

Gwent Public Services Board

Sirhowy well-being assessment

A Blaenau Gwent local area well-being assessment

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Sirhowy Well-being Assessment

Contents

1	Description of the area.....	2
2	About the Sirhowy Valley Area.....	3
3	Social Well-being.....	4
3.1	About the community	4
3.2	Getting around	5
3.3	Access to services	7
3.4	Housing, households and health	8
4	Economy	11
4.1	Education, skills and work.....	11
5	Environment.....	13
6	Culture	17
	Data and Sources.....	19

1 Description of the area

The town of Tredegar is based in the Sirhowy Valley area which is named after the river that flows through the valley. It contains three local authority electoral wards which are Sirhowy, Georgetown, and Tredegar Central and West. These are represented by nine elected councillors and eighteen town councillors. The town is the birthplace of Aneurin Bevan who was born in 1897 and became an elected M.P. for the area in 1929, he is widely deemed the father of the National Health Service in the UK which was developed to provide free national health care.

The Sirhowy area has many natural landscapes that benefit the communities such as Bedwellty House and Park, Bryn Bach Park and the Sirhowy Woodlands. The area is also surrounded by the Brecon Beacons National Park which attracts tourist from all over the country for its beautiful landscapes, and mountain walks. There are also many heritage sites in the area such as Tredegar and Sirhowy Ironworks, Bedwellty Pits Engine and the Chartist Caves.

This area is a connecting town of the A465 Heads of the Valleys road from Abergavenny to Merthyr Tydfil, which has been recently upgraded to a dual carriageway. The A4048 runs north to south through the valley, as a town bypass, connecting in the south to Blackwood in neighbouring Caerphilly.

The town centre provides the local community with many shopping facilities such as Lidl and Home Bargains and many small businesses such as gift shops, convenience stores and cafes. The town hosts the Tredegar Town Clock which is a prominent heritage landmark for the town and surrounding area. A community hub is provided at Tredegar Library.





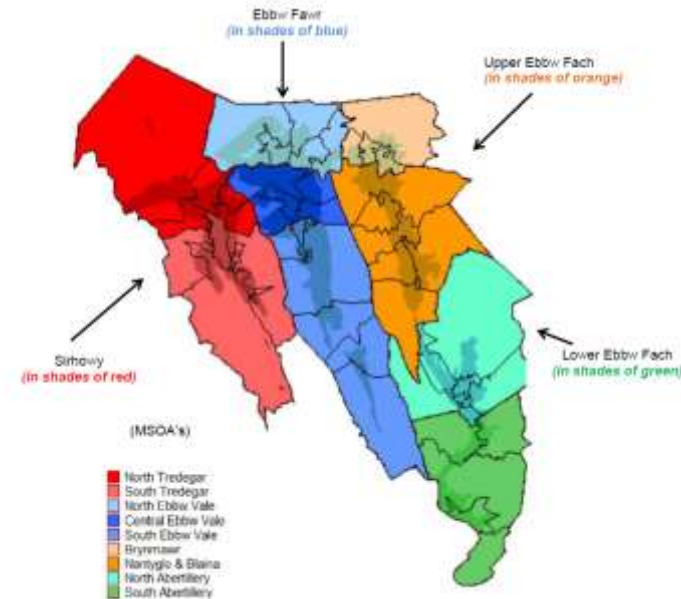
Figure 1: Bedwellty House and Park.



Figure 2: Bedwellty Pits Engine.

2 About the Sirhowy Valley Area

Area	32 Km² – approximately 29% of the total area of Blaenau Gwent at 109 km²								
Population 	The estimated population is 15,506 – approximately 22% of the total population for Blaenau Gwent at 70,020 .								
Population density	The population density is 490 persons per square kilometre, with 54% of people living in South Tredegar and 46% living in North Tredegar. There are 644 people per square kilometre in Blaenau Gwent.								
Dwellings 	The dwelling count is 6,731 – approximately 30% of the total number of dwellings in Blaenau Gwent at 30,416 .								
General	<p>Tredegar consists of 2 Middle Super Output Area (MSOA), each containing 5 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). By looking at smaller geographical areas, we can see any differences that can impact on well-being.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LSOA</th><th>MSOA</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sirhowy 1-4</td><td>Blaenau Gwent 003</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tredegar Central & West 1-4</td><td>Blaenau Gwent 006</td></tr> <tr> <td>Georgetown 1-2</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	LSOA	MSOA	Sirhowy 1-4	Blaenau Gwent 003	Tredegar Central & West 1-4	Blaenau Gwent 006	Georgetown 1-2	
LSOA	MSOA								
Sirhowy 1-4	Blaenau Gwent 003								
Tredegar Central & West 1-4	Blaenau Gwent 006								
Georgetown 1-2									



MSOA Name	LSOA Name
North Tredegar	Sirhowy 1
	Sirhowy 2
	Sirhowy 3
	Sirhowy 4
South Tredegar	Tredegar Central & West 3
	Tredegar Central & West 1
	Tredegar Central & West 2
	Tredegar Central & West 4
	Georgetown 1
	Georgetown 2

Figure 4: Tredegar's 2 MSOAs and 10 LSOAs.

