOW TO TAKE PART?

Participation in the research project is non-binding.

If you are interested, we will ask you for some information (e.g. the size of your house, its renovation status and your heating energy consumption) and conduct a 20-minute survey with you.

We will then conduct a preliminary study free of charge. Based on the results, the neighbourhood can decide whether to pursue the topic further.

Interested? If so, send an email to [office@e-sieben.at](mailto:office@e-sieben.at)

**The HeaTogether project provides support to pioneer neighbourhoods through a well-structured approach.**

The steps involved are classified in a preliminary feasibility check and the preparation of investment plans, with a particular focus on the following areas: Implementation of participatory processes; elaboration of implementation and financing models; checking the legal framework and adapting the approach as required to fulfil the legal requirements.

# THE TEAM



The HeaTogether consortium brings together leading research institutes, energy agencies, cooperative associations, and consultancies from four countries. The team is highly interdisciplinary, combining technical, economic, legal, and social expertise to deliver practical and scalable solutions.



# HeaTogether

## CONTACT:

 **HEATOGETHER**

 **OFFICE@E-SIEBEN.AT**

 **WWW.HEATOGETHER.EU**

**LOW-TEMPERATURE AND RENEWABLE NEIGHBOURHOOD HEATING AND COOLING NETWORKS**



Co-funded by the European Union



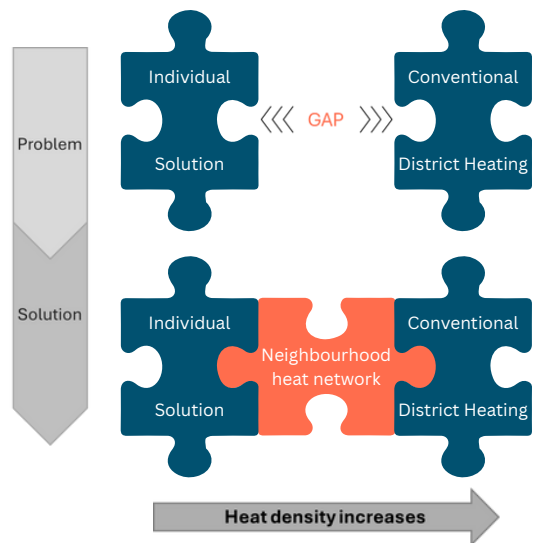
Co-funded by the European Union

# THE CHALLENGES OF DECARBONISED HEATING AND COOLING SUPPLY

The established forms of heat supply, conventional large district heating networks on the one hand and individual heating systems on the other, have limited potential for decarbonisation. Existing high-temperature district heating systems are already at or near maximum capacity and still rely heavily on fossil fuels. They also require high heat density and are therefore not suitable for urban and suburban areas with medium to lower densities.

Decarbonising individual heating systems in these settlement structures is also restricted, mainly by space requirements (e.g., for air heat pumps, geothermal probes, or PV installations) and by economic drawbacks from missing economies of scale.

Local heating and cooling solutions can bridge this gap: we call them neighbourhood heating and cooling (H&C) networks!



# THE ROLE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD HEATING & COOLING NETWORKS?

Neighbourhood heating and cooling (H&C) networks are low temperature or energy (cold water) grids for more than one building, primarily supplied by locally available renewable energy sources, such as near-surface geothermal energy (up to 300m), groundwater, solar thermal energy, waste heat, PV systems or ambient energy, usually applying heat pump technologies. Depending on source and dissipation system the network can also be used for cooling purposes.

1. Neighbourhood solutions are generally **more cost-effective** thanks to economies of scale in heat pumps, drilling, and central systems, even if network costs must be added.
2. They balance **space limits** by sharing heating centres, geothermal probes, or PV installations across properties.
3. They can provide efficient, **low-cost cooling** using geothermal energy or groundwater with suitable low-temperature systems.
4. They **accelerate decarbonisation** by creating momentum and enabling faster, collective investment decisions.

# HEATOGETHER THE PROJECT

In new construction areas, neighbourhood H&C networks are being implemented increasingly frequently.

In contrary, there are only very few examples of **neighbourhood H&C networks for existing buildings**. This is precisely where the HeaTogether project aims to make an impact! The project provides targeted **support to approx. 15 pioneer neighbourhoods in Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany and the Netherlands**, with the aim to develop implementable investment plans for renewable neighbourhood H&C networks. In this way the foundation for a broader roll-out of neighbourhood H&C networks is laid to decarbonise the heat and cooling supply of densely populated urban and suburban settlements.

## PRELIMINARY FEASIBILITY CHECK

