

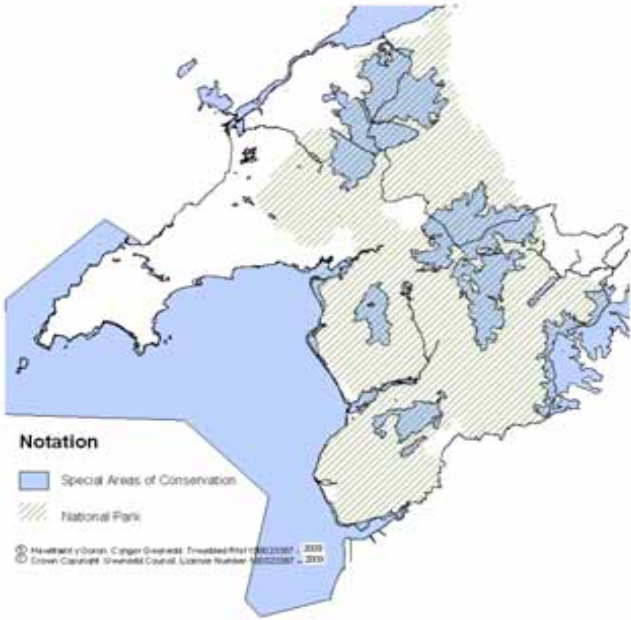
APPENDIX 1

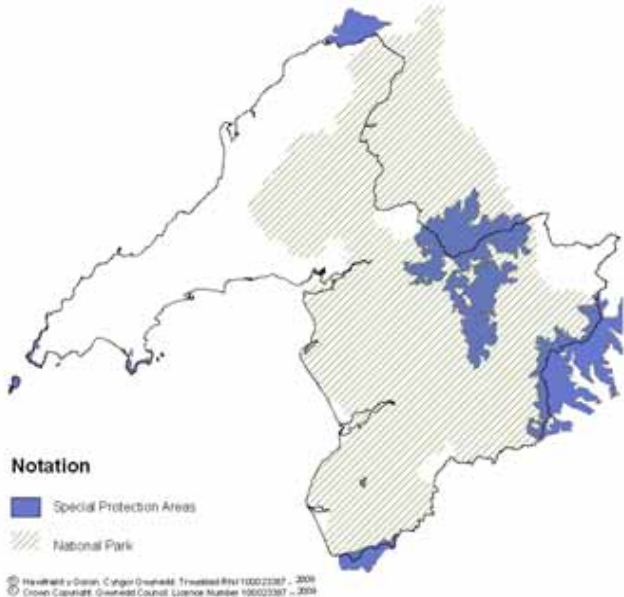
GWYNEDD BASELINE

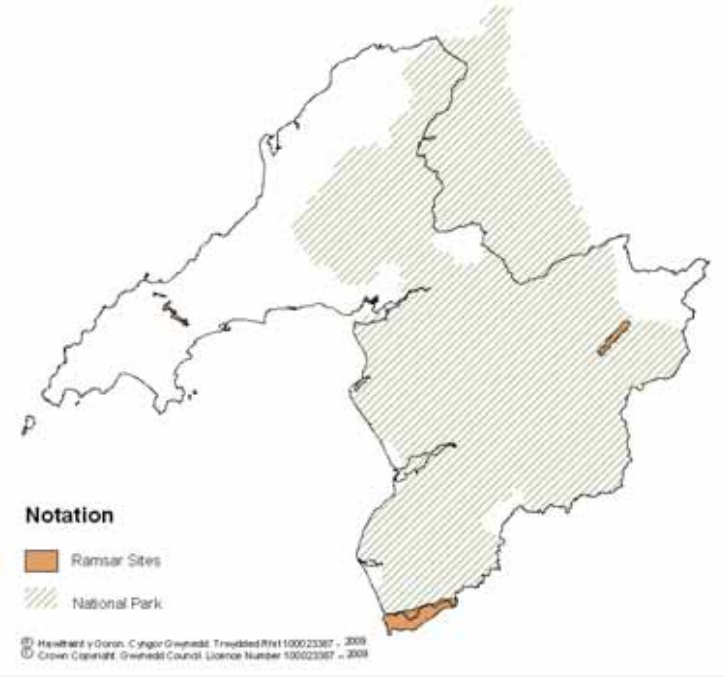
Biodiversity

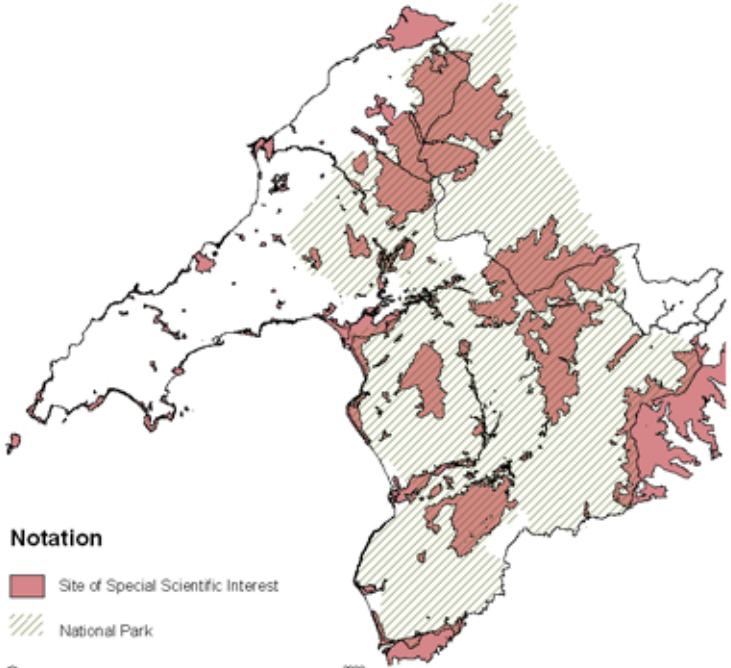
Gwynedd has a rich and varied biodiversity resource. The importance of this biodiversity is reflected by the number of designated sites, which includes 12 SACs, 4 SPAs, 1 Ramsar and 146 SSSIs. However, the integrity of many of the sites is under constant threat. Natur Gwynedd, the habitat and species action plan of the authority identifies a number of important species and habitats and outline the status of the habitat /species in question, the factors that affect them along with proposed actions to undertake to improve their status. In order to improve the condition of these species and habitats, there needs to be effective management of their features. (Note: 'Gwynedd' in this baseline refers to the county as a whole unless otherwise stated).

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
European Sites	<p>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)¹</p> <p>There are 12 SACs within the Gwynedd LPA area and 6 outside the Council's boundary but considered to be near enough to be potentially affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lley Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC (146023.48ha) • Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC (26482.67ha) • Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC (1832.55ha) • Glynllifon SAC (189.27ha) • River Gwyrfai and Llyn Cwellyn SAC (114.29ha) • Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC (27221.21ha) • Snowdonia SAC (19739.6ha) • Sea Cliffs of Lley SAC (1048.4ha) • Lley Fens SAC (283.68ha) • Corsydd Eifionydd SAC (144.32ha) • River Dee and Bala Lake SAC • Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt (outside Gwynedd LPA area) SAC (19968.23ha) • Morfa Harlech and Morfa Dyffryn (outside Gwynedd LPA area) SAC (1062.57ha) 		<p>Indicator 21: Percentage of features on Natura 2000 sites in favourable or recovering condition in Wales²</p> <p>Indicator status: Stable / No clear trend</p> <p>Species - key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 per cent of all species were in favourable condition in the assessments from 2000 to 2009. • There is large variation between species groups. For example, 80 per cent or more of marine mammals and birds were in favourable or recovering condition. However, 80 per 	<p>Protect designated and wider areas of biodiversity by minimising the impacts of development.</p> <p>Enhance designated and wider areas of biodiversity by maintaining and improving green infrastructure.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhinog (outside Gwynedd LPA area) SAC (3144.53ha) • Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes SAC (1871.03 ha) • Cadair Idris (outside Gwynedd LPA area) SAC (3785ha) • Afon Eden, Cors Goch – Trawsfynydd (outside Gwynedd LPA area) SAC (284.29ha) • Coedydd Aber (outside Gwynedd LPA area) SAC (346.2ha) <p style="text-align: center;">SAC's in Gwynedd</p> 		<p>cent or more of amphibians, butterflies and fish were in unfavourable condition.</p> <p>Habitats - key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within most habitat groups, between 40 and 50 per cent of features were in favourable or recovering condition in the assessments from 2000 to 2009. Outside of that range, 100 per cent of caves and 75 per cent of reefs and sea caves were in favourable or recovering condition. However, 76 per cent of lowland grasslands and 70 per cent of sandbanks, bays and lagoons were in unfavourable condition. 	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
	<p>Special Protection Areas (SPA)</p> <p>There are 4 SPAs within the Gwynedd LPA area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berwyn SPA (24187.53ha) (partly within Gwynedd LPA) • Glannau Aberdaron & Ynys Enlli SPA (505.03 ha) • Lavan Sands, Conwy Bay SPA (2642.98ha) • Mynydd Cilan, Trwyn y Wylfa & Ynysoedd Sant Tudwal SPA (373.55ha) <p style="text-align: center;">SPA's in Gwynedd</p>  <p>Notation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Special Protection Areas National Park <p><small>© Havilland & Dixon, Cofrestr Gwynedd, Treiddiau Rhyd 100022387 - 2009 © Crown Copyright, Gwynedd Council, Licence Number 100022387 - 2009</small></p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
	<p>Ramsar Sites</p> <p>There is 1 Ramsar Sites within the Gwynedd LPA Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglesey and Llyn Fens Ramsar (624.9ha) <p style="text-align: center;">Rasmar Sites in Gwynedd</p> 			

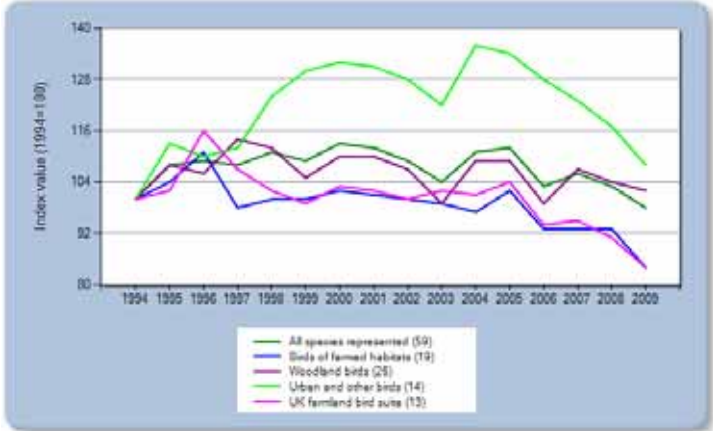
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
<p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest</p>	<p>In 2009, there were 146 SSSIs with a combined area of around 57193ha within the Gwynedd Unitary Authority boundary.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SSSIs in Gwynedd</p>  <p>Notation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site of Special Scientific Interest National Park <p><small>© Hwylfaint y Goron, Cynor Gwynedd, Trwydded Rhif 100023387 - 2009 © Crown Copyright, Gwynedd Council, Licence Number 100023387 - 2009</small></p> </div>	<p>SSSIs in Wales - Current State of Knowledge (April 05 to March 06)³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of Wales is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • During 2005/6 Wales gained three SSSIs, an additional 399 ha • 71% of SSSIs by area are also sites of international importance for wildlife • One quarter of SSSIs can be reached within 1km of a town or city • 62% of SSSIs by area are classed as open access land. • From a sample of SSSIs, 47% of designated habitats and species were considered to be in favourable condition • 25% of SSSIs by area are known to be owned or managed by conservation sector bodies <p>In 2009, 66 SSSI within</p>	<p>Protect designated and wider areas of biodiversity by minimising the impacts of development.</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
			<p>Gwynedd were classed as being in an unfavourable condition whilst 72 were classed as being in a favourable condition. The status of the remaining 7 was unknown.</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities														
Biodiversity																		
<p>National Nature Reserves</p>	<p>There are 25 National Nature Reserves in Gwynedd, covering approximately 2% of the Gwynedd land area.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Whole Site Assessment⁴ Status of all NNR species and habitat features</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="672 558 1008 1005"> <p style="text-align: center;">Status</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Status of NNR species and habitat features</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All features favourable or unfavourable recovering</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One or more features unfavourable declining</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="1187 590 1456 1005"> <p style="text-align: center;">Status</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Status of NNR species and habitat features</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable recovering</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable declining</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>		Status	Percentage	All features favourable or unfavourable recovering	57%	One or more features unfavourable declining	43%	Status	Percentage	Favourable	40%	Unfavourable recovering	34%	Unfavourable declining	26%		
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<p>Local Nature Reserves</p>	<p>There are 7 LNR's in Gwynedd covering an area of 1700 hectares⁵:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lôn Cob Bach LNR • Parc y Borth LNR • Pen y Banc LNR • Traeth Lafan LNR • Y Foryd LNR • Parc Dudley LNR 		<p>Data Gap</p>															

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Biodiversity Action Plans	<p>Natur Gwynedd is the Local Authority's Biodiversity Action Plan. The tables below shows the species and habitats which have action plans included in Natur Gwynedd along with their current condition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="383 533 1350 1331"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="383 533 629 619">LBAP Species</th> <th data-bbox="629 533 1126 619">Current Status</th> <th data-bbox="1126 533 1350 619">Included in Section 74 CROW Act?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 619 629 675">Otter</td> <td data-bbox="629 619 1126 675">Otters have been returning to many river catchments in Gwynedd in recent years.</td> <td data-bbox="1126 619 1350 675">Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 675 629 707">Pine Marten</td> <td data-bbox="629 675 1126 707">Unknown</td> <td data-bbox="1126 675 1350 707">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 707 629 793">Polecat</td> <td data-bbox="629 707 1126 793">Historically Gwynedd is a Welsh stronghold for the polecat. 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Otter	Otters have been returning to many river catchments in Gwynedd in recent years.	Yes	Pine Marten	Unknown	No	Polecat	Historically Gwynedd is a Welsh stronghold for the polecat. Appears that they may have a high density in some localities.	No	Brown hare	Distribution unknown.	Yes	Hazel dormouse	Unknown	Yes	Water vole	Recent surveys suggest that water voles are likely to be widespread throughout Gwynedd.	Yes	Barn Owl	It is likely that the UK wide decline has been reflected in Gwynedd.	No	Lesser horseshoe bat	Unknown	Yes	Chough	67 sites occupied by pairs in Gwynedd LPA in 2002 and the population is currently increasing.	No	Arctic Charr	Unknown	No	Lampreys	Unknown	No	Salmonids	Catches of migratory trout and salmon are declining in Gwynedd but brown trout still appears to be maintaining steady numbers.	No	Adder	There are 11 confirmed 10km2 with adders present within Gwynedd LPA.	No	Marsh Fritillary	Colonies are in England and Wales estimated	Yes	<p>Summary of main results of the 2008 UK Biodiversity Action Plan Reporting Round:</p> <ul data-bbox="1377 512 2045 1347" style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Action Plan partnerships at UK and local levels continue to deliver gains for some priority species and habitats, with the rate of decline slowing and in some cases halted or reversed. Nevertheless there is a lot more to do. • 8 priority habitats (18%) and 40 priority species (11%) were increasing or probably increasing. • 9 priority habitats (20%) and 144 priority species (39%) were stable or probably stable. • 19 priority habitats (42%) and 88 priority species (24%) were declining or probably declining but the rate of decline is slowing for 9 habitats (20%) and 28 species (8%). • 8 species were reported to have been lost since the publication of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in 1994 and 11 were thought to have been lost before this date. • The state of our knowledge of the conservation requirements for priority habitats and species was reported as increased compared with 2002, but gaps still existed in our monitoring. Beyond 2010, the main gaps were identified as likely to be for marine, coastal and grassland habitats and for 	
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
		to be disappearing at a rate of well over 10% over decade.		groups of invertebrates and plants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on targets was mixed. For those aimed at maintaining biodiversity (the timescale for these is 2010), 52% of species targets were met and 17% were not achieved, whilst on habitats, 26% were met and 30% were not achieved. The remainder were either not known or not reported. For targets aimed at making improvements, progress was behind schedule on the majority, but for some species, such as the Ladybird spider, Large Blue butterfly and Bittern, the progress was impressive. Habitat loss/degradation (particularly owing to agriculture, changes in management practice or infrastructure development) and global warming continued to be the key threats reported for the highest proportion of priority species and habitats⁶.
	Hornet robberfly	Recent records restricted to Cors Geirch.	Yes	
	Bluebell	Locally abundant in Gwynedd.	No	
	Floating water plantain	Gwynedd is a stronghold for floating water plantain in Wales.	Yes	
	Lapwing	Breeding population has decreased greatly in recent years.	No	
	LBAP Habitat	Current Status	Included in Section 74 CROW Act?	
	Upland Oakwoods	Estimated total area in the Gwynedd LPA is 1100 ha ² . Not known if the resource is declining.	Yes	
	Wet woodland	Estimated total area in Gwynedd LPA is 1100 ha ² .	Yes	
	Arable field margins	Proportion of arable land in Gwynedd LPA is 3% of total area. The soils of the Llŷn Peninsula are consistently graded.	No	
	Cloddiau	Cloddiau are particularly characteristic of the Llŷn Peninsula.	No	
	Mudflats	In 2000 all estuaries in Gwynedd were given the highest classification (A/good) on their biological quality.	Yes	
	Maritime cliff and slopes	Gwynedd has 107km of coastline with Maritime cliff and slope habitat, a great proportion of which containing important habitats and species.	Yes	
	River corridors	Unknown	No	
	Rhos pasture	Gwynedd LPA has over 4% of the Welsh resource. There has been a decline in rhos pasture in Gwynedd since the 1930s, with	No	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
	much of it being replaced by rye-grass pasture.			
Ancient Woodlands	<p>Woodland Reserves in Gwynedd LPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryn Meurig • Coed Doctor • Nursery Woods • Wern Mynach • Orielton Woods <p>There are large areas of identified ancient semi-natural woodland within the Gwynedd LPA.</p>			
Birds	<p>Bird population data is at an all-Wales level.</p> <p>Short-term abundance of widespread breeding birds in Wales, 1994 to 2009⁷</p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, in Wales, 16.9 per cent of species increased and 42.7 per cent decreased in range between 1968-1972 and 1988-1991. 40.3 per cent remained stable. • Over half the species of birds of farmed habitats decreased in range over the 20-year period. 	

¹ JNCC Protected Sites

² WAG (July 2010) State of the Environment (Accessed on 06/04/11) Available online: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/environment2010/100722/?lang=en>

³ CCW (Accessed on 06/04/11) SSSIs in Wales - Current State of Knowledge Report for April 2005 - March 2006

⁴ CCW (Accessed on 06/04/11) National Nature Reserves in Wales - Status of NNRs. Available online: <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/protected-landscapes/national-nature-reserves/nnr-report.aspx>

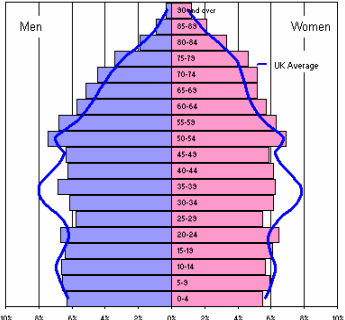
⁵ Gwynedd Council

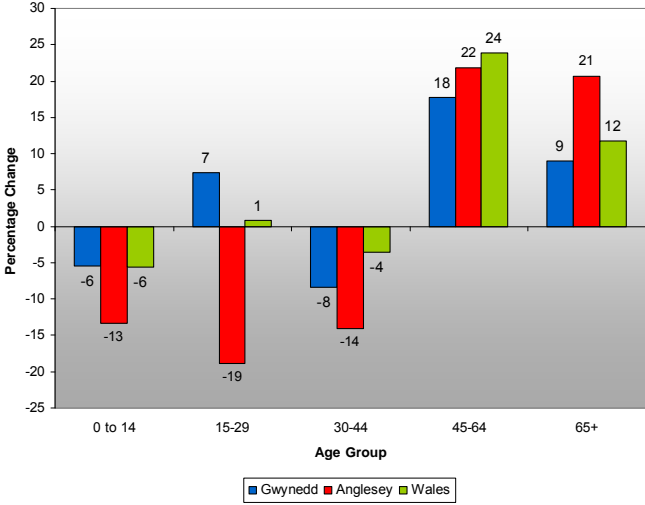
⁶ JNCC - The UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Highlights from the 2008 reporting round. Available online: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5398>

⁷ Welsh Assembly Government <http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=5759>

Communities

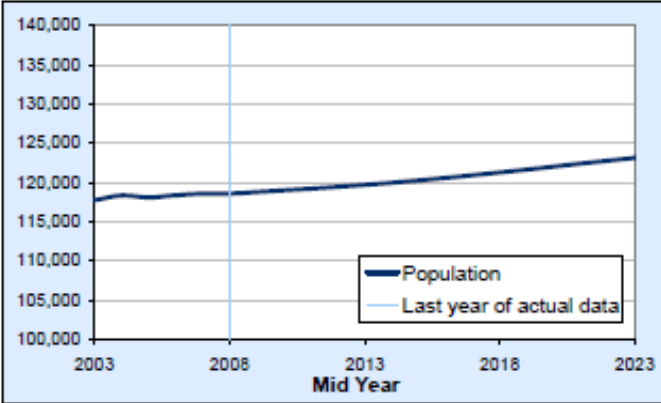
Gwynedd is experiencing an ageing population with fewer children being born and more people living into older age which reflects the national trend. For a number of years there have been concerns about the out-migration of young people from north west Wales and evidence suggests it is a significant problem in the county. In terms of health, there is a need to reduce the incidence of a number of diseases and conditions such as high blood pressure. The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation has shown that the majority of small areas in Gwynedd are less deprived than the average for Wales. However, there are pockets of relative deprivation within the authority, most notable in terms of housing and access particularly in the more rural areas of the Llyn Peninsula. (Note: 'Gwynedd' in this baseline refers to the county as a whole unless otherwise stated).

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Communities																											
Population Composition and Population Change	<p>In 2001, the total population of Gwynedd was recorded as being 116,843, which with 47 people per square kilometre is less densely populated than Wales as a whole (143 people per sq km)¹.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mid-year Population Estimates – 2003 to 2009²</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 874 1395 1002"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>117,200</td> <td>118,300</td> <td>118,100</td> <td>118,100</td> <td>118,400</td> <td>118,600</td> <td>118,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>2,918.2</td> <td>2,928.8</td> <td>2,943.5</td> <td>2,950.1</td> <td>2,961.9</td> <td>2,976.1</td> <td>2,990.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Gwynedd and UK Population Pyramid by Age and Gender (2001)³</p> 		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Gwynedd	117,200	118,300	118,100	118,100	118,400	118,600	118,800	Wales	2,918.2	2,928.8	2,943.5	2,950.1	2,961.9	2,976.1	2,990.1	<p>Steadily growing population over recent years. Between 2003 and 2009, the local authority's population increased by 1.3% compared to a 2.4% rise in Wales overall</p>	<p>The effect of an ageing population will be an increase in the number of individuals of pensionable age and a decrease in the number of individuals of working age. This will lead to a large increase in the demand for health care, residential services, pensions and other services used by the elderly. In turn this will provide</p>
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009																				
Gwynedd	117,200	118,300	118,100	118,100	118,400	118,600	118,800																				
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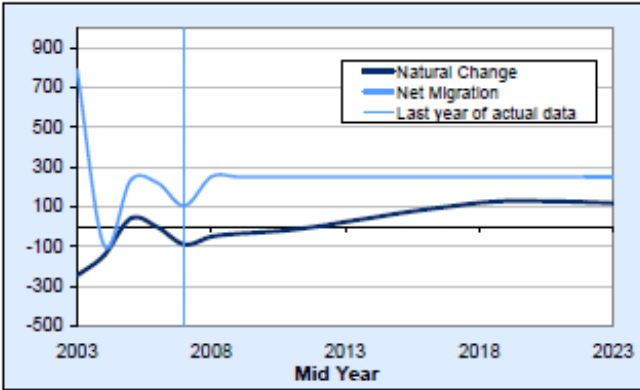
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	<p>Population by age group in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales-% change between 1991 and 2009</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="562 437 1205 943"> <caption>Percentage Change by Age Group</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 to 14</td> <td>-6</td> <td>-13</td> <td>-6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-29</td> <td>7</td> <td>-19</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-44</td> <td>-8</td> <td>-14</td> <td>-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45-64</td> <td>18</td> <td>22</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65+</td> <td>9</td> <td>21</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>June 2009 Mid Year Estimates show that 23.7% of Gwynedd's resident population was aged over 60/65 (retirement age) and was the 9th highest in terms of the percentage of people in this age group of all Unitary Authorities in Wales. Gwynedd has a slightly lower proportion of its population in the working age category (16-59/64 age group) compared to the national average – 58.7% compared to 60% in Wales overall (mid-year estimate 2009).</p>	Age Group	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales	0 to 14	-6	-13	-6	15-29	7	-19	1	30-44	-8	-14	-4	45-64	18	22	24	65+	9	21	12	<p>An examination of the changing age profile of Gwynedd's residents over the period 1991 to 2001 shows evidence of an ageing population. The proportion in the 65+ age group increased by 9% in Gwynedd compared to 12% in Wales overall.</p> <p>The change in the proportion of young people was mixed with a -6 % decrease for the 0-14 age group; and a 7% increase in the 15-29 age group.</p>	<p>opportunities for employment in these fields.</p>
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Population Projections⁴	<p>Based on the mid-2008 WAG population projections, the total population of Gwynedd is projected to increase by 4,600 (or 3.9%) by mid-2023. This is the sixth lowest population growth to mid-2023 of all local authorities in Wales. The population is projected to continue increasing for the last ten years of the projection period, reaching 126,000 by mid-2033. The most recent actual data shows that there have generally been more deaths than births in Gwynedd in the five years up to mid-2007/08, apart from a small positive natural change in 2005/06. Over the projection period, natural change is projected to increase in Gwynedd</p>			<p>If past trends continue, there will be a need to facilitate appropriate</p>																							

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
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	<p>reaching around 130 more births than deaths in 2019/20. From here on natural change is projected to decline, becoming negative towards the end of the projection period, resulting from an increase in deaths and decrease in birth numbers. Without a positive net inward migration for these last few years of the projection period, the population of Gwynedd would decline.</p>			<p>development to satisfy the needs of the growing population and consideration should be given to the future viability of services as a consequence of population growth</p>

Total Population



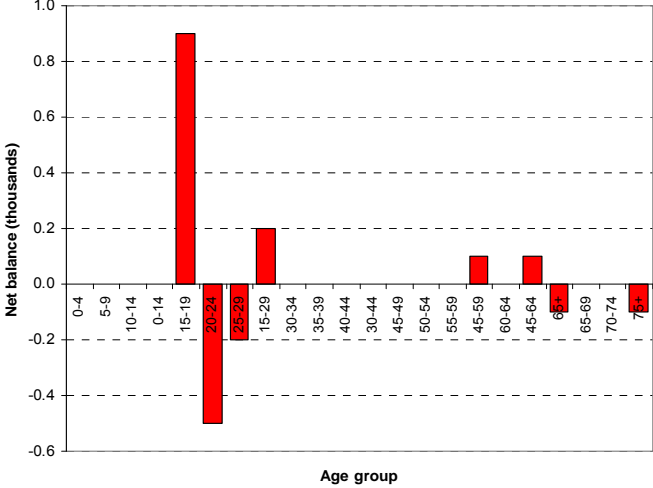
Natural Change and Net Migration



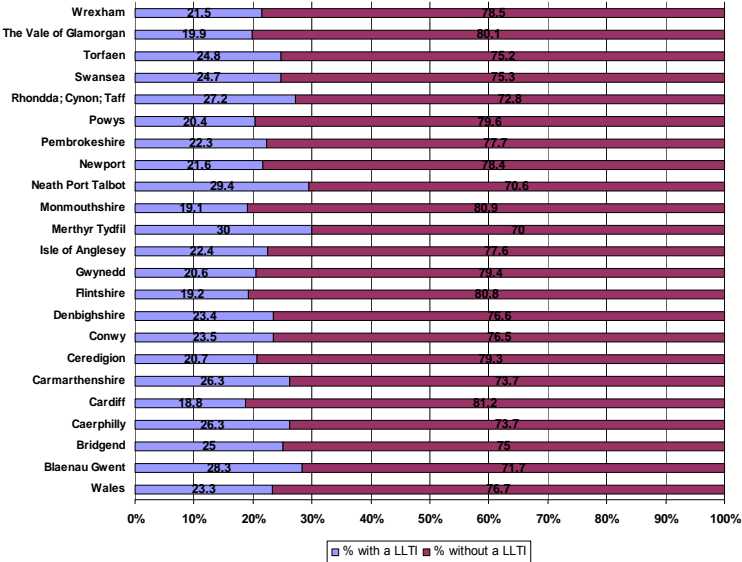
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	<p>The population of Gwynedd is projected to increase by 3.9 per cent from mid-2008 to mid-2023. This increase is predominately due to the increase in people aged 65+, projected to grow by around 26.1 per cent from 23,500 in mid-2008 to 29,700 in mid-2023. This increase in the number of older people is due to two factors; firstly increased expectation of life which results in more people living longer, and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.</p> <p>Over the projection period, the dependency ratio in Gwynedd is projected to increase from around 610 per 1,000 people aged 16-64 in mid-2008 to 690 per 1,000 people aged 16-64 in mid-2023. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people aged 65+.</p> <p>In each year of the projection period, Gwynedd is projected to experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,290 people arriving in the authority from the rest of the UK; • 5,140 people leaving the authority for the rest of the UK; • A net internal migration of 150 people. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of births in Gwynedd is projected to decrease to 1250 in 2010/11 before increasing to 1,360 by 2022/23. From here onwards births are projected to decline for the remainder of the projection period. • The number of deaths in Gwynedd is projected to decline until 2018/19 reaching 1,220, and then rise to 1,360 in 2032/33. The changes seen in the death figures are due to two factors: firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in deaths in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more older people. The number of older people (age 65+) in Gwynedd is projected to increase from 23,500 in mid-2008 to 33,200 in mid-2033. The older age groups have a higher mortality rate, leading to more deaths being projected. • Over the projection period, natural change is projected to increase in Gwynedd reaching 130 more births than deaths in 																												

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	<p>2019/20. From here onwards natural change is projected to decline, becoming negative towards the end of the projection period, resulting from an increase in deaths and decrease in birth numbers. Net migration for Gwynedd is 250 in each year of the projection period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore by the end of the projection period, net change for Gwynedd starts to gradually decrease due to an increasingly negative natural change, resulting in the population increasing at a slower rate. • The number of people aged 65+ is projected to increase by 41% in Gwynedd by 2033 with continuous growth during the projection period. 																																																			
Ethnicity⁵	<p>In 2001, 1.2 % of the population of Gwynedd were categorised as being in non-white ethnic groups compared to 2.1% in Wales overall. Of the ethnic groups, those of a Mixed background are the most predominant group (34.7%) with the Black or Black British ethnic group being the least prominent (8.6%)⁴.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of white people by local authority</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of white people by local authority</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Local Authority</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>WALEs</td><td>97.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Isle of Anglesey</td><td>99.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Blaenau Gwent</td><td>99.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td>99.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td>99.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Carmarthenshire</td><td>99.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td>99.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Powys</td><td>99.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>99.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>99.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Conwy</td><td>98.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>98.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Neath Port Talbot</td><td>98.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td>98.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>98.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>98.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhondda, Cynon, Taf</td><td>98.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridgend</td><td>98.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>98.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td>97.8</td></tr> <tr><td>The Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>97.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Newport</td><td>95.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>91.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Local Authority	Percentage (%)	WALEs	97.9	Isle of Anglesey	99.3	Blaenau Gwent	99.2	Flintshire	99.2	Caerphilly	99.1	Carmarthenshire	99.1	Pembrokeshire	99.1	Powys	99.1	Torfaen	99.1	Merthyr Tydfil	99.0	Conwy	98.9	Monmouthshire	98.9	Neath Port Talbot	98.9	Wrexham	98.9	Denbighshire	98.8	Gwynedd	98.8	Rhondda, Cynon, Taf	98.8	Bridgend	98.6	Ceredigion	98.6	Swansea	97.8	The Vale of Glamorgan	97.8	Newport	95.2	Cardiff	91.6	<p>The need to facilitate development which considers all sections of the community.</p>
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<p>Migration⁶</p>	<p>People move in and out of Gwynedd constantly for numerous reasons. Work, study, retirement and families ties are all reasons why people move from one place to another to live.</p> <p>Within the North Wales region, between mid-1999 and mid-2004, Conwy experienced the largest number of net immigrants, 27.7 per cent, with the Isle of Anglesey (7.5 per cent) the least. Conwy (32) and Denbighshire (31) had the two highest inflow rates. Gwynedd (24) had the highest outflow rate with Conwy and Denbighshire (both 23) close behind.</p> <p>Average annual migration movements with England by local authority, per year, based on estimates between mid-1999 to mid-2004 (thousands).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="602 668 1641 1021"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Region</th> <th colspan="3">Average</th> <th colspan="2">Rate (per 1000 population)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Inflow</th> <th>Outflow</th> <th>Net</th> <th>Inflow</th> <th>Outflow</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Isle of Anglesey</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>22</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>29</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conwy</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>32</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Denbighshire</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>31</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flintshire</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>3.1</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>25</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wrexham</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>21</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Wales</td> <td>17.7</td> <td>14.0</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>27</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The scale and nature of in- and out- migration will have an impact on the population structure of the county. For a number of years there have been concerns about the out-migration of young people from north west Wales, and many economic and social initiatives have been attempting to keep young people in the area and to encourage those that have left to live elsewhere to return to the area. The figure below shows that a significant number of young people in the 20-29 age category moved out of Gwynedd during the year up to June 2009 period, whilst in-migration was higher than out-migration for the 45-64 age category. The high inflow of people aged between 15-19 can probably be attributed to the influx of students to the County.</p>			Region	Average			Rate (per 1000 population)		Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Isle of Anglesey	1.5	1.2	0.3	22	18	Gwynedd	3.5	2.8	0.6	29	24	Conwy	3.5	2.5	1.0	32	23	Denbighshire	2.9	2.1	0.8	31	23	Flintshire	3.7	3.1	0.7	25	21	Wrexham	2.7	2.3	0.4	21	18	North Wales	17.7	14.0	3.7	27	21	<p>The scale and nature of in and out-migration will have an impact on the population structure of the County. There is an ongoing need to address the out migration of young people and consideration should be given to the impact of the loss of working age people on the local economy</p>
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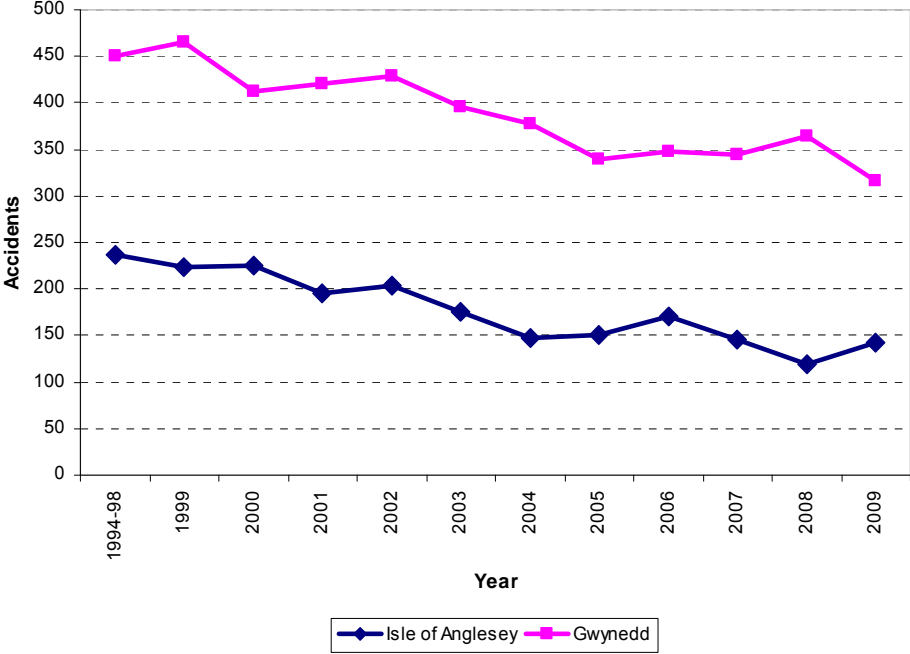
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Gross and net flows by age group (year up to June 2009)</p>  <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <caption>Data for Gross and net flows by age group (year up to June 2009)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age group</th> <th>Net balance (thousands)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0-4</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>5-9</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>10-14</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>15-19</td><td>0.90</td></tr> <tr><td>20-24</td><td>-0.50</td></tr> <tr><td>25-29</td><td>-0.15</td></tr> <tr><td>30-34</td><td>0.20</td></tr> <tr><td>35-39</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>40-44</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>45-49</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>50-54</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>55-59</td><td>0.10</td></tr> <tr><td>60-64</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>65-69</td><td>0.10</td></tr> <tr><td>70-74</td><td>-0.05</td></tr> <tr><td>75+</td><td>-0.05</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Age group	Net balance (thousands)	0-4	0.00	5-9	0.00	10-14	0.00	15-19	0.90	20-24	-0.50	25-29	-0.15	30-34	0.20	35-39	0.00	40-44	0.00	45-49	0.00	50-54	0.00	55-59	0.10	60-64	0.00	65-69	0.10	70-74	-0.05	75+	-0.05	
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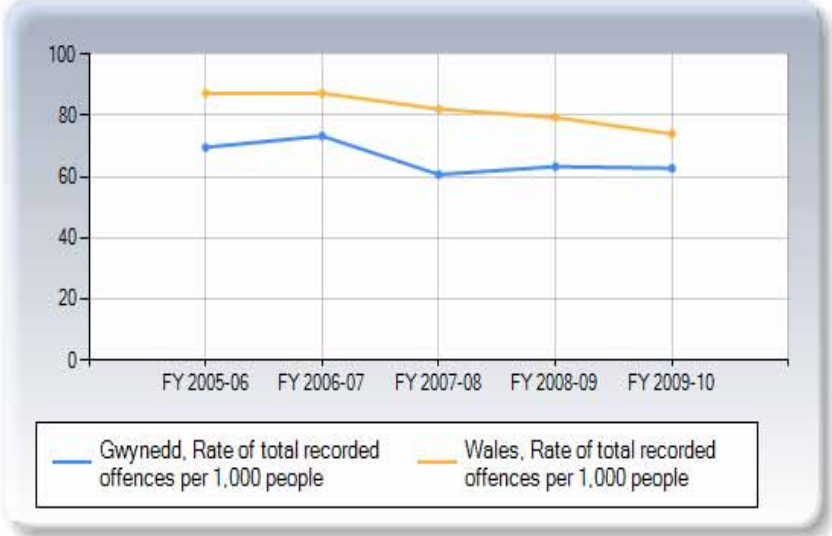
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Limiting Long-term Illness⁸	<p>In 2001, 24,122 people (20.6% of Gwynedd's total population) had some form of limiting long-term illness (4th lowest out of all unitary authorities in Gwynedd and slightly lower than the all-Wales figure of 23.3%.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 1023 1395 1225"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Limiting Long-term Illness (2001)</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" rowspan="2">All People</th> <th colspan="2">With a limiting long-term illness</th> <th colspan="2">Without a limiting long-term illness</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>116,843</td> <td>24,122</td> <td>20.6</td> <td>92,721</td> <td>79.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>2,903,085</td> <td>675,662</td> <td>23.3</td> <td>2,227,423</td> <td>76.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Limiting Long-term Illness (2001)						All People		With a limiting long-term illness		Without a limiting long-term illness		Number	%	Number	%	Gwynedd	116,843	24,122	20.6	92,721	79.4	Wales	2,903,085	675,662	23.3	2,227,423	76.7	<p>In 1991, 13.9% of the population of Gwynedd had a limiting long-term illness. By 2001, this figure had increased to 20.1%.The differences most likely reflect different attitudes or perceptions of illness/health</p>	
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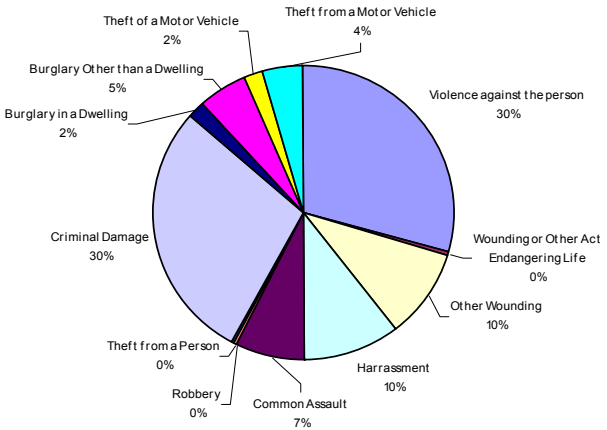
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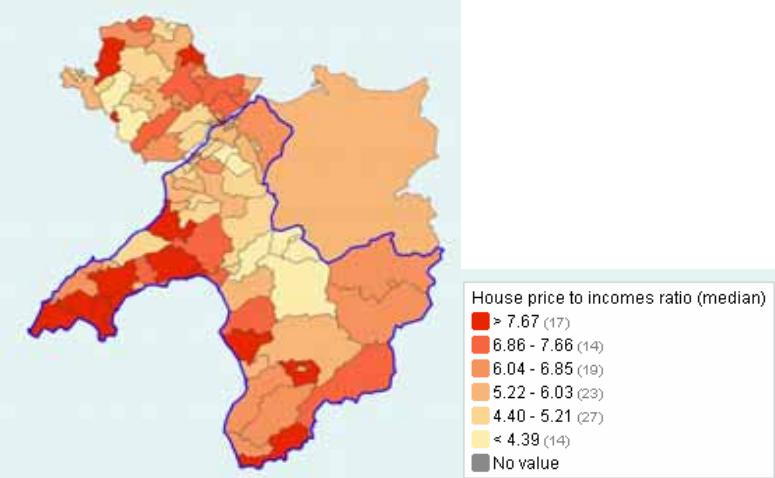
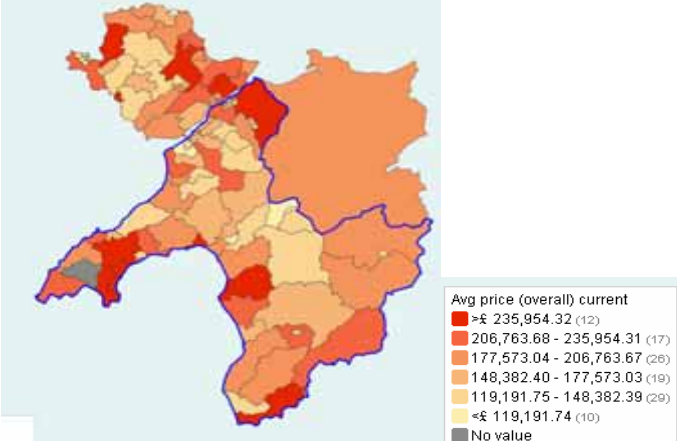
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(c)	24	25	24	Non-smoking adults regularly exposed to passive smoke indoors	19	20	22	Consumption of alcohol: above guidelines (d)	46	47	45	Consumption of alcohol: binge (d)	28	29	28	Consumption of fruit and vegetables: meets guidelines (e)	42	42	36	Exercise or physical activity done: meets guidelines (f)	34	34	29	Overweight or obese (g)	59	57	57	Obese (h)	20	19	21	Health service use				Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks	20	19	18	In the past three months:				Accident, injury or poisoning needing hospital treatment or a visit to casualty	4	4	5	In the past twelve months:				In hospital as an inpatient	10	10	10	Outpatients	31	30	32	Pharmacist	66	66	70	Dentist	72	72	70	Optician	47	45	49	Unweighted base (i)				All aged 16+	1,262	1,262	29,331	<p>Gwynedd has a higher cancer rate than the national average. The county performs equal or better in terms of the incidence of other noted diseases compared to Wales.</p>	<p>The proportion of residents with some form of condition /illness is an issue. There is a need to maintain the general health and well-being of residents and to encourage healthier lifestyles.</p>
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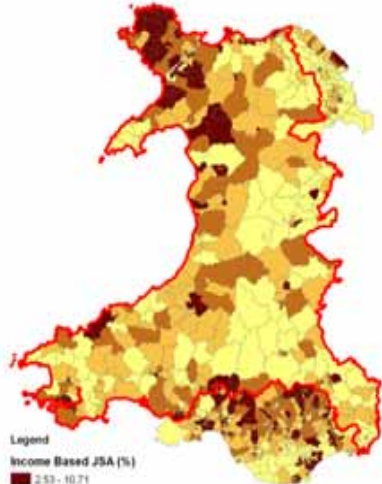
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Includes those who reported ever being treated for a heart attack. (b) Adults who reported having any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do. Adults were asked to include problems due to old age. (c) Adults who reported smoking daily or occasionally. (d) In response to a question asking about the most units drunk on any one day in the last seven days. Above guidelines means men drinking more than 4 units a day and women drinking more than 3 units. (e) Binge means men drinking more than 8 units a day and women drinking more than 6 units. (f) Based on all adults (drinkers and non-drinkers). (g) Guidelines recommend adults eat at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables each day. (h) Guidelines recommend adults do at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity on five or more days a week. Respondents were asked to include physical activity which is part of their job. (i) Reported Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25+. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by squared height (m²). (j) Reported Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30+. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by squared height (m²). (k) Bases vary: those shown are for the whole sample. 												
Physical Health¹²	<p>In 2005/06, 37% of the Gwynedd population reported meeting physical activity guidelines during the previous week, 7% higher than the rate for Wales and 2% higher than the figure recorded for Gwynedd in 2003/05</p> <p>Gwynedd was ranked equal highest (with Ceredigion) of the 22 Unitary Authorities of Wales on this measure. In 2005/06, 51% of Gwynedd's population was considered overweight on this measure, 4% lower than the rate for Wales.</p>			<p>There is a need to maintain the general health and well-being of residents and to encourage healthier lifestyles.</p>									
Road Traffic Accidents¹³	<table border="1" data-bbox="501 1286 1261 1378"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="501 1286 1261 1321">Road Accidents 2006</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="501 1321 875 1353"></th> <th data-bbox="875 1321 1070 1353">Gwynedd</th> <th data-bbox="1070 1321 1261 1353">Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="501 1353 875 1378">Accidents</td> <td data-bbox="875 1353 1070 1378">11.9</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1353 1261 1378">25.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Road Accidents 2006				Gwynedd	Wales	Accidents	11.9	25.5	<p>Between 1999 and 2003, there was an overall decrease in the number of all casualties of road accidents and in the number of all car occupants killed</p>	
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	Gwynedd	Wales											
Accidents	11.9	25.5											

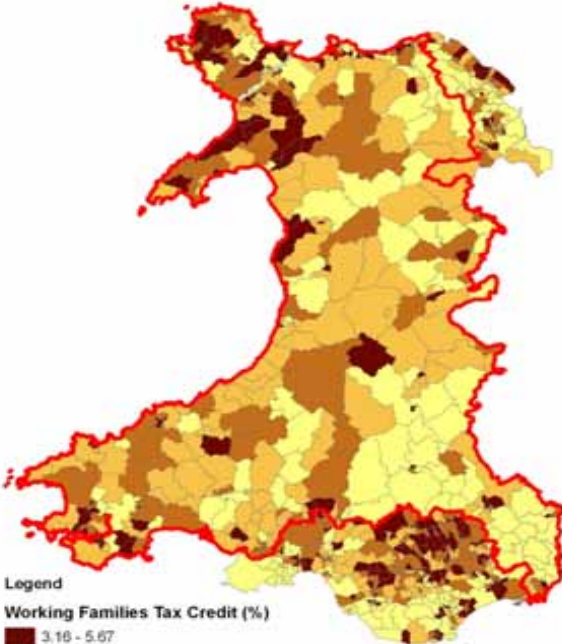
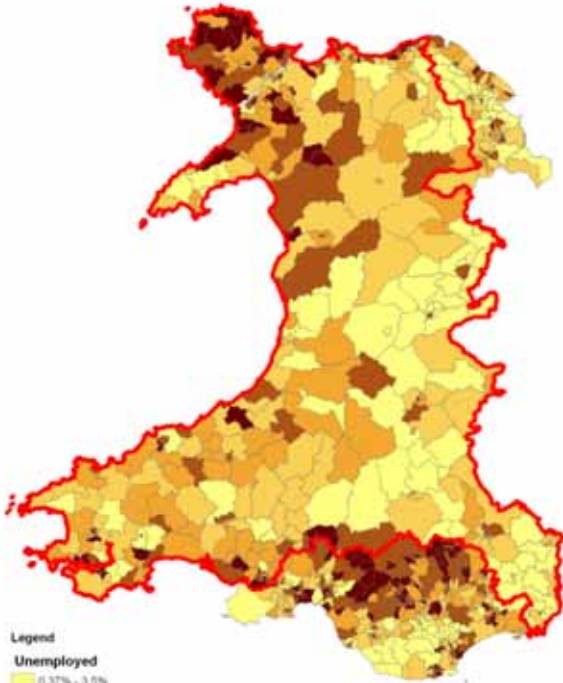
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<p style="text-align: center;">Road Accidents in Anglesey and Gwynedd</p>  <p>The death rate by cause (direct standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population): road accidents (2004-06 average) – 24.8 – 3rd highest in Wales.</p> <p>Years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident, 2000 – 2004 = Gwynedd 17.9</p>													

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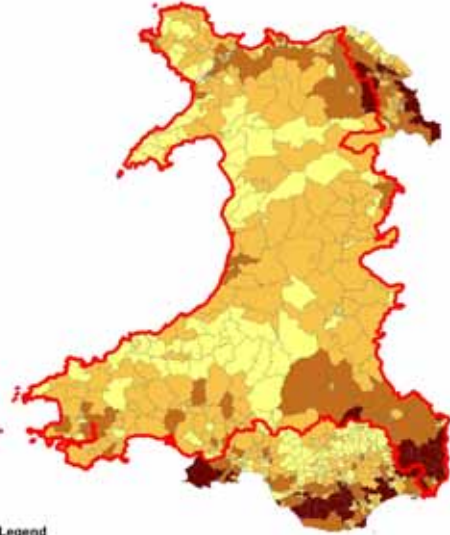

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<p>Housing Affordability in Rural Areas¹⁷</p>	<p>The housing affordability ratio in Gwynedd overall is 5.79 – higher than the comparative for Wales (5.01) (Jan 2010-Dec 2010). As can be seen from the maps below, house prices to income ratio and average house prices are higher in the more rural wards of Gwynedd. This is particularly true in the more rural wards of the Llŷn Peninsula and along the Meirionnydd Coast.</p>		<p>There is a need to facilitate the development of housing that satisfy the needs of communities, particularly in rural areas of the county.</p>																										

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	<p style="text-align: center;">House price to incomes ratio (median) –January 2010 – December 2010</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Average price overall (current – 28/2/11) July 2010 – December 2010</p> 			

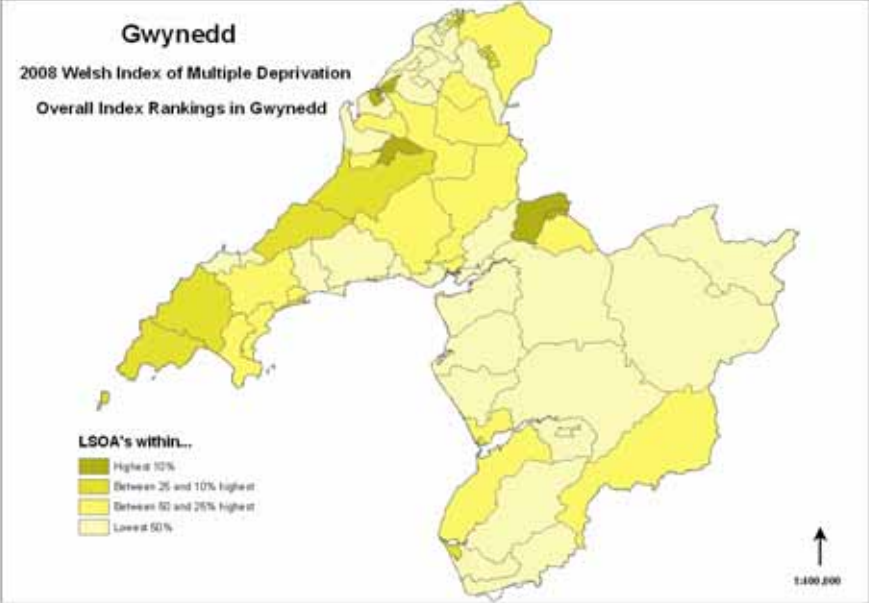
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<p>Economy¹⁸</p>	<p>A detailed spatial breakdown of benefit receipt in rural Wales is presented in the maps below. These maps clearly show an east-west division within rural Wales in respect to the receipt of these three state benefits, with levels of receipt generally higher in the north-west and lowest in eastern areas. In addition, across rural Wales, benefit levels appear to be highest in those wards containing the larger towns. The most striking east-west spatial pattern is evident in the second figure below, which shows the proportion of people in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance, with high levels of benefit receipt evident in most wards in Anglesey, the north-west of Gwynedd and south-east Ceredigion. It is also clear from the three figures that areas of Gwynedd and Anglesey exhibit similar benefit profiles to the Valleys. As with benefit and income levels there is a clear west-east divide evident in relation to unemployment rates, with Gwynedd, Anglesey and Pembrokeshire being the authority areas recording highest, and Monmouthshire and Powys having the lowest rate. Clusters of high unemployment rural wards are concentrated in Anglesey and north-western parts of Gwynedd.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="392 694 1052 758"> <p>Percentage of households claiming Income Support in 2001, by wards</p>  <p>Legend Income Support (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.06 - 38.97 12.55 - 17.06 8.45 - 12.54 1.04 - 8.44 RURAL OUTLINE <p><small>Analysis Wledig Cymru Wales Rural Observatory</small></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1097 694 1747 758"> <p>Percentage of households claiming Income-based Job Seekers Allowance in 2001, by ward</p>  <p>Legend Income Based JSA (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.53 - 10.71 1.74 - 2.52 1.09 - 1.73 0.00 - 1.08 RURAL OUTLINE <p><small>Analysis Wledig Cymru Wales Rural Observatory</small></p> </div> </div>			<p>Considerable geographic variations in the unemployment rate which suggests a need to strengthen and diversify rural local economies within the county.</p> <p>The need to facilitate the development of community facilities and services in rural areas and to facilitate an improvement in local opportunities by improving the availability of quality employment as well as supporting local businesses.</p> <p>There is a need to encourage investment in</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of households claiming Working Family Tax Credit in 2001, by ward</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of unemployed households in 2001, by ward</p> 		<p>rural areas by providing an infrastructure of transport, communications and land that helps attract new business providing higher paid employment.</p>	

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<p>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)</p>	<p>WIMD 2008 shows that in Gwynedd (which has 75 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 3 LSOAs (4%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.</p> <p>In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for Housing (41%) and Access (24%) • Access to services deprivation is higher in small villages and rural areas. • Below average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Deprivation (4%) • Income (3%) • Employment (1%) • Education (4%) • Environment (1%) 			<p>There is a need to reduce deprivation particularly in terms of housing and access, especially in the most deprived areas.</p>																																																																	

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	<p>• Community (5%)</p> <p>44% of LSOAs in Gwynedd were more deprived than the Wales average.¹⁹</p> <p>The map below illustrates how rural areas such as Pen Llŷn have a generally higher overall deprivation index than the majority of Gwynedd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Map Showing Overall WIMD Rankings of Wards in Gwynedd²⁰</p> 			

¹ 2001 Census (Table KS01)

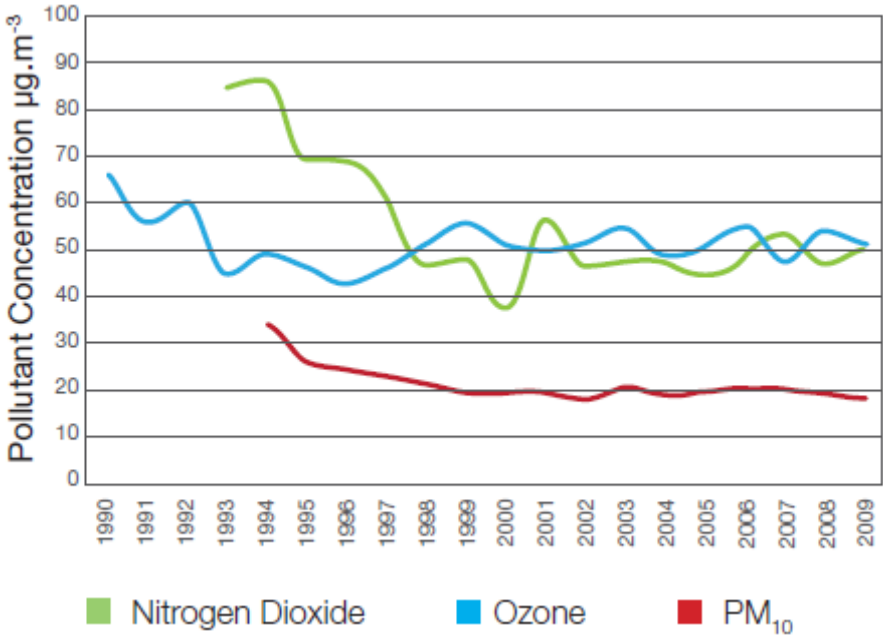
- ² Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics
- ³ Office for National Statistics: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/pyramids/pages/00nc.asp>
- ⁴ WAG (2010) Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2008-based) Local Authority Report.
- ⁵ Census 2001 (Table KS06)
- ⁶ Welsh Assembly Government: <http://wales.gov.uk/cisd/publications/statspopulation/2006/0215migration/en.pdf?lang=en>
- ⁷ 2001 Census (Table KS08)
- ⁸ 2001 s (Table KS08)
- ⁹ Gwynedd Council: A Demographic Overview 1801-2005
- ¹⁰ InfoBase Wales: <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/dataviews/tabular?viewId=49&geold=1&subsetId=>
- ¹¹ WAG (2010) Welsh Health Survey 2008 + 2009: Local Authority/ Health Board Results.
- ¹² Focus For Gwynedd 2007, Gwynedd Council
- ¹³ Office for National Statistics: Key Statistics for Gwynedd
- ¹⁴ Office for National Statistics
- ¹⁵ InfoBase Cymru
- ¹⁶ Office for National Statistics
- ¹⁷ Hometrack
- ¹⁸ Wales Rural Observatory
- ¹⁹ WAG - Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2008
- ²⁰ Gwynedd Council

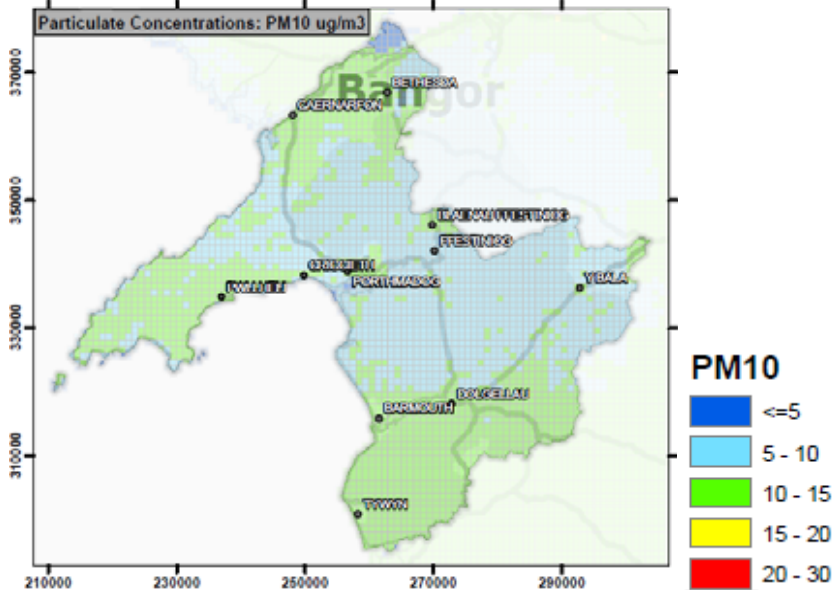
Climatic Factors

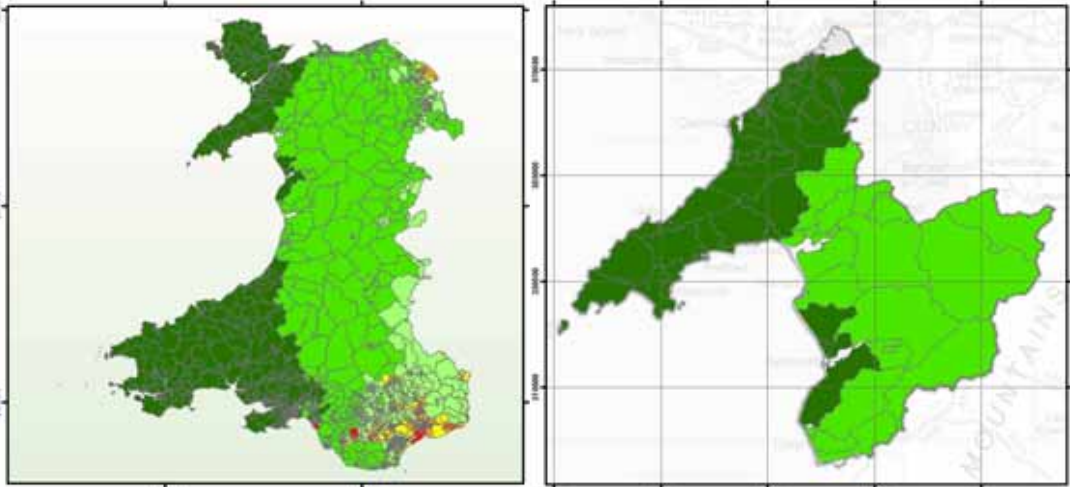
Air pollution is not a significant problem in Gwynedd. However, as a result of climate change, annual average temperatures in Wales are projected to increase by 1.3°C by the 2020s, 2.0°C by the 2040s and 3.3°C by the 2080s, against the 1961 to 1990 baseline. Overall the county can also expect drier summer and more irregular/ extreme weather events, such as high rainfall/ wetter winters.

