

# Transition Engineering Fundamentals Training Course

4 – 8 October 2027
London

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## Overview

Transition Engineering Fundamentals Training Course is a one-week foundation course for engineers, infrastructure planners, energy professionals, sustainability teams, and public-sector technical specialists who leave with an Engineering Transition Plan. Participants apply an engineered-system stocktake, whole-system backcasting, shift-project concept screening, and an engineering transition pathway to essential activities in energy, transport, infrastructure, and industry. The course connects technical evidence with social, economic, environmental, and stakeholder conditions. Agile Leaders Training Center develops transition engineering fundamentals.

## Who Should Attend

- Engineering functions responsible for existing systems, assets, and technical change
- Infrastructure functions responsible for long-term service continuity and investment choices
- Energy functions responsible for demand, supply, emissions, and system resilience
- Sustainability functions responsible for translating future objectives into feasible projects
- Public-sector technical functions responsible for evidence, scenarios, and transition pathways

The course assumes participants can interpret basic technical and operational evidence, and it leaves detailed energy modeling, project finance, climate science, and discipline-specific design calculations outside its scope.

## Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that must change engineered systems while maintaining essential services.

- Energy, utilities, and industrial operations
- Transport, logistics, and urban infrastructure
- Engineering, maintenance, and asset planning
- Environment, sustainability, and decarbonization
- Public works, policy analysis, and technical planning

## Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply transition-engineering boundaries to an essential activity.
- Analyze historical, energy, resource, and emissions evidence.
- Use scenarios and backcasting to define future requirements.
- Diagnose demand, risk, constraint, and stakeholder conditions.
- Evaluate shift-project concepts through feasibility screening.
- Build an engineering transition pathway and plan.

## Course Agenda

### Day 1: Frame the Engineered System

- Essential Activity and Service Outcome Definition
- Engineered-System Boundary and Context Diagram
- Asset, Flow, and Dependency Stocktake
- Stakeholder Need and Influence Register
- Transition Engineering Problem Statement

### Day 2: Analyze Change and Exposure

- Historical System Change Timeline
- Energy and Resource Flow Evidence Sheet
- Emissions Source and Exposure Profile
- Fossil-Fuel, Climate, and Infrastructure Risk Register
- Demand Pattern and Essential-Use Analysis

### Day 3: Define Future System Requirements

- Future Essential-Service Condition Statement
- Long-Term Scenario Assumption Matrix
- Whole-System Backcasting Pathway Map
- Demand-Reduction Opportunity Hierarchy
- Resilience and Service-Continuity Requirements

### Day 4: Generate and Screen Shift Concepts

- InTIME-Informed Shift-Project Concept Canvas
- Technical, Social, Economic, and Environmental Fit Grid
- Constraint and Unintended-Impact Screening Checklist
- Concept Feasibility and Evidence Scorecard
- Transition Milestone and Decision-Gate Roadmap

## Day 5: Practice Transition Engineering

- Suggested Exercise: Complete an Engineered-System Stocktake
- Suggested Exercise: Build a Future Condition and Backcast
- Suggested Exercise: Generate a Demand-Reduction Shift Concept
- Suggested Exercise: Screen Feasibility and Sequence Milestones
- Capstone Exercise: Complete an Engineering Transition Plan

## Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on transport access, industrial heat, public-building energy, and utility-service cases.

- Suggested activity: define an essential activity, draw its system boundary, and record assets, flows, dependencies, and stakeholders.
- Suggested activity: compare historical change with current energy, resource, emissions, demand, and risk evidence.
- Suggested activity: define a future service condition and work backward to identify requirements, decisions, and milestones.
- Suggested activity: generate and screen a shift-project concept against feasibility, constraints, impacts, and service continuity.

## FAQs

### Who suits transition engineering fundamentals training, and what does it assume?

Transition engineering fundamentals training suits engineers, infrastructure planners, energy professionals, sustainability teams, and public-sector technical specialists. It assumes familiarity with basic technical, operational, or planning evidence.

### How does transition engineering differ from general sustainability training?

Transition engineering uses engineering stocktakes, system boundaries, risk evidence, backcasting, concept screening, and transition pathways for existing systems. General sustainability training usually addresses broader environmental, social, and organizational principles.

### What is whole-system backcasting in transition engineering?

Whole-system backcasting defines a future service condition, then works backward to identify system requirements, demand changes, concepts, milestones, and present decisions. It complements forecasting rather than predicting one certain future.

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## What is a shift-project concept in transition engineering?

A shift-project concept is a proposed intervention that changes how an essential activity is delivered within its technical and stakeholder context. The course screens concepts before treating them as feasible projects.

## Why does transition engineering analyze demand reduction?

Transition engineering analyzes demand reduction because essential services can sometimes be maintained with less energy, material, travel, or infrastructure exposure. The analysis distinguishes service needs from inherited consumption patterns.

## Conclusion

Participants take back an Engineering Transition Plan. It combines the essential activity, system boundary, stocktake, historical and current evidence, future condition, backcast, demand opportunities, risk register, shift concept, feasibility score, milestones, and decision gates. The plan changes a broad transition ambition into a traceable engineering pathway for further analysis and project development.