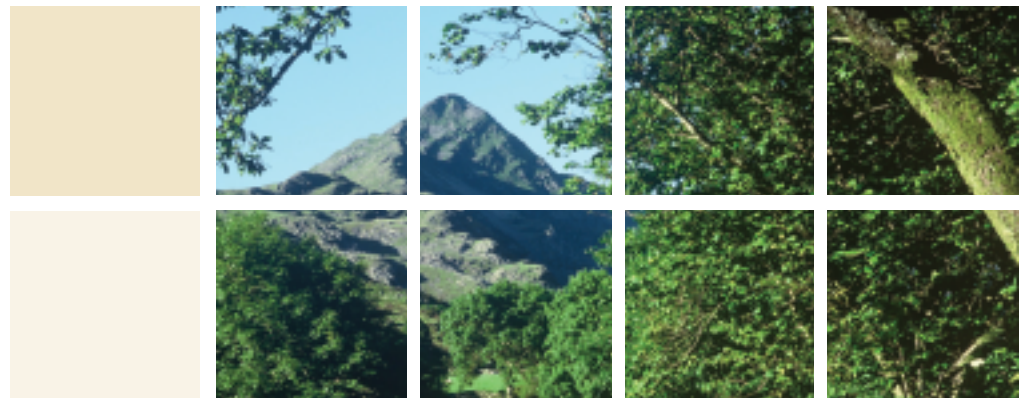


Gwynedd Regeneration Strategy

2007 - 2013

Supporting Document

Part of the Gwynedd
Regeneration Framework
PART I (b)



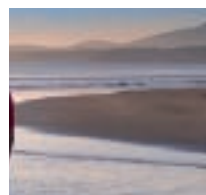
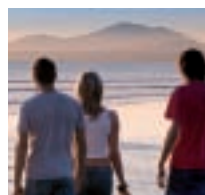
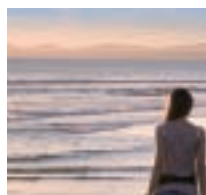
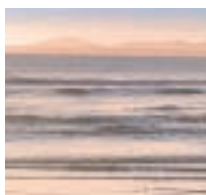
foreword

This supporting document includes data, information, and maps to support the Gwynedd Regeneration Strategy 2007-2013. The content of this document originates from the “Focus on Gwynedd: A statistical profile containing information on selected social, economic and environmental characteristics of the County” publication by the Research and Information Unit, Gwynedd Council, issued in the Spring of 2007

The aim of the document is to provide statistical information on selected economic, social and environmental characteristics of Gwynedd. The document combines information from the 2001 Census of Population, other official sources and information from within the Council to create a picture of Gwynedd up to the Spring of 2007.

A copy of the full report is available from Gwynedd Council's website at www.gwynedd.gov.uk/research, or by contacting the Research and Information Unit, Chief Executive Department, Gwynedd Council on 01286 679 497

Further information on the report, and the datasets used to compile it, can be requested from the Research and Information Unit, Chief Executive's Department.



1. an introduction to Gwynedd

Location and topography

Gwynedd is located in north west Wales and is second only to Powys in terms of land area in Wales. Covering an area of 2,548 square kilometres, Gwynedd extends from Abergwyngregyn in the north to Aberdyfi in the south, a road distance of 130 kilometres. Gwynedd extends from Uwchmynydd in the west to Llandderfel in the east, a road distance of 103km.

Gwynedd has the longest stretch of coast of all Unitary Authorities in Wales, extending to 301 kilometres. The coast extends from Lafan Sands at the mouth of the eastern Menai Straits in the north, through to Caernarfon Bay, Bardsey Island and finally to Cardigan Bay terminating at the Dyfi estuary to the south of Tywyn. 88 kilometres of the coast along the Llyn Peninsula has been designated a Heritage coast.

The main settlements in Gwynedd are Caernarfon, Bangor, Porthmadog, and Dolgellau. Gwynedd adjoins Conwy and Denbighshire counties to the east, Powys to the south east and Ceredigion to the south. The County is attached through road and rail bridges to the Isle of Anglesey to the north.

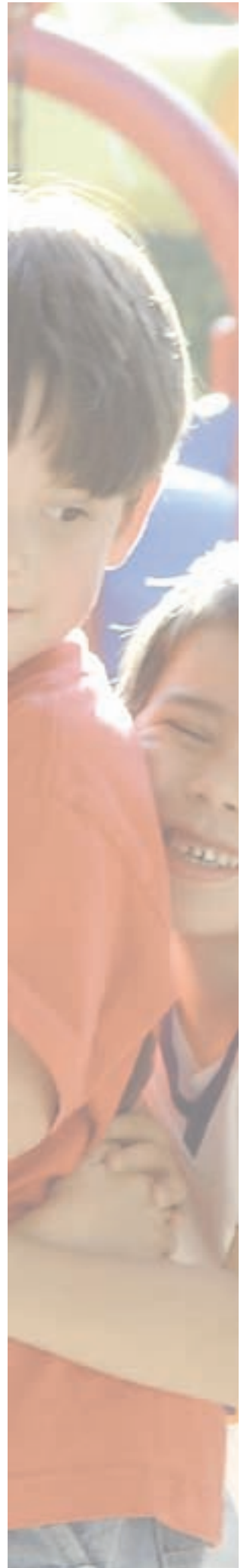
Caernarfon is the County's main administrative centre, a historic town on the Menai Straits. Gwynedd has the highest mountain in Wales – Yr Wyddfa (Snowdon), which is 1085 m high. Other prominent mountains in the County include Glyder Fawr and Cader Idris. Gwynedd also has the largest lake in Wales, Llyn Tegid (4 miles long), which lies between the Aran and Arenig mountains on the edge of Snowdonia.

Transport links

There are 6 trunk roads and 11 County 'A' roads in the County totalling 531 kilometres. In terms of public transport, there are 3 commuter rail links: the North Wales Coast Mainline, the Conwy Valley line and the Cambrian Coast line. The 8 private light railways in the County are primarily used by visitors to the County.

Population

The population of Gwynedd was recorded as 116,843 in the 2001 Census of Population and 117,985 in the 2005 Mid-Year Estimates



It is the third most sparsely populated County in Wales after Powys and Ceredigion, with a population density of 46 persons per square kilometre. Most of the population is resident in the north of the County in Bangor, Caernarfon and surrounding towns and villages.