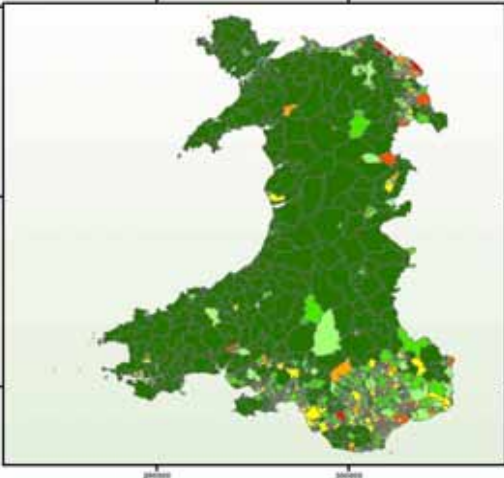
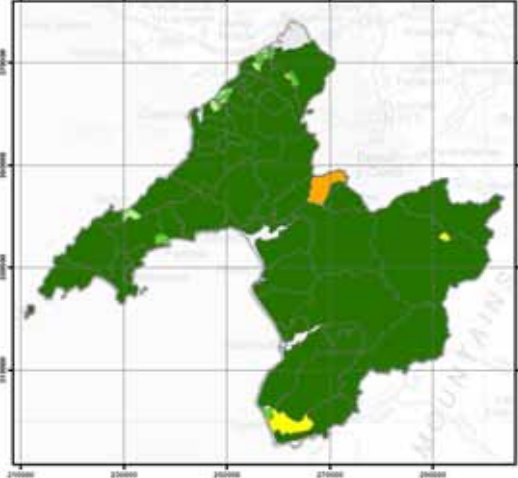
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities		
Climatic Factors						
Climate Change Projections¹	The overall projected increases in the annual average temperatures in Wales are 1.3°C by the 2020s, 2.0°C by the 2040s and 3.3°C by the 2080s, against the 1961 to 1990 baseline. The projected increases in the summer averaged daily maximum temperatures for Wales are 1.9°C by the 2020s, 2.8°C by the 2040s 4.8°C by the 2080s. The projected increases in the winter daily minimum temperatures for Wales are 1.5°C by the 2020s, 2.1°C by the 2040s and 3.5°C by the 2080s. Overall the county can also expect drier summer and more irregular/ extreme weather events, such as high rainfall/ wetter winters.			Climate change adaptation measures will required as an integral element of new infrastructure and housing development.		
Carbon Dioxide Emissions		Wales: Net CO2 emissions reduced by 80% compared to 1990 levels.	Wales Carbon Dioxide Tonnes per capita – 13. 1 (2007)²			
	Emissions decreased by 1.63% between 2005/2007	Carbon Dioxide Emission by Sector Gwynedd (2007) (kt CO₂)				
		Industry/ Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Land use, Land use change & Forestry	Total
295	302	295	-115	777	16	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities			
Climatic Factors							
		Carbon Dioxide Emissions per capita by sector Gwynedd (2007)					
		Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Land use, Land use change & Forestry	Total	
	Gwynedd	2.5	2.6	2.5	-1.0	6.6	Gwynedd has one of the lowest per capita emission levels in Wales
	Wales	6.5	2.4	2.3	-0.1	11.1	
Greenhouse Gas Emission	Regional Data Gap	<p>Total emissions of the six Greenhouse Gases in Wales for 2006 were 51.1MtCO² equivalent. This represents a 3.9% increase on 2005 and a 7.4% decrease on base year emissions of the six greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Total emissions of CO² in Wales for 2006 were 42.5MtCO₂ equivalent, which represents a 4.7% increase on 2005 and a 1.8% decrease on base year CO² emissions.</p> <p>These figures show a reduction in emissions when compared to the base year but an increase in emissions compared to 2005³.</p>				Opportunities to improve the trend for reduced CO ² emissions (e.g. through housing and transport measures).	


Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
<p>Air Pollution</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Air Pollution in Wales since 1990</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Welsh Air Quality Forum⁴</p> <p>Air quality in Wales continues to improve year on year and both emissions and ambient concentrations of key pollutants are decreasing, though annual average concentrations across the country have started to level out in recent years.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Modelled Annual Mean Concentrations for PM10 (2008)⁵</p>  <p>The above map shows modelled annual mean concentrations for PM10 mapped to a 1km grid. The data is provided by NetCen and is based on modelled emissions to the atmosphere from UK sources from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) together with measured concentrations. The current UK National Air Quality Strategy objectives for PM10 are a concentration of less than 40ugm3 measured as an annual mean and 50 ug m3 measured as a 24 hour mean (not to be exceeded more than 35 time per year). The map shows that in 2008, PM10 concentrations were well within the national limits. The map also</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	suggests that PM10 concentrations are lower in the more rural areas of Gwynedd.			
WIMD Air Quality	<p>The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2008 (WIMD) is the official measure of deprivation for small areas in Wales. The physical environment domain of the WIMD index incorporates four indicators including air quality (concentrations of air pollutants) and emissions of air pollutants. The Air Quality indicator uses data on concentrations of pollutants (benzene, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, particulates, carbon monoxide and ozone).</p> <p>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD): Population Averaged Air Quality Concentration Index (2008)⁶</p> 			

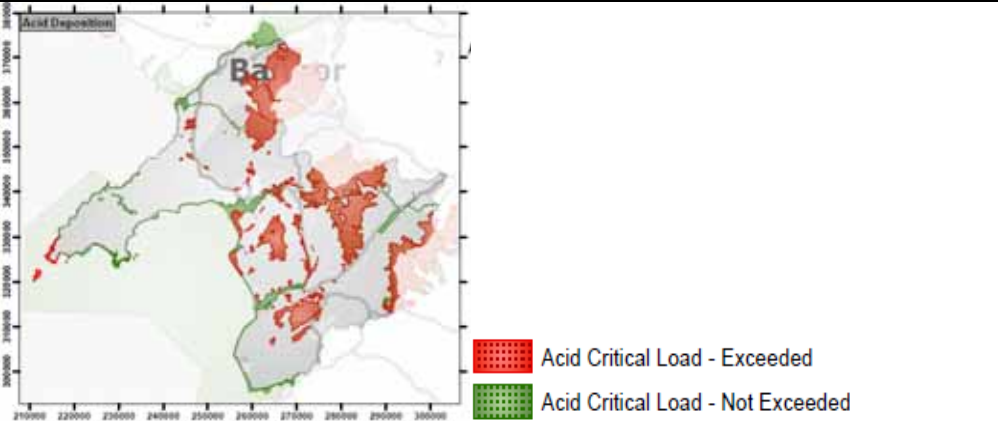
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Position of LSOA within Index</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percentile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2.5 % (most deprived) ■ 5 % ■ 10 % ■ 25 % ■ 50 % ■ 75 % ■ 100 % (least deprived) <p><i>Note: Communities with the most significant air quality issues in relation to population are shown in red.</i></p> <p>The above maps illustrate that air quality in Gwynedd in terms of population averaged air quality concentration is good when compared to the rest of Wales. Most LSOA areas in the County are amongst the least deprived in Wales. It is noticeable that the Llŷn Peninsula and northern areas of the county are particularly less deprived.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD): Population Averaged Air Emissions Index (2008)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>			

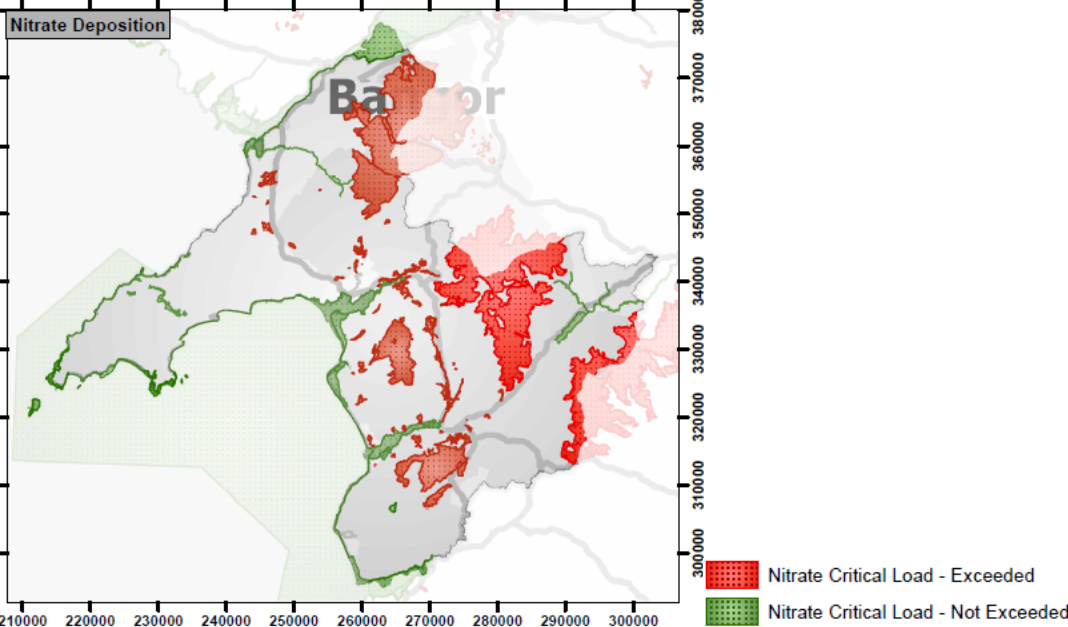
The above maps illustrate that air quality in Gwynedd in terms of the population averaged air emissions index is generally very good when compared to the rest of Wales. The most deprived areas are centred around the main settlements of Pwllheli, Bangor, Caernarfon and Blaenau Ffestiniog. These are typically areas where more air pollution is generated via road transport and increased economic and industrial activity.

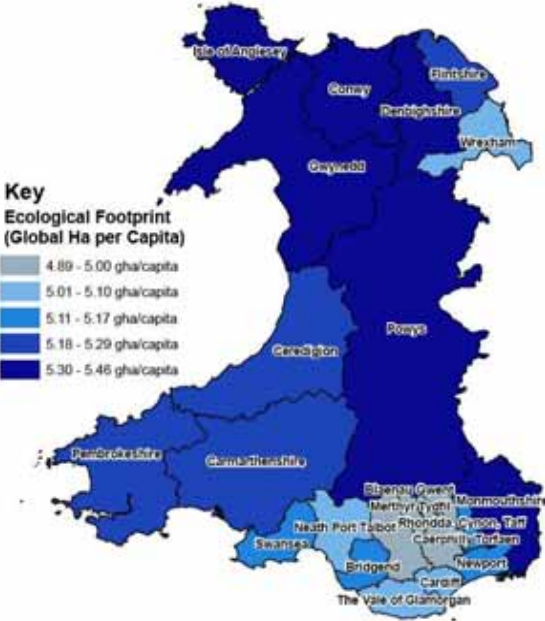
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																		
Climatic Factors																						
	<p>Position of LSOA within Index</p>  <p>Note: Communities with the most significant air quality issues in relation to population are shown in red.</p>																					
<p>Concentration of gases subject to regulation / Air quality⁷</p>	<p>Nitrogen Dioxide</p> <p>Two Air Quality Objectives for nitrogen dioxide have been adopted by the Welsh Assembly Government:</p> <p>An annual mean concentration of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.</p> <p>A 1 hour mean concentration of 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.</p> <p>There is no AQMA (Air Quality Management Area) for this pollutant in Gwynedd. During 2007 Gwynedd Council continue to monitor this pollutant at 28 kerbside and intermediate locations throughout the county.</p> <p>As in all previous years tubes at the same 3 sites have shown the highest levels of nitrogen dioxide. These sites are; C2, located at a roundabout on the A487 at Caernarfon; B3, located on the A4087 at Caernarfon Road Bangor; and B4, located beside the A55 Dual Carriageway at Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor. However, the figures did not exceed the objective. Annual trends at the 3 sites are shown below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Annual trends in NO2 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the 3 most polluted sites during 2007</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="499 1281 1447 1340"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site Code</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Site Code	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007										<p>Air quality is not a significant issue for Gwynedd, with the exception of identified 'hot spots' related to road transport, which are subject to regular monitoring.</p>
Site Code	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007														

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets						Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities	
Climatic Factors										
	C1	34.8 1	34.5 6	33.42	38.38	32.9 3	36.03	35.27	34.0 3	
	B3	31.4 4	30.2 8	28.61	37.18	33.0 9	30.80	26.74	27.3 0	
	B4	18.9 1	21.1 9	24.70	37.76	29.1 1	32.73	28.64	29.9 4	
	<p>Locally, there were no existing, new or proposed industrial sources of the kind listed in Annex 2 of the technical guidance likely to release high concentrations of nitrogen dioxide. During 2007 there were no emissions from aircraft likely to release high concentrations of NO₂ within the county. It was concluded that there was no need to progress to a Detailed Assessment for nitrogen dioxide in Gwynedd.</p> <p>Particles (PM₁₀)</p> <p>The Welsh Assembly Government has adopted two Air quality Objectives for PM₁₀:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An annual mean not to exceed 40µg/m³ • 50 µg/m³ as a 24-hour mean not to be exceeded more than 35-times a year. <p>During the summer of 2007 a study was undertaken to monitor PM₁₀ at a location at Cibyn Industrial Estate, Caernarfon. This Service had received numerous complaints from the Management of Business Units within close proximity to a company called Gwynedd Skip Hire due to the levels of dust from the premises. The company operate a chipping machine and screener for processing waste wood at the site.</p> <p>The monitor was placed at an adjoining business at unit A15 to the north of Gwynedd Skip Hire (please see plan – appendix 1) and was put in place from 13/04/2007 until 02/07/2007. When calculated as a 24-Hour mean, none of the results exceeded 50 µg/m³ objective. Elsewhere in Gwynedd there has been no change in regard to sources that could substantially increase</p>									

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	emissions of PM ₁₀			
Acid Deposition⁸	<p>In the Progress report for 2006 it is stated that further studies are to be carried out at Maes Padarn in Llanberis during 2007, where one previous study had shown exceedences in the daily mean air quality objective of 50 µg/m³. Residents living in this part of the town have lodged numerous complaints to the council because of the levels of smoke being emitted from the steam engine trains as they warm up before ascending Snowdon.</p>			
	<p>Acid deposition includes both wet and dry deposition of pollutants from the atmosphere that have the potential to acidify soils and freshwaters. The pollutants include sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and ammonia (NH₃). Nitrogen deposition is the deposition of mainly nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and ammonia (NH₃) from the atmosphere to land. Total deposition is the combination of both wet and dry deposition. Nitrogen refers to the pollutant dose that may lead to eutrophication.</p> <p>In order to decipher whether acid or nitrogen deposition is having a negative effect on an ecosystem, or an aspect of an ecosystem, critical loads are set for individual habitats, for example a woodland or a bog, and species, for example a moss or a freshwater plant. Critical load relates to the quantity of a pollutant deposited from air to ground. Where deposition is less than a critical load it can be concluded that deposition of a pollutant above which harmful indirect effects can be shown on a habitats or species. If deposition is greater than the critical load then it is deemed as an exceedance of critical load. The following maps show modelled prediction for acid depositions and nitrate depositions for 2010.</p> <p>Natura 2000 Sites Air Quality Impacts – Acid Depositions Modelled Predictions for 2010</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	 <p data-bbox="548 813 1568 845">Natura 2000 Sites Air Quality Impacts – Nitrate Depositions Modelled Predictions for 2010</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
				
Ecological Footprint	<p>In 2003 Gwynedd's ecological footprint was 5.3 - 5.46 global hectares (gha) per person which is amongst the highest 6 local authorities in Wales.⁹</p>	<p>The footprint of Wales has increased at an average rate of 1.5% per year between 1990 and 2003.</p>	<p>The need to reduce the ecological footprint of both local authorities, with a particular focus on the emissions arising from housing and transport.</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	 <p data-bbox="495 1070 1200 1129">Stockholm Environment Institute estimates suggest that the average 'earthshare' is 1.8 gha per person.</p> <p data-bbox="495 1177 1200 1326">It was estimated that the total Ecological Footprint for Wales in 2003 was 5.16 gha per person. This is nearly three times greater than the average 'earthshare'. When calculated on the same basis, the total ecological footprint of the UK in 2003 was 5.6 gha per person.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
Renewable Energy Targets		WAG has set a target to 7 TWH to be produced by renewable energy in order to meet the UK's target of producing 15% of energy from renewables by 2020 (supplement to TAN8). ¹⁰		There is a need to facilitate the development of renewable energy schemes.
Installed renewable capacity	No regional/ plan area breakdown of capacity.	There are 143 sites in Wales generating electricity from renewable sources. Growth in capacity across Wales is primarily from wind energy sources (+157MWe). ¹¹		Gwynedd offers significant opportunities to increase installed renewables capacity (wind & tidal).
Climate Change Adaptation	No regional/ plan area data on adaptation progress/ measures.	Climate Change Strategy for Wales sets strategic framework. Changing Climate, Changing Places pilot project, practical actions in LAs to take forward adaptation ¹² .	No established baseline of measures, current approaches focused on risk assessment including resilience of infrastructure, coastal management, land management.	Support/ facilitate the development of sector adaptation plans.

¹ WAG (2009) Climate Change: its impacts for Wales (Nov, 2009). <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/policy/091101climateimpactsen.pdf>)

² WAG <http://www.assemblywales.org/09-037.pdf>

³ WAG Written Statements 2008 <http://wales.gov.uk/about/cabinet/cabinetstatements/2008/greenhouse/?lang=en>

⁴ Air Quality in Wales (2009) Welsh Air Quality Forum

⁵ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁶ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁷ Review and Assessment for Air Quality - Progress Report for 2007 (Gwynedd Council)

⁸ Environment Agency Local Evidence package

⁹ Wales' Ecological Footprint - Scenarios to 2020 E. Dawkins, A. Paul, J. Barrett, J. Minx and K. Scott.

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/sustainabledevelopment/publications/ecofootprint/?lang=en>

¹⁰ Technical Advice Notes (TAN) 8 Renewable Energy <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan8/?lang=en>

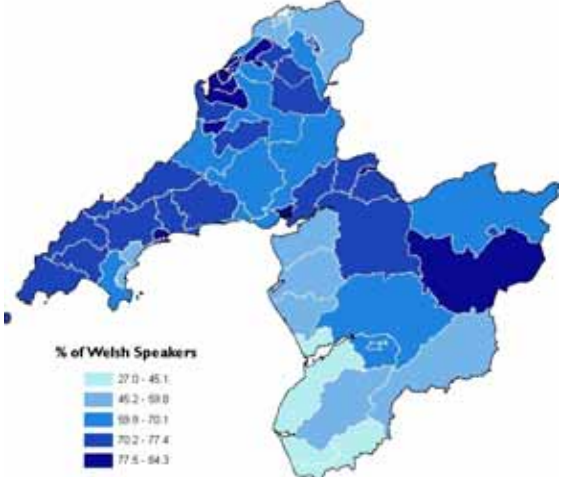
¹¹ Department for Energy and Climate Change Energy Trends: <http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/trends/>

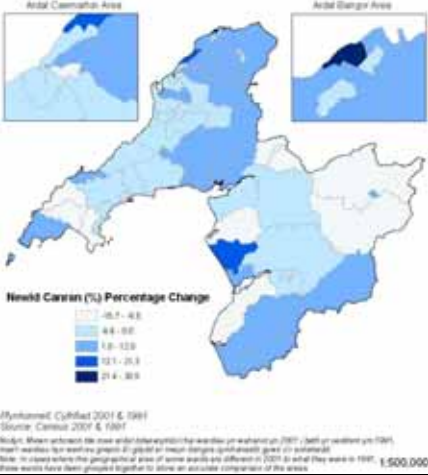
¹² WAG (2010) Climate Change Strategy for Wales. <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/101006ccstratfinalen.pdf>

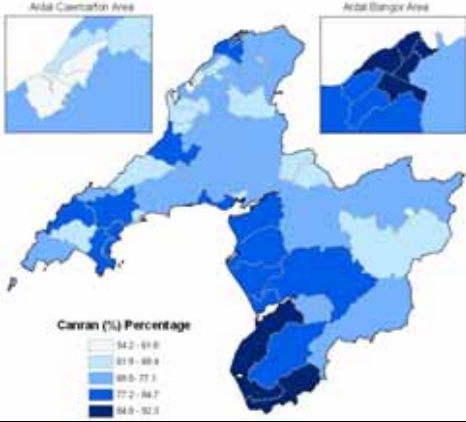
Cultural Heritage

Gwynedd is a stronghold of the Welsh language having the highest proportion of Welsh speakers in Wales. However, there are variations within the county with proportions tending to be higher in some urban areas as well as in former slate quarrying areas but significantly lower in many coastal areas. Gwynedd also has a rich historic environment which is reflected by the number of formal designations including 2505 listed buildings, 490 scheduled ancient monuments, 16 historic parks and gardens, 40 conservation areas and 1 world heritage site. (Note: 'Gwynedd' in this baseline refers to the county as a whole unless otherwise stated).

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities				
Cultural Heritage								
Welsh Language¹	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%.			A need to facilitate the preservation and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture as an important part of our cultural heritage. Take forward the provisions set out in the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. ²				
	Skills in the Welsh language (2001)							
		Population aged 3 and over	Speaks but does not read or write Welsh		Speaks and reads but does not write Welsh	Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	Other combination of skills	No knowledge of Welsh
			%		%	%	%	%
			%		%	%	%	%
	Gwynedd	112,800	5.75	2.31	60.63	1.50	23.89	
	Wales	2,805,701	2.83	1.37	16.32	2.98	71.57	
The proportion of Welsh speakers varies considerably within Gwynedd. Welsh speakers account for at least 30% of the resident population of all but one ward in Gwynedd (the exception being, due probably to student numbers, Menai ward in Bangor (23%)). The highest proportions of Welsh speakers are to be found in and around Caernarfon. The proportion of Welsh speakers tends to be higher in some urban areas as well as in former slate quarrying areas, but significantly lower in many coastal areas of Meirionnydd.								


Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																											
Cultural Heritage																															
Geographical variations in skills in the Welsh language (2001)																															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="495 405 712 491">Ward</th> <th data-bbox="712 405 1155 491">% of the population aged 3+ who can speak, read and write Welsh</th> <th data-bbox="1155 405 1630 491">% of the population aged 3+ with no knowledge of Welsh</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 491 712 523">Highest</td> <td data-bbox="712 491 1155 523">Penygroes(81.8)</td> <td data-bbox="1155 491 1630 523">Menai Bangor (66.3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 523 712 587">Second highest</td> <td data-bbox="712 523 1155 587">Llanrug (80.4)</td> <td data-bbox="1155 523 1630 587">Deiniol (58.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 587 712 619">Third highest</td> <td data-bbox="712 587 1155 619">Bethel (79.5)</td> <td data-bbox="1155 587 1630 619">Llangelynnin (50.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 619 712 651">Third lowest</td> <td data-bbox="712 619 1155 651">Tywyn (33.7)</td> <td data-bbox="1155 619 1630 651">Penygroes (8.7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 651 712 683">Second lowest</td> <td data-bbox="712 651 1155 683">Deiniol (24.2)</td> <td data-bbox="1155 651 1630 683">Seiont (7.4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 683 712 715">Lowest</td> <td data-bbox="712 683 1155 715">Menai Bangor (23.3)</td> <td data-bbox="1155 683 1630 715">Peblig (6.0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 715 712 746">Gwynedd</td> <td data-bbox="712 715 1155 746">60.6</td> <td data-bbox="1155 715 1630 746">23.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="495 746 712 783">Wales</td> <td data-bbox="712 746 1155 783">16.3</td> <td data-bbox="1155 746 1630 783">71.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ward	% of the population aged 3+ who can speak, read and write Welsh	% of the population aged 3+ with no knowledge of Welsh	Highest	Penygroes(81.8)	Menai Bangor (66.3)	Second highest	Llanrug (80.4)	Deiniol (58.5)	Third highest	Bethel (79.5)	Llangelynnin (50.5)	Third lowest	Tywyn (33.7)	Penygroes (8.7)	Second lowest	Deiniol (24.2)	Seiont (7.4)	Lowest	Menai Bangor (23.3)	Peblig (6.0)	Gwynedd	60.6	23.9	Wales	16.3	71.6			
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% Welsh speakers in wards in Gwynedd (2001)																															
 <p data-bbox="831 1203 981 1337"> % of Welsh Speakers ■ 27.0 - 45.1 ■ 45.2 - 59.0 ■ 59.1 - 70.1 ■ 70.2 - 77.4 ■ 77.5 - 84.3 </p>																															

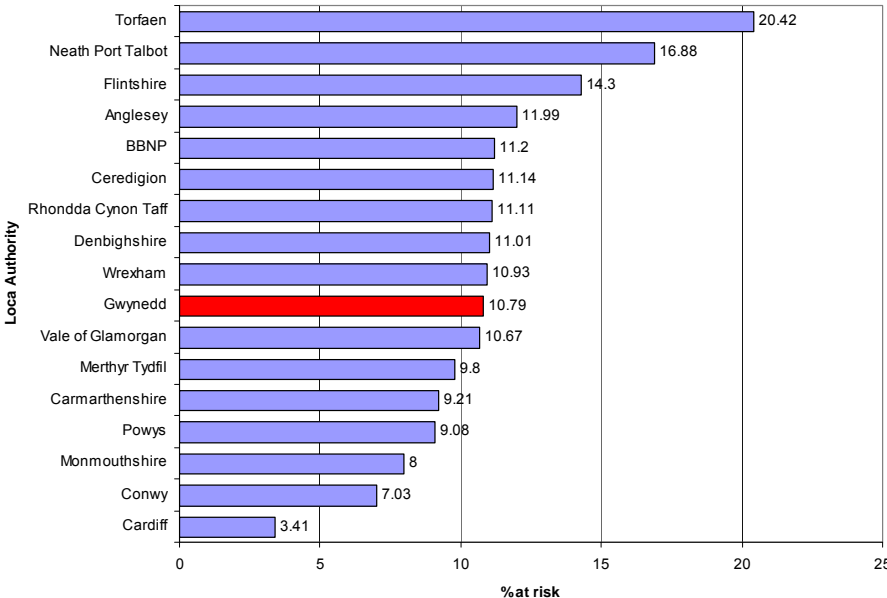
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities												
Cultural Heritage																
	<p>The table below shows that the number of people in Gwynedd who could speak Welsh decreased from 76.2%% in 1981 to 72.1% in 1991 and to 69% in 2001. As Wales on the whole has seen an increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers between 1991 and 2001, there has been a decline of -3.1% in the percentage of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Changes in % of Welsh Speakers in Gwynedd and Wales 1981-2001</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="499 555 1104 683"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>76.2</td> <td>19.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>72.1</td> <td>18.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>69</td> <td>20.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As well as this, between 1991 and 2001, the number of wards in Gwynedd with over 70% of the population able to speak Welsh decreased from 61 wards in 1991 to 41 wards in 2001 as shown in the figure below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">% change in the population aged 3+ who speak Welsh, 1991-2001</p> 		Year	Gwynedd	Wales	1981	76.2	19.0	1991	72.1	18.7	2001	69	20.8		
Year	Gwynedd	Wales														
1981	76.2	19.0														
1991	72.1	18.7														
2001	69	20.8														

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
	<p>It can be noted that the proportion of Welsh speakers has declined in a number of areas between 1991 and 2001, in particular along the Meirionnydd coast and in extensive parts of the Llyn Peninsula. A significant decrease was seen in Bowydd a Rhiw (-14.7%), Botwnnog and Tudweiliog (-11.9%) and Llanengan (-10%) wards. On the other hand, a number of areas experienced an increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers and it is interesting to note that the number of Welsh speakers increased in many areas where a low proportion of Welsh speakers live (Abermaw, +4.8%), Menai Bangor, +30.5%; Tywyn, +10.1%).</p> <p><u>People Born in Wales</u></p> <p>Approximately 80% Gwynedd residents who were born in Wales are able to speak, write and read Welsh, with 5% of the residents born in Wales not having any skills in Welsh at all. Fewer residents born outside Wales are able to speak Welsh and there is more variation with age. 16.5% of people aged 3-15 do not have any skills in the Welsh language, rising to 79% of residents aged over 65.</p> <p>% of the population born outside Wales and cannot speak Welsh (aged 3+), 2001</p>  <p>The map displays the percentage of the population born outside Wales and cannot speak Welsh (aged 3+) in 2001 for various wards in Gwynedd. The legend indicates five percentage ranges: 54.2-69.0% (lightest blue), 69.0-77.1% (light blue), 77.1-84.7% (medium blue), 84.7-88.8% (dark blue), and 88.8-92.3% (darkest blue). Two inset maps provide a closer look at the Amlwch Caernarfon Area and the Amlwch Bangor Area.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
	It is evident from the figure above that the higher proportions of people born outside Wales and unable to speak Welsh live along the Meirionnydd coast and in extensive areas of the Llŷn Peninsula.			
World Heritage Sites	The Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd which include Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls were added to the list of World Heritage Sites (WHS) as a cultural site of outstanding universal value in 1987. ³	The Castle is managed by Cadw and open to visitors, a key historical asset and source of conservation/ tourism funding.	Key historical resource forming part of the cultural offering of Gwynedd.	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	There are approximately 490 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Gwynedd. In the whole of Wales, in both 1996 and 2003, nearly 80% of scheduled ancient monuments were reported to be stable and around 10% improved or greatly improved. Over the period there was an increase in superficial disturbance, generally an increase in invasive vegetation and scrub encroachment, which was probably due to the less intensive agricultural regimes encouraged by agri-environmental schemes. This increase was offset by the reduction in the severe disturbance sometimes caused by intensive agriculture. ⁴			Facilitate appropriate management practice to support good condition status and recognise the wider cultural and economic opportunities arising from historical assets and designations.
Conservation Areas	In 2010, there were 40 conservation areas in the Gwynedd Plan Area - the second highest number in Wales. ⁵			
Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest	There are 16 historic parks and gardens in the Gwynedd LPA area that contribute greatly to the character, diversity and distinctiveness of its landscape ⁶ .			

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Historic Parks and Gardens in the Gwynedd LPA Area</p> 			
Listed Buildings	<p>There are 2505 listed buildings in the Gwynedd LPA Area (2nd highest in Wales). Of those listed buildings, in 2007, 266 were classed as being ‘at risk’ which is 10.79% of the total – the 10th highest proportion of all Local Authorities in Wales. 17.1% of all listed buildings were classed as ‘vulnerable’ and 72.1% were classed as not being at risk.⁷</p>			

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¹ 1981, 1991, 2001 Census

² WAG. <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/welshlanguage/legislation/?skip=1&lang=en> . Welsh Language Board. <http://www.byig-wlb.org.uk/English/Pages/index.aspx>

³ Gwynedd Council

⁴ WAG: Welsh Historic Environment: Position Statement 2007)

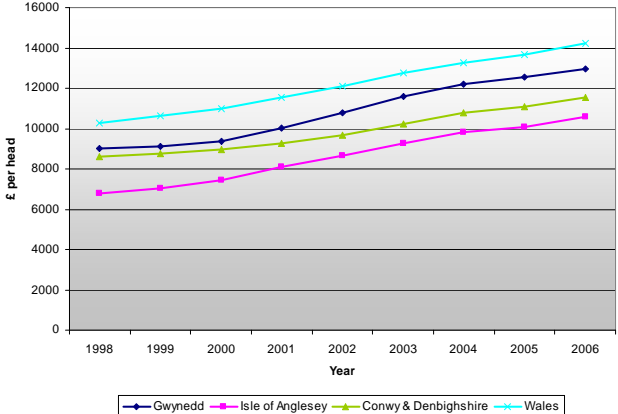
⁵ Gwynedd Council

⁶ Part 1 of the Register of Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales)

⁷ Gwynedd Council).

Economy

Economic performance varies considerably within Gwynedd. Claimant count rates have been lower than the whole of Wales over recent years. Employment is predominantly based around public administration, education and health which has seen the highest increase in GVA over recent years. In contrast the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry has seen a steady decline over the past decade or so. In addition, average household earnings in Gwynedd are lower than the national average. The economic base is primarily focused on the public sector although other sectors in particular tourism is a key industry. However, there has been a recent decline in tourist numbers. *(Note: 'Gwynedd' in this baseline refers to the county as a whole unless otherwise stated).*

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Gross Value Added (GVA)	<p>The Gross Added Value (GVA) for Gwynedd provides a measure of the value of production taking place within the County. Output from the Gwynedd economy was valued at £1.620 billion in 2008. The value of output from Gwynedd contributed 3.7% to the value of output from Wales as a whole, compared with 4.2% output from Powys, 5.9% from Conwy and Denbighshire combined and 1.6% from Ynys Mon. The average GVA per head in Gwynedd in 2008 was £13,664. which was lower than the average in Wales and the United Kingdom which possibly highlights the fact that the county's economy isn't very strong in terms of manufacturing industries, commerce and services of high financial value¹.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GVA per head 1998-2006</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="851 954 1467 1369"> <caption>GVA per head 1998-2006 (Estimated values from graph)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gwynedd (£ per head)</th> <th>Isle of Anglesey (£ per head)</th> <th>Conwy & Denbighshire (£ per head)</th> <th>Wales (£ per head)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>9000</td><td>6800</td><td>8500</td><td>10500</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>9200</td><td>7000</td><td>8800</td><td>10800</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>9500</td><td>7500</td><td>9000</td><td>11000</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>10000</td><td>8000</td><td>9200</td><td>11500</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>10800</td><td>8500</td><td>9500</td><td>12000</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>11500</td><td>9000</td><td>10000</td><td>12800</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>12200</td><td>9500</td><td>10500</td><td>13500</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>12800</td><td>10000</td><td>11000</td><td>14000</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>13200</td><td>10500</td><td>11500</td><td>14500</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Gwynedd (£ per head)	Isle of Anglesey (£ per head)	Conwy & Denbighshire (£ per head)	Wales (£ per head)	1998	9000	6800	8500	10500	1999	9200	7000	8800	10800	2000	9500	7500	9000	11000	2001	10000	8000	9200	11500	2002	10800	8500	9500	12000	2003	11500	9000	10000	12800	2004	12200	9500	10500	13500	2005	12800	10000	11000	14000	2006	13200	10500	11500	14500		<p>A need to facilitate the continued promotion of investment in the local economy in order to support growth in local business particularly within the manufacturing and commerce industries.</p>
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Economic Activity	<p>The economic activity rate measures the percentage of the population who are in employment or unemployed, and is therefore a useful general measure of the labour market opportunities available to people. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the working age population. In June 2010, Gwynedd was estimated to have a higher economic activity rate (73.6%) than Wales as a whole (72.8%).²</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Economic Activity in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales (Jun 2010 Qtr)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="400 608 1498 959"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are employees</td> <td>58.6</td> <td>54.8</td> <td>58.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are employed</td> <td>69.7</td> <td>69.5</td> <td>66.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are self employed</td> <td>10.2</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>8.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are economically active</td> <td>73.7</td> <td>73.6</td> <td>72.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are unemployed</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>5.6</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are economically inactive – want a job</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are economically inactive – do not want a job</td> <td>21.1</td> <td>22.4</td> <td>20.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is also evident that Gwynedd has a higher proportion of self-employed workers but a lower proportion of employees compared to Wales overall. Unemployment is also substantially lower than the national rate.</p> <p>At a ward level, within Gwynedd, economic inactivity rates vary from 62.7% of people aged 16-74 years of age in Menai (Bangor) (most likely due to the presence of a large full-time student population) to 26.8% in Bethel.</p>			Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales	% of working age people who are employees	58.6	54.8	58.0	% of working age people who are employed	69.7	69.5	66.8	% of working age people who are self employed	10.2	13.4	8.2	% of working age people who are economically active	73.7	73.6	72.8	% of working age people who are unemployed	5.5	5.6	8.3	% of working age people who are economically inactive – want a job	5.2	4.0	6.6	% of working age people who are economically inactive – do not want a job	21.1	22.4	20.6		<p>A slightly higher economic activity rate and a lower unemployment rate compared to the national average.</p>
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Unemployment	<p>The unemployment figures that usually command most attention are those released monthly and generally known as the claimant count. These refer to the number of people out of work and claiming unemployment related benefits, mostly Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). They are the main official sources of information about unemployment for small areas (Gwynedd and</p>																																			

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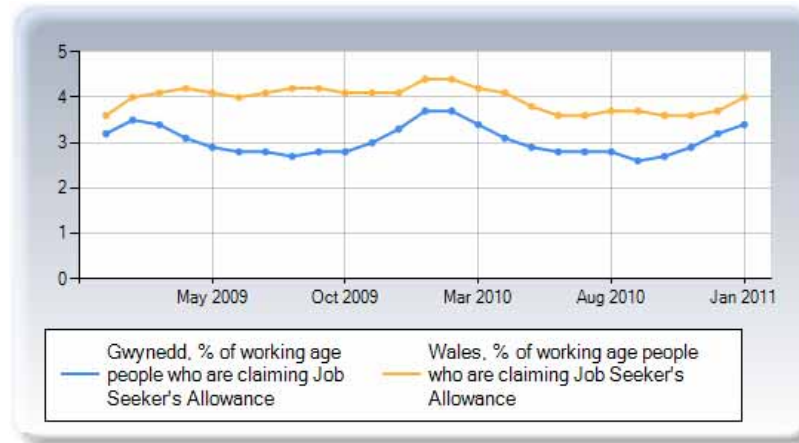
Economy

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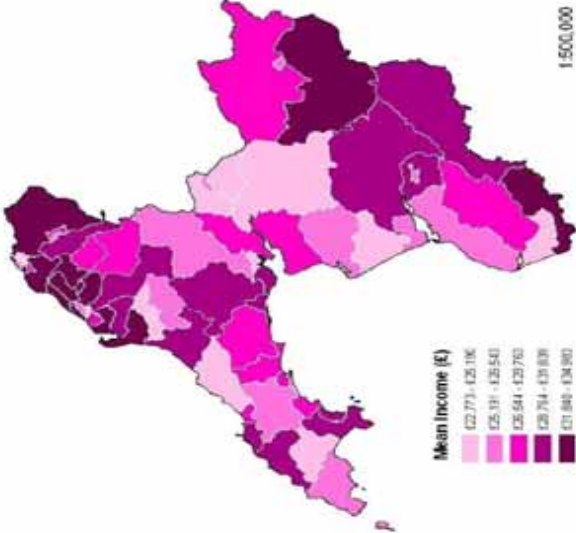
Job Seeker's Allowance (Jan 2011)³

	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
Number of working age people who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	1,899	2,506	75,163
% of working age people who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	4.6	3.4	4
Number of people aged 17-24 who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	565	780	24,805
% of people aged 17-24 who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	29.8	31.1	33

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (percentage)⁴



Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities												
Economy																
	<p>Overall, claimant count rates have been lower in Gwynedd than the whole of Wales since around 2009. In January 2011, 2,506 of working aged people in Gwynedd were counted as being unemployed. This equated to 3.4% of the working age population, whilst the percentage for Wales was 4%. Unemployment varies dramatically between genders with 56% more men unemployed compared to women in Gwynedd during January 2009. Unemployment varies across Gwynedd. The table below illustrates the variations within the County.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Claimant unemployment at ward level (Jan 2011)⁵</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="875 600 1435 855"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="875 600 1173 695">% of estimated working age population</th> <th data-bbox="1173 600 1435 695">Claimant unemployed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="875 695 1173 727">Highest</td> <td data-bbox="1173 695 1435 727">Peblig (8.2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="875 727 1173 759">Second Highest</td> <td data-bbox="1173 727 1435 759">Marchog (7.3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="875 759 1173 791">Third highest</td> <td data-bbox="1173 759 1435 791">Talysarn</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="875 791 1173 823">Third lowest</td> <td data-bbox="1173 791 1435 823">Tudweiliog (1.0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="875 823 1173 855">Second lowest</td> <td data-bbox="1173 823 1435 855">Llanuwchllyn (1.0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		% of estimated working age population	Claimant unemployed	Highest	Peblig (8.2)	Second Highest	Marchog (7.3)	Third highest	Talysarn	Third lowest	Tudweiliog (1.0)	Second lowest	Llanuwchllyn (1.0)		<p>Considerable geographic variations in the unemployment rate which suggests a need to strengthen and diversify local economies within the county.</p>
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Earnings	<p>CACI Paycheck is used to calculate earnings. This data is income data collected from various commercial sources which is continuously updated as further information is obtained. The median income in Gwynedd in 2009 was £23,050, which was lower than the North Wales and Wales median income (£24,750). Gwynedd ranked 17th of the 22 Unitary Authorities of Wales on this measure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Earnings in 2009⁶</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="602 1179 1296 1367"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="602 1179 851 1275"></th> <th data-bbox="851 1179 1050 1275">Median Income (£)</th> <th data-bbox="1050 1179 1296 1275">% households below 60% of GB Median</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1275 851 1307">Gwynedd</td> <td data-bbox="851 1275 1050 1307">£23,050</td> <td data-bbox="1050 1275 1296 1307">34.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1307 851 1339">Isle of Anglesey</td> <td data-bbox="851 1307 1050 1339">£24,350</td> <td data-bbox="1050 1307 1296 1339">32.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1339 851 1367">Conwy</td> <td data-bbox="851 1339 1050 1367">£24950</td> <td data-bbox="1050 1339 1296 1367">30.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Median Income (£)	% households below 60% of GB Median	Gwynedd	£23,050	34.5%	Isle of Anglesey	£24,350	32.1%	Conwy	£24950	30.9%		<p>The need to encourage investment by providing an infrastructure of transport, communications and land that helps attract new business providing higher paid employment.</p>
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Industry	<p>Some industries are more prevalent in Gwynedd than others. In 2008, public administration, education and health were the greatest single employer of people in Gwynedd (32.9%). The second highest was distribution, hotels and restaurants (23.0%), which also reflects the pattern in Wales as a whole. For the same period, energy and water (0.5%) and agriculture and fishing (1.5%) were industries employing the least proportion of people in Gwynedd.⁷</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Industry by sector in Gwynedd and Wales (2008)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="763 539 1547 1110"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Industry</th> <th colspan="2">Gwynedd</th> <th colspan="2">Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture and fishing</td> <td>300</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>18,300</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy and water</td> <td>600</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>6,400</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing</td> <td>3,700</td> <td>7.6</td> <td>161,500</td> <td>13.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>2,200</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>31.2</td> <td>272,500</td> <td>23.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport and communications</td> <td>1,700</td> <td>3.6</td> <td>50,600</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banking, finance and insurance</td> <td>4,100</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>166,500</td> <td>14.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public administration, education and health</td> <td>17,900</td> <td>37.3</td> <td>389,600</td> <td>32.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other services</td> <td>2,600</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>56,600</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There are significant variations in the GVA performance of different industry sectors between 1996 and 2008 as % of all industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing decreased by 78.4% • Production decreased by 19% • Distribution, transport and communication increased by 68.2% • Business services and finance increased by 64.8% • Public administration, education, health and other services increased by 110% 			Industry	Gwynedd		Wales		Number	%	Number	%	Agriculture and fishing	300	0.6	18,300	1.5	Energy and water	600	1.2	6,400	0.5	Manufacturing	3,700	7.6	161,500	13.7	Construction	2,200	4.5	61,000	5.2	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	15,000	31.2	272,500	23.0	Transport and communications	1,700	3.6	50,600	4.3	Banking, finance and insurance	4,100	8.6	166,500	14.1	Public administration, education and health	17,900	37.3	389,600	32.9	Other services	2,600	5.3	56,600	4.8	The agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, and the production industry has declined over the past decade or so. There is, therefore a need to support the appropriate regeneration of these industries
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Occupations	<p>The structure of Gwynedd's economy will favour certain types of jobs more than others. In July 2009-2010, the three occupations most likely to be found in Gwynedd were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled trade occupations - generally manual work, these trades are mainly associated with men and see a difference of +5% compared to the figure for Wales. • Elementary occupations - unskilled occupations such as plant and storage occupations, elementary and service occupations such as filing and cleaning. This occupation sees a difference between Gwynedd and Wales of +1.0%. • Managers and senior officials – comparable to Wales as a whole with only +1% difference between Gwynedd and Wales figures. 																																																																																																																											

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	<p>The 3 types of occupation less likely to be found in Gwynedd are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process, plant and machine operatives – entirely manual, semi-skilled often involving routine work, mainly in factories. Gwynedd’s lack of manufacturing activities accounts for the relatively low incidence of occupations of this type compared with Wales as a whole (-1.5%). • Sales and customer service occupations – a marginal difference between Gwynedd and Wales of -1.1%. • Administrative and secretarial occupations – a marginal difference between Gwynedd and Wales of -2.5%. <p style="text-align: center;">Occupations in Gwynedd and Wales (Jul 09-Jun 10)⁹</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="461 834 1438 1372"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Occupation</th> <th colspan="2">Gwynedd</th> <th colspan="2">Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Managers and senior officials</td> <td>7,400</td> <td>14%</td> <td>169,500</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Professional occupations</td> <td>6,100</td> <td>11.6%</td> <td>162,700</td> <td>12.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Associate professionals & technical occupations</td> <td>6,100</td> <td>11.6%</td> <td>189,300</td> <td>14.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative and secretarial occupations</td> <td>4,400</td> <td>8.3%</td> <td>140,200</td> <td>10.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skilled trades occupations</td> <td>9,100</td> <td>17.2%</td> <td>158,200</td> <td>12.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personal service occupations</td> <td>6,300</td> <td>11.9%</td> <td>127,200</td> <td>9.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales and customer service occupations</td> <td>3,400</td> <td>6.5%</td> <td>99,100</td> <td>7.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Process, plant and machine operatives</td> <td>3,100</td> <td>5.9%</td> <td>95,000</td> <td>7.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elementary occupations</td> <td>6,700</td> <td>12.8%</td> <td>153,200</td> <td>11.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Occupation	Gwynedd		Wales		Number	%	Number	%	Managers and senior officials	7,400	14%	169,500	13%	Professional occupations	6,100	11.6%	162,700	12.5%	Associate professionals & technical occupations	6,100	11.6%	189,300	14.5%	Administrative and secretarial occupations	4,400	8.3%	140,200	10.8%	Skilled trades occupations	9,100	17.2%	158,200	12.2%	Personal service occupations	6,300	11.9%	127,200	9.8%	Sales and customer service occupations	3,400	6.5%	99,100	7.6%	Process, plant and machine operatives	3,100	5.9%	95,000	7.3%	Elementary occupations	6,700	12.8%	153,200	11.8%		
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Registered Businesses	Businesses by Industry (March 2010)¹⁰			As can be seen in the table, the proportion of industries in the agricultural, forestry and fishing; and accommodation and food services are significantly higher than in Wales overall.		
	% of all local business units	Anglesey	Gwynedd			Wales
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	21.1	19.7			12.4
	Production	5.0	5.0			6.0
	Construction	11.5	9.8			10.5
	Motor Trades	3.0	2.6			3.4
	Wholesale	3.4	3.0			3.9
	Retail	11.5	12.6			12.1
	Transport & Storage	3.4	2.7			3.5
	Accommodation and Food Services	8.7	10.9			8.1
	Information and Communication	1.8	2.9			3.3
	Finance and Insurance	1.2	1.4			2.0
	Property	1.9	1.7			2.5
	Professional, Scientific & technical	6.0	5.4			8.4
	Business Admin & Support Services	6.0	5.2			6.6
	Public Administration & Defence	1.8	1.8			1.4
	Education	3.0	3.2			2.9
	Health	5.1	5.4			6.4
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation & Other Services	5.7	6.7	6.7			

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Businesses by Size¹¹</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="405 421 1489 1007"> <caption>Businesses by Size Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Business Size Category</th> <th>Gwynedd (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - 4 persons employed</td> <td>~70</td> <td>~68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 - 9 persons employed</td> <td>~18</td> <td>~15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 - 19 persons employed</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 or more persons employed</td> <td>~8</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Business Size Category	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)	0 - 4 persons employed	~70	~68	5 - 9 persons employed	~18	~15	10 - 19 persons employed	~10	~12	20 or more persons employed	~8	~10		
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<p>Education and Skills</p>	<p>A higher proportion of pupils in their final year of compulsory education achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C in Gwynedd compared to the figure for Wales – 63.8% in Gwynedd compared to 57.7% in Wales (2009-2010).¹²</p> <p>In 2006/07, a lower proportion of pupils left full-time education with no qualifications in Gwynedd compared to Wales – 0.5% in Gwynedd compared to 1.7% in Wales¹³.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Education and lifelong learning in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales (2009-2010)¹⁴</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="568 1297 1742 1390"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained primary schools</td> <td>19.5</td> <td>19</td> <td>20.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales	Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained primary schools	19.5	19	20.1									
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Economy

Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained secondary schools	16.2	15.6	16.5
% achieving the expected level – key stage 1 (L2+) (09-10)	83.2	84.9	81.6
% achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C (09-10)	57.9	63.8	57.7
% of adult population with no qualifications, 2006	18.4	14.6	16.2

Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C ¹⁵

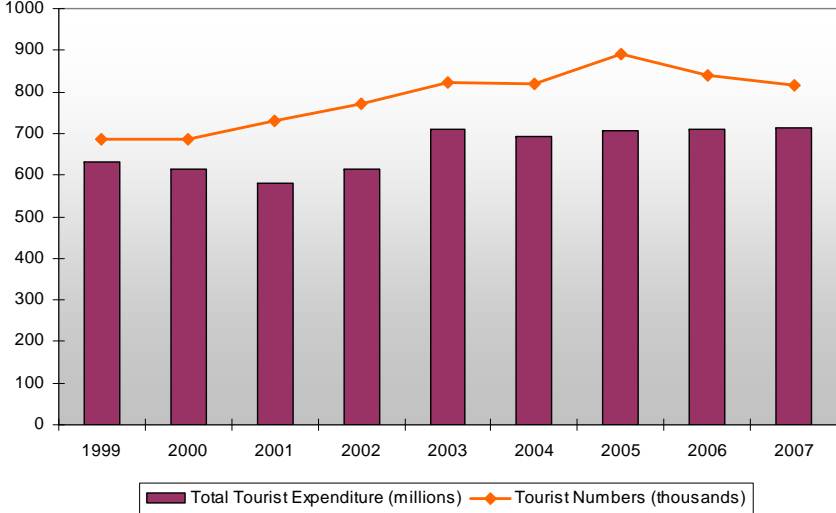


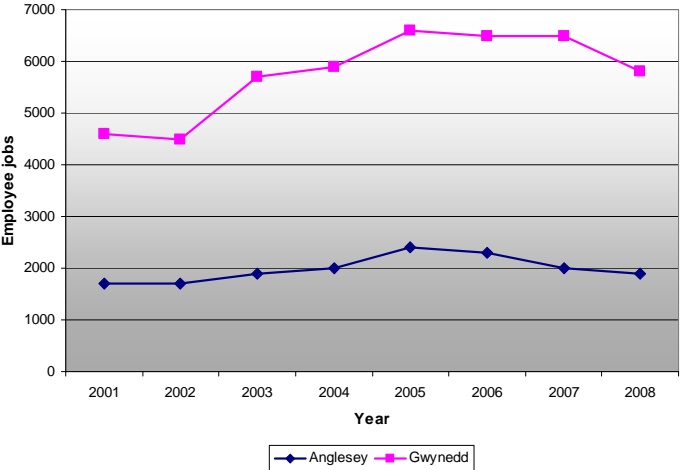
There is considerable variation in qualifications of residents of different parts of Gwynedd as illustrated in the table below.

There are considerable geographical variation within

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	<p align="center">Qualifications at ward level in Gwynedd, 2001 (Source: 2001 Census)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>% of the population aged 16 - 74</th> <th>No qualifications</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Highest</td> <td>Peblig (50.3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second highest</td> <td>Marchog (42.0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third highest</td> <td>Cadnant (39.1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third lowest</td> <td>Deiniol (15.1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second lowest</td> <td>Garth (11.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowest</td> <td>Menai Bangor (5.3)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			% of the population aged 16 - 74	No qualifications	Highest	Peblig (50.3)	Second highest	Marchog (42.0)	Third highest	Cadnant (39.1)	Third lowest	Deiniol (15.1)	Second lowest	Garth (11.5)	Lowest	Menai Bangor (5.3)	<p>the county in terms of education attainment which suggests that workers from the disadvantaged areas will need training opportunities to adapt to a changing and diversifying local economy.</p>																																										
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities	
Economy					
	SFR	10.9	10.8	0	
	Day Visitors	139.1	141.2	-1	
	Total	713.0	740.6	-4	
Tourist Days					
	Thousands	2007	2006	% change	
	Serviced Accommodation	1,449	1,493	-3	
	Non-serviced Accommodation	13,557	13,971	-3	
	SFR	435	434	0	
	Day Visitors	4,004	4,065	-1	
	Total	19,445	19,963	-3	
Tourist Numbers					
	Thousands	2007	2006	% change	
	Serviced Accommodation	815	841	-3	
	Non-serviced Accommodation	2,057	2,116	-3	
	SFR	183	182	0	
	Day Visitors	4,004	4,065	-1	
	Total	7,059	7,204	-2	
Sectors in which employment is supported					
	(FTEs)	2007	2006	% change	
	Accommodation	3700	3694	0	
	Food & Drink	2746	2821	-3	
	Recreation	1208	1260	-4	
	Shopping	3432	3515	-2	
	Transport	594	613	-3	
	Total Direct	11680	11903	-2	

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	<p>The total tourist expenditure in Gwynedd in 2007 was £713 million whilst the number of tourists that visited the local authority area was 815,000.</p> <p>In 2007, 14,556 were employed in the tourism industry. The sector which employed the most was the accommodation sector which employed 25.4% of the total in the industry, followed by the shopping sector (23.6%) and the food and drink sector (18.9%).</p> <p>Tourism expenditure and tourist numbers in Gwynedd (£millions)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Tourism expenditure and tourist numbers in Gwynedd (£millions)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total Tourist Expenditure (millions)</th> <th>Tourist Numbers (thousands)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1999</td><td>620</td><td>680</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>610</td><td>680</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>580</td><td>730</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>610</td><td>770</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>710</td><td>820</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>690</td><td>810</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>710</td><td>890</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>710</td><td>840</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>710</td><td>810</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Total Tourist Expenditure (millions)	Tourist Numbers (thousands)	1999	620	680	2000	610	680	2001	580	730	2002	610	770	2003	710	820	2004	690	810	2005	710	890	2006	710	840	2007	710	810	<p>There has been an overall increase of 13% in tourism expenditure in Gwynedd between 1999 and 2007, although since 2004, this increase has slowed.</p> <p>Tourist numbers increased between 1999 and 2005, but have since declined.</p> <p>Of all the tourism sectors, it is the accommodation sector which has suffered most since 1999. The accommodation sector is the only sector which has seen employment levels fall since 1999 – a 4.6% decrease since 1999.</p>	
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Economy				
	Cwm-y-Glo	3	Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai	27
	Diffwys and Maenofferen	3	Bethel	28
	Hendre	4	Gerlan	28
	Glyder	6	Llanbedr	29
	Hirael	6	Waunfawr	29
	Menai (Caernarfon)	6	Penisarwaun	30
	Deiniolen	8	Groeslon	33
	Dewi	8	Abermaw	34
	Ogwen	8	Pentir	34
	Deiniol	9	Llanaelhaearn	36
	Menai (Bangor)	9	Porthmadog-Tremadog	37
	Bowydd and Rhiw	10	Llanengan	40
	Peblig (Caernarfon)	11	Corris/Mawddwy	41
	Marchog	12	Morfa Nefyn	43
	Dolgellau South	13	Clynnog	44
	Porthmadog East	13	Harlech	44
	Bontnewydd	14	Llanwnda	44
	Cadnant	15	Tudweiliog	44
	Abersoch	15	Arllechwedd	46
	Seiont	15	Penrhyndeudraeth	46
	Llanbedrog	16	Abererch	50
	Talysarn	16	Tywyn	51
	Llanrug	17	Bryncrug/Llanfihangel	52
	Penygroes	19	Dyffryn Ardydwy	57
	Aberdyfi	20	Dolbenmaen	63
	Porthmadog West	21	Trawsfynydd	70
	Teigl	21	Botwnnog	72
	Y felinheli	21	Llanystumdwy	72
	Criccieth	23	Efailnewydd/Buan	73
	Nefyn	23	Aberdaron	78

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																																			
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	<p>The wards with the highest levels of employment in the agricultural industry are Llandderfel, Llangelynin, Brithdir and Llanfachraeth/Ganllwyd and Llanuwchllyn. These are all wards with relatively low populations and contain relatively small settlements.</p> <p>In the agricultural sector there have been significant changes between 2002 and 2007 in the number of full time farmers; a small increase in the number of part time farmers; a substantial increase in the number of regular workers and a small decrease in the number of seasonal workers as shown in the table below.</p>																																						
	<p style="text-align: center;">Welsh Agricultural Census – Small Agricultural Areas in Gwynedd, 2002 to 2007¹⁹</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year and Change</th> <th>European sized Units</th> <th>Land farmed</th> <th>Main farmers – full time</th> <th>Main farmers – part time</th> <th>Regular workers</th> <th>Casual workers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>44,640</td> <td>191,578</td> <td>1,896</td> <td>1,983</td> <td>504</td> <td>510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>45,558</td> <td>187,230</td> <td>1,722</td> <td>2,081</td> <td>790</td> <td>486</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change 2002-07</td> <td>918</td> <td>-4,349</td> <td>-174</td> <td>98</td> <td>286</td> <td>-24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% change 2002-07</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>-2.3</td> <td>-9.2</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>56.7</td> <td>-4.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year and Change	European sized Units	Land farmed	Main farmers – full time	Main farmers – part time	Regular workers	Casual workers	2002	44,640	191,578	1,896	1,983	504	510	2007	45,558	187,230	1,722	2,081	790	486	Change 2002-07	918	-4,349	-174	98	286	-24	% change 2002-07	2.1	-2.3	-9.2	4.9	56.7	-4.7	
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<p>Between 2002 and 2008, the number of regular workers and part time farmers increased whilst the number of casual workers and full time main farmers decreased.</p> <p>In 2008 53% of active holdings supported a full-time farmer, although only 23% of holdings hired regular workers. Both the number of regular workers and holdings increased steadily between 2002 and 2008. The number of active holdings in the study decreased during this period from 2272 to 2206.</p> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <p>The table below shows that while the number of active holdings in Gwynedd with sheep, goats, beef and pigs have decreased since 2002, the number of holdings with poultry and dairy has increased.</p>																																																				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities			
Economy							
Livestock holdings in Gwynedd²¹							
	Active Holdings	With Sheep	With Goats	With Dairy	With Beef	With Pigs	With Poultry
2002	2272	1799	38	180	1067	34	441
2003	2200	1734	30	182	1035	20	428
2004	2115	1646	31	169	983	7	427
2005	2178	1703	32	177	992	17	462
2006	2169	1712	29	167	971	21	461
2007	2227	1698	27	205	1048	23	458
2008	2206	1699	28	190	992	25	493
% change	-2.9	-5.5	-26	5.5	-7	-26	11.8
<i>Arable Land</i>							
<p>The table below shows that the total area farmed in Gwynedd has slightly decreased since 2002. Despite this, there has been a significant increase in the hectares of permanent pasture being farmed and a significant decrease in the area of new grassland being farmed. According to the survey data the average farm size in the Gwynedd LPA area increased from 84 to 86 hectares per holding between 2002 and 2008.</p>							
Agricultural land use (Hectares) – Gwynedd LPA Area²²							
Year	Area Farmed	Grassland	Permanent Pasture	Rough Grazing	New Grassland	Crops and Horticulture	
2002	191,578	182,804	87,694	82,355	10,801	1,871	
2003	185,649	175,961	98,249	68,126	9,591	2,080	
2004	178,022	168,317	97,036	63,488	7,792	2,153	
2005	184,705	174,642	100,387	64,443	9,810	1,808	
2006	193,001	182,732	105,834	68,840	8,063	1,569	
2007	187,230	166,393	102,403	63,990	8,227	1,861	
2008	189,294	177,459	107,565	62,598	7,296	2,089	
% change	-1.2	-2.9	+22.7	-24	-32.4	+11.7	

¹ WAG : www.statswales.gov.uk

² NOMIS

³ NOMIS

⁴ InfoBase Cymru

⁵ NOMIS

⁶ CACI Paycheck

⁷ Welsh Assembly Government www.statswales.gov.uk

⁸ Welsh Assembly Government www.statswales.gov.uk

⁹ Annual Population Survey, NOMIS

¹⁰ InfoBase Cymru

¹¹ InfoBase Cymru

¹² InfoBase Cymru

¹³ Welsh Assembly Government: Key Statistics for Gwynedd

¹⁴ InfoBase Cymru

¹⁵ InfoBase Cymru

¹⁶ Gwynedd STEAM Report 2008

¹⁷ 2001 Census

¹⁸ 2001 Census

¹⁹ Welsh Agricultural Small Areas Statistics (WAG)

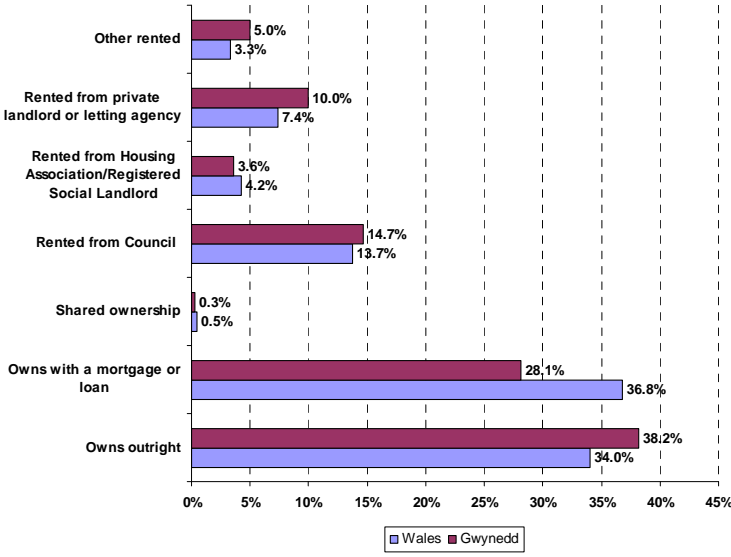
²⁰ Source: Welsh Agricultural Small Areas Statistics (WAG)

²¹ Source: Welsh Agricultural Small Areas Statistics (WAG)

²² Source: Welsh Agricultural Small Areas Statistics (WAG)

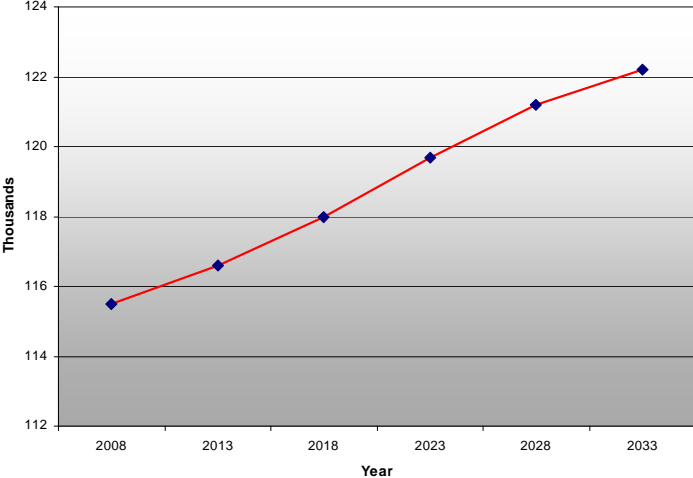
Housing

Housing deprivation is a major issue in Gwynedd and is linked with the age of dwellings. A large proportion of older dwellings in Gwynedd, particularly those built before 1919 are deemed unfit. Gwynedd, like the rest of the UK, has seen a dramatic rise in house prices over recent years, although house prices are now beginning to slowly decrease. However, house prices remain significantly higher than the Welsh average. The high proportion of vacant and/or second/holiday homes as well as the provision of affordable housing are also key issues in the county and is particularly problematic in some coastal and rural areas.

