

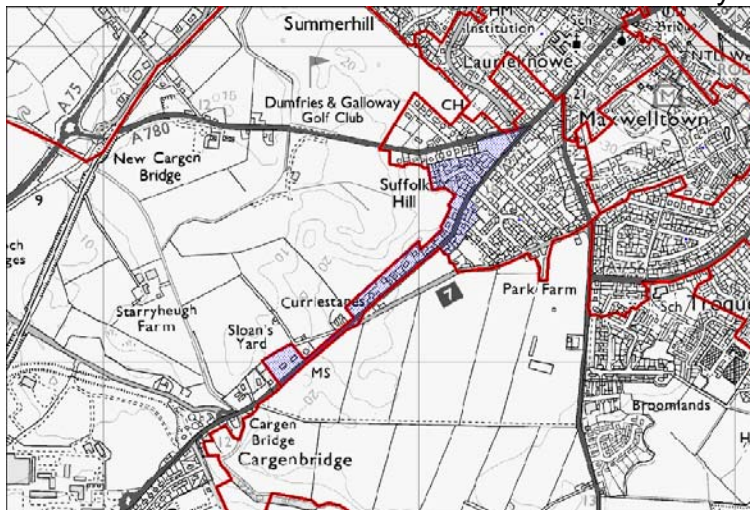
CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

Are you content with the proposed 2011 Data Zones?

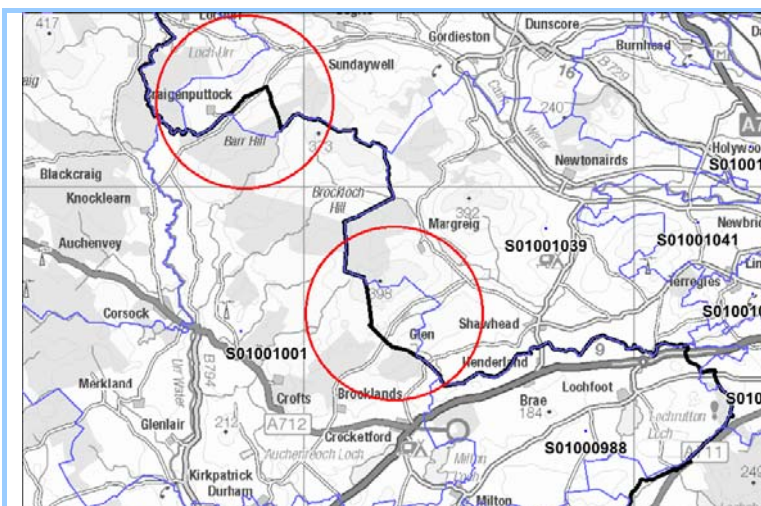
Yes No

If you wish to make suggestions for change to a small number of draft Data Zones please provide the Data Zone code together with an explanation of its design limitations and the statistical benefits that would result from altering its boundary. Any accompanying maps and future supporting details would also be useful; preferably, a list of Census Output Areas with their current draft Data Zone assignment, along with the proposed new Data Zone assignment should be included.

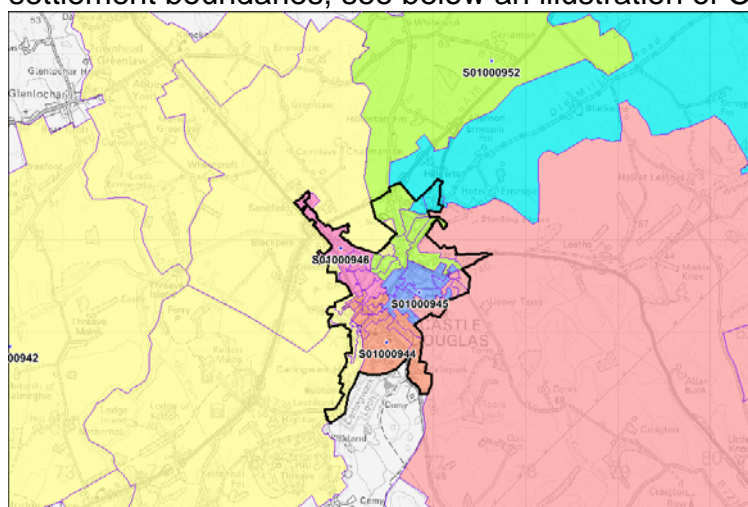
We are generally content with the revisions, but there are some improvements that could be made. During conversations with other local stakeholders there has been a consensus that some of the zones do not provide a true reflection of that area. NHS Dumfries & Galloway have done some work on this and we support their findings: Some new Output Areas do not follow a logical geography: e.g. S00097235 in Dumfries straddles the Nith and S00097918 ducks in and out of the existing houses on one road. This has a knock-on effect to the underlying logic of the datazones.