3 Social Well-being

3.1 About the community

The overall estimated population of the Sirhowy Valley area has **increased** by approximately **423** residents from **15,083** in 2001 to **15,506** in 2020 (+2.8%), compared to Wales (+3.5%). North Tredegar has seen a negligible increase in population (+34 or +0.5%) over this period but South Tredegar have seen by far the largest net in-flow of residents in (+389 or +4.9%).

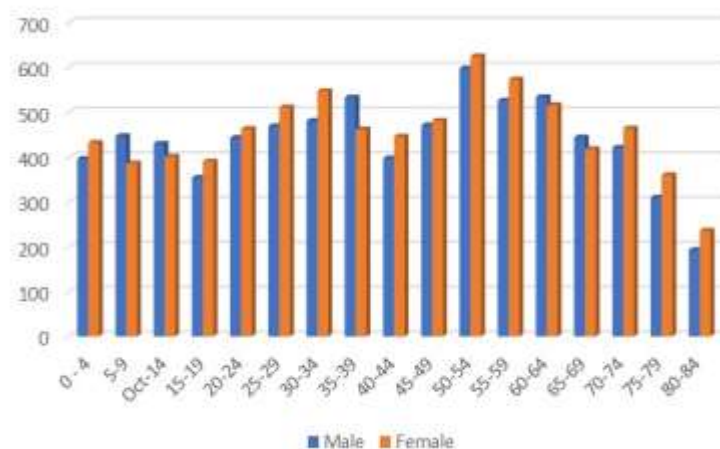


Figure 4: Mid-2020 population estimates by age and gender for Tredegar.

Understanding how the population might change in the future can help us think about key well-being challenges and opportunities.

The overall population in Blaenau Gwent is projected to decrease by 0.5% between 2021 and 2043.

A growing population could attract and sustain a retail offer in the town centre.

The number of people aged 0-15 or over living in Blaenau Gwent is projected to decrease by 9% between 2021 and 2043, a notably decline compared to the Wales as a whole (- 4%). For Tredegar this could mean 254 fewer people in this age range.

The number of people aged 16-64 (or working age) living in Blaenau Gwent is projected to fall 6% by 2043.

The Sirhowy valley area of the future might attract new residents who are able to work from home and want to enjoy an out-door lifestyle.

The number of people aged 65 or over living in Blaenau Gwent is projected to increase by 23% between 2021 and 2043, less than Wales as a whole (+27%). For this area this could mean an extra 707 people in this age range.

There are many potential benefits to family and community well-being from people living longer. However, there could be higher demand for social care and health services in the future, and challenges in meeting the living requirements for an ageing community.

3.2 Getting around



People travel for a range of reasons both within the town and beyond; for recreation or to meet with friends and family, to attend education or work, for the movement of goods or the delivery of services, or to access services themselves. There are also travellers to the town including for tourism or those enjoying the greenspace.

Sirhowy is relatively well geographically situated. The main transport route for goods, services and people between Tredegar and the surrounding area is the A465, giving access to other valley towns and beyond, leading to the M4.

There is a regular bus service, the X4 Stagecoach, between Tredegar and Abergavenny (via Ebbw Vale) and also between Tredegar and Cardiff via (Merthyr Tydfil). This service acts as the public transport hub for the north.

The nearest railway stations are in Ebbw Vale and Rhymney, the latter of which is supported by a dedicated bus service from the town and through local neighbourhoods.

Transport and its accessibility can have a significant impact on households with low or limited incomes, current prices can make public transport an expensive option for those dependent upon it.

Reducing transport costs can increase disposable income and bring people out of in work poverty.

In 2021, the Sirhowy area is in the process of having its first public electric vehicle charging points installed in the town centre carpark. Much of the housing stock in Tredegar is terraced and doesn't have access to off-road parking. This could limit future take up of electric vehicles as charging could be problematic.

Future Tredegar is going to need access to more electric charging facilities.

Walking, cycling and public transport can make an important contribution to local transport needs, whilst also helping to address issues of congestion, pollution and climate change associated with car dependency.

Safe active travel routes particularly those which provide commuting potential can help support health lifestyles, however parts of the town and surrounding area are very steep which can present mobility challenges for some.

In the future more people might choose to travel actively so that they can keep healthier into old age. Future generations might use electric bikes to navigate the steep gradient of the town and beyond, connecting with public transport links.

