

MAKING
WALES
BETTER

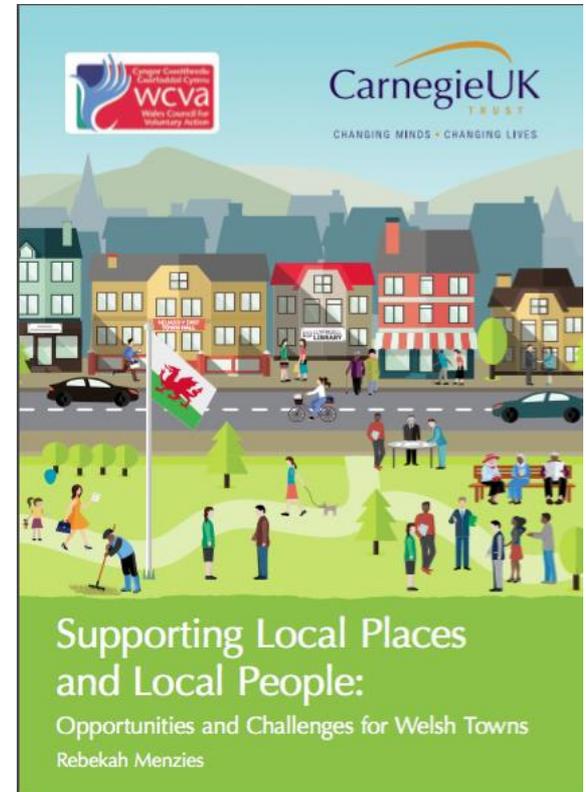


GWNEUD
CYMRU
WELL

Understanding Welsh Places

Background to the Project

- Research by Carnegie UK Trust identified a policy and advocacy gap when it comes to towns
- Also a shortage of robust data on towns and smaller communities
- Understanding Scottish Places well received in Scotland
- Carnegie published recommendations relating to towns in Wales



Our Aims and Objectives

- Be the first point of call for statistical information about towns and communities in Wales
- Support people to use the data presented to identify opportunities in their areas in c300 places with 1,000 or more residents
- Inspire communities, place makers and policy makers to make positive changes in the places where they live and work

How will UWP be different?

- **Data at a town/ community level**
- **Accessible user interface**
- **Extra levels of analysis** (for places with 2,000+ residents)
- Encourage **comparisons and conversations** between places
- **Descriptions of places**
- Links to **planning tools**
- **Communities** can **share their plans** and research

The Data: UWP 1

- Population (age, gender, disability and ethnicity)
- Welsh language and national identity
- Employment, businesses, benefits
- Health, education, internal migration
- Mobile phone and superfast broadband coverage
- Tourism, house prices and housing tenure
- Electoral turnout
- Commuter data and popular journeys between places

The Data: Version 2

- Access to green space and blue space
- Air quality
- Cultural venues and participation
- Charity info

Wish list

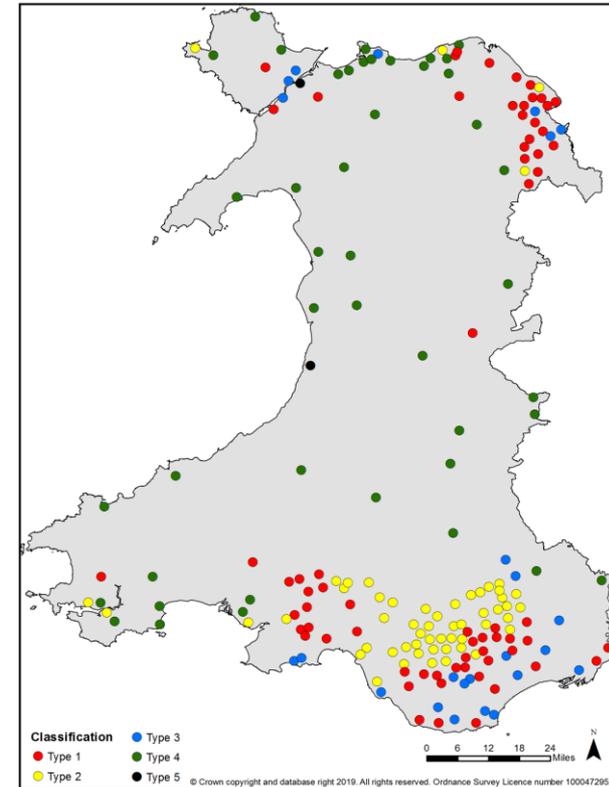
Access to services

Co-ops and social enterprises

Sports and leisure

Additional analysis

- **Typology of place:** similar places clustered and mapped
- **Inter-relationship assessments:** how much does your place rely on other places? how much do other places rely on you? independent, dependent or interdependent?
- **Compare** statistics for similar places



Understanding Scottish Places

www.usp.scot

Additional Analysis

Lockerbie DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

POPULATION **4,287**

Lockerbie is in Dumfries and Galloway. In the 18th century the area was a sheep farming area and Lockerbie was the local market town. It is still a local market town with agro-food industries including a creamery.