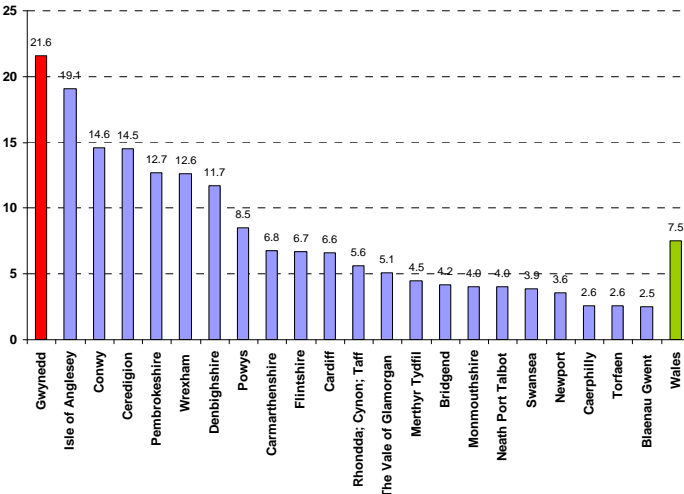
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																								
Housing																												
House Tenure¹	There are 49,237 households in the whole of Gwynedd, 66.6% of which are owner occupied compared to 71.3% in Wales.			There has been a marked increase in the proportion of rented homes in Gwynedd. Nevertheless, the proportion is still relatively low when compared to the high proportion of owner occupied housing. There is a need therefore, to facilitate the development of affordable housing for those who need it most.																								
<p>Housing Tenure in Gwynedd and Wales</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="757 758 1485 1316"> <caption>Housing Tenure in Gwynedd and Wales</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenure Type</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> <th>Gwynedd (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Owns outright</td> <td>34.0%</td> <td>38.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owns with a mortgage or loan</td> <td>36.8%</td> <td>28.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shared ownership</td> <td>0.5%</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from Council</td> <td>13.7%</td> <td>14.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord</td> <td>4.2%</td> <td>3.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from private landlord or letting agency</td> <td>7.4%</td> <td>10.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other rented</td> <td>3.3%</td> <td>5.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Tenure Type	Wales (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Owns outright	34.0%	38.2%	Owns with a mortgage or loan	36.8%	28.1%	Shared ownership	0.5%	0.3%	Rented from Council	13.7%	14.7%	Rented from Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	4.2%	3.6%	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	7.4%	10.0%	Other rented	3.3%	5.0%
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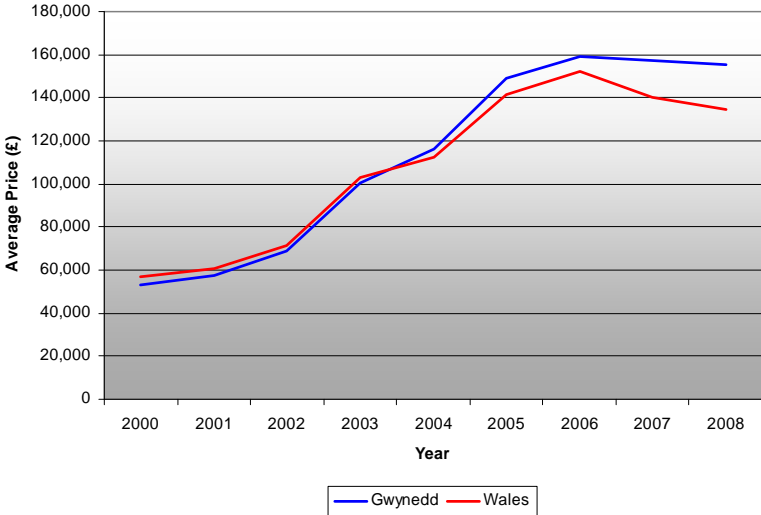
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Housing tenure – Key Changes</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="790 413 1453 700"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenure</th> <th>1991</th> <th>2001</th> <th>Increase/ Decrease</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Totals</td> <td>44,951</td> <td>49,237</td> <td>+9.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner Occupied</td> <td>30,911</td> <td>32,660</td> <td>+5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented Privately</td> <td>4,300</td> <td>4,927</td> <td>+14.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from LA</td> <td>7,917</td> <td>7,235</td> <td>-8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing Association rented</td> <td>766</td> <td>1,789</td> <td>+133.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other rented</td> <td>1,057</td> <td>2486</td> <td>+135.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On a ward level, Bethel has the highest proportion of housing which are owner occupied with 83.5%. Deiniol ward has the lowest proportion in this respect with only 27.4% of housing being owner occupied – less than half the county average.</p> <p>Gwynedd has the 2nd highest proportion of rented homes of all the unitary authorities in Wales (33.4% of all households), and of these, 44% are rented from the local authority. With 55.4% of all housing, Peblig ward has the highest percentage which is rented from the Council.</p> <p>Gwynedd had the highest overall number of terrace sales compared to other local authority areas in 2003-2006. This corresponds with Gwynedd having the highest number of this housing stock type.</p>			Tenure	1991	2001	Increase/ Decrease	Totals	44,951	49,237	+9.5	Owner Occupied	30,911	32,660	+5.7	Rented Privately	4,300	4,927	+14.6	Rented from LA	7,917	7,235	-8.6	Housing Association rented	766	1,789	+133.6	Other rented	1,057	2486	+135.1	
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Household Composition	<p>In 2001, 34.3% of households in Gwynedd housed married couples, which was slightly lower than the 37.22% figure for Wales.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Household Composition²</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="360 1211 1429 1370"> <thead> <tr> <th>All Households</th> <th>All lone parent</th> <th>Married with and without children</th> <th>Pensioner</th> <th>Cohabiting with and without children</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Highest</td> <td>Marchog,</td> <td>Bethel (49.7%)</td> <td>Morfa Nefyn</td> <td>Gerlan,</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			All Households	All lone parent	Married with and without children	Pensioner	Cohabiting with and without children	Highest	Marchog,	Bethel (49.7%)	Morfa Nefyn	Gerlan,	<p>The relatively high proportion of lone parent households in some areas means that more</p>																		
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		Bangor (22.4%)		(38.9%)	Bethesda (11.7%)	single person households will need to be accommodated along with housing designed specifically for the increasing elderly population.
	Second highest	Peblig Caernarfon (18.9%)	Llandderfel (45%)	Aberdyfi (38.3%)	Deiniolen (10.8%)	
	Third highest	Cadnant Caernarfon (15.7%)	Groeslon (44.2%)	Llanbedr (38%)	Y Felinheli (10.5%)	
	Third lowest	Menai, Bangor (5%)	Hirael (19.5%)	Gerlan Bethesda (16.5%)	Llanbedrog (4.4%)	
	Second lowest	Aberdyfi (4.9%)	Menai, Bangor (16%)	Marchog, Bangor (15.7%)	Tudweiliog (4%)	
	Lowest	Abersoch (4.7%)	Deiniol (11.8%)	Bethel (15.4%)	Llanbedr (3.8%)	
	Gwynedd	9.8%	34.3%	27.5%	7.7%	
	Wales	10.7%	37.2%	25.1%	7.5%	
<p>Lone parent households are much more significant in parts of Bangor, e.g. Marchog, as a percentage of all households than in towns on the Meirionnydd and Dwyfor coasts, such as Aberdyfi and Abersoch. These places have a much higher proportion of their populations in pensioner households, reaching almost 4 in 10 households (38.9%) in Morfa Nefyn, Dwyfor.</p> <p>By comparing the number of rooms and the number of occupants, the 2001 Census provides a score to represent overcrowding or under-occupancy. A value of -1 implies that there is overcrowding in the household, whilst an occupancy rating of +2 or more suggests there are 2 or more rooms more than are 'required' according to the definition. Within Gwynedd, 4.2% of households are living in overcrowded conditions. This is marginally lower than the national figure of 4.4% (table below).</p>						

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																			
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Occupancy rating in Gwynedd and Wales³</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="533 416 1256 547"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">% all households</th> <th colspan="4">Occupancy Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <th>+2 or more</th> <th>+1</th> <th>0</th> <th>-1 or less</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>58.9</td> <td>24.2</td> <td>13</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>56.4</td> <td>24.7</td> <td>14.5</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On a ward level, Menai (Bangor) has the highest proportion of households which have an occupancy rating of -1 or less (11.7% compared to the county average of 4.2%). The average number of rooms per household in Gwynedd is 5.74 – the 8th highest of all unitary authorities in Wales and slightly higher than the national average (5.59).</p>		% all households	Occupancy Rating				+2 or more	+1	0	-1 or less	Gwynedd	58.9	24.2	13	4.2	Wales	56.4	24.7	14.5	4.4		<p>Overcrowding is an issue in some parts of the county, whilst there is a relatively high proportion of households living in houses which have more room than is required also.</p>
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Household Projections⁴	<p>Based on past trends, then number of private households in Gwynedd is projected to increase by 6,600 or 5.7% to 122,100 between 2008 and 2033. This is lower than the projected increase in Wales of 11% overall.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Projected households in Gwynedd 2008-2033</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="779 879 1469 1358"> <caption>Projected households in Gwynedd 2008-2033</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Thousands</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>115.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>116.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>118.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>119.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2028</td> <td>121.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2033</td> <td>122.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Thousands	2008	115.5	2013	116.6	2018	118.0	2023	119.7	2028	121.2	2033	122.1		<p>The projected increase in the number of households means that appropriate housing development should be facilitated to accommodate this increase.</p>					
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	<p>In comparison, Ynys Môn and Conwy are expected to see a 5% increase in the number of households, and Denbighshire a 14% increase over the same period.</p> <p>Despite the projected increase in the number of households between 2008 and 2033, the projected average household size is expected to decrease from 2.23 in 2006 to 2.03 in 2033 – a 9% decrease. By comparison, the average household size in Wales is projected to decrease from 2.27 in 2006 to 2.02 by 2031.</p>																							
Housing Stock	<p>In 2001, it was estimated that there were 56,786 household spaces in Gwynedd, just less than 5% of Wales' total dwelling stock. More than 80% were with residents whilst 7.8% were holiday or second homes and 5.5% were vacant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Household Spaces (1991 and 2001)⁵</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="562 754 1682 1010"> <thead> <tr> <th>Household spaces</th> <th>1991</th> <th>2001</th> <th>Increase/Decrease</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Spaces</td> <td>55,670</td> <td>56,786</td> <td>+2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Occupied households</td> <td>45,327</td> <td>49,237</td> <td>+8.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unoccupied household spaces</td> <td>3,475</td> <td>3,112</td> <td>-10.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not used as main residence</td> <td>6,868</td> <td>4,437</td> <td>-35.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>7549 of all dwellings in Gwynedd 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.</p> <p>On a ward level, Aberdyfi (in the National Park, outside the JLDP area) has the highest proportion of unoccupied second/holiday homes in Gwynedd (45.6% of dwellings), closely followed by Abersoch (44.9% of dwellings) and Llanengan.</p>	Household spaces	1991	2001	Increase/Decrease	Total Spaces	55,670	56,786	+2%	Occupied households	45,327	49,237	+8.6%	Unoccupied household spaces	3,475	3,112	-10.4%	Not used as main residence	6,868	4,437	-35.4%			<p>The high proportion of vacant and second/holiday homes is a problem in certain parts of Gwynedd and limits the choice of houses for local people which in turn can have a detrimental effect on the sustainability of communities.</p>
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Condition of Housing Stock	<p>Gwynedd has the second highest proportion of pre-1919 dwellings as a percentage of the occupied housing stock in Wales (1998). 46.9% in Gwynedd compared to 32% in England and Wales.⁶</p>			<p>Housing deprivation is a major issue in</p>																				

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	<p style="text-align: center;">% unfit dwellings by date of construction in UA (1998)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="712 416 1527 643"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Pre1919</th> <th>1919-44</th> <th>1945-64</th> <th>Post 1964</th> <th>All</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anglesey</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>7.3</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conwy</td> <td>12.7</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Denbighshire</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>16.9</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>10.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>14.9</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In 1998, 4800 dwellings or 10.5% of the estimated dwelling stock in Gwynedd were categorised as being unfit – the 6th highest rate amongst Welsh Unitary Authorities. The rate of unfitness was more than double the rate of the adjoining authorities of the Isle of Anglesey (4.4%) and Conwy (4.8%).⁷ Gwynedd has the highest proportion of housing without central heating of all unitary authorities in Wales. In 2001, 21.6% of dwellings in Gwynedd did not have central heating (highest in Wales) compared to 7.5% in Wales.⁸</p> <p style="text-align: center;">% of all households with no central heating</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="779 874 1460 1369"> <caption>% of all households with no central heating</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Unitary Authority</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>21.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Isle of Anglesey</td><td>19.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Conwy</td><td>14.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>14.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td>12.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td>12.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>11.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Powys</td><td>8.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Carmarthenshire</td><td>6.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td>6.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>6.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhondda, Cynon, Taff</td><td>5.6</td></tr> <tr><td>The Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>5.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridgend</td><td>4.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Neath Port Talbot</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td>3.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Newport</td><td>3.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td>2.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>2.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Blaenau Gwent</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Wales</td><td>7.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Pre1919	1919-44	1945-64	Post 1964	All	Anglesey	8.9	7.3	2.8	0.9	4.4	Conwy	12.7	2.9	2.8	0.2	4.8	Denbighshire	17.5	7.5	3.2	2.0	7.2	Gwynedd	16.9	5.5	7.4	2.6	10.5	Wales	14.9	9.3	8.0	2.4	8.5	Unitary Authority	Percentage	Gwynedd	21.6	Isle of Anglesey	19.4	Conwy	14.6	Ceredigion	14.5	Pembrokeshire	12.7	Wrexham	12.6	Denbighshire	11.7	Powys	8.5	Carmarthenshire	6.8	Flintshire	6.7	Cardiff	6.6	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	5.6	The Vale of Glamorgan	5.1	Merthyr Tydfil	4.5	Bridgend	4.2	Monmouthshire	4.0	Neath Port Talbot	4.0	Swansea	3.9	Newport	3.6	Caerphilly	2.6	Torfaen	2.6	Blaenau Gwent	2.5	Wales	7.5	<p>Gwynedd. Housing deprivation is linked with the age of dwellings and a large proportion of older dwellings in Gwynedd, particularly those built before 1919 are deemed unfit. There is therefore a need to provide a range of appropriate housing which will satisfy the needs of all types of households so that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home either through new build by facilitating the improvement in existing housing.</p>
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	<p>Of all the unitary authorities in Wales, at 0.46% of all households, Gwynedd has the 2nd highest proportion of households without central heating nor the sole use of bath, shower or a toilet. This is more than double the proportion of households in Wales as a whole (0.16%). On a ward level, Aberdaron has the highest proportion of households with no central heating (37.1%) – almost double the national average. At 10.4% of all households, Glyder ward has the lowest proportion without central heating.</p>																																				
House Completions	<p style="text-align: center;">House Completions by Local Authority⁹</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="477 571 1765 707"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2001-2002</th> <th>2002-2003</th> <th>2003-2004</th> <th>2004-2005</th> <th>2005-2006</th> <th>2006-07</th> <th>2007-2008</th> <th>2008-2009</th> <th>2009-2010</th> <th>Ave. Annual Completions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anglesey</td> <td>188</td> <td>223</td> <td>160</td> <td>126</td> <td>226</td> <td>255</td> <td>281</td> <td>296</td> <td>226</td> <td>220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>203</td> <td>151</td> <td>210</td> <td>292</td> <td>196</td> <td>164</td> <td>250</td> <td>187</td> <td>149</td> <td>158</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-07	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	Ave. Annual Completions	Anglesey	188	223	160	126	226	255	281	296	226	220	Gwynedd	203	151	210	292	196	164	250	187	149	158	<p>An average annual house completion range that may not deliver the trend based requirement.</p>
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House Prices	<p style="text-align: center;">Average House Prices</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="745 821 1503 1337"> <caption>Estimated Average House Prices (£)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2000</td><td>55,000</td><td>58,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>60,000</td><td>62,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>68,000</td><td>70,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>100,000</td><td>102,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>115,000</td><td>118,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>150,000</td><td>145,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>160,000</td><td>155,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>155,000</td><td>140,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>150,000</td><td>135,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Gwynedd	Wales	2000	55,000	58,000	2001	60,000	62,000	2002	68,000	70,000	2003	100,000	102,000	2004	115,000	118,000	2005	150,000	145,000	2006	160,000	155,000	2007	155,000	140,000	2008	150,000	135,000	<p>Gwynedd, like the rest of the UK, saw a dramatic rise in house prices over recent years, although house prices are now beginning to slowly decrease. There is a need to facilitate the development of affordable housing in the county.</p>			
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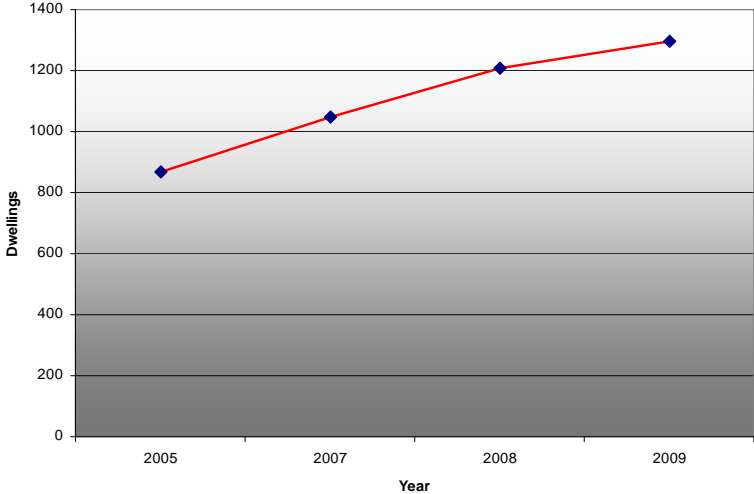
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets				Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Housing							
	Bangor	694	79	14	39		
	Beddgelert	13	7	Nil	1		
	Bethesda	241	40	18	24		
	Betws Garmon	6	7	Nil	1		
	Bontnewydd	164	6	1	2		
	Botwnnog	24	11	Nil	1		
	Brithdir, Llanfachreth a Rhydymain	29	6	Nil	1		
	Bryncrug	75	6	Nil	1		
	Buan	15	3	1	1		
	Caernarfon	519	98	38	26		
	Clynnog	9	17	3	3		
	Corris	22	12	1	1		
	Criccieth	128	37	3	8		
	Dolbenmaen	32	13	2	4		
	Dolgellau	159	37	9	8		
	Dyffryn Ardudwy a Thalybont	101	23	2	4		
	Ffestiniog	104	106	10	26		
	Ganllwyd	13	4	Nil	Nil		
	Harlech	91	17	2	2		
	Llanaelhaearn	24	13	6	4		
	Llanbedr	80	12	1	1		
	Llanbedrog	62	3	Nil	3		
	Llanberis	166	30	1	8		
	Llandderfel	34	9	Nil	Nil		
	Llandygai	130	14	2	7		
	Llandwrog	55	19	5	8		
	Llanddeiniolen	192	32	9	16		
	Llanegryn	35	5	Nil	4		
	Llanelltyd	49	7	Nil	3		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets				Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Housing							
	Llanengan	58	19	1	4		
	Llanfair	45	1	Nil	Nil		
	Llanfihangel y Pennant	13	6	Nil	1		
	Llanfrothen	19	5	Nil	1		
	Llangelynnin	20	12	1	4		
	Llangywer	NIL	5	Nil	Nil		
	Llanllechid	125	6	Nil	3		
	Llanllyfni	129	53	14	10		
	Llannor	115	22	2	4		
	Llanrug	137	22	12	10		
	Llanuwchllyn	75	9	Nil	2		
	Llanwnda	74	18	3	10		
	Llanycil	3	6	Nil	Nil		
	Llanystumdwy	75	24	3	2		
	Maentwrog	27	5	2	Nil		
	Mawddwy	11	12	Nil	Nil		
	Nefyn	68	33	6	7		
	Pennal	21	4	Nil	Nil		
	Penrhyndeudraeth	114	20	6	9		
	Pentir	190	17	Nil	8		
	Pistyll	6	4	3	Nil		
	Porthmadog	233	41	16	15		
	Pwllheli	276	39	20	18		
	Talsarnau	16	3	1	2		
	Trawsfynydd	21	15	3	1		
	Tudweiliog	22	17	Nil	Nil		
	Tywyn	180	27	10	15		
	Waunfawr	93	13	5	8		
	Y Felinheli	178	10	3	9		
	TOTAL		1,242 units	243 units	364 applicants		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities										
Housing														
	<p><i>Homelessness decisions, 2005-06 (Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need:</i></p> <p>Gwynedd - 7.1 per 1,000 households ; Wales - 6.3 per 1000 households</p>													
<p>Housing Land Availability¹⁵</p>	<p>At the base date of the Joint Housing Land Availability Study , 1 April 2009, the total land supply on sites of 5 or more units within the Gwynedd LPA could accommodate 1301 dwellings. With the inclusion of sites of under 5 units, the total land supply in the Gwynedd LPA area increased by 506 dwellings to 1807.</p> <p>The 5-year supply totalled 1296 dwellings, an increase on the figure in the 2008 study of 1207 dwellings. The five year supply figure comprised 790 units on large sites and 506 on small sites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Five Year Supply in Gwynedd</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="521 842 1272 1337"> <caption>Five Year Supply in Gwynedd Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dwellings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>870</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>1050</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>1207</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>1296</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Outside the 5 year supply, category 3 contained 357 units, with a further 154 units in</p>		Year	Dwellings	2005	870	2007	1050	2008	1207	2009	1296		<p>The findings of the Joint Housing Land Availability Study will need to be considered during the formulation of the LDP.</p>
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Housing				
	<p>category 3.</p> <p>A total of 135 units were under construction on large sites at 1st April 2008. This compares to a figure of 108 units under construction on large sites in the 2008 study.</p> <p>Sites allocated in the Gwynedd UDP added a further 1049 units to the land supply of which 1068 units were anticipated as likely to contribute to the five year supply.</p>			


¹ Focus on Gwynedd 2007 – Gwynedd Council based on the 1991 and 2001 Census
² 2001 Census Table KS20
³ Focus on Gwynedd 2007” – Gwynedd Council based on the 2001 Census
⁴ Household Projections for Wales (2008-based)” (Welsh Assembly Government)
⁵ 1991 & 2001 Census
⁶ Focus on Gwynedd 2007 – Gwynedd Council
⁷ Focus on Gwynedd 2007 – Gwynedd Council
⁸ 2001 Census Table KS19
⁹ Gwynedd Council
¹⁰ North West Wales Local Housing Market Assessment : Baseline Report 2008
¹¹ North West Wales house prices, 2006 : Gwynedd Council
¹² North West Wales house prices, 2006 : Gwynedd Council
¹³ Hometrack
¹⁴ Gwynedd Council
¹⁵ Housing Land Availability Joint Study (April 2009) Gwynedd Council

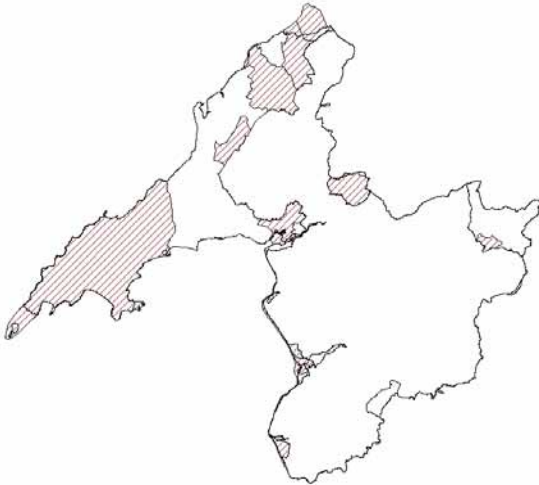
Landscape

Gwynedd has a valued landscape resource which includes numerous designated areas including landscape conservation areas, historic landscapes and the AONB. However, these landscape features are under pressure from numerous factors related to development. These include new buildings and alterations, caravan and camping sites, roads, communication and telecommunication, quarrying and mineral workings, forestry, waste and waste disposal, natural processes and farming. *(Note: 'Gwynedd' in this baseline refers to the county as a whole unless otherwise stated).*

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
<p>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)¹</p>	<p>In 1956, a large part of the Llŷn Peninsula was designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. The AONB encompasses around one quarter of the peninsula - a total of 15,500 hectares, mostly along the coast, but it also extends inland and includes prominent igneous protrusions.</p> <p>Llŷn, whose complex geology includes ancient pre-Cambrian rock formations, is a natural extension of the Snowdonia massif. The geology is typified by the wide variation of coastal landscapes, ranging from the steep cliffs of Aberdaron Bay and promontories to the sand dune systems in the Abersoch area. The highest point in Llŷn is the Eifl (564m) mountain range which levels out to a plateau that extends towards the sea and the black rocks of Mynydd Mawr at the tip of the Peninsula. The area is typified by narrow and winding roads, farms and whitewashed cottages and also includes open areas of ancient common land.</p> <p>The peninsula itself also boasts a rich heritage, with ancient monument sites dating from the Mesolithic and Iron Age era, such as the hill fort at Tre'r Ceiri. Tourism is vital to the local economy; the southern coastline has one of the prime yachting centres in the UK. Many of the coastal villages such as Abersoch and Nefyn are now popular tourist destinations. The areas also very popular for camping and caravanning.</p>	<p>LANDMAP has confirmed that overall, the AONB is of a 'high' standard with some areas being classed as 'outstanding'.</p>	<p>A need to protect and enhance landscapes through appropriate high quality design and development which compliments local character and distinctiveness.</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
	 <p>Penrhyn Llŷn Llŷn Peninsula</p> <p>Nodiad/Notation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ardal o Harddwch Naturol Eiddadot (ANNE) Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) --- Arfordir Treftadaeth Heritage Coast <p>The map shows the Llŷn Peninsula with green shaded areas representing the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and red dashed lines representing the Heritage Coast. Key locations marked include Bae Caerwilar Bay, Clynwng, Trefor, Llanfawr, Penrhyn, Eiddon, Bae Llŷn, Glyn Aelion, Trefwiliog, Glyn Ydrwydd, Sarn Haydwydd, Llanerby, Llanbedrog, Abersoch, Eiddon, Aberystwyth, Fferri Nodol, Ynys Enlli, and Bae Ceredigion/Castell Bay.</p> <p><small>© Newberry & Jones, Cymru Gyhoeddus, Trefedyn 100000000, 2005 © Gwynedd-Joint-Local-Council, Llanfawr 100000000, 2005</small></p>			
Heritage Coasts	<p>The Llŷn Heritage Coast mostly covers the same section of coastline as the AONB. Special status was given to 55 miles the shoreline in 1974 to protect the historical, geographical, ecological, and geological richness of the area. The protected coastal link stretches from Penrhyn Du, Abersoch, around Ynys Enlli (Bardsey), northwards to Yr Eifl (Rivals) onto Aberdesach. This status is aimed at creating a balance between the tourism interest and that of the local communities.²</p>	<p>Nearly half the coast of Wales has been identified as Heritage Coast. This includes 14 different stretches of coastline and 11 of these are within National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Six of the Welsh Heritage Coasts are in Pembrokeshire, three are on Anglesey and the rest are in the Vale of Glamorgan, on the Gower peninsula, the Llŷn peninsula, on the Great Orme near Llandudno and in Ceredigion³.</p>		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
	 <p>(Source: Britain Express (Accessed on 07/04/11) Heritage Coasts. Available online: http://www.britainexpress.com/countryside/coast/index.htm)</p>			
Historic Landscapes	<p>Landscapes included in Part 2.1 of the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales located entirely or partly within the Gwynedd LPA Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blaenau Ffestiniog • Dinorwig • Aberglaslyn • Llŷn and Bardsey Island • Nantlle Valley • Ogwen Valley • Northern Archellwedd • Mawddach 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
	<p>Landscapes that are on Part 2.2 of the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bala and Tegid Shores • Dysynni Valley <p style="text-align: center;">Historic Landscapes in the Plan Area</p> 			
<p>Landscape Conservation Areas (LConA)⁴</p>	<p>LConA's are locally valued landscapes in the Plan Area designated by the Council, and which have additional protection to 'normal planning policies' for the protection of the countryside. There are 11 Landscape Conservation Areas in the Plan Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Area of Llŷn (outside the AONB) • Porthmadog and surrounds • Porthmadog-Penrhyndeudraeth • Rhosgadfan-Llanberis-Mynydd Llandygai 			<p>New development needs to be sympathetic to the existing landscape.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bethesda-Rachub • Cwm Bowydd • Cwm Teigl • Penrhyn Estate • Vaynol Estate and surrounds • Country Park to the west of Groeslon • Area along the Menai Straits 			

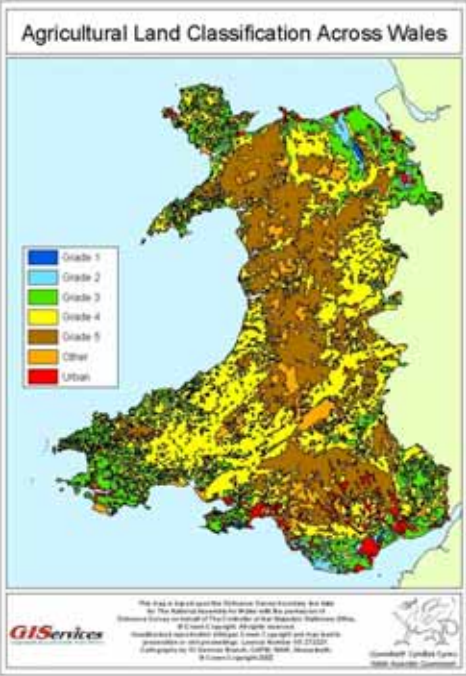
¹ Gwynedd Council

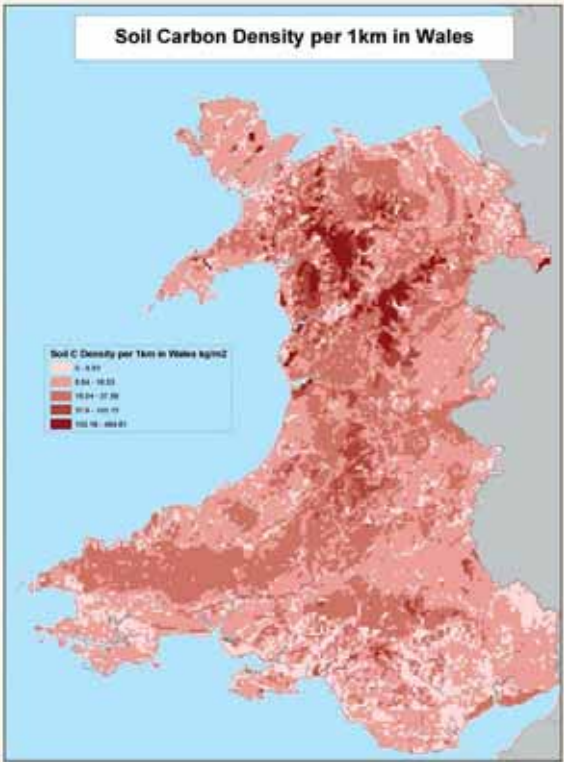
² Gwynedd Council

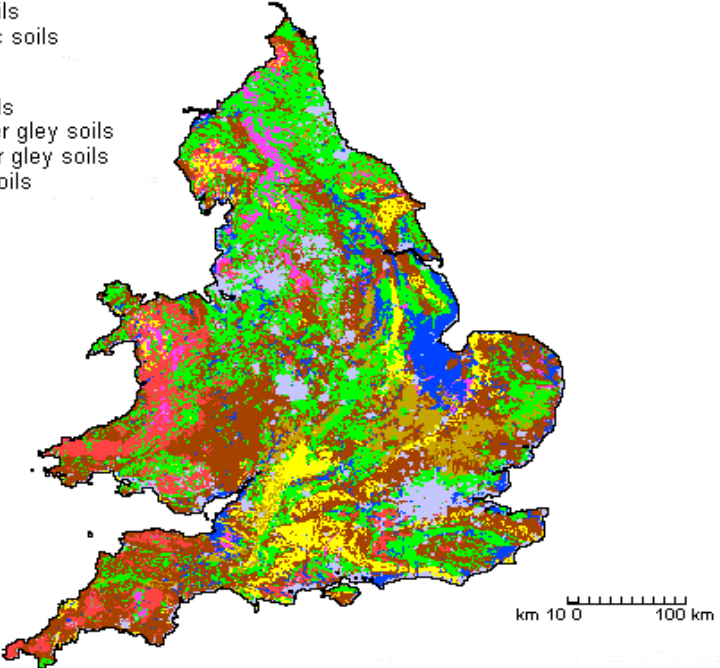
³ CCW (Accessed on 07/04/11) Heritage Coasts – Wales' Unspoilt Coastline. Available online: <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/protected-landscapes/heritage-coasts.aspx>

Soils, Minerals and Waste

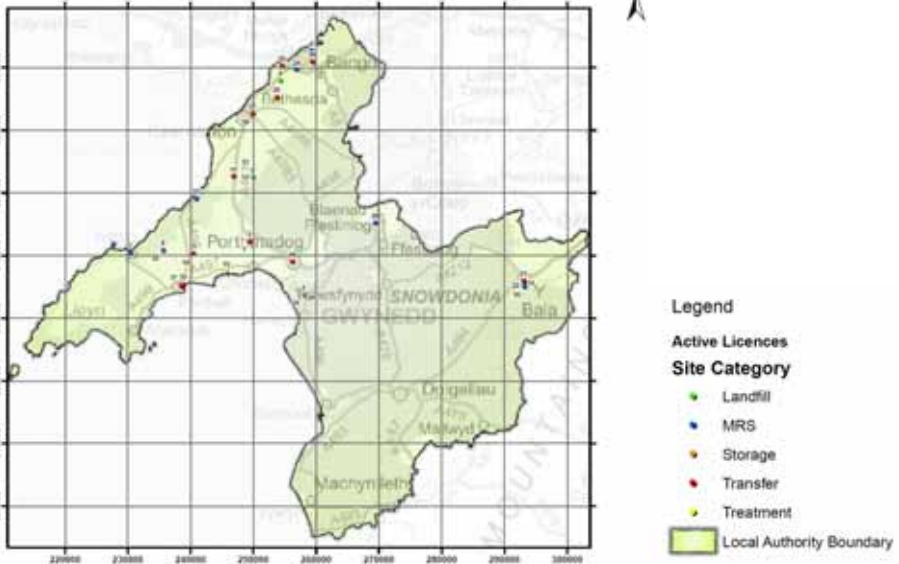
Gwynedd has a high soil carbon density. However, there has been a gradual loss of carbon from soils in England and Wales which can be attributed to many factors including climate change. The amount of municipal waste throughout the UK is increasing year by year, and figures show that Gwynedd is no exception to this trend. Despite the fact that a high proportion of waste is being landfilled, the county is meeting Landfill Allowance Scheme Targets set by the government. However, recycling/composting rates in Gwynedd has been consistently lower than the Welsh average since 1998. (Note: 'Gwynedd' in this baseline refers to the county as a whole unless otherwise stated).

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals and Waste				
Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land Classification across Wales¹ 		20% of the agricultural land in Gwynedd falls into category 1,2 or 3 (1 being the best land) whilst 80% of agricultural land falls into category 4 and 5 (5 being the poorest). ²	There is a need to direct development to brownfield sites as much as possible so as to conserve high grade agricultural land.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals and Waste				
<p>Soil Quality</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Soil Carbon Density per 1km in Wales³</p>  <p>The above map illustrates the carbon density in Welsh soils. The distribution depends on soil type, with over 50% of total soil carbon located in an area equivalent to 23% of the total land surface. The majority of Welsh soil carbon is associated with upland soils and is particularly prevalent in Gwynedd.</p>			<p>Loss of soil organic matter can lead to soil erosion, loss of fertility, compaction and general land degradation.</p> <p>There is a need to protect and manage soil including maintaining soil carbon and should aim to avoid causing additional risk from pollution and contamination.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals and Waste				
	<p>Wales' landscape and geology is extremely diverse, and contains a wide range of soil types that are reflected in land use throughout the country. Hard sedimentary rocks underlie the majority of Wales, which are then overlain by a characteristic suite of acid soils, characterised by a peaty surface horizon. Less than 5% of Wales' land area is covered by thicker peat, organic material of at least 40cm in depth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Soil Types in England and Wales⁴</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw gley soils Lithomorphic soils Pelosols Brown soils Podzolic soils Surface-water gley soils Ground-water gley soils Man-made soils Peat soils </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;">  </div> </div>			

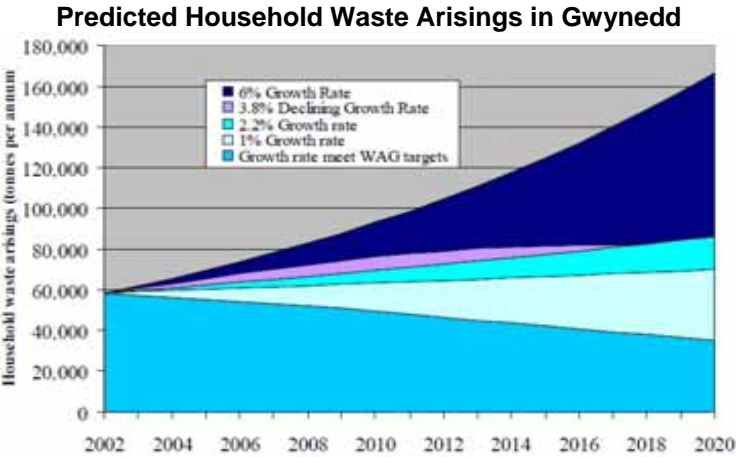
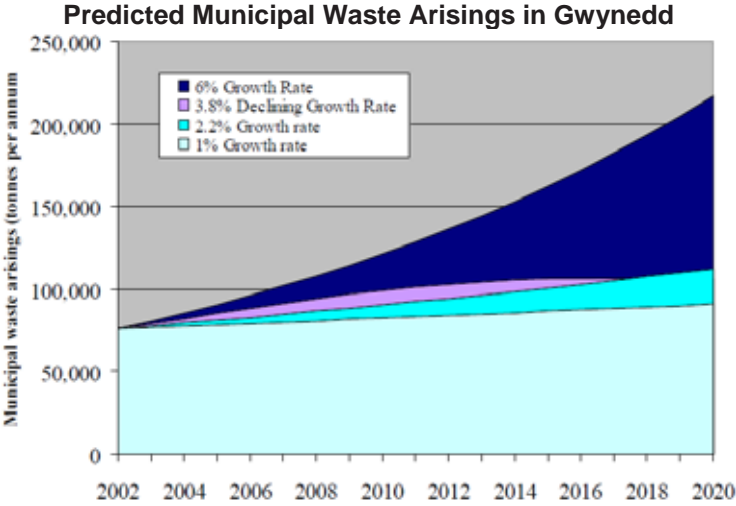
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Soils, Minerals and Waste																																								
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Waste Facilities in Gwynedd	As of 2008, there were 33 Active Waste Management Licences in the whole of Gwynedd. This includes sites in the Snowdonia National Park as waste is transferred across LPA boundaries. These consist of 18 Transfer Sites, 6 Landfill Sites, 8 MRS Sites and 1 Treatment Site. ⁶			Maintain a network of waste management facilities to deal																																				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals and Waste				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Active Waste Management Licenses</p>  <p>The Gwynedd UDP safeguards/allocates 13 sites shown on the map below. Possible elements of infrastructure on these sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material recycling facility • In-vessel composting • Civic amenity site • Residual waste treatment facility (e.g. energy from waste facility) • Composting facility • Waste transfer facility • Landfill / landraise • Expanded C&D facility and waste transfer facility • Waste composting facility including in-vessel and open windrow 		<p>with the waste that is produced in the county in a sustainable manner.</p>	

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Waste Arisings	Regional Waste Arisings in Wales 2007 (thousands of tonnes)⁷			There are a range of factors that can affect the growth in the amount of waste produced including, population changes, changes to the number and size of households, consumer behaviour, effectiveness of waste minimisation strategies, and changes in the economic prosperity of a region. There is a need to reduce waste arisings from all sectors so that targets set by Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government are met.																																					
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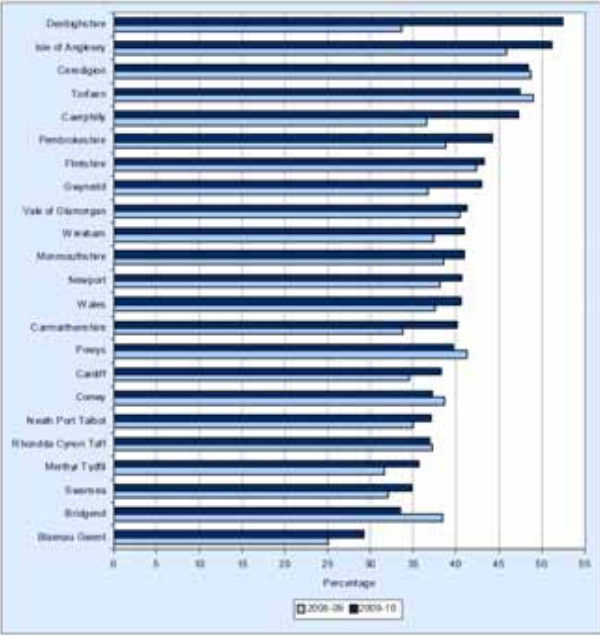
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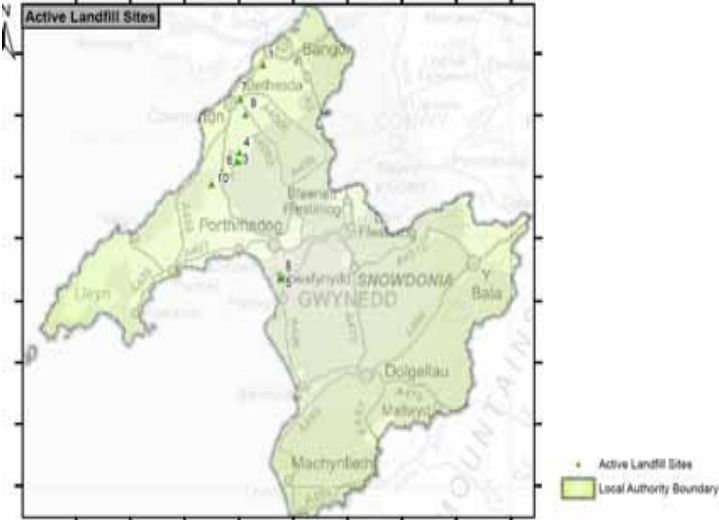


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	<p>The figure above indicates considerable variances between the projected household waste arisings and the maximum tonnage to comply with the waste stabilisation targets noted above. In fact to achieve the waste stabilisation targets it will be necessary to reverse the growth trend, and achieve a decline in waste arisings of approximately 2.2% per annum.</p> <p>The '3.8% declining growth' scenario is considered to be the most realistic, taking into account recent/current growth rates and the probability that growth is likely to decline over the strategy period due to the impact of waste minimisation strategies and the likelihood that current economic growth is unlikely to be sustained over the next 20 years. This is identical to the growth rate scenario used in the development of the North Wales Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21).</p> <p>The North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (2009) forecast the following waste quantity arisings in North Wales by 2013.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Current and Forecast Waste Arisings for North Wales (2004-2013)</p> <div data-bbox="761 730 1485 1230" style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Estimated Data for Current and Forecast Waste Arisings (Tonnes per annum)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Municipal Solid Waste</th> <th>Industrial</th> <th>Commercial</th> <th>Construction & Demolition</th> <th>Agricultural arisings (controlled)</th> <th>Hazardous</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2004/05</td><td>500,000</td><td>550,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2005/06</td><td>520,000</td><td>530,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2006/07</td><td>540,000</td><td>510,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007/08</td><td>560,000</td><td>490,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008/09</td><td>580,000</td><td>470,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2009/10</td><td>600,000</td><td>450,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>620,000</td><td>430,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>640,000</td><td>410,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>660,000</td><td>390,000</td><td>300,000</td><td>1,500,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The figure below shows how the relative proportion of each principal waste stream is forecast to change between the years 2004 and 2013. Comparison of this data indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction & demolition and Commercial & Industrial make up the majority of arisings in the region; 	Year	Municipal Solid Waste	Industrial	Commercial	Construction & Demolition	Agricultural arisings (controlled)	Hazardous	2004/05	500,000	550,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2005/06	520,000	530,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2006/07	540,000	510,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2007/08	560,000	490,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2008/09	580,000	470,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2009/10	600,000	450,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2010/11	620,000	430,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2011/12	640,000	410,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	2012/13	660,000	390,000	300,000	1,500,000	50,000	100,000			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSW will continue to be the fastest growing principal waste stream; and • The proportion of agricultural waste requiring external management remains insignificant compared to the other principal waste streams. <p style="text-align: center;">Current and Projected Proportional Waste Split (2004/5 and 2012/13) in North Wales</p> <div data-bbox="624 536 1621 983" style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <caption>Proportional Waste Split Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Stream</th> <th>2004/05 (~2.9mt)</th> <th>2012/13 (~3.0mt)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Construction & Demolition</td> <td>50%</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial</td> <td>19%</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipal Solid Waste</td> <td>17%</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural arisings (controlled)</td> <td>10%</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial</td> <td>3%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazardous</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The Consultation on a New Waste Strategy for Wales ('Towards Zero Waste' (2009)) notes the following targets for waste in Wales:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="604 1129 1641 1383" style="margin: auto; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Target for:</th> <th colspan="5">TARGETS FOR EACH YEAR</th> </tr> <tr> <th>09/10</th> <th>12/13</th> <th>15/16</th> <th>19/20</th> <th>24/25</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;"><i>Minimum levels of reuse and recycling / composting (or AD)</i></td> <td>40%</td> <td>52%</td> <td>58%</td> <td>64%</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;"><i>Minimum proportion of reuse / recycling/ composting that must come from source separation (kerbside, bring and/ or civic amenity (CA) site)</i></td> <td>80%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Waste Stream	2004/05 (~2.9mt)	2012/13 (~3.0mt)	Construction & Demolition	50%	47%	Industrial	19%	15%	Municipal Solid Waste	17%	23%	Agricultural arisings (controlled)	10%	11%	Commercial	3%	3%	Hazardous	1%	1%	Target for:	TARGETS FOR EACH YEAR					09/10	12/13	15/16	19/20	24/25	<i>Minimum levels of reuse and recycling / composting (or AD)</i>	40%	52%	58%	64%	70%	<i>Minimum proportion of reuse / recycling/ composting that must come from source separation (kerbside, bring and/ or civic amenity (CA) site)</i>	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%			
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<p>Recycling</p> <p>There are 6 recycling centres or banks in Gwynedd. These are Caerylchu, Caernarfon, Y Bala Recycling Centre, Bangor Recycling Centre, Harlech Recycling Centre, Pwllheli Recycling Centre, Rhwngddwryd Recycling Centre, Garndolbenmaen. Around 26% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2006-07. The percentage for Wales over the same period was slightly higher at 30%.</p> <p>Percentage municipal waste recycled or composted 1998-99 to 2007-08⁹</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Percentage municipal waste recycled or composted 1998-99 to 2007-08⁹</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gwynedd (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998-99</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>1999-00</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>2000-01</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>2001-02</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2002-03</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2003-04</td><td>18</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2004-05</td><td>22</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>2005-06</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>2006-07</td><td>25</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>2007-08</td><td>34</td><td>33</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)	1998-99	5	5	1999-00	5	7	2000-01	5	7	2001-02	7	8	2002-03	12	13	2003-04	18	18	2004-05	22	22	2005-06	24	25	2006-07	25	30	2007-08	34	33	<p>Trends show that the recycling/ composting rate of municipal waste in Gwynedd has been consistently lower than the Welsh average since 1998.</p>		<p>There is a need to contribute towards reducing the amount of municipal waste that is landfilled by facilitating in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new waste management facilities for treating and disposing of waste as an alternative to landfill.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2006/07 at least 25% of waste to be recycled and composted. Gwynedd achieved 25%. By 2009/10 the target for the amount of waste to be recycled or composted is 40%. 			
Municipal Waste - Landfilled	<p style="text-align: center;">Active Landfill Sites in Gwynedd (3/2/2009) (Environment Agency)</p>  <p>Following the closure of Cilgwyn Landfill Site, from January 2009, the Gwynedd Waste Authority began disposing residual municipal waste from Arfon and north Dwyfor at the Llwyn Isaf site which has planning permission for landfill and associated operations which expires in 2013. The residual municipal waste from Meirionnydd and south Dwyfor will continue to be disposed of at Ffridd Rasmus for the foreseeable future.</p> <p>A scheme has been launched in Wales to reduce the amount of domestic waste that we dump into landfills. The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2004 (The LAS regulations) came into force in Wales on 1 October 2004, to reduce</p>			<p>Some of the waste which is landfilled is capable of being re-used, recycled, composted or treated in different ways to produce energy derived fuel.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																																							
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	The statutory targets in the Landfill Directive relate to the reduction in the volumes of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) which is sent to landfill. The statutory targets set by the EU Landfill Directive include:																																										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 no more than 75% of the BMW can be landfilled • By 2013 no more than 50% of the BMW generated can be landfilled • By 2020 no more than 35% of the BMW generated can be landfilled 																																										

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals and Waste				
Current Performance Against Targets¹³	<p>The performance of the north wales region against the NWSW targets has been closely monitored throughout the review process. Whilst both the availability and quality of data across the various waste streams has improved over time, there remains a lack of data to fully establish the performance against a number of the targets. Of the targets for which sufficient regional data is available, the data shows a variety of significant challenges and met targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilisation and reduction of household waste – the latest figures show that household arisings per household in the region remains above that of the 1997/98 target figure for Wales. In addition, the region also faces the significant challenge of reducing household waste per person by approximately 40% per annum; • Recycling and Composting of Municipal Waste – all North Wales authorities achieved the combined recycling and composting target for 2006/0736. • Landfilling of Biodegradable Municipal Waste – the data shows that for the 2006/07 Scheme Year all authorities in the region achieved their respective landfill allowances. Powys was one of the top performing authorities, and Flintshire also performed well, remaining well below its allowance. • Landfilling of Industrial & Commercial Waste – the data shows that the region is already achieving the 2010 diversion target; • Hazardous Waste Arisings – whilst acknowledging that in relation to the latest available data the target date is still 6 years away, the figures show that the region is generating approximately 30,000 tonnes over and above the 2010 target; and • Facilities for Hazardous Household Waste – even though there has 			<p>The need to contribute towards reducing the amount of municipal waste that is landfilled by facilitating in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new waste management facilities for treating and disposing of waste as an alternative to landfill.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals and Waste				
	<p>been significant improvement with regard to the wastes specified in the target, the region is still failing to meet the target for providing facilities for the improved segregation of hazardous household waste.</p>			

¹ Welsh Assembly Government

² Gwynedd Council: 'State of the Environment Report 2004'

³ Bradley, R.I., Milne, R., Bell J., Lilly, A., Jordan C. and Higgins, A. (2005) A soil carbon and land use database for the United Kingdom. Soil Use and Management, 21, 4, 363-369.

⁴ National Soil Resources Institute

⁵ CCW : Strategic Environmental Assessment – A Guidance for Practitioners 2007

⁶ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁷ North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review Core Document (2009)

⁸ Draft Gwynedd Waste Strategy 2004

⁹ WAG: StatsWales

¹⁰ WAG: StatsWales

¹¹ North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review Core Document (2009)

¹² North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review Core Document (2009)

¹³ North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review Core Document (2009)

Transport

The amount of private cars is increasing on the county's roads. However, the use of private cars by residents to travel to work is lower in Gwynedd than the national average as is the use of public transport. Lack of public transport for communities in rural areas makes access to private transport essential. The percentage of households with more than one car is significantly higher in rural areas than in urban wards.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
Transport Routes¹	<p>The transport characteristics of North Wales are diverse - whilst it is largely rural, the larger population centres tend to be located along the coastal strip (Caernarfon, Bangor, Llandudno, Conwy, Colwyn Bay) and to the north east of the region (Mold, Flint, the Queensferry/ Connah's Quay area, Wrexham).</p> <p>The A55 across North Wales forms the major strategic highway route linking the Port of Holyhead on Anglesey (and Ireland beyond) in the west, with the motorway network in North West England and is part of Euro-Route E22. It has average daily traffic flows of up to 46,000 vehicles on sections of its length. Other key routes in terms of loading, are the A483 (south of the A55) with average daily flows of up to 48,000 vehicles and the A494 (through Queensferry) with average daily flows of 49,000 vehicles. (TAITH)</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
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Transport

Principal Transport Networks and Infrastructure in North Wales



Rail services operate along the North Wales Coast Line with services operating from Holyhead and Llandudno. Services operate to London, Cardiff, Manchester and Birmingham, with the majority of the Cardiff and Birmingham services operating via Wrexham. Services from Holyhead operate hourly as do services from Llandudno which gives a 30 minute frequency East of Llandudno Junction. Additional trains operate to London over and above this mainly standard pattern timetable.

Despite this reasonably frequent level of service, there are times when capacity is an issue on

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<p>this line and overcrowding can be encountered. Journey times of the London services are much improved particularly between Chester and London, but the running time of services to Cardiff, Manchester, and Birmingham are constrained by single track section between Chester and Wrexham and low line speeds in the case of the Cardiff and Birmingham services and by an intensive stopping pattern between Chester and Manchester. The Birmingham trains extend to Birmingham International, but there are no direct rail services from North Wales to Manchester Airport.</p> <p>The Cambrian Coast line which links Pwllheli via Barmouth and Dovey Junction to Machynlleth has an infrequent service (approximately two hourly), which is slow and severely constrained by pathing requirements at key stations in England.</p> <p>Access to stations by other modes of public transport and by foot and cycle is poor at many stations, with lack of secure cycle storage deterring cyclists from leaving their bikes at stations without such facilities. Limited availability of car parking spaces at many key stations including Bangor and in some cases such as Flint where unmanaged parking at the station results in usage of spaces which could potentially be used by rail users, being used for non rail use.</p>			
Road Safety²		<p>Collisions on our roads are a problem that needs constant attention. In North Wales there is a good record of accident reduction and the Region is on track to exceed Government Road Safety targets for the year 2010 compared to the 1994-98 average.</p> <p>These are shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road casualties - Achieved 39.9% by end 2006 ◆ a 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured - Achieved 69% by end 2006 ◆ a 10% reduction in the slight casualty rate expressed as the number of people slightly injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres - Achieved 33.9% by end 2006 <p>The figure below illustrates the progress being made with a clear downward trend across the</p>		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																											
Transport																															
	range.		<table border="1"> <caption>North Wales Road Traffic Collisions - Casualties in North Wales Police Force Area</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Casualties</th> <th>Trend</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1994-98 Average</td> <td>~4000</td> <td>~4000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>~3600</td> <td>~3600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>~3500</td> <td>~3500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>~3300</td> <td>~3300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>~3100</td> <td>~3100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>~2700</td> <td>~3000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>~3000</td> <td>~2800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>~2700</td> <td>~2700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Casualties	Trend	1994-98 Average	~4000	~4000	2001	~3600	~3600	2002	~3500	~3500	2003	~3300	~3300	2004	~3100	~3100	2005	~2700	~3000	2006	~3000	~2800	2007	~2700	~2700	
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Travel to Work		<p>The proportion of households with more than one car or van is significantly higher in many rural areas which means extra fuel costs.</p> <p>In 2007 the cost of fuel to travel to and from work (rather for any other trip purpose) was calculated at ward level using data from the Census 2001. The table below shows that highest costs are incurred by those living in Pen Llŷn – a generally rural area of Gwynedd. In monetary terms this amounts to £43.02 per month for a person travelling to work in a vehicle with a consumption rate of 45 miles per gallon. Given the recent rises in fuel costs, the costs per month in 2011 will be considerably higher.</p>		<p>The need to facilitate the development of an improved sustainable transport network which will improve the accessibility of rural areas by different modes of transport. This would facilitate development that enables residents to live and work locally, particularly in the more remote rural areas.</p>																											

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
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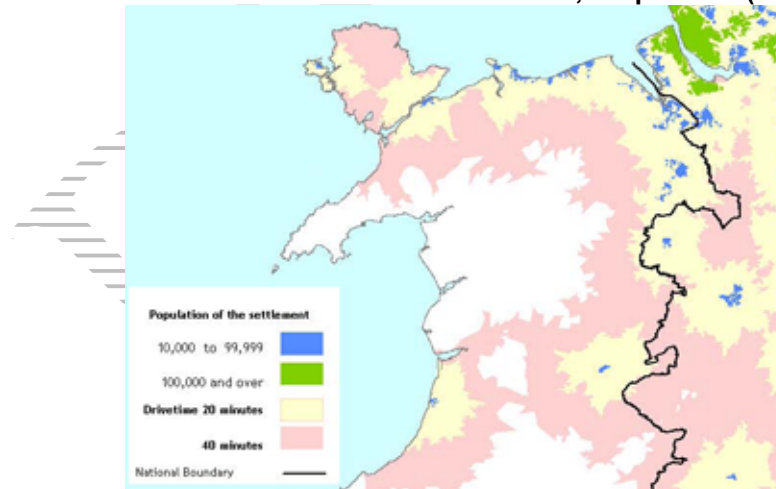
Transport

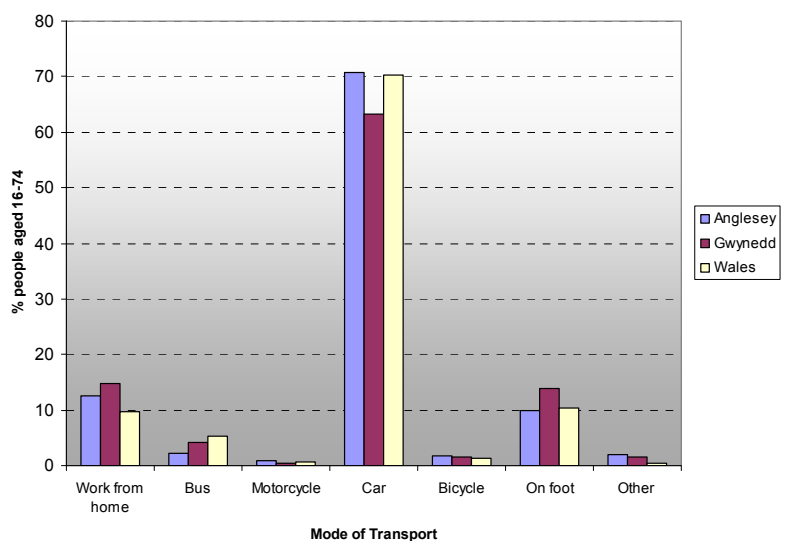
Travel to work distance and the associated cost of fuel (based on 2007 prices)³

	Average distance to and from work (miles per day)	Cost of fuel per month (45mpg)
Abermaw	14.28	£27.84
Blaenau Ffestiniog	15.08	£29.30
Caernarfon	11.96	£23.00
Pen Llŷn	22.40	£43.02
Pwllheli	12.62	£25.12

The figure below demonstrates how drive times to populated settlements are generally higher in more rural areas such as Pen Llŷn.

