

# Energy Company Obligation: Carbon Saving Community Obligation

## Guidance

How to use online lookup tools to determine whether or not an area qualifies for the Energy Company Obligation: Carbon Saving Community Obligation.

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# 1. Introduction

The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is designed to complement the domestic Green Deal in a number of areas. For some of the most effective carbon saving measures, Green Deal finance alone will not be able to cover the upfront cost of the measures: ECO will combine with Green Deal finance to make these measures affordable under the Green Deal. ECO will also be used to provide insulation and heating measures to low-income and vulnerable households and energy efficiency measures to low income communities.

The Carbon Savings Community Obligation (CSCo) will require energy suppliers to deliver energy efficiency measures worth around £190m per year through to March 2015. The CSCo will target households across Great Britain in specified areas to improve energy efficiency standards.

The CSCo will focus on low income households and areas and will contribute to removing families from fuel poverty through ensuring that their properties receive energy efficiency measures. We estimate that around 250,000 major insulation measures will be delivered under this target to March 2015. The associated CSCo lifetime carbon savings target is 6.8mtCO<sub>2</sub>.

The areas of low income that will be eligible for ECO support have been selected using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in England, Scotland and Wales. In England, Scotland and Wales the lowest 15% of areas ranked in the IMD will qualify for inclusion within the CSCo element of ECO. Subject to the requirements laid out in Articles 13 (carbon saving community obligation) and 14 (actions in areas adjoining areas of low income) of the Electricity and Gas (Energy Companies Obligation) Order 2012, up to 20% of activity under CSCo may be undertaken in areas adjoining those specified in the lists below.

To ensure that rural areas are able to benefit from the CSCo element of the ECO, we will require energy suppliers to deliver a minimum of 15% of their CSCo obligation to low-income households living in rural areas. This is defined as a household of private or social tenure within a settlement under 10,000 homes and in receipt of the same qualifying benefits as for the home heating cost reduction obligation (see Schedule 1 of the Order).

This document will explain how you can geographically locate the LSOAs and Datazones specified as eligible for the Carbon Saving Community Obligation (CSCo) under the Electricity and Gas (Energy Companies Obligation) Order 2012. This document will also explain how to work out if a given area is categorised as 'rural' under the CSCo eligibility criteria.

The document 'Carbon Saving Community Obligation: Rural and Low Income Areas' Document, ISBN 9780108511608 sets out the list of eligible LSOAs and Datazones and the methodology by which an area is classified as rural and eligible for CSCo. This document can be found at [www.decc.gov.uk/publications](http://www.decc.gov.uk/publications).

## 2. I know the postcode of the street on which I want to install measures, how do I find out which LSOA or Datazone it falls within?

For areas in England and Wales, the ONS lookup tool found at <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk> should be used to identify eligible areas.

To work out which LSOA a given postcode falls into, follow steps 1-4 of this guide. If you already know the LSOA name, skip to section 2.

1. Type postcode (e.g. SW1A 2AW) in box 1 on the left hand side of the ONS lookup tool homepage.
2. Select 'Lower Layer Super Output Area' from the list in box 2 on the left hand side of the page.
3. Click 'Search'

The screenshot shows the 'Office for National Statistics Neighbourhood Statistics' homepage. A red circle highlights the search input field containing 'SW1A 2AW' with a red arrow and the number '1'. Below it, a list of area types is shown with 'Lower Layer Super Output Area' selected, indicated by a red arrow and the number '2'. A red arrow and the number '3' point to the 'Search' button. The right-hand side of the page shows a 'NEIGHBOURHOOD SUMMARY' section with a search input field and a 'Search' button. The footer contains navigation links: 'About Neighbourhood Statistics | News | User Guide | FAQ | Glossary | Site Map'.

4. LSOA Name is displayed on the following screen in two places – on the outline map on the right hand side, and at the top of the page on the left hand side. In this example, the LSOA Name is ‘Westminster 018C’

Office for National Statistics

Neighbourhood Statistics

Home page > Topics

**Area: Westminster 018C (Lower Layer Super Output Area)**

Topics

[2001 Census: Census Area Statistics \(55 datasets\)](#)  
A selection of tables from the Census Area Statistics giving detailed information on specific census variables.

[2001 Census: Key Statistics \(31 datasets\)](#)  
Key Statistics cover all main census topics, presented as counts and percentages in a limited number of simple tables.

[Access to Services \(9 datasets\)](#)  
Aspects of service provision, including details of travel to work and method of travel.

[Community Well-being / Social Environment \(11 datasets\)](#)  
Information to support work on community involvement, social inclusion and improving overall standards.

[Crime and Safety \(1 datasets\)](#)  
Data on crime, fire statistics and road accidents.

[Economic Deprivation \(12 datasets\)](#)  
Data relating to economic activity, poverty and the provision of selected welfare benefits.

[Education, Skills and Training \(14 datasets\)](#)  
Includes information on educational attainment, school absence, enrolment to higher education and numbers of students.

[Health and Care \(18 datasets\)](#)  
Data includes health, life expectancy, hospital episodes, healthy lifestyle behaviours and provision of unpaid care.

