
Tier 3 Overview

1.1 Overview of data and information

Tier 3 data includes even more quantitative details, such as energy consumption and fuel used in transport or heating. It builds on Tier 1 and Tier 2 information, and is most likely to give detailed data about energy use in a specific building or buildings.

Most of the data will need to be requested from individual organisations, which are likely to have been identified in your Tier 2 data-gathering efforts. The process of collecting data for each energy source (electricity, LPG, oil, etc.) is the same, and the data will again ideally come from billing information.

1.1.1 Residential Data

Details of energy consumption in residential buildings may be available from a number of sources, including:

Local authorities – where they own and manage properties. This won't include billing information where tenants are responsible for their own payments.

Registered social landlords (RSL) – information about buildings operated by the RSL and their overall energy efficiency (as measured via Energy Performance Certificates) or similar. Again, this won't include billing information where tenants are responsible for their own payments.

Energy Saving Trust – Energy-related data held in the Home Analytics database based on survey information collated as part of EPC assessments (and similar surveys).

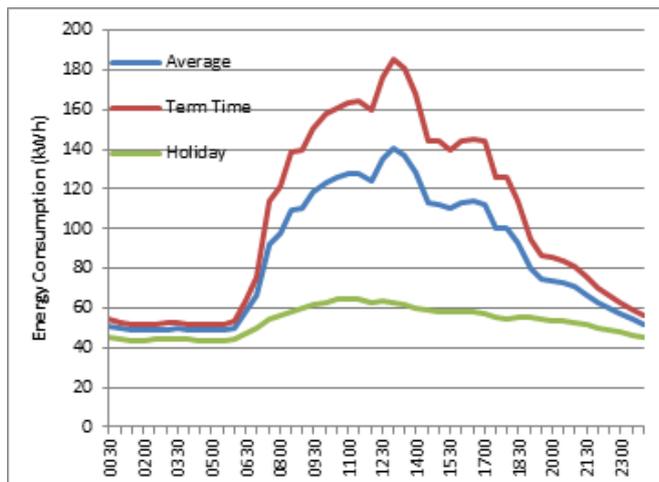
In addition to the base information about energy efficiency in your Tier 2 datasets, you may find information such as EPC ratings, or estimates of annual energy consumption. The cost of energy to the householder may also be available.

1.1.2 Non-Residential Data

You can obtain data for individual buildings or assets (e.g. water treatment works), such as monthly consumption data for both power and heat. In the case of electricity, you might also obtain half-hourly data, which can provide a 24-hour demand profile for different times of year.

An example of this type of profile is shown over the page.

Figure 1 Example of heating energy data for buildings



Note: Illustrative example only.

1.1.3 Renewable Energy Generation

If there are community energy-generation assets in your local area, it's useful to collect data about their energy output.

Similarly to how meter data is collected for building energy consumption, meter data should be available for renewable generators. This will typically provide a monthly summary figure and an annual total for all energy output from the system. This will be measured in kWh.

There may also be hourly output profiles for larger wind turbines or other assets, which provide a more detailed view of how generation varies across 24-hour and weekly periods.

Household generation data, such as from solar PV panels, is less likely to be readily available. In this case, an estimate of its annual output (using supplier technical information or high-level assessment tools) is sufficient.