This type of medium-sized town is extremely mixed in terms of demographics. There is a particularly wide range of people, housing and activities. The number of older couples with no children are higher than average. There is a mix of professional and non-professional jobs, and part-time and self-employment are both important for a significant proportion of residents. Socioeconomic status is higher than in other kinds of town and there is a mix of professionals and nonprofessionals, those with higher and lower educational attainment. [i](#)

Lockerbie is an independent town. [i](#)

Its most similar towns are [Turnin](#), [Castle Douglas](#), [Kirkwall](#), and [Kelso](#). [i](#)

To gain more insight into Lockerbie, compare it to any of the other towns included in USP.

COMPARE TOWNS

Narrative description

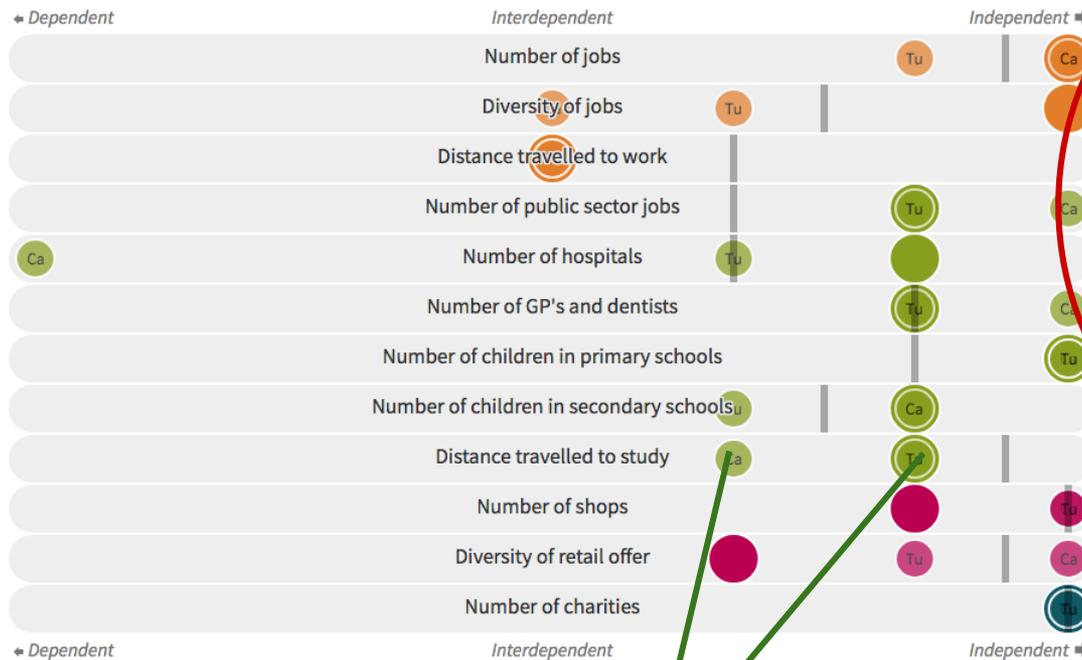
Socio-demographic typology
(all places in cluster have this description)

Interdependency
assessment

Suggestions for
comparator places
(in terms of typology
cluster, population size and
inter-relationship score)

Additional Analysis

Inter-relationships i



Lockerbie is an **independent** town. i

Combining inter-relationships and typology, Lockerbie is grouped with 11 other towns. It has similarities to these towns in terms of the number of charities, children in secondary schools, jobs, public sector jobs, shops, and GP's and dentists. It also has similarities in the distance travelled to study.

- Employment
- Public
- Commercial
- Social
- ▬ Average for the category

Comparator towns
alongside Lockerbie on
interdependency scale

More on Lockerbie's
inter-relationship
assessment and typology
position

Additional Analysis

Select similar places and compare statistics:



Have you sent us a description?

Carmarthen is the gateway between industrial south Wales and the wider rural and urban communities of west Wales. The town was founded as a regional capital by the Romans around AD75. At St Peter's Church lies the tomb of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, believed by some to have killed Richard III in battle. The River Towy was historically Carmarthen's main artery and still supports the ancient craft of coracle fishing. The town remains a major regional administrative and commercial hub, hosting the headquarters of the local authority, health board and all of the emergency services. It is also home to the University of Wales Trinity Saint David and the headquarters of S4C at Yr Egin. This linguistic diversity is reflected in the community's relaxed intermixing of the Welsh and English languages.

Caerfyrddin yw'r porth rhwng de Cymru ddiwydiannol a chymunedau gwledig a threfol ehangach gorllewin Cymru. Sefydlwyd y dref yn brifddinas ranbarthol gan y Rhufeiniaid oddeutu 75 o Oed Crist. Yn Eglwys San Pedr mae beddrod Syr Rhys ap Thomas, y credwyd iddo ladd Richard III mewn brwydr. Yn hanesyddol, Afon Tywi oedd y brif wythien drwy Gaerfyrddin a hyd heddiw mae dal yn hwyluso crefft hynafol pysgota cwrwgl. Mae'r dref yn ganolbwynt gweinyddol a masnachol o bwys o hyd, ac yn gartref i bencadlys yr awdurdod lleol, y bwrdd iechyd a'r holl wasanaethau brys. Mae hefyd yn gartref i Brifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant a phencadlys S4C yn Yr Egin. Caiff yr amrywiaeth ieithyddol hon ei hadlewyrchu yn y rhyngblethiad hawdd a geir yn y gymuned rhwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg.

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