**Area Map**  
© Crown copyright and database right 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019163  
Westminster 018C  
Area: Westminster 018C (Lower Layer Super Output Area)

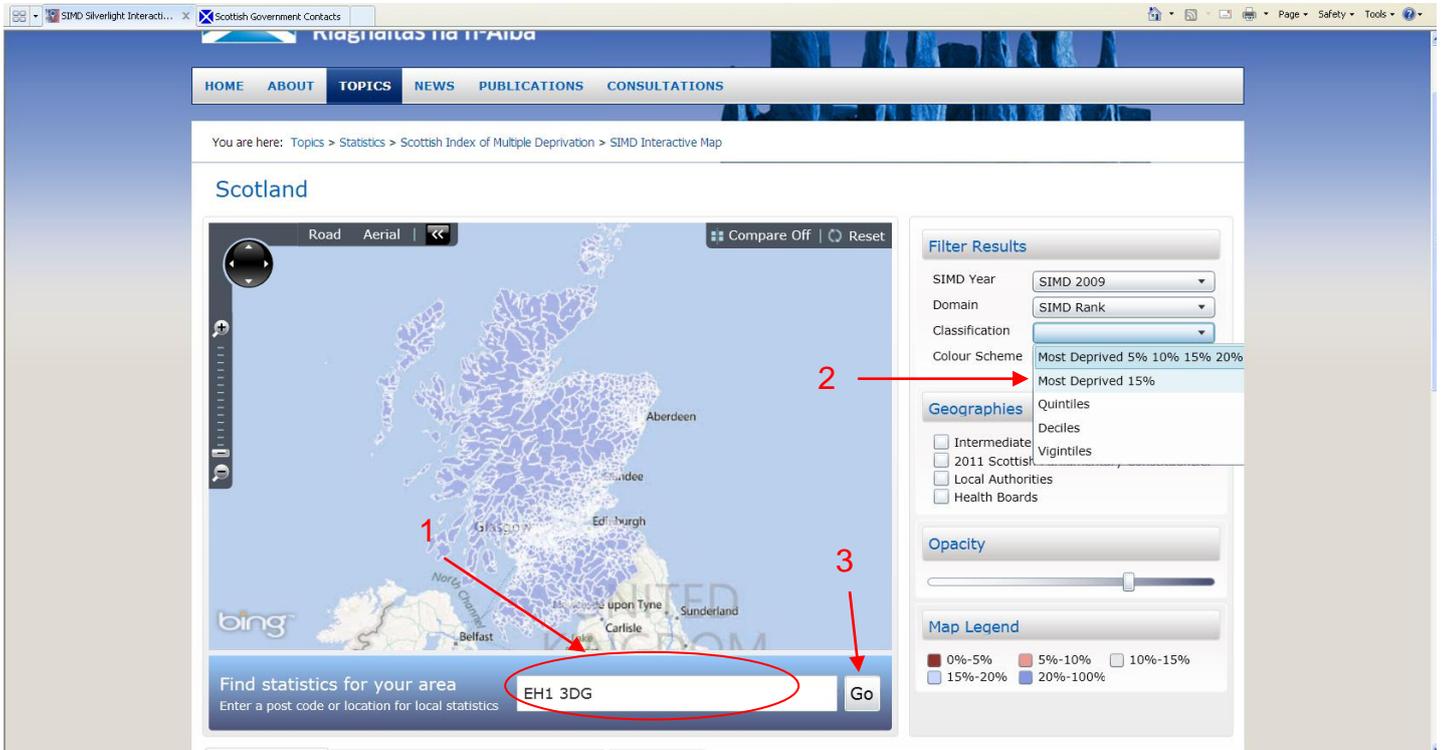
**Search within topics**  
Enter keyword

For areas in Scotland, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation lookup tool found at <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/map> should be used to identify eligible areas.

Note that this interactive mapping tool requires Microsoft Silverlight to run; this is free software which can be downloaded via a link on the url above. If you cannot run Microsoft Silverlight on your computer, an html mapping tool is available at <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/>

To work out which Datazone a given postcode falls into, follow steps 1-4 of this guide. If you already know the Datazone Code, skip to section 2.

1. Type postcode (e.g. EH1 3DG) into the box at the bottom of the mapping window
2. Select 'most deprived 15%' from the dropdown menu under 'classification'.
3. Click 'Go'.



4. **Datazone Code is displayed in 2 places – at the top of the screen above the map and immediately below the map search box. In this example, the Datazone Code is ‘S01002159’**

You are here: Topics > Statistics > Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation > SIMD Interactive Map

Scotland > Edinburgh, City of > Hillside and Calton Hill > **S01002159**

**Datazone Code displayed here**

Find statistics for your area  
Enter a post code or location for local statistics: eh1 3dg Go

**Data Zone: S01002159**

Intermediate Geography: Hillside and Calton Hill  
Local Authority: Edinburgh, City of

**Filter Results**

SIMD Year: SIMD 2009  
Domain: SIMD Rank  
Classification: Most Deprived 15%  
Colour Scheme: Red To Blue

**Geographies**

Intermediate Geographies  
 2011 Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies  
 Local Authorities  
 Health Boards

**Opacity**

**Map Legend**

0%-15% 15%-100%

To find out whether the LSOA or Datazone identified is an eligible area under CSCO, please refer to the ‘Carbon Saving Community Obligation: Rural and Low Income Areas’ Document, ISBN 9780108511608, which lists all eligible LSOAs and Datazones.