Drivetimes to settlements of at least 10,000 persons (2001)⁴



Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																																
Transport																																				
	<p>The proportion of households with no car decreased from 29% in 1991 to 23.9% in 2001, whilst the number of households with two or more cars increased from 23.6% to 29.3% in the same period.</p> <p>In 2001 63.7% of 16-74 year olds in employment travelled to work by car compared to 70.7% in Wales. The proportion of 16-74 year olds in employment who travel to work by public transport was much lower than the average for Wales – 4.7% compared to 6.5% in Wales overall.⁵</p> <p>The figure below shows that there is less reliance on cars for journeys to work in Gwynedd compared to Anglesey and Wales.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Travel to Work</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="672 782 1456 1324"> <caption>Travel to Work Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of Transport</th> <th>Anglesey (%)</th> <th>Gwynedd (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Work from home</td> <td>13</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td>71</td> <td>64</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On foot</td> <td>10</td> <td>14</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mode of Transport	Anglesey (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)	Work from home	13	15	10	Bus	3	5	6	Motorcycle	1	1	1	Car	71	64	71	Bicycle	2	2	2	On foot	10	14	11	Other	2	1	1		
Mode of Transport	Anglesey (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)																																	
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities												
Transport																
	Commuting to and from Gwynedd to Work (2001)⁶															
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¹ Taith (Sept 2009) North Wales Regional Transport Plan

² Taith (Sept 2009) North Wales Regional Transport Plan

³ 'Living in Gwynedd' – Gwynedd Council (March 2008)

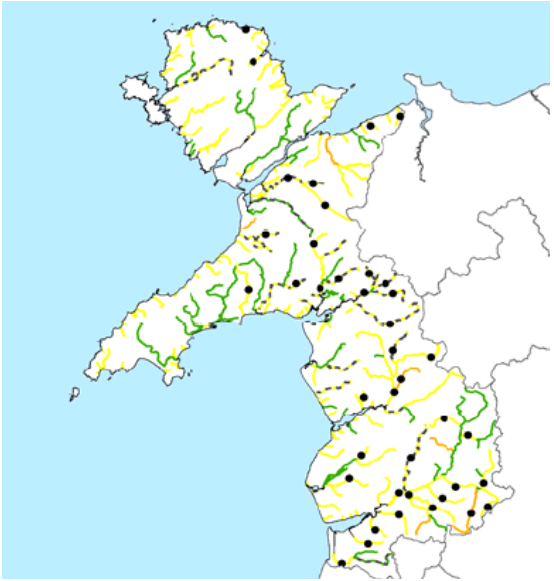
⁴ Wales Rural Observatory

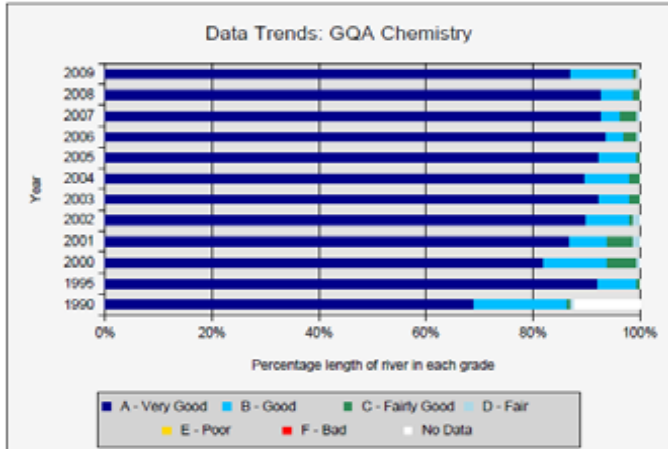
⁵ 2001 Census (Table KS15).

⁶ Detailed commuting patterns in Wales, by Welsh local authority (NS) (Welsh Assembly Government)

Water

Overall, river quality in Gwynedd is good. In 2006, for example, the proportion of river lengths in Gwynedd which recorded significant failure was lower in 2006 than in the previous 9 years and the proportion of river lengths categorised as being Grade A higher in 2006 than in previous 12 years. Whilst trends show an improvement in overall bathing water quality, with a number of beaches and coastal areas achieving awards for quality and cleanliness it is also clear that there is a requirement for the overall standards of bathing water to be raised in order to ensure compliance with the revised Bathing Water Directive. The North Eryri-Ynys Môn, Tywyn-Aberdyfi and Bala Water Resource Zones have been identified as being in deficit by the Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) produced by Welsh Water - principally due to the large uncertainty in the supply and demand balance resulting from climate change. There are numerous populated areas in the county which are susceptible to flooding including populated areas of Bangor, Caernarfon, Porthmadog, Tywyn and Pwllheli. Between 10 and 20% of properties in Gwynedd are assessed as being at risk of flooding, which is likely to increase as a result of climate change.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
River Water Quality	Current Ecological Status/ Potential of Surface Waters in the North West Wales Catchment¹		<p>A need to maintain and improve water quality by reducing the risk of pollution entering river watercourses.</p> <p>Incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems into new developments.</p>	
				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																							
Water																											
	<p>General Quality Assessment (GQA) – Chemistry</p> <p>GQA chemistry describes the quality of rivers in terms of chemical measurements which detect the most common types of pollution. These are Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia. Rivers are divided into stretches and each of these is given grades A to F, where A is the best quality and F is the worst.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chemical river quality in Gwynedd and Wales (2006)²</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="719 564 1339 855"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Grade</th> <th colspan="2">% Length of River in Each Grade</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A – Very Good</td> <td>93.78</td> <td>77.87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B – Good</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>17.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C - Fairly Good</td> <td>2.38</td> <td>2.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D – Fair</td> <td>0.54</td> <td>0.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E – Poor</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F - Bad</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Chemical river quality in Gwynedd (1990-2009)³</p> 			Grade	% Length of River in Each Grade		Gwynedd	Wales	A – Very Good	93.78	77.87	B – Good	3.3	17.47	C - Fairly Good	2.38	2.13	D – Fair	0.54	0.64	E – Poor	0	1.64	F - Bad	0	0.21	
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>The trends show an overall increase in the percentage of 'grade A river lengths in terms of chemical river quality. The proportion of river lengths categorised as being Grade A was higher in 2006 than in the previous 12 years.</p> <div data-bbox="577 408 1527 1133" style="text-align: center;"> <p>Chemical Quality of Rivers in Gwynedd 2009⁴</p> </div> <p>General Quality Assessment (GQA) – Biology</p> <p>GQA Biology compares the number and variety of macro-invertebrates present on the riverbed compared to what would be expected for that type of physical environment. This can give an indication of pollution from a wide range of sources, including intermittent problems. The 2006 figures show that 79.7% of river lengths in Gwynedd have a 'very good' or 'good' biological river quality. This compares to the average in Wales of 80%.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
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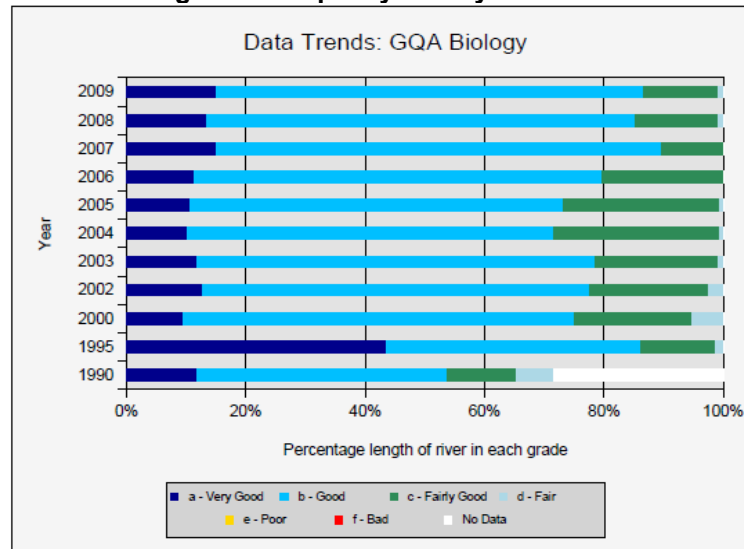
Water

Biological river quality in Gwynedd and Wales.⁵

Grade	% Length of River in Each Grade	
	Gwynedd	Wales
A – Very Good	11.35	28.71
B – Good	68.35	51.25
C - Fairly Good	20.29	14.29
D – Fair	0	1.94
E – Poor	0	0.83
F - Bad	0	0

Biological river quality in Gwynedd remained largely similar since 2000. The trends, however, do show an overall increase in the percentage of 'good' biological river quality from 75.4% in 1990 to 80.2% in 2006.

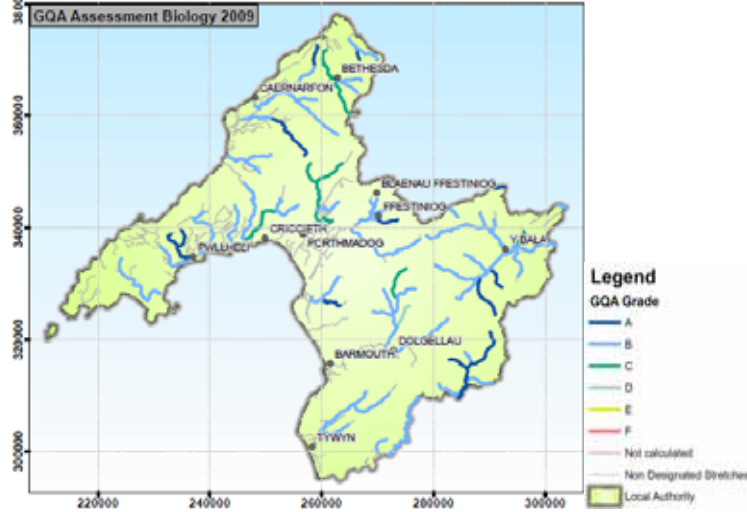
Biological river quality in Gwynedd 1990 - 2009⁶



Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
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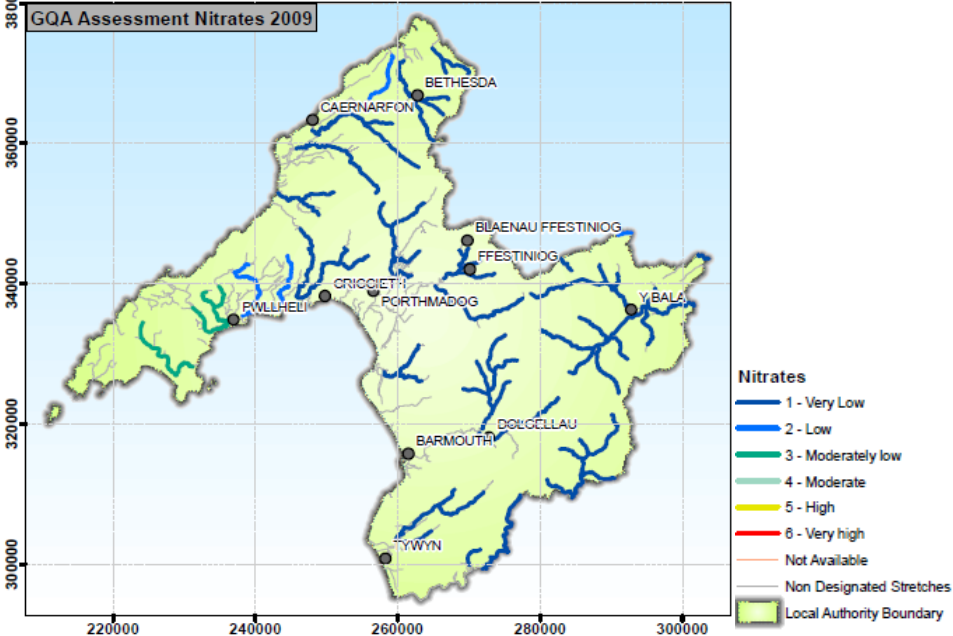
Water

Biological Quality of Rivers in Gwynedd 2009⁷



GQA Biology and Chemistry Recent Year Summary Table (2009)⁸

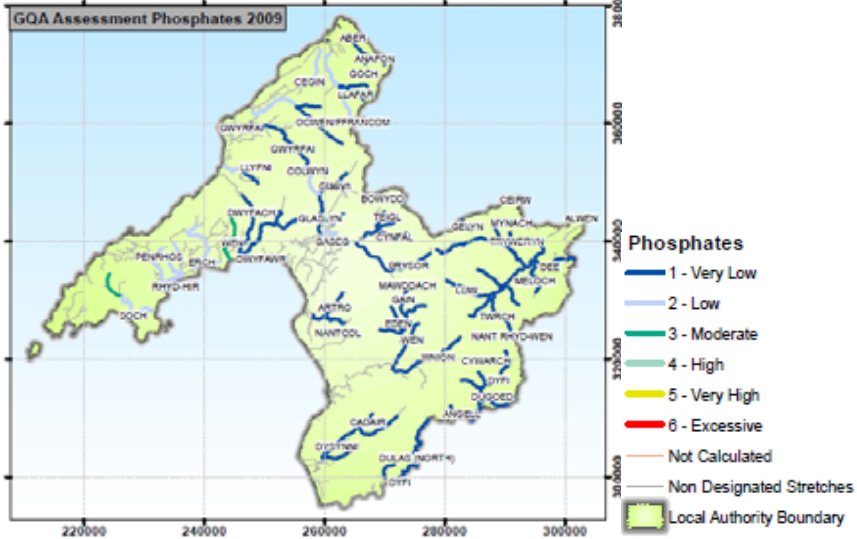
GQA Biology and Chemistry Recent Year Summary Table						
Grade	Length of River in Each Grade (km)		% Length of River in Each Grade		% Length of Welsh Rivers in Each Grade	
	Biology	Chemistry	Biology	Chemistry	Biology	Chemistry
A	80164.39	465558.37	15.00	87.12	33.18	74.43
B	383198.48	62043.32	71.71	11.61	50.39	19.42
C	65904.20	3907.13	12.33	0.73	10.83	3.01
D	5137.75	2896.01	0.96	0.54	0.71	0.83
E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	1.23
F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.06
No Data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.15	1.01

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>The above table shows that 98.7% of river length in Gwynedd was of good or very good quality in terms of chemistry compared to 94.9% in Wales and 84% of rivers were of good or very good biological quality compared to 83.57% in Wales.</p> <p>Nitrates and Phosphates</p> <p>Two nutrients are assessed under the GQA scheme, nitrates and phosphates. A grade from 1 to 6 is allocated for both phosphate and nitrate. These are not combined into a single nutrients grade. In this respect it differs from the chemical and aesthetic classifications which combine factors into a single grade.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GQA Assessment – Nitrates (2009)⁹</p> 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
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Water

Phosphates trends in Gwynedd rivers (2009)¹⁰

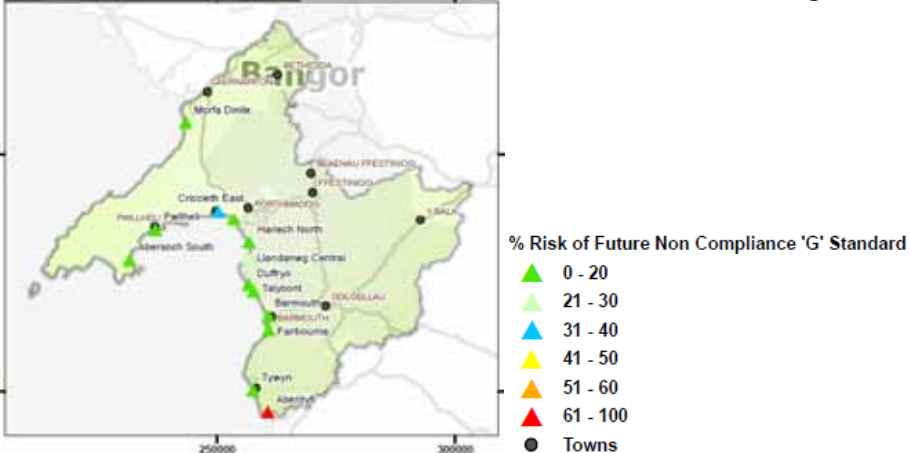
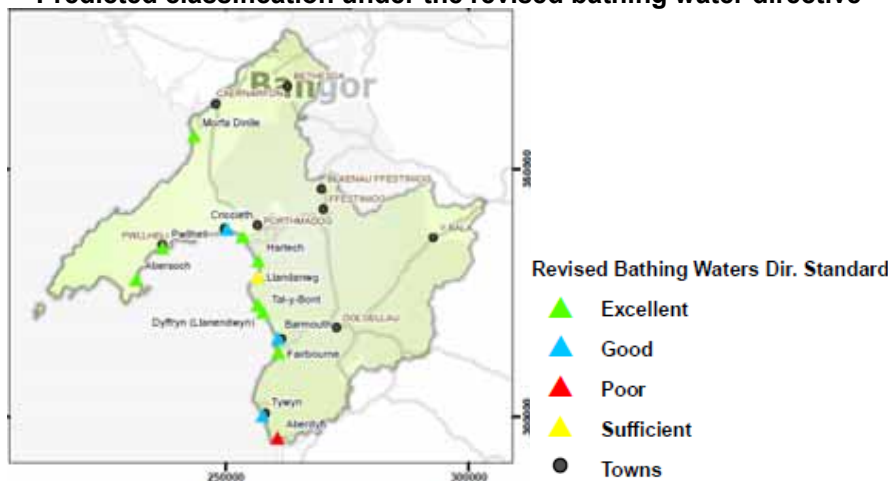


GQA Nitrate and Phosphate Trends in Gwynedd¹¹

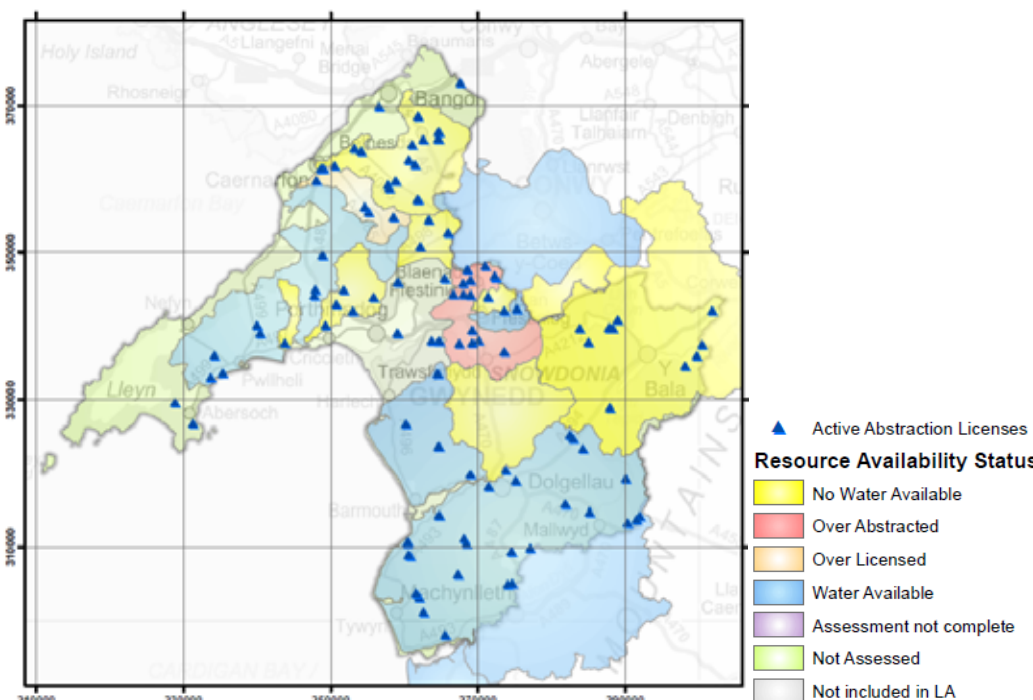



Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																																																														
Water																																																																		
	<p>Trends show that Phosphate and Nitrate levels in Gwynedd rivers have remained largely the same since 2000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GQA Nitrates and Phosphates Recent Year Summary Table (2009)¹²</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="584 411 1473 914"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Grade</th> <th colspan="2">Length of River in Each Grade (km)</th> <th colspan="2">% Length of River in Each Grade</th> <th colspan="2">% Length of Welsh Rivers in Each Grade</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Nitrates</th> <th>Phosphates</th> <th>Nitrates</th> <th>Phosphates</th> <th>Nitrates</th> <th>Phosphates</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>453608.14</td> <td>412709.46</td> <td>84.88</td> <td>77.23</td> <td>53.79</td> <td>54.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>39576.55</td> <td>106357.14</td> <td>7.41</td> <td>19.90</td> <td>25.04</td> <td>31.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>41220.14</td> <td>15338.23</td> <td>7.71</td> <td>2.87</td> <td>17.26</td> <td>6.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>1.89</td> <td>4.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.75</td> <td>1.73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Data</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>1.01</td> <td>1.01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In the North West Wales catchment there are 202 river water bodies and 33 lakes in the catchment. 26 rivers and 20 lakes are artificial or heavily modified. 25 per cent of rivers (350km or 31 per cent of river length) currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential, including the Dyfi upstream of Afon Twymyn, the Dwyfach and the Braint. 64 per cent of rivers assessed for biology are at good or high biological status now, with 27 per cent at moderate biological status. 27 per cent of lakes assessed currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential including Llyn Ogwen and Llyn Idwal. 30 per cent of lakes assessed currently achieve good or better biological status, with 43 per cent moderate and 26 poor biological status.¹³</p> <p>Indicator 35a: River water quality - biological and chemical¹⁴</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of river lengths in Wales of good or fair chemical quality has been consistently higher than 98 per cent since 1994. The percentage of river lengths of good chemical quality has remained fairly stable over the same period, peaking at 95.4 per cent in 2007. 			Grade	Length of River in Each Grade (km)		% Length of River in Each Grade		% Length of Welsh Rivers in Each Grade		Nitrates	Phosphates	Nitrates	Phosphates	Nitrates	Phosphates	1	453608.14	412709.46	84.88	77.23	53.79	54.51	2	39576.55	106357.14	7.41	19.90	25.04	31.52	3	41220.14	15338.23	7.71	2.87	17.26	6.99	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	4.14	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.73	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	No Data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01	
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of river lengths in Wales of good or fair biological quality has consistently been 99 per cent or higher since 2002. The percentage of river lengths of good biological quality has generally increased over the same period, from 78.5 per cent in 2002 to 87.1 per cent in 2009. <p>Indicator 35c: Compliance with 'good status' under the Water Framework Directive¹⁵</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 per cent of coastal waterbodies assessed were given a good or better ecological status in 2008. 35 per cent of transitional waterbodies, 29 per cent of rivers and canals and 20 per cent of lakes assessed were given a good or better ecological status in 2008. 			
Bathing Water Quality	<p>The current Bathing Water directive specifies a range of water quality standards that should be achieved in designated bathing waters. These standards fall into two categories: mandatory and guideline (G) standards. Compliance with the guideline standards is not mandatory but the directive states that member states should 'endeavour' to observe them as guidelines. Guideline water quality is a requirement for Blue Flag and Green Coast beach awards. Compliance in one particular in one particular year is an unreliable indication of trends. Variation in compliance from year to year does not necessarily indicate genuine improvement or deterioration, owing to the statistical limitations of using such a small data set. There will always be some beaches that change their status as a result of marginal failures or passes.</p> <p>The revised Bathing Water Directive (rBWD) entered into European Law in March 2006 and was translated into UK Bathing Water regulations in April 2008. The new features of the revised directive will take longer to come into effect. The revised directive should be fully in operation by 2015. The figure below shows the predicted classification of designated bathing waters under the revised Bathing Water Directive, based on 2006 to 2009 dataset.</p>			<p>Promote activities which are likely to sustain the high quality of bathing water.</p>

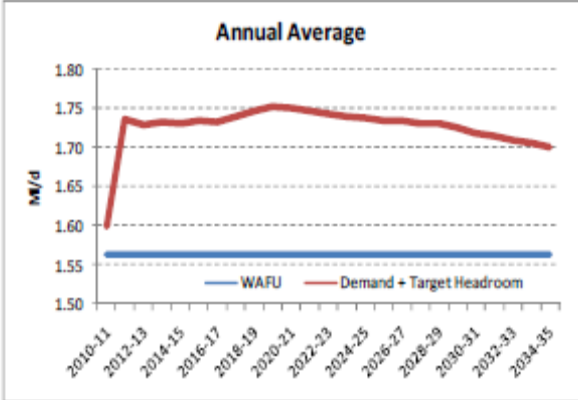
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>Risk of Future Non Compliance with Guideline Standards of Current Bathing Water Directive¹⁶</p>			
 <p>% Risk of Future Non Compliance 'G' Standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ 0 - 20 ▲ 21 - 30 ▲ 31 - 40 ▲ 41 - 50 ▲ 51 - 60 ▲ 61 - 100 ● Towns 				
<p>Predicted classification under the revised bathing water directive</p>				
 <p>Revised Bathing Waters Dir. Standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Excellent ▲ Good ▲ Poor ▲ Sufficient ● Towns 				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																			
Water																							
	<p>Blue Flag Awards ¹⁷</p> <p>The European Blue Flag Campaign recognises those beaches and marinas which are clean, well managed and promote care for the environment. In order to be considered, a beach must have attained the guideline standard of the European Community Bathing Water Directive before being assessed on 24 other criteria. A marina must fulfil a similar range of criteria but does not have to fulfil the Bathing Water Directive Standards. Six of Gwynedd's beaches had reached the required standard to receive this award in 2008: Abersoch, Barmouth, Dinas Dinlle, Friog, Pwllheli and Tywyn. Two marinas in Gwynedd were also awarded the European Blue Flag in 2008 Pwllheli Yacht Harbour and Victoria Dock, Caernarfon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Blue Flag Award Beaches and Marinas in Gwynedd</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="674 660 1386 756"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beaches</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marinas</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Seaside Award Beaches</p> <p>In March each year, the distinctive yellow and blue flag is awarded to beaches that meet mandatory standard water quality and are clean, safe and well-managed. In 2009, 11 of Gwynedd's beaches won this award.</p> <p>Green Coast Awards 2006 - 2007</p> <p>The Green Coast Award is unique in that it recognises Guideline water quality (Guideline is the EU designation for excellent water quality) as well as Best Practice in environmental management for rural beaches, which may not have the facilities associated with resort beaches. The following beaches in Gwynedd were awarded a Green Coast Award in 2006-2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porth Neigwl/Hell's Mouth • Harlech • Bennar, Llanenddwyn • Machroes • Abererch, Glan Don • Llandanwg 		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Beaches	6	7	9	9	6	6	Marinas	3	3	2	2	2	2	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008																	
Beaches	6	7	9	9	6	6																	
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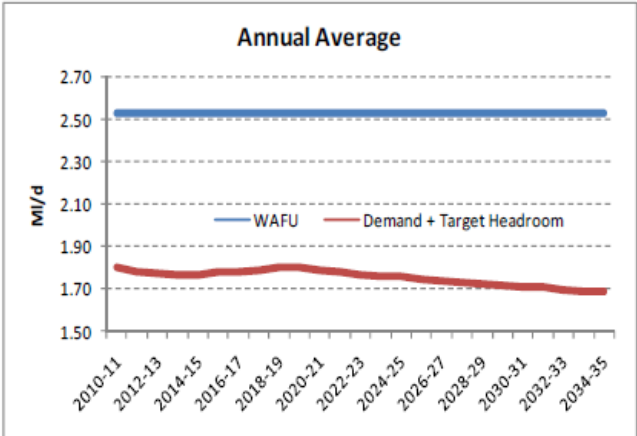
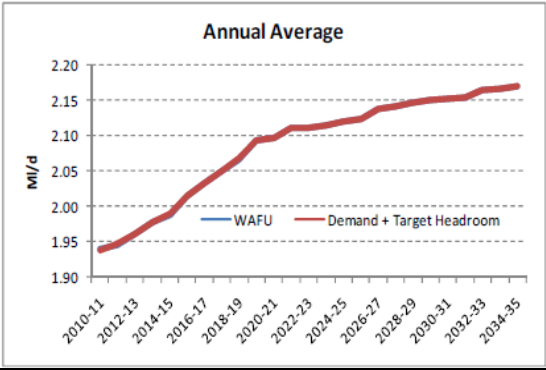
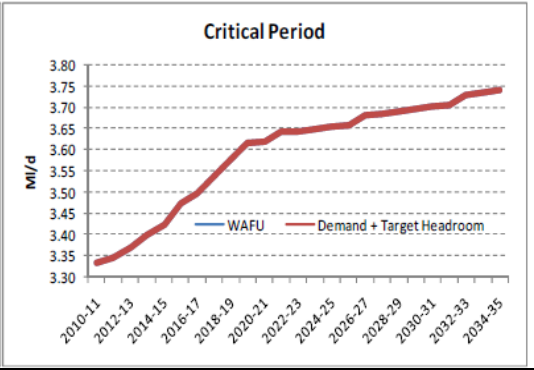
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
<p>Water Resources</p>	<p>Environment Agency Wales is responsible for managing water resources in Wales. One of the ways this is done is through licensing water abstraction. CAMS are 6 year plans detailing how water resources in an area will be managed.</p> <p>CAMS relevant to Gwynedd Local Authority are: Conwy, Dee, Llyn and Eryri, Meirionnydd. The CAMS area consists of numerous independent rivers which flow directly to sea. In terms of catchment area, the largest rivers are the Afon Ogwen, Seiont, Dwyfor and Prysor. The map below shows the resource availability of water resources in Gwynedd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAMS Resource Availability Status¹⁸</p> 			<p>A need to promote the sustainable use of water as a natural resource.</p>

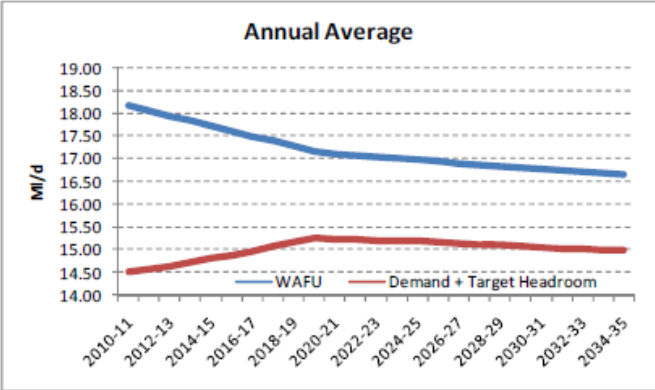
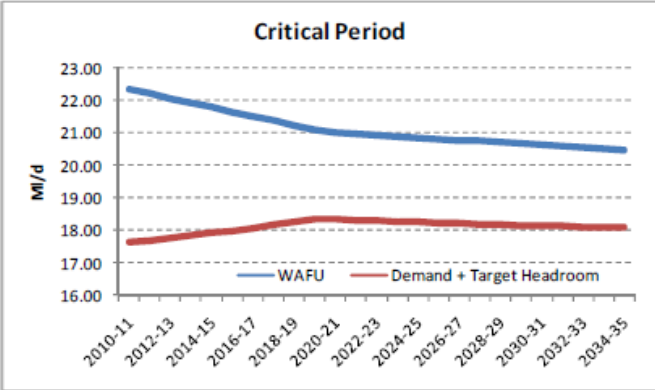
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
<p>Water Supply</p>	<p>There are over 300 surface abstraction points in Gwynedd licensed by the Environment Agency Wales.</p> <p>The key water resources in Gwynedd are Lake Cwellyn, Lake Marchlyn Bach, Lake Ffynnon Llugwy, Lake Cwmystradllyn, River Dwyfor (Dolbenmaen), Lake Cwm Dulyn, Lake Tecwyn Uchaf, Lake Eiddew Mawr, Lake Bodlyn, Lake Cynwch, Lake Morwynion, Lake Arenig Fawr, River Fathew (Bryncrug, Tywyn), River Gwrl and River Calettwr (Llwyngwrl). There are no public drinking water supply sources abstracted from groundwater within the Authority.¹⁹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Welsh Water Water Resources Zones</p>  <p>North Eryri - Ynys Mon</p> <p>The zone is in deficit under both the Annual Average and Critical Period planning scenarios principally due to the large uncertainty in the supply and demand balance resulting from climate change which has been incorporated into the Target Headroom component. Both planning scenarios are in surplus until approximately 2017/18. From that point onwards the deficit increases under the Annual Average scenario to a maximum of 1.63 MI/d in 2024/35 and under the Critical Period scenario to a maximum of 3.19 MI/d in 2029/30.</p>	<p>Potential for reduced availability of water resources as a result of climate change.</p> <p>Ensure that new development incorporates water efficiency measures.</p>		

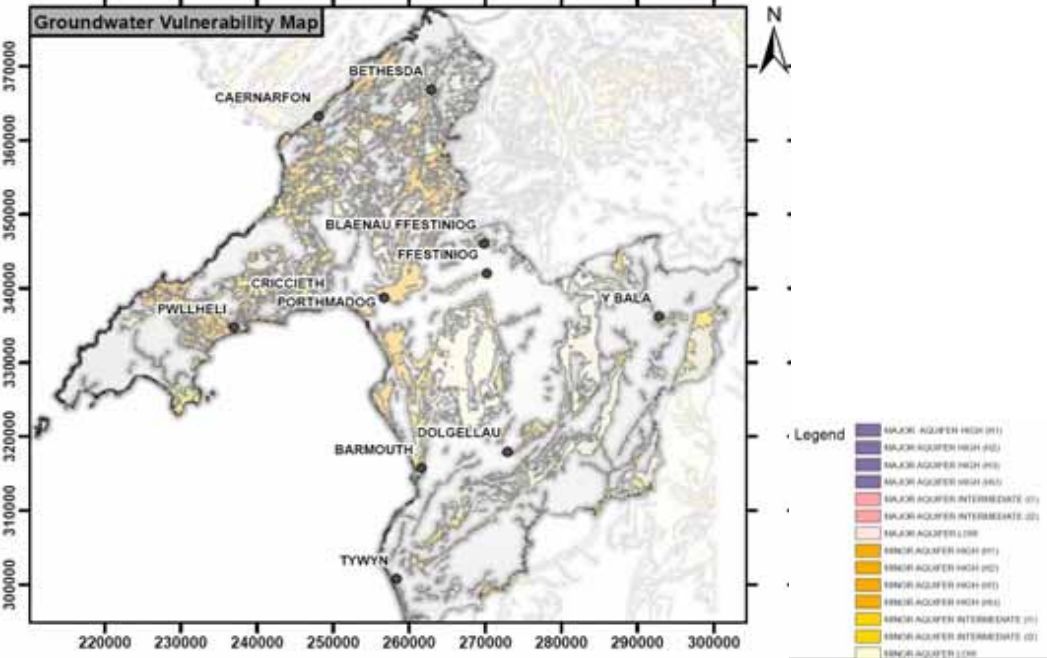
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>To resolve the deficits in both the planning scenarios, the following Options have been selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced leakage detection • Upgrade of Mynydd Llandegai WTW with increased abstraction at Marchlyn Bach reservoir. <p>The leakage option would be implemented in 2017/18 to save a maximum of 2.79 MI/d. The option to upgrade Mynydd Llandegai WTW would commence in 2022/23 and provide a maximum of 0.43 MI/d throughout the remainder of the planning period.</p> <p>Bala</p> <p>Only the Annual Average planning scenario is reported for this WRZ. The zone drops into deficit in 2010/11 reaching a maximum deficit of 0.19 MI/d in 2019/20. This is as a combined result of lower deployable output, since PR04, and an increase in demand forecast.</p>			

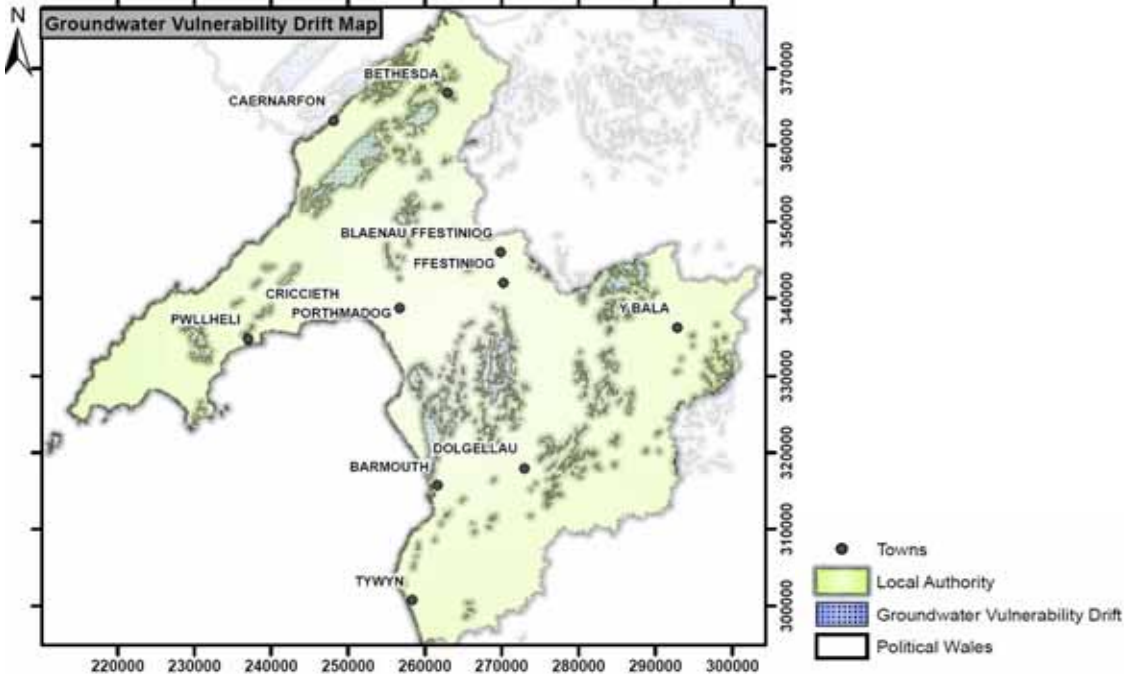
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
				
<p>To resolve the deficit in the Annual Average planning scenario, the following Option has been selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced leakage detection <p>The Leakage option would be implemented in 2010/11 to save a maximum of 0.19 Ml/d by 2019/20.</p>				
<p>Tywyn – Aberdyfi</p> <p>The zone is in deficit under both the Annual Average and Critical Period planning scenarios. Under the Annual Average scenario the zone is currently in deficit and reaches a maximum deficit of 0.48 Ml/d by 2034/35. Under the Critical Period scenario the zone drops into deficit in 2012/13 reaching a maximum of 0.44 Ml/d by 2034/35. The increase in deficit since AMP 4 has been driven by a general increase in demand, but also due to the large uncertainty in the supply and demand balance resulting from climate change which has been incorporated into the Target Headroom component.</p>				

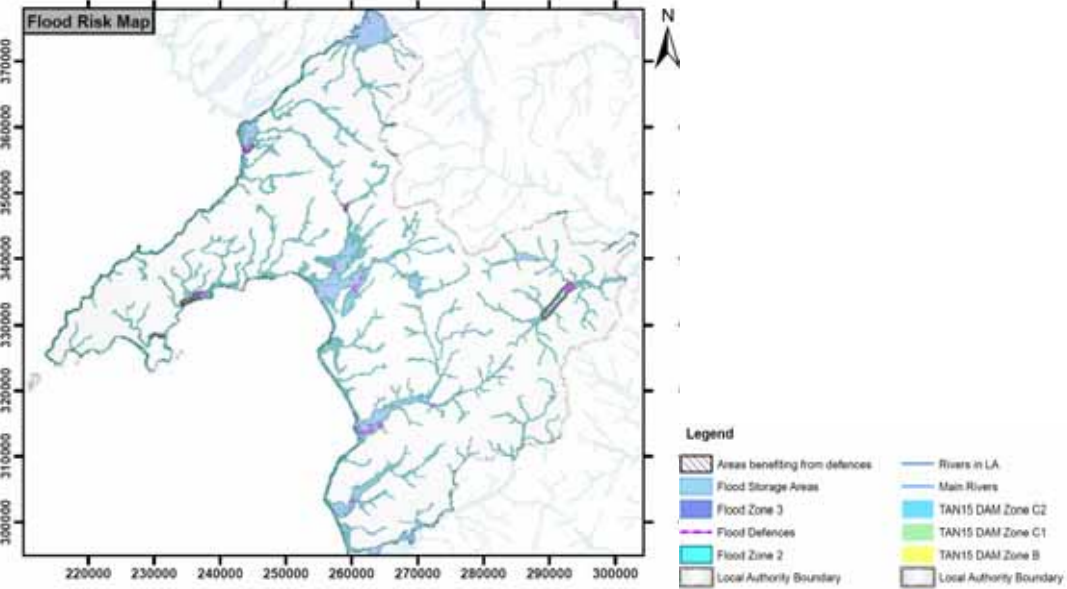
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
				<p>To resolve the deficits, the following Options have been selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New groundwater abstraction to feed Penybont WTW • Enhanced leakage • Water efficiency – non-household capacity buy back <p>Due to uncertainty around the options, the Target headroom component in the final planning scenario increased the deficits above those shown for the baseline scenario. Consequently, the new groundwater abstraction is not due to be implemented until 2012/13 and will deliver a maximum of 0.6 MI/d from 2017/18 onwards. The leakage option will be implemented in 2017/18 and will deliver 0.055 MI/d from 2018/19 onwards. The water efficiency scheme will be implemented in 2018/19 and deliver a maximum of 0.09 MI/d in 2019/20.</p> <p>Although this zone is currently in deficit, because of the lead time associated with the new groundwater abstraction scheme it will not be implemented immediately to meet the deficit. However Welsh Water are planning to begin this scheme early and begin the investigation phase in AMP 4 so that it can start to deliver water earlier than 2012/13. The deficit cannot be met by any leakage or efficiency option or combination of these and only a resource option can deliver the required volumes of water.</p> <p>Blaenau Ffestiniog</p> <p>Only the Annual Average planning scenario is reported for this WRZ and it is in surplus throughout the whole planning period, reaching a maximum of 0.84 MI/d in 2034/35.</p>

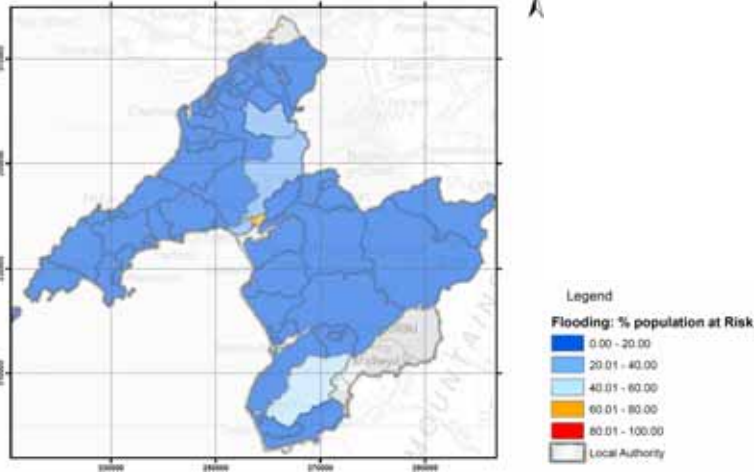
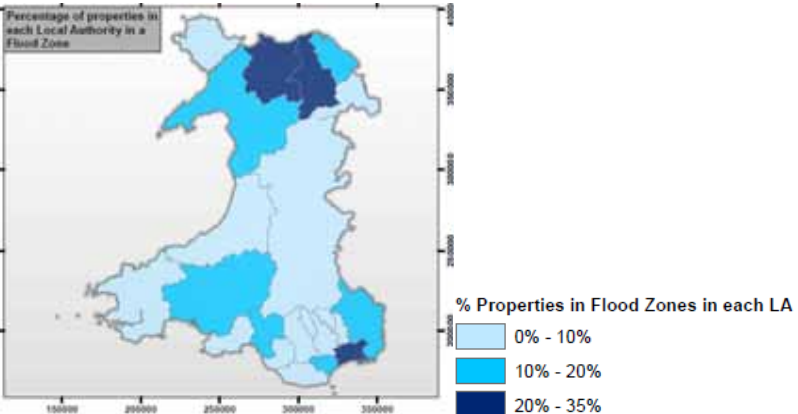
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p data-bbox="322 799 465 826">Barmouth</p> <p data-bbox="322 863 1666 983">As can be seen from the plots below, both the Annual Average and Critical Period planning scenarios are not in deficit as supply is equal to demand throughout the planning period. This zone has moved out of deficit as Welsh Water have been funded in AMP 4 to complete a mains infrastructure scheme to link Lley-Harlech to Barmouth WRZ.</p>			
				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>Lleyn – Harlech</p> <p>Both the Annual Average and Critical Period planning scenarios are in surplus throughout the planning period. The maximum surplus under the Annual Average scenario is 4.29 MI/d in 2008/09 and 5.41 MI/d under the Critical Period scenario in 2008/09.²⁰</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>			
Groundwater	<p>The aquifers within the County require protection in terms of both the quantity and quality of water entering them. The figures below show the dominance of minor and ‘non’ aquifers across the County, other than the Carboniferous Limestone in the Bangor and Felinheli area, which constitutes a major aquifer. However it should be noted that even nominal ‘non’ aquifers may contain enough water to support small domestic well supplies and are therefore equally sensitive to pollution.</p>			<p>A need to mitigate against the contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Groundwater Vulnerability (2008)²¹</p> 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Groundwater Vulnerability Drift Map</p> 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
<p>Flood Risk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Areas at risk from flooding in Gwynedd²²</p>  <p>Key to Legend:</p> <p><i>Flood zone 2 – the Environment Agency’s best estimate of the areas of land between zone 3 and the extent of the flood from rivers or the sea with a 1000 to 1 chance of flooding in any year. It includes those areas defined in flood zone 3.</i></p> <p><i>Flood zone 3 – the agency’s best estimate of the areas of land with a 100 to 1 chance (or greater) of flooding each year from the sea.</i></p> <p><i>The map above shows the main rivers and the flooding zones provided by the TAN15 advice maps.</i></p> <p><i>Zone B – Areas known to have been flooded in the past evidenced by sedimentary deposits</i></p> <p><i>Zone C1 – Areas of the floodplain that are developed and served by significant infrastructure, including flood defences</i></p> <p><i>Zone C2 – Areas of the floodplain without significant flood defence infrastructure.</i></p> <p>It appears from the figure above that the main areas at most risk of flooding are located in areas of Bangor, Caernarfon, Porthmadog, Tywyn and Pwllheli. Wards in Gwynedd with the highest resident population at risk from flooding are Porthmadog East, Porthmadog West, Llanberis and Porthmadog-Tremadog.</p>			<p>Potential for increased flood risk as a result of climate change.</p> <p>Ensure that new development is directed away from high flood risk areas.</p> <p>A need to introduce flood minimisation or mitigation measures to reduce the volume and rate of run-off in new development.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Population at risk from flooding²³</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of properties in each Local Authority in a Flood Zone</p> 			

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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				

¹ Environment Agency Western Wales RBMP Available online: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125095.aspx>

² DEFRA

³ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁴ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁵ DEFRA

⁶ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁷ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁸ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁹ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

¹⁰ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

¹¹ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

¹² Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

¹³ Environment Agency Wales (December 2009) Western Wales River Basin Management Plan.

¹⁴ WAG (July 2010) State of the Environment (Accessed on 06/04/11) Available online: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/environment2010/100722/?lang=en>

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

¹⁷ Keep Wales Tidy www.keepwalestidy.org

¹⁸ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

¹⁹ Environment Agency

²⁰ Welsh Water (2008) Water Resource Management Plan Main Report

²¹ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package


²² Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

²³ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

ANGLESEY BASELINE

Biodiversity

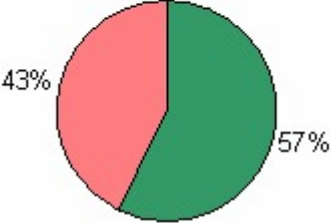
Anglesey contains a rich variety of flora and fauna across terrestrial, marine and coastal environments. The importance of this biodiversity is reflected by the number of designated sites, which includes 8 SACs, 3 SPAs, 1 Ramsar and 60 SSSIs. Anglesey has a number of priority habitats including Lowland and Coastal Heath, Reedbeds, Fens, Broadleaved Woodlands, Ancient and Species Rich Hedgerows, Ponds and Flower-rich Road Verges; there are some of the most extensive Sand Dunes in Wales. Rare and protected species on Anglesey include the Great Crested Newt, Red Squirrel, Otter, Water Vole and Chough, for which there are all action plans.

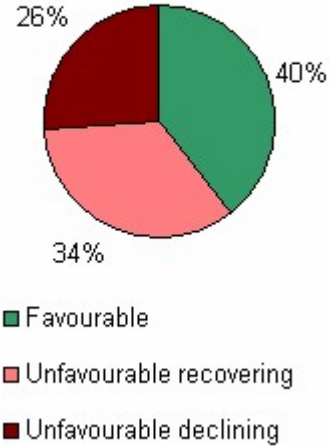
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
<p>European Sites</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">European Designations on Anglesey¹</p>  <p><small>© Hordwood & Gordon. Cofrestru pob hysur Cylchwr Sŵ Ynyw Môn. #001645461000020412 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Isle of Anglesey County Council. Licence No. 100004119.</small></p>	<p>Indicator 21: Percentage of features on Natura 2000 sites in favourable or recovering condition³ in Wales</p> <p>Indicator status: Stable / No clear trend</p> <p>Species - key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 per cent of all species were in favourable condition in the assessments from 2000 to 2009. • There is large variation between species groups. For example, 80 per cent or more of marine mammals and birds were in favourable or recovering condition. However, 80 per cent or more of amphibians, 	<p>Protect designated and wider areas of biodiversity by minimising the impacts of development.</p> <p>Enhance designated and wider areas of biodiversity by maintaining and improving green infrastructure.</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																
Biodiversity																				
	<p>European sites situated within the Isle of Anglesey²:</p> <p>Special Areas of Conservation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes SAC (1871ha) 2. Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh SAC (1058ha) 3. Anglesey Fens SAC (467ha) 4. Cemlyn Bay SAC (14ha) 5. Glan-traeth SAC (14ha) 6. Holy Island Coast SAC (464ha) 7. Llyn Dinam SAC (36ha) 8. Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC <p>Special Protection Areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holy Island Coast SPA (608ha) 2. Puffin Island SPA (31ha) 3. Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and the Skerries SPA (31ha) <p>Ramsar</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anglesey and Llyn Fens Ramsar (625ha) 		<p>butterflies and fish were in unfavourable condition.</p> <p>Habitats - key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within most habitat groups, between 40 and 50 per cent of features were in favourable or recovering condition in the assessments from 2000 to 2009. Outside of that range, 100 per cent of caves and 75 per cent of reefs and sea caves were in favourable or recovering condition. However, 76 per cent of lowland grasslands and 70 per cent of sandbanks, bays and lagoons were in unfavourable condition. 																	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	<p>There are 60 SSSIs in Anglesey⁴:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. Arfordir Gogleddol</td> <td style="width: 33%;">22. Glannau Ynys</td> <td style="width: 33%;">40. Nantanog</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Baron Hill Park</td> <td>23. Gybi:Holy Island Coast</td> <td>41. Newborough Warren - Ynys Llanddwyn</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Beddmanarch-Cymyran</td> <td>24. Glan-Traeth</td> <td>42. Penrhos Lligwy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Bwrdd Arthur</td> <td>25. Gwenfro And</td> <td>43. Penrhynoedd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Cadnant Dingle</td> <td>26. Rhos Y Gad</td> <td>44. Llangadwaladr</td> </tr> </table>		1. Arfordir Gogleddol	22. Glannau Ynys	40. Nantanog	2. Baron Hill Park	23. Gybi:Holy Island Coast	41. Newborough Warren - Ynys Llanddwyn	3. Beddmanarch-Cymyran	24. Glan-Traeth	42. Penrhos Lligwy	4. Bwrdd Arthur	25. Gwenfro And	43. Penrhynoedd	5. Cadnant Dingle	26. Rhos Y Gad	44. Llangadwaladr		<p>SSSIs in Wales - Current State of Knowledge (April 05 to March 06)⁵:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of Wales is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • During 2005/6 Wales gained three SSSIs, an 	
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities	
Biodiversity					
	6. Cae Gwyn 7. Caeau Talwrn 8. Carmel Head 9. Cemlyn Bay 10. Clegir Mawr 11. Coed Y Gell And Morfa Dulas 12. Cors Bodeilio 13. Cors Bodwrog 14. Cors Erddreiniog 15. Cors Goch 16. Cors Y Farl 17. Craig Wen/Cors Castell 18. Fferam Uchaf 19. Glannau Penmon-Biwmaris 20. Glannau Porthaethwy 21. Glannau Rhoscolyn	26. Llanbadrig - Dinas Gynfor 27. Llyn Alaw 28. Llyn Bodgylched 29. Llyn Garreg-Lwyd 30. Llyn Hafodol And Cors Clegyrog 31. Llyn Llygeirian 32. Llyn Llywenan 33. Llyn Maelog 34. Llyn Padrig 35. Llyn Traffwll 36. Llynnau Y Fali - Valley Lakes 37. Malltraeth Marsh/Cors Ddyga 38. Mariandyrys 39. Mynydd Parys	44. Porth Diana 45. Puffin Island - Ynys Seiriol 46. Rhoscolyn Reedbed 47. Rhosneigr 48. Rhosneigr Reefs 49. Salbri 50. The Skerries 51. Traeth Lligwy 52. Tre Wilmot 53. Tre'r Gof 54. Trwyn Dwlban 55. Ty Croes 56. Tyddyn Y Waen 57. Tywyn Aberffraw 58. Waun Eurad 59. Y Werthyr 60. Ynys Feurig	additional 399 ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71% of SSSIs by area are also sites of international importance for wildlife One quarter of SSSIs can be reached within 1km of a town or city 62% of SSSIs by area are classed as open access land. From a sample of SSSIs, 47% of designated habitats and species were considered to be in favourable condition 25% of SSSIs by area are known to be owned or managed by conservation sector bodies 	
Biodiversity Action Plans	Local BAPs in Anglesey⁶		Summary of main results of the 2008 UK Biodiversity Action Plan Reporting Round ⁷ :		
	Habitats: Hedgerows Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh Coastal Saline Lagoons Coastal Sand Dunes	Species: Barn Owl Bittern Brown Hare Chough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Action Plan partnerships at UK and local levels continue to deliver gains for some priority species and habitats, with the rate of decline slowing and in some cases halted or reversed. Nevertheless there is a lot more to do. 		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
	Field Edges Flower-rich Roadside Verges Gardens Lakes Limestone Pavement Lowland Fens Lowland Heathland Maritime Cliff and Slope Plantations Ponds River and Stream Sandy Beaches Seagrass Beds Wet Reedbed Woodland	Great Crested Newt Harbour Porpoise Marsh Fritillary Medicinal Leech Otter Petalwort Red Squirrel Shore Dock Skylark Slender Green Feather Moss Southern Damselfly Three-lobed Water Crowfoot Water Vole Common Pipistrelle Bat Soprano Pipistrelle Bat Noctule Bat Lesser Horseshoe Bat Brown-long eared Bat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 priority habitats (18%) and 40 priority species (11%) were increasing or probably increasing. 9 priority habitats (20%) and 144 priority species (39%) were stable or probably stable. 19 priority habitats (42%) and 88 priority species (24%) were declining or probably declining but the rate of decline is slowing for 9 habitats (20%) and 28 species (8%). 8 species were reported to have been lost since the publication of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in 1994 and 11 were thought to have been lost before this date. The state of our knowledge of the conservation requirements for priority habitats and species was reported as increased compared with 2002, but gaps still existed in our monitoring. Beyond 2010, the main gaps were identified as likely to be for marine, coastal and grassland habitats and for groups of invertebrates and plants. Progress on targets was mixed. For those aimed at maintaining biodiversity (the timescale for these is 2010), 52% of species targets were met and 17% were not achieved, whilst on habitats, 26% were met and 30% were not achieved. The remainder were either not known or not reported. For targets aimed at making improvements, progress was behind schedule on the majority, but for some species, such as the Ladybird spider, Large Blue butterfly and Bittern, the progress was impressive. Habitat loss/degradation (particularly owing to 	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
			agriculture, changes in management practice or infrastructure development) and global warming continued to be the key threats reported for the highest proportion of priority species and habitats.	
National Nature Reserves	<p>Cors Erddreiniog Cors Erddreiniog is the largest of the Anglesey fens. This extensive reserve is located five kilometres west of Benllech on the northeast side of the island, with the small villages of Capel Coch to the west and Brynteg to the east.</p> <p>Cors Goch The Cors Goch reserve is one of several lowland fens on Anglesey and you can find it between the villages of Pentraeth and Benllech. The reserve lies in the bed of an ancient glacial lake. Over time, the lakes ancient hollow has filled in with peat, as plant life thrived and died through the past 10,000 years - leaving the fen we see today.</p> <p>Cors Bodeilio Cors Bodeilio is a nationally important nature reserve due to its unique mire, which lies in a shallow limestone valley between Llangefni and Pentraeth, on the Isle of Anglesey. Water from the surrounding Carboniferous limestone rocks feed the mire, and this in turn has encouraged the development of a range of different wetland fen species, which prosper over the bed of fen peat.</p> <p>Newborough Warren & Ynys Llanddwyn At the south-western point of Anglesey, guarding the southern opening of the Menai Strait, Newborough Warren is one of the finest coastal sand dune systems in Britain, with huge expanses of mobile and fixed dunes. The reserve boasts important geological features – the pre-Cambrian rocks (some of the oldest in the country) of which Ynys Llanddwyn is formed and the pillow lavas that form the approach to that tidal island⁸.</p>		<p>Whole Site Assessment⁹</p> <p>Status</p>  <p>43%</p> <p>57%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All features favourable or unfavourable recovering ■ One or more features unfavourable declining <p>Status of all NNR species and habitat features</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities							
Biodiversity											
		<p style="text-align: center;">Status</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="1444 534 1771 981"> <caption>Biodiversity Status Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable recovering</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable declining</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Status	Percentage	Favourable	40%	Unfavourable recovering	34%	Unfavourable declining	26%	
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Local Nature Reserves	<p>There are 6 Local Nature Reserves on the Isle of Anglesey:</p> <p>Coed Cynol An area of mixed woodland and foreshore near the famous Menai suspension bridge. This urban site is a popular walk for local people. Good views of the Menai Strait, with shelduck, redshank, dunlin and oystercatcher often evident on the adjacent shore.</p> <p>Cytir Mawr/ Llandegfan This tiny area of common land east of the old village of Llandegfan was once</p>	Data Gap.									