Welsh Language

Gwynedd has the highest proportion of people in Wales who can speak Welsh. In 2001, 69% of people in Gwynedd aged 3 and over spoke Welsh, significantly higher than the Welsh average of 21%. Welsh speakers account for at least 30% of the resident population of all but one ward in Gwynedd (the exception being, due to student numbers, Menai ward in Bangor). The highest proportions of Welsh speakers are to be found in and around Caernarfon.

Table 1: Characteristics of the population of Gwynedd 1971 – 2001

	1971*	1981*	1991	2001
Population	109,980	106,717	113,331	116,843
Households	37,300	39,317	46,448	49,237
Average Household size	2.95	2.71	2.44	2.37
Population density (per sq. km)	43.2	41.9	44.5	45.9
Aged <16	25,385	23,371	21,916	22,621
Percentage	23.1	21.9	19.3	19.4
Aged >60	26,505	25,844	28,709	28,870
Percentage	24.1	24.2	25.3	24.7

Source: Gwynedd Council, using 2001 Census of Population data

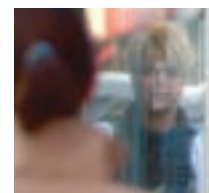
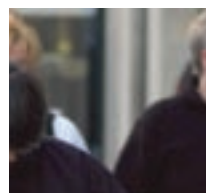
*Variations in census base data have created some inconsistencies between Censuses

Ethnic groups

There is a small ethnic population in Gwynedd amounting to 1.2% of Gwynedd's population. The largest single ethnic group in 2001 were Chinese.

Deprivation

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 showed that the five most deprived wards in Gwynedd were Peblig, Marchog, Cadnant, Talysarn and Llanaelhaearn. These all appeared in or near the top 30% of deprived wards in Wales.



Environment

High quality landscapes are a prominent feature in Gwynedd. As well as 67.5% of Gwynedd's land area lying within the Snowdonia National Park, there are many sites of environmental and scientific significance. Part of the Llyn Peninsula has been designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

In 2001, there were 133 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, covering 563 square kilometres, as well as 7 Special Protection Areas recognised as internationally important breeding and over wintering sites for birds (2002), 25 National Nature Reserves and 16 Special Areas of Conservation (2002). The County also has 49,886 hectares of woodland habitat.

The Local Economy

In 2006, the Interdepartmental Business Register recorded that there were 5,450 businesses in Gwynedd. There were 4,675 businesses registered for value added tax (VAT) on the 31st December 2005. During 2005 there were 285 registrations for VAT by businesses in Gwynedd and 270 de-registrations – a net gain of 15 registrations.

There are numerous employment and labour markets within the County. There are 7 Travel to Work Areas covering the County or parts of the County: Bangor and Caernarfon; Betws y Coed; Dolgellau and Barmouth; Machynlleth; Porthmadog and Ffestiniog; Pwllheli and Ruthin and Bala.

From October 2004 to September 2005, 49,700 residents in Gwynedd were employed including 8,700 self employed, while 1,600 were unemployed. The largest sectors in Gwynedd in 2001 in terms of employment were public administration, health and education, distribution, hotels and restaurants and construction. On average, around 6,100 people from Gwynedd commuted to work outside the County (mainly in Conwy and Ynys Mon) in 2003. However, 11,600 persons commuted into the county leaving a net inflow of 5,500.

Major employers include Gwynedd Council, the NHS (Ysbyty Gwynedd), University of Wales, Bangor and Coleg Menai.

Occupations

In 2004/05, associate professional & technical, skilled trades and elementary occupations were the largest groups of jobs to be found in Gwynedd, whilst the occupations least likely to be found in the County were sales, customer service and process plant & machine operative occupations.





Employment

The economic activity rate (percentage of working age people working or available for work) in 2004/05 in Gwynedd was 75.5% compared with 75.2% for Wales. In 2004/05, an estimated 8,700 people in Gwynedd were self - employed, representing 12.7% of the working age population, some 4 percentage points higher than the rate for Wales.

Unemployment

The unemployment rates for Aug 2004, Aug 2005 and Aug 2006 was 2.3%, 2.3% and 2.4% compared to the Welsh figure for the same period of 2.2%, 2.4% and 2.5%. Unemployment for resident working age persons in August 2006 was 1651 (adults entitled to and claiming Job Seekers Allowance) an increase of 49 since August 2004.

Housing

There were 56,744 dwellings in Gwynedd in 2001, representing less than 5% of the Welsh dwelling stock and accommodating 49,237 households. 7549 of these dwellings were classified as not occupied by permanent residents, being either vacant properties or second homes / holiday accommodation, the highest rate of vacant housing space (13.3% of all household spaces) in Wales in 2001.

The majority of homes in Gwynedd that are occupied (32,800, 66.6%) are owner occupied, 7,238 households rent from the council (14.7% of the total), 1,773 households rent from a housing association or other social landlord (3.6% of the total) and 7,435 households rent privately or live rent free (15.1%) (2001).

Average price of a house sold in Gwynedd during 2006 reached £227,427 for detached properties, £151,222 for semi detached homes, £120,032 for terraced houses and £111,743 for flats/maisonettes – an overall average price of £159,542.



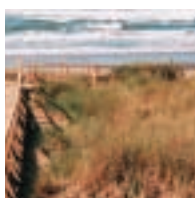
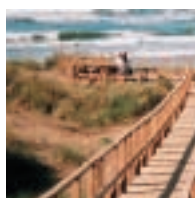
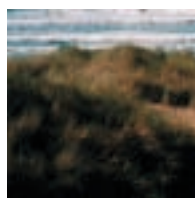
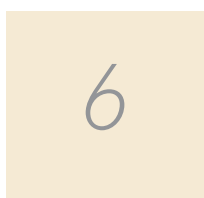
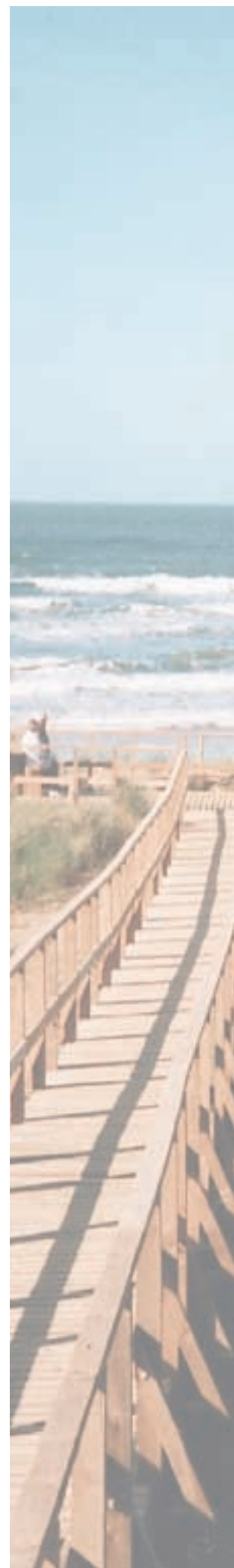
Gwynedd maps

