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1.0 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE TOPIC PAPER

This is one of a range of topic papers prepared to offer more detailed information and explain the approach of the Plan to different topics and issues affecting the Joint Local Development Plan Area. This paper will look specifically at '**Open Space Assessment**'. It will explain the background which will help to identify the issues, objectives and options for the Deposit Plan.

The Deposit Plan is the second statutory stage in the preparation of the Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP). The JLDP shapes the future growth of communities in the Joint Local Development Plan Area and will set out the policies and land allocations against which planning applications will be assessed.

The Deposit Plan will be submitted to the Welsh Government, which will appoint an independent inspector to assess the soundness of the Plan in the Examination in Public. If the inspector considers the Plan to be sound it will be recommended for adoption. When adopted the JLDP will supersede the Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan (2009) for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area and the Gwynedd Structure Plan (1993) and Ynys Môn Local Plan (1996) for the Ynys Môn Local Planning Authority.

This topic paper can be read in isolation or in conjunction with the other Topic Papers and Background Papers that have been prepared to give a full picture the Joint Local Development Plan Area.

You may refer to the Topic Paper as a basis for making comments about the Deposit Plan. It must be noted that only comments on the Deposit Plan will be considered by the Inspector at the Examination in Public rather than specific comment made on the Topic Papers.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the Topic Papers or Background Papers with a member of the Joint Planning Policy Unit you can [contact us](#):

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2.0 NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

2.1 NATIONAL

National Planning Framework

- 2.1.1 The national planning policy framework for addressing recreation and public open space in preparation of LDPs is set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (4th Edition 2010) with additional advice given by Planning Guidance (Wales), Technical Advice Note (Wales) 16, Sport, Recreation and Open Space – January 2009 (TAN 16).

Planning Policy Wales (4th Edition) February 2010, Welsh Government

- 2.1.2 The Welsh Assembly Government recognises that sport and recreation contribute to our quality of life and support the development of sport and recreation and the wide range of leisure pursuits which encourage physical activity. PPW outlines the role of the planning system in ensuring that adequate provision is made for recreational space to meet the community's need for both organised sport and informal activities. More specifically, paragraphs 11.1.10 of the guidance states:

"The planning system should ensure that adequate land and water resources are allocated for formal and informal sport and recreation, taking full account of the need for recreational space and current levels of provision and deficiencies, and the impact on developments related to sport and recreation on the locality and local communities."

- 2.1.3 Planning authorities are also encouraged to resist the loss of existing open spaces especially where there is an identified deficiency. Paragraph 11.1.11 of PPW states:

"Formal and informal open spaces, including parks with significant recreational or amenity value, should be protected from development, particularly in urban areas where they fulfil multiple purposes, not only enhancing the quality of life, but contributing to biodiversity, the conservation of nature and landscape, air quality and the protection of groundwater."

- 2.1.4 PPW states that all playing fields whether owned by public, private or voluntary organisations, should be protected from development except where:
- Facilities can best be retained and enhanced through the redevelopment of a small part of the site;
 - Alternative provision of equivalent community benefit is made available; or
 - There is an excess of such provision in the area.
- 2.1.5 PPW believes that Local Authorities should seek to protect and enhance the rights of way network as a recreational and environmental resource. They should also promote the national cycle network, long distance footpaths, bridleways, canals and the use of inland waters and disused railways as greenways for sustainable recreation.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: “Sport, Recreation and Open Space” – January 2009

- 2.1.6 TAN 16 provides advice for communities, developers and local planning authorities in Wales preparing local development plans and taking decisions about planning applications. It states that the objectives set out in PPW can best be achieved by undertaking local assessments of need and audits of existing provision. These assessments, taken together, form an Open Space Assessment which, among other things, should be used to inform the preparation, monitoring and review of LDP policies.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 9: “Design” –2009

- 2.1.7 Emphasises the need to incorporate places of leisure and recreation, and access routes for walking and cycling, into development proposals from the outset, to create a sense of place.