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Biodiversity				
	<p>heathland, but a severe fire during the drought of 1976 created ideal conditions for the invasion of birch and much of the site today is woodland. Remnants of the former heathland are retained.</p> <p>Llanddona Common The village of Llanddona is intimately entwined with its common land - a result of centuries of erosion of the common land by smallholders. As a result, heathery outcrops characterise the village landscape, but the original grazing and estover (firewood) function of the land has long since ceased and these remnants are now mown and occasionally burnt. The larger block of common land at Rhos Llaniestyn to the east, a fine area of lowland heath, still retains the potential for traditional management (grazing and burning) to be restored.</p> <p>Llangoed Common This common land was once grazed by the villagers' cattle, but long since abandoned it has developed into wet woodland of willow and alder.</p> <p>Trwyn yr Wylfa This headland next to the Wylfa nuclear power station was gifted to the local community by the power company. A mixture of coastal grassland and heath, it offers a fine location for seawatching of passing gannets, shearwaters, terns etc.</p> <p>Y Dingle An area of mixed woodland along the steep sided valley of the Afon Cefni. There are good stands of sessile oak as well as plantings of sweet chestnut, beech and larch. The site includes marshland and the river which still sometimes has an elusive dipper and records of otter¹⁰.</p>			
Ancient Woodlands	The woodland cover on Anglesey is very low when compared to other parts of Wales or Europe at 3.5% of the land area compared to an average of 13% for Wales and 33% for the EU. Only Iceland and Malta in all of Europe have a			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
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	<p>lower percentage woodland cover. Much of the woodland is fragmented occurring in isolated blocks providing a limited habitat for locally rare animal, bird and plant species. Ancient and semi-natural woodland is a particularly rare resource; there is less than 250 hectares on Anglesey, less than 0.5% of our land area. The majority of the woodlands that are in private ownership are poorly managed¹¹.</p>			
Birds	<p>Bird population data is at an all-Wales level.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Short-term abundance of widespread breeding birds in Wales, 1994 to 2009¹²</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, in Wales, 16.9 per cent of species increased and 42.7 per cent decreased in range between 1968-1972 and 1988-1991. 40.3 per cent remained stable. • Over half the species of birds of farmed habitats decreased in range over the 20-year period. 	

¹ Anglesey County Council

² JNCC - Protected sites.

³ WAG (July 2010) State of the Environment. Available online: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/environment2010/100722/?lang=en>

⁴ Anglesey Nature - Protected Areas. Available online: <http://angleseynature.co.uk/>

⁵ CCW - SSSIs in Wales - Current State of Knowledge Report for April 2005 - March 2006.

⁶ Biodiversity Action Reporting System - Partnership plans - G. Cymru/ N. Wales - Anglesey's LBAP. Available online: <http://ukbars.defra.gov.uk/>

⁷ JNCC - The UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Highlights from the 2008 reporting round. Available online: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5398>

⁸ CCW - Welsh National Nature Reserves. Available online: <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/protected-landscapes/national-nature-reserves.aspx>

⁹ CCW - National Nature Reserves in Wales - Status of NNRs. Available online: <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/protected-landscapes/national-nature-reserves/nnr-report.aspx>

¹⁰ Anglesey Nature - Protected Areas. Available online: <http://angleseynature.co.uk/>

¹¹ Isle of Anglesey Council - Anglesey County Council's Tree, Hedgerow and Woodland Strategy 2003-08

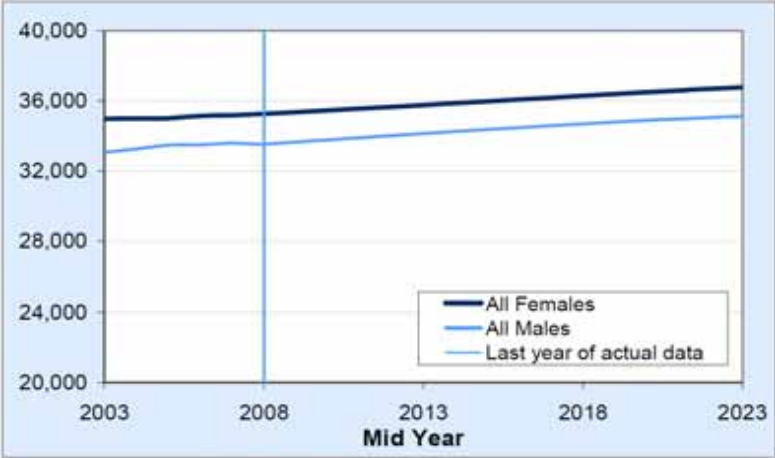
¹² Welsh Assembly Government <http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=5759>

Communities

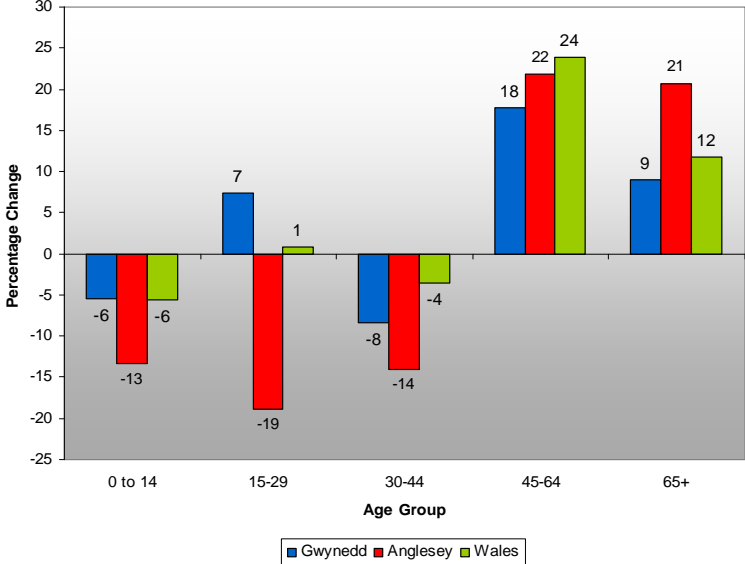
Anglesey is experiencing an ageing population with fewer children being born and more people living into older age which reflects the national trend. Although the number of births in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to generally decrease over the next 25 years, the Fertility Rate is projected to remain fairly stable. The number of deaths in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to decline until 2014/15 and then rise as a result of increased life expectancy, which will contribute to the ageing population. The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation has shown that 55% of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Anglesey were more deprived than the Wales average. Of the 44 LSOAs in Anglesey, three (Morawelon, Tudur and Porthyfelin) fall within the 10% most deprived areas in Wales. Anglesey has one of the highest proportions of white residents in the country. In 2007, the estimated population of Anglesey was 69,000 of which 68,300 were predicted to be white. Anglesey has a lower level of crime and road accidents than the national average.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Communities				
Population Total and Projections	<p>In 2001, the total population of Anglesey was recorded as being 66,829 which with 97 people per square kilometre is less densely populated than Wales as a whole (143 people per sq km)¹. Based on the mid-2008 WAG population projections, the total population of the Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase by 3,100 (or 4.5 per cent) by mid-2023. This is the ninth lowest population growth to mid-2023 of all local authorities in Wales. The population is projected to continue growing for the last ten years of the projection period reaching 72,600 by mid-2033².</p> <div data-bbox="636 951 1234 1398" style="text-align: center;"> <p>Isle of Anglesey Total Population³</p> <p>Population as at June 30th each year.</p> </div>		<p>The population of Anglesey is increasing slowly (4.5% by 2023) compared to other LAs in Wales.</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																																																																																												
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<p style="text-align: center;">Percentage change since 2008 by local authority, selected years⁴</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">2013</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2018</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Per cent 2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Isle of Anglesey</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Conwy</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>Powys</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Carmarthenshire</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>Neath Port Talbot</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridgend</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">24</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Blaenau Gwent</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Newport</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						2013	2018	Per cent 2023	Isle of Anglesey	2	3	5	Gwynedd	1	2	4	Conwy	1	3	4	Denbighshire	3	7	10	Flintshire	1	2	2	Wrexham	3	6	9	Powys	3	5	8	Ceredigion	2	5	7	Pembrokeshire	3	5	7	Carmarthenshire	4	8	11	Swansea	3	7	11	Neath Port Talbot	2	4	7	Bridgend	3	6	9	Vale of Glamorgan	3	7	11	Cardiff	7	15	24	Rhondda Cynon Taf	1	3	4	Merthyr Tydfil	1	3	4	Caerphilly	2	3	4	Blaenau Gwent	1	2	3	Torfaen	0	0	0	Monmouthshire	2	4	5	Newport	2	4	6
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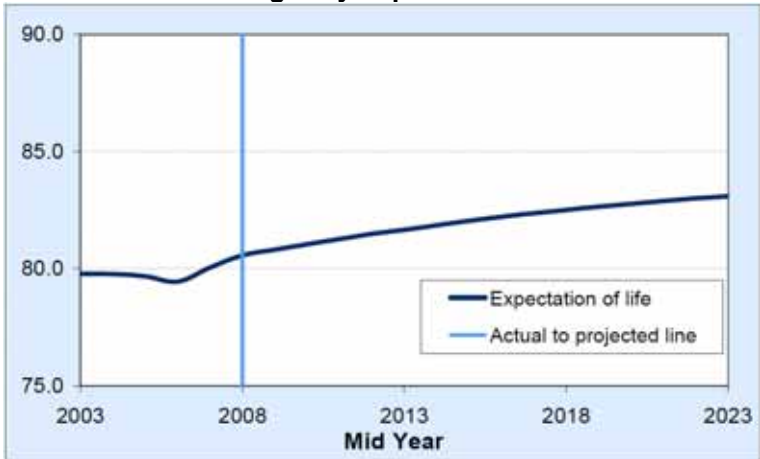
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Communities				
<p>Population Composition and Change</p>	<p>Gender</p> <p>Based on the mid-2008 WAG population projections, there will be more females than males in the population of Anglesey throughout the projection period. From mid-2008 to mid-2023 it is projected that there will be relatively similar growth patterns in the male and female population (4.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively). This pattern is projected to continue for the remainder of the projection period up to mid- 2033⁵.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Isle of Anglesey Population by Gender⁶</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Population as at June 30th each year.</p>	<p>There are more females than males in Anglesey.</p> <p>Anglesey is experiencing an ageing population.</p> <p>Births on Anglesey are projected to decline and then level out.</p> <p>Deaths are projected to decrease until around 2014/15 before increasing.</p> <p>Life expectancy on Anglesey is projected to increase from 80.6 in 2008/09 to 83.0 in 2022/23.</p>	

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	<p align="center">Population of Wales, North Wales and its Local Authorities by gender⁷.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="631 384 1240 794"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th colspan="3">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Persons</th> <th>Males</th> <th>Females</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Isle of Anglesey</td> <td>68,768</td> <td>33,567</td> <td>35,201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>118,767</td> <td>57,625</td> <td>61,142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conwy</td> <td>111,353</td> <td>53,907</td> <td>57,446</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Denbighshire</td> <td>96,732</td> <td>47,006</td> <td>49,726</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flintshire</td> <td>149,923</td> <td>73,793</td> <td>76,130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wrexham</td> <td>133,207</td> <td>65,636</td> <td>67,571</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Wales</td> <td>678,750</td> <td>331,534</td> <td>347,216</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>2,999,319</td> <td>1,465,542</td> <td>1,533,777</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Age of Population</p> <p>The population of the Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase by 4.5 per cent from mid-2008 to mid-2023. This increase is predominately due to the increase in people aged 65+, projected to grow by around 40 per cent from 14,400 in mid-2008 to 20,100 in mid-2023. This increase in the number of older people is due to two factors; firstly increased expectation of life which results in more people living longer, and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War⁸.</p> <p align="center">Isle of Anglesey population change, key years and key age groups⁹</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="515 1182 1357 1369"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Children</td> <td>12,369</td> <td>12,398</td> <td>12,728</td> <td>12,985</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ages 16-64</td> <td>42,017</td> <td>40,794</td> <td>39,635</td> <td>38,788</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ages 65+</td> <td>14,413</td> <td>16,712</td> <td>18,624</td> <td>20,122</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>68,799</td> <td>69,903</td> <td>70,988</td> <td>71,896</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Area	Year			Persons	Males	Females	Isle of Anglesey	68,768	33,567	35,201	Gwynedd	118,767	57,625	61,142	Conwy	111,353	53,907	57,446	Denbighshire	96,732	47,006	49,726	Flintshire	149,923	73,793	76,130	Wrexham	133,207	65,636	67,571	North Wales	678,750	331,534	347,216	Wales	2,999,319	1,465,542	1,533,777		2008	2013	2018	2023	Children	12,369	12,398	12,728	12,985	Ages 16-64	42,017	40,794	39,635	38,788	Ages 65+	14,413	16,712	18,624	20,122	Total	68,799	69,903	70,988	71,896		
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Tydfil	800	600	200	800	600	200	700	600	100	Caerphilly	2,200	1,700	500	2,100	1,700	500	2,000	1,700	300	Blaenau Gwent	900	800	100	900	800	100	800	700	100	Torfaen	1,100	1,000	100	1,000	900	100	1,000	900	-	Monmouthshire	800	900	-	800	900	-100	800	900	-100	Newport	2,000	1,300	600	2,000	1,300	700	2,000	1,200	800
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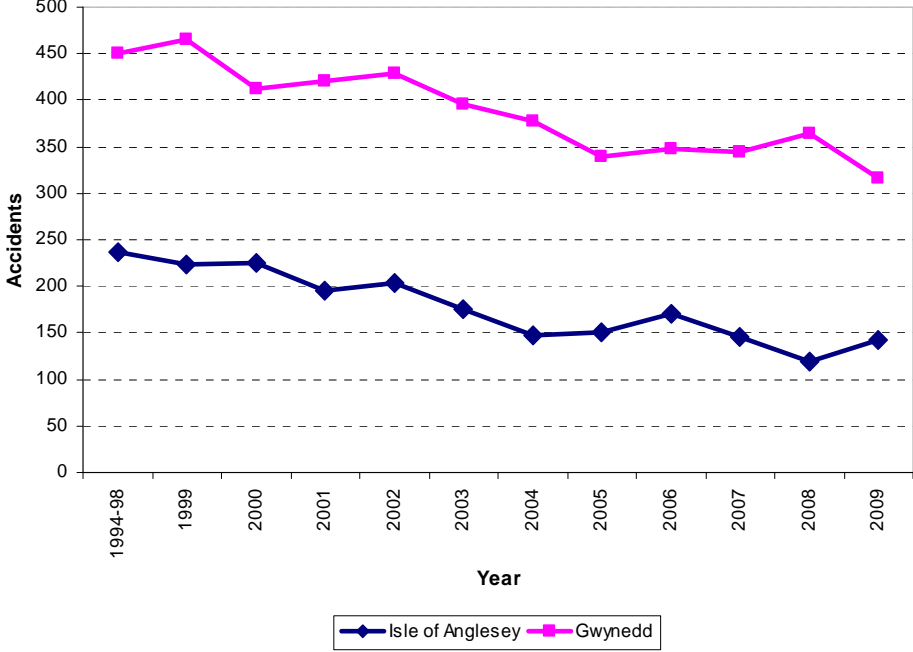
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Communities				
	<p>In each year of the projection period, net internal migration for the Isle of Anglesey is projected to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving; • Slightly higher for females than males (+120 and +100 respectively); • The 10th lowest level of internal net migration across all Welsh local authorities. <p>International net migration by gender</p> <p>In each year of the projection period, the Isle of Anglesey is projected to experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 people arriving in the authority from overseas; • 130 people leaving the authority for overseas; • A net international migration of -10 people. <p>In each year of the projection period, net international migration for the Isle of Anglesey is projected to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slightly higher for females than for males (around zero for females and -10 for males); • The 11th highest level of international net migration across all Welsh local authorities¹⁷. 			

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Taf	7,000	6,900	100	6,500	6,300	300	500	600	-100	Merthyr Tydfil	1,400	1,500	-	1,300	1,400	-100	100	100	-	Caerphilly	4,500	4,500	100	4,400	4,200	200	100	200	-100	Blaenau Gwent	1,700	1,600	-	1,600	1,600	-	100	100	-	Torfaen	2,400	2,500	-100	2,300	2,400	-	-	100	-100	Monmouthshire	4,500	4,100	400	4,400	3,900	400	200	200	-100	Newport	5,400	5,600	-200	4,900	5,000	-200	500	600	-		
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Ethnicity	<p>In 2007, the estimated population of Anglesey was 69,000 of which 68,300 were predicted to be white. When compared to other LAs this is one of the highest proportions of white residents in Wales.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		


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1005">900</td> <td data-bbox="1064 971 1180 1005">900</td> <td data-bbox="1180 971 1296 1005">300</td> <td data-bbox="1296 971 1402 1005">700</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 1005 714 1059">The Vale of Glamorgan</td> <td data-bbox="714 1005 831 1059">124,000</td> <td data-bbox="831 1005 947 1059">118,900</td> <td data-bbox="947 1005 1064 1059">1,500</td> <td data-bbox="1064 1005 1180 1059">1,900</td> <td data-bbox="1180 1005 1296 1059">500</td> <td data-bbox="1296 1005 1402 1059">1,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 1059 714 1093">Rhondda Cynon Taf</td> <td data-bbox="714 1059 831 1093">233,700</td> <td data-bbox="831 1059 947 1093">229,600</td> <td data-bbox="947 1059 1064 1093">1,400</td> <td data-bbox="1064 1059 1180 1093">1,400</td> <td data-bbox="1180 1059 1296 1093">300</td> <td data-bbox="1296 1059 1402 1093">1,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 1093 714 1126">Merthyr Tydfil</td> <td data-bbox="714 1093 831 1126">55,600</td> <td data-bbox="831 1093 947 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Glamorgan	124,000	118,900	1,500	1,900	500	1,100	Rhondda Cynon Taf	233,700	229,600	1,400	1,400	300	1,100	Merthyr Tydfil	55,600	54,600	300	300	0	300	Caerphilly	171,800	169,100	1,000	1,000	300	500	Blaenau Gwent	69,200	68,300	300	200	100	200	Torfaen	91,100	89,800	600	500	200	200	Monmouthshire	88,200	86,600	600	500	100	300	Newport	140,200	132,600	1,800	4,000	900	700	Cardiff	321,000	288,800	6,700	15,600	4,600	5,100		
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Health	<p>Anglesey has a higher cancer rate than the national average (424.2 per 100,000, compared to 410 in Wales between 2004-2006).²⁰</p> <p>Isle of Anglesey - adults who reported key illnesses, health-related lifestyle or service use²¹</p> <p><i>Per cent</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="533 517 1335 1358"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Observed</th> <th>Age-standardised</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">Health status and illnesses</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Currently being treated for:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High blood pressure</td> <td>20</td> <td>18</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any heart condition excluding high blood pressure (a)</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any respiratory illness</td> <td>14</td> <td>13</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any mental illness</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arthritis</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diabetes</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Have a limiting long-term illness (b)</td> <td>28</td> <td>27</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">SF-36 (higher score means better health):</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical component summary score</td> <td>48.8</td> <td>49.3</td> <td>48.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mental component summary score</td> <td>51.1</td> <td>51.0</td> <td>49.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Health-related lifestyle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smoker (c)</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-smoking adults regularly exposed to passive smoke indoors</td> <td>24</td> <td>25</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumption of alcohol: above guidelines (d)</td> <td>42</td> <td>43</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumption of alcohol: binge (d)</td> <td>26</td> <td>27</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumption of fruit and vegetables: meets guidelines (e)</td> <td>40</td> <td>39</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exercise or physical activity done: meets guidelines (f)</td> <td>29</td> <td>30</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overweight or obese (g)</td> <td>57</td> <td>56</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Obese (h)</td> <td>21</td> <td>20</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Health service use</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">In the past three months:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Accident, injury or poisoning needing hospital treatment or a visit to casualty</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">In the past twelve months:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">In hospital as an inpatient</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Outpatients</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>35</td> <td>34</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Pharmacist</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>68</td> <td>67</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Dentist</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>76</td> <td>75</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Optician</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>48</td> <td>47</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Unweighted base (i)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All aged 16+</td> <td>1,229</td> <td>1,229</td> <td>29,331</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: Welsh Health Survey 2006 + 2009</p>				Observed	Age-standardised	Wales	Health status and illnesses				Currently being treated for:				High blood pressure	20	18	20	Any heart condition excluding high blood pressure (a)	10	9	9	Any respiratory illness	14	13	13	Any mental illness	8	8	10	Arthritis	12	12	13	Diabetes	6	5	6	Have a limiting long-term illness (b)	28	27	27	SF-36 (higher score means better health):				Physical component summary score	48.8	49.3	48.8	Mental component summary score	51.1	51.0	49.9	Health-related lifestyle				Smoker (c)	22	22	24	Non-smoking adults regularly exposed to passive smoke indoors	24	25	22	Consumption of alcohol: above guidelines (d)	42	43	45	Consumption of alcohol: binge (d)	26	27	28	Consumption of fruit and vegetables: meets guidelines (e)	40	39	36	Exercise or physical activity done: meets guidelines (f)	29	30	29	Overweight or obese (g)	57	56	57	Obese (h)	21	20	21	Health service use				Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks:					17	17	18	In the past three months:				Accident, injury or poisoning needing hospital treatment or a visit to casualty					4	4	5	In the past twelve months:				In hospital as an inpatient					11	10	10	Outpatients					35	34	32	Pharmacist					68	67	70	Dentist					76	75	70	Optician					48	47	49	Unweighted base (i)				All aged 16+	1,229	1,229	29,331		
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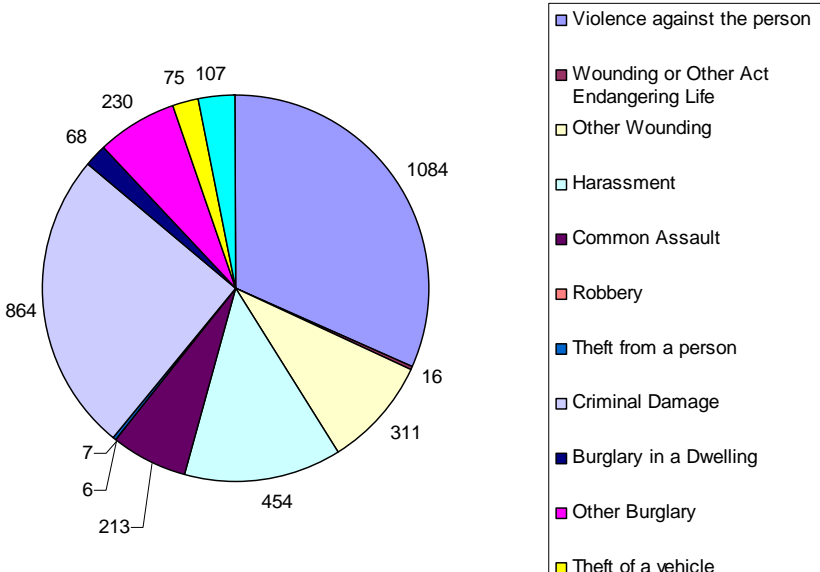
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																		
Communities																						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Includes those who reported ever being treated for a heart attack. (b) Adults who reported having any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do. Adults were asked to include problems due to old age. (c) Adults who reported smoking daily or occasionally. (d) In response to a question asking about the most units drunk on any one day in the last seven days. Above guidelines means men drinking more than 4 units a day and women drinking more than 3 units. (e) Binge means men drinking more than 8 units a day and women drinking more than 6 units. (f) Based on all adults (drinkers and non-drinkers). (g) Guidelines recommend adults eat at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables each day. (h) Guidelines recommend adults do at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity on five or more days a week. Respondents were asked to include physical activity which is part of their job. (i) Reported Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25+. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by squared height (m²). (j) Reported Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30+. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by squared height (m²). (k) Bases vary: those shown are for the whole sample. 																					
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<p>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)</p>	<p>WIMD 2008 shows that in Anglesey (which has 44 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 3 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morawelon with a score of 48.2, which ranked 119 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10% most deprived category in Wales. • Tudur with a score of 42.9, which ranked 187 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10% most deprived category in Wales. • Porthyfelin 1 with a score of 41.6, which ranked 204 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10-20% most deprived category in Wales. <p>In Isle of Anglesey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LSOAs had deprivation score distribution over 88% of the whole range for Wales. • 5% of its LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. • 55% of its LSOAs fall within the 50% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. • There are lower than average levels of deprivation in the 3 most deprived categories (most deprived 10%, 20%, 30%), but higher than average levels of deprivation in the most deprived 50% category). <p>In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for Housing (18%) and Access (18%) • Below average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Deprivation (5%) • Income (7%) • Employment (2%) • Health (2%) • Education (5%) • Community (7%) <p>55% of LSOAs in Anglesey were more deprived than the Wales average²³.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																				
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¹ Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey. Available online: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadDatasetList.do?a=7&b=276858&c=Anglesey&d=13&g=412995&i=1001x1003&m=0&r=1&s=1302598070859&enc=1&domainId=13>

² WAG (2010) Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2008-based) Local Authority Report.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Learning and Skills Observatory for Wales: Labour Market Intelligence and Planning Toolkit - Local LMI: Isle of Anglesey. Available online: <http://www.learningobservatory.com/lmi-anglesey>

⁸ WAG (2010) Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2008-based) Local Authority Report.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics (Accessed on 12/04/11) Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey.

¹¹ WAG (2010) Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2008-based) Local Authority Report.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Statswales: Population and Migration: Estimates by Ethnic Group. Available online:

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=29063>

²⁰ InfoBase Wales: <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/dataviews/tabular?viewId=49&geold=1&subsetId=>

²¹ WAG (2010) Welsh Health Survey 2008 + 2009: Local Authority/ Health Board Results.

²² Office for National Statistics (Accessed on 12/04/11) Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey.

²³ WAG (2008) Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Office for National Statistics (Accessed on 12/04/11) Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey.

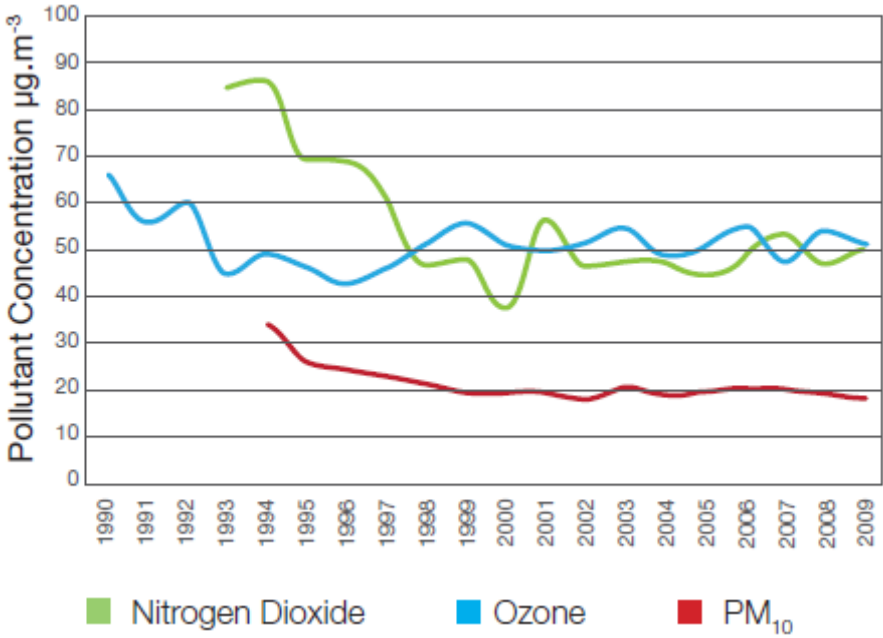
²⁶ Ibid.

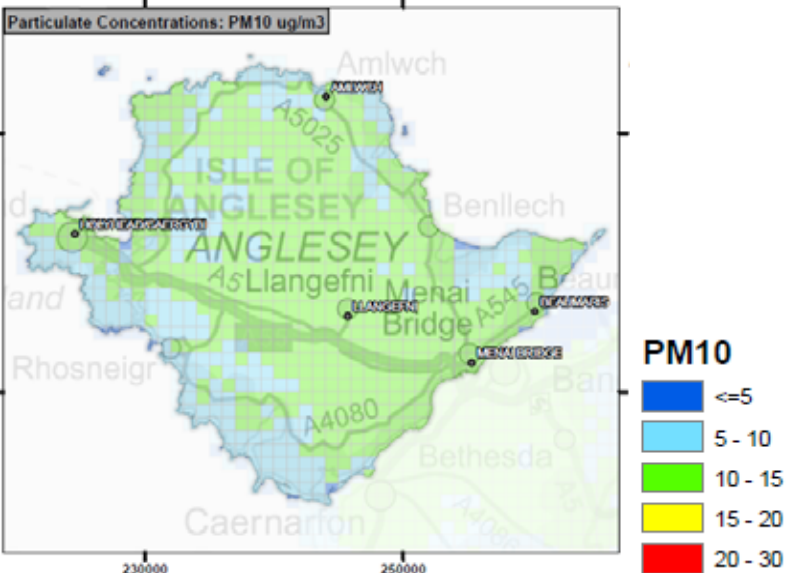
Climatic Factors

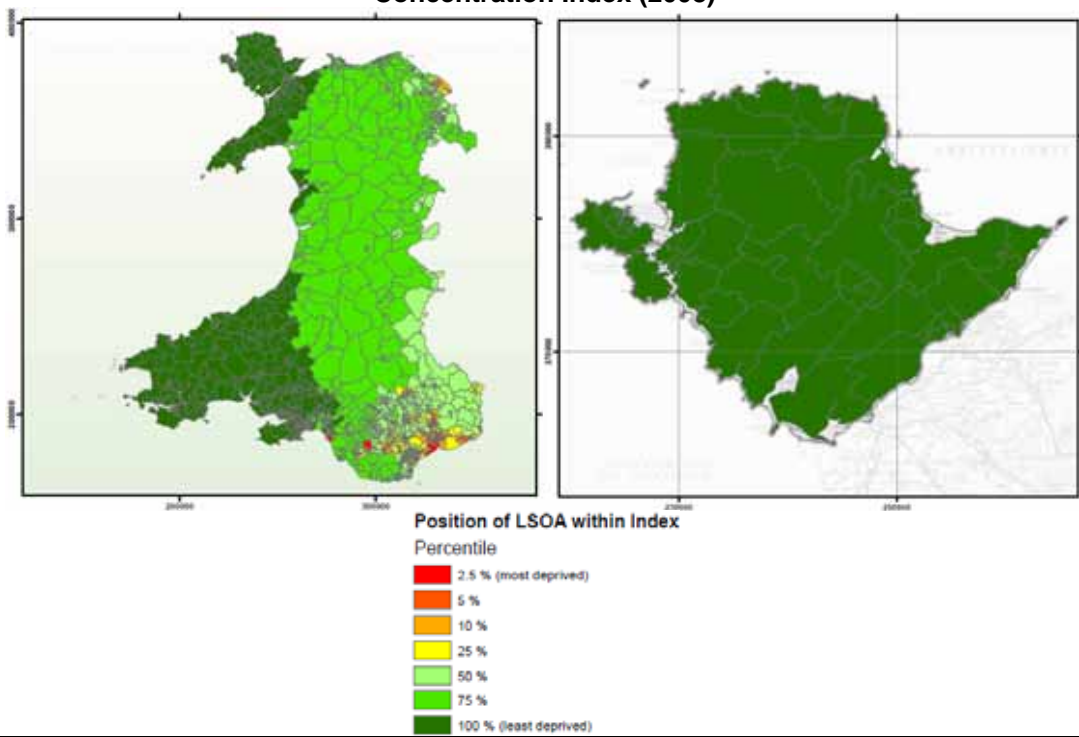
Anglesey has one of the highest per capita CO² emission levels in Wales. The most significant CO² emissions for Anglesey plan area arise from industry. The overall projected increases in the annual average temperatures in Wales are 1.3°C by the 2020s, 2.0°C by the 2040s and 3.3°C by the 2080s, against the 1961 to 1990 baseline. Projected increases for Anglesey are at the lower end of the ranges provided i.e. average maximum summer temps are predicted to be 3°C higher than baseline figures as opposed to up to 6°C higher for central and south Wales. Overall the county can also expect drier summer and more irregular/ extreme weather events, such as high rainfall/ wetter winters. WAG has set a target of 7 TWH to be produced by renewable energy in order to meet the UK's target of producing 15% of energy from renewables by 2020. Anglesey's Energy Island Strategy is a key initiative directly focused on supporting WAG's low carbon revolution. Key opportunities include: Offshore wind, the Skerries Tidal project and the forthcoming application in 2012 for a new reactor at Wylfa (3.2GW).

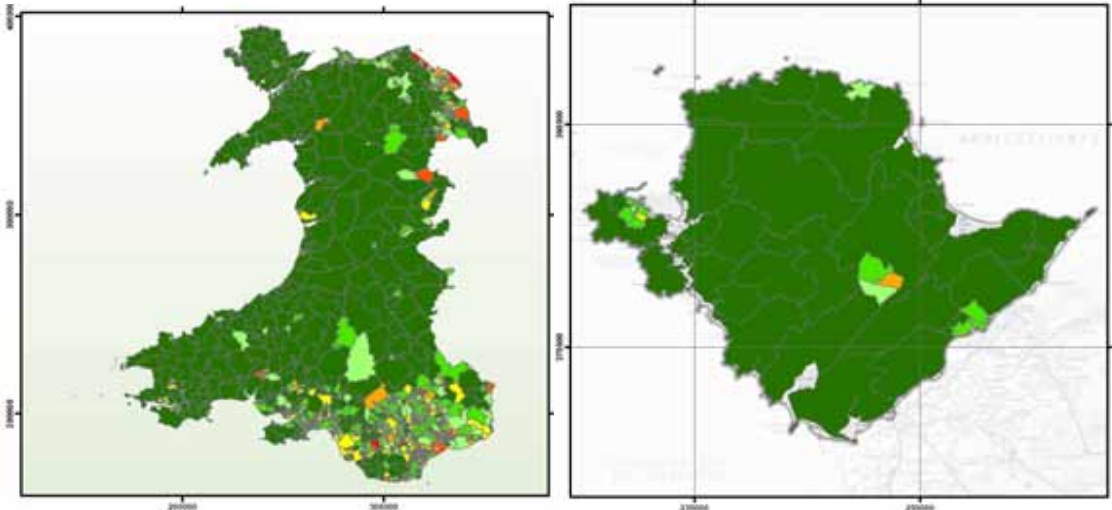
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities			
Climatic Factors							
Climate Change Projections	The overall projected increases in the annual average temperatures in Wales are 1.3°C by the 2020s, 2.0°C by the 2040s and 3.3°C by the 2080s, against the 1961 to 1990 baseline. Projected increases for Anglesey are at the lower end of the ranges provided i.e. average maximum summer temps are predicted to be 3°C higher than baseline figures as opposed to up to 6°C higher for central and south Wales ¹ . Overall the county can also expect drier summer and more irregular/ extreme weather events, such as high rainfall/ wetter winters.			Climate change adaptation measures will required as an integral element of new infrastructure and housing development.			
Carbon Dioxide Emissions		Wales: Net CO₂ emissions reduced by 80% compared to 1990 levels.	Wales Carbon Dioxide Tonnes per capita – 13. 1 (2007)²				
	Emissions decreased by 0.68% between 2005/2007	Carbon Dioxide Emission by Sector Anglesey (2007) (kt CO₂)					
		Industry/ Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Land use, Land use change & Forestry	Total	Rank out of 22 LAs
	411	181	143	43	778	15	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities			
Climatic Factors							
		Carbon Dioxide Emissions per capita by sector Anglesey (2007)					
		Industry & Commerc	Domestic	Road Transp	Land use, Land use change & Forestry	Total	
	Anglesey	6.0	2.6	2.1	0.6	11.3	Anglesey has one of the highest per capita emission levels in Wales
	Wales	6.5	2.4	2.3	-0.1	11.1	
		Anglesey is in the top 5 UK authorities with 18% of the LA's housing stock lagged (loft/ cavity wall) under the as part of the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) ³					Further opportunities to improve the performance of existing and future housing stock.
Greenhouse Gas Emission	Regional Data Gap	<p>Total emissions of the six Greenhouse Gases in Wales for 2006 were 51.1MtCO² equivalent. This represents a 3.9% increase on 2005 and a 7.4% decrease on base year emissions of the six greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Total emissions of CO² in Wales for 2006 were 42.5MtCO₂ equivalent, which represents a 4.7% increase on 2005 and a 1.8% decrease on base year CO² emissions.</p> <p>These figures show a reduction in emissions when compared to the base year but an increase in emissions compared to 2005⁴</p>			Opportunities to improve the trend for reduced CO ² emissions (e.g. through housing and transport measures).		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
<p>Air Pollution</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Air Pollution in Wales since 1990</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Air Quality in Wales (2009) Welsh Air Quality Forum⁵</p> <p>Air quality in Wales continues to improve year on year and both emissions and ambient concentrations of key pollutants are decreasing, though annual average concentrations across the country have started to level out in recent years.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	Modelled Annual Mean Concentrations for PM10 (2008)⁶			
				
	<p>The above map shows modelled annual mean concentrations for PM10 mapped to a 1km grid. The data is provided by NetCen and is based on modelled emissions to the atmosphere from UK sources from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) together with measured concentrations. The current UK National Air Quality Strategy objectives for PM10 are a concentration of less than 40ugm3 measured as an annual mean and 50 ugm3 measured as a 24 hour mean (not to be exceeded more than 35 time per year). The map shows that in 2008, PM10 concentrations were well within the national limits. The map also suggests that PM10 concentrations are lower in the more coastal areas of the county.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
<p>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Air Quality</p>	<p>The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2008 (WIMD) is the official measure of deprivation for small areas in Wales. The physical environment domain of the WIMD index incorporates four indicators including air quality (concentrations of air pollutants) and emissions of air pollutants. The Air Quality indicator uses data on concentrations of pollutants (benzene, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, particulates, carbon monoxide and ozone).</p>		<p>Deprivation in relation to the physical environment domain of the WIMD is not significant for Anglesey and on this index the Island is one of the least deprived areas in Wales, provided a high quality environment for the local population.</p>	
<p>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD): Population Averaged Air Quality Concentration Index (2008)</p>				
				

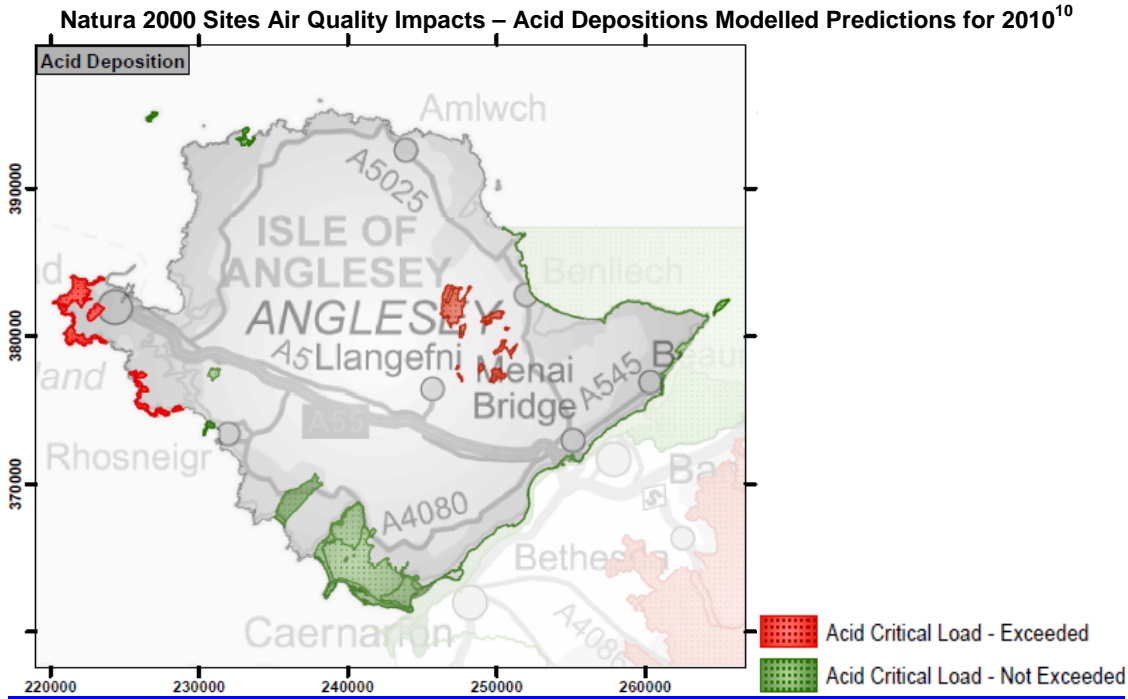
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p><i>Note: Communities with the most significant air quality issues in relation to population are shown in red.</i></p> <p>The above maps illustrates that air quality in Anglesey is good when compared to the rest of Wales. All Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) areas in the County are amongst the least deprived in Wales⁷.</p> <p>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD): Population Averaged Air Emissions Index (2008)⁸</p> 			

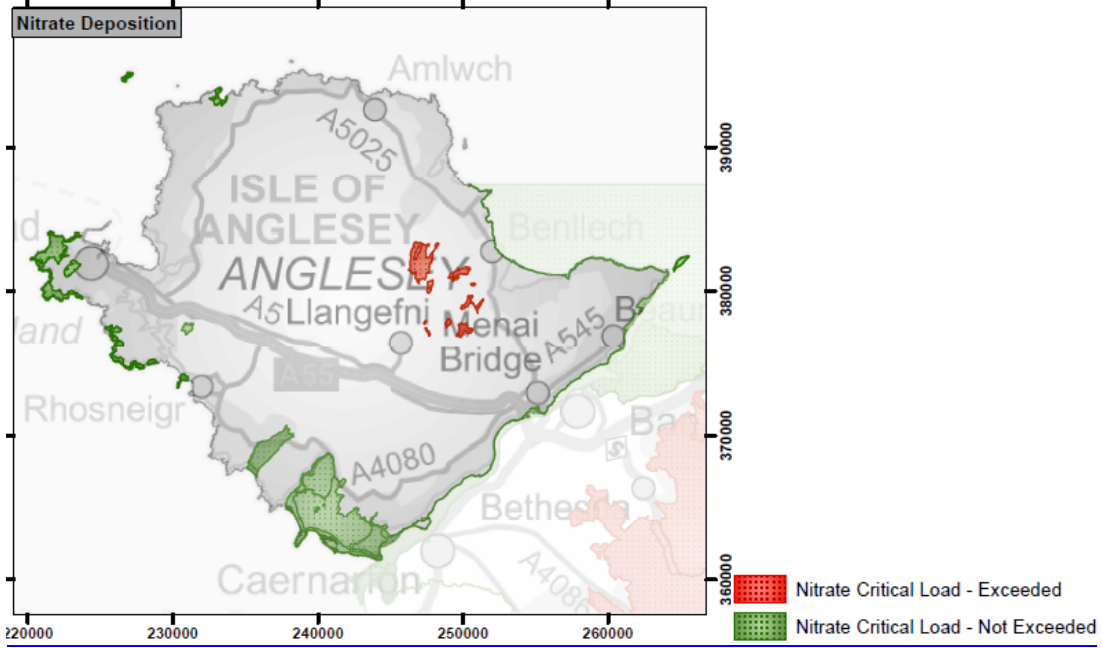
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p>Position of LSOA within Index</p> <p>Percentile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5 % (most deprived) 5 % 10 % 25 % 50 % 75 % 100 % (least deprived) Local Authority <p><i>Note: Communities with the most significant air quality issues in relation to population are shown in red.</i></p>	<p>The above maps illustrates that air quality in Anglesey in terms of population averaged air emissions index is generally very good when compared to the rest of Wales. Most LSOAs are within the least deprived in terms of this measure. However, it is noticeable, that the more populated centres of Amlwch, Holyhead, Menai Bridge and Llangefni are more deprived.</p>		
<p>Concentration of gases subject to regulation / Air quality</p>	<p>Sulphur Dioxide</p> <p>Between 27th September 2007 and 27th November 2008 AEA Energy and Environment conducted Sulphur Dioxide monitoring at Penrhos Coastal Park on behalf of Anglesey Aluminium Metals Ltd. The results of this monitoring indicated that there is little risk of exceeding the objectives for SO₂ at this location.</p> <p>Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)</p> <p>During the last twelve months the Local Authority has been undertaking PM₁₀ monitoring at three fugitive emission sources, including a new location at the former sedimentation ponds, Parys Mountain. The results from these studies indicate that there is little likelihood of the air quality objectives for PM₁₀ being exceeded at these locations.</p>		<p>Local authority has considered air quality emission links with fugitive sources and poultry farms as part of annual review process and concluded that little likelihood of exceeding air quality objectives at any sources.</p>	<p>Air quality is not a significant issue for Anglesey, with the exception of identified 'hot spots' related to road transport, which are subject to regular monitoring.</p>

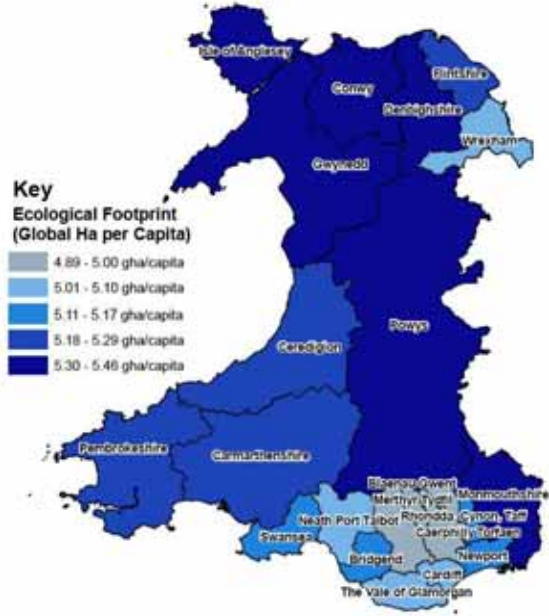
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)</p> <p>The NO₂ diffusion tube results for the kerbside of the A55(T) at Llanfair P.G. remains the only location where the Welsh Assembly Government's annual objective of 40µg/m³ is exceeded. The closest property is approximately 20m from kerbside where it is estimated that the concentration would be 22.1 µg/m³. Nevertheless, the NO₂ diffusion tube location at Llanfair P.G. is situated adjacent to an authorised lay-by with no time restriction on its use. Consequently, the 1 hour objective of 200 µg/m³ (which is not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year) would apply. While the annual mean remains below 60 µg/m³ the 1 hour mean objective for NO₂ is unlikely to be exceeded Llanfair P.G. but it should be noted that there has been a year on year increase in NO₂ from 40.7 µg/m³ in 2005 to 44.5 µg/m³ in 2008.</p> <p>The Local Authority will continue with the NO₂ diffusion tube location at Llanfair P.G. as it is situated adjacent to a lay-by where the 1 hour objective of 200 µg/m³ (which is not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year) would apply. The Local Authority will need to monitor whether the annual mean remains below 60 µg/m³ , particularly given recent increases in annual average NO₂ at this location.</p> <p>Sources of Air Pollution</p> <p>The Local Authority has received only one application for approval for chimney height associated with a biomass furnace in recent years. The application, related to a 10m high chimney situated well within the perimeter fence of RAF</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p>Valley and no relevant public exposure was considered likely.</p> <p>The Local Authority has considered air quality issues linked with both fugitive emissions and poultry farms in this review. It has concluded that there is little likelihood of exceeding the air quality objectives at any of these sources. No other sources were identified for assessment that had not already been assessed in previous reviews.</p> <p>The Local Authority has identified that diesel or steam locomotives are regularly stationary for periods of 15 minutes or more at Holyhead Railway Station. The locomotives are left running for long periods of time within short distances of the public bus stop and pavement on Victoria Road. Consequently, the Local Authority has recently installed a UV Fluorescence SO2 Analyser in the former public toilets on Victoria Road, to monitor emissions from stationary locomotives. Results of this monitoring will be reported within a Detailed Assessment at the end of April 2010⁹.</p>			
Acid Deposition		<p>Acid deposition includes both wet and dry deposition of pollutants from the atmosphere that have the potential to acidify soils and freshwaters. The pollutants include sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and ammonia (NH₃). Nitrogen deposition is the deposition of mainly nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and ammonia (NH₃) from the atmosphere to land. Total deposition is the combination of both wet and dry deposition. Nitrogen refers to the pollutant dose that may lead to eutrophication.</p> <p>In order to decipher whether acid or nitrogen deposition is having a negative effect on an ecosystem, or an aspect of an ecosystem, critical loads are set for individual habitats, for</p>		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p>example a woodland or a bog, and species, for example a moss or a freshwater plant. Critical load relates to the quantity of a pollutant deposited from air to ground. Where deposition is less than a critical load it can be concluded that deposition of a pollutant above which harmful indirect effects can be shown on a habitats or species. If deposition is greater than the critical load then it is deemed as an exceedance of critical load. The following maps show modelled prediction for acid depositions and nitrate depositions for 2010.</p>			



Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	<p>Natura 2000 Sites Air Quality Impacts – Nitrate Depositions Modelled Predictions for 2010</p>			
				
<p>Ecological Footprint</p>	<p>In 2003 Anglesey’s ecological footprint was 5.3 global hectares (gha) per person which is amongst the highest 6 local authorities in Wales¹¹.</p>	<p>The footprint of Wales has increased at an average rate of 1.5% per year between 1990 and 2003.</p>	<p>The need to reduce the ecological footprint of Anglesey and Gwynedd, with a particular focus on the emissions arising from housing and transport. .</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
	 <p data-bbox="495 592 707 788"> Key Ecological Footprint (Global Ha per Capita) 4.89 - 5.00 gha/capita 5.01 - 5.10 gha/capita 5.11 - 5.17 gha/capita 5.18 - 5.29 gha/capita 5.30 - 5.46 gha/capita </p> <p data-bbox="495 1054 1200 1114">Stockholm Environment Institute estimates suggest that the average 'earthshare' is 1.8 gha per person.</p> <p data-bbox="495 1145 1200 1299">It was estimated that the total Ecological Footprint for Wales in 2003 was 5.16 gha per person. This is nearly three times greater than the average 'earthshare'. When calculated on the same basis, the total ecological footprint of the UK in 2003 was 5.6 gha per person.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
Renewable Energy Targets		WAG has set a target to 7 TWH to be produced by renewable energy in order to meet the UK's target of producing 15% of energy from renewables by 2020 (supplement to TAN8) ¹² .		Anglesey's Energy Island Strategy is a key initiative directly focused on supporting WAG's low carbon revolution. Key opportunities include: Offshore wind, the Skerries Tidal project and forthcoming application in 2012 for a new reactor at Wylfa (3.2GW) ¹³ .
Installed renewable capacity	No regional/ plan area breakdown of capacity.	There are 143 sites in Wales generating electricity from renewable sources. Growth in capacity across Wales is primarily from wind energy sources (+157MWe) ¹⁴ .		Anglesey offers significant opportunities to increase installed renewables capacity (offshore wind & tidal).
Climate Change Adaptation	No regional/ plan area data on adaptation progress/ measures.	Climate Change Strategy for Wales sets strategic framework. Changing Climate, Changing Places pilot project, practical actions in LAs to take forward adaptation ¹⁵ .	No established baseline of measures, current approaches focused on risk assessment including resilience of infrastructure, coastal management, land management.	Support/ facilitate the development of sector adaptation plans.

¹ WAG (2009) Climate Change: its impacts for Wales (Nov, 2009). <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/policy/091101climateimpactsen.pdf>

² WAG <http://www.assemblywales.org/09-037.pdf>

³ Energy Savings Trust (2010) <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/business/Business/Information/Homes-Energy-Efficiency-Database-HEED/CERT-reports-from-HEED>

⁴ WAG Written Statements 2008 <http://wales.gov.uk/about/cabinet/cabinetstatements/2008/greenhouse/?lang=en>

⁵ Air Quality in Wales (2009) Welsh Air Quality Forum

⁶ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁷ Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs): England and Wales have been divided into Super Output Areas (SOA) each having roughly the same population. There are three levels: Lower Layer (the smallest), Middle Layer, and Upper Layer (the largest). There are 1,896 Lower Layer Super Output Areas

in Wales each having about 1,500 people. Deprivation scores are worked out for each of these areas: higher scores mean more deprivation. WAG (2008) Statistics for Wales WIMD Summary Report.

⁸ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁹ Isle of Anglesey County Council (2006) Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates).

¹⁰ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

¹¹ Wales' Ecological Footprint - Scenarios to 2020 E. Dawkins, A. Paul, J. Barrett, J. Minx and K. Scott.

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/sustainabledevelopment/publications/ecofootprint/?lang=en>

¹² Technical Advice Notes (TAN) 8 Renewable Energy <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan8/?lang=en>

¹³ Isle of Anglesey's Energy Island Vision <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/doc.asp?cat=5046>

¹⁴ Department for Energy and Climate Change Energy Trends: <http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/trends/>

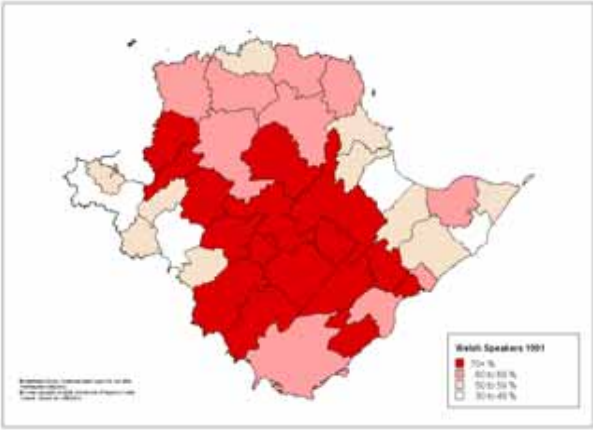
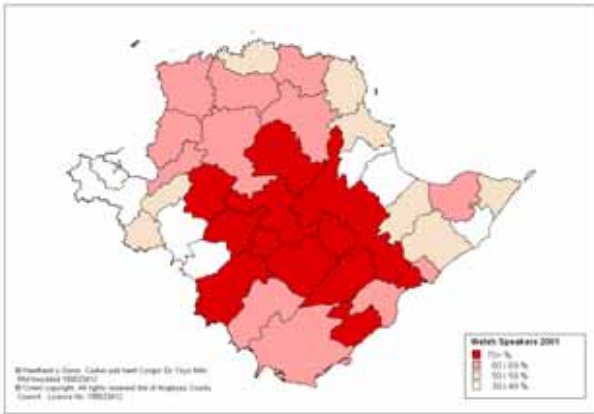
¹⁵ WAG (2010) Climate Change Strategy for Wales. <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/101006ccstratfinalen.pdf>

Cultural Heritage

Anglesey has rich heritage that includes numerous designated sites and scheduled sites that contribute significantly to the overall character of the cultural landscape, and importantly provide a key source of tourist interest and revenue from the visiting public. Anglesey forms a key hub for Welsh speakers in Wales, with its resident population accounting for one of the highest proportions of spoken Welsh (after Gwynedd) across Wales. The development and promotion of the Welsh Language in Anglesey is a key element of the Island's overall cultural wealth and offering to both the resident and visiting population.