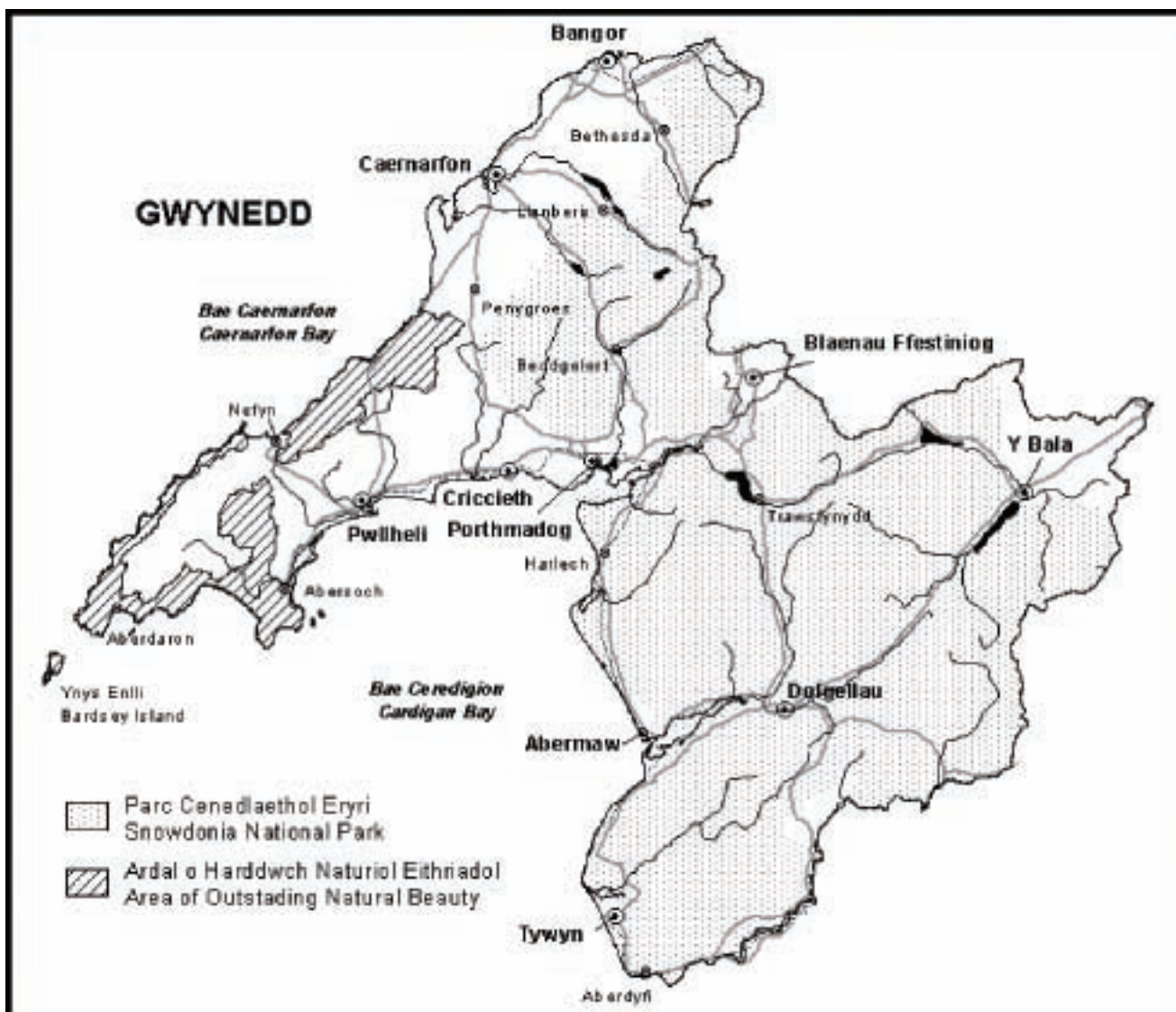
This section contains maps and tables to support the “Gwynedd Regeneration Strategy 2007-2013” document.

This section will be updated with the release of new statistics and programmes.

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Atgynhychir y map hwn o Ddeunydd yr Ordnance Survey gyda chaniatâd yr Ordnance Survey ar ran Rheolwr Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi © Hawlfraint y Goron

Mae atgynhychu heb ganiatâd yn torri hawl fraint y Goron a gall hyn arwain at erlyniad neu achos sifil
Cyngor Gwynedd – 100023387 – 2007

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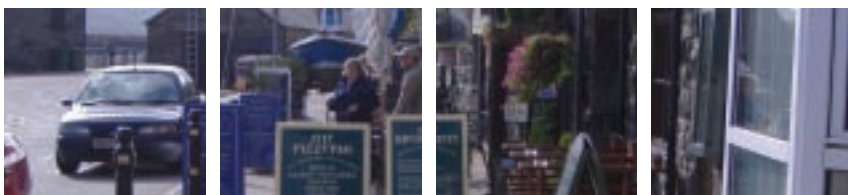
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Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru 2005 / Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005

Parthau: Mynegai Incwm / Domain: Income Index (revised)

