

Appendix: sub area analysis

Introduction

It was important to gain insight into any variations in responses across the local authority based on the nature of response, geography, and demographic characteristics. To do this it was decided to break down the local authority into 4 discrete sub areas; and, where appropriate, draw out any significant patterns of response that might have been influenced by local circumstances found in each of the sub areas.

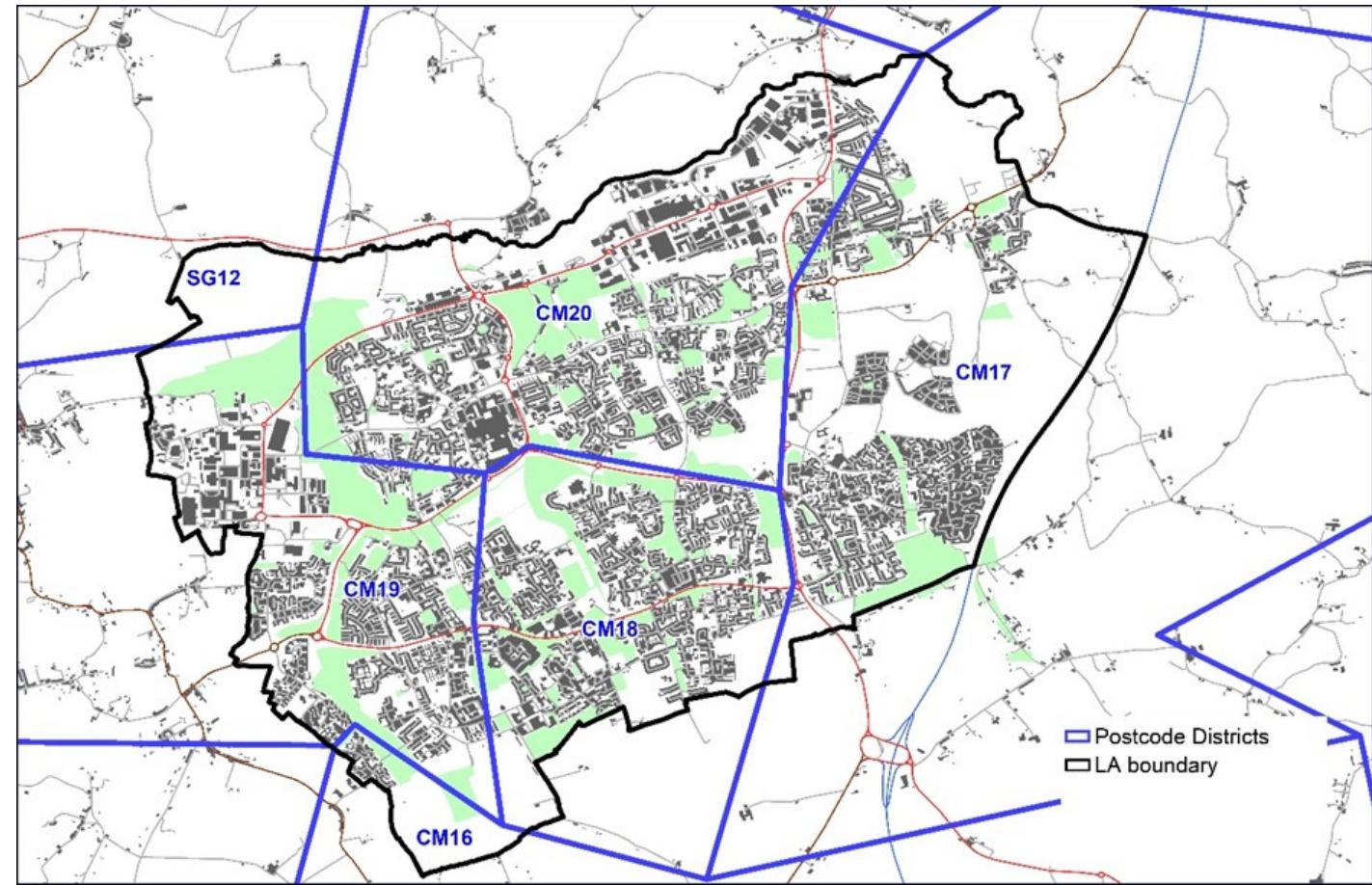
Part A of this appendix explains:

- How the sub areas were defined and which areas they cover;
- The distribution of population across the sub areas;
- The distribution of children young people across the sub areas; and,
- The social and economic characteristics of the 4 sub areas, as identified by official measures and indicators.

Part B of this appendix considers noteworthy points, similarities and differences in response across the 4 sub areas in respect where these are felt to be particularly relevant to the findings and conclusions of the overall consultation.

Part A

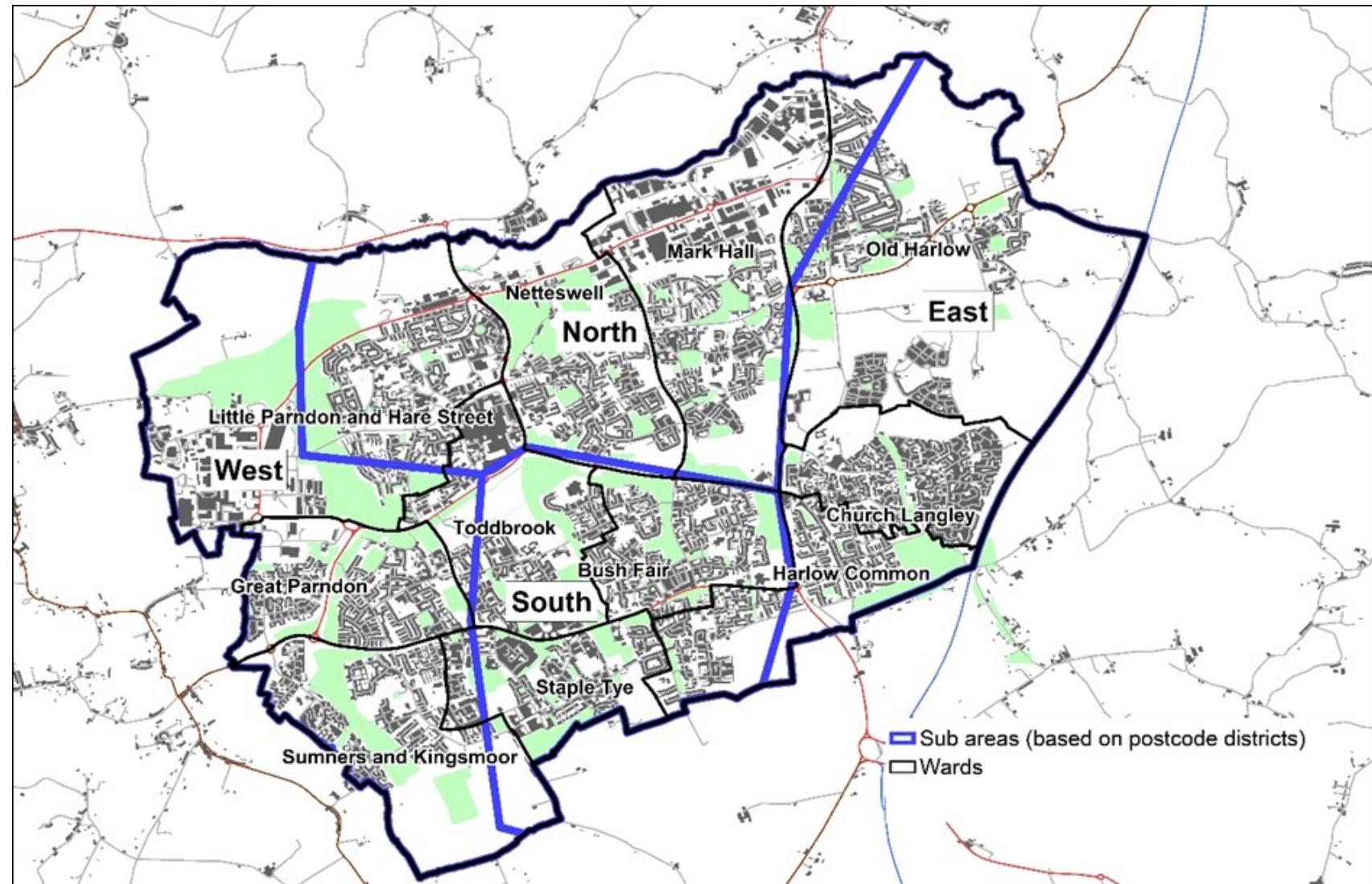
This map shows that the local authority is covered largely by four postcode districts: CM20, CM17, CM18, and CM19. However, two additional postcodes districts impinge on the extremities of the local authority: SG12, and CM16.



It can be seen that all of the relevant postcode districts also covered areas outside the Harlow administrative boundary.

This map and the table on the next page show how the relevant postcode districts were taken in conjunction with the local authority boundary to produce 4 sub areas, relating solely to the Harlow local authority area.

They were designed to achieve a good balance between populations within each, and broadly to recognise other important geographic factors. The table also indicates the paper and online questionnaire responses from each of the defined sub areas.



For all the sub areas
the percentage
response rates
achieved were
sufficient to achieve
reasonable statistical
validity.

Sub area	Comprised of postcode parts of following postcode districts	Wards included (wholly or partly)	Estimated population	Paper survey response	Online survey response	Percentag e response $(B+C) \times 100$ A
West	CM16, CM19, SG12	Little Parndon & Hare Street (majority of residential areas); Great Parndon (all); Sumners & Kingsmoor (majority of residential areas); Staple Tye (minority of residential areas)	17,591	78	173	1.43%
South	CM18	Todbrook (majority of residential areas); Bush Fair (all); Staple Tye (majority of residential areas); Harlow Common (large share of residential areas)	22,961	94	220	1.37%
East	CM17	Harlow Common (large share of residential areas); Church Langley (all); Old Harlow (majority of residential areas)	19,609	58	183	1.23%
North	CM20	Mark Hall (majority of residential areas); Nettleswell (all); Todbrook (minority of residential areas); Little Parndon & Hare Street (majority of residential areas)	26,030	65	236	1.16%

Key characteristics of the sub areas

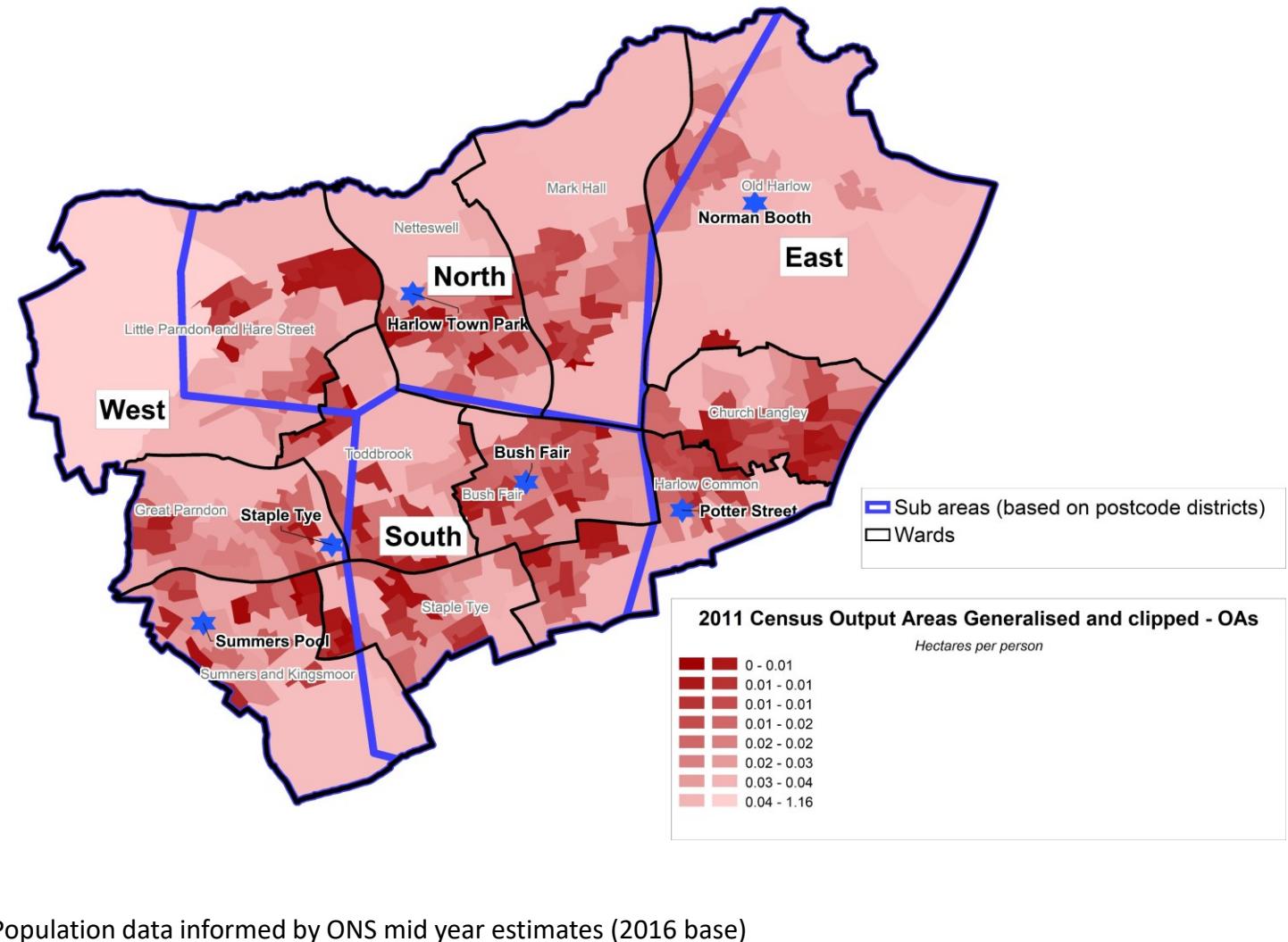
From the outset it was assumed that respondents' comments about paddling pools and splash pads would be likely to be at least partly influenced by where they lived and their life circumstances.

Harlow as a post WW2 planned new town has grown and changed rapidly over the last 70 years. It continues to evolve, and so a single analysis of the local authority's geography, population, and socio-economic characteristics can only be considered to be a snapshot in time. This needs to be remembered in considering the following.

The map shows the distribution of the population expressed as hectares per person. The darker the colour the more people there are per hectare. The general location of the five paddling pools and single splash pad is also shown.

From this it can be seen that the coverage of the 6 facilities relate reasonably well to several of the most heavily populated areas, although it is evident that some areas may be better served than others.