Covid-19 has seen many of us walking and cycling more and appreciating the value of our local green spaces. Tredegar has an abundance of public rights of way and open access land, which is one of the reasons it is popular to visitors.



Before the pandemic, just over **30%** of people living in Sirhowy valley also worked in the town, but the majority of people travel to access employment.

Covid-19 has seen more of us working from home and accessing services on-line, but there are certain types of work that can't be done remotely or digitally.

Future generations may not travel as much for work.



Just over a fifth of working residents (1,231) are employed in manufacturing.

Being able to access broadband isn't the same as having it. Affordability and/or digital literacy can be a barrier to parts of the community.

Broadband access



Most households in the area are able to access broadband with a minimum speed of 30Mb/s, however, 5.1% of households are unable to do so compared to 2.6% overall in Blaenau Gwent. For Wales as a whole this is 5.9%.

Communities of the future may be less reliant of fixed telecommunication systems and more people might use 5G etc.

We don't know if homeworking will be a permanent arrangement or if people will begin to return to their places of work or choose to access services face-to-face. It's probable that we will have a blend of on-line, remote and in person interactions.

Sirhowy of the future needs to be cyber secure and digitally inclusive.



Figure 5: Tredegar Town Clock.

3.3 Access to services



Although there are visitors to the town, it mainly serves the local population. A core number of services and facilities are available, for others, residents need to travel to Ebbw Vale, Brynmawr, Merthyr Tydfil, Blackwood or elsewhere.

There is one bank in Tredegar and the Post Office also provides some banking services. The nearest hospitals are the new Ysbyty Aneurin Bevan hospital in Ebbw Vale, Prince Charles in Merthyr Tydfil (with Accident and Emergency facilities) and Nevill Hall in Abergavenny. The town has four primary schools and one secondary school in Stable Lane.

Tredegar's Health and Wellbeing Centre will be a key public service hub for the area when opened in the spring of 2023. The centre will house two existing GP Practices working independently; Tredegar Health Centre and Glanyrafon Surgery. The centre will bring a range of services for patients together in one place, including General Medical Services, Community Pharmacy and Community Dentistry, Community Services, Social Care and Third Sector Partners. This new centre in Sirhowy enables patients to access a wide range of health and social care services under one roof in the heart of their own community.

Type of Asset	Theme
1 x library	Local Service
3 x post offices	Local Service
4 x primary Schools and 1 secondary school	Local Service
Electric vehicle charging points under construction in the town centre car park	Infrastructure
1 x Local Nature Reserves (Sirhowy Woodland)	Greenspace

Figure 6: Key assets in Sirhowy

Local demand will affect the provision of services and facilities in the future, as agencies and businesses assess whether provision will be cost effective.

3.4 Housing, households and health

A key consideration for the future of the Sirhowy valley area is ensuring there is the right sort of housing to support the needs of the community.

Housing stock	The majority of housing is older 19th and 20th Century stock with poor energy efficiency and is lacking range and variation.
Council tax band	Well over half of the housing in Blaenau Gwent, 58.3% , is rated as council tax band A and 24.7% is rated band B, the lowest valued housing categories.
Tenure	A third of housing in Tredegar is owned outright (33.2%) and about 27.6% is owned with a mortgage or loan. A further 39.3% is social or privately rented.

If the housing of the future was improved in terms of energy efficiency, homes would be warmer, cheaper to run and would produce less carbon emissions.

The housing being built now will be a legacy left for future generations.

Defining housing need is complex and several factors will have an influence on the overall levels of demand. WIMD data indicates that the likelihood of people in overcrowded households and housing

being in a disrepair are not issues in Tredegar. However, there is 13.7% of poor quality housing in North Tredegar and 20.3% in South Tredegar (1 in 5 households). There are also several issues, outlined below, that are not considered in WIMD data.

There is reasonable supply of 2 bed properties in Tredegar, almost 30% of housing, but there is still likely to be an issue of affordable for single person applicants in receipt of benefits, who cannot access them due to welfare benefit reforms.



The average cost of a property in North Tredegar was **£122,000** and **£99,500** in South Tredegar during 2020.

Sirhowy Well-being Assessment

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative poverty. It identifies those communities, at LSOA geography, with the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation. WIMD ranks all LSOAs in Wales from most to least deprived.

Figure 8 gives an overview of the degree of relative deprivation across the Sirhowy area (comprised of 10 LSOAs). Based on data from the Welsh Index of National Deprivation (WIMD).