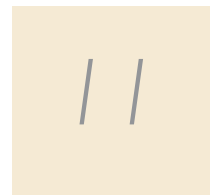
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Gwynedd Rank	LSOA	Rank in Wales (out of 1896 LSOA)	Deprivation score	Gwynedd % within range....
1	Peblig	96	63.81	Highest 10% Uchaf
2	Marchog (Tan y Coed)	106	61.97	Highest 10% Uchaf
3	Marchog (Tan y Bryn)	148	55.52	Highest 10% Uchaf
4	Cadnant	419	33.75	Highest 10% Uchaf
5	Diffwys - Maenofferen	443	32.53	Highest 10% Uchaf
6	Talysarn	454	32.00	Highest 10% Uchaf
7	Bowydd - Rhiw	509	29.49	Highest 10% Uchaf
8	Tywyn (Morfa)	556	27.55	Highest 10% Uchaf
9	Penygroes	601	25.83	>11 & <=25%
10	Llanaelhaearn	646	24.23	>11 & <=25%
11	Abermaw (Llanaber)	655	23.92	>11 & <=25%
12	Hendre	657	23.86	>11 & <=25%
13	Llanllyfni - Clynnog	671	23.39	>11 & <=25%
14	Deiniolen	683	22.99	>11 & <=25%
15	Seiont (Coed Helen)	686	22.90	>11 & <=25%
16	Ogwen (Abercaseg)	688	22.83	>11 & <=25%
17	Abermaw (Harbwr)	704	22.32	>11 & <=25%
18	Ogwen (Coetmor)	715	21.97	>11 & <=25%
19	De Pwllheli South	733	21.42	>11 & <=25%



Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru 2005 / Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005

Parthau: Mynegai Gwasanaethau / Domain: Access to Services Index

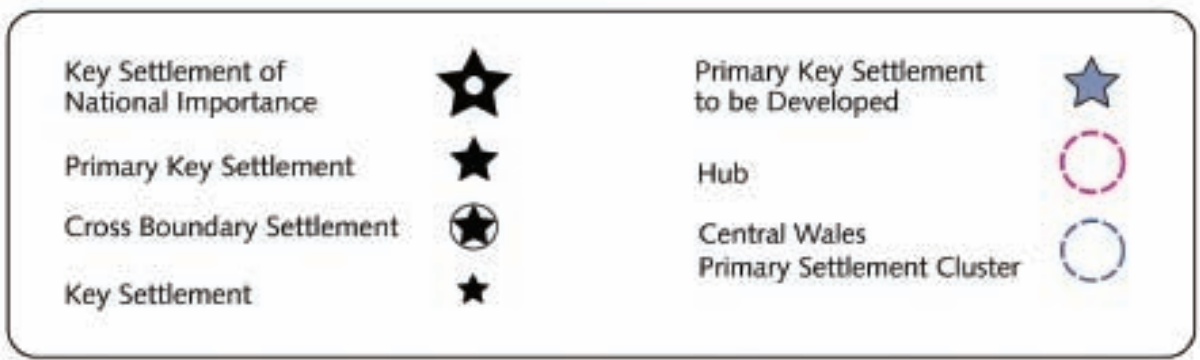
Trefn Gwynedd	IACE	Trefn yng Nghymru (allan o 1896 IACE)	Sgôr mynegai	Gwynedd % fewn maint...
Gwynedd Rank	LSOA	Rank in Wales (out of 1896 LSOA)	Deprivation score	Gwynedd % within range....
1	Aberdaron	13	90.94	Highest 10% Uchaf
2	Botwnnog - Tudweiliog	15	89.72	Highest 10% Uchaf
3	Llandderfel	53	74.03	Highest 10% Uchaf
4	Brithdir - Llanelltyd	75	68.24	Highest 10% Uchaf
5	Llanystumdwy	82	66.67	Highest 10% Uchaf
6	Llanuwchllyn	88	65.40	Highest 10% Uchaf
7	Efail-newydd - Buan	112	60.93	Highest 10% Uchaf
8	Llanengan	122	59.29	Highest 10% Uchaf
9	Trawsfynydd	136	57.19	>11 & <=25%
10	Llangelynin	151	55.12	>11 & <=25%
11	Corris - Mawddwy	152	54.99	>11 & <=25%
12	Llanllyfni - Clynnog	162	53.72	>11 & <=25%
13	Dolbenmaen	169	52.87	>11 & <=25%
14	Llanbedr	174	52.28	>11 & <=25%
15	Llanaelhaearn	180	51.59	>11 & <=25%
16	Pentir	196	49.85	>11 & <=25%
17	Cwm-y-Glo - Ceunant	197	49.75	>11 & <=25%
18	Bryn-crug - Llanfihangel	206	48.83	>11 & <=25%
19	Porthmadog - Tremadog	209	48.53	>11 & <=25%

