



***RATING THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK FOR ENERGY  
PERFORMANCE- DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL  
SCHEME***

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## Article outline

Highlights

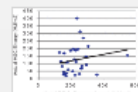
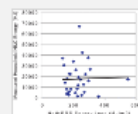
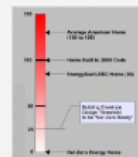
Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction
2. International models of energy labelling
3. Effects of occupancy and behaviour
4. Effects of climate on household energy
5. House energy ratings – international
6. House energy ratings in Australia – international
7. Data analysis of monitored energy data
8. Conclusion

References

## Figures and tables



## Energy and Buildings

Volume 108, 1 December 2015, Pages 433–440



# Review and evaluation of using household metered energy data for rating of building thermal efficiency of existing buildings

Timothy O'Leary<sup>a</sup>, M. Belusko<sup>b</sup>, D. Whaley<sup>b</sup>, F. Bruno<sup>b</sup>[Show more](#)

doi:10.1016/j.enbuild.2015.09.018

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## Highlights

- We monitor actual energy use across two sets of Australian houses.
- We compare models of housing energy disclosure.
- We argue that using monitored (billed) energy use data is problematic for disclosure of energy performance of a dwelling.
- Energy modelling of the shell is a more valid means to disclose house energy performance.
- In milder climates the behavioural effects on energy demand are more variable.

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Review and evaluation of using household metered energy data for rating of building thermal efficiency of existing buildings

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Energy & Buildings  
9 slides, 04:57 min

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## **National Scheme Mandatory disclosure options**

**Option 1** - independent assessment with full thermal simulation

**Option 2** - independent assessment with simplified thermal simulation

**Option 3** - online self-assessment

**Option 4** - checklist assessment

## **Non-regulatory options**

### **Voluntary opt-out options**

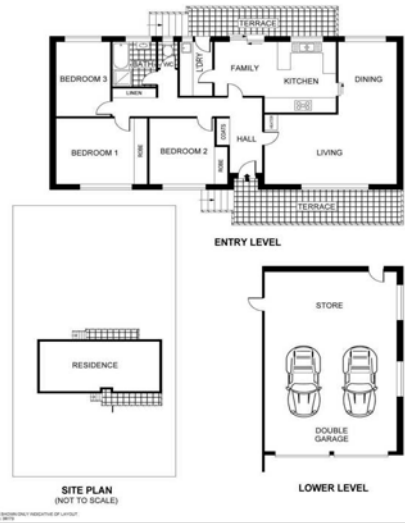
**Option 5** – voluntary uptake via public awareness and information campaign

**Option 6** – variant of mandatory disclosure option with opt-out provision

# SELLING A HOUSE IN the ACT under the ACTHers EER scheme



Ray White



Ray White

Property Info:

15 Gillespie Street

Street Info:

Gillespie Street

Suburb Info:

Weetangera

Postcode Info:

2614

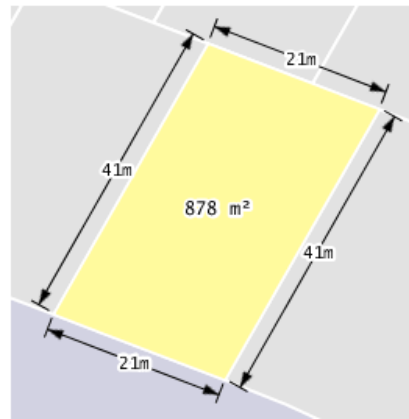
ACT Info:

ACT Market Trends Report

## NOTE

Always verify block details with the agent or vendor. These maps are generated by cross referencing with our spatial information database, but this does not mean they will always correspond with the listed property. Measurements are estimates only.

Based on data provided under licence from PSMA Australia Limited (www.psmas.com.au). © PSMA Australia 2010.



Block:

33

Section:

3

Block Size:

878.0 m<sup>2</sup> (approx)

House Size:

133 m<sup>2</sup> (approx)

EER:

1.5

UV\*:

2015 - \$403,000

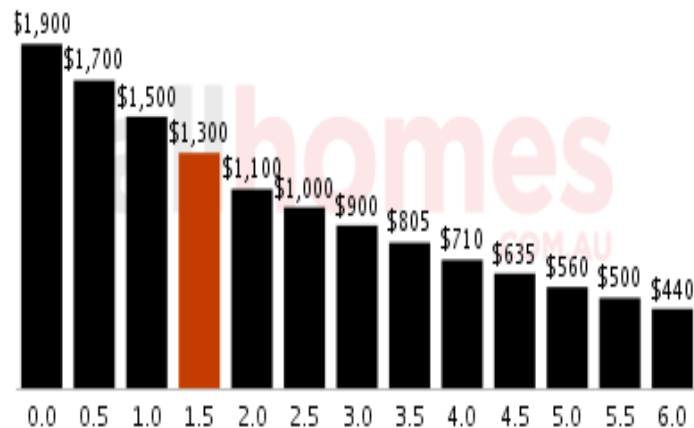
\*(UV is for entire block at 15 Gillespie Street)

## Energy Efficiency Rating

Australian Capital Territory (ACT) residential property advertising must specify the assessed Energy Efficiency Rating (EER) for any dwelling being sold.