National Strategic Framework

One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales, Welsh Government, June 2007

- 2.1.8 The document sets out the Welsh Government’s overarching strategy for its actions to introduce change in Wales. It recognises that most people do not take enough physical activity to gain health benefits. It accepts that physical activity is beneficial to health, and provides for the creation of an all-Wales coastal path, encourages sport, physical activity (particularly cycling and walking) and the enjoyment of the natural environment. It also promotes the retention of school playing fields to develop opportunities for schools and colleges to work with local sports clubs to invest in sports coaching.

Play Sufficiency Assessment – Welsh Government July, 2014

Section 11 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 places a duty on local authorities to assess and secure sufficient play opportunities for children in their area.

“Wales: A Play Friendly Country” is Statutory Guidance to Local Authorities on assessing for and securing sufficient play opportunities for children in their areas. It is published by Welsh Ministers to give detail to the duty on Local Authorities under section 11, Play Opportunities, Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010. This section of the Measure fully came into effect on 1st July 2014.

“Wales: A Play Friendly Country” is the Statutory Guidance that Local Authorities must follow to comply with the duty to assess for and secure sufficient play opportunities.

People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update, Welsh Government, 2008

- 2.1.9 The Wales Spatial Plan – People, Places, Futures – was originally adopted by the National Assembly for Wales in November 2004. The broad 20 year agenda and overall role, purpose and principles of the Wales Spatial Plan are:

- Making sure that decisions are taken with regard to their impact beyond the immediate sectoral or administrative boundaries and that the core values of sustainable development govern everything we do
- Setting the context for local and community planning
- Influencing where money is spent by the Welsh Assembly Government through an understanding of the roles of and interactions between places
- Providing a clear evidence base for the public, private and third sectors to develop policy and action

2.1.10 The Spatial Plan Vision states that *“We will sustain our communities by tackling the challenges presented by population and economic change. We will grow in ways which will increase Wales’ competitiveness whilst assisting less well-off areas to catch up on general prosperity levels and reducing negative environmental impacts. We will enhance the natural and built environment and we will sustain our distinctive identity.”*