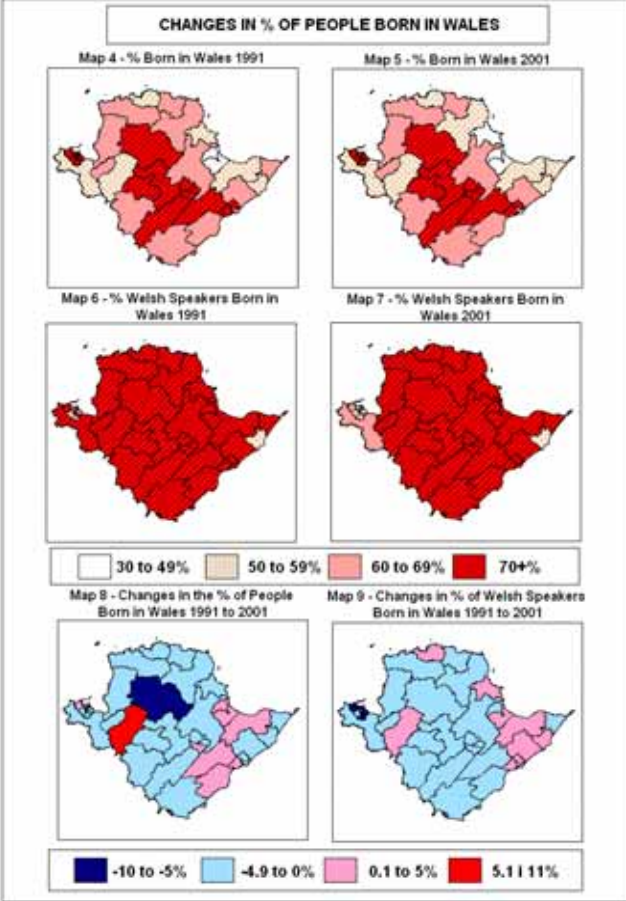
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities				
Cultural Heritage								
Welsh Language	The 2001 census showed that approx 39,000 people in Anglesey speak Welsh, accounting for just over 60% of the population (63.3% of the population over the age of 3 yrs say they can speak Welsh) ¹ The census also showed some declines in Welsh speaking between 1991 and 2001 (Llaneugrad in Anglesey saw a fall of 10.3%).			Support and promote the use of the Welsh language, for existing and developing communities. Take forward the provisions set out the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 ³ .				
	Skills in the Welsh language (2001)²							
		Population aged 3 and over	Speaks but does not read or write Welsh		Speaks and reads but does not write Welsh	Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	Other combination of skills	No knowledge of Welsh
			%		%	%	%	%
	Anglesey	64,679	6.39	2.94	50.51	1.82	29.60	
	Wales	2,805,701	2.83	1.37	16.32	2.98	71.57	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																					
Cultural Heritage																									
	<p><i>Trends in the Welsh Language</i></p> <p>Changes in Number and % of Welsh Speakers Since 1951</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="674 491 1597 719"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Ynys Môn</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1951</td> <td>38,443 (80.0%)</td> <td>714,700 (28.9%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1961</td> <td>37,101 (75.0%)</td> <td>656,000 (26.0%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971</td> <td>37,135 (66.0%)</td> <td>542,400 (20.8%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>39,229 (61.0%)</td> <td>508,200 (18.9%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>41,240 (61.9%)</td> <td>500,000 (18.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>38,893 (60.1%)</td> <td>582,368 (20.7%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Whilst there has been a significant decline in the percentage of the population that can speak Welsh, it is interesting to note that the number of Welsh speakers in 2001, 38,893 is slightly higher than the level in 1951 which was 38,443. This reflects the overall growth in the Island's population as result of major employment developments in the 1960s namely Wylfa Nuclear Power station and Anglesey Aluminium Smelter Plant.</p> <p>In parallel to the influx of population from outside Wales onto the Island there is an outflow of young people who depart looking for work due to the narrow economic base that exists on the Island. The national level saw a decline of approximately 10% in the percentage of Welsh speakers from 1951 to 1991. However, this trend was changed with an increase of over 2% seen in the percentage of Welsh speakers between 1991 and 2001.</p> <p>The level of Welsh speakers on the Island in 1991 stood at almost 62%. 16 of the Island's wards had over 70% of its population who were able to speak Welsh. Results from the 2001 Census can be compared to 1991 and show the pattern of change in the use of the Welsh language. The number of communities with over 70% of the population able to speak Welsh had declined to 13 by 2001 as shown in the maps below.</p>			Year	Ynys Môn	Wales	1951	38,443 (80.0%)	714,700 (28.9%)	1961	37,101 (75.0%)	656,000 (26.0%)	1971	37,135 (66.0%)	542,400 (20.8%)	1981	39,229 (61.0%)	508,200 (18.9%)	1991	41,240 (61.9%)	500,000 (18.5%)	2001	38,893 (60.1%)	582,368 (20.7%)	
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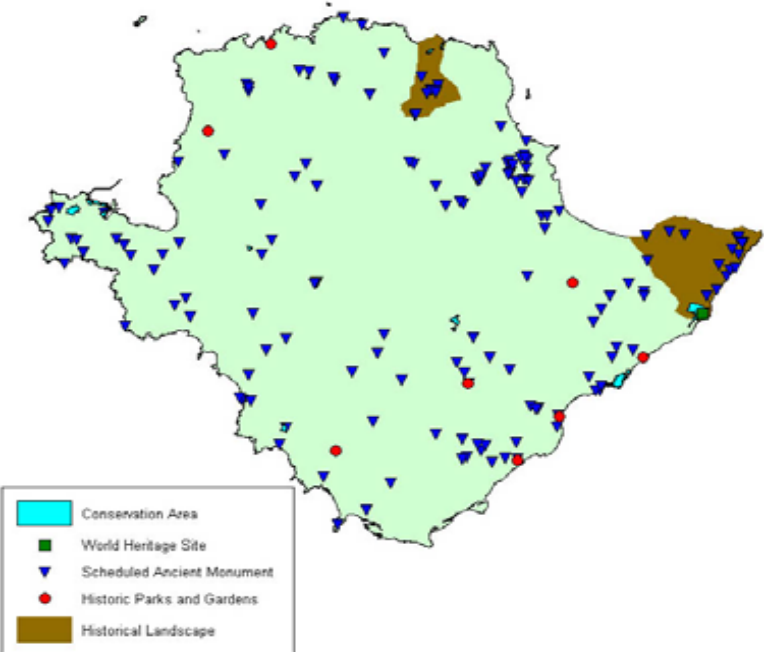
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
	<p data-bbox="510 368 1122 400">% of Welsh Speakers in Anglesey Wards in 1991</p>  <p data-bbox="566 855 1122 914">% of Welsh Speakers in Anglesey Wards in 2001</p> 			

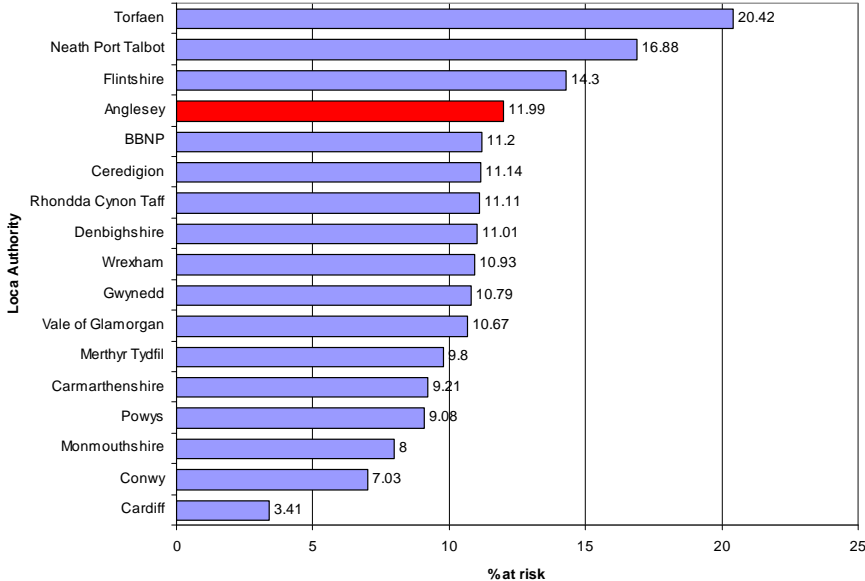
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
	<p>The figure below compares the changes seen per individual communities on the island between 1991 and 2001.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Change in % of Welsh speakers in Anglesey wards from 1991 to 2001</p> <div data-bbox="719 534 1393 1007" style="text-align: center;"> <p style="font-size: small;">© Holyhead & District Council 2001. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the prior written permission of Holyhead & District Council. Licence No. 100020412</p> </div> <p>The main messages from these maps are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The greatest fall, of 10.3%, was in Llaneugrad although this is a small community and therefore a small change in numbers can have a major impact on the percentages; • Llanfair-yn-Neubwll saw the greatest increase of 6.9%. This was probably as a result of the fact that some of the air force housing was sold off and may have been purchased by local people; • A further 3 communities (Holyhead, Rhosneigr and Llaneugrad) fell to under 50% of Welsh speakers, which means that there are now 7 communities in this category. 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
		<p>They are all in coastal locations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, 3 communities fell to under 70% of Welsh speakers between 1991 and 2001 (Llanfaethlu, Bodorgan and Llanfachraeth); • There are still 13 communities on the island with over 70% of Welsh speakers in them. The majority of these are communities in the centre of the Island; • On average there was a decline of almost 2% of Welsh speakers on the Island between 1991 and 2001. <p><u>People Born in Wales</u></p> <p>Maps 4 and 5 below compare the percentage of the population that had been born in Wales in 1991 and 2001 while maps 6 and 7 compare the percentage of the population who were born in Wales and who could speak Welsh in 1991 and 2001. Finally maps 8 and 9 look at the percentage changes in these figures between 1991 and 2001. These figures are based on the Island's 1991 wards.</p>		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Changes in % of people born in Wales</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CHANGES IN % OF PEOPLE BORN IN WALES</p> <p>Map 4 - % Born in Wales 1991 Map 5 - % Born in Wales 2001</p>  <p>Map 6 - % Welsh Speakers Born in Wales 1991 Map 7 - % Welsh Speakers Born in Wales 2001</p> <p>Map 8 - Changes in the % of People Born in Wales 1991 to 2001 Map 9 - Changes in % of Welsh Speakers Born in Wales 1991 to 2001</p> <p>Legend for Maps 4-7: 30 to 49% (lightest), 50 to 59% (light), 60 to 69% (medium), 70+% (dark red)</p> <p>Legend for Maps 8-9: -10 to -5% (dark blue), -4.9 to 0% (light blue), 0.1 to 5% (pink), 5.1 to 11% (red)</p> </div>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
	<p>Key issues arising from the available data (noting that census information is limited in its ability to reflect current trends) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the island's wards have seen a reduction in the percentage of their population who were born in Wales but they have not changed category; • The only major exception to this is the area from Benllech towards Llanidan; • Over 70% of all the people born in Wales are Welsh speakers in every ward except Beaumaris and the wards on Holy Island (which contain the settlements of Holyhead and Trearddur); • With regard to the increase in the number of Welsh speakers, the area of the South West of the Island has the most extensive area of growth is from Benllech down to Llanfairpwll; • In general, these maps show that residents born in Wales are more likely to speak Welsh and that in-migration of non Welsh speakers reduces the overall percentage of people on the Island who speak Welsh. 			
World Heritage Sites	<p>Beaumaris Castle, a World heritage site (1987), is a perfect example of concentrically planned castle. The defences of the unfinished castle survive and are surrounded by a partially restored moat. The designation is spread over 2 sites and includes the Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls in Gwynedd.</p>		<p>The Castle is managed by Cadw and open to visitors, a key historical asset and source of conservation/ tourism funding.</p>	<p>Key historical resource form part of the cultural offering of Anglesey.</p>
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	<p>Anglesey has 142 scheduled ancient monuments, located within view of the shores and comprising a range of structures including Neolithic and Bronze Age burial chambers and standing stones.</p>		<p>In line with the figures for Wales, the overall condition status of SAMs on Anglesey is improving. In Wales the number of SAMs destroyed has reduced (period 1996-2003)⁴.</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance condition of SAMs.</p>
Parks and gardens of Historic Interest	<p>Anglesey has eight parks and gardens that are on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of parks and gardens of special</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Cultural Heritage				
	historic interest in Wales: Bodogoran; Carreglwyd; Cestyll; Llanidan; Plas brew; Plas Gwyn; Plas Newydd; Plas Rhianfa.			
	<p style="text-align: center;">Historical Designations on Anglesey</p> 			Facilitate appropriate management practice to support good condition status and recognise the wider cultural and economic opportunities arising from historical assets and designations.
Listed Buildings	As at October 2007, there were 1116 listed buildings in the Anglesey (9 th highest in Wales). Of those listed buildings 137 are classed as being 'at risk' which is 11.99% of the total – the 4 th			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																																			
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	<p>highest proportion of all Local Authorities in Wales. 19.6% of all listed buildings were classed as ‘vulnerable’ and 68.42% were classed as not being at risk⁵. There are also 12 building conservation areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Listed buildings at risk by Unitary Authority</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="627 574 1489 1157"> <caption>Listed buildings at risk by Unitary Authority</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Local Authority</th> <th>% at risk</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>20.42</td></tr> <tr><td>Neath Port Talbot</td><td>16.88</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td>14.3</td></tr> <tr style="color: red;"><td>Anglesey</td><td>11.99</td></tr> <tr><td>BBNP</td><td>11.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>11.14</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhondda Cynon Taff</td><td>11.11</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>11.01</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td>10.93</td></tr> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>10.79</td></tr> <tr><td>Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>10.67</td></tr> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>9.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Carmarthenshire</td><td>9.21</td></tr> <tr><td>Powys</td><td>9.08</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Conwy</td><td>7.03</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>3.41</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Local Authority	% at risk	Torfaen	20.42	Neath Port Talbot	16.88	Flintshire	14.3	Anglesey	11.99	BBNP	11.2	Ceredigion	11.14	Rhondda Cynon Taff	11.11	Denbighshire	11.01	Wrexham	10.93	Gwynedd	10.79	Vale of Glamorgan	10.67	Merthyr Tydfil	9.8	Carmarthenshire	9.21	Powys	9.08	Monmouthshire	8	Conwy	7.03	Cardiff	3.41		
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Designated Wrecks	<p>There are two designated wreck sites off the coast of Anglesey, the Mary and Pwll Fanog⁶.</p>																																						

¹ WAG, StatsWales. <http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/index.htm>

² Census (2001) Office of National Statistics (ONS) <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/>

³ WAG. <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/welshlanguage/legislation/?skip=1&lang=en> . Welsh Language Board. <http://www.byig-wlb.org.uk/English/Pages/index.aspx>

⁴ StatsWales. Indicator No. 26 <http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?ReportId=6001>

⁵ Welsh Historic Environment: Position Statement 2007 (WAG) & Gwynedd Council.

⁶ Royal Commission of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/390/details/PWLL+FANOG+SLATE+WRECK/>

Economy

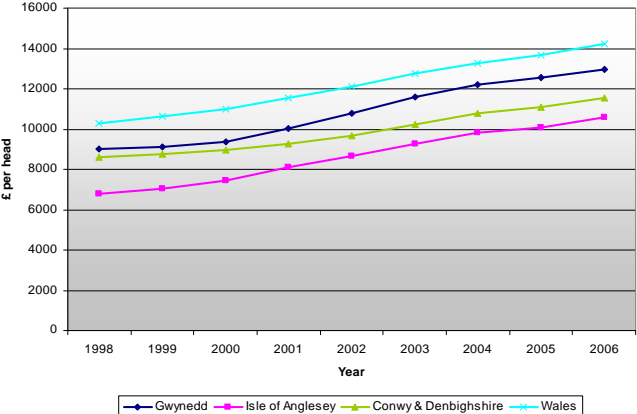
Anglesey's economy isn't strong in terms of manufacturing, commerce and services of high financial value. In 2009, the Gross Value Added (GVA) per head generated by industry on Anglesey was estimated at £11,333, the lowest of all local authorities in the UK. However, GVA is estimated at the place of work rather than the place of residence, and the high net outflow of commuters from the island accounts for the low productivity per head of residents. Overall, claimant count rates have been higher in Anglesey than the whole of Wales since around 2009. In January 2011, 899 people of working age in Anglesey were counted as being unemployed.


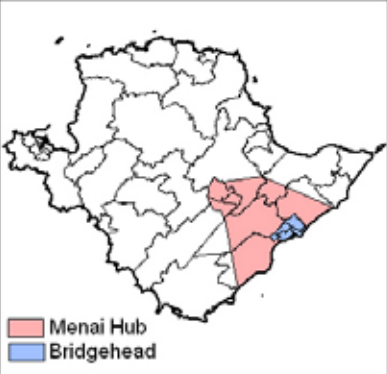
Some industries are more prevalent in Anglesey than others. In 2007, public administration, education and health were the greatest single employer of people in Anglesey (32.9%). The second highest was distribution, hotels and restaurants (25.4%), which also reflects the pattern in Wales as a whole. The proportion of industries in agricultural, forestry and fishing; and construction are significantly higher than in Wales overall.

There has been a small and steady rate of growth across most parts of the tourism industry. However, the growth rates are not significantly high to suggest that the industry is experiencing rapid rates of expansion; there is a requirement for a substantial level of investment in high quality accommodation, tourist attractions and recreational activities to encourage a larger customer base to the island. The total visitors to Anglesey declined between 2004 and 2006 after seeing an increase since 2001. The total employed in the tourist industry in Anglesey has remained fairly stable since 2001.

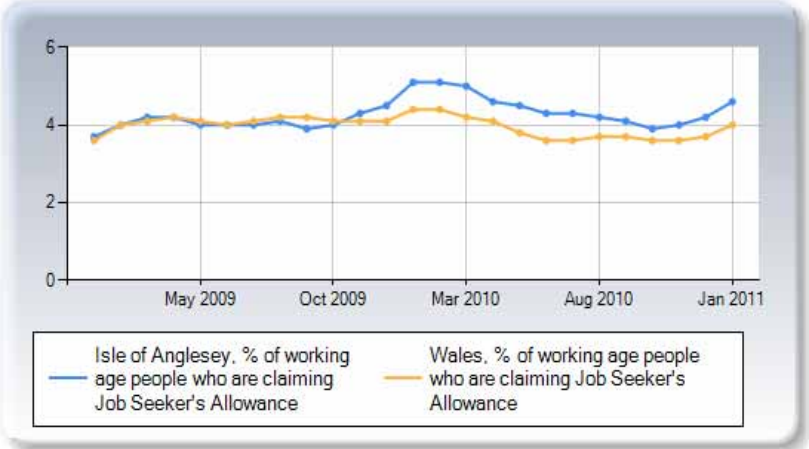
In the agricultural sector there have been significant changes in the number of full time farmers between 2002 and 2007; a small decrease in the number of part time farmers; and a substantial increase in the number of regular workers and casual workers. The total area farmed in Anglesey has increased since 2002, with a significant increase in the hectares of permanent pasture being farmed and a significant decrease in the area of new grassland being farmed.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Economy				
Gross Value Added (GVA)	The Gross Added Value (GVA) provides a measure of the value of production taking place within the County. Output from the Anglesey economy was valued at £780 billion in 2008. The value of output from Anglesey contributed 1.6% to the value of output from Wales as a whole, compared with 4.2% output from Powys, 5.9% from Conwy and Denbighshire combined and 3.7% from Gwynedd. Gross Value Added (GVA) per head generated by industry on Anglesey was estimated at £11,333 in 2009, the lowest of all local authorities in the UK which highlights the fact that the county's economy isn't strong in terms of manufacturing industries, commerce and services of high financial value. However, GVA is estimated at the place of work rather than the place of residence, and the high net outflow of commuters from the island accounts for the low productivity per head of			A need to facilitate the continued promotion of investment in the local economy in order to support

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																																
Economy																																				
	residents ¹ . <div style="text-align: center;"> GVA per head 1998-2006  </div>			growth in local business particularly within the manufacturing and commerce industries.																																
Economic Activity	<p>The economic activity rate measures the percentage of the population who are in employment or unemployed, and is therefore a useful general measure of the labour market opportunities available to people. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the working age population. In June 2010, Anglesey was estimated to have a higher economic activity rate (73.7%) than Wales as a whole (72.8%). Unemployment is also substantially lower than the national rate².</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> Economic Activity in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales (Jun 2010 Qtr) <table border="1" data-bbox="454 1075 1550 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are employees</td> <td>58.6</td> <td>54.8</td> <td>58.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are employed</td> <td>69.7</td> <td>69.5</td> <td>66.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are self employed</td> <td>10.2</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>8.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are economically active</td> <td>73.7</td> <td>73.6</td> <td>72.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are unemployed</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>5.6</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are economically inactive – want a job</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are economically</td> <td>21.1</td> <td>22.4</td> <td>20.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales	% of working age people who are employees	58.6	54.8	58.0	% of working age people who are employed	69.7	69.5	66.8	% of working age people who are self employed	10.2	13.4	8.2	% of working age people who are economically active	73.7	73.6	72.8	% of working age people who are unemployed	5.5	5.6	8.3	% of working age people who are economically inactive – want a job	5.2	4.0	6.6	% of working age people who are economically	21.1	22.4	20.6		A slightly higher economic activity rate and a lower unemployment rate compared to the national average.	
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<p>Within Anglesey, the economic activity rate of the island shows variation between different areas, and between males and females. In the northern parts in particular and areas to the west, the economic activity rate for females is noticeably lower than for males, which is a reflection of the business and industrial structure of these more peripheral areas.</p>																		
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<p>Areas closer to the bridges linking Anglesey with mainland Wales are within the Menai Hub identified in the Wales Spatial Plan Update 2008, and being the key economic driver for the sub-region. Within this ‘bridgehead’ area which is close to Bangor, economic activity rates are stronger, and the strength extends to adjacent areas which can be described as South Anglesey.</p>																		
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	<p>From the above table, it is clear that outside the Menai Hub and 'Bridgehead' areas, permanent illness or disability, and long-term illness, are more prevalent as a cause of economic inactivity. It appears that in areas to the north and the west, there may be levels of hidden unemployment, where illness or disability rather than retirement causes many people to leave the workforce. This may be a reflection of the structure of industry and business in those areas, where jobs that are physically less strenuous, which could be suitable for people with health problems, are in short supply.</p>																	
	<p>It is also worth noting that the age profile of the Menai Hub and 'Bridgehead' areas means that more people will be reaching retirement age in a few years time, and availability of workers could constrain the labour market and limit economic development. However, an economy that offers attractive opportunities for people to stay in work for longer might hold up the economic activity rate. The other major challenge is to extend the strength of the Hub area, to offer opportunities to workers from the disadvantaged northern and western parts.</p>																	

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Unemployment	<p>The unemployment figures that usually command most attention are those released monthly and generally known as the claimant count. These refer to the number of people out of work and claiming unemployment related benefits, mostly Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). They are the main official sources of information about unemployment for small areas (Anglesey and its wards)³.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Job Seeker's Allowance (Jan 2011)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="506 504 1496 852"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of working age people who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance</td> <td>1,899</td> <td>2,506</td> <td>75,163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of working age people who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of people aged 17-24 who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance</td> <td>565</td> <td>780</td> <td>24,805</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of people aged 17-24 who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance</td> <td>29.8</td> <td>31.1</td> <td>33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (percentage)⁴</p> 			Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales	Number of working age people who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	1,899	2,506	75,163	% of working age people who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	4.6	3.4	4	Number of people aged 17-24 who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	565	780	24,805	% of people aged 17-24 who are claiming Job Seeker's Allowance	29.8	31.1	33		
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	<p>Overall, claimant count rates have been higher in Anglesey than the whole of Wales since around 2009. In January 2011, 899 people of working age in Anglesey were counted as being unemployed. This equated to 4.6% of the working age population (the 6th highest in Wales), whilst the percentage for Wales was 4%. Unemployment varies across Anglesey. Table 3 below illustrates some of the variations within the County.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Claimant unemployment at ward level (January 2011)⁵</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="719 564 1283 884"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claimant Unemployed</th> <th>% of estimated working age population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Highest</td> <td>Holyhead Town (12.8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second Highest</td> <td>Morawelon (12.3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third highest</td> <td>Porthyfelin (9.4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third lowest</td> <td>Cenfi (1.8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second lowest</td> <td>Llangoed (1.6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowest</td> <td>Braint (1.6)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The table below also shows that areas to the north and west of the county showing much higher levels of unemployment than the Menai Hub and the south.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1007 1570 1166"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Spatial Plan Hub</th> <th>Llangefni</th> <th>Holyhead</th> <th>'Bridgehead'</th> <th>Outside the Hub</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unemployed (Econ active 16-74)</td> <td>5.7%</td> <td>7.4%</td> <td>11.7%</td> <td>4.9%</td> <td>8.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The table above, using 2001 Census data, shows how unemployment is highest in Holyhead and the rural areas away from the Menai Hub. Llangefni is also higher than the 'bridgehead' areas close to Bangor.</p>	Claimant Unemployed	% of estimated working age population	Highest	Holyhead Town (12.8)	Second Highest	Morawelon (12.3)	Third highest	Porthyfelin (9.4)	Third lowest	Cenfi (1.8)	Second lowest	Llangoed (1.6)	Lowest	Braint (1.6)		Spatial Plan Hub	Llangefni	Holyhead	'Bridgehead'	Outside the Hub	Unemployed (Econ active 16-74)	5.7%	7.4%	11.7%	4.9%	8.6%			
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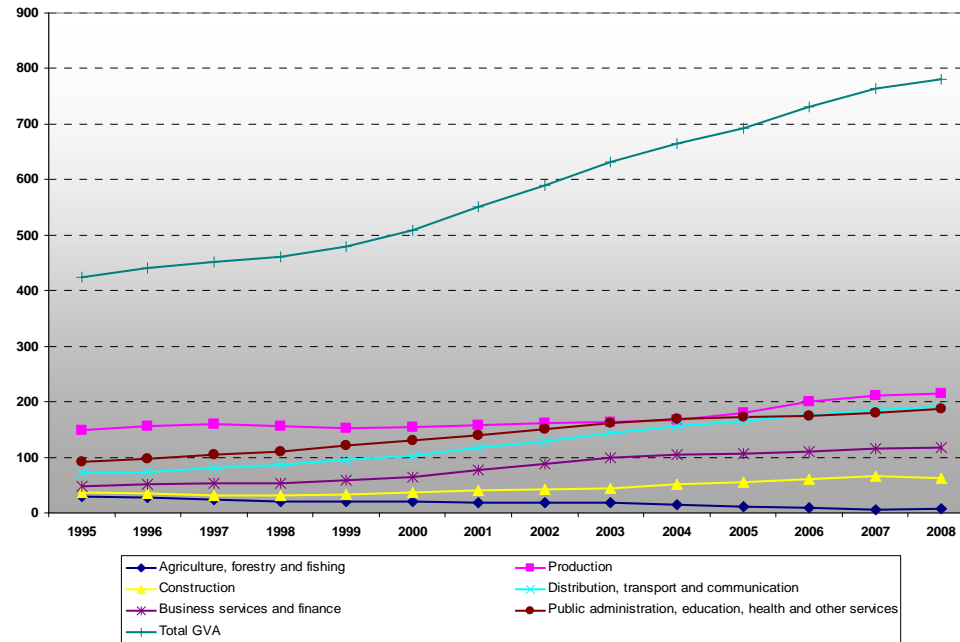
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	<p>The median income in Anglesey in 2009 was £24,350, which was lower than the Wales median income (£24,750). Anglesey ranked 11th highest of the 22 Unitary Authorities of Wales on this measure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Earnings in 2009⁶</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="654 443 1348 794"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Median Income (£)</th> <th>% households below 60% of GB Median</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>£23,050</td> <td>34.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isle of Anglesey</td> <td>£24,350</td> <td>32.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conwy</td> <td>£24,950</td> <td>30.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Denbighshire</td> <td>£24,700</td> <td>31.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flintshire</td> <td>£28,300</td> <td>26.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wrexham</td> <td>£25,850</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>£24,750</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A further analysis of CACI Paycheck Data in 2009 showed the following key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61.5% of the county's households have household income of less than £30K 13.5% of Anglesey's households have a household income which is less than £10K. • 38.5% of Anglesey's households have a household income of £30K or more. • The wards with the highest median household income is Cwm Cadnant (£37,100) and the ward with the lowest mean household income is Morawelon (£16,450). 			Median Income (£)	% households below 60% of GB Median	Gwynedd	£23,050	34.5%	Isle of Anglesey	£24,350	32.1%	Conwy	£24,950	30.9%	Denbighshire	£24,700	31.6%	Flintshire	£28,300	26.4%	Wrexham	£25,850	30%	Wales	£24,750	28%		
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Type of Industry	<p>Some industries are more prevalent in Anglesey than others. In 2007, public administration, education and health were the greatest single employer of people in Anglesey (32.9%). The second highest was distribution, hotels and restaurants (25.4%), which also reflects the pattern in Wales as a whole⁷.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Industry by sector in Gwynedd and Wales (2008)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="609 1295 1393 1380"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Industry</th> <th colspan="2">Anglesey</th> <th colspan="2">Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture and</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>18,300</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Industry	Anglesey		Wales		Number	%	Number	%	Agriculture and	N/A	N/A	18,300	1.5												
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	<p>There are significant variations in the GVA performance of different industry sectors between 1996 and 2008 as % of all industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing decreased by 74.1% • Production increased by 36.3% • Distribution, transport and communication increased by 158.1% • Business services and finance increased by 129.4% • Public administration, education, health and other services increased by 76.8% 																																																				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
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Economy

GVA by industry, 1996-2008⁸




The table below, based on 2001 Census data, shows the main industrial sectors for parts of Anglesey.

	Spatial Plan Hub	Llangefni	Holyhead	'Bridgehead'	Outside the Hub
Wholesale, retail and repairs	15.4%	17.3%	15.3%	14.4%	14.6%
Education	13.1%			16.4%	
Health and Social Work	15.6%	13.1%		16.7%	12.3%
Manufacturing		18.8%	21.8%		14.6%
Transport, storage, and communications			13.3%		

From the above, it emerges that the wholesale and retail sectors (including vehicle and other repairs) are strong

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	<p>in all parts. The Menai Hub area has a strong services sector, predominantly in education, health and social care, which reflects the proximity to Bangor and the dependence on hospital, university and college services. Holyhead, on the other hand, has a more traditional industrial structure, where manufacturing and transport, storage and communications are stronger. Manufacturing may now be entering a vulnerable period, with uncertainty and strong global competition. However, transport and communications are strong growth sectors, which can benefit from the ferry route to Ireland. Llangefni has the most diverse mix of services and traditional manufacturing.</p>																																
Occupations	<p>The structure of Anglesey's economy will favour certain types of jobs more than others. In July 2009-2010, the three occupations most likely to be found in Anglesey were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled trade occupations - generally manual work, these trades are mainly associated with men and see a difference of +2.5% compared to the figure for Wales. • Associate professional and technical occupations - this occupation sees a difference between Anglesey and Wales of +2.0%. • Managers and senior officials – lower than the national average as a whole with a -2.2% difference between Anglesey and Wales figures. <p>The 3 types of occupation less likely to be found in Anglesey were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process, plant and machine operatives – entirely manual, semi-skilled often involving routine work, mainly in factories. The incidence of such occupations are however slightly higher than Wales as a whole (+0.5%). • Sales and customer service occupations – a marginal difference between Anglesey and Wales of +0.4%. • Elementary occupations – unskilled occupations such as plant and storage occupations, elementary and service occupations such as filing and cleaning - a marginal difference between Anglesey and Wales of -0.9%. <table border="1" data-bbox="512 1161 1489 1394"> <caption data-bbox="696 1161 1357 1193">Occupations in Anglesey and Wales (Jul 09-Jun 10)⁹</caption> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="517 1193 891 1225" rowspan="2">Occupation</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="987 1193 1106 1225">Anglesey</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="1301 1193 1391 1225">Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="927 1225 1046 1257">Number</th> <th data-bbox="1106 1225 1151 1257">%</th> <th data-bbox="1218 1225 1337 1257">Number</th> <th data-bbox="1391 1225 1435 1257">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1257 891 1281">Managers and senior officials</td> <td data-bbox="927 1257 1046 1281">3,200</td> <td data-bbox="1106 1257 1151 1281">10.8</td> <td data-bbox="1218 1257 1337 1281">169,500</td> <td data-bbox="1391 1257 1435 1281">13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1281 891 1310">Professional occupations</td> <td data-bbox="927 1281 1046 1310">3,100</td> <td data-bbox="1106 1281 1151 1310">10.3</td> <td data-bbox="1218 1281 1337 1310">162,700</td> <td data-bbox="1391 1281 1435 1310">12.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1310 891 1369">Associate professionals & technical occupations</td> <td data-bbox="927 1310 1046 1369">5,000</td> <td data-bbox="1106 1310 1151 1369">16.5</td> <td data-bbox="1218 1310 1337 1369">189,300</td> <td data-bbox="1391 1310 1435 1369">14.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1369 891 1394">Administrative and secretarial</td> <td data-bbox="927 1369 1046 1394">3,200</td> <td data-bbox="1106 1369 1151 1394">10.5</td> <td data-bbox="1218 1369 1337 1394">140,200</td> <td data-bbox="1391 1369 1435 1394">10.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Occupation	Anglesey		Wales		Number	%	Number	%	Managers and senior officials	3,200	10.8	169,500	13%	Professional occupations	3,100	10.3	162,700	12.5%	Associate professionals & technical occupations	5,000	16.5	189,300	14.5%	Administrative and secretarial	3,200	10.5	140,200	10.8%		Annual Population Survey (Jul 2009-Jun 2010)
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Economy							
		occupations					
		Skilled trades occupations	4,400	14.7	158,200	12.2%	
		Personal service occupations	3,300	10.8	127,200	9.8%	
		Sales and customer service occupations	2,400	8.0	99,100	7.6%	
		Process, plant and machine operatives	2,400	7.8	95,000	7.3%	
		Elementary occupations	2,900	9.7	153,200	11.8%	
Registered Businesses	Businesses by Industry¹⁰						
	% of all local business units	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales			
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	21.1	19.7	12.4			As can be seen in table 7, the proportion of industries in the agricultural, forestry and fishing; and construction are significantly higher than in Wales overall.
	Production	5.0	5.0	6.0			
	Construction	11.5	9.8	10.5			
	Motor Trades	3.0	2.6	3.4			
	Wholesale	3.4	3.0	3.9			
	Retail	11.5	12.6	12.1			
	Transport & Storage	3.4	2.7	3.5			
	Accommodation and Food Services	8.7	10.9	8.1			
	Information and Communication	1.8	2.9	3.3			
	Finance and Insurance	1.2	1.4	2.0			
	Property	1.9	1.7	2.5			
	Professional, Scientific & technical	6.0	5.4	8.4			
	Business Admin & Support Services	6.0	5.2	6.6			
	Public Administration & Defence	1.8	1.8	1.4			
	Education	3.0	3.2	2.9			
	Health	5.1	5.4	6.4			
	Arts, Entertainment,	5.7	6.7	6.7			

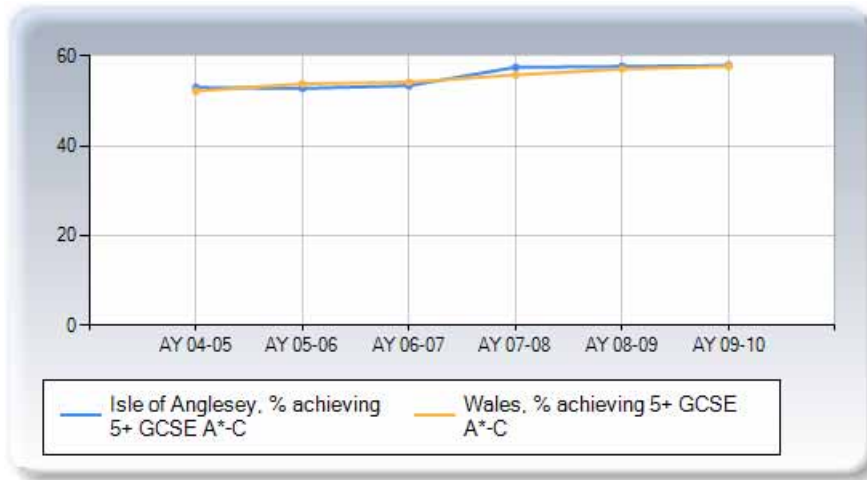
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Education and Skills	<p>A marginally higher proportion of pupils in their final year of compulsory education achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C in Anglesey compared to the figure for Wales – 57.9% in Anglesey compared to 57.7% in Wales (2009-10)¹². In 2006/07, a lower proportion of pupils left full-time education with no qualifications in Anglesey compared to Wales¹³.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Education and lifelong learning in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales (2009-2010)¹⁴</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="416 1243 1588 1383"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained primary schools</td> <td>19.5</td> <td>19</td> <td>20.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained secondary schools</td> <td>16.2</td> <td>15.6</td> <td>16.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales	Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained primary schools	19.5	19	20.1	Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained secondary schools	16.2	15.6	16.5				
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets			Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
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Economy

% achieving the expected level – key stage 1 (L2+) (09-10)	83.2	84.9	81.6
% achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C (09-10)	57.9	63.8	57.7
% of adult population with no qualifications, 2006	18.4	14.6	16.2

Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C ¹⁵



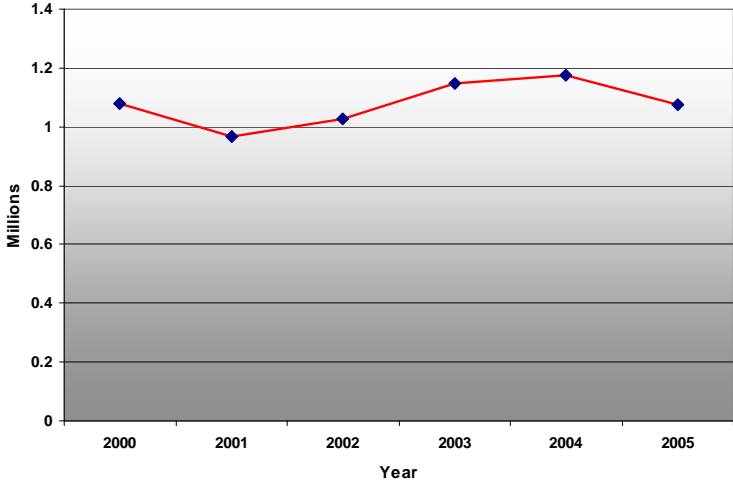
There is considerable variation in qualifications of residents of different parts of Anglesey as illustrated in table * below.

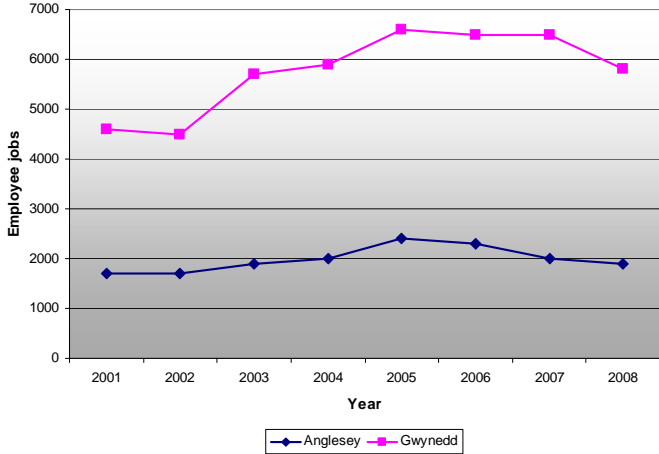
Qualifications at ward level in Gwynedd, 2001 (Source: 2001 Census)

% of the population aged 16 - 74	No qualifications
Highest	Morawelon (49%)
Second highest	Tudur (43.7%)

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	<p>The problem of lack of qualification is most prevalent amongst older workers, who left school at a time when formal qualifications were less necessary than they are now to obtain traditional craft apprenticeships, etc. Lack of opportunity for adult education and retraining in the peripheral areas may now be limiting the ability of many older workers to adapt to new job opportunities. In the Menai Hub area closer to Bangor, there is a different type of economy, for which basic qualifications will be essential, and retraining opportunities may be more easily accessible. As the labour market in the Hub area becomes constrained by an ageing of the workforce, the need to rely on a qualified and trained workforce from further afield will grow. Workers from the disadvantaged northern and western areas will therefore need training opportunities to adapt to a changing and diversifying local economy. That will be particularly true when the Wylfa power station starts to decommission from 2010 onwards.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Third highest</td> <td>London Road (43.7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third lowest</td> <td>Braint (22%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second lowest</td> <td>Cwm Cadnant (20%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowest</td> <td>Cadnant (18.4%)</td> </tr> </table>	Third highest	London Road (43.7%)	Third lowest	Braint (22%)	Second lowest	Cwm Cadnant (20%)	Lowest	Cadnant (18.4%)																																																					
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	<p>rapid rates of expansion, which suggests that there is a requirement for a substantial level of investment in high quality accommodation, tourist attractions and recreational activities on the island to encourage a larger customer base to the island.</p> <p>The total tourist expenditure in Anglesey in 2008 was £214 million whilst the number of tourists that visited the local authority area was 1,417,000.</p> <p>In 2008, 4,031 were employed in the tourism industry. Total direct employment employed the most (78.9%)¹⁶.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Total visitors (millions)¹⁷</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="638 651 1368 1134"> <caption>Total visitors (millions)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Visitors (Millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>1.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>0.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>1.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>1.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>1.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>1.08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Visitors (Millions)	2000	1.08	2001	0.98	2002	1.02	2003	1.15	2004	1.18	2005	1.08			
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Economy				
	<div data-bbox="745 323 1256 691" data-label="Figure"> <p>The map shows serviced accommodation density across Anglesey. The highest concentrations (red) are in the central and southern coastal areas, while the lowest (yellow) are in the northern and western inland areas.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="331 719 1525 778">A surprising trait is the fact that, with the exceptions of Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Llanfairpwll, the level of serviced accommodation on the Riviera Coast is not particularly high.</p> <p data-bbox="331 810 495 839"><u>Self Catering</u></p> <p data-bbox="331 874 1659 963">A total of 6,645 bed spaces are in self-catering properties (cottages, bungalows, apartments, etc), an increase of 251% since 2000 when the figure stood at 1,893. This substantial increase in bed stock suggest a significant development within the self-catering market.</p> <p data-bbox="331 995 1659 1054">There are 1,187 self-catering properties on Anglesey containing a total of 3,769 rooms. These rooms fall under three categories: single, double and twin.</p> <p data-bbox="696 1086 1301 1117" style="text-align: center;">Self-catering Bedstock Figures by Community²⁰</p>			

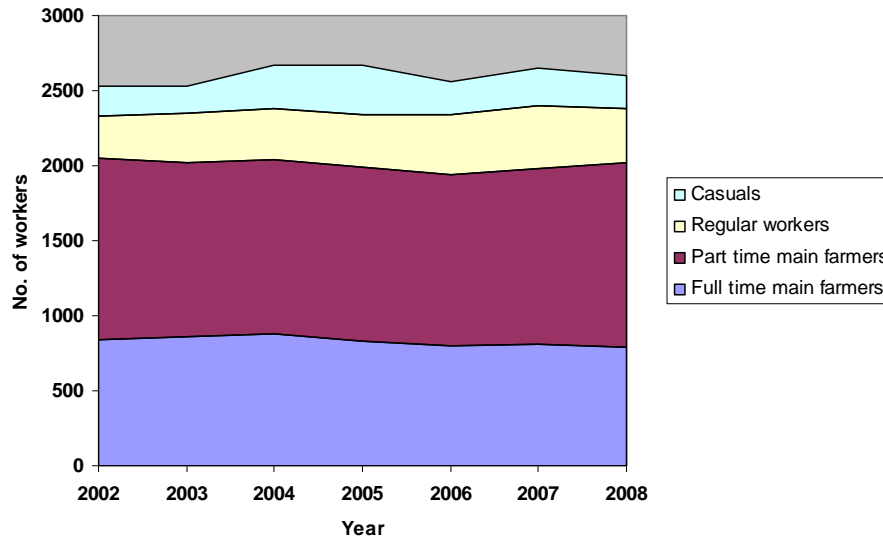
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	<div data-bbox="584 336 1417 911" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Self-Catering</p> </div> <p data-bbox="333 938 607 970"><u>Caravan and Camping</u></p> <p data-bbox="333 1002 1666 1150">There appears to be two ‘hub’ areas for caravan and camping bedstock figures on the island. The first is a combination of the Historic Coast (Cemaes, Amlwch) and the Family Coast (Benllech, Moelfre), the second being a combination of the Mountain, Nature and Harbour Coast with one community each from the Active Coast, Rural Coast and the Open Countryside. Again the main areas of concentration for caravans and camping are located on the coast²¹.</p>															
Agriculture	<p data-bbox="748 1182 1256 1214" style="text-align: center;">People employed in Agriculture (2001)²²</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="441 1214 1561 1334" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Anglesey</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">All People</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26,167</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,186,256</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Agriculture, hunting, forestry</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1015</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29,125</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Percentage</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="333 1361 1576 1393">Anglesey has a higher percentage of people working in the agriculture industry than the national average.</p>		Anglesey	Wales	All People	26,167	1,186,256	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	1015	29,125	Percentage	3.9	2.5		<p data-bbox="1688 1161 1868 1369">In the agricultural sector there have been significant changes between 2002</p>	
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	<p>Employment in Agriculture drops sharply in the more urban settlements of Amlwch, Holyhead, Llangefni and Menai Bridge. The highest areas of agricultural employment tends to be situated away from major settlements or areas of high levels of tourist activity such as Benllech.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Number of Agricultural, Forestry and Hunting Workers²³</p> <div data-bbox="685 475 1319 922" style="text-align: center;"> <p style="font-size: small;">Number of Agricultural, Forestry & Hunting Workers</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Data of Ordnance Survey. Licensed under the OLS Licence.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Number of people employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 1015 1563 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ward</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Ward</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Aberffraw</td><td>57</td><td>Amlwch port</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Amlwch Rural</td><td>17</td><td>Beaumaris</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>Bodffordd</td><td>60</td><td>Bodorgan</td><td>47</td></tr> <tr><td>Braint</td><td>3</td><td>Bryngwran</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>Brynteg</td><td>17</td><td>Cadnant</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Cefni</td><td>9</td><td>Cwm Cadnant</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>Cyngar</td><td>9</td><td>Gwyngyll</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Holyhead Town</td><td>4</td><td>Kingsland</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Llanbadrig</td><td>21</td><td>Llanbedrgoch</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Llanddyfnan</td><td>53</td><td>Llaneilian</td><td>67</td></tr> <tr><td>Llanfaethlu</td><td>42</td><td>Llanfair yn Neubwll</td><td>41</td></tr> <tr><td>Llanfihangel</td><td>64</td><td>Llangoed</td><td>19</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Ward	Number	Ward	Number	Aberffraw	57	Amlwch port	8	Amlwch Rural	17	Beaumaris	17	Bodffordd	60	Bodorgan	47	Braint	3	Bryngwran	36	Brynteg	17	Cadnant	4	Cefni	9	Cwm Cadnant	27	Cyngar	9	Gwyngyll	13	Holyhead Town	4	Kingsland	4	Llanbadrig	21	Llanbedrgoch	15	Llanddyfnan	53	Llaneilian	67	Llanfaethlu	42	Llanfair yn Neubwll	41	Llanfihangel	64	Llangoed	19		<p>and 2007 in the number of full time farmers; a small decrease in the number of part time farmers; and a substantial increase in the number of regular workers and casual workers.</p> <p>While the number of active holdings in Anglesey with sheep, dairy and pigs have decreased since 2002, the number of holdings with beef, goats and poultry has increased.</p> <p>The total area farmed in Anglesey has increased since 2002. There has been a significant</p>	
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Economy



In 2008 48% of active holdings supported a full-time farmer, although only 22% of holdings hired regular workers. Both the number of regular workers and holdings with regular employment increased steadily between 2002 and 2008, while the level of casual labour showed considerable variability. The number of active holdings in the study decreased during this period from 1,282 to 1,181.

Livestock

Table 15 below shows that while the number of active holdings in Gwynedd with sheep, dairy and pigs have decreased since 2002, the number of holdings with beef, goats and poultry has increased.

Livestock holdings in Anglesey²⁶

	Active Holdings	With Sheep	With Goats	With Dairy	With Beef	With Pigs	With Poultry
2002	1282	799	5	177	429	31	225

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets								Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Economy											
		2003	1245	761	6	165	413	23	230		
		2004	1230	750	12	160	407	13	249		
		2005	1227	746	12	155	399	17	259		
		2006	1217	734	15	150	393	22	261		
		2007	1213	701	6	196	521	12	252		
		2008	1181	708	12	168	472	12	248		
		% change	-7.9	-11.3	140	-5	10	-61	10.2		
	<i>Arable Land</i>										
	Agricultural land use (Hectares) – Anglesey LPA Area²⁷										
	Year	Area Farmed	Grassland	Permanent Pasture	Rough Grazing	New Grassland	Crops and Horticulture				
	2002	50,544	47,106	36,425	4,604	6,079	2228				
	2003	52,352	48,856	40,357	3,148	5,349	2267				
	2004	51,742	48,454	40,050	3,250	5,157	2335				
	2005	55,639	52,500	41,635	6,261	4,601	2100				
	2006	55,707	52,811	43,578	5,214	4,019	2797				
	2007	54,488	47,392	42,484	4,908	3,890	2021				
	2008	52,787	49,536	42,576	3,712	3,248	2251				
	% change	+4.4	+5.2	+16.9	-19.4	-46.6	+1				
	<i>Agriculture in the Anglesey AONB Area</i>										
	Agricultural land use (Hectares) – Anglesey AONB study area 2002 to 2006 and compared to Wales and NW Region (2006)										
	Year	Area Farmed	Grassland	Permanent Pasture	Rough Grazing	New Grassland	Crops and Horticulture				
	2002	11,592	10,637	8,642	843	1,152	600				
	2003	11,984	11,077	9,414	614	1,049	594				
	2004	11,933	11,114	9,364	694	1,056	564				
	2005	12,828	12,007	9,594	1,395	1,017	538				
	2006	13,095	12,317	10,187	1,242	888	475				
	NW	248,710	235,543	149,410	74,052	12,081	3,650				

Indicator	Current Data				Comparators and targets			Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Economy									
		Wales	1,499,606	1,366,125	1,037,585	228,879	99,661	63,945	

¹ WAG : www.statswales.gov.uk

² Office for National Statistics: nomis - official labour market statistics

³ Ibid.

⁴ Local Government Data Unit Wales: InfoBase Cymru

⁵ Office for National Statistics: nomis - official labour market statistics

⁶ CACI - Paycheck

⁷ Welsh Assembly Government www.statswales.gov.uk

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Office for National Statistics: nomis - Annual Population Survey

¹⁰ Local Government Data Unit Wales: InfoBase Cymru

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Welsh Assembly Government: Key Statistics for Gwynedd

¹⁴ Local Government Data Unit Wales: InfoBase Cymru

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Anglesey County Council

²² Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey.

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²⁴ WAG: Welsh Agricultural Small Areas Statistics

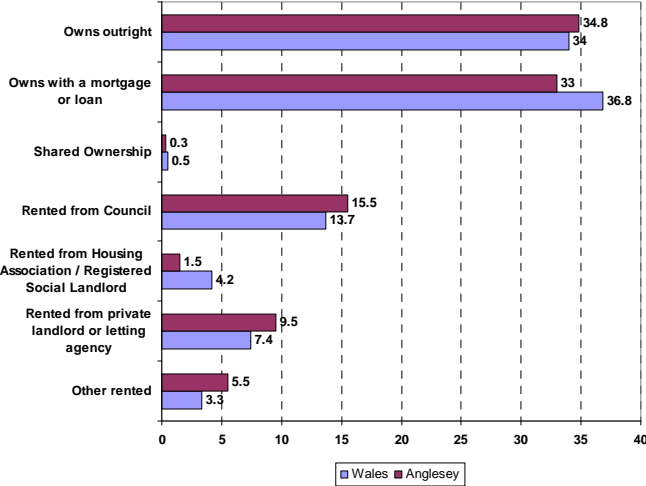
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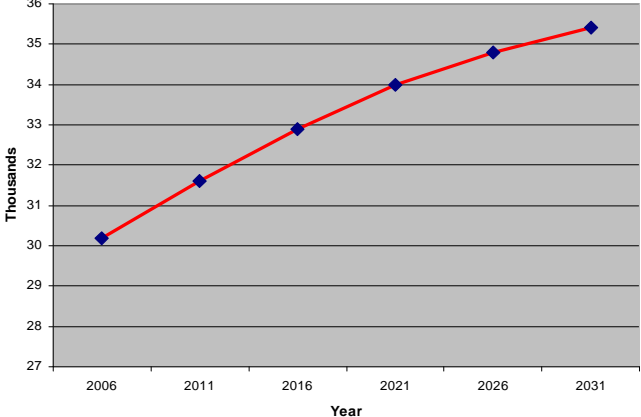
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Housing

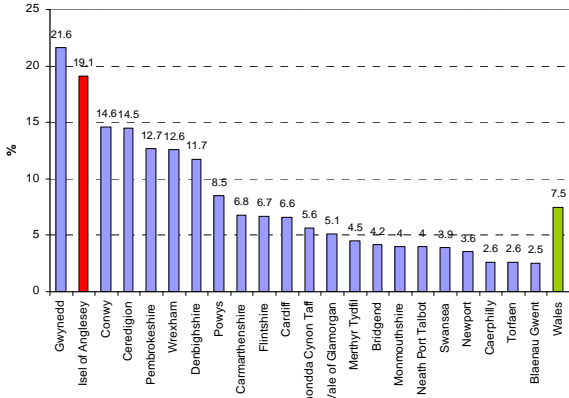
There has been a marked increase in the proportion of rented homes in Anglesey, however the proportion is still relatively low when compared to the level of owner occupied housing. Then number of households in Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase by 5,100 or 17% to 35,400 between 2006 and 2031. This represents average annual household growth of 0.6% which is below the projected growth across Wales of 0.9% per year. According to the Welsh House Condition Survey of 1998, the housing stock in Anglesey is similar to that of Wales as a whole with 32% of dwellings built before 1919. Anglesey, like the rest of the UK, saw a dramatic rise in house prices over recent years, although house prices are now beginning to slowly decrease. The high proportion of vacant and/or second/holiday homes as well as the provision of affordable housing are key issues for Anglesey, particularly in some coastal and rural areas.

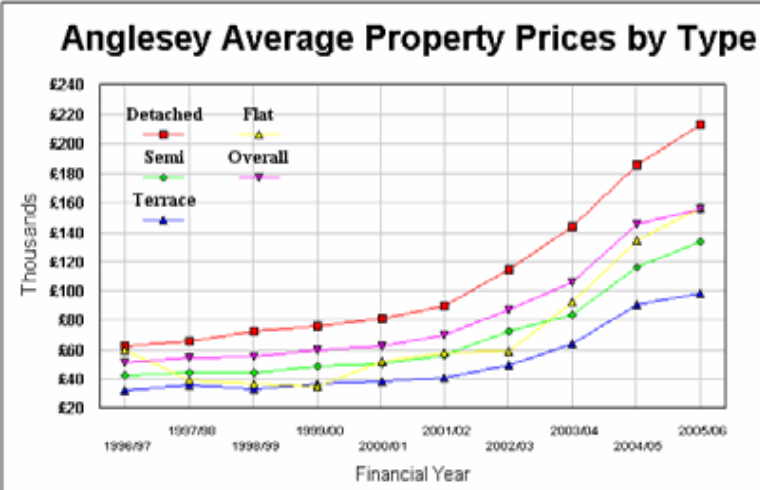
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																								
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House Tenure	<p>There are 28,356 households in the whole of Anglesey (2001). Owner occupier remains the dominant tenure on the island with 19,214 units (2001) which equates to 68% compared to 71.3% in Wales. As can be seen in the figure below, the private rented sector as well as housing rented from Housing Associations have seen a marked increase with a growth of 25.9% and 79.9% respectively between 1991 and 2001¹.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Housing Tenure in Anglesey and Wales²</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="680 895 1323 1382"> <caption>Housing Tenure in Anglesey and Wales²</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenure Type</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> <th>Anglesey (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Owns outright</td> <td>34</td> <td>34.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owns with a mortgage or loan</td> <td>36.8</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shared Ownership</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from Council</td> <td>13.7</td> <td>15.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord</td> <td>4.2</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from private landlord or letting agency</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>9.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other rented</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tenure Type	Wales (%)	Anglesey (%)	Owns outright	34	34.8	Owns with a mortgage or loan	36.8	33	Shared Ownership	0.5	0.3	Rented from Council	13.7	15.5	Rented from Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord	4.2	1.5	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	7.4	9.5	Other rented	3.3	5.5		<p>There has been a marked increase in the proportion of rented homes in Anglesey. Nevertheless, the proportion is still relatively low when compared to the high proportion of owner occupied housing.</p>	<p>There is a need therefore, to facilitate the development of affordable housing for those who need it most.</p>
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Household Composition	<p>In 2001, 37.3% of households in Anglesey housed married couples, which was similar to the figure for Wales (37.22%). The table below provides a ward level analysis of household composition on the island.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Household Composition⁴</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>All Households</i></th> <th>All lone parent</th> <th>Married with and without children</th> <th>Pensioner</th> <th>Cohabiting with and without children</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Highest</td> <td>Tudur (18.3%)</td> <td>Braint (48%)</td> <td>Llanbedrgoch (38.3%)</td> <td>Tudur (11.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second highest</td> <td>Morawelon (18.1%)</td> <td>Llanddyfnan (47%)</td> <td>Brynteg (38.2%)</td> <td>Cyngar (10.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third highest</td> <td>London Road (17%)</td> <td>Llaneilian (47%)</td> <td>Rhosneigr (37.1%)</td> <td>London Road (9.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Third lowest</td> <td>Llaneilian (6.4%)</td> <td>Beaumaris (26.4%)</td> <td>Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog (20.5%)</td> <td>Holyhead Town (4.9%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second lowest</td> <td>Cadnant (6.4%)</td> <td>Holyhead Town (26.3%)</td> <td>Kingsland (19.1%)</td> <td>Aberffraw (4.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowest</td> <td>Llanbedrgoch (5.4%)</td> <td>London Road (26%)</td> <td>Llanfai-yn-Neubwll (17.3%)</td> <td>Cwm Cadnant (4%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anglesey</td> <td>10.6%</td> <td>37.3%</td> <td>26.6%</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>10.7%</td> <td>37.2%</td> <td>25.1%</td> <td>7.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>All Households</i>	All lone parent	Married with and without children	Pensioner	Cohabiting with and without children	Highest	Tudur (18.3%)	Braint (48%)	Llanbedrgoch (38.3%)	Tudur (11.2%)	Second highest	Morawelon (18.1%)	Llanddyfnan (47%)	Brynteg (38.2%)	Cyngar (10.3%)	Third highest	London Road (17%)	Llaneilian (47%)	Rhosneigr (37.1%)	London Road (9.5%)	Third lowest	Llaneilian (6.4%)	Beaumaris (26.4%)	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog (20.5%)	Holyhead Town (4.9%)	Second lowest	Cadnant (6.4%)	Holyhead Town (26.3%)	Kingsland (19.1%)	Aberffraw (4.3%)	Lowest	Llanbedrgoch (5.4%)	London Road (26%)	Llanfai-yn-Neubwll (17.3%)	Cwm Cadnant (4%)	Anglesey	10.6%	37.3%	26.6%	7%	Wales	10.7%	37.2%	25.1%	7.5%	<p>Overcrowding is an issue in some parts of the county, whilst there are a relatively high proportion of households living in houses which have more room than is required also.</p>	<p>The relatively high proportion of lone parent households in some areas means that more single person households will need to be accommodated along with housing designed specifically for the increasing elderly population.</p>
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	<p>By comparing the number of rooms and the number of occupants, the 2001 Census provides a score to represent overcrowding or under-occupancy. A value of -1 implies that there is overcrowding in the household. Within Anglesey, 3% of households are living in overcrowded conditions. This is marginally lower than the national figure of 4.4% (table below).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Occupancy rating in Anglesey and Wales</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="640 533 1361 651"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">% all households</th> <th colspan="4">Occupancy Rating</th> </tr> <tr> <th>+2 or more</th> <th>+1</th> <th>0</th> <th>-1 or less</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anglesey</td> <td>61</td> <td>23</td> <td>12</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>56.4</td> <td>24.7</td> <td>14.5</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The average number of rooms per household in Anglesey is 5.79 – the 7th highest of all unitary authorities in Wales and slightly higher than the national average (5.59).</p>	% all households	Occupancy Rating				+2 or more	+1	0	-1 or less	Anglesey	61	23	12	3	Wales	56.4	24.7	14.5	4.4			
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Anglesey	61	23	12	3																			
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Household Projections	<p>Then number of households in Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase by 5,100 or 17% to 35,400 between 2006 and 2031. This represents average annual household growth of 0.6% which is below the projected growth across Wales of 0.9% per year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Projected households in Anglesey 2006-2031⁵</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="685 951 1323 1369"> <caption>Projected households in Anglesey 2006-2031⁵</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Thousands</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>30.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>31.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>32.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>34.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2026</td> <td>34.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2031</td> <td>35.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Thousands	2006	30.1	2011	31.6	2016	32.9	2021	34.0	2026	34.8	2031	35.4			<p>The projected increase in the number of households means that appropriate housing development should be facilitated to accommodate this increase.</p>					
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	<p>In comparison, Gwynedd is expected to see a 23.2% increase in the number of households, Conwy, a 27% increase and Denbighshire a 34% increase over the same period.</p> <p>The household population in Anglesey is projected to increase by 2,400 or 3.5% to 70,500 between 2006 and 2031. This is below the projected average growth in the household population across Wales of 10.6%.</p> <p>Despite the projected increase in the number of households between 2006 and 2031, the projected average household size is expected to decrease from 2.26 in 2006 to 1.99. By comparison, the average household size in Wales is projected to decrease from 2.30 in 2006 to 2.03 by 2031⁶.</p>																											
Housing Stock	<p>In 2001, it was estimated that there were 31,483 household spaces in Anglesey, just less than 3% of Wales' total dwelling stock. More than 90% were with residents whilst 3.7% were holiday or second homes and 4.9% were vacant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Household Spaces (1991 and 2001)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 807 1561 1038"> <thead> <tr> <th>Household spaces</th> <th>1991</th> <th>2001</th> <th>Increase/Decrease</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Spaces</td> <td>30,499</td> <td>31,483</td> <td>+3.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Occupied households</td> <td>26,786</td> <td>28,772</td> <td>+7.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unoccupied household spaces</td> <td>3,795</td> <td>2711</td> <td>-36.21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not used as main residence</td> <td>1,834</td> <td>1170</td> <td>-21.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Voids</td> <td>1,961</td> <td>1541</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The table above shows that occupied household spaces have increased by a rate of 7.4% between 1991 and 2001 to 28,772 units. The increase in occupied space has been evenly sourced from new build and unoccupied spaces at 984 and 1084 respectively. The increase in the number of households coupled with the buoyant market conditions on the island has reduced the market share of voids from 6.4% in 1991 to 4.8% in 2001. The Council's housing stock portfolio stood at 3877 units as at 31 March 2006. The Right to Buy over the last 5 years has witnessed the loss of approximately 100 dwellings per annum. There are four Registered Social Landlords which provide social housing on the island. They are: i) Cymdeithas Tai Eryri, ii) Clwyd Alun Housing Association, iii) North Wales Housing Association, and iv) Wales and West Housing Association. The property portfolio of RSLs on the island stands at 531 units (as at 1st June 2006). This equates to an increase trend of approximately 20 units per annum (applied from base figure of 231 in 1991)⁷.</p>		Household spaces	1991	2001	Increase/Decrease	Total Spaces	30,499	31,483	+3.2%	Occupied households	26,786	28,772	+7.4%	Unoccupied household spaces	3,795	2711	-36.21%	Not used as main residence	1,834	1170	-21.4%	Voids	1,961	1541			<p>The high proportion of vacant and second/holiday homes is a problem in certain parts of Anglesey and limits the choice of houses for local people which in turn can have a detrimental effect on the sustainability of communities.</p>
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<p>Condition of Housing Stock</p>	<p>According to the Welsh House Condition Survey of 1998, the housing stock in Anglesey is similar to that of Wales as a whole with 32% of dwellings built before 1919 compared to 47% in Gwynedd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">% unfit dwellings by date of construction in UA (1998)⁸</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="600 443 1402 647"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Pre1919</th> <th>1919-44</th> <th>1945-64</th> <th>Post 1964</th> <th>All</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anglesey</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>7.3</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conwy</td> <td>12.7</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Denbighshire</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>16.9</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>10.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>14.9</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In 1998, 4.4% of the estimated dwelling stock in Anglesey were categorised as being unfit. The rate of unfitness was less than half the rate of Wales and Gwynedd (10.5%). In 2001, Anglesey had the 2nd highest proportion of housing without central heating of all unitary authorities in Wales. In 2001, 19.1% of dwellings in Anglesey did not have central heating compared to 7.5% in Wales. The 1991 Census revealed that there were 8268 households on the island without central heating. This figure had fallen to 5420 in the 2001 Census – a drop of 35%.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">% of all households with no central heating⁹</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="719 938 1285 1337"> <caption>% of all households with no central heating⁹</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Unitary Authority</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Gwynedd</td><td>21.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Isle of Anglesey</td><td>19.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Conwy</td><td>14.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceredigion</td><td>14.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembrokeshire</td><td>12.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Wrexham</td><td>12.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Denbighshire</td><td>11.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Powys</td><td>8.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>6.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Flintshire</td><td>6.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>6.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td><td>5.6</td></tr> <tr><td>The Vale of Glamorgan</td><td>5.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Merthyr Tydfil</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridgend</td><td>4.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Monmouthshire</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Neath Port Talbot</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Swansea</td><td>3.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Newport</td><td>3.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Caerphilly</td><td>2.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Torfaen</td><td>2.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Blaenau Gwent</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Wales</td><td>7.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Pre1919	1919-44	1945-64	Post 1964	All	Anglesey	8.9	7.3	2.8	0.9	4.4	Conwy	12.7	2.9	2.8	0.2	4.8	Denbighshire	17.5	7.5	3.2	2.0	7.2	Gwynedd	16.9	5.5	7.4	2.6	10.5	Wales	14.9	9.3	8.0	2.4	8.5	Unitary Authority	%	Gwynedd	21.6	Isle of Anglesey	19.1	Conwy	14.6	Ceredigion	14.5	Pembrokeshire	12.7	Wrexham	12.6	Denbighshire	11.7	Powys	8.5	Cardiff	6.8	Flintshire	6.7	Cardiff	6.6	Rhondda Cynon Taf	5.6	The Vale of Glamorgan	5.1	Merthyr Tydfil	4.5	Bridgend	4.2	Monmouthshire	4.0	Neath Port Talbot	4.0	Swansea	3.9	Newport	3.6	Caerphilly	2.6	Torfaen	2.6	Blaenau Gwent	2.5	Wales	7.5		<p>There is therefore a need to provide a range of appropriate housing which will satisfy the needs of all types of households so that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home either through new build by facilitating the improvement in existing housing.</p>
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	<p>On a ward level, London Road has the highest proportion of households with no central heating (33.9%) – almost double the national average. At 5.2% of all households, Cefni ward has the lowest proportion without central heating. 0.24% of household in Anglesey are without central heating nor sole use of a bath, shower or a toilet, compared to 0.16% in Wales¹⁰.</p>																																				
<p>House Completions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">House Completions by Local Authority¹¹</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2001 - 2002</th> <th>2002- 2003</th> <th>2003- 2004</th> <th>2004- 2005</th> <th>2005 - 2006</th> <th>2006 -07</th> <th>2007 - 2008</th> <th>2008 - 2009</th> <th>2009- 2010</th> <th>Ave. Annual Completions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anglesey</td> <td>188</td> <td>223</td> <td>160</td> <td>126</td> <td>226</td> <td>255</td> <td>281</td> <td>296</td> <td>226</td> <td>220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>203</td> <td>151</td> <td>210</td> <td>292</td> <td>196</td> <td>164</td> <td>250</td> <td>187</td> <td>149</td> <td>158</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			2001 - 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 -07	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009	2009- 2010	Ave. Annual Completions	Anglesey	188	223	160	126	226	255	281	296	226	220	Gwynedd	203	151	210	292	196	164	250	187	149	158		<p>An average annual house completion range that may not deliver the trend based requirement.</p>
	2001 - 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 -07	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009	2009- 2010	Ave. Annual Completions																											
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<p>House Prices</p>	<p>Property prices on Anglesey have significantly increased since 2001/02 as can be seen in the figure below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anglesey Average Property Price by Type¹²</p> 		<p>Anglesey, like the rest of the UK, saw a dramatic rise in house prices over recent years, although house prices are now beginning to slowly decrease.</p>	<p>There is a need to facilitate the development of affordable housing in the county.</p>																																	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
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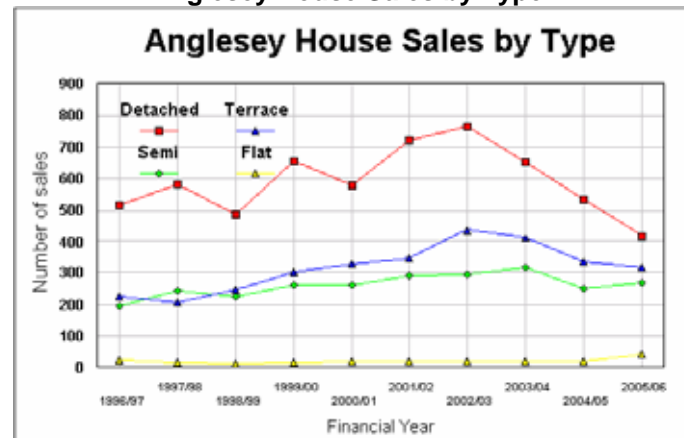
Housing

The table below shows that there has been a significant slow down in the sale rate of detached properties. The stagnation in the sales of the detached sector requires monitoring. If the trend signifies a reduction in owner occupiers moving up the property ladder, it may have a cascading effect on the availability of potential of householders seeking 'owner' tenure.