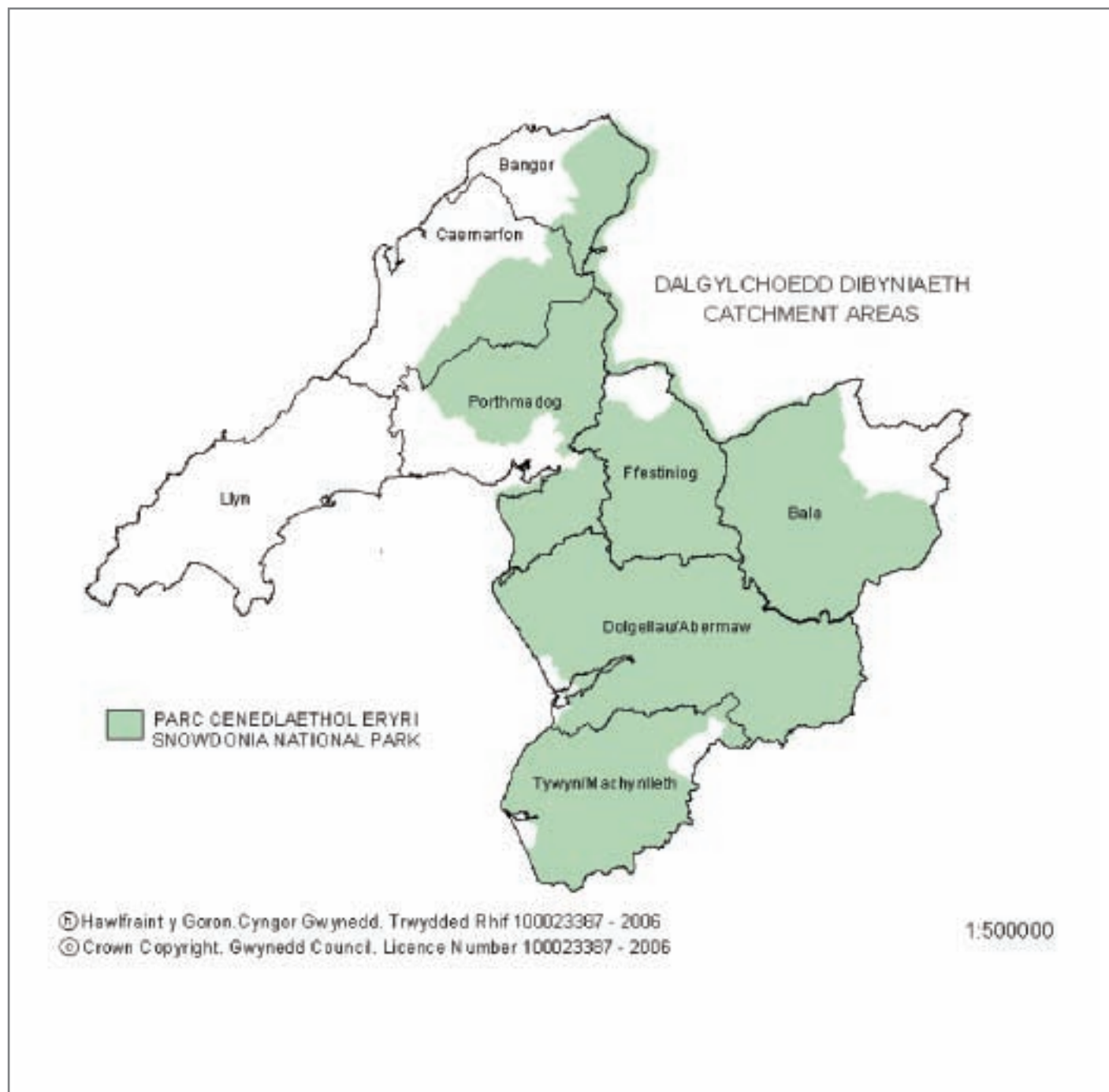


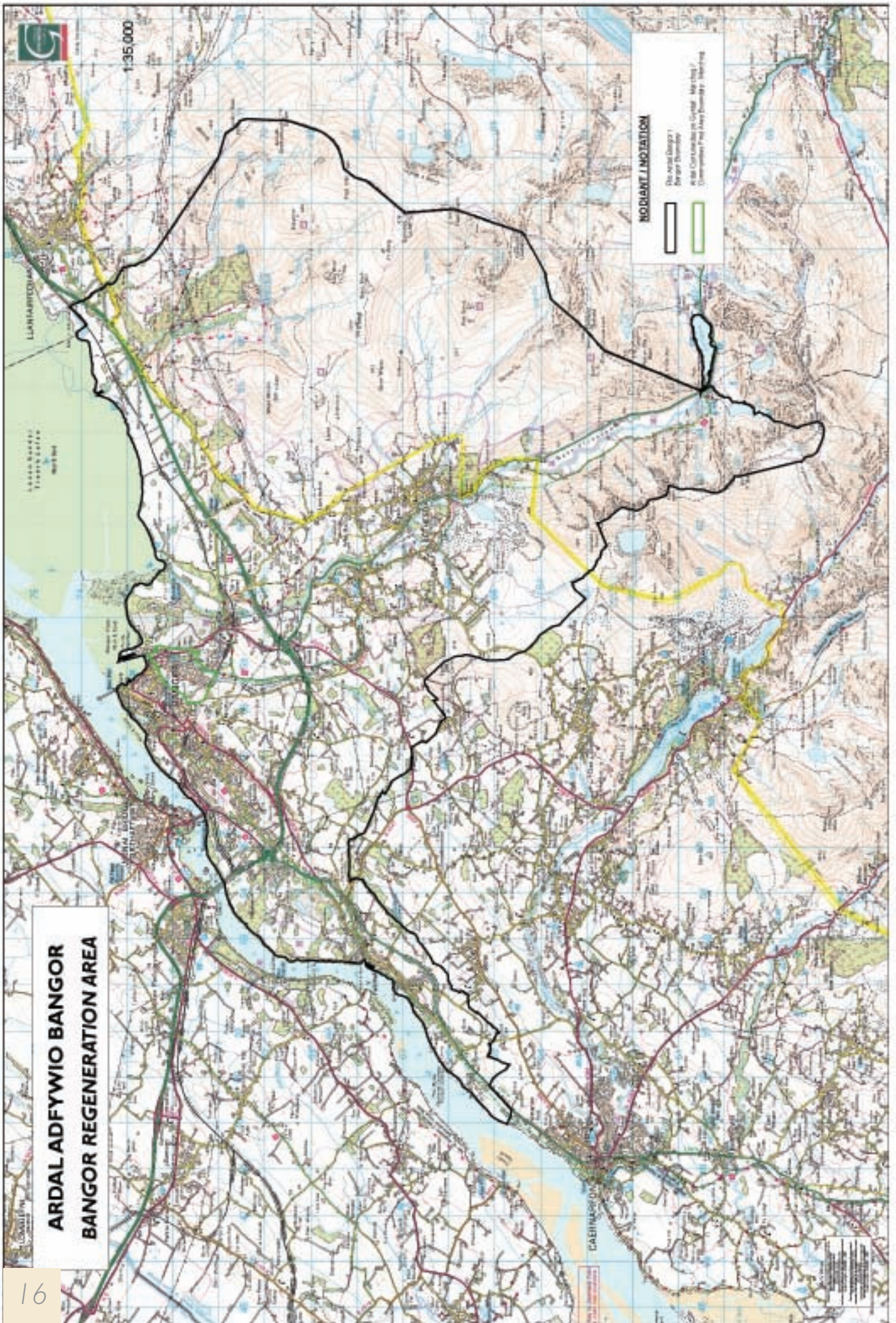


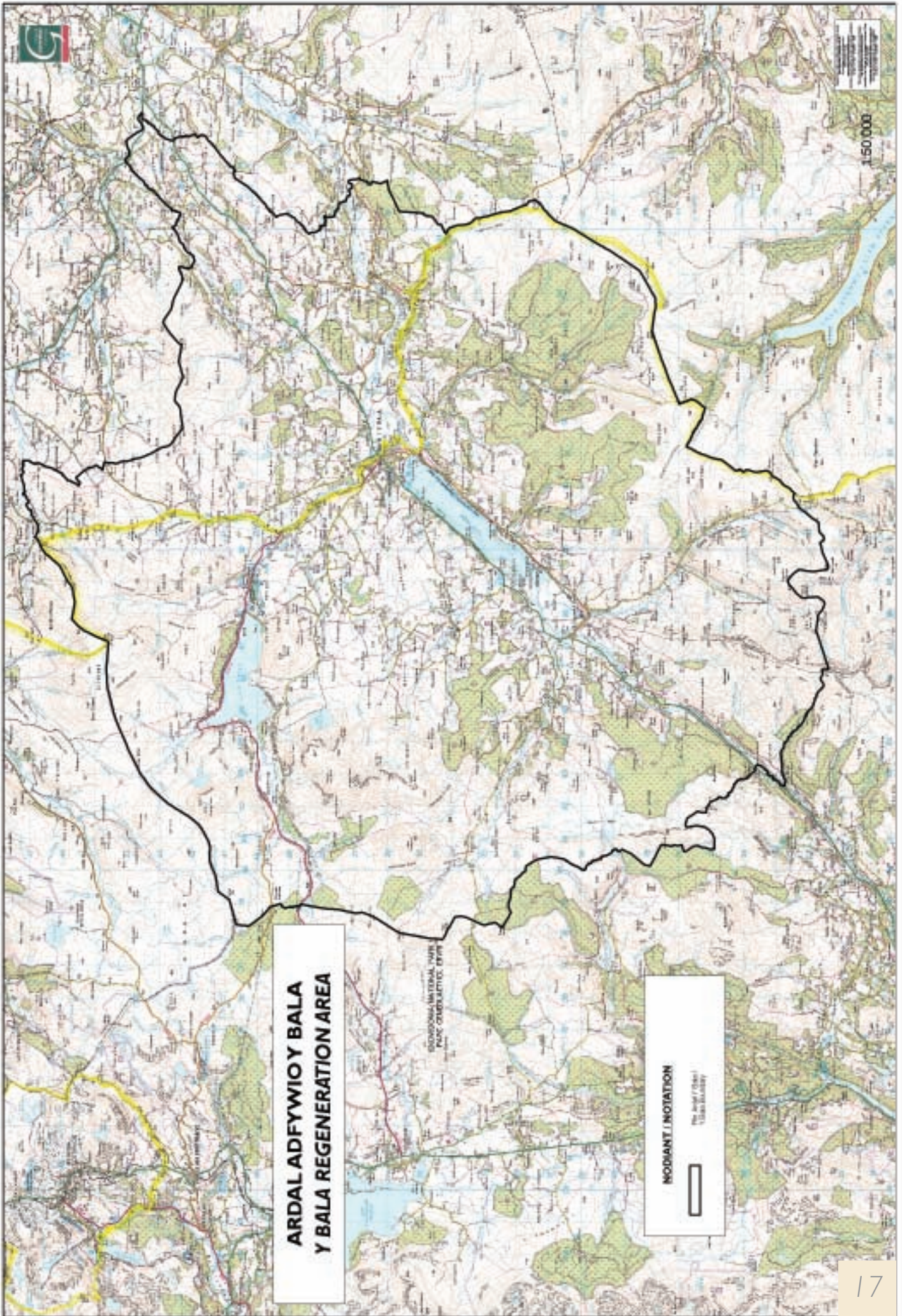
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Prif Anheddiad Allweddol	★	Ffocws	○