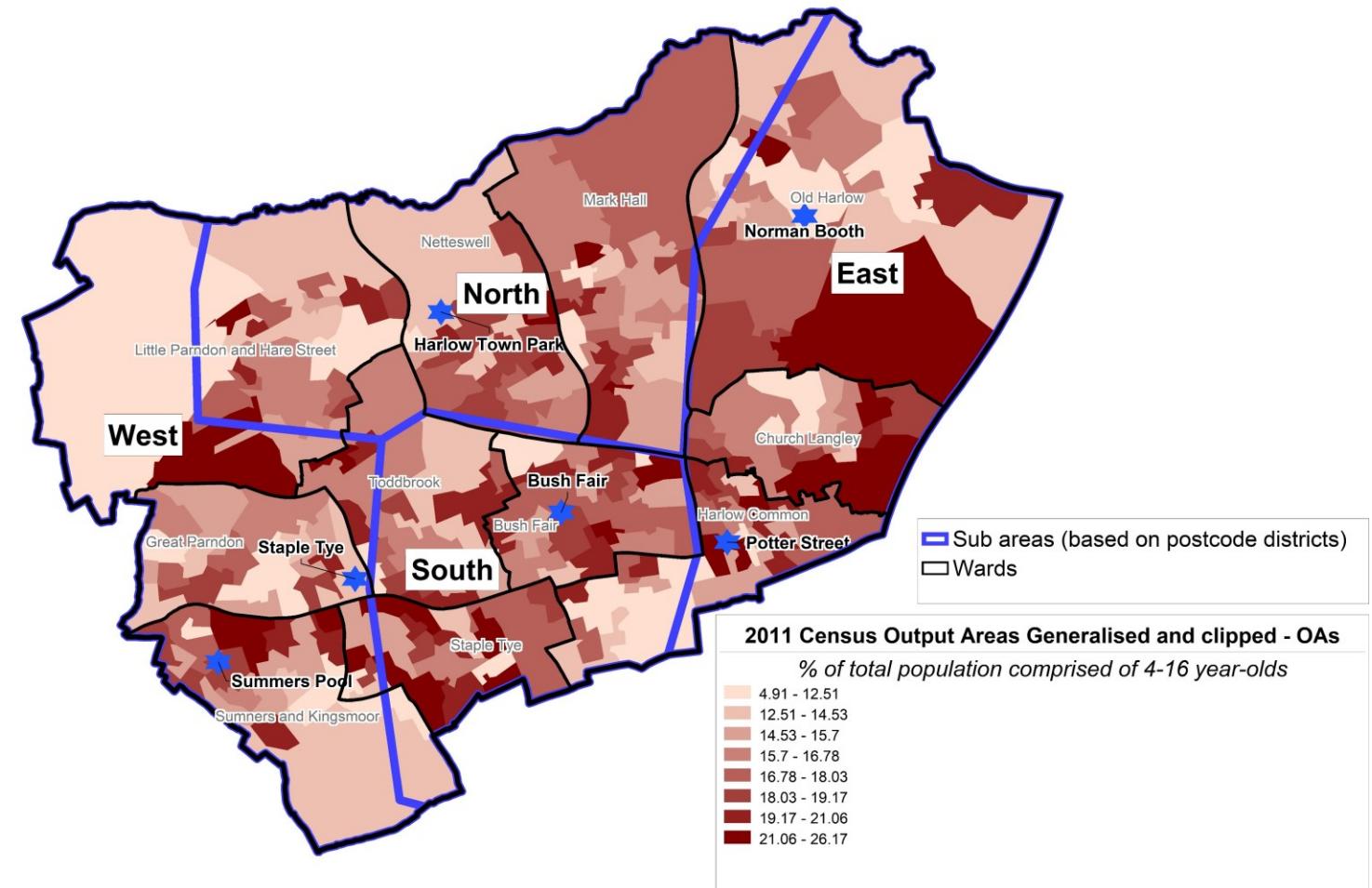
The five *paddling pools* were developed in the earlier years of the new town's development. Therefore, more recent residential development may not be as well-served in terms of convenient access to these facilities, and especially by foot.



It is insightful to look at the distribution of children and young people within the local authority in relation to the location of existing paddling pools and splash pads. The following map shows the variation in the distribution of children and young people as a percentage of the local population.

The darker the tone the greater is the percentage portion. The map suggests that existing provision is not especially well related to the principal locations of children and young people in several parts of the local authority: especially when considering access by foot and bike.

It must again be emphasised that as this is a snapshot in time, which does not account for longer-term changes that may occur in the distribution of children and young people as the local demographic structure changes, and the town itself evolves.

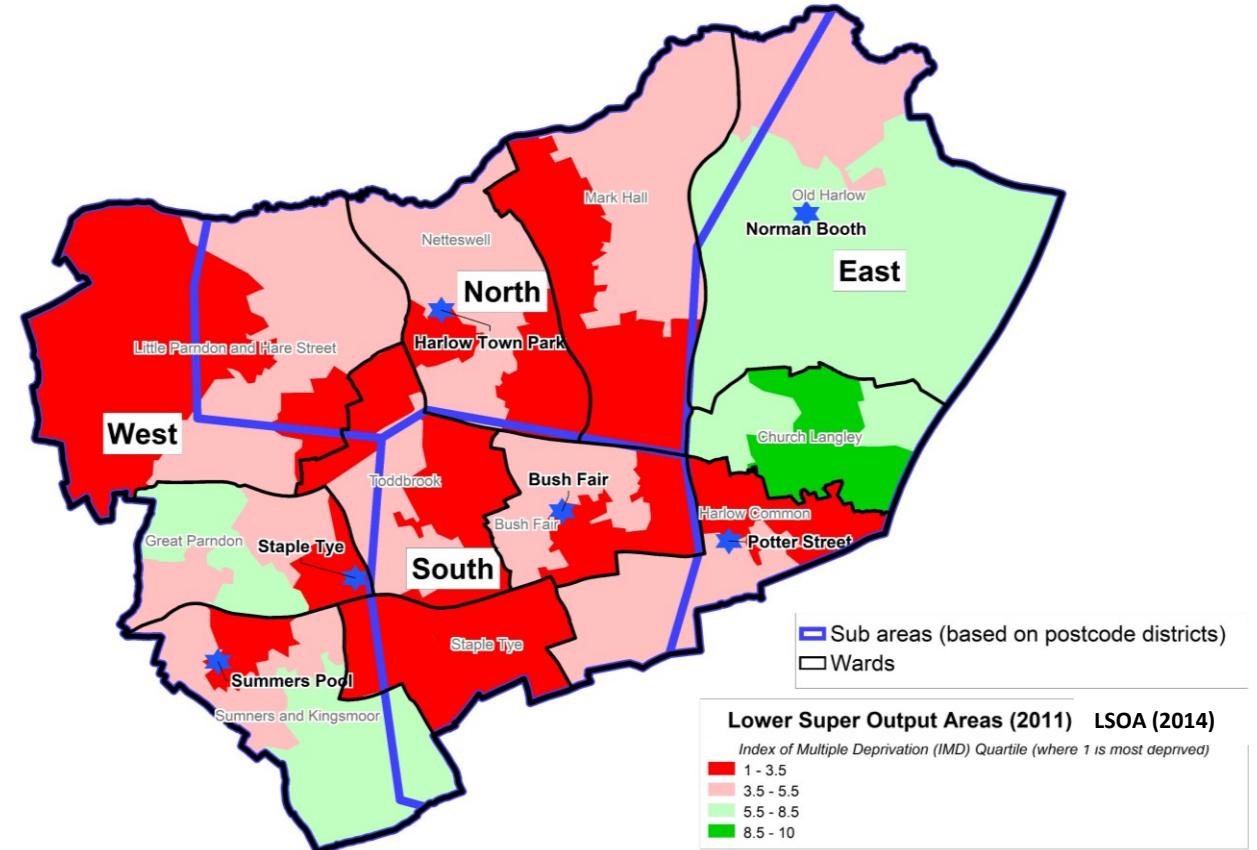


Population data informed by ONS mid year estimates (2016 base)

The map profiles the local authority according to the Government's Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The traffic light system used indicates the most deprived areas (deep red); the least deprived (or most affluent (deep green)); and those areas in between.

It's fair to say that, with one exception, the paddling pools and splash park relate well to some (but not all) of the most deprived parts of the local authority.

The IMD is comprised of a basket of social and economic indicators. The IMD is based on the Census Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which are basically an amalgamation of local Output Areas. There are ~32,000 LSOAs in England and the worst/highest scoring in terms of deprivation is ranked '1'. The map basically shows those LSOAs in Harlow according to which national quartile they fall within.



Part B

This part of the appendix highlights noteworthy points, key similarities and differences in responses across the 4 sub where these are felt to be particularly relevant to the findings and conclusions of the overall consultation.

Time has not permitted as complete an analysis of respondents' data provided as might have been otherwise desirable. However, it is considered that the following diagrams and analyses cover the most relevant matters.

Each of the following pages covers discrete questions included in both the paper and online versions of the questionnaire. The wording and formatting of the original questions has been altered to cut down on space. However, the meaning and intent of each modified question remains faithful to the original.

Because of the slight design differences in the paper and online versions of the questionnaire it would have been too time-consuming to combine the datasets of both types of return, and then break down further by discrete sub areas.

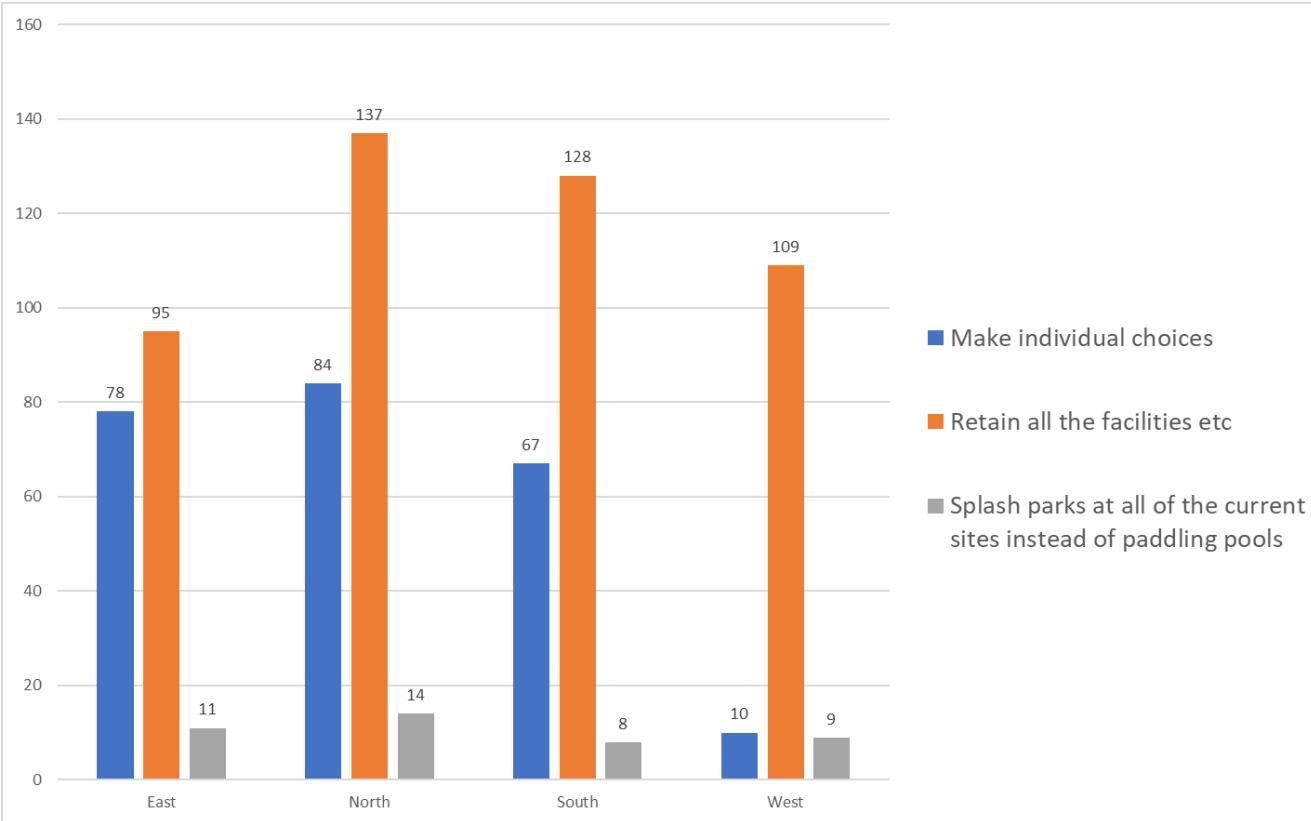
The decision was therefore taken to base the sub area analysis on the data from the online responses alone. The online responses were significantly better distributed across the four sub-areas, and there were close to 1000 returns which helps to ensure statistical validity.

Q&As are on the following pages

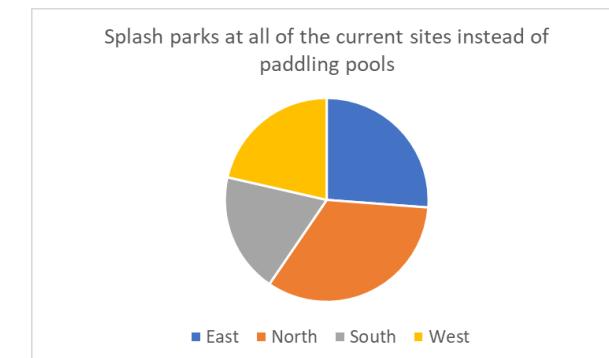
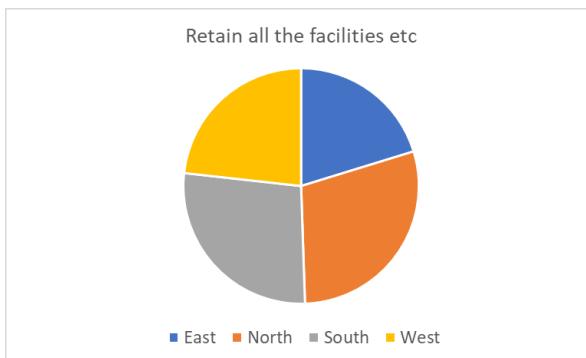
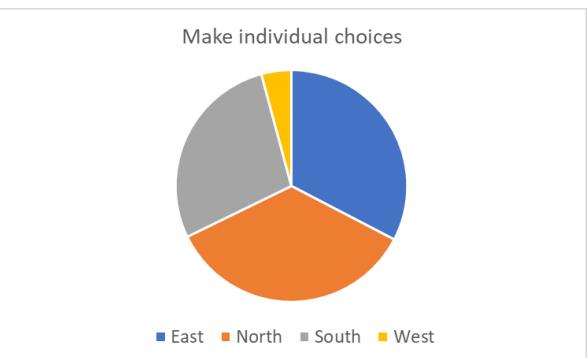
Q.5 In general, which of the following broad options would you prefer the Council to pursue?

- a) Provide splash parks at all of the current sites instead of paddling pools; or,**
- b) Make individual choices for each site (splash park or paddling pool); or,**
- c) Retain all the facilities as they currently are, making improvements and necessary repairs to bring them up to standard.**

Q.5 Responses



For two out of the three options offered in the question, the respondents from each of the four sub areas collectively shared similar views on the future options. However, it is noteworthy that the share of the pie for the West sub area was far smaller for the option 'Make individual choices...'.