# 3. I know the LSOA Name or Datazone Code of the street on which I want to install measures, how do I find out if it is eligible and what the geographical boundaries are?

Check the ‘Carbon Saving Community Obligation: Rural and Low Income Areas’ Document, ISBN 9780108511608, to ensure that the LSOA or Datazone is eligible.

For areas in England and Wales, the ONS lookup tool found at <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk> should be used to identify the geographic boundaries of LSOAs.

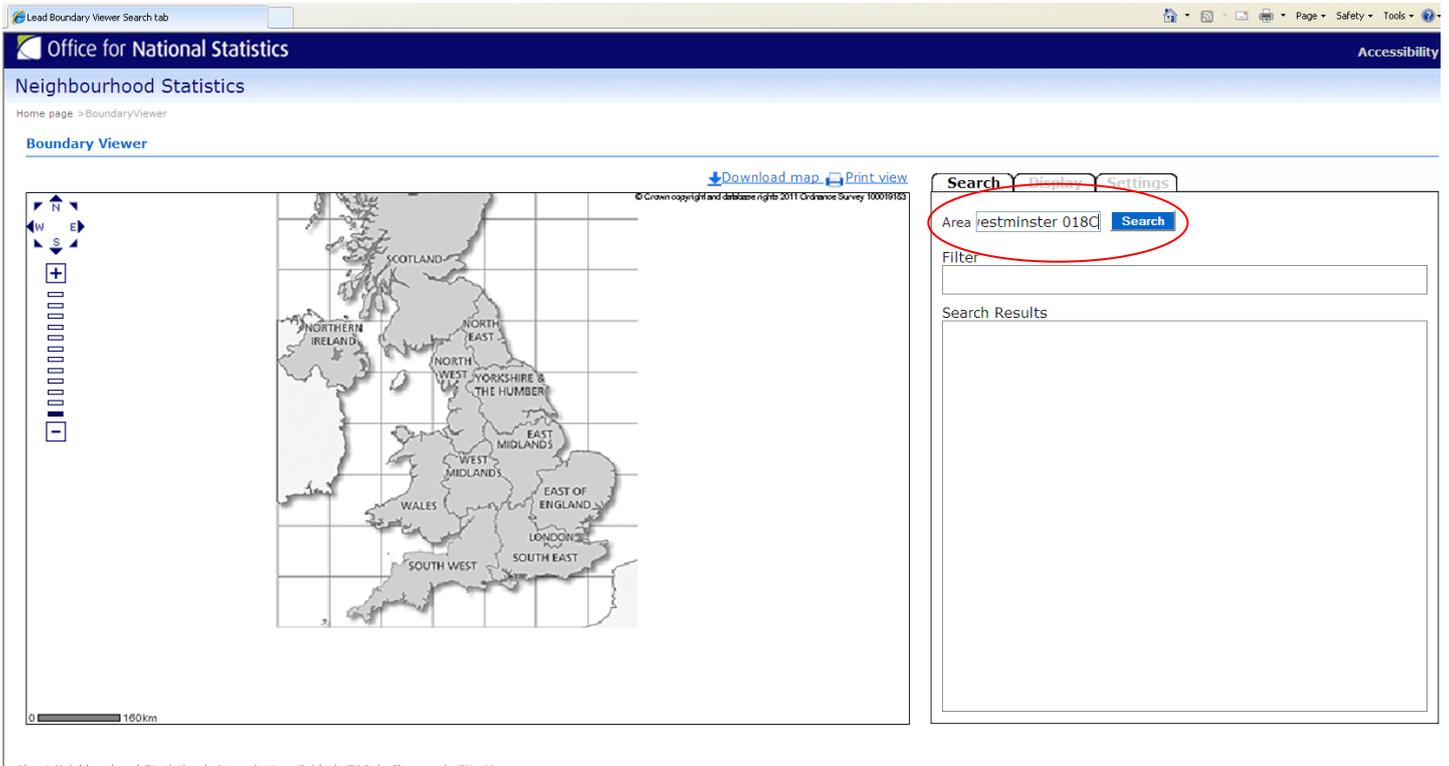
Steps 1-4 below will outline how to identify the geographic boundaries of the LSOA once the LSOA Name is known.

## 1. Select the ‘Map Viewer’ tool in the centre of the ONS lookup tool homepage

The screenshot shows the 'Office for National Statistics' website. The main heading is 'Neighbourhood Statistics'. Below this, there is a 'Service Unavailable' notice for Tuesday 26 June 2012. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column is titled 'FIND STATISTICS FOR AN AREA' and contains a search form with three numbered steps: 1. Enter area name or postcode, 2. Select area type, and 3. Search. The right column is titled 'NEIGHBOURHOOD SUMMARY' and contains a search form for a local neighbourhood. At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with several links: 'Topics', 'NeSS Geography', 'Analysis, Training and Guidance', 'Custom', 'Map Viewer', and 'Data Exchange'. The 'Map Viewer' link is circled in red. The bottom of the page has a footer with links to 'About Neighbourhood Statistics', 'News', 'User Guide', 'FAQ', 'Glossary', and 'Site Map'.