This property's EER is reported as **"1.5"**. The graph supplied here includes an estimated dollar guide to the annual heating and cooling costs for an average 150 m<sup>2</sup> home (according to its energy efficiency rating).

More energy efficiency for house sales information is available at the [ACT Planning & Land Authority website](#).





# COMPARISON OF REGULATORY OPTIONS

	Option 1 (Full thermal assessment)	Option 2 (Simplified thermal assessment)	Option 3 (Self assessment online tool)	Option 4 (Self assessment checklist)
<b>Assessment method</b>	Full thermal performance simulation + other building component information	Simplified thermal performance assessment + other building component information	Simple online thermal performance assessment + other building component information	Checklist of building component information
<b>Drawings required?</b>	Full floor plan drawing required <sup>f</sup>	No	No	No
<b>Data collection requirement</b>	High complexity & high volume <sup>g</sup>	Mid complexity & mid volume <sup>h</sup>	Low complexity	Limited
<b>Compliance approach</b>	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
<b>Rating provided?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Rating type</b>	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quantitative	Binary (present or not present)
<b>Assessor requirements</b>	Approved assessor	Approved assessor	Unskilled (non trained) e.g. householder or agent	Unskilled (non trained) e.g. householder or agent
<b>Registration required?</b>	Certificate lodgement required	Certificate lodgement required	Certificate lodgement required	No
<b>Assessment cost<sup>a</sup></b>	\$774 – Assessor <sup>b</sup> \$50 – Householder waiting cost <sup>c</sup>	\$172.50 – Assessor <sup>b</sup> \$25 – Householder waiting cost <sup>c</sup>	\$68 – Self-assess <sup>d</sup> \$165 – Assessor <sup>b,e</sup> \$18 – Householder waiting cost <sup>e</sup>	\$41 – Self-assess <sup>d</sup> \$150 – Assessor <sup>b,e</sup> \$14 – Householder waiting cost <sup>e</sup>
<b>Level of information provided</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive assessment of a building's thermal performance.</li> <li>High level of accuracy about thermal performance of a building's components.</li> <li>Ratings for the various components of the overall building performance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simplified assessment of a building's thermal performance.</li> <li>Mid level of accuracy about thermal performance of a building's components.</li> <li>Ratings for the various components of the overall building performance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low level of accuracy about thermal performance of a building's components.</li> <li>Ratings for the various components of the overall building performance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information about the various components of the overall performance provided in a checklist format without a rating.</li> </ul>

Notes: a) reflects the cost of a house assessment in an urban area in Victoria. Costs of assessments in non-urban areas are assumed to be higher and costs of assessments on apartments are assumed to be lower. Costs in other jurisdictions vary according to relative average weekly earnings. b) excludes certificate lodgement fee; c) assumes householders will need to be present whilst house is being assessed; d) cost to householder in undertaking the assessment by themselves (based on the cost of their time); e) if householder decides to outsource the assessment to an assessor. Additional details about the methodology and assumptions used to derive these costs are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C. f) Assumes that a floor plan is required to import into the software. Full working drawings (plans and elevations) are not assumed. g) Assumes no house data or plans available, all data collected manually on site and limited software default values for existing properties. h) assumes basic measurements are taken and collected manually on site

Source: Provided by NFFF RIC.



## NON-MANDATED OPTIONS FOR DISCLOSURE

- ➡ Non-regulatory option
- ➡ Public education program & publicity campaign
- ➡ Educate & raise awareness about energy efficiency
  - ➡ Attributes
  - ➡ Opportunities to improve
  - ➡ Benefits of improving
- ➡ Range of assessment tools could be used
- ➡ Not facilitate direct comparison between two properties

# 1. FULL THERMAL ASSESSMENT

- ❖ *Site-specific*
- ❖ *Most accurate*
- ❖ *Based on NatHERS thermal performance*
- ❖ *Requires homeowner to engage with assessor which enables the transfer of information*
- ❖ *Recommendations tailored to homeowners specific needs*
- ❖ *Requires full house plans and/or significant assumptions that increases the costs and may reduce effectiveness of recommendations*
- ❖ *May create additional confusion for homeowners and the marketplace about NatHERS and the difference between NatHERS and **RBMD***

## 2. SIMPLIFIED THERMAL ASSESSMENT

- ❑ *Focuses on the 'built-in' capacity of a house to achieve sustainability outcomes, rather than the 'bolted-on' features such as water tanks etc.*
- ❑ *More cost effective than option 1*
- ❑ *Good transition option to facilitate long-term adoption of option 1*
- ❑ *Requires homeowner to engage with assessor which enables the transfer of information*
- ❑ *Recommendations tailored to homeowners specific needs*
- ❑ *Less accurate (than option 1)*
- ❑ *Requires a number of assumptions that reduces the site-specific accuracy, and which can cause confusion*