The Output Areas underlying the datazones frequently do not snap to our traditional locality boundaries. In some cases this is sensible e.g. where a farm road feeds into the OA from over the boundary. However, where possible we would like the OA/DZ to snap more closely to the traditional boundary. For example: S01001001 has folds both concave and convex to the locality boundary. If there is a sound argument for why these are such, we would welcome having a discussion about it with the mapping team. It is not clear that OA boundaries are open to discussion.



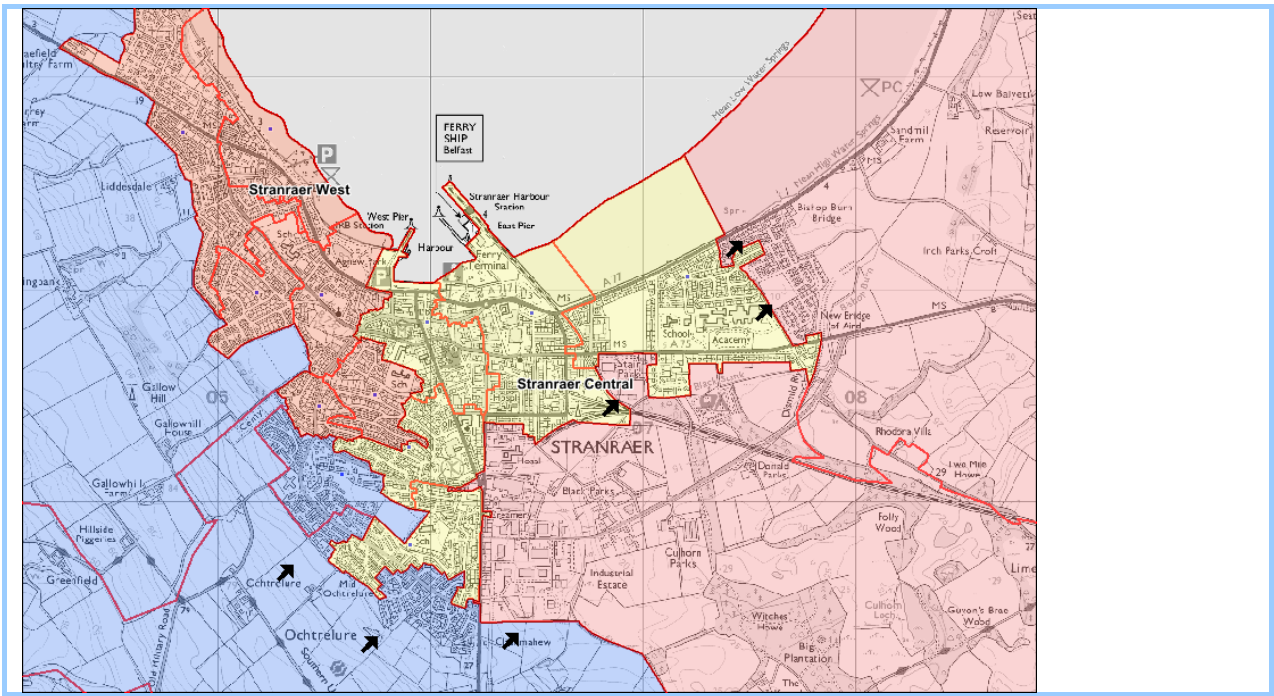
A further issue we have for community planning is that the DZ frequently do not snap to settlement boundaries, see below an illustration of Castle Douglas:



Crichton Institute is relying on this type of data and datasets and report produced by other stakeholders for their research work, hence boundaries that provide as close a reflection to the actual situation within must be achieved.

For instance, NHS Dumfries & Galloway frequently do community planning at the settlement level because of the rurality issues they have, but when aggregating DZ they currently have to accept that certain quarters of the village are either not included or bring with them a huge tract of rural farmland. It is understandable that 'pinching' the most populous OA from the DZ would require the rural DZ to be very large indeed. However, we support their argument that it would be of interest to explore the implications of having the DZ snapping to the settlement.

Another example is Stranraer, where DZ S01000926 and also OAs S00097581, S00097555, S00097579, S00097560, S00097561, S00097559, S00097580, S00097582, S00097562, S00097563, S00097436, S00097574 should really be included in the town IZs.



Do you agree that 2011 Data Zones should use the median methodology for the calculation of centroids?

Please see page 17 for further information.