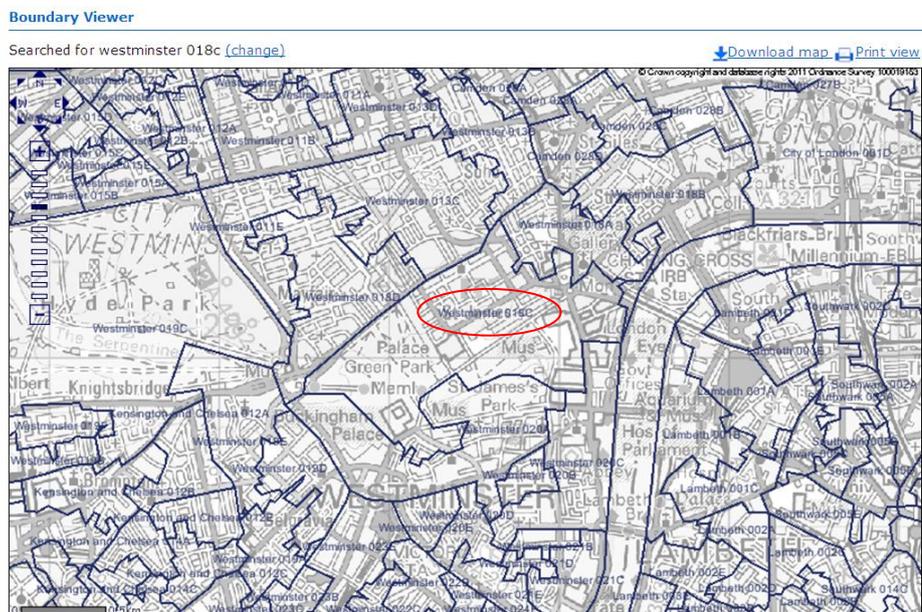
2. Type the desired LSOA Name into the search field on the right hand side of the page, then click 'search'.

Note that for Welsh LSOA's within the Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Authority, you need to type 'Taff' followed by the relevant code. For example, Rhondda Cynon Taf 008A should be input as 'Taff 008A'.



3. The LSOA boundaries will be displayed as an overlay to the Ordnance Survey map of the area. Using the 'options' button, you can select to view the background map in black and white or colour, or to remove the background map to see the boundaries alone. The three screenshots below outline the different ways of viewing the map, with the example LSOA highlighted:

Black and White:

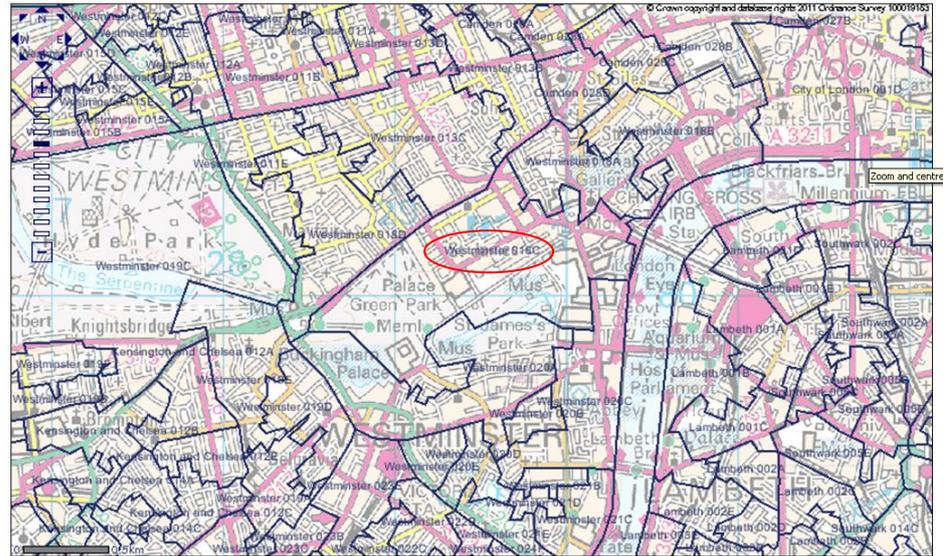


Colour:

Boundary Viewer

Searched for westminster 018c (change)

[Download map](#) [Print view](#)

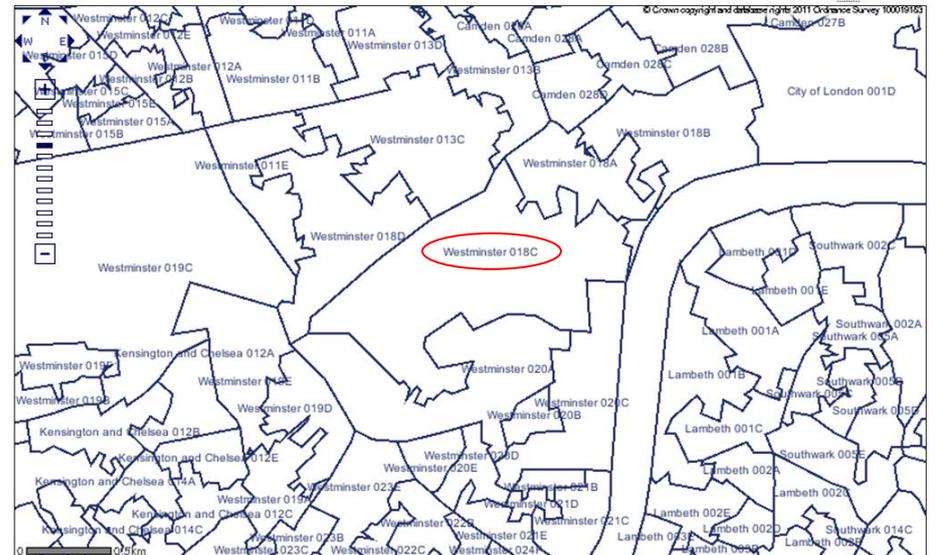


No Map:

Boundary Viewer

Searched for westminster 018c (change)

[Download map](#) [Print view](#)



For areas in Scotland, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation lookup tool found at <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/map> should be used to identify the geographic boundaries of Datazones.

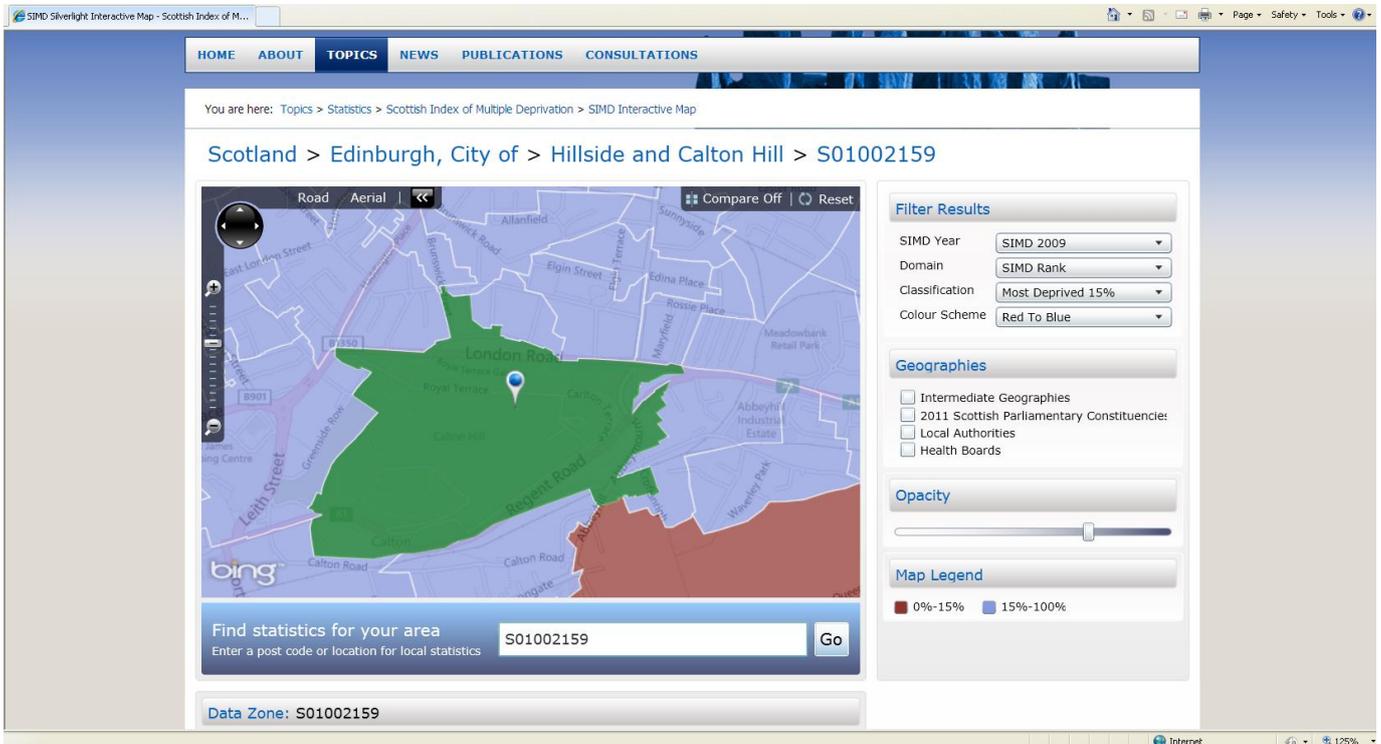
Note that this interactive mapping tool requires Microsoft Silverlight to run; this is free software which can be downloaded via a link on the url above. If you cannot run Microsoft Silverlight on your computer, an html mapping tool is available at <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/>

Steps 1-4 below will outline how to identify the geographic boundaries of the Datazone once the Datazone Code is known.