Anheddiad Trawsffiniol	★	Prif Glwstwr Aneddiadau Allweddol - Canol Cymru	○
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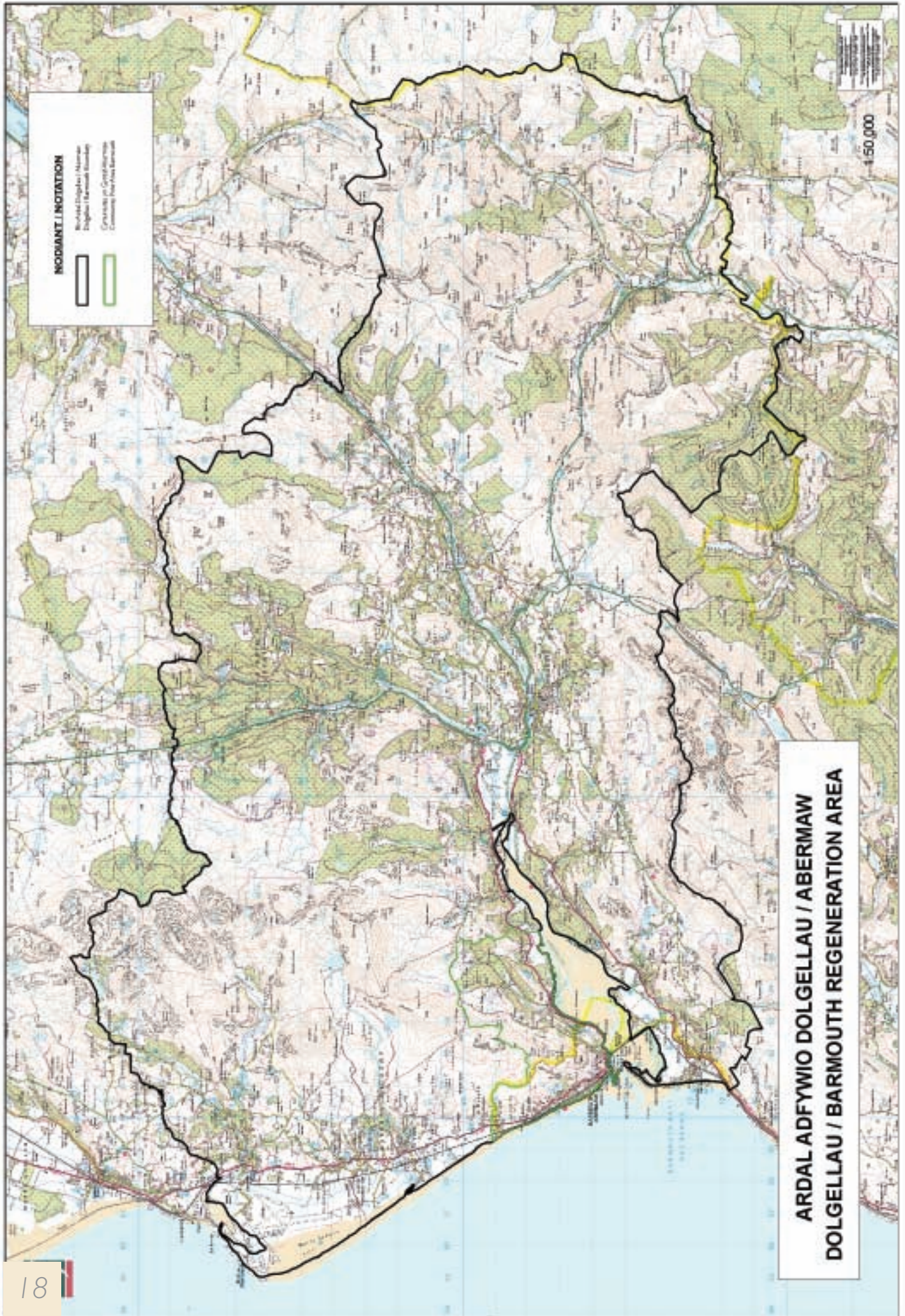