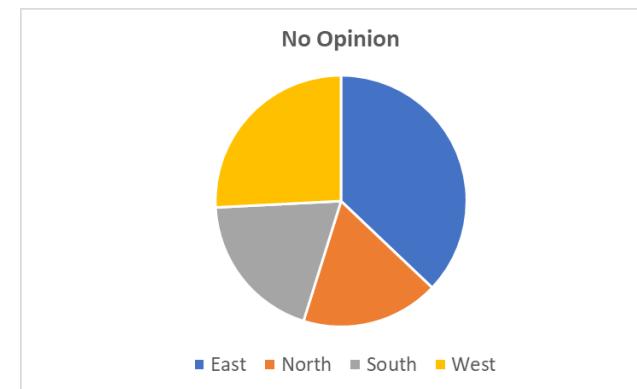
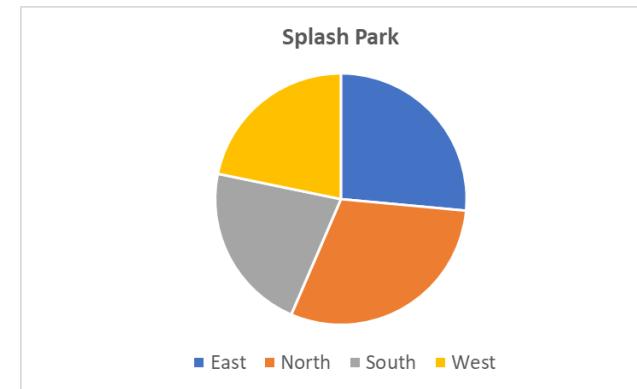
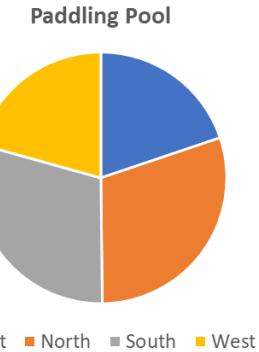
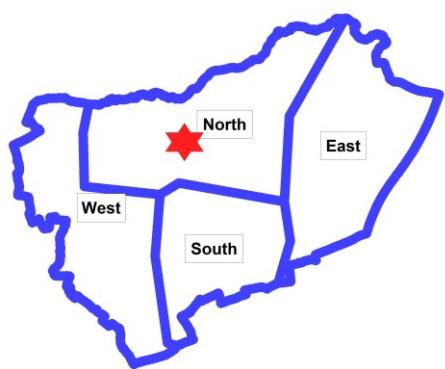
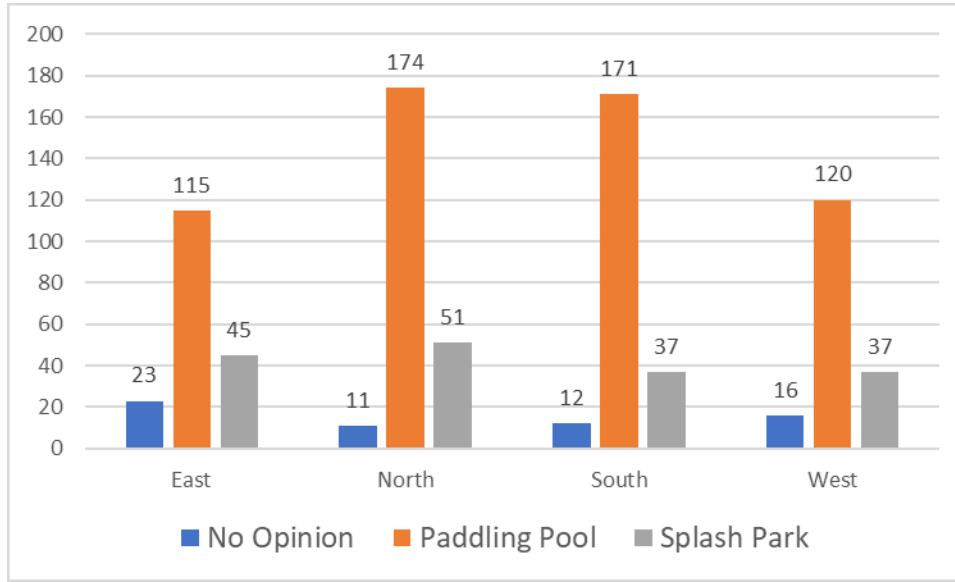


Q.7 For the individual sites please indicate your preferences for future development below (tick one box on each row):

Bush Fair paddling pool; Harlow Town Park paddling pool; Norman Booth paddling pool; Potter Street Splash; Park Staple Tye paddling pool; Sumners paddling pool

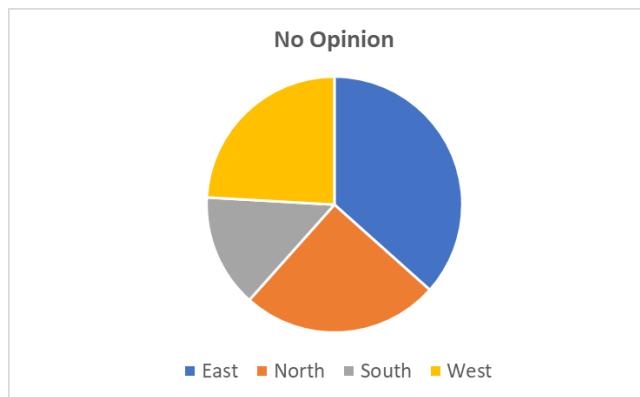
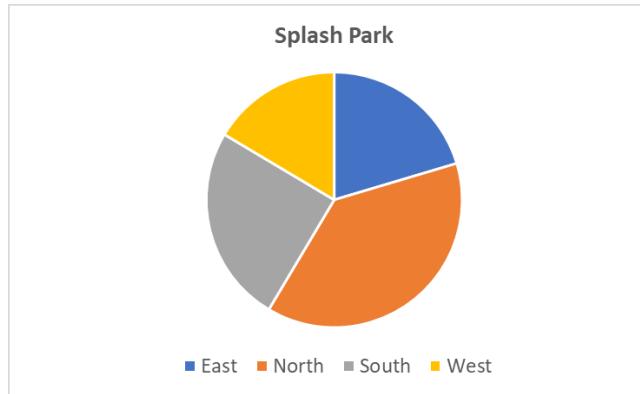
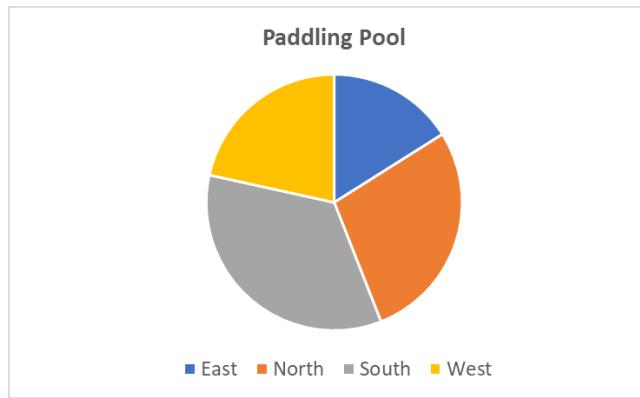
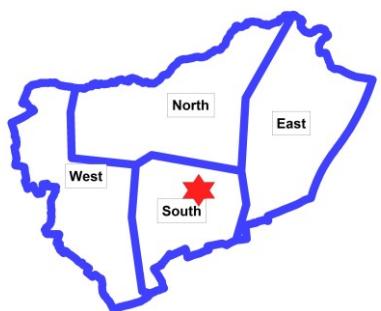
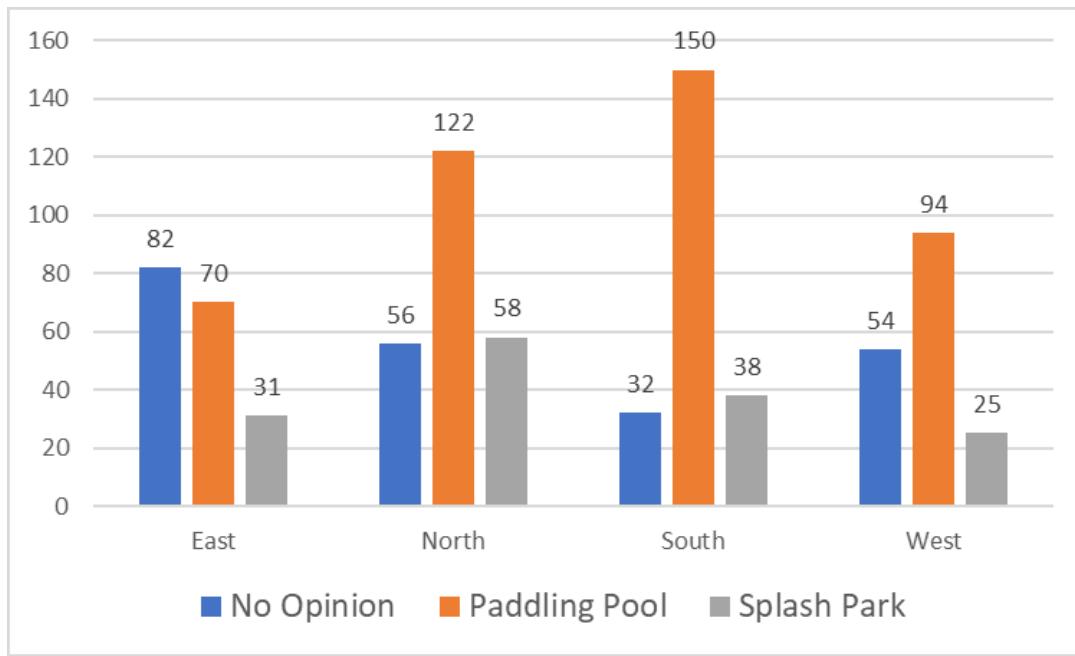
**[For each of the existing paddling pools/splash parks the following options were offered:
‘Paddling Pool’; Splash Park; and, ‘No Opinion’].**

Q.7 Harlow Town Park Paddling Pool (North Sub Area)



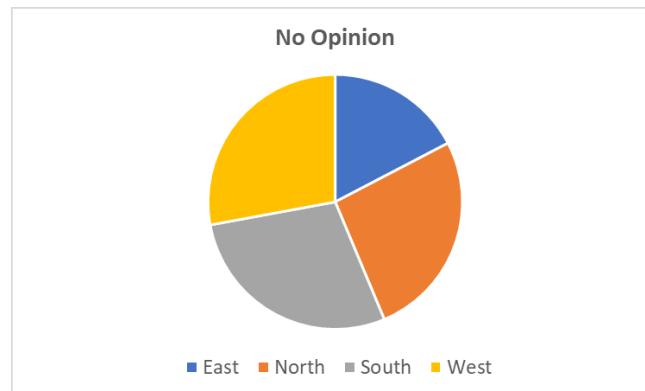
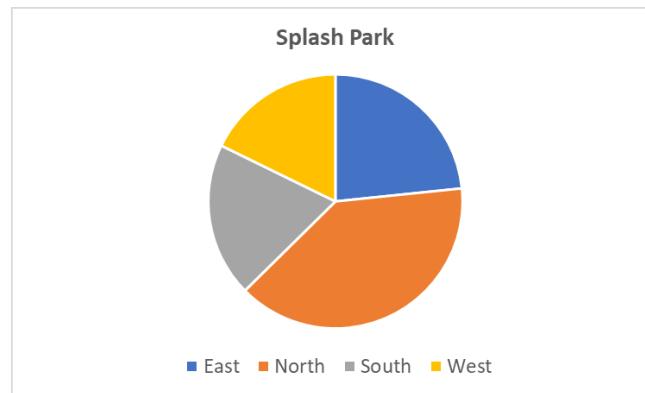
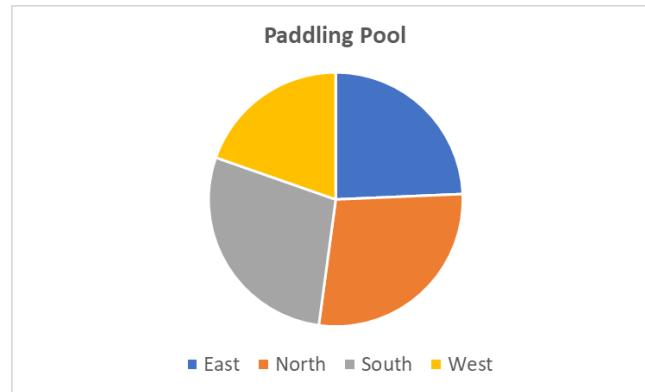
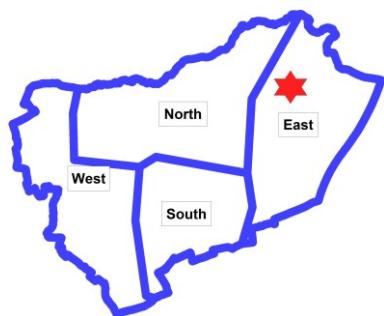
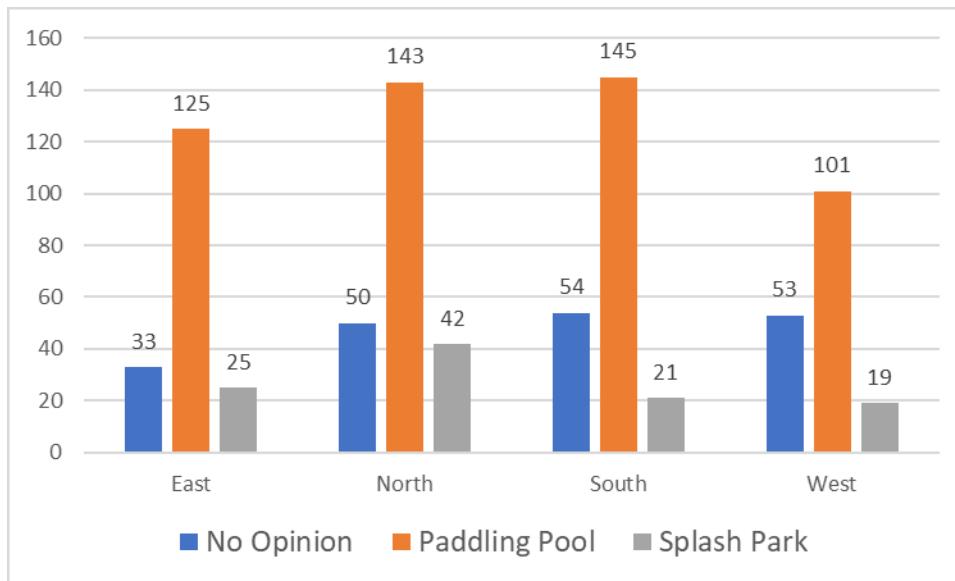
Comment: There is a clear preference across the local authority to retain the Town Park Paddling Pool as such a facility