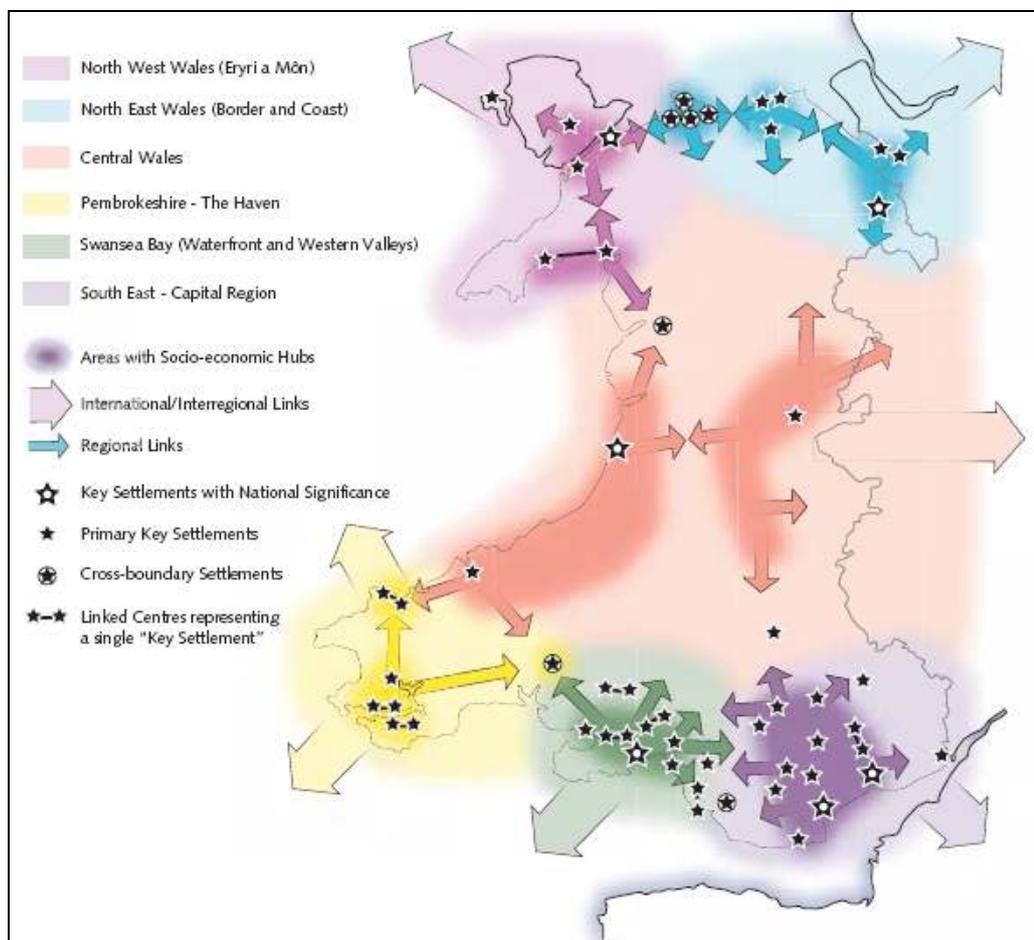


Figure 1 – Wales Spatial Plan Diagram, WG, 2008

2.1.11 The update brings the WSP of 2004 into line with the ‘One Wales’ agenda and gives status to the Area of work which has been undertaken since the plan was originally prepared. It recognises the importance of the environment to our quality of life and that its protection and regeneration is essential for health and well-being. The update recognises that climate change must be addressed if we are to avoid consequences, and doing so provides the opportunity to rethink the way we live and work, by encouraging more walking and cycling as part of daily life, providing safe and clean open spaces with

more opportunities to enjoy wildlife, and improving the way we manage quality, waste, soils and water.

Climbing Higher: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity, Welsh Government, Jan 2005

2.1.12 The document sets out the long-term strategy for sport and physical activity for the next twenty years. The purpose of the strategy is to achieve, “*An active, healthy and inclusive Wales, where sport, physical activity and active recreation provide a common platform for participation, fun and achievement, which binds communities and the nation and where the outstanding environment of Wales is used sustainably to enhance confidence in ourselves and our place in the world.*”

2.1.13 Climbing higher has spatial land use planning implications at national and local levels and includes targets that by 2025:

- The percentage of people in Wales using the Welsh natural environment for outdoor activities will increase from 36% to 60%;
- 95% of people in Wales will have a footpath or cycle path within a 10 minute walk;
- No one should live more than a 6 minute walk (300 metres) from their nearest natural green space;
- All public sector employees and 75% of all other employees will have access to sport and physical activity facilities at, or within 10 minutes walk of the workplace.

Play Policy, Oct 2002 & Play Policy Implementation Plan, Feb 2006 , both Welsh Government

2.1.14 The WG recognises the importance of play for the development of children’s physical, social, mental, emotional and creative skills. This policy aims to help create an environment which fosters children’s play and underpins a national strategy to provide for their play needs. It also recognises that providing opportunities for physical activity can help address wider health and well-being issues, particularly obesity, and that the closer the play area is to home, the more likely it is to be used by children.

Environment Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government, 2006

2.1.15 The strategy states that every community should have a high quality, well planned and maintained built environment which provides access to green spaces and areas for recreation, and supports biodiversity. It recognises that poor quality environments with poorly maintained buildings, public spaces and lack of parks and green spaces can have a detrimental effect on our quality of life, health and well-being.

Guidance to Local Authorities on assessing for and securing sufficient play opportunities for children in their areas – Consultation Document, April 2012, Welsh Government

2.1.16 This draft guidance has been prepared under Section 11 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010. It places a duty on Local Authorities to assess the sufficiency of play opportunities in their area for children in accordance with the regulations.