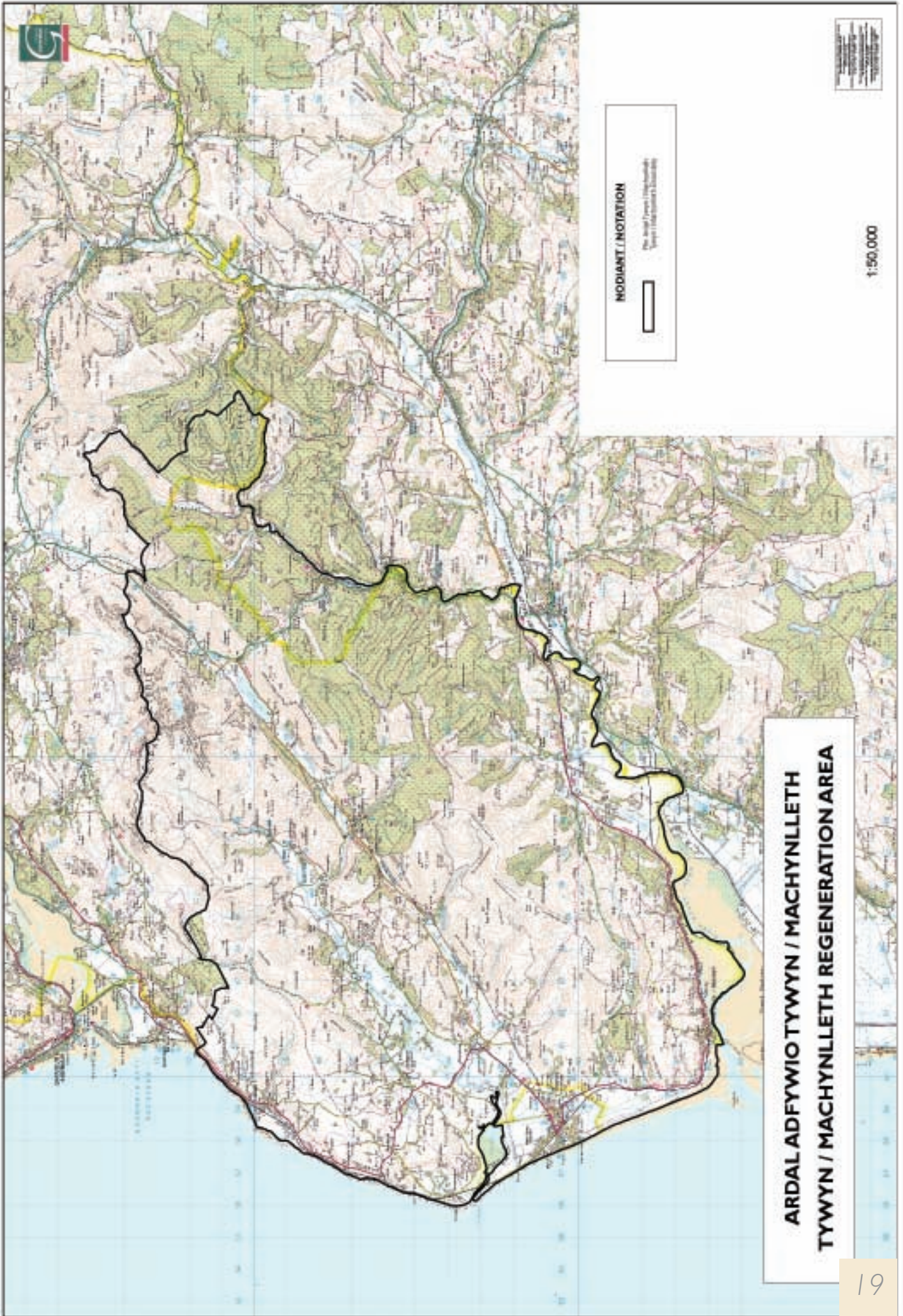












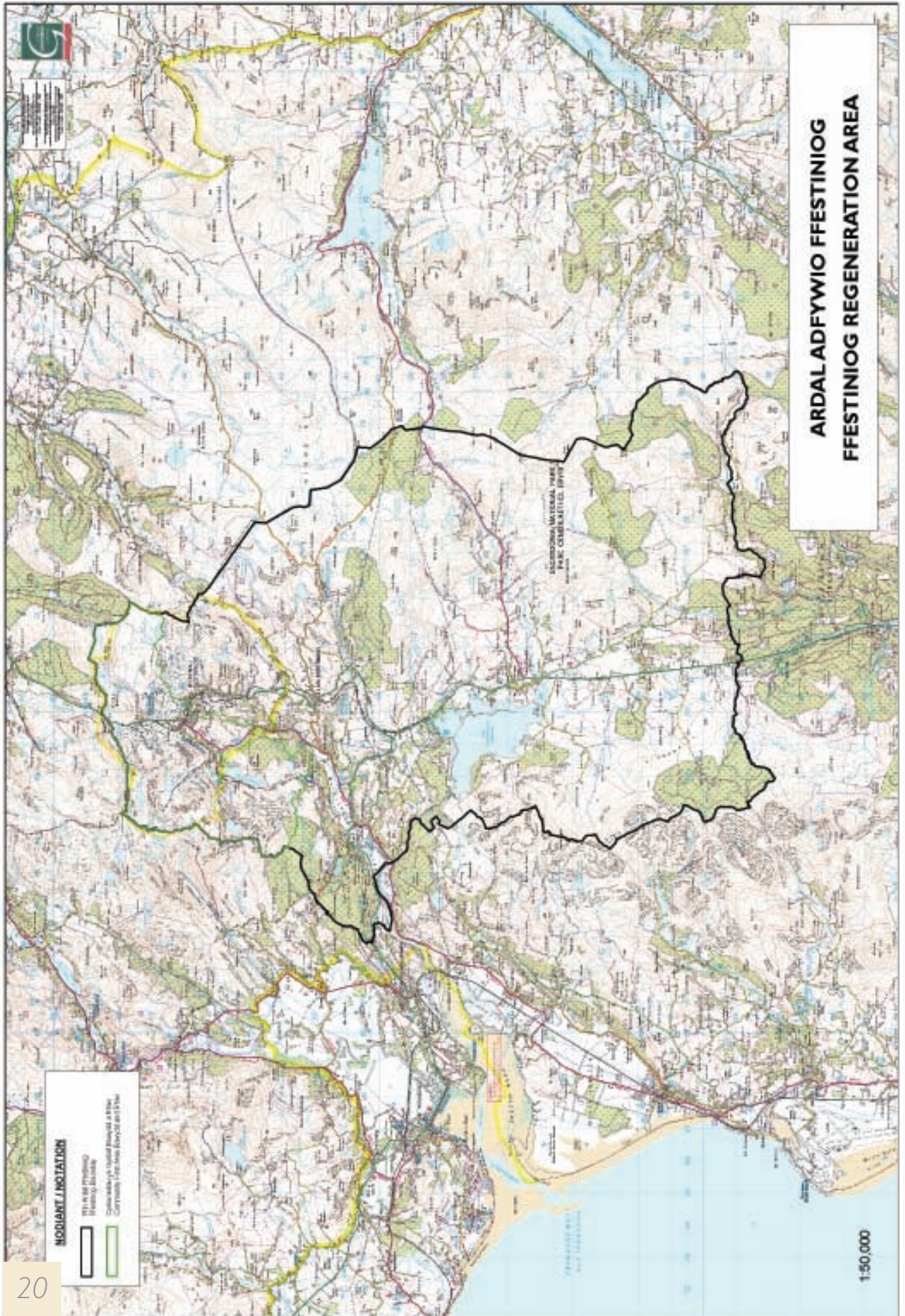
**ARDAL ADFYWIO TYWYN / MACHYNLLETH
TYWYN / MACHYNLLETH REGENERATION AREA**

INDDIANT / NOTATION
Cwm Tywyn / Tywyn Cwm Machynlleth

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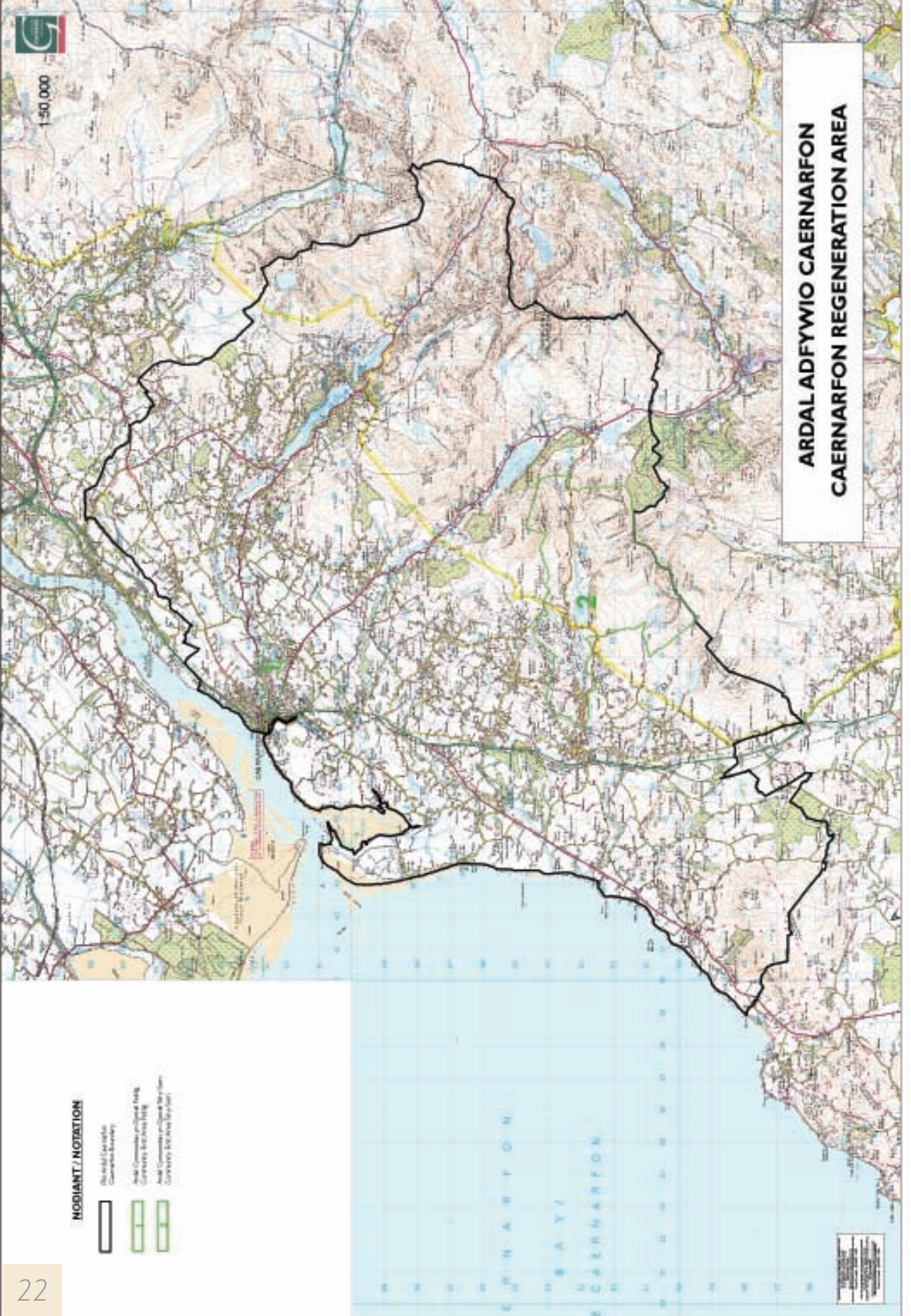
**ARDAL ADFYWIO PORTHMADOG
PORTHMADOG REGENERATION AREA**

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ARDAL ADFYWIO CAERNARFON CAERNARFON REGENERATION AREA



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-  Ardal Adfywio
Caernarfon Regeneration Area
-  Llinell Gwelydd
Proposed Bus Route
-  Llinell Ffyrdd
Proposed Railway Route