**Q.7 Answer for
Bush Fair
Paddling Pool
(South Sub Area)**



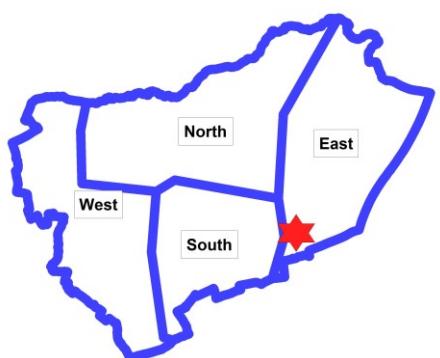
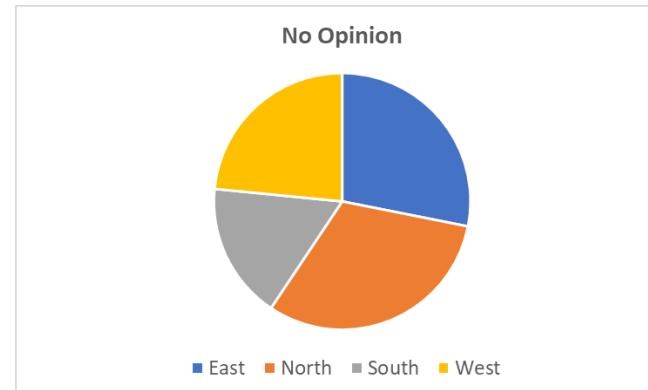
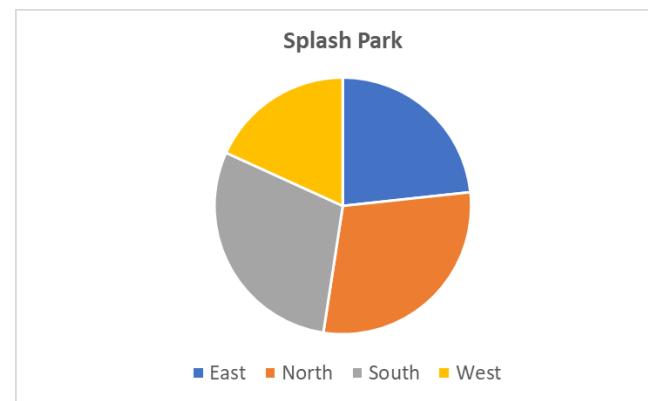
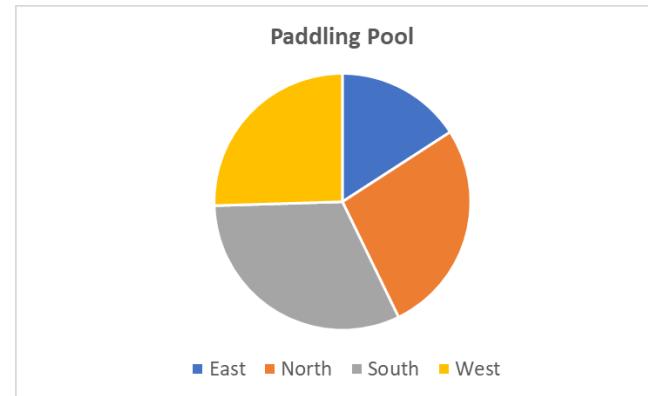
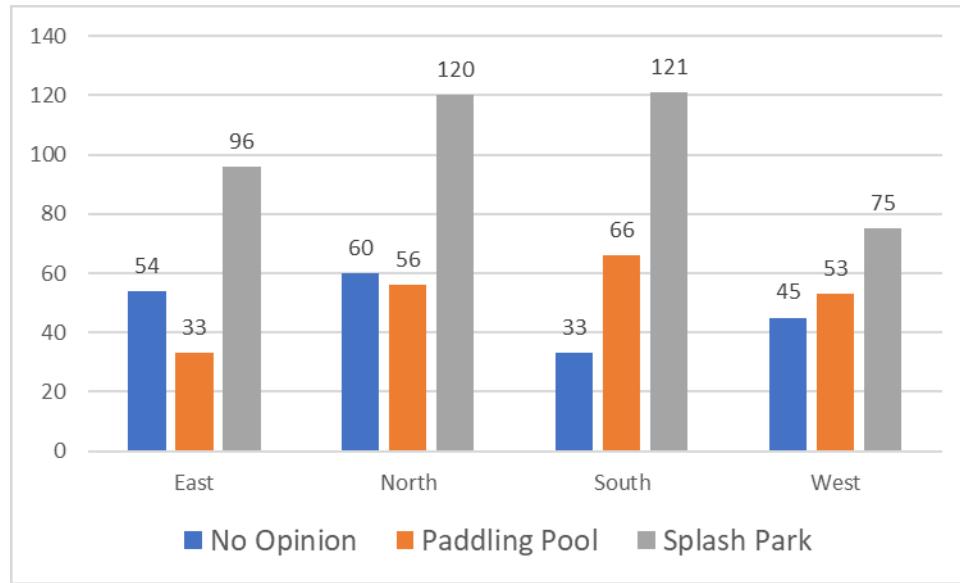
Comment: In terms of responses by sub area of residence, 3 out of 4 sub areas expressed a strong preference to retain the Bush Fair Paddling Pool as such a facility. The only exception was for residents from the East sub area, the majority of which had no opinion.

Q.7 Answer for Norman Booth Paddling Pool (East Sub Area)



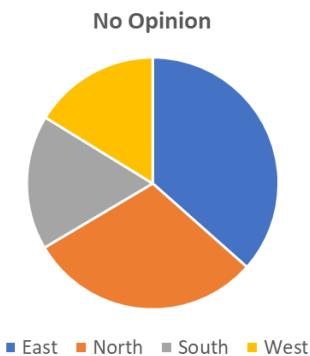
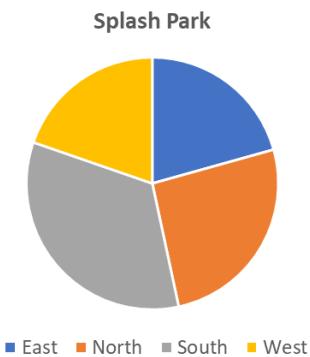
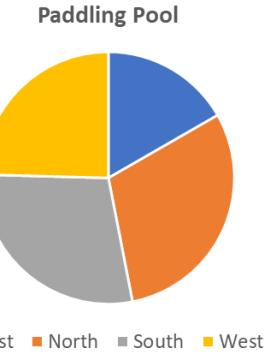
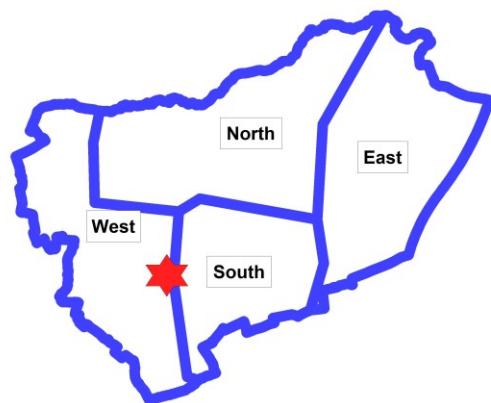
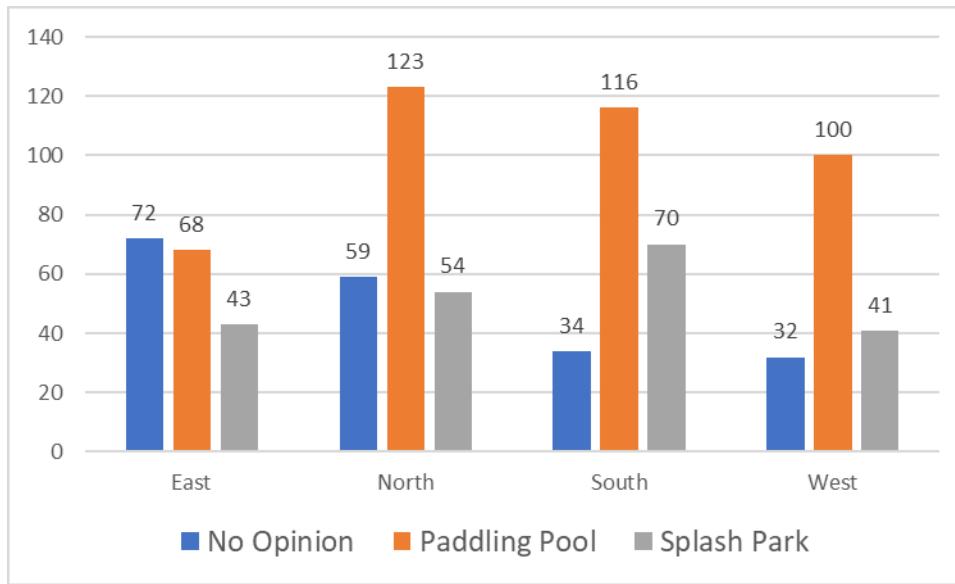
Comment: There is a clear preference across the local authority to retain the Norman Booth Paddling Pool as such a facility.

Q.7 Answer for Potter Street Splash Park (East Sub Area)



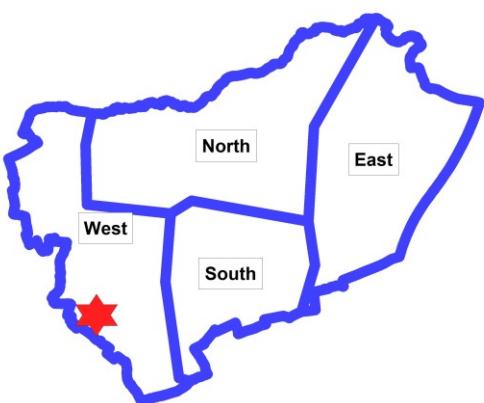
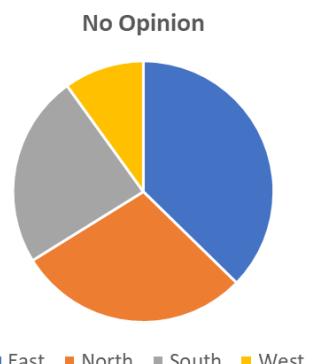
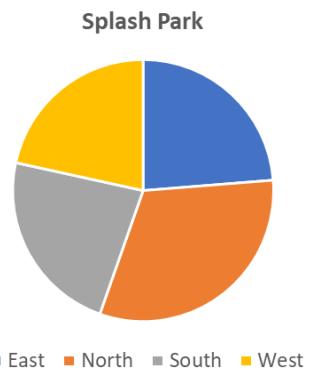
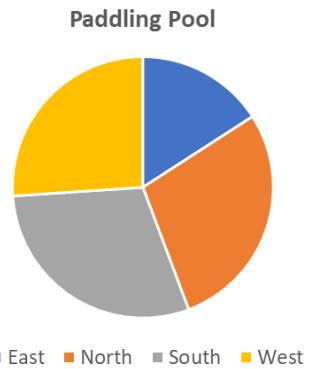
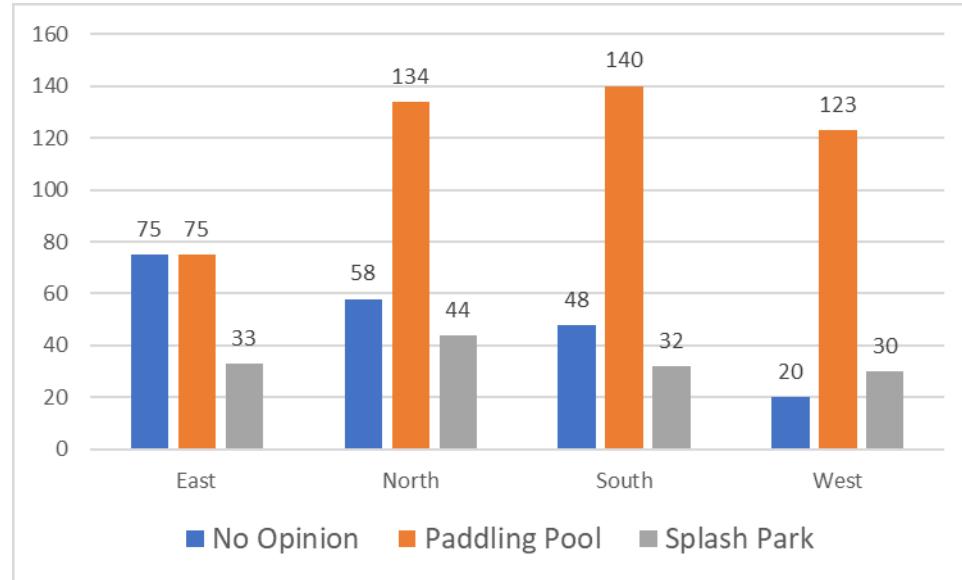
Comment: There is a clear preference across the local authority to retain the Potter Street Splash Park as such a facility.

Q.7 Answer for Staple Tye Paddling Pool (West Sub Area)



Comment: In terms of responses by sub area of residence, 3 out of 4 sub areas expressed a strong preference to retain the Staple Tye Paddling Pool as such a facility. The only exception was for residents from the East sub area, the majority of which had no opinion.

Q.7 Answer for Sumners Paddling Pool (West Sub Area)

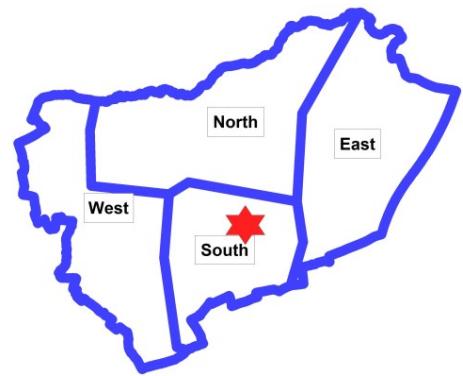
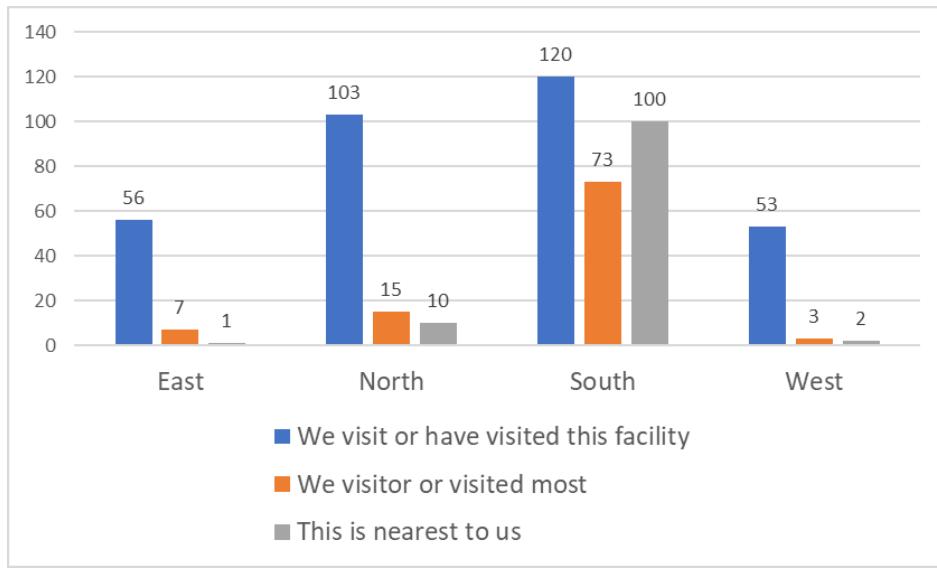


Comment: In terms of responses by sub area of residence, 3 out of 4 sub areas expressed a strong preference to retain the Sumners Paddling Pool as such a facility. The only exception was for residents from the East sub area, where there was a shared majority between 'no opinion' and 'paddling pool'.