Rights of Way Improvement Plans

- 2.1.17 Public rights of way are an unique part of our heritage. Many of these routes were traditionally used by farmers, quarrymen and miners whilst others were travelled by pack horses or drovers. Simple paths and tracks remain important to us today, though often for different reasons.
- 2.1.18 The modern-day public rights of way network Visitors to the countryside, many of whom use rights of way for all or part of their visit, make an important contribution to the local economy through the money they spend in local shops and businesses. It is an integral part of the local transport infrastructure, providing a more sustainable means of travelling to school, work, shops and local services. Use of public rights of way also provides excellent opportunities for people to be more active. This can have positive benefits to people's health as well as contributing to a feeling of well-being and happiness.
- 2.1.19 The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act, 2000 placed a duty on each local highway authority to publish a Rights of Way improvement Plan (ROWIP) for all of their area. The ROWIP will establish the framework to identify, prioritize and plan for improvements to the public rights of way network and access to the countryside over the next ten years. In drawing up their Plan, authorities are required to assess:-
- the extent to which local rights of way meet the present and likely future needs of the public.
 - the opportunities provided by local rights of way for recreational purposes and the enjoyment of the area for all.
 - the accessibility of local rights of way to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems.
- 2.1.20 The plan should also include a statement of the actions the highway authorities propose to take for securing and managing an improved rights of way network.

2.2 REGIONAL

Audit of Play Provision: Conwy, Gwynedd and Môn, North West Wales Play Forum, 2009

- 2.2.1 The report highlights the current state of play provision within the region of Conwy, Ynys Môn and Gwynedd. Within the content of the report it is evident that the region is in a state of neglect, poverty and deprivation as far as quality play provision for all is concerned.
- 2.2.2 Since publishing the audit progress has been made within the region in all Local Authorities in terms of 2 Local Play Officers being employed and positive steps being taken to employ a 3rd officer. Gwynedd have adopted a Play Strategy, Conwy and Ynys Môn are in the process of consulting upon a Play Strategy.

Creating and Active Gwynedd and Môn: A Little Bit More Each Day, Vision for the Action Plan 2011-2014

- 2.2.3 This document sets out an action plan to encourage an increase in physical activity in Gwynedd and Anglesey.
- 2.2.4 The document contains 9 priorities for action that were agreed with stakeholders:
1. Improve knowledge and skills to increase use of informal and formal opportunities in the built and natural environment and optimise uptake of physical activity.
 2. Identify the most inactive groups and develop tailored provision and support to increase participation in physical activity amongst adults, families, children and young people.
 3. Ensure equal opportunity for participation in physical activities.
 4. Get children and young people hooked on physical activity and sport for life by promoting opportunities for families, children and young people.
 5. Capitalize on local and national events to raise the profile of sport and physical activity in the community.
 6. Develop the workforce.
 7. Increase opportunities to provide lifelong participation in competitive sports for all.
 8. Strengthen sporting links between generic programmes, governing bodies and community clubs.
 9. Makes the best use of the natural environment, maintain and improve existing infrastructure to develop doorstep opportunities and ensure that any new developments promote physical activity.

2.3 LOCAL

1) Gwynedd

Community Strategy – Gwynedd Together 2008-2012

- 2.3.1 The strategy's 'Vision' statement is as follows:

“By 2021, our vision is that Gwynedd will have embraced the challenges and opportunities of a changing world to become a more vibrant, prosperous, open and cohesive community that values and promotes its unique cultural and natural assets and makes a positive contribution to a more sustainable world.”

- 2.3.2 The document outlines a number of Community Strategy Principles, including one on sustainable development. The 'sustainable development principle' states that Gwynedd Together is committed to the concept of sustainable development.

Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan 2009

- 2.3.3 The plan recognises that the main leisure facilities are located in urban areas with municipal leisure facilities located in Bangor, Caernarfon, Pwllheli, Porthmadog, Abermaw, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Tywyn, Bethesda and Penygroes. It also recognises that the dispersed pattern of the area's towns and villages means that it is not easy to satisfy all leisure needs. Policies CH42 – CH48 provide the land use planning guidance in respect of sports and leisure development.

Supplementary Planning Guidance - Residential development and open spaces of recreational value, Gwynedd Council, March 2009

- 2.3.4 The SPG aims to put in place the relevant planning mechanisms that will facilitate the provision and maintenance of an appropriate level of open space of recreational value (OSRV) in respect of new housing developments of ten or more residential units.
- 2.3.5 The guidance also sets out the approach to negotiating financial contributions arising from new development that can be specifically directed to the provision, improvement and maintenance of play and open space.
- 2.3.6 The SPG contains information on best practice in relation to the provision of OSRV and gives details of the types of equipment and planting that are considered to be acceptable to the authority.
- 2.3.7 The FIT standards are used to calculate the level of OSRV for new developments.