House Sales by House Type¹³

Financial Year	Detached	Semi-detached	Terrace	Flat	Overall
2005/06	£213,138	£133,864	£98,075	£156,436	£155,714
2004/05	£186,214	£115,526	£90,016	£341,876	£145,463
2003/04	£143,882	£83,917	£63,699	£91,869	£106,039
2002/03	£114,633	£72,195	£49,841	£58,980	£87,043
2001/02	£89,583	£56,104	£40,673	£58,202	£69,818
2000/01	£80,640	£50,513	£38,115	£51,842	£61,839
1999/00	£75,861	£48,537	£36,931	£34,951	£60,055
1998/99	£72,325	£44,136	£33,583	£36,227	£55,524
1997/98	£65,734	£44,658	£35,946	£39,226	£54,522
1996/97	£62,284	£42,293	£32,143	£59,227	£51,080

Anglesey House Sales by Type¹⁴



Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																							
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Housing Affordability	<p>Using average house prices and median income details, it is possible to establish which areas that it was possible to for people to buy in. The table below shows the housing affordability ratio of selected wards in Anglesey compared to the county overall and Wales.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Affordability Ratios (Jan 2010-Dec 2010)¹⁵</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Affordability Ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Rhosneigr</td><td>8.45</td></tr> <tr><td>Cadnant</td><td>8.09</td></tr> <tr><td>Llanfaethlu</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Moelfre</td><td>7.93</td></tr> <tr><td>Llanddyfnan</td><td>7.57</td></tr> <tr><td>Holyhead Town</td><td>4.28</td></tr> <tr><td>Amlwch Port</td><td>3.89</td></tr> <tr><td>Llanfair-yn-Neubwll</td><td>3.81</td></tr> <tr><td>Kingsland</td><td>3.73</td></tr> <tr><td>London Road</td><td>3.15</td></tr> <tr><td>Wales</td><td>5.01</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above table shows that 3 of the wards where housing is most affordable are in Holyhead.</p>	Area	Affordability Ratio	Rhosneigr	8.45	Cadnant	8.09	Llanfaethlu	8	Moelfre	7.93	Llanddyfnan	7.57	Holyhead Town	4.28	Amlwch Port	3.89	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	3.81	Kingsland	3.73	London Road	3.15	Wales	5.01		<p>Affordable housing is a key issue in Anglesey although affordability does vary geographically with some coastal and rural areas having high affordability ratios.</p>
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Housing Register	<p>The Housing register put forward a list of households who want to move into or between homes owned by the County Council and participating housing associations. The table below shows the preferred locational requirements of households who are registered on the social housing waiting list (as at 7 October 2005).</p> <p>The table below shows the preferred locational requirements of households who are registered on the social housing waiting list (as at 7 October 2005).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Housing Register¹⁶</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parish</th> <th>Households on the housing register</th> <th>Total number of households</th> <th>% of need from households in sub area</th> <th>% of sub area need against total need</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cylch Y Garn</td> <td>7</td> <td>311</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parish	Households on the housing register	Total number of households	% of need from households in sub area	% of sub area need against total need	Cylch Y Garn	7	311	2.2	0.2																
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets				Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Housing							
	Llaneugrad	5	160	3	0.1		
	Llanddyfnan	15	389	3.8	0.3		
	Trearddur	46	874	5.2	1		
	Llanfaelog	56	950	5.9	1.3		
	Penmynydd	9	151	6	0.2		
	Tref Alaw	14	211	6.6	0.3		
	Mechell	39	520	7.5	0.9		
	Llanfair ME	120	1505	7.9	2.8		
	Cwm Cadnant	76	863	8.8	1.7		
	Rhosyr	80	902	8.9	1.8		
	Llangristiols/Cerrigceinwen	43	454	9.4	1		
	Llangoed	55	565	9.7	1.2		
	Rhosybol	41	403	10.2	0.9		
	Llanidan	39	376	10.4	0.9		
	Bodorgan	44	386	11.4	1		
	Moelfre	62	542	11.4	1.4		
	Aberffraw	38	292	13	0.9		
	Llanddona	37	279	13.3	0.8		
	Bodffordd	50	373	13.4	1.3		
	Llneilian	66	485	13.6	1.5		
	Trewalchmai	47	345	13.6	1.1		
	Bryngwran	44	306	14.4	1		
	Llanfair – yn - neubwll	88	602	14.6	2.1		
	Llanddanielfab	41	277	14.8	0.9		
	Amlwch	240	1533	15.6	5.7		
	Caergybi	731	4466	16.4	17.1		
	Llanfachraeth	34	202	16.8	0.8		
	Beaumaris	160	942	17	3.7		
	Pentraeth	87	485	17.9	2		
	Llanerchymedd	76	476	18	1.7		
	Llanbadrig	112	602	18.7	2.7		
	Llanfaethlu	47	233	20	1.1		
	Rhoscolyn	55	264	20.8	1.2		
	Gaerwen/Pentre Berw	138	593	23.3	3.2		


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Housing																																		
	<table border="1" data-bbox="443 320 1563 496"> <tr> <td>Llangefni</td> <td>425</td> <td>1750</td> <td>24.3</td> <td>9.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Llanfairpwll</td> <td>275</td> <td>1073</td> <td>25.6</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bodedern</td> <td>98</td> <td>367</td> <td>26.7</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Porthaethwy</td> <td>380</td> <td>1299</td> <td>29.</td> <td>8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dyffryn/Fali</td> <td>281</td> <td>893</td> <td>31.5</td> <td>6.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4301</td> <td>27700</td> <td>15.5</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="333 523 1664 616">There are 4301 households on the Island's housing register. From the table above, it can be seen that the communities/town councils of Y Fali, Porthaethwy, Bodedern, Llanfairpwll and Llangefni have the highest level of need when the register is measured as a percentage against the existing household population.</p> <p data-bbox="333 647 1648 799">The housing register suggests that there is a significant requirement for additional homes across the island. Whilst it is seen that Holyhead and Llangefni have the highest proportion of households on the housing register, the communities of Y Fali, Porthaethwy and Bodedern have the highest demand of need in when the register is measured as a percentage against the existing household population. This shows that affordable housing is a significant issue within all communities of Anglesey.</p>	Llangefni	425	1750	24.3	9.8	Llanfairpwll	275	1073	25.6	6.6	Bodedern	98	367	26.7	2.2	Porthaethwy	380	1299	29.	8.8	Dyffryn/Fali	281	893	31.5	6.5	Total	4301	27700	15.5	100			
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Total	4301	27700	15.5	100																														
Housing Land Availability	<p data-bbox="333 831 1641 924">At the base date of the Joint Housing Land Availability Study, 1 April 2009, the total land supply on sites of 5 or more units within the Ynys Mon LPA could accommodate 1238 dwellings. With the inclusion of sites of under 5 units, the total land supply in the Ynys Mon LPA area increased by 624 dwellings to 1862.</p> <p data-bbox="333 956 1664 1015">The 5-year supply totalled 1191 dwellings, a decrease on the figure in the 2008 study of 1246 dwellings. The five year supply figure comprised 691 units on large sites and 500 on small sites.</p> <p data-bbox="333 1046 1485 1075">Outside the 5 year supply, category 3i contained 429 units, with a further 118 units in category 3ii.</p> <p data-bbox="333 1107 1603 1166">A total of 108 units were under construction on large sites at 1st April 2009. The study gave a 5.13 year land supply for the Island.</p> <p data-bbox="333 1198 1630 1257">Due to age of the development plan on the island and limited windfall opportunities it is uncertain whether a 5-year land supply will be maintained up to the adoption of the Joint Local Development Plan¹⁷.</p>			<p data-bbox="1917 831 2101 1134">The findings of the Joint Housing Land Availability Study will need to be considered during the formulation of the LDP.</p>																														


- ¹ Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)
- ⁶ WAG - Household projections for Wales (2006-based)
- ⁷ Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey
- ⁸ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Land Registry
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Hometrack
- ¹⁶ Anglesey Housing Register
- ¹⁷ Isle of Anglesey Council (2005) Housing Land Availability Study.

Landscape

Almost the entire coastline of Anglesey is designated as an AONB due to the variety of fine coastal landscapes. The AONB coincides with stretches of Heritage Coast, which contain some of the oldest rocks in Britain from the low ridges and shallow valleys of Anglesey's sea-paned plateau. Holyhead Mountain is its highest point (219m) with superb distant views to Snowdonia. Low cliffs, alternating with coves, pebble beaches and tucked-away villages, line the island's northern shores. The east coast's sheer limestone cliffs, interspersed with fine sandy beaches, contrast with the south's wilderness of sand dunes that roll away down to Aberffraw Bay. Anglesey also has an important historic landscape, with its protected sites ranging from Bronze Age burial chambers to medieval Beaumaris Castle. Two areas within the AONB are listed in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	<p>Anglesey AONB¹</p> <p>Almost the entire 201 km coastline of Ynys Mon, the ancient Isle of Anglesey, is designated as an AONB. The island contains a great variety of fine coastal landscapes. The AONB coincides with stretches of Heritage Coast. Some of the oldest rocks in Britain, the pre-Cambrian Mona Complex, form the low ridges and shallow valleys of Anglesey's sea-paned plateau. Holyhead Mountain is its highest point (219m) with superb distant views to Snowdonia. Low cliffs, alternating with coves, pebble beaches and tucked-away villages, line the island's northern shores. The east coast's sheer limestone cliffs, interspersed with fine sandy beaches, contrast with the south's wilderness of sand dunes that roll away down to Aberffraw Bay.</p> <p>Varied habitats, from marine heaths to mud-flats, give the AONB a high level of marine, botanical and ornithological interest. The dunes of Newborough National Nature Reserve are a noted example of this complex habitat and the island's limestone cliffs are an important nesting site.</p> <p>Anglesey has an important historic landscape, with its protected sites ranging from Bronze Age burial chambers to medieval Beaumaris Castle. Two areas within the AONB are listed in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.</p> <p>The AONB's rural economy is traditionally based on small-mixed-agricultural holdings, although the number has fallen by 44 per cent since 1945. Significant local industry skirted by the AONB includes Wylfa nuclear power station, aluminium smelting and bromine extraction. The AONB contains no sizeable towns and residents of its coastal villages increasingly commute to work on the mainland.</p>			<p>New development needs to be sympathetic to the existing landscape.</p>

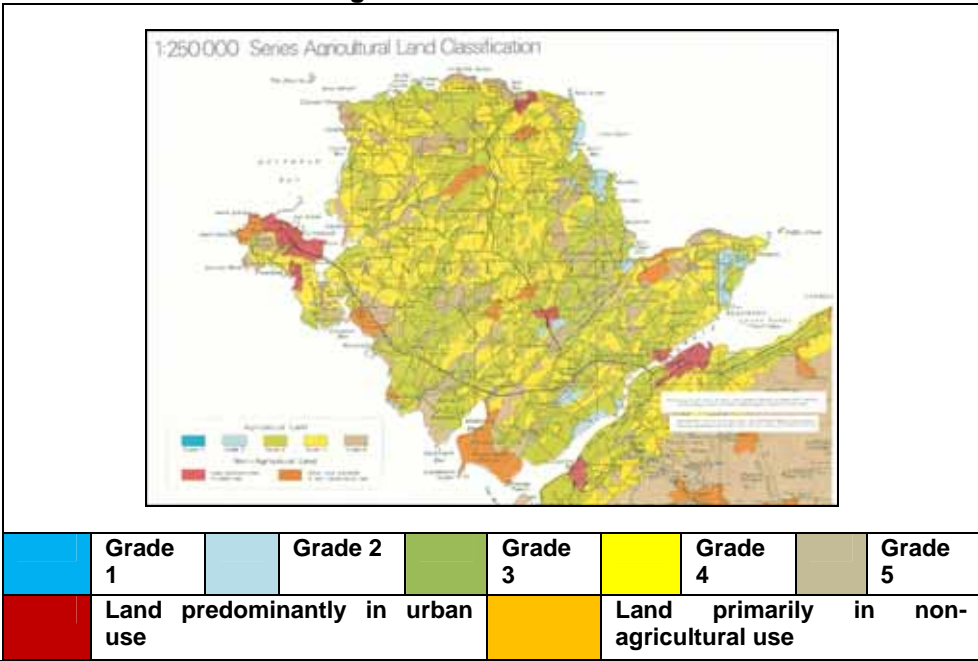
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
	<p>Tourism plays a significant part in the rural economy, largely centred on static caravan sites. The AONB is also an important recreation area both for local people, for day visitors from the Bangor mainland and also for urban north-west England. Sailing, riding, sea fishing, diving and cliff climbing are just some of the leisure demands on the AONB coastline. A circular island footpath is currently being developed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Map of the Anglesey AONB</p>  <p>The map shows the island of Anglesey with various locations marked. A red line indicates the AONB boundary. A compass rose is located in the top right. A legend in the bottom left identifies symbols for the AONB boundary, the Coastal Path, and the Heritage Coast.</p>			
	<p>Source²</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
<p>Heritage Coasts</p>	<p>There are 3 Heritage Coasts in Anglesey³:</p>  <p>North Anglesey Heritage Coast The North Anglesey Heritage Coast runs for 18 miles along the northern shore of the Isle of Anglesey from Church Bay in the west to Dulas Bay in the east.</p> <p>Holyhead Mountain Heritage Coast This heritage coast runs for 8 miles up the western shore of Holy Island from the bathing beaches of Trearddur Bay to the cliffs at North Stack.</p> <p>Aberffraw Bay Heritage Coast Aberffraw was once an important port, but the estuary gradually silted up, leaving the present coastline of sand dunes. The dunes range as high as 30 feet and more. The sculptured sand is stabilised by marram grass near the sea, and patches of sea holly can be found in autumn. The buildup of dunes has also created the inland lake of Llyn Coron.</p>	<p>Nearly half the coast of Wales has been identified as Heritage Coast. This includes 14 different stretches of coastline and 11 of these are within National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Six of the Welsh Heritage Coasts are in Pembrokeshire, three are on Anglesey and the rest are in the Vale of Glamorgan, on the Gower peninsula, the Llŷn peninsula, on the Great Orme near Llandudno and in Ceredigion⁴.</p>		
<p>Historic Landscapes</p>	<p>Two areas of Anglesey have been designated as Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest; Amlwch and Parys Mountain and Penmon⁵.</p>			

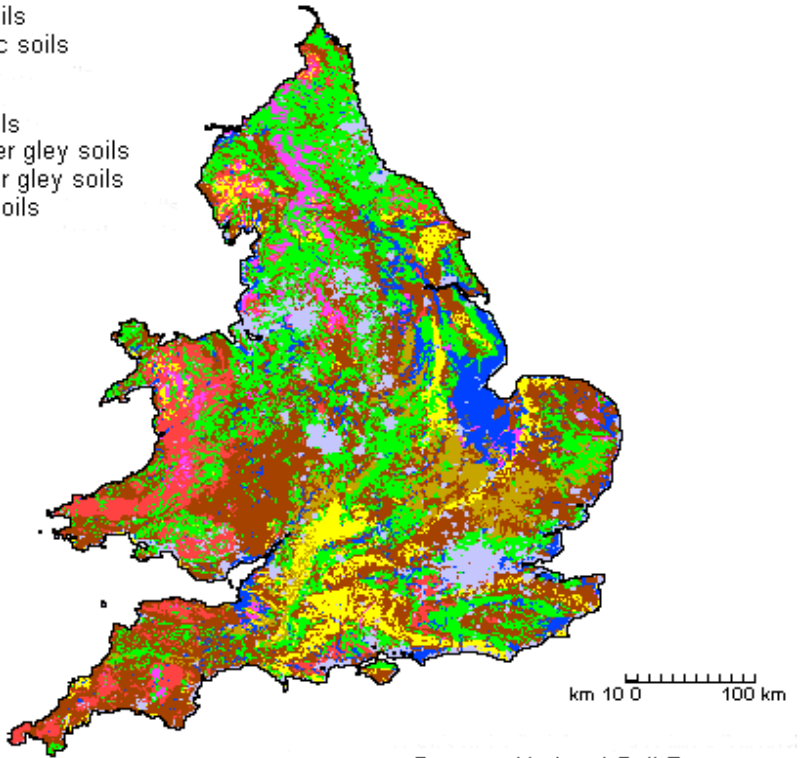
-
- ¹ The National Association of AONBs - Ynys Mon AoHNE (Anglesey AONB). Available online: <http://www.aonb.org.uk/wba/naaonb/naaonbpreview.nsf/Web%20Default%20Frameset?OpenFrameSet&Frame=Main&Src=%2Fwba%2Fnaaonb%2Fnaaonbpreview.nsf%2F%24LU.WebHomePage%2F%24first!OpenDocument%26AutoFramed>
- ² Anglesey Countryside and AONB - Service Anglesey AONB Educational Resource. Available online: <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/142/AONBeducationresource.pdf>
- ³ Britain Express - Heritage Coasts. Available online: <http://www.britainexpress.com/countryside/coast/index.htm>
- ⁴ CCW - Heritage Coasts – Wales' Unspoilt Coastline. Available online: <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/protected-landscapes/heritage-coasts.aspx>
- ⁵ Cadw - Register of Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales (2001)

Soils, Minerals & Waste

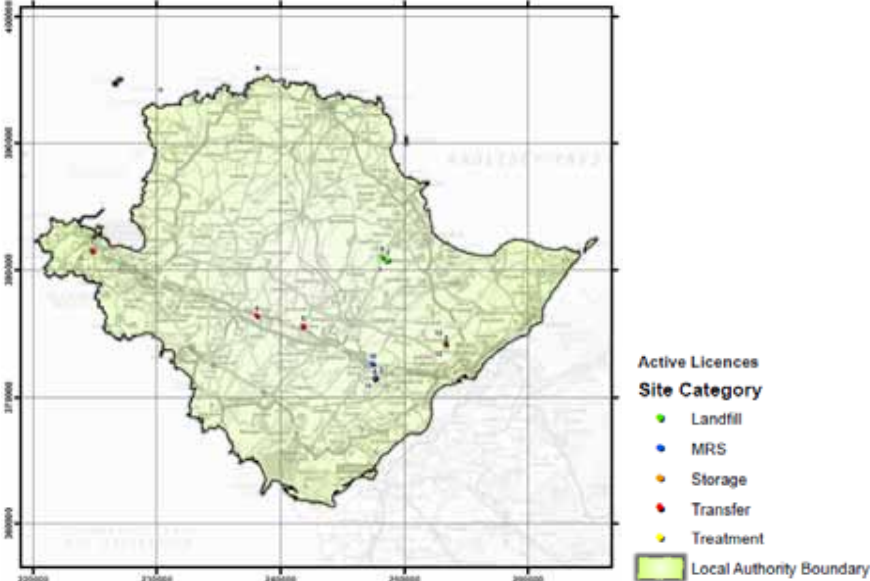
The majority of agricultural land on Anglesey is either Grade 3 (Moderate Quality) or Grade 4 (Poor Quality), however there are small pockets of Grade 2 (Very Good Quality) mainly on the eastern side of the island, which will need to be preserved. There has been a gradual loss of carbon from soils in England and Wales which can be attributed to many factors including climate change. In line with this trend Anglesey has low soil carbon density. The amount of municipal waste throughout the UK is increasing year by year, and figures show that Anglesey is no exception to this trend. Trends show that the recycling/composting rate of municipal waste in Anglesey has been consistently higher than the Welsh average since 2007/2008. In 2009/10 around 51% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in Anglesey, for the same period the percentage for Wales was lower at 40%.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals & Waste				
Agricultural Land	<p style="text-align: center;">Series Agricultural Land Classification¹</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			<p>There is a need to direct development to brownfield sites as much as possible so as to conserve high grade agricultural land.</p>

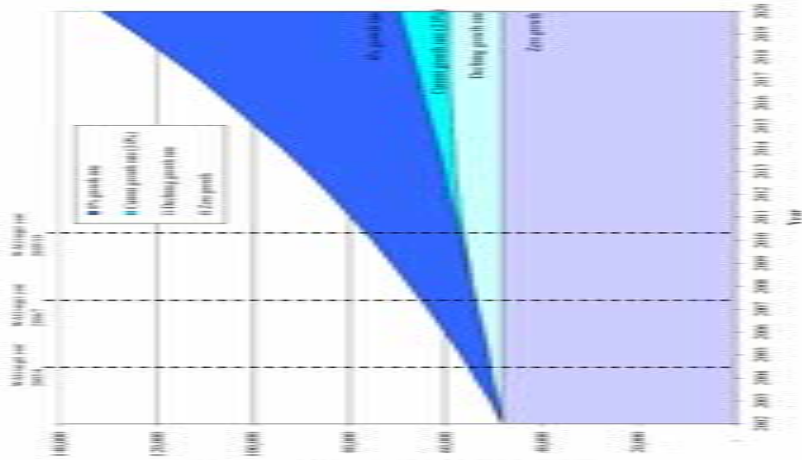
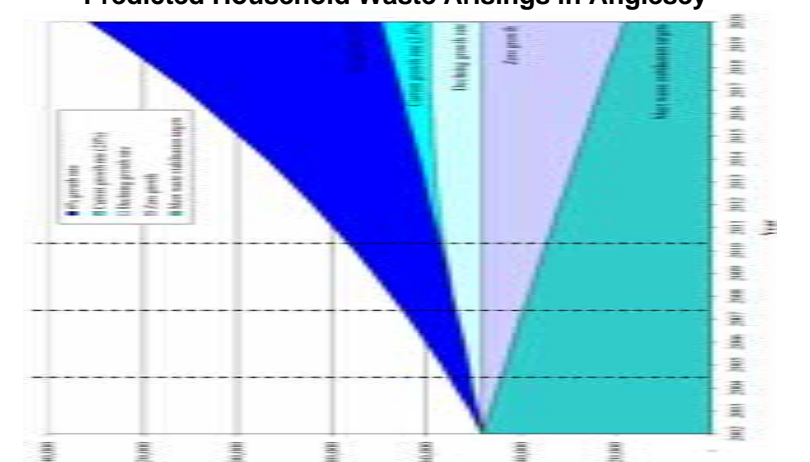
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals & Waste				
	<p>The majority of agricultural land on Anglesey is either Grade 3 (Moderate Quality) or Grade 4 (Poor Quality). This puts limitations of the range of agricultural uses for the majority of land available for farming. There are pockets of Grade 2 (Very Good Quality) agricultural land, mainly on the eastern side of the island and retaining these pieces of land for agricultural use will be a primary consideration in the emerging Local Development Plan.</p>			
<p>Soil Quality</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Soil Carbon Density per 1km in Wales²</p> <div data-bbox="752 571 1249 1251" style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>The above map illustrates the carbon density in Welsh soils. The distribution depends on soil type, with over 50% of total soil carbon located in an area equivalent to 23% of the total land surface.</p> <p>Wales' landscape and geology is extremely diverse, and contains a wide range of soil types that are reflected in</p>		<p>A recent paper by Bellamy et al (2005) suggested that losses of carbon from soils in England and Wales have occurred at a mean rate of 0.6 per cent per year over the period 1978 – 2003.</p>	<p>Loss of soil organic matter can lead to soil erosion, loss of fertility, compaction and general land degradation.</p> <p>There is a need to protect and manage soil including maintaining soil carbon and should aim to avoid causing additional risk from pollution and contamination.</p>

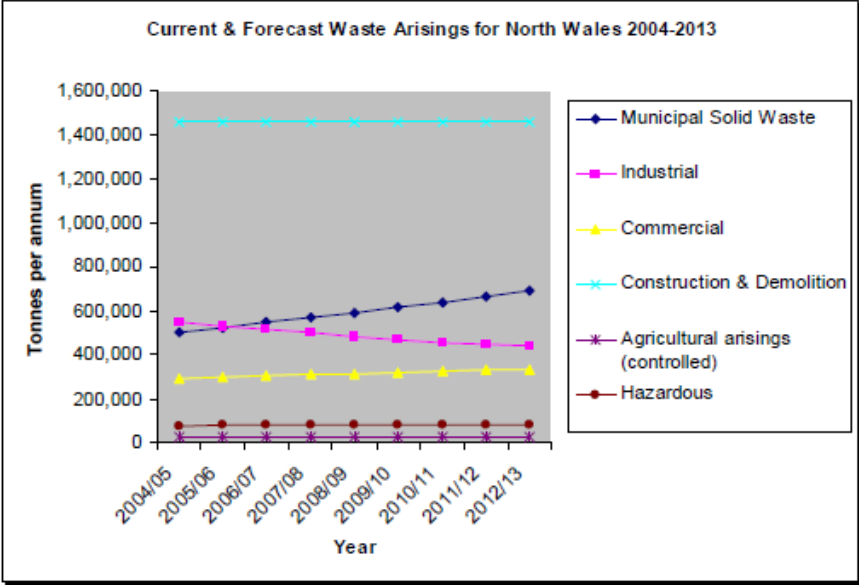
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils. Minerals & Waste				
	<p>land use throughout the country. Hard sedimentary rocks underlie the majority of Wales, which are then overlain by a characteristic suite of acid soils, characterised by a peaty surface horizon. Less than 5% of Wales' land area is covered by thicker peat, organic material of at least 40cm in depth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Soil Types in England and Wales³</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw gley soils Lithomorphic soils Pelosols Brown soils Podzolic soils Surface-water gley soils Ground-water gley soils Man-made soils Peat soils </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																																				
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	<p>Major soil groups and their extent in Wales⁴</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 411 1561 1094"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="443 411 815 440">Major Soil Group</th> <th data-bbox="815 411 1187 440">Extent in Wales (%)</th> <th data-bbox="1187 411 1561 440">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 440 815 497">Terrestrial raw soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 440 1187 497" style="text-align: center;"><0.1</td> <td data-bbox="1187 440 1561 497">Very young soils with only a superficial organomineral layer</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 497 815 555">Raaw gley soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 497 1187 555" style="text-align: center;">0.2</td> <td data-bbox="1187 497 1561 555">Unripened young soils of saltmarshes</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 555 815 612">Lithomorphic soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 555 1187 612" style="text-align: center;">2.2</td> <td data-bbox="1187 555 1561 612">Shallow soils without a weathered subsoil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 612 815 641">Pelosols</td> <td data-bbox="815 612 1187 641" style="text-align: center;">0.1</td> <td data-bbox="1187 612 1561 641">Clayey 'cracking' soils</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 641 815 699">Brown Soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 641 1187 699" style="text-align: center;">30.2</td> <td data-bbox="1187 641 1561 699">Loamy permeable soils with weathered subsoil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 699 815 756">Podzolic soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 699 1187 756" style="text-align: center;">32.3</td> <td data-bbox="1187 699 1561 756">Acid soils with brightly coloured iron enriched subsoil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 756 815 839">Surface-water gley soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 756 1187 839" style="text-align: center;">24.7</td> <td data-bbox="1187 756 1561 839">Loamy and clayey seasonally waterlogged soils with impermeable subsoil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 839 815 922">Groundwater gley soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 839 1187 922" style="text-align: center;">3.4</td> <td data-bbox="1187 839 1561 922">Soils associated with high seasonal groundwater</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 922 815 979">Man-made soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 922 1187 979" style="text-align: center;">0.4</td> <td data-bbox="1187 922 1561 979">Restored soils of disturbed ground</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 979 815 1037">Peat soils</td> <td data-bbox="815 979 1187 1037" style="text-align: center;">3.4</td> <td data-bbox="1187 979 1561 1037">Soils in deep peat.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 1037 815 1094">Unclassified land</td> <td data-bbox="815 1037 1187 1094" style="text-align: center;">3.0</td> <td data-bbox="1187 1037 1561 1094"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Major Soil Group	Extent in Wales (%)	Description	Terrestrial raw soils	<0.1	Very young soils with only a superficial organomineral layer	Raaw gley soils	0.2	Unripened young soils of saltmarshes	Lithomorphic soils	2.2	Shallow soils without a weathered subsoil	Pelosols	0.1	Clayey 'cracking' soils	Brown Soils	30.2	Loamy permeable soils with weathered subsoil	Podzolic soils	32.3	Acid soils with brightly coloured iron enriched subsoil	Surface-water gley soils	24.7	Loamy and clayey seasonally waterlogged soils with impermeable subsoil	Groundwater gley soils	3.4	Soils associated with high seasonal groundwater	Man-made soils	0.4	Restored soils of disturbed ground	Peat soils	3.4	Soils in deep peat.	Unclassified land	3.0			
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Waste Facilities in Anglesey	As of 2008, there were 13 Active Waste Management Licences in the whole of Anglesey. These consist of 7 Transfer Sites, 4 Landfill Sites, and 2 MRS Sites ⁵ .			Maintain a network of waste management facilities to deal with the waste that is produced in the county in																																				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities													
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Active Waste Management Licenses⁶</p>  <p>The Planning for Future Waste management and Disposal in Anglesey Report (2005) identified 13 sites that had the potential for development of new waste management infrastructure, or for the extension of an existing waste management facility either in terms of scale or range of activities:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 1131 1561 1391"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site name</th> <th>Indicative Uses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Railway Sidings Amlwch</td> <td>Civic Amenity Site</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area to north of timber yard, Holyhead</td> <td>Civic Amenity Site</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holyhead EP S2</td> <td>Civic Amenity Site; Material Recycling Facility; In Vessel composting; Residual waste treatment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BNFL Flask Transfer Area</td> <td>Civic Amenity Site; Material Recycling Facility; In Vessel composting; Residual waste treatment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Llangefni Business Park, Site 1</td> <td>Civic Amenity Site</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Llangefni Business Park Site 2</td> <td>Civic Amenity Site; Material Recycling Facility; In Vessel</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site name	Indicative Uses	Railway Sidings Amlwch	Civic Amenity Site	Area to north of timber yard, Holyhead	Civic Amenity Site	Holyhead EP S2	Civic Amenity Site; Material Recycling Facility; In Vessel composting; Residual waste treatment	BNFL Flask Transfer Area	Civic Amenity Site; Material Recycling Facility; In Vessel composting; Residual waste treatment	Llangefni Business Park, Site 1	Civic Amenity Site	Llangefni Business Park Site 2	Civic Amenity Site; Material Recycling Facility; In Vessel		<p>a sustainable manner.</p>
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Waste Arisings	<p>Municipal waste includes household waste as well as other wastes collected by a waste collection authority. It is recognised that municipal waste arisings throughout the UK are increasing year by year, with current annual growth for the UK as a whole put at 2.7% per annum. Figures 5 and 6 depict waste arisings for Anglesey for municipal waste and household waste, respectively, up to the year 2020 for a number of growth rate scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6% growth rate (representing growth over the past 5 years); • 2.0% growth rate (representing current growth); • 1.5% growth rate; and • Declining growth rate. (This assumes the current growth rate of 2.0% up to 2006, followed by a falling growth rate to 2017 and zero growth rate thereafter) <p>Both figures depict a 'Meet WAG Targets growth rate' which aims to comply with the waste reduction and stabilisation targets, for household waste only, set out in 'Wise about Waste'. These targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 2009/10 waste arisings per household should be no greater than those in 1997/98; and • by 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300 kg/annum. <p>Figure 3 indicates considerable variations between the projected household waste arisings and the maximum tonnage to comply with the waste generation stabilisation targets noted above. In fact to achieve the waste stabilisation targets it would be necessary to reverse the growth trend, and achieve a decline in waste arisings of approximately 2.2% per annum.</p> <p>The 'declining growth' scenario is considered to be the most realistic, taking account of recent/current growth rates and the probability that growth should decline over the strategy period due to the impact of waste minimisation strategies⁷.</p>			<p>There are a range of factors that can affect the growth in the amount of waste produced including, population changes, changes to the number and size of households, consumer behaviour, effectiveness of waste minimisation strategies, and changes in the economic prosperity of a region. There is a need to reduce waste arisings from all sectors so that targets set by</p>																	

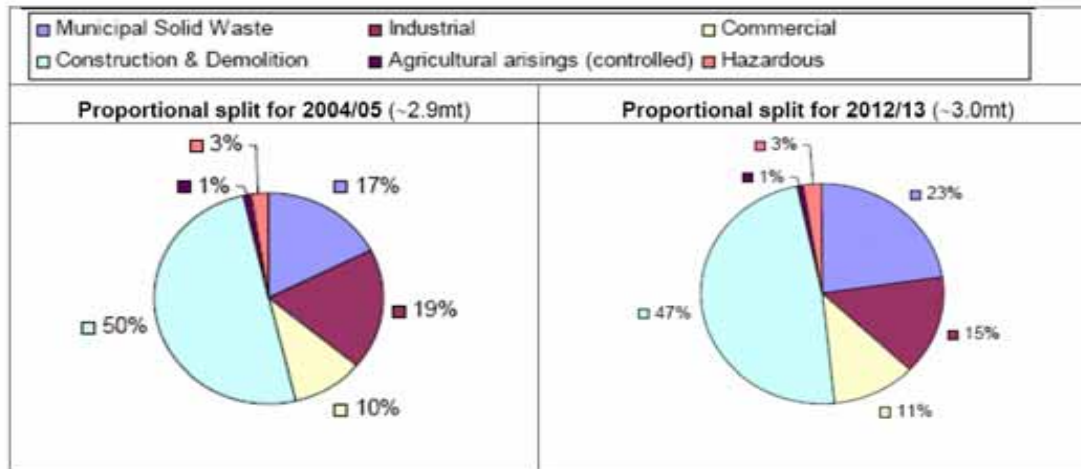
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals & Waste				
		<p style="text-align: center;">Predicted Municipal Waste Arisings in Anglesey⁸</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Predicted Household Waste Arisings in Anglesey⁹</p> 		<p>Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government are met.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals & Waste				
	<p>The North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (2009) forecast the following waste quantity arisings in North Wales by 2013.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Current and Forecast Waste Arisings for North Wales (2004-2013)¹⁰</p>  <p>Figure 8 below shows how the relative proportion of each principal waste stream is forecast to change between the years 2004 and 2013. Comparison of this data indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction & demolition and Commercial & Industrial make up the majority of arisings in the region; • MSW will continue to be the fastest growing principal waste stream; and • The proportion of agricultural waste requiring external management remains insignificant compared to the other principal waste streams. 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
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Soils, Minerals & Waste

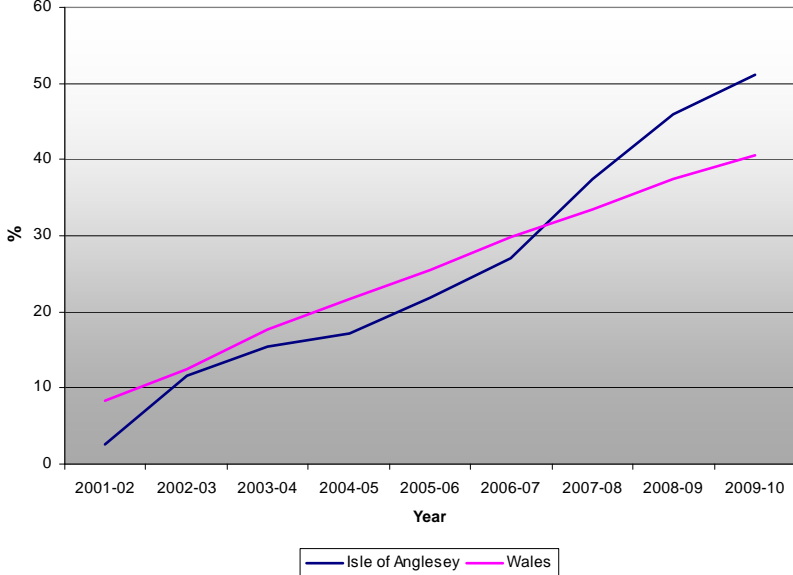
Current and Projected Proportional Waste Split (2004/5 and 2012/13) in North Wales¹¹

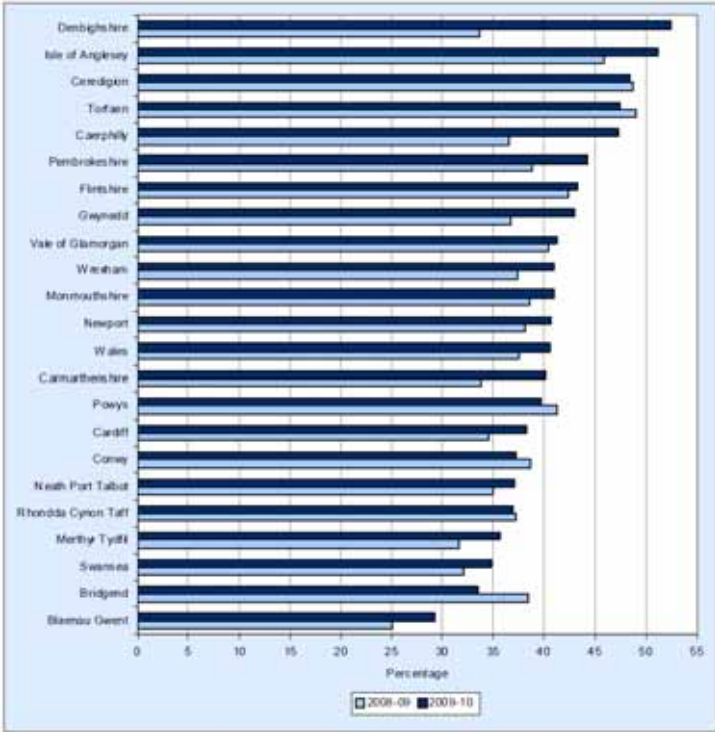


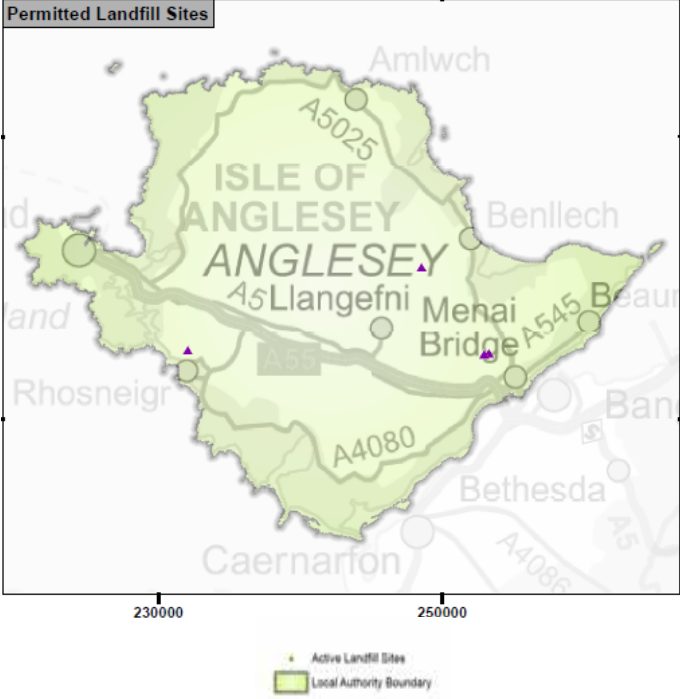
The Consultation on a New Waste Strategy for Wales ('Towards Zero Waste' (2009)) notes the following targets for waste in Wales:

Waste Targets for Wales

Target for:	TARGETS FOR EACH YEAR				
	09/10	12/13	15/16	19/20	24/25
Minimum levels of reuse and recycling / composting (or AD)	40%	52%	58%	64%	70%
Minimum proportion of reuse / recycling/ composting that must come from source separation (kerbside, bring and/ or civic amenity (CA) site)	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Minimum levels of composting (or AD) of source separated food waste from kitchens as part of the combined recycling/ composting target above.	-	12%	14%	16%	16%
Maximum level of residual household waste per inhabitant per annum	-	295kg	258kg	210kg	150kg

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets						Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																								
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	<table border="1" data-bbox="443 320 1561 379"> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 320 987 347">Maximum level of landfill</td> <td data-bbox="987 320 1099 347">-</td> <td data-bbox="1099 320 1211 347">-</td> <td data-bbox="1211 320 1323 347">-</td> <td data-bbox="1323 320 1435 347">10%</td> <td data-bbox="1435 320 1561 347">5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 347 987 379">Maximum level of energy from waste</td> <td data-bbox="987 347 1099 379">-</td> <td data-bbox="1099 347 1211 379">-</td> <td data-bbox="1211 347 1323 379">42%</td> <td data-bbox="1323 347 1435 379">36%</td> <td data-bbox="1435 347 1561 379">30%</td> </tr> </table>	Maximum level of landfill	-	-	-	10%	5%	Maximum level of energy from waste	-	-	42%	36%	30%																				
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Municipal Waste - Recycling	<p data-bbox="322 440 1680 502">Around 51% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2009/10. The percentage for Wales for the same period was lower at 40%.</p> <p data-bbox="607 531 1397 566" style="text-align: center;">Percentage municipal waste reuse/recycling/composting rate¹²</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="607 627 1397 1204"> <caption>Percentage municipal waste reuse/recycling/composting rate</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Isle of Anglesey (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001-02</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2002-03</td><td>10</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>2003-04</td><td>15</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2004-05</td><td>17</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>2005-06</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>2006-07</td><td>27</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>2007-08</td><td>38</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>2008-09</td><td>46</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr><td>2009-10</td><td>51</td><td>40</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Isle of Anglesey (%)	Wales (%)	2001-02	2	8	2002-03	10	12	2003-04	15	18	2004-05	17	22	2005-06	20	25	2006-07	27	30	2007-08	38	35	2008-09	46	38	2009-10	51	40	<p data-bbox="1680 440 1906 810">Trends show that the recycling/composting rate of municipal waste in Anglesey has been consistently higher than the Welsh average since 2007/2008.</p>	<p data-bbox="1906 440 2112 1050">There is a need to contribute towards reducing the amount of municipal waste that is landfilled by facilitating in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new waste management facilities for treating and disposing of waste as an alternative to landfill.</p>
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals & Waste				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Municipal recycling/composting rates by unitary authority 2008-09 & 2009/10</p>  <p>Figure 10 shows that in 2009/10, the percentage of municipal waste arisings recycled or reused in Wales ranged from 29.2% in Blaenau Gwent to 52.5% in Denbighshire. The percentage for waste recycled or reused in Anglesey was 51.2% of municipal waste arisings – the second highest of all unitary authorities in Wales¹³.</p>			
Municipal	The municipal waste collected is transported from Penhesgyn Waste Transfer Station to landfill in Llanddulas		Some of the	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals & Waste				
<p>Waste - Landfilled</p>	<p>Conwy. Dry recyclates are bulked up at Gwalchmai. The sorted materials are then sent to merchants or processors for treatment. All green waste from the Gwalchmai Household Waste Recycling centre including street sweepings is processed via windrow at a local farm. Garden waste collected at the Penhesgyn HWRC site, and from the kerbside green garden waste collection is processed on site at the IVC Plant operated by the Council.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Permitted Landfill Sites in Anglesey (8/10/2010)</p>  <p>In 2007-08, Anglesey landfilled 17,027 tonnes of Biodegradable Municipal Waste.</p> <p>The statutory targets in the Landfill Directive relate to the reduction in the volumes of Biodegradable Municipal</p>			<p>waste which is landfilled is capable of being re-used, recycled, composted or treated in different ways to produce energy derived fuel.</p>

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	<p>Waste (BMW) which is sent to landfill. The statutory targets set by the EU Landfill Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 no more than 75% of the BMW can be landfilled • By 2013 no more than 50% of the BMW generated can be landfilled • By 2020 no more than 35% of the BMW generated can be landfilled <p>A scheme has been launched in Wales to reduce the amount of domestic waste that we dump into landfills. The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2004 (The LAS regulations) came into force in Wales on 1 October 2004, to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill sites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparison of percentage of LAS Allowances used for last 3 years of the LAS scheme¹⁴</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Local Authority</th> <th>Total BMW landfilled in 2006/7 (tonnes)</th> <th>LAS Allowance used in 2006/7 (%)</th> <th>Total BMW landfilled in 2007/8 (tonnes)</th> <th>LAS Allowance used in 2007/8 (%)</th> <th>Total BMW landfilled in 2008/9 (tonnes)</th> <th>LAS Allowance used in 2008/09 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Isle of Anglesey</td> <td>22,471</td> <td>93.4</td> <td>17,027</td> <td>78.1</td> <td>12,865</td> <td>65.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>35,588</td> <td>91.7</td> <td>31,808</td> <td>89.6</td> <td>28,920</td> <td>89.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales Total</td> <td>754,582</td> <td>79.9</td> <td>680,912</td> <td>78.6</td> <td>599,703</td> <td>76.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Landfill Allowance Scheme Targets¹⁵</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010-11</th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-2014</th> <th>2014-2015</th> <th>2015-2016</th> <th>2016-2017</th> <th>2017-2018</th> <th>2018-2019</th> <th>2019-2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Isle of Anglesey</td> <td>15,938</td> <td>13,914</td> <td>11,890</td> <td>11,384</td> <td>10,879</td> <td>10,373</td> <td>9,867</td> <td>9,361</td> <td>8,855</td> <td>8,349</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gwynedd</td> <td>28,909</td> <td>25,238</td> <td>21,567</td> <td>20,649</td> <td>19,731</td> <td>18,814</td> <td>17,896</td> <td>16,978</td> <td>16,060</td> <td>15,143</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Anglesey achieved its Landfill Allowance Scheme target for 2008/09 but with a much reduced margin compared to 2006/07.</p> <p>The statutory targets in the Landfill Directive relate to the reduction in the volumes of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) which is sent to landfill. The statutory targets set by the EU Landfill Directive include:</p>		Local Authority	Total BMW landfilled in 2006/7 (tonnes)	LAS Allowance used in 2006/7 (%)	Total BMW landfilled in 2007/8 (tonnes)	LAS Allowance used in 2007/8 (%)	Total BMW landfilled in 2008/9 (tonnes)	LAS Allowance used in 2008/09 (%)	Isle of Anglesey	22,471	93.4	17,027	78.1	12,865	65.8	Gwynedd	35,588	91.7	31,808	89.6	28,920	89.7	Wales Total	754,582	79.9	680,912	78.6	599,703	76.1		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Isle of Anglesey	15,938	13,914	11,890	11,384	10,879	10,373	9,867	9,361	8,855	8,349	Gwynedd	28,909	25,238	21,567	20,649	19,731	18,814	17,896	16,978	16,060	15,143		
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Soils, Minerals & Waste				
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Current Performance Against Targets	<p>The performance of the north wales region against the NWSW targets has been closely monitored throughout the review process. Whilst both the availability and quality of data across the various waste streams has improved over time, there remains a lack of data to fully establish the performance against a number of the targets. Of the targets for which sufficient regional data is available, the data shows a variety of significant challenges and met targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilisation and reduction of household waste – the latest figures show that household arisings per household in the region remains above that of the 1997/98 target figure for Wales. In addition, the region also faces the significant challenge of reducing household waste per person by approximately 40% per annum; • Recycling and Composting of Municipal Waste – all North Wales authorities achieved the combined recycling and composting target for 2006/0736. • Landfilling of Biodegradable Municipal Waste – the data shows that for the 2006/07 Scheme Year all authorities in the region achieved their respective landfill allowances. Powys was one of the top performing authorities, and Flintshire also performed well, remaining well below its allowance. • Landfilling of Industrial & Commercial Waste – the data shows that the region is already achieving the 2010 diversion target; • Hazardous Waste Arisings – whilst acknowledging that in relation to the latest available data the target date is still 6 years away, the figures show that the region is generating approximately 30,000 tonnes over and above the 2010 target; and • Facilities for Hazardous Household Waste – even though there has been significant improvement with regard to the wastes specified in the target, the region is still failing to meet the target for providing facilities for the improved segregation of hazardous household waste¹⁶. 			<p>The need to contribute towards reducing the amount of municipal waste that is landfilled by facilitating in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new waste management facilities for treating and disposing of waste as an alternative to landfill.</p>
Minerals	<p>The most commonly worked economic minerals include the quartzites, granites, limestones, sandstones, sand and gravel and shales. These minerals have been used locally, regionally and nationally for building purposes and road construction as well as ornamental workings.</p> <p>Significant deposits of non-ferrous, base metal mineralisation can be found to the north of the Island. The</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals & Waste				
	<p>majority of which have been extensively exploited although continued exploration is taking place at Mynydd Parys where there is vast polymetallic mineralisation.</p> <p>A survey carried out by the former Gwynedd County Council revealed a total of 419 historical and existing mineral extraction sites on the Island, of these 72 had a planning history with 30 having active planning permissions. In 2005 there were 11 active mineral workings operating on Ynys Môn.</p>			

¹ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)

² Bradley, R.I., Milne, R., Bell J., Lilly, A., Jordan C. and Higgins, A. (2005) A soil carbon and land use database for the United Kingdom. Soil Use and Management, 21, 4, 363-369.

³ National Soil Resources Institute (<http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>)

⁴ CCW : Strategic Environmental Assessment - A Guidance for Practitioners 2007

⁵ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

⁶ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review Core Document (2009)

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² WAG: StatsWales

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ North Wales Regional Members Group - North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review Core Document (2009)


¹⁵ Ibid.


¹⁶ Ibid.

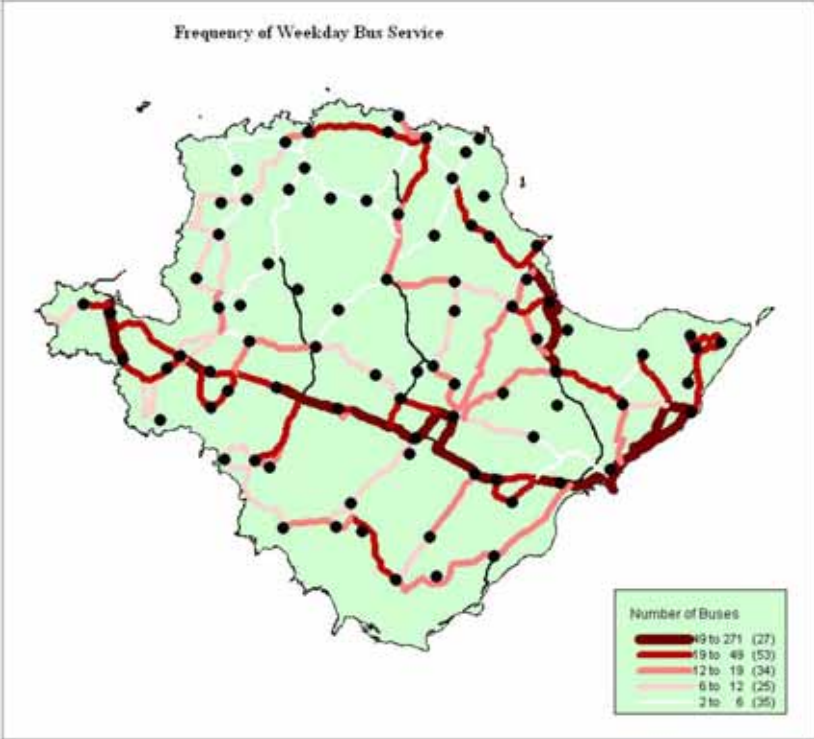
Transport

The number of cars per household on Anglesey is higher than the national average, which reflects the rural nature of Anglesey and a dependency on the private vehicle. The car is the preferred mode of transport for travelling to work, however Anglesey does have a higher number of people working from home than the national average. Approximately 85% of the Islands households lie within walking distance to public transport, however there is often limited frequency to public transport services in certain areas.