Q.10 If a member of your household visits/makes use of any of Harlow's paddling pools or the splash park during the summer please indicate.

[For each of the existing paddling pools/splash parks the following options were offered: We visit/have visited this facility; This is the site we visit/visited most; This is the facility that is nearest to us].

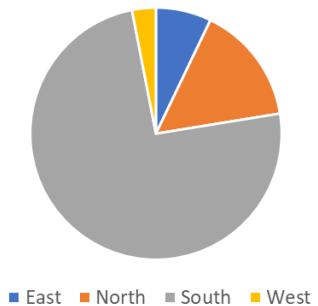
Q.10 Bush Fair Paddling Pool (South Sub Area)



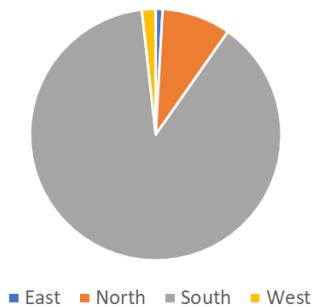
We visit or have visited this facility



We visit or visited most



This is nearest to us

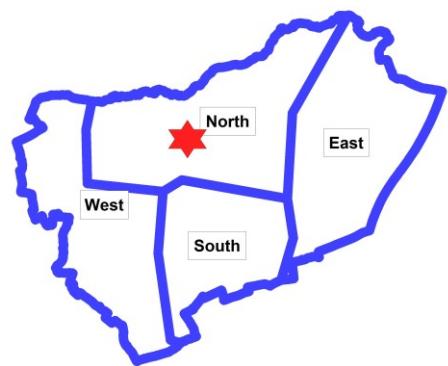
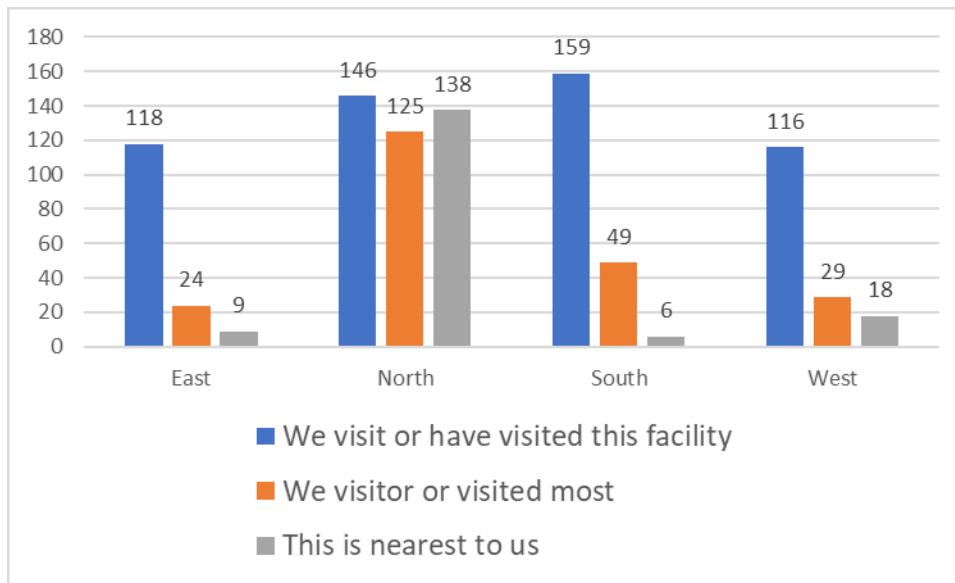


Comment: The Bush Fair Paddling Pool has been visited by respondents from all four sub areas.

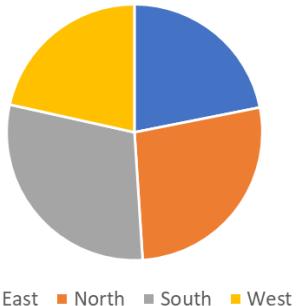
However, compared to the Town Park Paddling Pool the draw is more localised.

It is most used by respondents from the South sub area (where it is located)

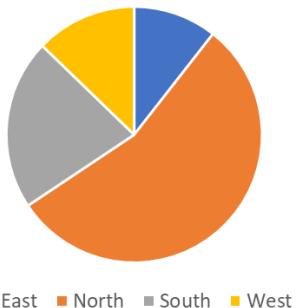
Q.10 Harlow Town Park Paddling Pool (North Sub Area)



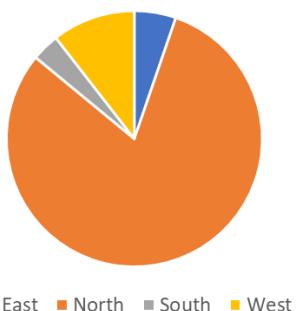
We visit or have visited this facility



We visit or visited most



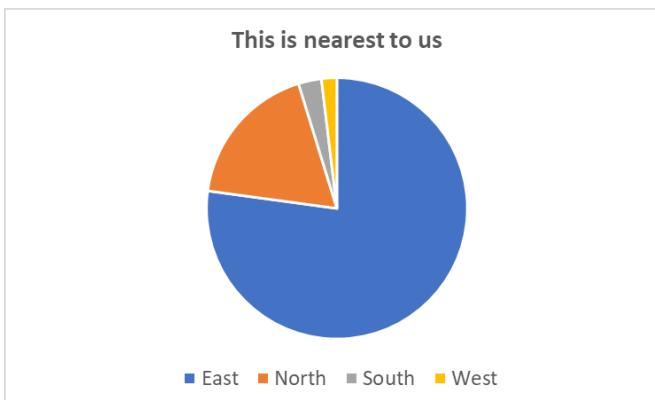
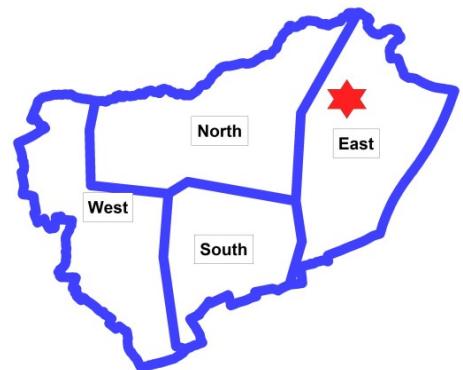
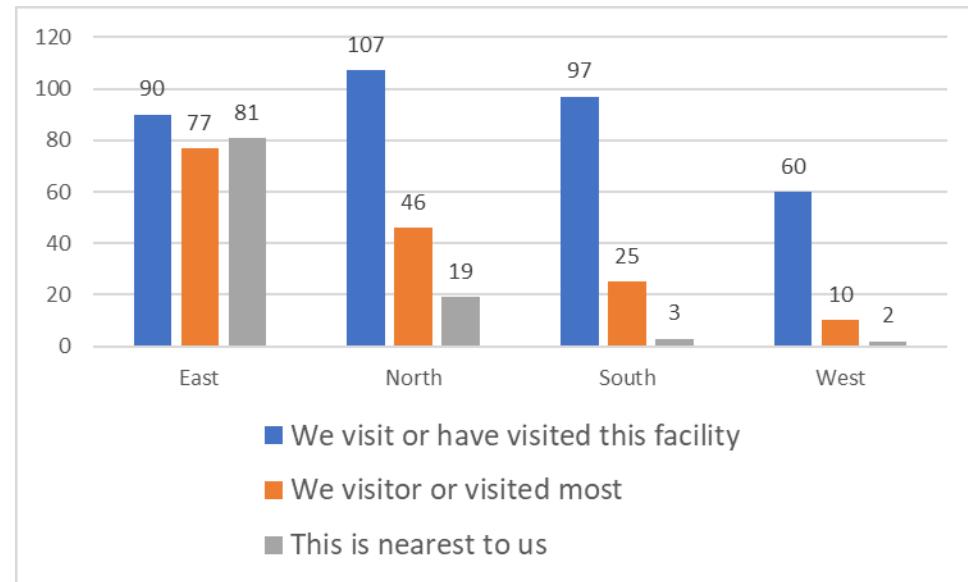
This is nearest to us



Comment: In terms of responses by sub area of residence, many respondents across the local authority stated that they visit or have visited the Harlow Town Park Paddling Pool.

It is most used by respondents from the North sub area (where it is located)

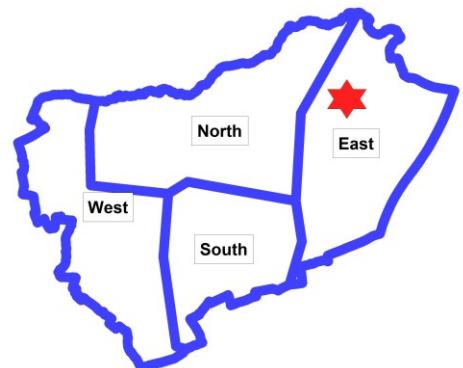
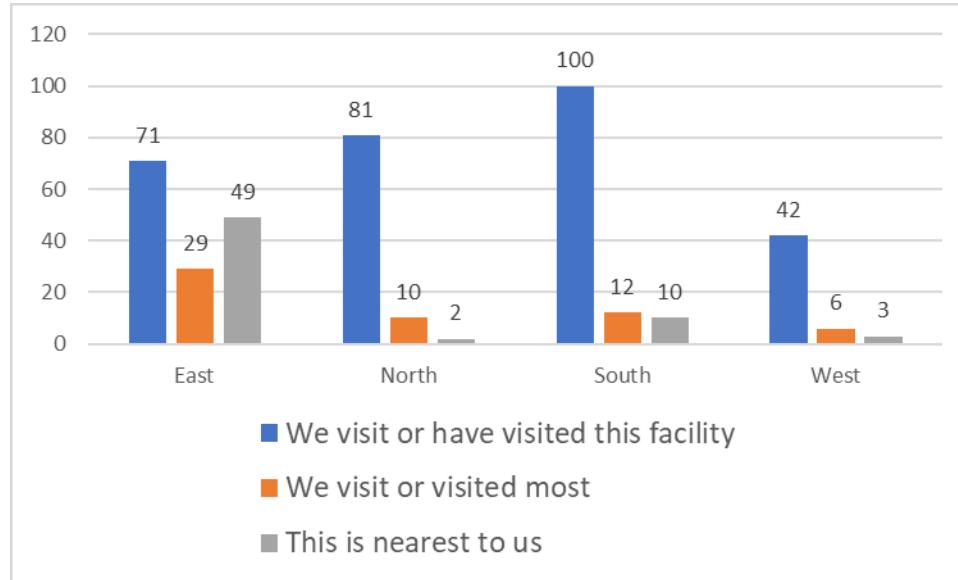
Q.10 Norman Booth Paddling (East Sub Area)



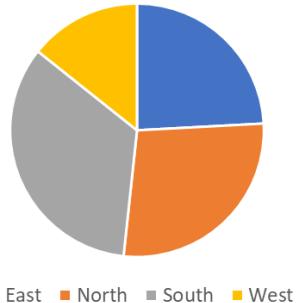
Comments: In terms of responses by sub area of residence, many respondents across the local authority stated that they visit or have visited the Norman Booth Paddling Pool.

It is most used by respondents from the East sub area (where it is located)

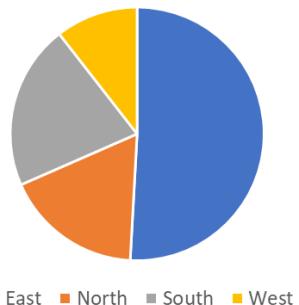
Q.10 Potter Street Splash Park (East Sub Area)



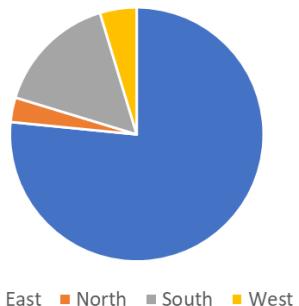
We visit or have visited this facility



We visit or visited most



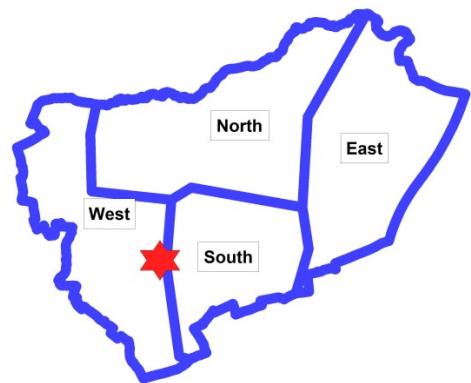
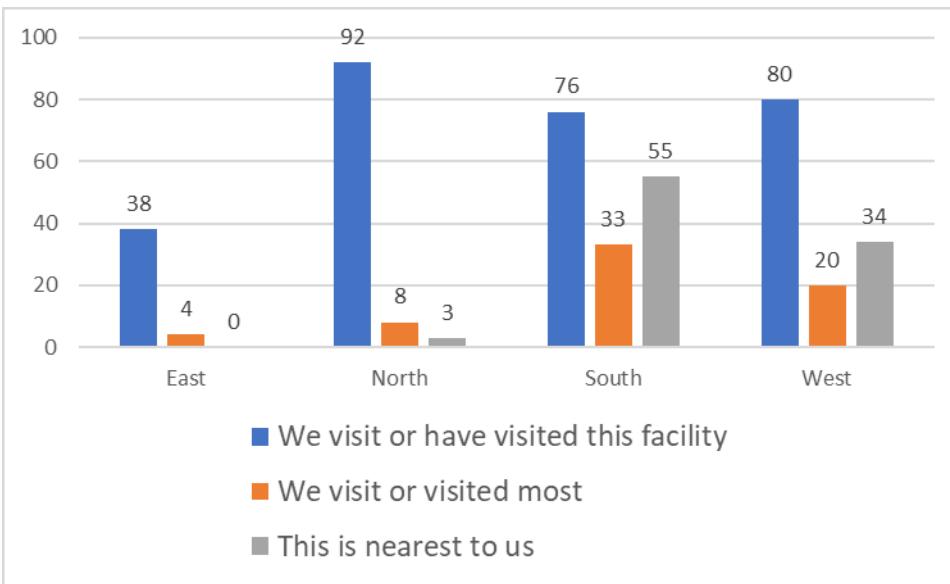
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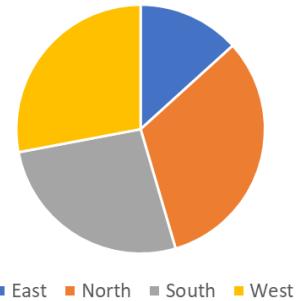
Comment: In terms of responses by sub area of residence, many respondents across the local authority stated that they visit or have visited the Potter Street Splash Park.