2) Isle of Anglesey

Anglesey Life 2010, Isle of Anglesey County Council

- 2.3.7 Anglesey Life 2010 aims to provide an overview of the main factors influencing quality of life of individuals and communities on Anglesey. It provides an update on the 'Anglesey Life 2007' document and contains 4 strategic themes:
1. Age, Sex and Biological Factors
 2. Lifestyle Factors
 3. Friends, Family and Community
 4. Environmental, Living and Working Conditions

Ynys Môn Local Plan (YMLP) 1996

- 2.3.8 The YMLP's overriding aim is to safeguard and strengthen communities by creating jobs. Communities can also be strengthened by retention or provision of facilities such as community halls, libraries, recreation facilities and open spaces.
- 2.3.9 Policies 14 to 15 of the YMLP supports the retention and creation of new recreation and sports facilities. Policy 16 states that "*Development proposals which would lead to the loss of public or private open space will be refused where the open space has significant recreational, amenity or wildlife value.*"

Stopped Unitary Development Plan (2005)

- 2.3.10 The UDP states that any community's ability to maintain an attractive infrastructure for local people is the standard of its sport and recreation facilities. Policies TO11 and TO12 supports the creation of new and retention of existing sports and recreation facilities on the island.
- 2.3.11 Within the UDP amenity space takes the form of children's play areas, village greens, common land, green areas within settlements, or even small areas left over the completion of a development. These existing amenity areas have

been identified in the UDP maps for the main centres, secondary centres and villages. Policy TO14 states, “*Areas of amenity space which contribute to the community in terms of recreational or visual amenity will be protected from development.*”

Anglesey’s Coastal Environment Project 2009 -2013

- 2.3.12 The aim of the project is to develop both on-shore and off-shore facilities to maximise economic benefits and impacts from Anglesey’s coastline. 13 activities have been identified for implementation during the four year project period. These activities include improvements to slipways to increase access to the sea, in conjunction with a series of environmental enhancements to improve the overall quality and functionality of existing infrastructure and facilities.

3.0 THE OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 This Open Space Assessment has primarily focussed on the 14 settlements identified as Main and Secondary Centres in the stopped Anglesey UDP (2005) and the 13 settlements identified as a Sub-regional Centre, Urban Centres and Local Centres in the Gwynedd UDP (2009) as seen in the table below. The smaller settlements identified in the development plans are not covered by the assessment because standards of provision are difficult to apply meaningfully in areas where there is a low density of population.

Sub-regional Centre	
<u>Gwynedd:</u>	
Bangor	
Urban Service Centres	
<u>Gwynedd:</u>	<u>Isle of Anglesey:</u>
Blaenau Ffestiniog Caernarfon Porthmadog Pwllheli	Amlwch Holyhead Llangefni
Local Service Centres	
<u>Gwynedd:</u>	<u>Isle of Anglesey:</u>
Abermaw Abersoch Bethesda Criccieth Llanberis Llanrug Nefyn Penrhyndeudraeth Penygroes Tywyn	Beaumaris Benllech Bodedern Cemaes Gaerwen Llanfairpwll Menai Bridge Pentraeth Rhosneigr Valley

Table1: Settlements used in Assessment

3.2 Categories of Open Space

3.2.1 Guidance found in Tan 16 states that the Open Space Assessment should address all forms of open space provision. Appendix 2 of TAN 16 provides a 'Typology of Open Space' as a useful basis for preparing Open Space Assessments and development plan policies¹. The typology should be taken into account by LPAs when assessing existing need and provision, and when determining future requirements for open space.

¹ Where open spaces have multiple uses, the areas will be categorised by the primary or main use of the area concerned.