### 3. ONLINE SELF ASSESSMENT

- *Easy to create and track data*
- *Contains a minimum judgment of thermal performance*
- *Does not require an assessor which can lead to errors and requires the assessment to be overly simplistic and/or rely on large assumptions*
- *Does not provide homeowners with new and tailored knowledge about their property*
- *Almost impossible to provide quality assurance*
- *Will tend to focus consumers on 'bolted-on' features such as water tanks, rather than those aspects which are 'built-in' and reduce consumption*



# 4. SELF ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

➤ *Does not provide a comparable rating*

➤ *Identifies the houses which have easy to understand*

➤ *Does not consider 'built-in' features of thermal performance that reduce consumption*

*sustainability features (ie water tanks, solar hot water, PVs)*

➤ *Does not require an assessor which can lead to errors and requires the assessment to be overly simplistic and/or rely on large assumptions*

➤ *Does not provide homeowners with new and tailored knowledge about property*

➤ *Impossible to provide quality assurance*

# Queensland Sustainability Declaration – now defunct

1. Energy		Did you know?
Please tick if known		Potential savings in electricity costs per year of up to:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E1</b> Solar power (if known, size _____ kilowatt [kW] system)	\$763 or 43%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E2</b> Solar hot water system	\$483 or 27%
<input type="checkbox"/>	heat pump hot water system	\$367 or 20%
<input type="checkbox"/>	gas hot water system	\$483 or 27%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E3</b> No swimming pool or spa or pool or spa pump connected to off-peak tariff (e.g. tariff 31 or 33)	\$908 or 51%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E4</b> A covered outdoor living area attached to an indoor living area	\$196 or 11%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E5</b> Insulation material in:	\$404 or 23%
<input type="checkbox"/>	• roof <input type="checkbox"/> partial in _____ (location)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	• ceiling <input type="checkbox"/> partial in _____ (location)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	• walls <input type="checkbox"/> partial in _____ (location)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	• floors <input type="checkbox"/> partial in _____ (location)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E6</b> Pale or light coloured roof	These design features can help control the temperature in your home and reduce your energy bill
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E7</b> Roof ventilation (e.g. eave vents and/or whirlybirds)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E8</b> ____ out of ____ eastern and western windows are shaded	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E9</b> ____ out of ____ windows have window treatment (e.g. tinted, high performance glazing)	\$196 or 11%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E10</b> ____ out of ____ fixed internal and external lights for the dwelling are energy efficient (e.g. CFL, LED)	\$115 or 6%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E11</b> Gas cooktop	\$358 or 20%
<input type="checkbox"/>	induction cooktop	
<input type="checkbox"/>	gas oven	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E12</b> No air-conditioning or fixed evaporative air-conditioner or ____ out of ____ air-conditioners are energy efficient (minimum 2.9 Energy Efficiency Ratio [EER])	\$570 or 32%
<input type="checkbox"/>		\$124 each system or 7% each system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>E13</b> Ceiling fan/s in:	\$35 or 2%
<input type="checkbox"/>	____ out of ____ bedroom/s	
<input type="checkbox"/>	____ out of ____ living area/s	\$103 or 6%

# On-line self assessment tool @ [www.nabers.com.au](http://www.nabers.com.au)



## NABERS HOME Rating



### About Your Home:

Postcode	5000
People in home	3
Weeks unoccupied	3
Electricity	3,456 kWh pa
Natural Gas	19,200 MJ pa
Water	45 kL pa
Greenhouse gas emissions	4,897 kgCO <sub>2</sub> pa

### What the Rating means:

The average NABERS Rating is 2.5 stars.

More stars indicate better environmental

[\[ printer version \]](#)

**BACK**

### Results

**Your NABERS HOME  
Energy Rating is 3.5 stars**

**Above average performer**

The energy use for your home is better than similar homes. There are still opportunities for reducing energy use. Use the energy calculator to understand how energy is used in your home, and how you can save energy and money.

**Start today! Some simple steps:**

1. Replace ordinary incandescent light globes with compact fluorescent light globes (CFLs).
2. Replace ordinary showerheads with AAA-Rated showerheads.
3. Shut curtains and close doors between rooms when heating or cooling. Don't over-heat or cool.
4. Switch to accredited GreenPower – go to [www.greenpower.gov.au](http://www.greenpower.gov.au).

Find out how to improve your Energy Rating:

Try our [Energy Explorer](#), [Energy Saving Tips](#) or call 1300 138 638.

**Your NABERS HOME  
Water Rating is 5 stars**



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# **Further Information and RBMD RIS study links**

**[www.absa.net.au](http://www.absa.net.au)**

**[www.acilallen.com.au](http://www.acilallen.com.au) – for RIS study**

**[www.nathers.gov.au](http://www.nathers.gov.au)**

**[www.pittsh.com.au/projects/carbon-and-energy/energy-efficiency/national-energy-efficient-building-project](http://www.pittsh.com.au/projects/carbon-and-energy/energy-efficiency/national-energy-efficient-building-project)**

**[www.lowcarbonlivingcrc.com.au](http://www.lowcarbonlivingcrc.com.au)**