It is most used by respondents from the East sub area (where it is located)

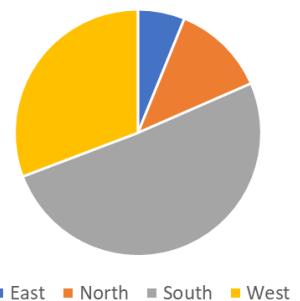
Q.10 Staple Tye Paddling Pool (West Sub Area)



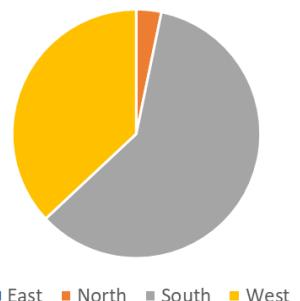
We visit or have visited this facility



We visit or visited most



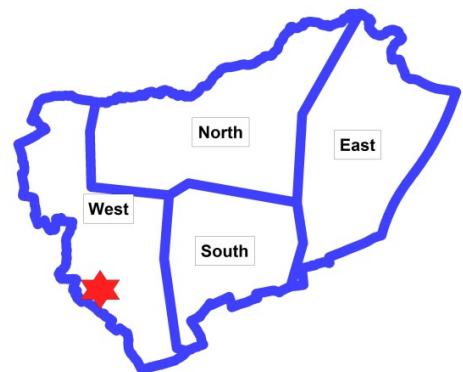
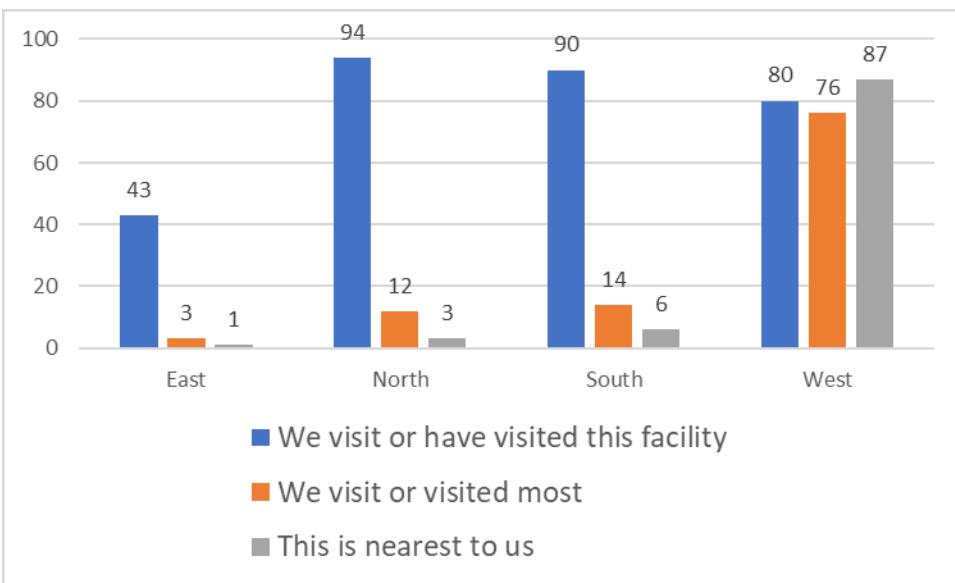
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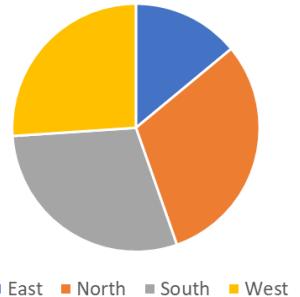
Comment: The Staple Tye Paddling Pool has been visited by respondents from across the four sub areas.

Although it is located in the West sub area, it is respondents from the South sub area that appear to use it the most. (The facility lies close to the shared border of these two sub areas).

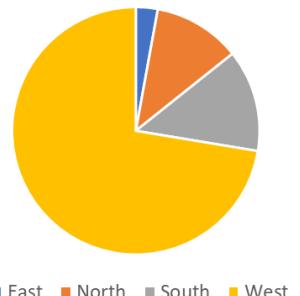
Q.10 Sumners Paddling Pool (West Sub Area)



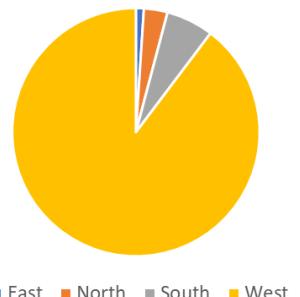
We visit or have visited this facility



We visit or visited most



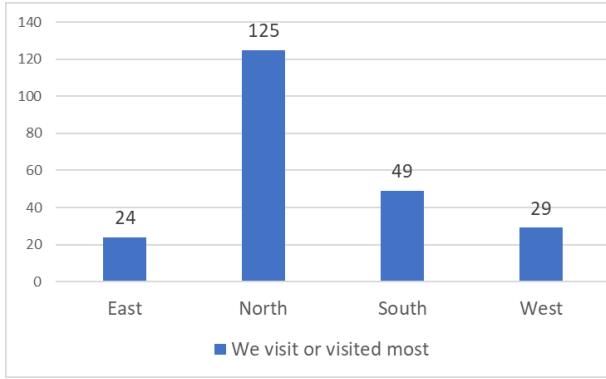
This is nearest to us



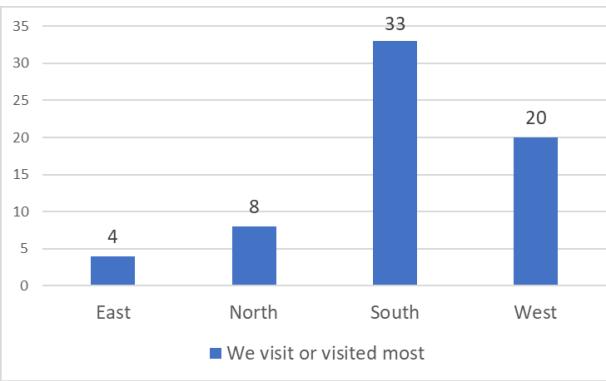
Comment: The Sumners Paddling Pool has been visited by respondents from across the four sub areas in significant numbers.

However, it is used most by respondents from the West sub area (in which it is located).

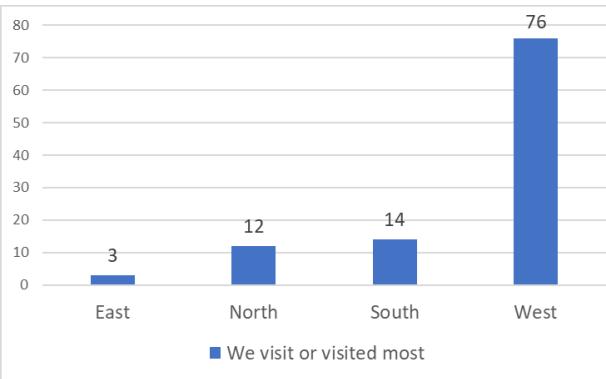
Q.10 (General)



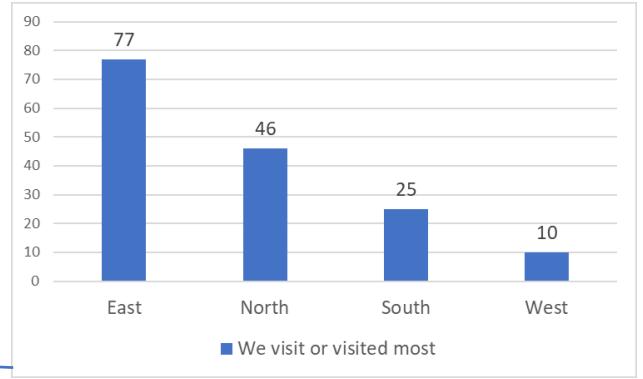
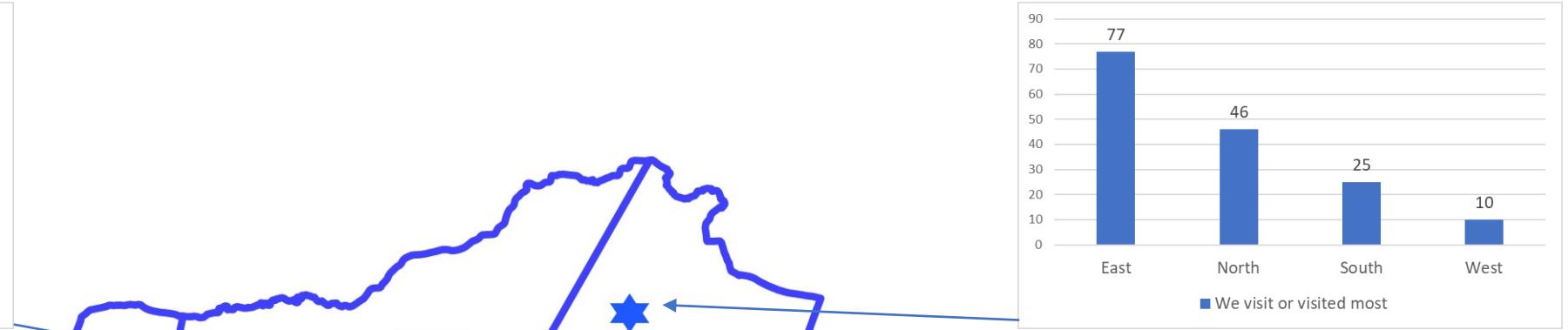
Town Park



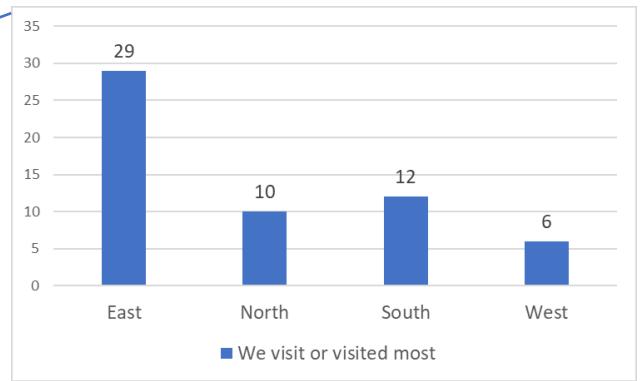
Staple Tye



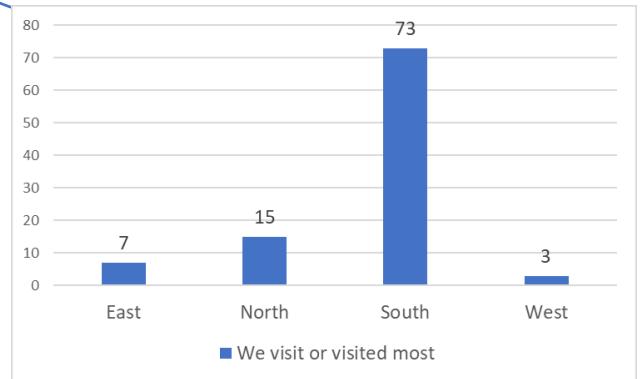
Sumners



Norman Booth



Potter Street



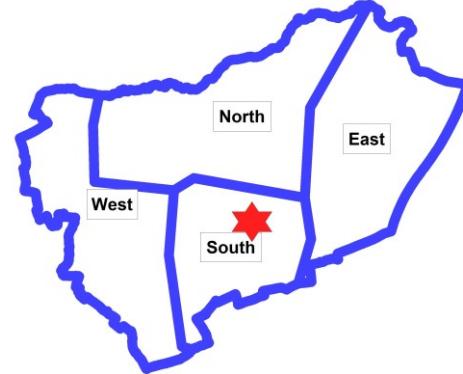
Comment: This chart summarises the site-by-site situation in terms of being visited/used most by which sub area respondents.

Bush Fair

Q.14 How long do members of your household travel to visit the facilities? Please also tell us whether you would usually walk, cycle, drive or use other forms of transport.

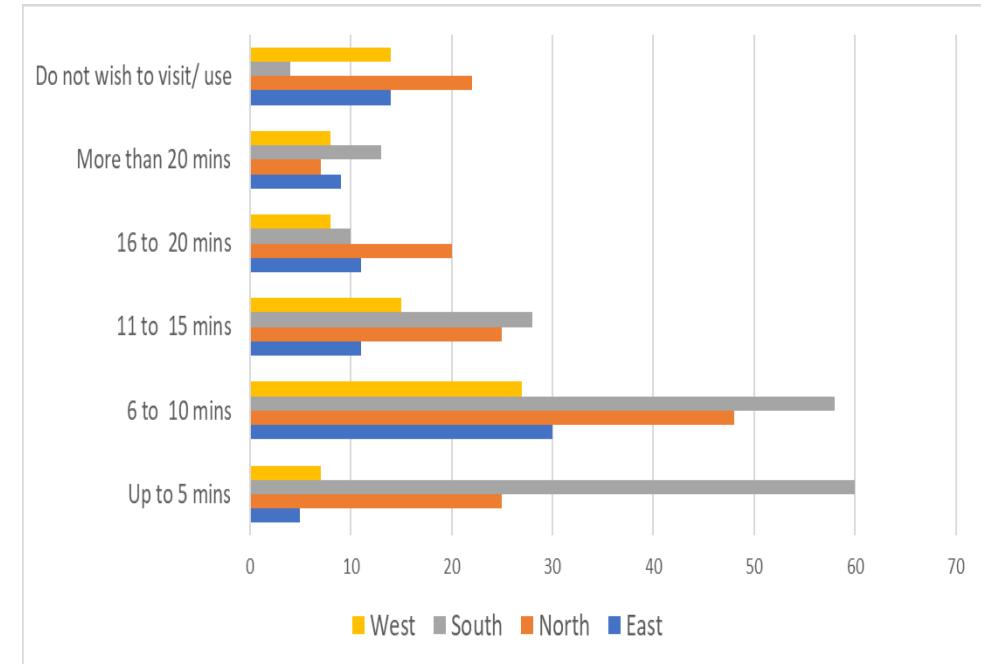
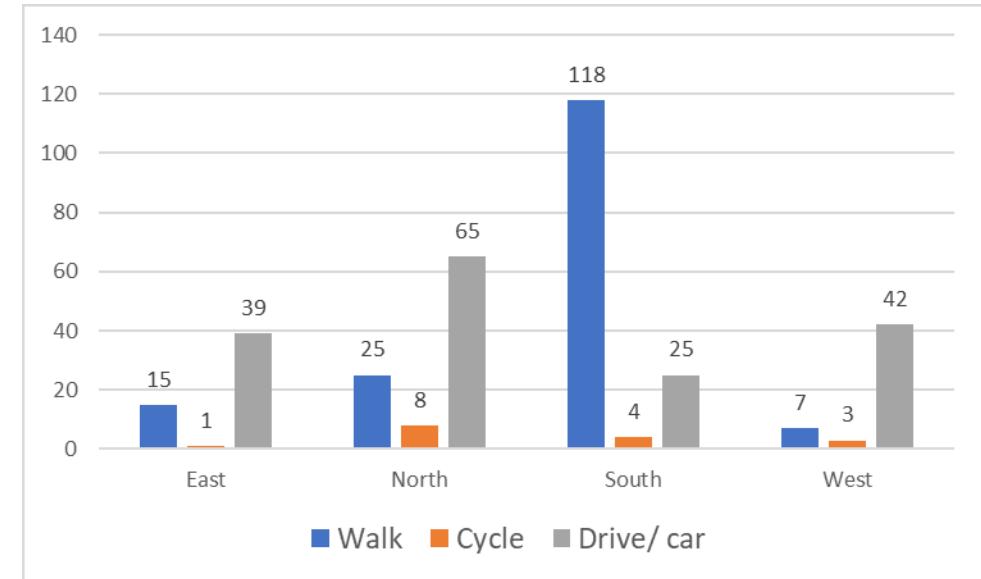
[For each of the existing paddling pools/splash parks the following options were offered: Time (in minutes) it normally takes to get to the facility; and, Normal method of travel