- i. **public parks and gardens** – including urban, country parks and formal gardens;
- ii. **natural and semi-natural greenspaces** – including woodland, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, open access land (e.g. mountain, moor, heath, downland, common land and meadows) wetlands, wastelands and derelict open land and rocky areas (e.g. cliffs, quarries and pits), and coastal land;
- iii. **green corridors** – including river and canal banks, footpaths, cycleways, bridleways, disused railway land and rights of way; these may link different areas within and between urban areas. They may also form part of a network which links urban areas, or links them to the surrounding countryside;
- iv. **outdoor sports facilities** (with natural or artificial surfaces, publicly or privately owned) – including tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school and other institutional playing fields, and other outdoor sports areas. A sports pitch is currently defined as a playing field, larger than 0.4 hectares in size, that has been marked for team games in the last five years;
- v. **amenity greenspace** (most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas) – including informal recreation spaces (private or open to the public), roadside verges, greenspaces in and around housing and other premises e.g. hospitals, schools and colleges, industrial and business premises, domestic gardens and grounds, and village greens;
- vi. **provision for children and young people** – including play areas, areas for wheeled play, including skateboarding, outdoor kickabout areas, and other less formal areas (e.g. ‘hanging out’ area, teenage shelters);
- vii. **allotments, community gardens , and city (urban) farms** – a statutory allotment is defined as having an area not exceeding 40 poles (1000sq metres);
- viii. **cemeteries and churchyards;**
- ix. **accessible areas of countryside in the urban fringe** – which directly adjoin or are connected to an urban area;
- x. **civic spaces** - including civic and market squares, promenades and other predominately hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians. These spaces may include planted areas and trees;
- xi. **water** – including open air tidal and freshwater pools, ponds, rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs, docks, and harbours.

3.2.2 All of types of open space identified in the TAN were part of the assessment and for the purposes of this paper they have been grouped into five categories of open space:

Category	Description
Formal Recreation Space	Areas marked and laid out for organised recreation and sport. This category includes all outdoor sports facilities.
Informal Recreation Space	Areas used for informal play and recreation, used predominantly by children.
Equipped Play Areas	Areas with fixed play equipment for use by children
Amenity Open Space	A wide category that includes spaces such as ornamental parks and gardens, country parks, cemeteries, water bodies used for recreation, allotments, roadside verges, green areas/areas of scrub in housing estates, and major amenity areas such as woodlands and golf courses.

Educational Land	Areas within the grounds of schools used for play and recreation primarily by the school
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Table 2: Categories of Open Space

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 A desktop survey using the Authority's Geographical Information System (GIS) and aerial photography was used to identify the aforementioned Open Spaces. Local knowledge was also utilised and when needed site visits were undertaken.

3.3.2 Maps were produced showing the spatial distribution of open spaces within the chosen settlements (see chapter ?) and the results of the assessment were summarised in table form (see chapter ?).

3.4 Setting Standards

3.4.1 Fields in Trust (FIT), formerly the National Playing Fields Association, has prepared 'Benchmark Standards' for outdoor sport and play to replace the "Six Acre Standard" and are helpful for authorities formulating local standards of provision, and for others with an interest in the provision and protection of spaces for sport, recreation and play.

3.4.2 In order to inform the open space requirements on future developments, the assessments uses the benchmark standards proposed by Fields in Trust (FIT) which consists of a minimum of 2.4 hectares per 1000 population. This consists of 1.6ha of outdoor sports facilities (of which 1.2ha are formal playing pitches) and 0.8ha of children's playing space (of which 0.25ha are equipped play spaces).

3.4.3 For the purposes of this assessment, the population of each settlement is based on the average household sizes according to the Census 2011.

3.4.4 The FIT standards however do not incorporate all types of open space. There are no quantity standards listed in TAN16 for the other types of open space covered by this study and none have been set or applied by either Gwynedd or the Isle of Anglesey Councils at the time of writing this topic paper. They will be mapped where necessary to show the opportunities the community have to access a variety of Open Spaces.

3.5 Accessibility of Open Space

3.5.1 The FIT standards includes accessibility of open spaces which are as follows:

- 20 minutes travel from outdoor bowls and tennis
- 45 minutes travel from a synthetic athletics tracks
- 1.2km from a sports pitch (over 0.4ha and marked for games).

3.5.2 There are different accessibility distances with regards to play areas based upon the type of play area and whether distances are measured as walking distance or straight line distances, as shown in the table below.