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
Transport Routes	<p>The A55 dual carriageway completed in 2001 forms the strategic transport corridor crossing the Island and is also part of Euro Route E22. In addition the Island has 236km of urban county roads and 943km of rural county roads which constitutes the backbone of the highway network.</p> <p>On the western side of the Island lies the port of Holyhead which is the main ferry link to Ireland from Britain with 2.2 million passengers travelling in 2004. A recent approval has been granted to provide commercial flights from RAF Valley to Cardiff and potentially provide an air link to Ireland as well. Twice daily commercial flights from RAF Valley to Cardiff began in May 2007. The North Wales main line railway crosses the Island from Llanfairpwll to Holyhead providing 6 train stations. There is also a disused branch line from Gaerwen to Amlwch.</p> <p>The island has an extensive network of bus services of which half operate commercially with approximately 1.49 million passenger journeys in 2005. There is also an extensive Public Rights of Way network consisting of 1060km public footpaths, 4.1km of bridleways and 4.5km byways (of which 1.1km is restricted byways).</p> <p>Furthermore there is a sign-posted, 29 mile section of the National Cycle Route No.8 Holyhead to Cardiff along minor roads across the Island, in addition to Route No.5, which is to the north. In total the Council have responsibility for 195km of maintained cycle routes of which 16.9km does not form part of the Public Highway¹.</p>		<p>Residents of Anglesey are highly dependent on the use of private vehicles which raises the issue of how public transport links can be improved and where new development should be concentrated in order to reduce carbon emissions.</p>	

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Principal Transport Networks and Infrastructure in North Wales²</p> 			
<p>Public Transport</p>	<p>The Island is served by an extensive bus route network and the North Wales main line railway runs across the Island to Holyhead providing 6 train stations. The map below highlights the location of these public transport routes.</p>		<p>Approximately 85% of the Islands households lie within walking distance to public transport, however there is often limited frequency in</p>	

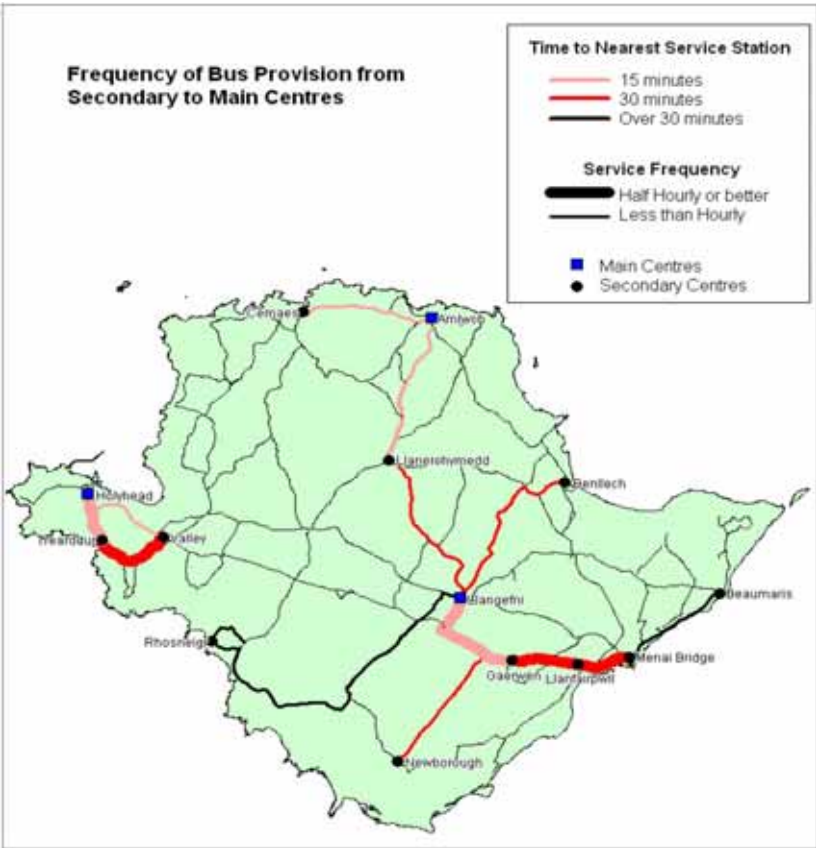
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Anglesey Public Transport Routes³</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Llwybrau Trafnidiaeth Ynys Môn / Anglesey Transport Routes</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> — Llwybrau Bysus / Bus Routes — Rheilffordd / Railway — Rheilffordd Didddefnydd / Disused Railway </p> <p>A 400 metre buffer to the bus route and an 800 metre buffer around the train stations reveal that approximately 85% of the Islands households lie within walking distance to public transport.</p>	<p>certain areas.</p>		

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Frequency of weekday bus service⁴</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The figure above shows that there is a great deal of variation between the main bus routes on the Island compared with some of the more rural routes, with the backbone of the service being the Holyhead to Bangor route. Numerous parts of the service have a very limited number of buses passing through the settlement on a daily basis.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
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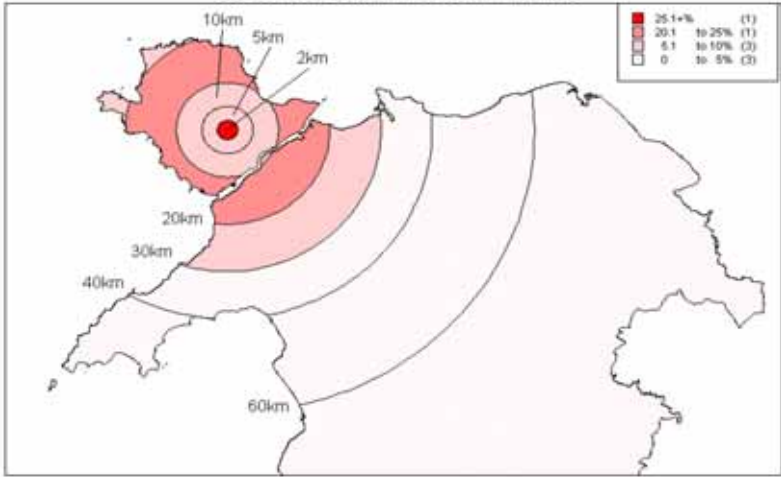
Transport

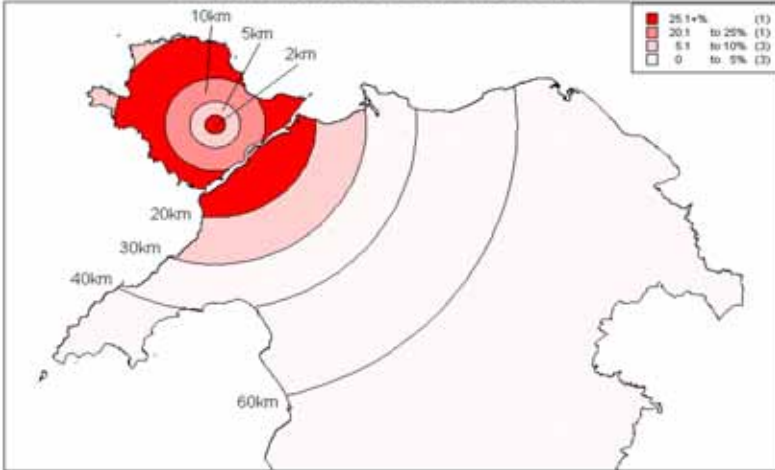
Frequency of bus provision from Secondary to Main Centres⁵

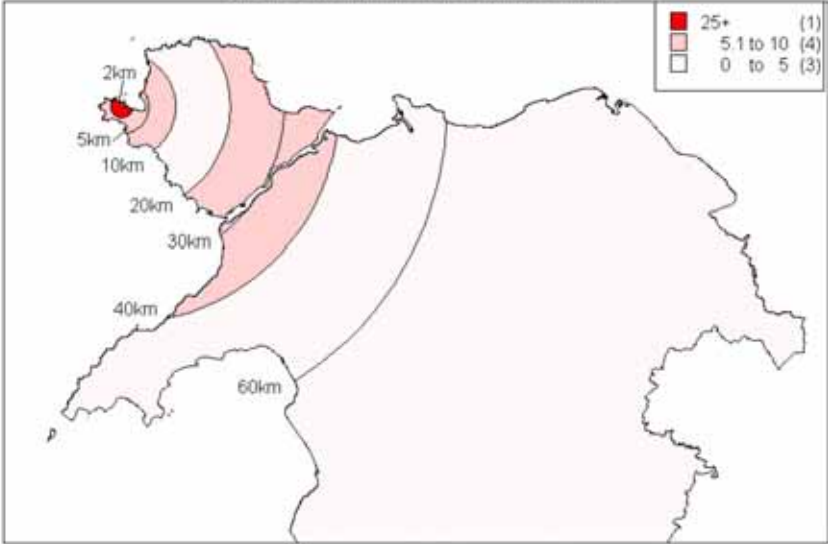


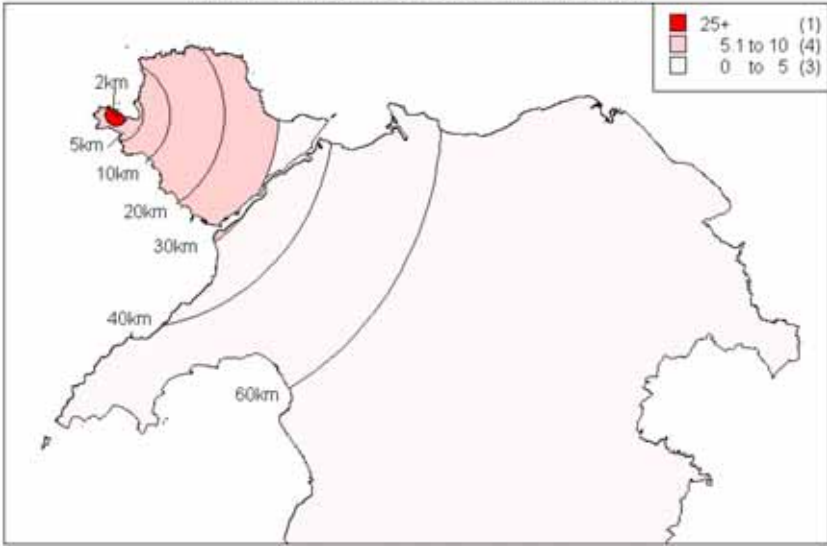
The figure above shows that only on the main Holyhead to Bangor route that provides a frequency of half hour or better for certain secondary centres to the Main Centres. It is possible to reach one of the main centres within 30

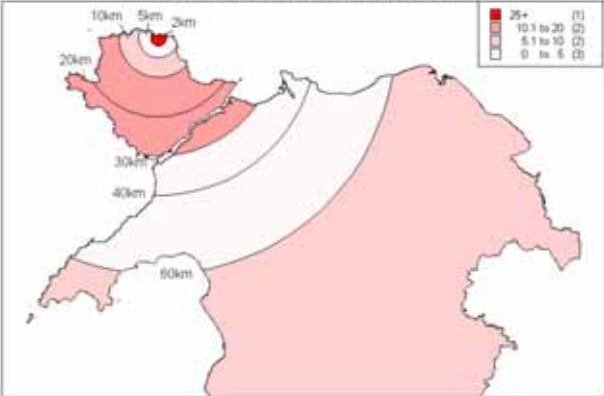
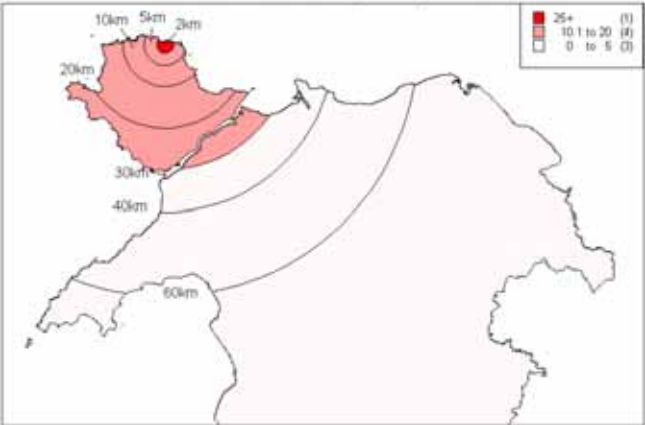
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																																				
Transport																																								
	<p>mins from all secondary centres apart from Rhosneigr and Beaumaris.</p> <p>The ferry port at Holyhead is the main port serving Britain with Ireland with over 2.2 million sea passengers. However, this figure is a reduction of approximately 18% from the 1998 figure of over 2.7 million sea passengers.</p> <p>The Island has an extensive Public Rights of Way network consisting of 1060km public footpaths, 4.1km of bridleways and 4.5km byways (of which 1.1km is restricted byways).</p> <p>There is a Coastal Footpath around the Islands 125 miles of coastline with 14 way marked circular walks. Furthermore there is a sign-posted, 29 mile section of the National Cycle Route No. 8 Holyhead to Cardiff along minor roads across the Island, in addition to Route No. 5 to the north.</p> <p>In total the Council have responsibility for 195km of maintained cycle routes of which 16.9km does not form part of the Public Highway.</p>																																							
<p>Travel to Work</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Method of Travel to Work⁶</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="371 855 1106 1251"> <table border="1"> <caption>Method of Travel to Work 1991</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of Transport</th> <th>Ynys Môn 1991 (%)</th> <th>Wales 1991 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td>65.4</td> <td>57.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus or Train</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foot</td> <td>12.9</td> <td>12.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Working from home</td> <td>9.6</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="1128 855 1863 1251"> <table border="1"> <caption>Method of Travel to Work 2001</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of Transport</th> <th>Ynys Môn 2001 (%)</th> <th>Wales 2001 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td>70.6</td> <td>70.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus or Train</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foot</td> <td>10</td> <td>10.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>3.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Working from home</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>9.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> <p>Source: 1991 & 2001 Census</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cars - Ynys Môn was less than the national average in 1991, however, by 2001 it was above the national average. 			Mode of Transport	Ynys Môn 1991 (%)	Wales 1991 (%)	Car	65.4	57.1	Bus or Train	3.9	8.6	Foot	12.9	12.6	Other	8.3	5.2	Working from home	9.6	6.4	Mode of Transport	Ynys Môn 2001 (%)	Wales 2001 (%)	Car	70.6	70.2	Bus or Train	2.9	6.6	Foot	10	10.3	Other	3.8	3.1	Working from home	12.5	9.7	<p>High dependence on the private vehicle.</p>
Mode of Transport	Ynys Môn 1991 (%)	Wales 1991 (%)																																						
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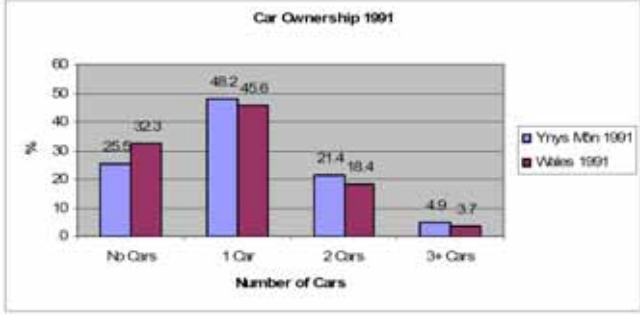
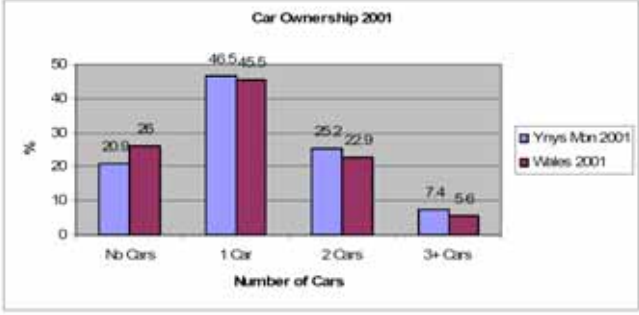
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working from home - a far higher proportion on Ynys Môn compared with the national average. If the working from home category is removed then those travelling by car to work on Ynys Môn in 2001 increases to 80.9% whilst the national average only increases to 77.7% which shows the impact of this category on the Ynys Môn figures. Bus / Train - the figure is much lower on Ynys Môn when compared with the national average. However, in relation to use of buses the Ynys Môn figure is similar to other rural authorities, and it is the urban authorities e.g. Cardiff 11%, Swansea 8.2% which influences the national average. Foot - decline on Ynys Môn from higher than the national average in 1991 to below the national average by 2001. <p>This shows a greater reliance on cars for journey's to work on Ynys Môn between 1991 and 2001.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Distance Travelled to Work for Llangefni Workforce⁷</p> 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	Distance Travelled to Work of People Working in Llangefni Workforce⁸			
				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llangefni Workforce - outside of the centre itself the highest percentage of workforce from Llangefni travel into the 10 to 20km zone (21.8%). • Whilst the exact locations of where these people work is not know the fact that this zone includes Bangor is a clear indication that the majority travelling this distance would be heading towards this centre. • Working in Llangefni - Again outside of the centre itself the highest level of inflow is from the 10 to 20km zone (31.5%) which includes Bangor and Caernarfon. • This area also covers the majority of the northern part of the Island, however, other than Wylfa there are no large scale employers in this area. 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Distance Travelled to Work for Holyhead Workforce⁹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Holyhead</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Distance Travelled to Work for Holyhead Workforce</p> 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Distance Travelled to Work of People Working in Holyhead Workforce¹⁰</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Distance Travelled to Work of People Working in Holyhead</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holyhead Workforce – over half of the workforce stay within the town. • The remainder of the workforce falls within the 5.1 to 10% category up to 40km away except for the 10 to 20km zone which only accounts for 3.2%, this would be due to lack of major employers within this zone. • Working in Holyhead – again a high proportion from the town itself with the majority of the remainder coming from all the zones up to 30km which provide 33% of the town’s workforce. • Bangor falls into the 30 to 40km zone and this zone only provides 4.9% of the town’s workforce. 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Distance Travelled to Work for Amlwch Workforce¹¹</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Distance Travelled to Work of People Working in Amlwch Workforce¹²</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Transport				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amlwch Workforce - a slightly lower level of 40% of the town's workforce remain within the town. • It is then within the 10 to 30km zones that the highest level of workforce travel to. These zones include Holyhead, Llangefni and Bangor. • Working in Amlwch – other than from the town itself there is a consistent level of inflow from all the zones up to 30km which in effect is the remainder of the Island and Bangor. 			
Car Ownership	<p>The number of households without a car has decreased on Ynys Môn from a quarter (25.5%) in 1991 to a fifth (20.9%) by 2001. The average number of cars per household on Ynys Môn in 2001 is 1.19 (based upon 3 cars in households of 3 plus cars), compared to the national average of 1.08. If the figures for the Island's main urban centres of Holyhead and Llangefni are removed then the average number of cars per household increases to 1.30.</p> <p>The figures reflect the rural nature of Anglesey and dependency on the private vehicle as the number of cars per household is higher than the national average for each category.¹³</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Car Ownership¹³</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>Source: 1991 & 2001 Census</p>		Car ownership increased between 1991 and 2001.	

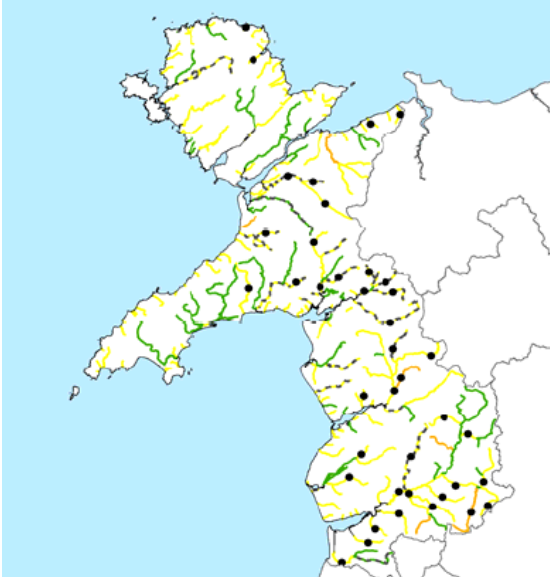
¹ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)

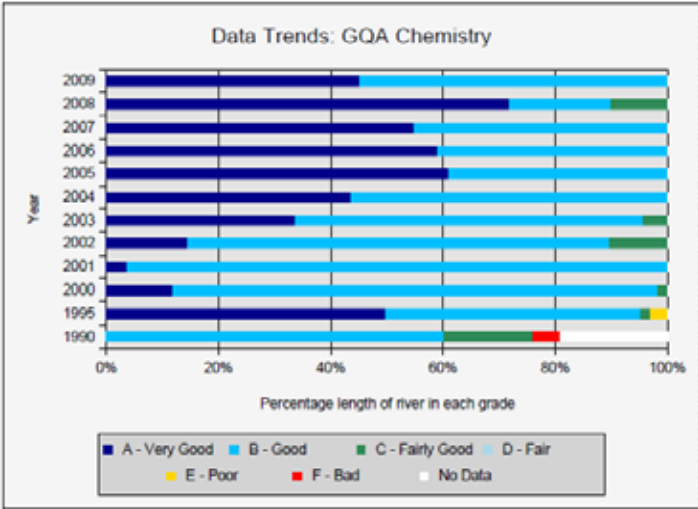
² Taith (Sept 2009) North Wales Regional Transport Plan

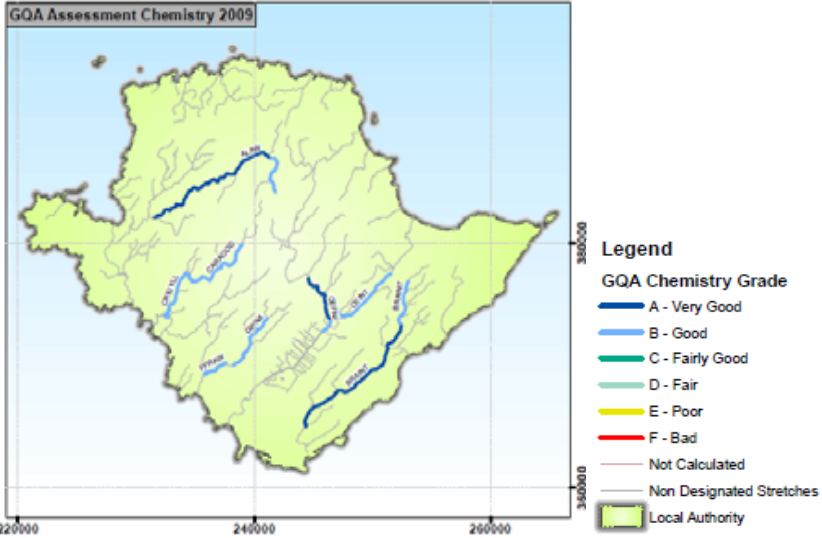
- ³ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey.
- ⁷ Isle of Anglesey Council (2006) SEA Scoping Report Volume II (2010 updates)
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics - Isle of Anglesey.

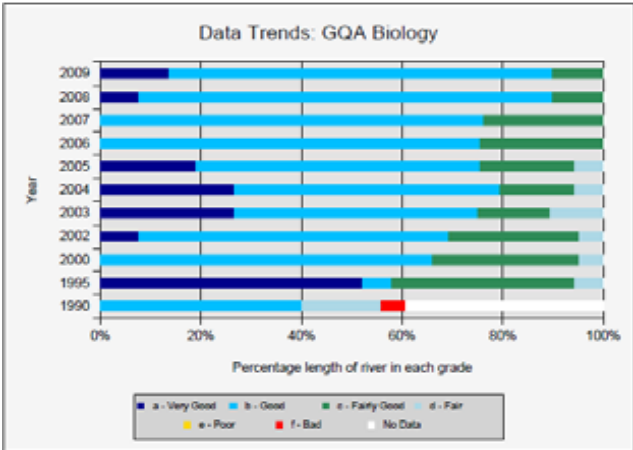
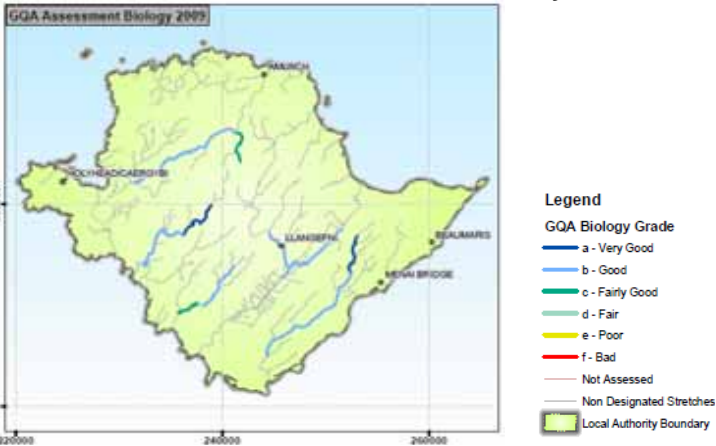
Water

Rivers, lakes and coastal waters on and surrounding the Isle of Anglesey are assessed as having moderate to good water quality, which is expected to improve over the next 5 years. Anglesey is situated in the North Eryri - Ynys Mon Water Resource Zone, which is identified as being in deficit by the Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) produced by Welsh Water - principally due to the large uncertainty in the supply and demand balance resulting from climate change. Both planning scenarios considered in the WRMP are in surplus until approximately 2017/18. From that point onwards the deficit increases under the Annual Average scenario to a maximum of 1.63 Ml/d in 2024/35 and under the Critical Period scenario to a maximum of 3.19 Ml/d in 2029/30. Measures to address the potential deficit have been proposed and include an upgrade of Mynydd Llandegai WTW and increased abstraction at Marchlyn Bach reservoir. The Isle of Anglesey is assessed as having approximately 1,000 to 2,500 properties at risk of flooding, which is likely to increase as a result of climate change.

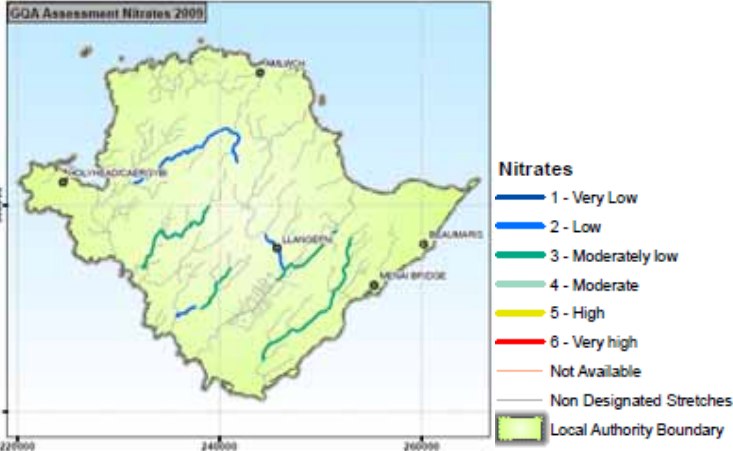
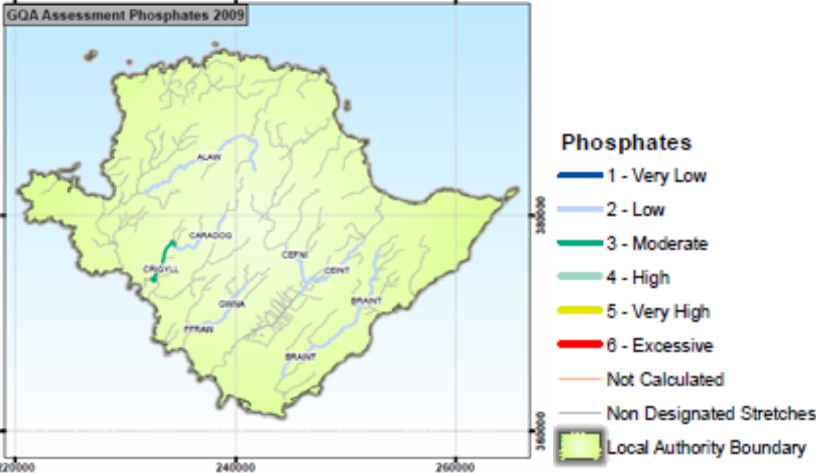
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
<p>Water Quality</p>	<p>Current Ecological Status/ Potential of Surface Waters in the North West Wales Catchment¹</p> 			<p>A need to maintain and improve water quality by reducing the risk of pollution entering river watercourses.</p> <p>Incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems into new developments.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities									
Water													
	<p>General Quality Assessment (GQA) – Chemistry</p> <p>GQA chemistry describes the quality of rivers in terms of chemical measurements which detect the most common types of pollution. These are Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia. Rivers are divided into stretches and each of these is given grades A to F, where A is the best quality and F is the worst.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chemical river quality in Anglesey (2009)²</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Chemical River Quality (2006)³</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="629 1129 1429 1334"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good Quality (% of river length)</td> <td>100</td> <td>94.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good or Fair Quality (% of river length)</td> <td>100</td> <td>98.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Anglesey	Wales	Good Quality (% of river length)	100	94.9	Good or Fair Quality (% of river length)	100	98.1		
	Anglesey	Wales											
Good Quality (% of river length)	100	94.9											
Good or Fair Quality (% of river length)	100	98.1											

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities									
Water													
	<p style="text-align: center;">Chemical Quality of Rivers in Anglesey 2009⁴</p>  <p>General Quality Assessment (GQA) – Biology</p> <p>GQA Biology compares the number and variety of macro-invertebrates present on the riverbed compared to what would be expected for that type of physical environment. This can give an indication of pollution from a wide range of sources, including intermittent problems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Biological River Quality (2006)⁵</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="680 1179 1379 1370"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Anglesey</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good Quality (% of river length)</td> <td>100</td> <td>94.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good or Fair Quality (% of river length)</td> <td>100</td> <td>98.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Anglesey	Wales	Good Quality (% of river length)	100	94.9	Good or Fair Quality (% of river length)	100	98.1	
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Biological river quality in Anglesey 1990 - 2009⁶</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Biological Quality of Rivers in Anglesey 2009⁷</p> 			

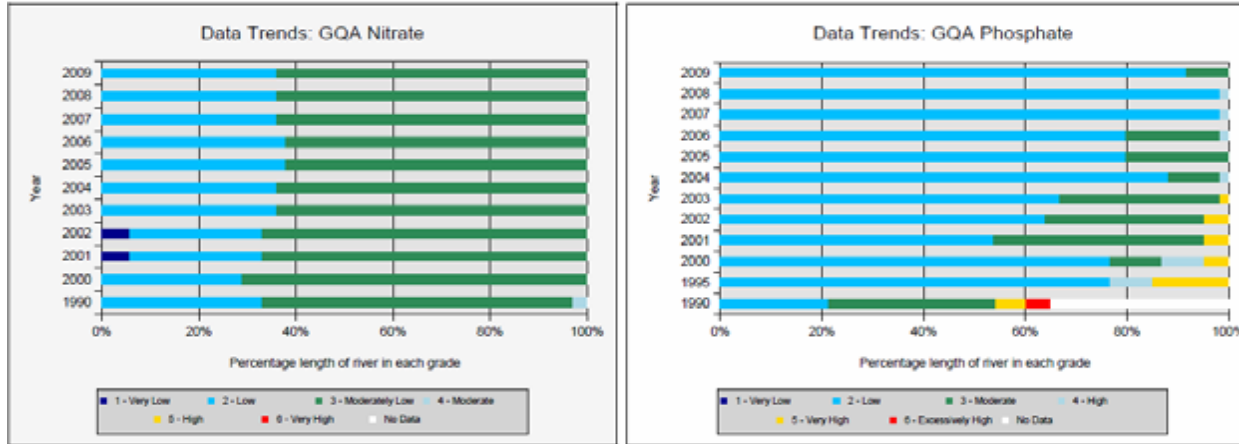
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	<p style="text-align: center;">GQA Biology and Chemistry Recent Year Summary Table (2009)⁸</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="611 357 1449 820"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7" data-bbox="611 357 1449 400" style="background-color: #cccccc;">GQA Biology and Chemistry Recent Year Summary Table</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="611 400 689 432">Grade</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="689 400 958 432">Length of River in Each Grade (km)</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="958 400 1227 432">% Length of River in Each Grade</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="1227 400 1449 432">% Length of Welsh Rivers in Each Grade</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="611 432 689 464"></th> <th data-bbox="689 432 824 464">Biology</th> <th data-bbox="824 432 958 464">Chemistry</th> <th data-bbox="958 432 1093 464">Biology</th> <th data-bbox="1093 432 1227 464">Chemistry</th> <th data-bbox="1227 432 1361 464">Biology</th> <th data-bbox="1361 432 1449 464">Chemistry</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 464 689 496">A</td> <td data-bbox="689 464 824 496">9649.25</td> <td data-bbox="824 464 958 496">32012.30</td> <td data-bbox="958 464 1093 496">13.59</td> <td data-bbox="1093 464 1227 496">45.09</td> <td data-bbox="1227 464 1361 496">33.18</td> <td data-bbox="1361 464 1449 496">74.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 496 689 528">B</td> <td data-bbox="689 496 824 528">54228.91</td> <td data-bbox="824 496 958 528">38990.64</td> <td data-bbox="958 496 1093 528">76.38</td> <td data-bbox="1093 496 1227 528">54.91</td> <td data-bbox="1227 496 1361 528">50.39</td> <td data-bbox="1361 496 1449 528">19.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 528 689 560">C</td> <td data-bbox="689 528 824 560">7124.78</td> <td data-bbox="824 528 958 560">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="958 528 1093 560">10.03</td> <td data-bbox="1093 528 1227 560">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1227 528 1361 560">10.83</td> <td data-bbox="1361 528 1449 560">3.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 560 689 592">D</td> <td data-bbox="689 560 824 592">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="824 560 958 592">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="958 560 1093 592">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1093 560 1227 592">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1227 560 1361 592">0.71</td> <td data-bbox="1361 560 1449 592">0.83</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 592 689 624">E</td> <td data-bbox="689 592 824 624">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="824 592 958 624">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="958 592 1093 624">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1093 592 1227 624">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1227 592 1361 624">0.74</td> <td data-bbox="1361 592 1449 624">1.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 624 689 655">F</td> <td data-bbox="689 624 824 655">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="824 624 958 655">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="958 624 1093 655">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1093 624 1227 655">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1227 624 1361 655"></td> <td data-bbox="1361 624 1449 655">0.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 655 689 687">No Data</td> <td data-bbox="689 655 824 687">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="824 655 958 687">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="958 655 1093 687">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1093 655 1227 687">0.00</td> <td data-bbox="1227 655 1361 687">4.15</td> <td data-bbox="1361 655 1449 687">1.01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="331 890 1697 979">The above table shows that 100% of river length in Anglesey was of very good or good quality in terms of chemistry compared to 94.9% in Wales and 90% of rivers were of good or very good biological quality compared to 83.57% in Wales.</p> <p data-bbox="331 1011 651 1043">Nitrates and Phosphates</p> <p data-bbox="331 1075 1697 1171">Two nutrients are assessed under the GQA scheme, nitrates and phosphates. A grade from 1 to 6 is allocated for both phosphate and nitrate. These are not combined into a single nutrients grade. In this respect it differs from the chemical and aesthetic classifications which combine factors into a single grade.</p>			GQA Biology and Chemistry Recent Year Summary Table							Grade	Length of River in Each Grade (km)		% Length of River in Each Grade		% Length of Welsh Rivers in Each Grade			Biology	Chemistry	Biology	Chemistry	Biology	Chemistry	A	9649.25	32012.30	13.59	45.09	33.18	74.43	B	54228.91	38990.64	76.38	54.91	50.39	19.42	C	7124.78	0.00	10.03	0.00	10.83	3.01	D	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.83	E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	1.23	F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.06	No Data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.15	1.01	
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E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	1.23																																																																				
F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.06																																																																				
No Data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.15	1.01																																																																				

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">GQA Assessment - Nitrates (2009)⁹</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Phosphates trends in Anglesey rivers (2009)¹⁰</p> 			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
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Water

GQA Nitrate and Phosphate Trends in Anglesey¹¹



GQA Nitrates and Phosphates Recent Year Summary Table (2009)¹²

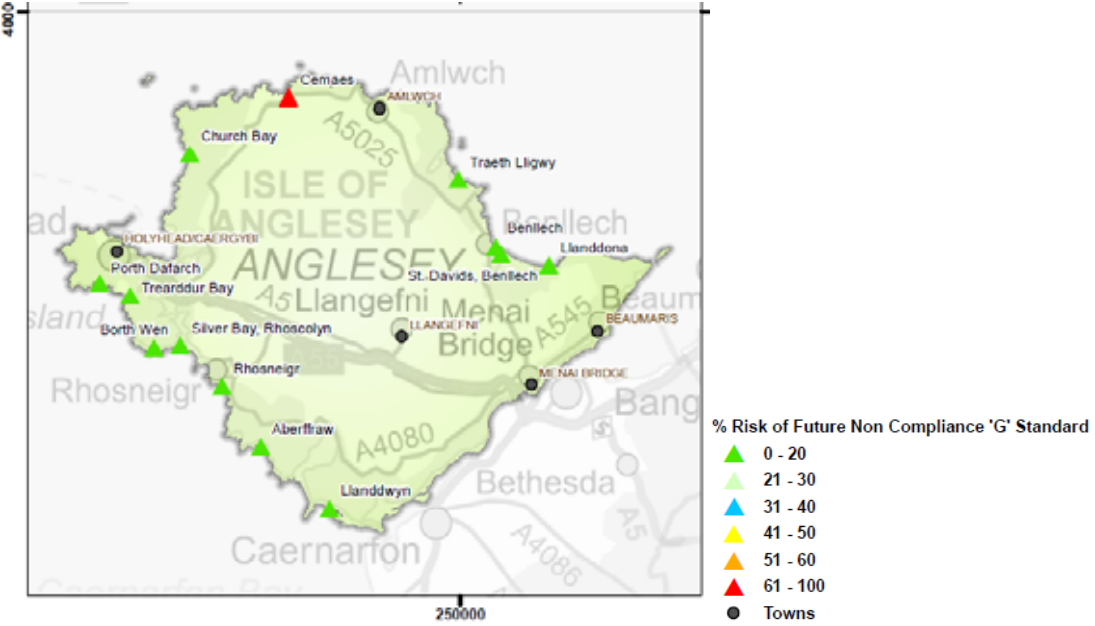
GQA Nitrates and Phosphates Recent Year Summary Table						
Grade	Length of River in Each Grade (km)		% Length of River in Each Grade		% Length of Welsh Rivers in Each Grade	
	Nitrates	Phosphates	Nitrates	Phosphates	Nitrates	Phosphates
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.79	54.51
2	25623.59	65039.05	36.09	91.60	25.04	31.52
3	45379.35	5963.89	63.91	8.40	17.26	6.99
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	4.14
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.73
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10
No Data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01

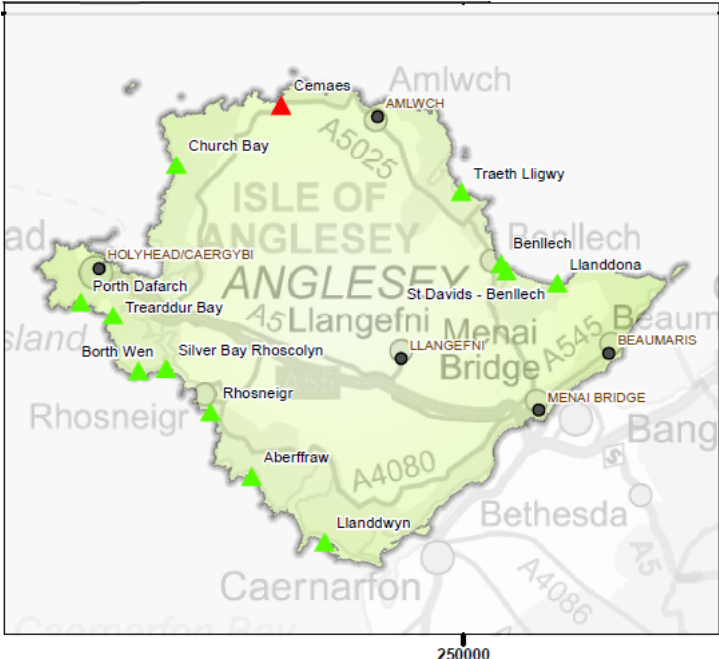
Indicator	Current Data			Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend		Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water							
	Water Body Name	Category	Current Overall Status	River and lake water bodies in the North West Wales catchment	Now	2015	
	Anglesey¹³						
	Un-named - Braint/Cadnant/Lleiniog catchment	River	Moderate				
	Un-named - Crigyll/Caradog catchment	River	Good	% at good ecological status or potential	26	30	
	Braint - lower	River	Good	% assessed at good or high biological status	57	59	
	Cefni - tidal limit to Ceint	River	Moderate	% assessed at good chemical status	93	93	
	Braint - upper	River	Good	% at good status overall (chemical and ecological)	26	30	
	Cefni - Ceint to Cefni reservoir	River	Good	% improving for one or more element in rivers		10	
	Cefni - Cefni reservoir east	River	Good	In the North West Wales catchment there are 202 river water bodies and 33 lakes in the catchment. 26 rivers and 20 lakes are artificial or heavily modified. 25 per cent of rivers (350km or 31 per cent of river length) currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential, including the Dyfi upstream of Afon Twymyn, the Dwyfach and the Braint. 64 per cent of rivers assessed for biology are at good or high biological status now, with 27 per cent at moderate biological status. 27 per cent of lakes assessed currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential including Llyn Ogwen and Llyn Idwal. 30 per cent of lakes assessed currently achieve good or better biological status, with 43 per cent moderate and 26 poor biological status ¹⁴ .			
	Cefni - Cefni reservoir west	River	Good				
	Un-named - Crigyll/Caradog catchment	River	Good				
	Un-named - Braint/Cadnant/Lleiniog catchment	River	Moderate				
	Un-named - Crigyll/Caradog catchment	River	Moderate				
	Un-named - Braint/Cadnant/Lleiniog catchment	River	Moderate				

Indicator	Current Data			Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water						
	Un-named - Crigyll/Caradog catchment	River	Moderate	<p>Indicator 35a: River water quality - biological and chemical¹⁵</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of river lengths in Wales of good or fair chemical quality has been consistently higher than 98 per cent since 1994. The percentage of river lengths of good chemical quality has remained fairly stable over the same period, peaking at 95.4 per cent in 2007. The percentage of river lengths in Wales of good or fair biological quality has consistently been 99 per cent or higher since 2002. The percentage of river lengths of good biological quality has generally increased over the same period, from 78.5 per cent in 2002 to 87.1 per cent in 2009. <p>Indicator 35c: Compliance with 'good status' under the Water Framework Directive¹⁶</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 per cent of coastal waterbodies assessed were given a good or better ecological status in 2008. 35 per cent of transitional waterbodies, 29 per cent of rivers and canals and 20 per cent of lakes assessed were given a good or better ecological status in 2008. 		
Crigyll	River	Moderate				
Un-named - Braint/Cadnant/Lleinio g catchment	River	Moderate				
Llyn Alaw	Lake	Moderate				
Cefni Reservoir	Lake	Moderate				
Llyn Coron	Lake	Moderate				
Cemlyn Lagoon	Coastal	Good				
The Skerries	Coastal	Good				
Caernarfon Bay North	Coastal	Good				
Anglesey North	Coastal	Good				
North Wales	Coastal	Good				
Cymyran Bay	Coastal	Good				
Conwy Bay	Coastal	Moderate				
Menai Strait	Coastal	Moderate				
Holyhead Bay	Coastal	Moderate				
Holyhead Strait	Coastal	Good				
Bathing Water Quality	<p>Bathing water quality has been variable around Anglesey and is dependent on a number of factors including rainfall, diffused pollution and outfalls from sewage treatment plants. In 1996, at the formation of the Green Seas Partnership, Welsh Water made the commitment to carry out an extensive programme of capital improvements at their sewage treatment plants through Wales. These improvements on Anglesey have undoubtedly led to a general improvement in bathing water quality around the island, but there are pockets around the coast where bathing water quality is still poor or is variable. Areas of the island are unsewered and, as such, sewage from properties in these areas is disposed of by individual treatment plants, such as septic tanks or cesspools.</p> <p>In 2008, 13 EC identified beaches were sampled by the Environment Agency and 13 Non-EC identified beaches were sampled by the Isle of Anglesey County Council. On the whole, water quality has improved over time, with 73% of</p>				<p>Promote activities which are likely to sustain the high quality of bathing water.</p>	

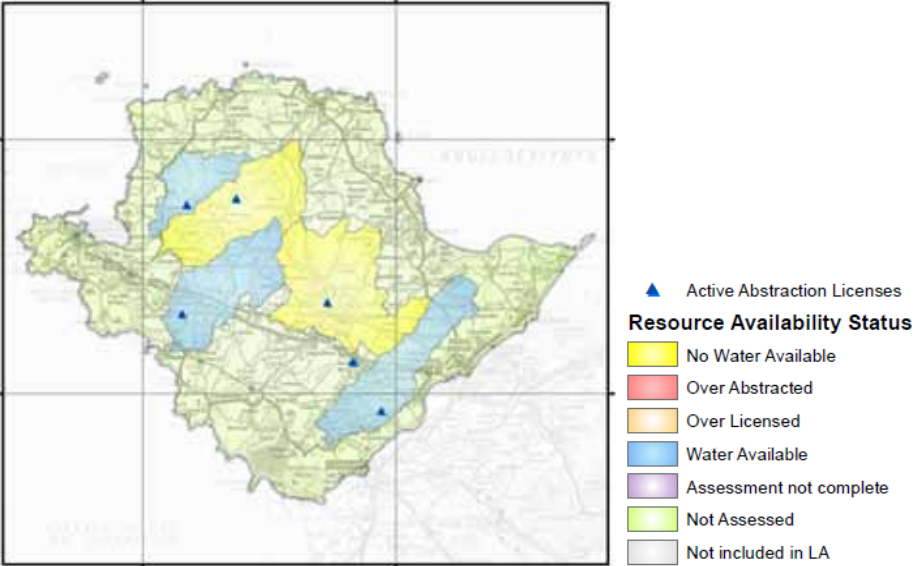
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>beaches achieving the guideline standard in 2008, compared with only 33% in 1992.</p> <p>The EC Bathing Waters Directive (76/160/EEC) was intended to safeguard public health and the environment by reducing pollution of bathing waters and protecting bathing waters against further deterioration. Under the Environment Act 1995, the Environment Agency inherited the responsibility for carrying out the necessary monitoring programmes in relations to certain water-related directives, including the Bathing Waters Directives, in England and Wales¹⁷.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Environment Agency – 2008 Bathing Waters Report Wales (A)</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>When Directive 76/160/EEC was first adopted, only a limited number of bathing waters were identified by the UK Government. A large number of bathing waters has since been added to the initial list. A number of non-identified bathing waters have, in the past, been routinely monitored by one of the Environment Agency’s predecessor organisations, the National Rivers Authority.</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Environment Agency – 2008 Bathing Waters Report Wales (B)</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Compliance of Non-EC identified bathing waters for the G Standard (the water standard quality required for Blue Flag and Green Coast beach awards) has proved to be more problematic with a high rate of failure recorded. Several locations have failed to meet the required G Standard. There are three locations (Traeth Bach, Porth Eilian and Beaumaris) that have recorded a 100% failure rate on this particular standard.</p> <p>The current Bathing Water directive specifies a range of water quality standards that should be achieved in designated bathing waters. These standards fall into two categories: mandatory and guideline (G) standards. Compliance with the guideline standards is not mandatory but the directive states that member states should ‘endeavour’ to observe them as guidelines. Guideline water quality is a requirement for Blue Flag and Green Coast beach awards.</p> <p>Compliance in one particular in one particular year is an unreliable indication of trends. Variation in compliance from year to year does not necessarily indicate genuine improvement or deterioration, owing to the statistical limitations of using such a small data set. There will always be some beaches that change their status as a result of marginal failures or passes.</p>			

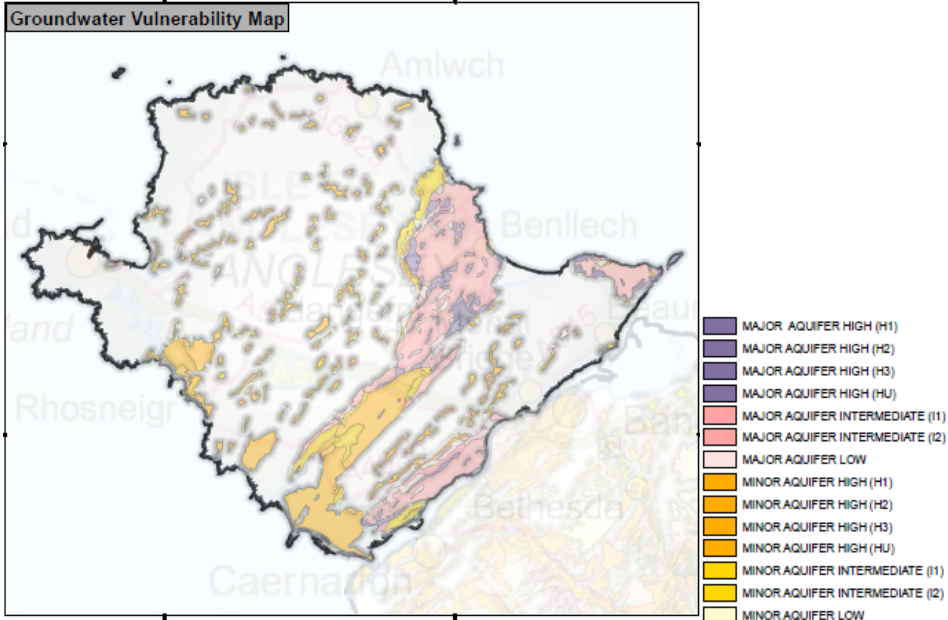
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>The revised Bathing Water Directive (rBWD) entered into European Law in March 2006 and was translated into UK Bathing Water regulations in April 2008. The new features of the revised directive will take longer to come into effect. The revised directive should be fully in operation by 2015¹⁸.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Risk of Future Non Compliance with Guideline Standards of Current Bathing Water Directive</p> 			

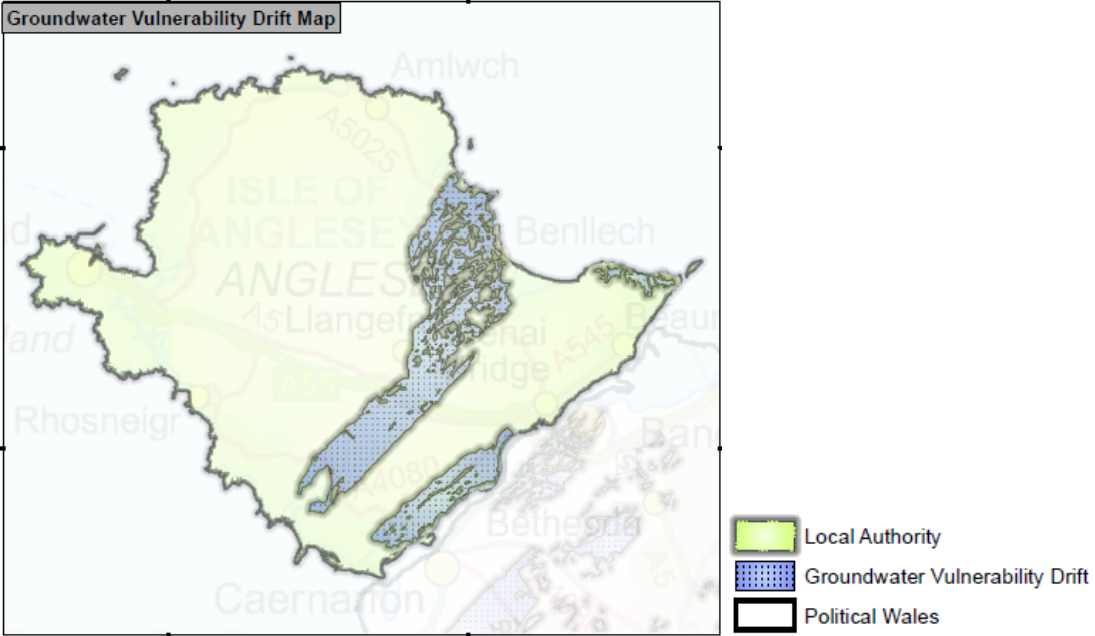
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Predicted classification under the revised bathing water directive</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">250000</p>			
	<p>Blue Flag Awards¹⁹</p> <p>To be awarded bathing water quality must meet the highest, recommended European guideline standards and the beach must be clean, well managed and promote sound environmental management.</p> <p>There has clearly been an upward trend in Blue Flag awards for beaches on Anglesey with the first being achieved in 1995. Since this date more locations have won the award with a high level of consistency throughout the remainder of the 1990s into the following decade.</p> <p>However, there are a significant number of beaches that have never been awarded Blue Flag status. Despite the overall increase in Blue Flag awards there is still a significant scope for improvement before a 100% record of Blue</p>			

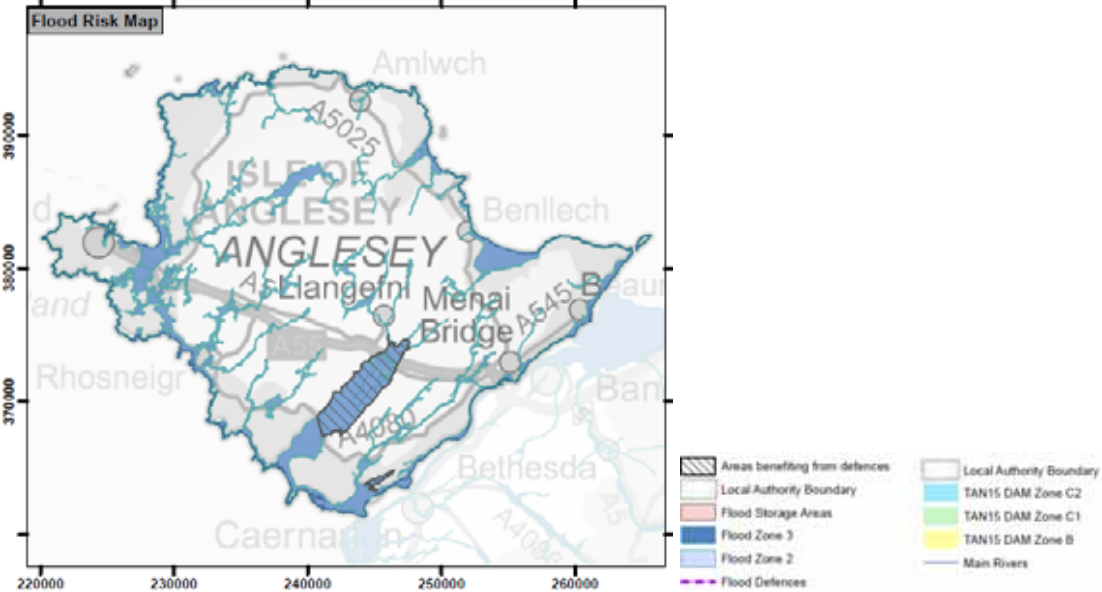
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>Flag awards for all of Anglesey EC identified beaches is achieved.</p> <p>There is also one instance at Cemaes where it was awarded Blue Flag status in 2004 but lost it in the following year. Since this time it has failed to regain Blue Flag status. Six of the thirteen sites have never been awarded Blue Flag status during the period of 1988 to 2008.</p> <p>Seaside Award Beaches</p> <p>In March each year, the distinctive yellow and blue flag is awarded to beaches that meet mandatory standard water quality and are clean, safe and well-managed. In 2009, 26 of Anglesey's beaches won this award.</p> <p>Green Coast Awards</p> <p>The Green Coast Award is unique in that it recognises Guideline water quality (Guideline is the EU designation for excellent water quality) as well as Best Practice in environmental management for rural beaches, which may not have the facilities associated with resort beaches. The following beaches in Anglesey were awarded a Green Coast Award in 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traeth Mawr, Aberffraw • Porth Trecastell, Llanfaelog • Porth Nobla, Llanfaelog • Porth Tyn Tywyn, Llanfaelog • Traeth Llydan, Rhosneigr • Traeth Lligwy, Dulas • Traeth Lleiniog, Penmon • Traeth Llydan, Rhoscolyn • Borth Wen, Rhoscolyn • Porth Tywyn Mawr, Llanfaethlu • Porth Trwyn, Llanfaethlu • Cemlyn • Dewi Sant, Traeth Coch, Red Wharf Bay 			
Water Resources	Environment Agency Wales is responsible for managing water resources in Wales. One of the ways this is done is through licensing water abstraction. Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) have been produced 'to			A need to promote the sustainable use of water as

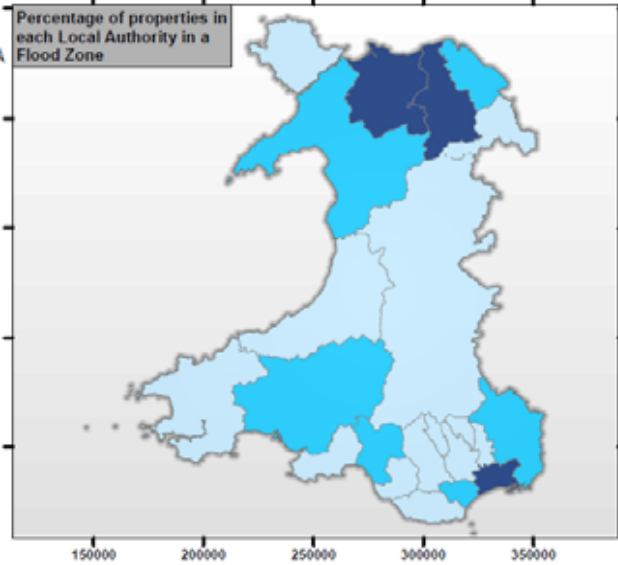
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>provide a framework for resource availability assessment and produce a licensing strategy which aids the sustainable management of water resources on a catchment scale.'</p> <p>The Anglesey Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) area is approximately 716km² and is wholly within the county council area. Some of the main river channels are the Cefni, Alaw, Braint, Wygyr and Goch. The island's water is supplied mainly from Cefni and Alaw reservoirs, although some is piped across the Britannia Bridge from Cwellyn reservoir in Snowdonia.</p> <p>The map below shows the resource availability of water resources in Anglesey²⁰.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAMS Resource Availability Status²¹</p> 		<p>a natural resource.</p>	
Water Supply	<p>Currently water supply is provided to the majority of Anglesey by reservoirs located at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llyn Alaw (north west of Llanerchymedd) • Cefni Reservoir (north west of Llangefni) 			<p>Potential for reduced availability of water resources as a result of</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																																																																																				
Water																																																																																								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Llyn Traffwll (east of Cargeiliog and Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn) Llyn Cwellyn <p>Water supply is provided to Menai Bridge and Llangefni from Llyn Cwellyn in Arfon, Gwynedd on the main land via pipes that run across the Britannia Bridge.</p> <p>The North Eryri - Ynys Mon Water Resource Zone is identified as in deficit by the Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) produced by Welsh Water principally due to the large uncertainty in the supply and demand balance resulting from climate change. Both planning scenarios considered in the WRMP are in surplus until approximately 2017/18. From that point onwards the deficit increases under the Annual Average scenario to a maximum of 1.63 MI/d in 2024/35 and under the Critical Period scenario to a maximum of 3.19 MI/d in 2029/30.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Annual Average and Critical Period Planning Scenarios</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="338 699 1016 1173"> <table border="1"> <caption>Annual Average Planning Scenario Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>WAFU (MI/d)</th> <th>Demand + Target Headroom (MI/d)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010-11</td><td>49.00</td><td>44.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2012-13</td><td>49.00</td><td>45.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2014-15</td><td>49.00</td><td>46.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2016-17</td><td>49.00</td><td>47.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2018-19</td><td>49.00</td><td>48.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2020-21</td><td>49.00</td><td>49.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2022-23</td><td>49.00</td><td>49.50</td></tr> <tr><td>2024-25</td><td>49.00</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2026-27</td><td>49.00</td><td>50.50</td></tr> <tr><td>2028-29</td><td>49.00</td><td>50.63</td></tr> <tr><td>2030-31</td><td>49.00</td><td>50.63</td></tr> <tr><td>2032-33</td><td>49.00</td><td>50.63</td></tr> <tr><td>2034-35</td><td>49.00</td><td>50.63</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="1016 699 1695 1173"> <table border="1"> <caption>Critical Period Planning Scenario Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>WAFU (MI/d)</th> <th>Demand + Target Headroom (MI/d)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010-11</td><td>56.00</td><td>52.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2012-13</td><td>56.00</td><td>53.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2014-15</td><td>56.00</td><td>54.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2016-17</td><td>56.00</td><td>55.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2018-19</td><td>56.00</td><td>56.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2020-21</td><td>56.00</td><td>57.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2022-23</td><td>56.00</td><td>58.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2024-25</td><td>56.00</td><td>58.50</td></tr> <tr><td>2026-27</td><td>56.00</td><td>59.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2028-29</td><td>56.00</td><td>59.19</td></tr> <tr><td>2030-31</td><td>56.00</td><td>59.19</td></tr> <tr><td>2032-33</td><td>56.00</td><td>59.19</td></tr> <tr><td>2034-35</td><td>56.00</td><td>59.19</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> <p>To resolve the deficits in both the planning scenarios, the WRMP proposes the following Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced leakage detection Upgrade of Mynydd Llandegai WTW with increased abstraction at Marchlyn Bach reservoir. <p>The leakage option would be implemented in 2017/18 to save a maximum of 2.79 MI/d. The option to upgrade Mynydd Llandegai WTW would commence in 2022/23 and provide a maximum of 0.43 MI/d throughout the remainder</p>	Year	WAFU (MI/d)	Demand + Target Headroom (MI/d)	2010-11	49.00	44.00	2012-13	49.00	45.00	2014-15	49.00	46.00	2016-17	49.00	47.00	2018-19	49.00	48.00	2020-21	49.00	49.00	2022-23	49.00	49.50	2024-25	49.00	50.00	2026-27	49.00	50.50	2028-29	49.00	50.63	2030-31	49.00	50.63	2032-33	49.00	50.63	2034-35	49.00	50.63	Year	WAFU (MI/d)	Demand + Target Headroom (MI/d)	2010-11	56.00	52.00	2012-13	56.00	53.00	2014-15	56.00	54.00	2016-17	56.00	55.00	2018-19	56.00	56.00	2020-21	56.00	57.00	2022-23	56.00	58.00	2024-25	56.00	58.50	2026-27	56.00	59.00	2028-29	56.00	59.19	2030-31	56.00	59.19	2032-33	56.00	59.19	2034-35	56.00	59.19			<p>climate change.</p> <p>Ensure that new development incorporates water efficiency measures.</p>
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Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	of the planning period ²² .			
Groundwater Quality	<p>Groundwater Vulnerability Maps provide information on how significant the groundwaters are likely to be and if they are vulnerable to pollution occurring at the land surface. The maps have descriptions on them to explain the different aquifer and soil types. Areas shown as 'major aquifers' have strategic significance for water resources, they often support large abstractions for the public water supply. Minor aquifers have a more localised significance to domestic, agricultural and industrial users (although they may still be used for drinking water). Non-aquifers do not store significant amounts of groundwater. However, in some areas, they can support local supplies e.g. small springs feeding individual properties²³.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Groundwater Vulnerability (2009)²⁴</p> 			<p>A need to mitigate against the contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Groundwater Vulnerability Drift Map (2009)²⁵</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The map shows the Isle of Anglesey with a yellow area representing the Local Authority and a blue hatched area representing Groundwater Vulnerability Drift. The map includes labels for various locations such as Amlwch, Benllech, and Caernarfon. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies the symbols used.</p> </div> <p>There are currently no licensed groundwater abstractions in the area as groundwater abstraction is exempt from licensing, but it is extensively utilised for small, private water supplies across the island.</p> <p>Minewater</p> <p>Parys Mountain in northern Anglesey has a long association with the copper and precious metals industry. As a result of this industrial heritage there is poor water quality associated with acidic run off and particular problems in the Afon Goch. Parts of Mynydd Parys also have SSSI designation.</p>			
Flood Risk	Areas at risk from flooding in Anglesey²⁶			Potential for increased flood risk as a result of

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	 <p>Key to Legend:</p> <p><i>Flood zone 2 – the Environment Agency’s best estimate of the areas of land between zone 3 and the extent of the flood from rivers or the sea with a 1000 to 1 chance of flooding in any year. It includes those areas defined in flood zone 3.</i></p> <p><i>Flood zone 3 – the agency’s best estimate of the areas of land with a 100 to 1 chance (or greater) of flooding each year from the sea.</i></p> <p><i>The map above shows the main rivers and the flooding zones provided by the TAN15 advice maps.</i></p> <p><i>Zone B – Areas known to have been flooded in the past evidenced by sedimentary deposits</i></p> <p><i>Zone C1 – Areas of the floodplain that are developed and served by significant infrastructure, including flood defences</i></p> <p><i>Zone C2 – Areas of the floodplain without significant flood defence infrastructure.</i></p> <p>Holyhead - significant parts of land within the port are shown as being subject to flood risk this being due to tidal flooding. Further tidal flooding is indicated from Penrhos Beach and extends inland over part of the Anglesey Aluminium plant. The only other area of flood risk is a watercourse running from the west of Pentrefelin housing estate to the sea by Porthyfelin House.</p> <p>Therefore the majority of the settlement is not affected at present by flood risk. The significant factor for Holyhead is</p>			<p>climate change.</p> <p>Ensure that new development is directed away from high flood risk areas.</p> <p>A need to introduce flood minimisation or mitigation measures to reduce the volume and rate of run-off in new development.</p>

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>the role that the breakwater plays in protecting the inner harbour and the town and the work required to maintain the breakwater.</p> <p>Llangefni – The Afon Cefni runs through the centre of Llangefni although due to the topography of the town the area affected by flood risk is fairly limited. It also mainly involves commercial and industrial premises through the town centre and down the western side of the industrial estate. There are large parts of the settlement not affected by the flood risk although the location of the flood risk may impact upon the residential re-development potential of town centre sites.</p> <p>Amlwch – Afon Goch runs through the centre of Amlwch and whilst it mainly affects commercial and industrial sites it does also restrict the potential for residential growth and re-development in certain parts of the centre.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of properties in each Local Authority in a Flood Zone (2008)²⁷</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Number of properties in each Local Authority in a Flood Zone (2008)²⁸</p>			

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Water				
	<p>Number of properties in Each Local Authority in a Flood Zone</p> <p>No of properties in a Flood Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0- 5000 5001 - 10000 10001 - 15000 15001 - 20000 20001 - 25000 25001 - 35000 			
Local Authorities in Wales ranked by the number of people at risk of flooding²⁹.				

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¹ Environment Agency Western Wales RBMP Available online: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125095.aspx>

² Environment Agency Local Evidence Package: Anglesey

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- ³ WAG: Key Statistics for Anglesey. Available online: <http://www.assemblywales.org/anglesey.pdf>
- ⁴ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package: Anglesey
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- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Environment Agency Western Wales RBMP: Surface water bodies - classification status and objectives for Water Framework Directive Cycle 1 (updated January 2011). Available online: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125095.aspx>
- ¹⁴ Environment Agency Wales (December 2009) Western Wales River Basin Management Plan.
- ¹⁵ WAG (July 2010) State of the Environment. Available online: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/environment2010/100722/?lang=en>
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package: Anglesey
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Keep Wales Tidy www.keepwalestidy.org
- ²⁰ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package: Anglesey
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Welsh Water (2008) Water Resource Management Plan Main Report.
- ²³ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package: Anglesey
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Environment Agency Wales (2009) Flooding in Wales: A National Assessment of Flood Risk.
- ³⁰ Ibid.