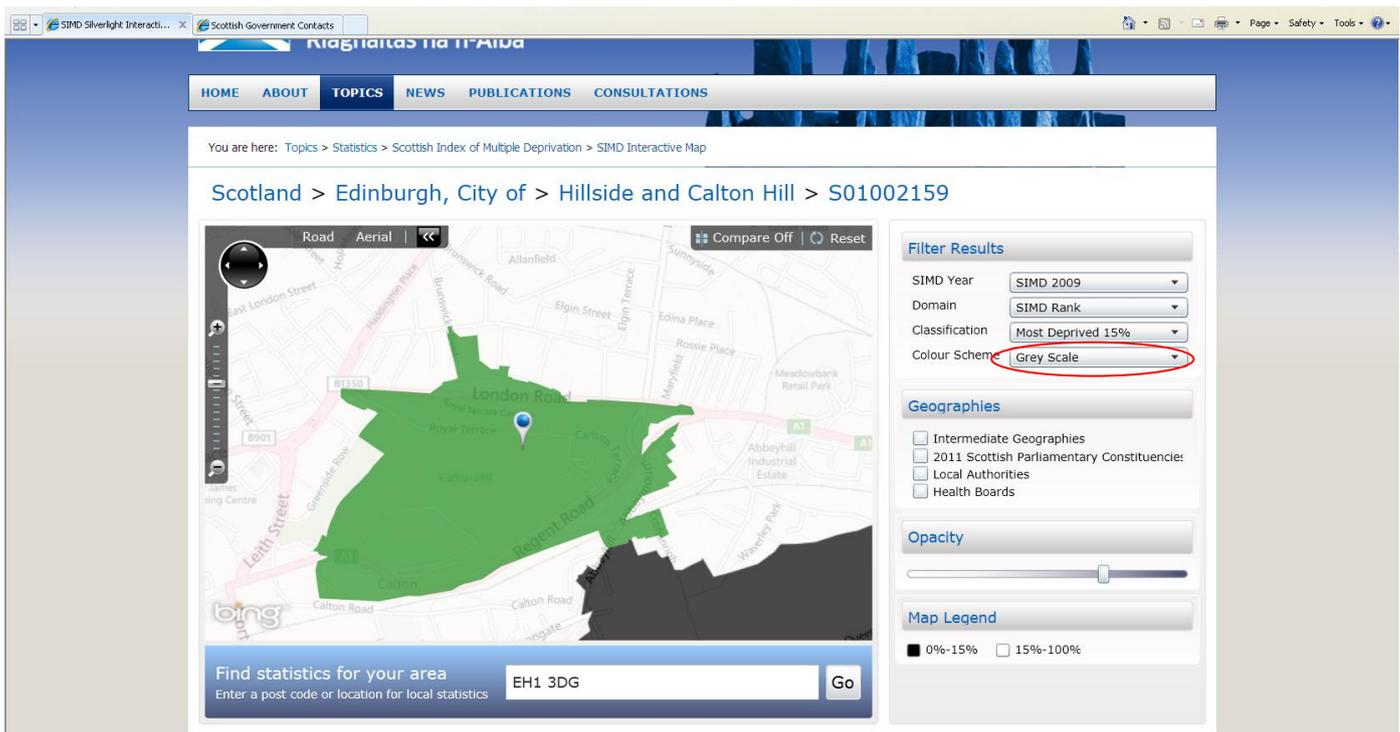
1. Type Datazone Code (e.g. S01002159) into the box at the bottom of the mapping window
2. Select 'most deprived 15%' from the dropdown menu under 'classification'.
3. Click 'Go'.

The screenshot displays the 'SIMD Silverlight Interactive Map - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation' interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: HOME, ABOUT, TOPICS, NEWS, PUBLICATIONS, and CONSULTATIONS. Below this, a breadcrumb trail reads 'You are here: Topics > Statistics > Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation > SIMD Interactive Map'. The main content area is titled 'Scotland' and features a map of Scotland with various data zones. A search bar at the bottom of the map area contains the text 'Find statistics for your area' and 'Enter a post code or location for local statistics'. The search bar is highlighted with a red circle and labeled '1'. The search bar contains the code 'S01002159'. To the right of the search bar is a 'Go' button, which is also highlighted with a red circle and labeled '3'. On the right side of the interface, there is a 'Filter Results' panel. The 'Classification' dropdown menu is set to 'Most Deprived 15%' and is highlighted with a red arrow and labeled '2'. Other filters include 'SIMD Year' (SIMD 2009), 'Domain' (SIMD Rank), and 'Colour Scheme' (Red To Blue). Below the filter panel, there are sections for 'Geographies' (with checkboxes for Intermediate Geographies, 2011 Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies, Local Authorities, and Health Boards), 'Opacity' (with a slider), and 'Map Legend' (showing color keys for 0%-15% and 15%-100%).

- The Datzone boundaries will be displayed as an overlay to the map of the area. The example Datzone is displayed in green; eligible Datzones will be displayed in red, other Datzones will appear as blue. In the example below, the Datzone highlighted in green is adjacent to one highlighted in red.



The mapping tool may also be used in greyscale mode. Select 'Grey Scale' from the list of colour schemes on the right hand side. The example Datzone is displayed in green; eligible Datzones will be displayed in grey, other Datzones will appear as white.



## 4. How do I identify households in rural areas in England and Wales?

For areas in England and Wales, the ONS lookup tool found at <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk> should be used to identify eligible areas and their geographic boundaries.

To work out whether or not an area is classified as rural, follow steps 1-7 of this guide.