Type of Space	Walking Distance (m)	Straight Line Distance (m)
Local areas for play 'door stop' spaces for	100	60

play and informal recreation		
Local equipped or landscaped areas for play and informal recreation	400	240
Neighbourhood equipped areas for play and informal recreation and provision for young people	1000	600

Table 3: Accessibility of Open Space

4.0 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 Audit of Open Space

- 4.1.1 The table on the next page summarises the approximate levels of open space in the settlements listed. There are no accessibility or quantity standards in TAN16 for other types of space audited. However their presence has been mapped to indicate the variety of spaces and opportunities for recreation that are present in the settlements assessed.

Summary of Open Space in JPPU Area

Settlement	Population	No. of Open Spaces	Total Open Space (ha)	Fields in Trust 2.4 hectare standard		1.6ha Outdoor Sports Facilities		1.2ha Playing Pitches		0.8ha Children's Playing Space		0.25ha Equipped Play Space	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Gwynedd													
Bangor	16978	60	134.60	40.75	44.99	27.16	24.56	20.37	15.29	13.58	20.43	4.24	1.37
Blaenau Ffestiniog	4360	26	28.83	10.46	14.39	6.98	10.37	5.23	5.69	3.49	4.02	1.09	0.47
Caernarfon	9869	37	54.58	23.69	22.25	15.79	4.64	11.84	2.87	7.90	17.61	2.47	3.49
Porthmadog	2984	15	40.73	7.16	23.18	4.77	16.66	3.58	16.16	2.39	2.10	0.75	1.03
Pwllheli	4337	16	131.19	10.41	7.91	6.94		5.20		3.46	7.981	1.08	2.39
Barmouth	2584	9	6.62	6.20	2.91	4.13	2.12	3.10	1.35	2.07	0.79	0.65	0
Bethesda	3970	18	24.56	9.53	10.63	6.35	6.19	4.76	6.03	3.18	4.44	0.99	0.40
Criccieth	2016	13	12.78	4.84	2.52	3.23	2.12	2.41		1.61	0.4	0.50	0.05
Llanberis	1775	8	13.81	4.26	13.81	2.84	1.01	2.13		1.42	0.77	0.44	0
Nefyn	1505	4	1.85	3.61		2.41		1.81		1.20	0.97	0.38	0.33
Penrhyndeudraeth	1656	11	6.66	3.97	2.04	2.65	1.83	1.99	1.72	1.32	0.21	0.41	0.08
Penygroes	1841	4	6.60	4.42	6.60	2.95		2.21		1.47	6.61	0.46	0.13
Tywyn	3580	17	16.12	8.59	10.09	5.73	7.16	4.30	7.03	2.86	2.26	0.90	0.79
Anglesey													
Amlwch	3416	13	21.62	8.20	11.85	5.47	8.64	4.10	6.9	2.73	3.21	0.85	0.27
Holyhead	12318	29	114.57	29.56	29.62	19.71	12.34	14.78	11.26	9.85	17.28	3.08	2.95
Llangefni	5104	19	65.80	12.25	17.96	8.17	12.29	6.12	8.00	4.08	9.96	1.28	1.69
Beaumaris	1760	13	9.41	4.22	4.73	2.82	0.14	2.11	0.14	1.41	4.59	0.44	0.25
Benllech	2304	5	5.14	5.53	2.82	3.69	2.07	2.76	2.07	1.84	0.75	0.58	0.1
Cemaes	1231	7	6.04	2.95	3.42	1.97	0.73	1.48	0.73	0.98	1.99	0.31	0.62
Gaerwen	1219	5	3.05	2.93	2.62	1.95	1.23	1.46	1.23	0.98	1.39	0.30	0.48
Llanfairpwll	3086	10	5.07	7.41	4.64	4.94	2.44	3.70	1.09	2.47	2.2	0.77	0.07
Menai Bridge	3485	19	21.03	8.36	12.17	5.58	4.36	4.18	3.69	2.79	7.81	0.87	0.25
Rhosneigr	1656	3	73.22	3.97	0.68	2.65	0.25	1.99	0	1.32	0.43	0.41	0
Valley	2258	6	8.60	5.42	3.28	3.61	1.74	2.71	1.74	1.81	0.86	0.56	0.15