Q.14 Bush Fair Paddling Pool (South Sub Area)

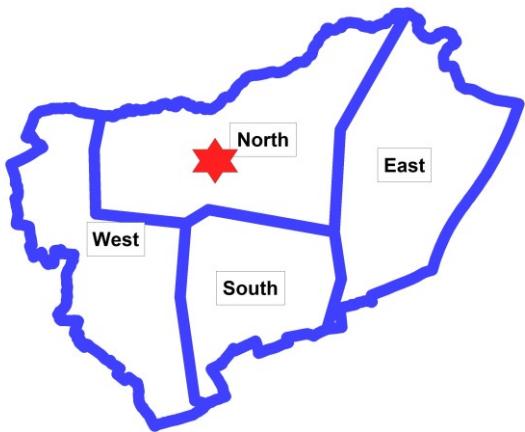


Comment: Respondents living locally, within the South area largely walk to this facility. The pool is also well-used by respondents in the North sub area, but the majority of whom will drive/be driven.

Up to 10 minutes appears to be the time it takes to travel to the pool by most local users.



Q.14 Harlow Town Park Paddling Pool (North Sub Area)

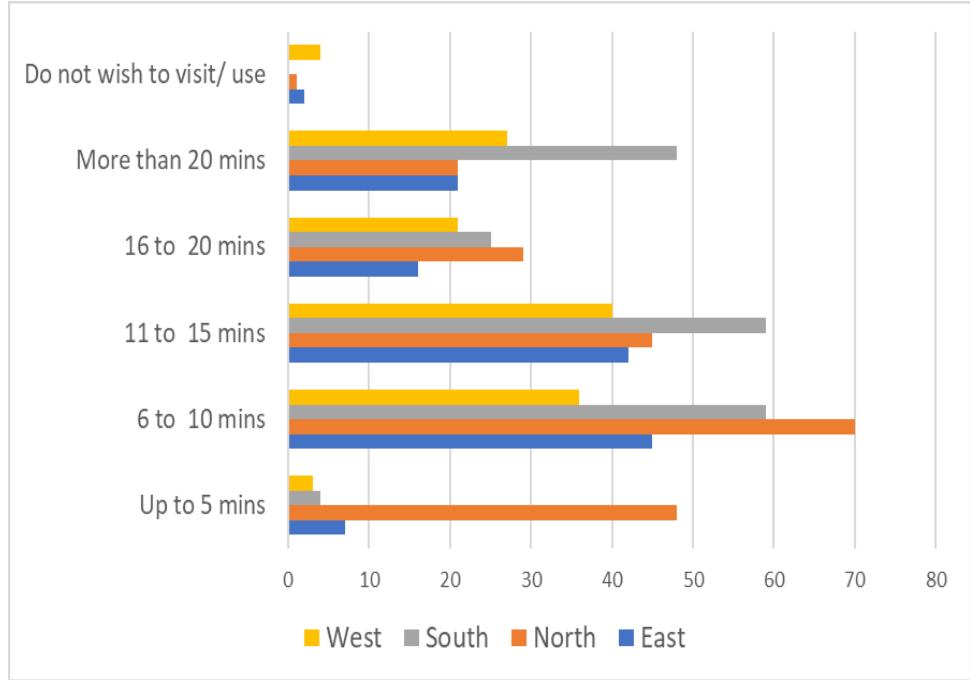
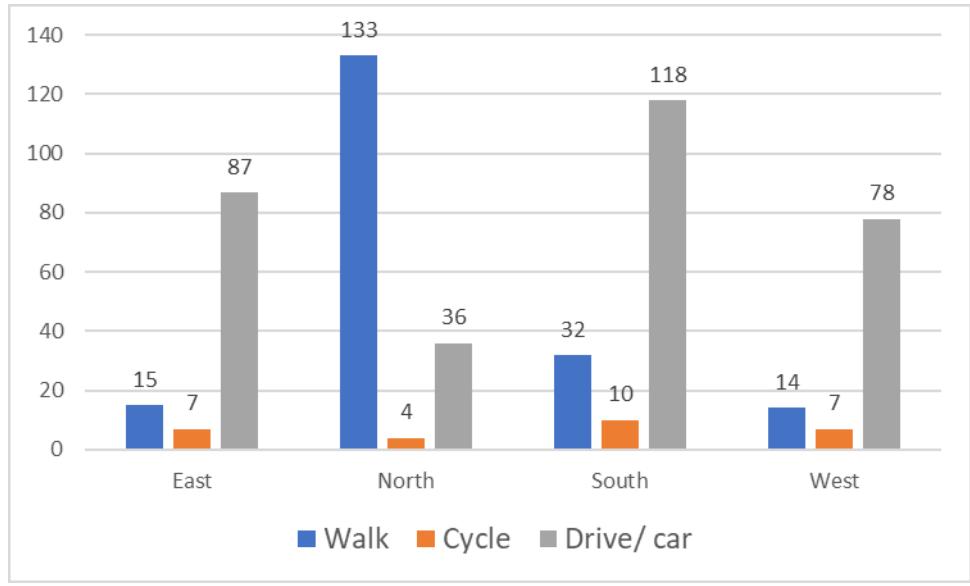


Comment: For respondents from the North sub area (where this pool is located) the majority will walk.

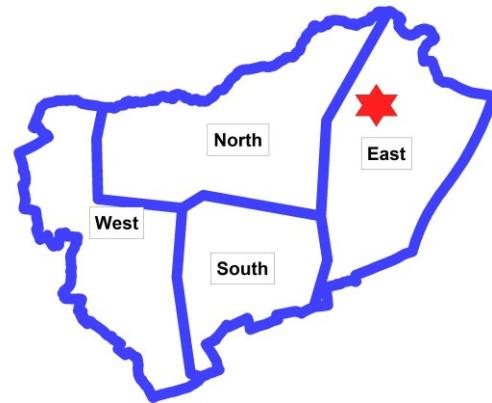
However, for respondents in other sub areas there is a heavily reliance on driving/being driven.

The Town Park obviously has more amenities and attractions than the local parks in which the other pools and splash park are situated.

Journey times are often longer than 10 minutes longer, indicating that many users travel further.

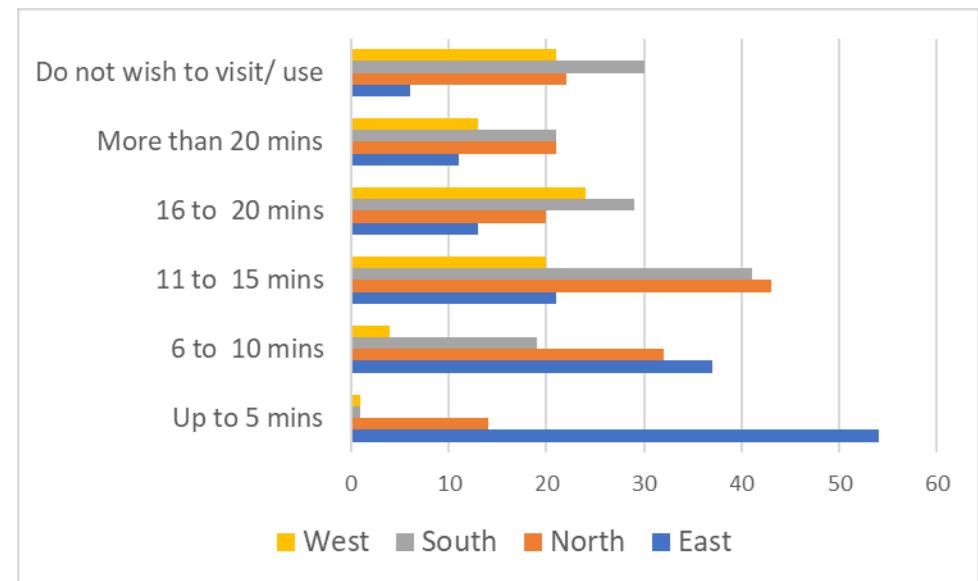
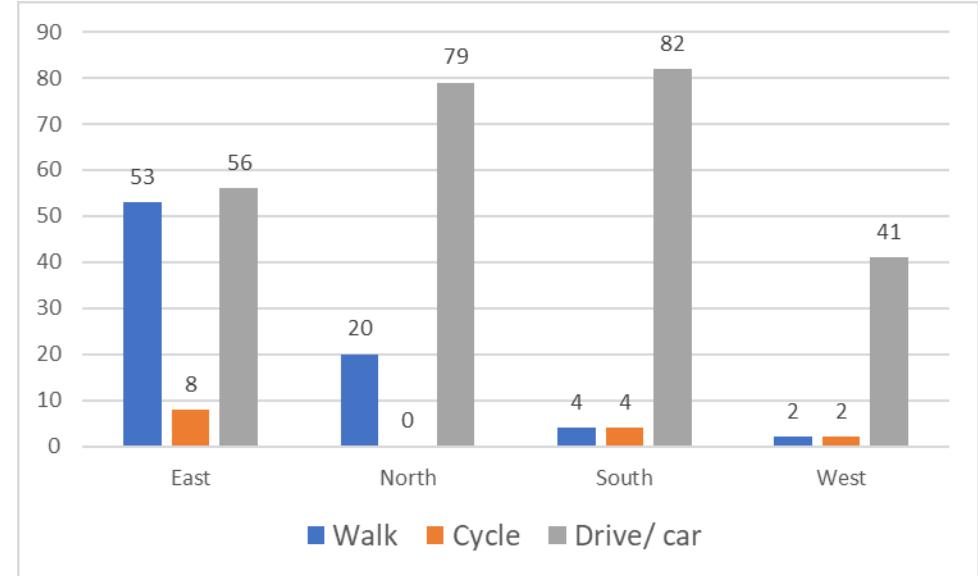


Q.14 Norman Booth Paddling Pool (East Sub Area)

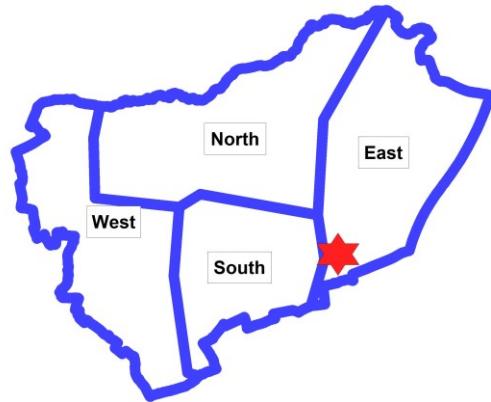


Comment: Most respondents from all of the sub areas rely heavily on driving/been driven to this venue- including local respondents from the east sub area (in which this pool is located).

Journey times are often longer than 10 minutes longer, indicating that many users travel further. Most locals will take between 1 - 15 minutes to get to the venue.



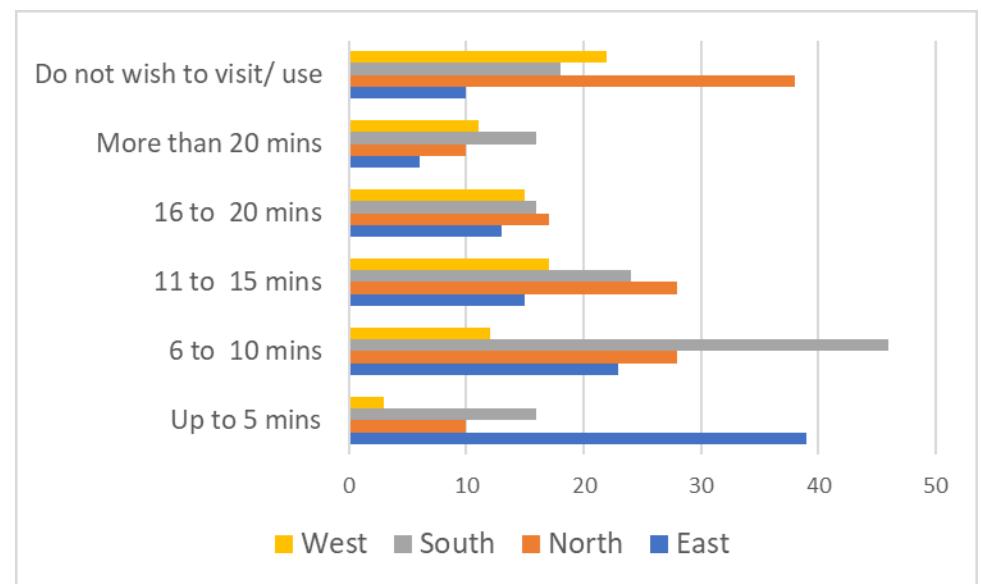
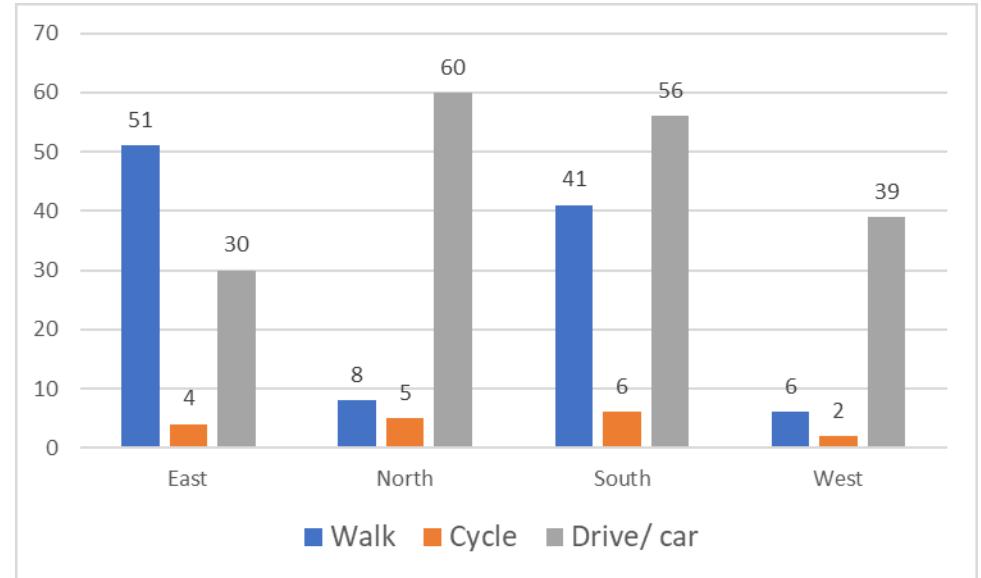
Q.14 Potter Street Splash Park (East Sub Area)



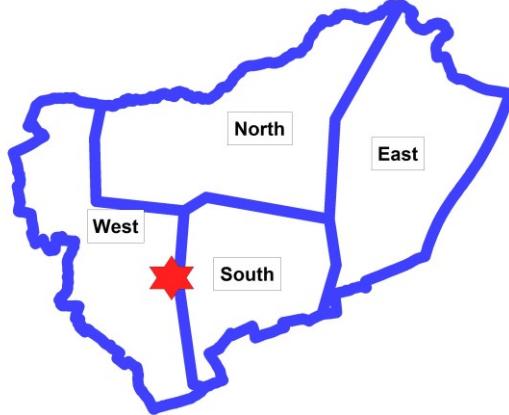
Comment: Most respondents from all of the sub areas rely heavily on driving/been driven to this venue. Even those respondents from the East sub area (in which this pool is located) many respondents drive/or driven.