1. Type postcode (e.g. SW1A 2AW) in box 1 on the left hand side of the ONS lookup tool homepage.
2. Expand the list of data sets by clicking 'More areas' in box 2 on the left hand side of the page.
3. Select 'Output Area' from the list in box 2 on the left hand side of the page.
4. Click 'Search'

The screenshot shows the 'Neighbourhood Statistics' website interface. The main content area is titled 'FIND STATISTICS FOR AN AREA' and includes a search box and a list of area types. The search box contains the postcode 'SW1A 2AW' and is circled in red with a '1' next to it. Below the search box, there is a list of area types with radio buttons. The 'Output Area' option is selected, and a red arrow points to it with a '3' next to it. A red arrow points to the 'Search' button with a '4' next to it. A red arrow points to the 'More areas' link with a '2' next to it. A red arrow points to the 'Fewer areas' link with a '2' next to it. The right-hand side of the page shows a 'NEIGHBOURHOOD SUMMARY' section with a search box and a 'Search' button.

## 5. Select 'Indices of Deprivation and Classification' on the left hand side

Office for National Statistics  
Neighbourhood Statistics  
Home page > Topics

Area: E00023936 (Output Area) ●

Topics

- [Access to Services \(1 datasets\)](#)  
Aspects of service provision, including details of travel to work and method of travel.
- [Census \(88 datasets\)](#)  
Domain for Census Datasets
- [Community Well-being / Social Environment \(8 datasets\)](#)  
Information to support work on community involvement, social inclusion and improving overall standards.
- [Crime and Safety \(0 datasets\)](#)  
Data on crime, fire statistics and road accidents.  
View data in this topic for [Local Authority](#), [Ward](#), [Lower Layer Super Output Area](#)
- [Economic Deprivation \(0 datasets\)](#)  
Data relating to economic activity, poverty and the provision of selected welfare benefits.  
View data in this topic for [Local Authority](#), [Ward](#), [Lower Layer Super Output Area](#)
- [Education, Skills and Training \(4 datasets\)](#)  
Includes information on educational attainment, school absence, enrolment to higher education and numbers of students.
- [Health and Care \(9 datasets\)](#)  
Data includes health, life expectancy, hospital episodes, healthy lifestyle behaviours and provision of unpaid care.
- [Housing \(22 datasets\)](#)  
Information on housing demand and supply, tenure and condition, overcrowding and homelessness.
- [Indicators \(6 datasets\)](#)  
Summary statistics and indicators representing themes across all topics.
- [Indices of Deprivation and Classification \(10 datasets\)](#)**  
Includes the Indices of Deprivation, Socio-Economic Classification and Area Classifications.
- [People and Society: Income and Lifestyles \(15 datasets\)](#)  
Information on income, including direct measures and indirect indicators, as well as lifestyles of families and households.

Area Map  
© Crown copyright and database right 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153  
Area: E00023936 (Output Area)

Search within topics  
Enter keyword

## 6. Select 'Rural and Urban Area Classification for Output Areas (2004)'

Office for National Statistics  
Neighbourhood Statistics  
Home page > Topics > Indices of Deprivation and Classification

Area: E00023936 (Output Area) ●

Indices of Deprivation and Classification

- [Approximated Social Grade \(UV50\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [Approximated Social Grade - Workplace Population \(UV78\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [Households by Selected Household Characteristics \(UV67\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [National Statistics 2001 Area Classification of Output Areas \(2001\) ●](#)
- [National Statistics Socio-economic Classification \(UV31\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [National Statistics Socio-economic Classification - Workplace Population \(UV76\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [NS-SeC of Household Reference Person \(UV33\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [NS-SeC of Household Reference Person - People Under Pensionable Age \(UV32\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [Residents in Households by NS-SeC of Household Reference Person Under Pensionable Age \(UV85\) \(2001\) ●](#)
- [Rural and Urban Area Classification for Output Areas \(2004\) ●](#)**

Can't find the data you want?  
It may be available for these related areas: [Local Authority](#) [Ward](#) [Lower Layer Super Output Area](#) [Middle Layer Super Output Area](#) [Primary Care Organisation](#)

Area Map  
© Crown copyright and database right 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153  
Area: E00023936 (Output Area)

Search within topics  
Enter keyword

Guidance and analysis  
[Indices of Deprivation across the UK](#)

External links  
[Department for Transport Accessibility Indicators](#)  
[Data.gov.uk](#)  
[Eurostat](#)  
[Ordnance Survey](#)  
[RSS](#)  
[Ordnance Survey](#)

**7. Rural/Urban Classification is displayed on the top line of the table. In this example it is 'Urban > 10K', so the area is ineligible.**

Rural areas will be listed as either:

- a) Town and Fringe
- b) Village, or
- c) Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings

**All of the above area types are eligible.**

Office for National Statistics Accessibility

Neighbourhood Statistics

Home page > Topics > Indices of Deprivation and Classification > Rural and Urban Area Classification for Output Areas

Area: **E00023936 (Output Area)**

**Rural and Urban Area Classification for Output Areas**

[About this dataset \(PDF, 56kb\)](#) [Email me about data releases](#)

Period: **Mar04**

Variable	Measure	E00023936	Westminster (London Borough)	London	England
Morphology Name (Areas)	Classification	Urban >10K	..	..	..
Morphology Code (Areas)	Classification	1	..	..	..
Context Name (Areas)	Classification	Less Sparse	..	..	..
Context Code (Areas)	Classification	0	..	..	..
Combined Name (Areas)	Classification Urban >10K - Less Sparse	..	..	..	..
Combined Code (Areas)	Classification	5	..	..	..