Yes No

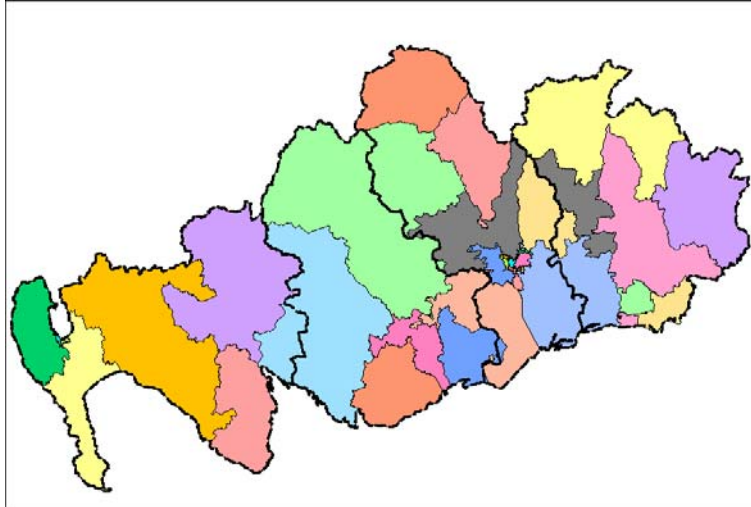
Generally most of these seem to be on the right side of the respective boundaries they are aggregated to. The logic seems sensible.

**Are you content with the proposed best fit 2011 Intermediate Zones?
If changes occur to the proposed 2011 Data Zones post consultation, these changes will be reflected in the Intermediate Zones.**

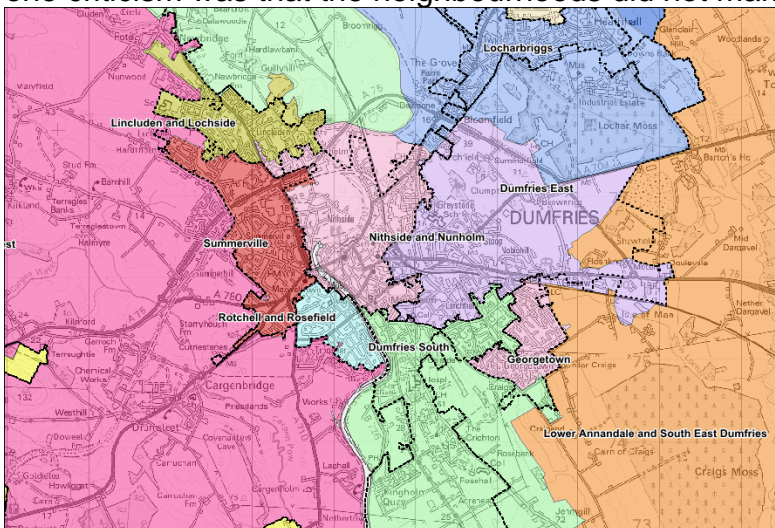
Yes No

If you wish to make suggestions for change to a small number of best fit Intermediate Zones; please provide the Intermediate Zone code together with an explanation of its design limitations and the statistical benefits that would result from altering its boundary. Any accompanying maps and future supporting details would also be useful; preferably, a list of Draft 2011 Data Zones with their current draft 2001 Intermediate Zone assignment, along with the proposed new Intermediate Zone assignment should be included.

The IZ bear little resemblance to the traditional localities that local residents would understand. No less than 6 IZ straddle the boundaries, as shown below, and some are very oddly shaped to describe physical areas; see areas in the dark grey. This is probably due not just to the odd shapes of the DZ but of the underlying OA.



And the IZ particularly in the town centre of Dumfries do not match up with local ideas of neighbourhoods. Below the map indicates the old IZ in colour and the new IZ in dotted lines. Together with local stakeholders, we would value some discussion around these before they are set. For instance, the IZ Summerville does not include all the new build at Barnhill and half of the Georgetown neighbourhood is arbitrarily assigned to Dumfries South (S01001002, S01001006 and S01000999 would all probably be better in Georgetown IZ). This is particularly important in terms of the work NHS Dumfries & Galloway have done around alcohol licensing, which had to be done at old IZ level and one criticism was that the neighbourhoods did not make sense.



Further issues which have arisen during our discussions include:

- Suggestion that the way that DZ are referred in print are standardised as they can be Datazones, Data Zones, Data-zones, etc.
- It makes more sense to use tideline boundaries than edge of realm
- There is local interest in having a consultation with local communities giving DZ a specific regional name for ease of identification.

It would in the interest of local stakeholders and communities to have a multi-agency workshop with the mapping team to discuss some of these issues and arrive at a solution that is agreed across the region.