Journey times are often longer than 10 minutes longer, indicating that many users travel further.

Most locals will take between 1 -15 minutes to get to the venue.



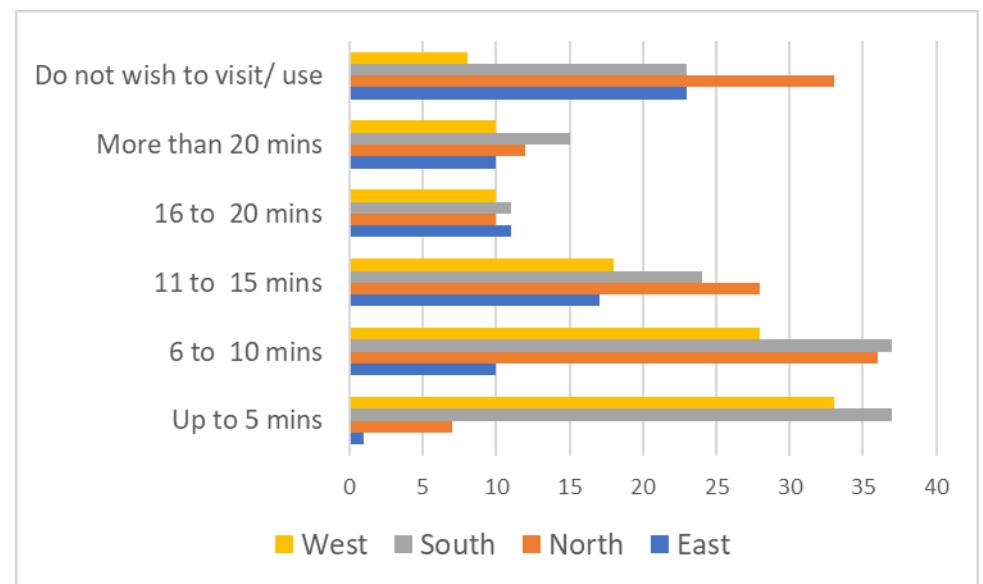
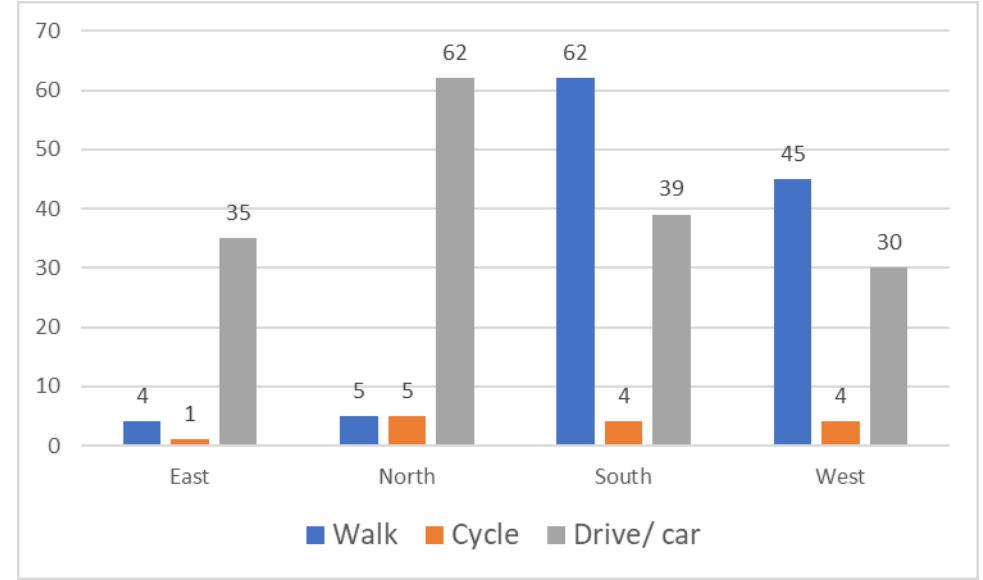
Q.14 Staple Tye Paddling Pool (West Sub Area)



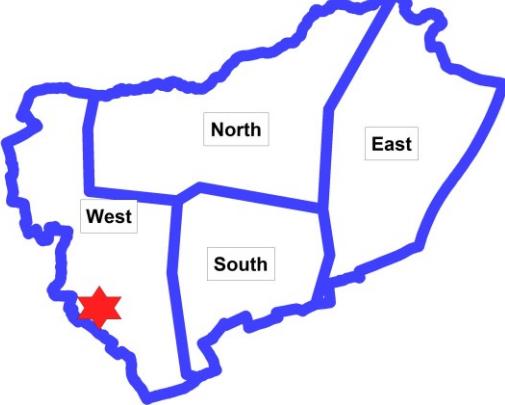
Comment: As this pool is located on the shared border between West and East sub areas, it is perhaps unsurprising that large numbers of respondents from these areas walk to the facility.

The large majority of respondents from other sub areas drive/are driven to the venue.

Most locals will take between 1 -15 minutes to get to the venue.

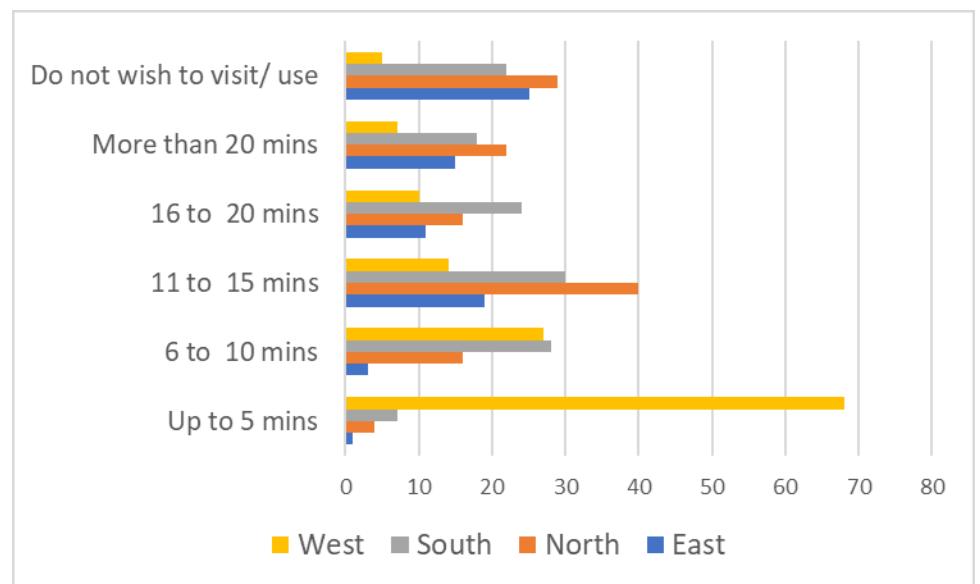
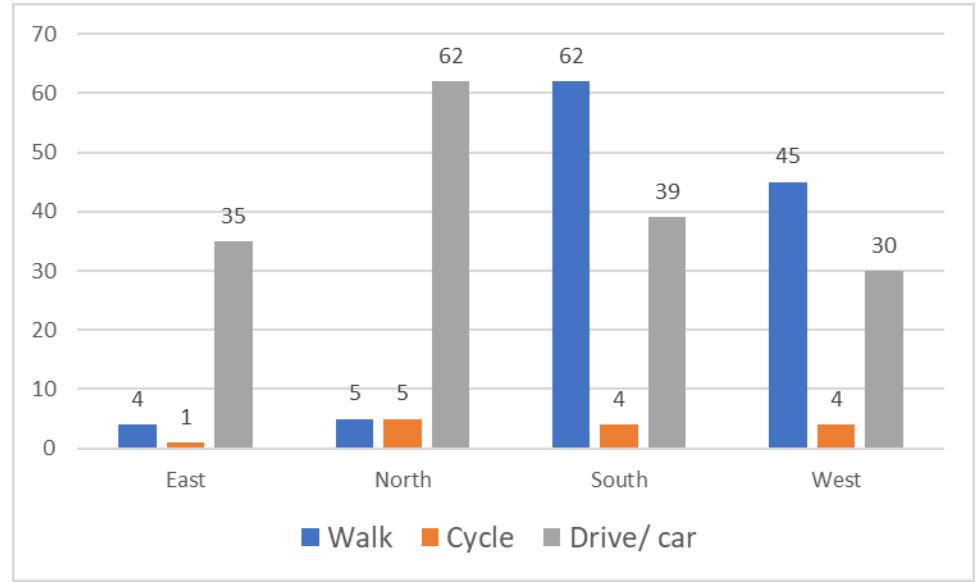


Q.14 Sumners Paddling Pool (West Sub Area)



Comment: The majority of respondents from the South sub area state that they walk to this facility-indicating that it is probably easy to get to (the pool is located in the West sub area) and whilst the majority of respondents from this host sub area also walk to the venue, it is not as many as from the South sub area.

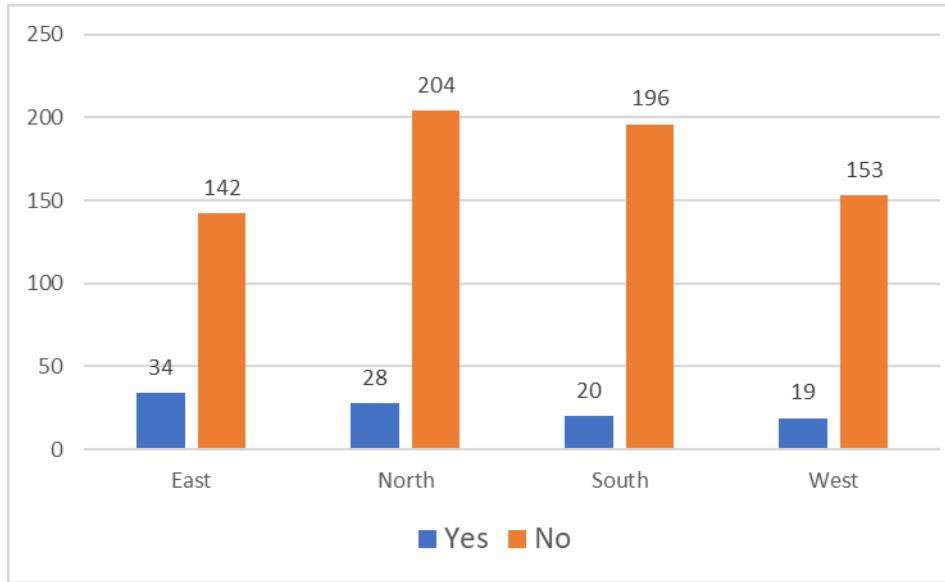
Journey times are often longer than 10 minutes longer, indicating that many users travel further. Most locals will take between 1 - 15 minutes to get to the venue.



Q.15 Is the distance and time needed to get to your nearest paddling pool/splash park a barrier to you making visits? [Yes/No]

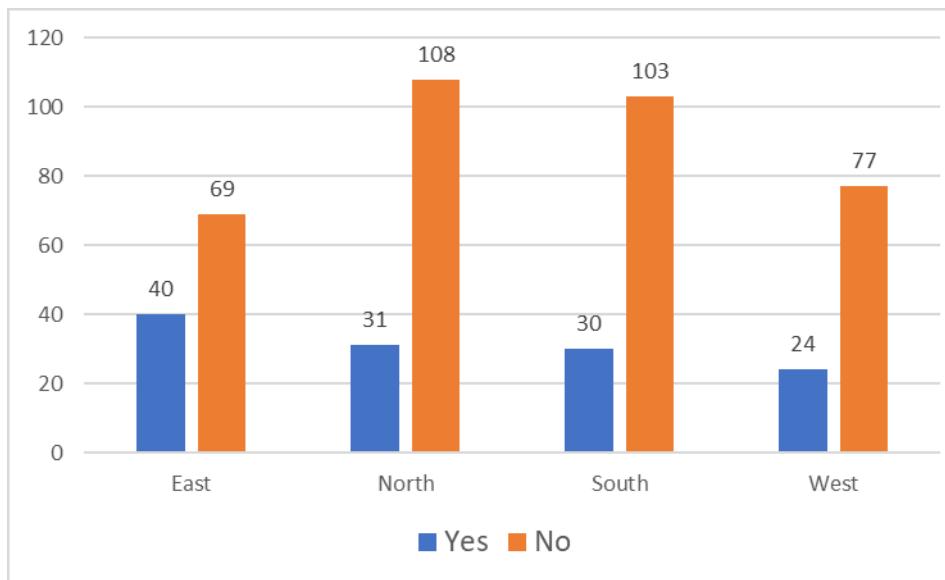
Q.16 If yes, [to Q.15] do you think there is a need for a paddling pool/splash park nearer to where you live? [Yes/No]

Q.15



Comment: The large majority of respondents from all four sub areas therefore feel that time and distance is not a barrier to making visits to the paddling pools or splash park.

Q.16



Comment: Of those who did think time or distance was a barrier to use, large majorities of respondents from all the sub areas suggested there was no need for additional provision near where they live.