Last Updated: 10 July 2007

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; Countryside Agency; Legal Services Commission; Communities and Local Government

† National Statistics

**Area Map**

© Crown copyright and database right 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019103

Area: E00023936 (Output Area)

**View**

[Choose another table from the list](#)

**Advanced options**

[Compare your data further](#)

**External links**

[Department for Transport Accessibility Indicators](#)

[Data.gov.uk](#)

[Eurostat](#)

[Ordnance Survey](#)

[BSS](#)

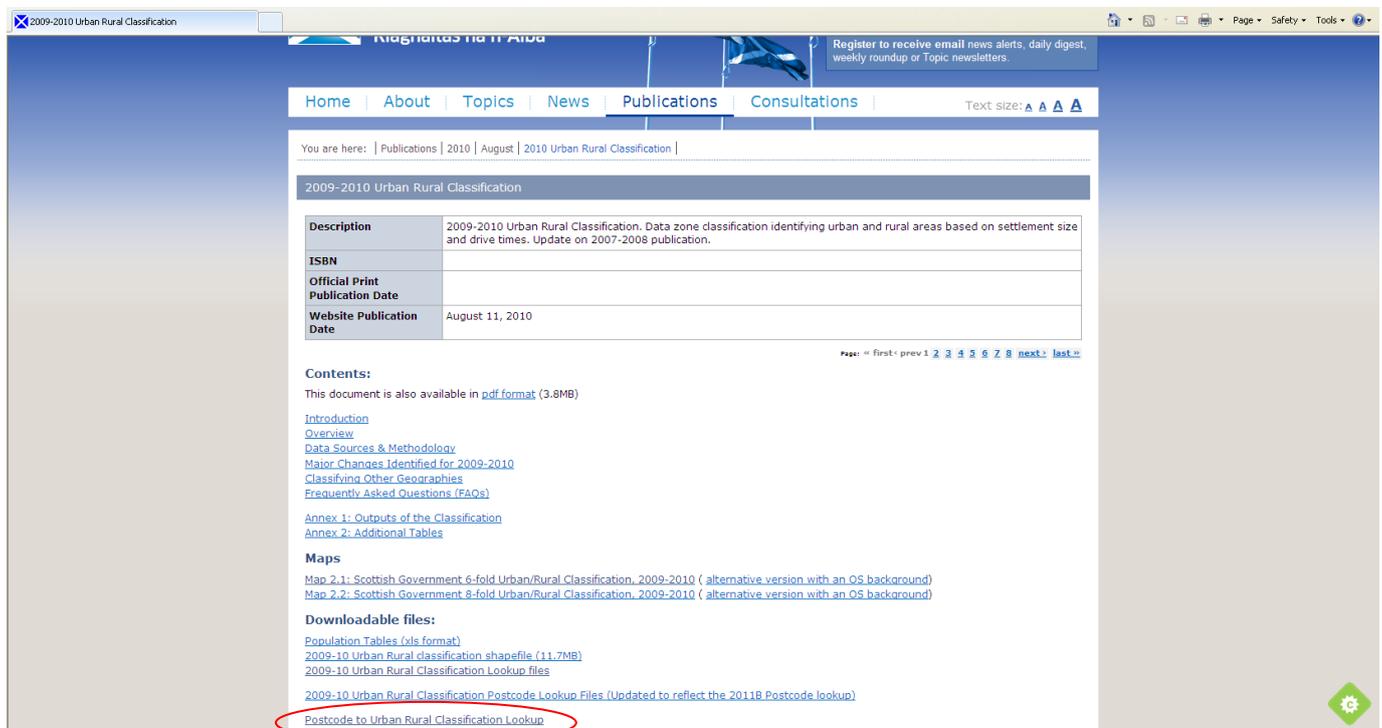
[Straight Statistics](#)

# 5. How do I identify households in rural areas in Scotland?

For areas in Scotland, the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification should be used to identify eligible areas and their geographic boundaries, details of which can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification>

To work out whether or not an area is classified as rural, follow steps 1-4 below.

1. Go to <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/2010UR>
2. Select 'Postcode to Urban Rural Classification Lookup' from the list of downloadable files.





Under the 6-fold classification scale, the following classification levels are eligible/ineligible:

1	Large Urban Areas	Ineligible
2	Other Urban Areas	Ineligible
3	Accessible Small Towns	<b>Eligible</b>
4	Remote Small Towns	<b>Eligible</b>
5	Accessible Rural	<b>Eligible</b>
6	Remote Rural	<b>Eligible</b>

Under the 8-fold classification scale, the following classification levels are eligible/ineligible:

1	Large Urban Areas	Ineligible
2	Other Urban Areas	Ineligible
3	Accessible Small Towns	<b>Eligible</b>
4	Remote Small Towns	<b>Eligible</b>
5	Very Remote Small Towns	<b>Eligible</b>
6	Accessible Rural	<b>Eligible</b>
7	Remote Rural	<b>Eligible</b>
8	Very Remote Rural	<b>Eligible</b>