MSOA Name	LSOA	WIMD	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to Services	Community Safety	Physical Environment	Housing
North Tredegar	Sirhowy 1	50%-60%	60%-70%	40%-50%	50%-60%	60%-70%	30%-40%	30%-40%	20%-30%	60%-70%
	Sirhowy 2	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%-20%	10%	40%-50%	60%-70%
	Sirhowy 3	20%-30%	20%-30%	10%-20%	20%-30%	20%-30%	10%-20%	10%-20%	40%-50%	80%-90%
	Sirhowy 4	40%-50%	50%-60%	40%-50%	40%-50%	60%-70%	50%-60%	10%	10%-20%	10%-20%
	Tredegar Central and West 3	10%-20%	10%-20%	10%	10%	20%-30%	20%-30%	30%-40%	40%-50%	50%-60%
South Tredegar	Georgetown 1	40%-50%	40%-50%	20%-30%	30%-40%	60%-70%	30%-40%	20%-30%	80%-90%	40%-50%
	Georgetown 2	60%-70%	50%-60%	40%-50%	50%-60%	60%-70%	80%-90%	40%-50%	60%-70%	10%-20%
	Tredegar Central and West 1	40%-50%	40%-50%	40%-50%	50%-60%	50%-60%	70%-80%	10%	50%-60%	20%-30%
	Tredegar Central and West 2	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%-20%	10%	50%-60%	50%-60%
	Tredegar Central and West 4	10%-20%	10%-20%	10%	10%-20%	30%-40%	50%-60%	10%	10%-20%	60%-70%

Figure 8: WIMD 2019 and WIMD domain ranks for LSOAs in Tredegar within deciles.

Tredegar LSOA's in top 10% most deprived in Wales

Overall deprivation	2 LSOA's - Sirhowy 2 and Tredegar Central and West 2
Income deprivation	2 LSOA's - Sirhowy 2 and Tredegar Central and West 2 with 22% of people living in Tredegar are in income deprivation.
Employment deprivation	4 LSOA's - Sirhowy 2, Tredegar Central and West 2, 3 and 4
Health deprivation	3 LSOA's - Sirhowy 2, Tredegar Central and West 2, and 3
Education	2 LSOA's - (Sirhowy 2 and Tredegar Central and West 2
Community safety	5 LSOA's - Sirhowy 2 and 4, Tredegar Central and West 1,2 and 4

16% of working age people in Tredegar are in receipt of employment related benefits.


Having work is generally considered the best route out of poverty, but where pay is low, working hours limited or both, then this is not always the case. The data suggests that some people living in Blaenau Gwent as a whole are experiencing in-work poverty.

Foodbank parcels	3,945 food parcels were distributed to Blaenau Gwent residents by The Trussel Trust alone between April 2020 and March 2021. As well as this there were donations elsewhere from independent food bank services such as Cymru Creations, TK's Community Centre and the Brynmawr Rotary Club.
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Foodbanks are an important indication of the economic inequality that exists in our communities.

Not every resident has a suitable garden or space to grow fruit and vegetables. An allotment can provide an affordable source of good quality food, essential for a healthy diet. The physical activity involved in keeping an allotment can also have wider health benefits.

Food co-operatives are a good way of making good quality, affordable food available.

	28.4% (2,693 out of 9,499 of children resident in Blaenau Gwent are eligible for free school meals.
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Free school meals indicate that economic inequality that exists in our communities. Providing healthy school meals can help improve overall health, support a child's ability to learn, and can influence food choices away from school.

Taking action to reduce inequalities will reduce the impact of poor health on particular communities.

Limiting long-term illnesses	Limiting long-term illness in North Tredegar and South Tredegar are experienced at a rate of 30.3 and 27.8 per 100 population respectively. This is similar to the overall rate in Blaenau Gwent (27.7), but notably higher than Wales overall (22.7).
All cause death rate	The all-cause death rate in North Tredegar and South Tredegar is 1,190.5 and 1,090.8 per 100,000 population respectively, this compares with the Blaenau Gwent rate of 1,155.6 and Wales rate of 1,000.1.
Premature death	The rate of premature death (under 75) in North Tredegar and South Tredegar is 466.3 per 100,000 and 438.7 respectively. The rate for Blaenau Gwent is 467.1 and Wales is 382.4 per 100,000.

The WIMD data shows that rate of premature deaths and limiting long term illness in Tredegar is significantly higher than the rate for Wales as a whole.

4 Economy

4.1 Education, skills and work

Childhood experiences can determine long-term development and overall life achievements.

The WIMD data tells us that Tredegar has 2 LSOA's in the top **10%** and 2 LSOAs on the top 20% of most deprived areas in Wales in terms of education. It also has a high concentration of several different types of deprivation. The data tells us the social-economic factors could be contributing to attainment gaps between communities.

Ensuring all children receive a good quality education and raising the aspirations of future generations of young people will support their long-term economic well-being.

The data shows that slightly more pupils are entering higher education in North and South Tredegar (32.7% and 30.9%) than Wales (29.6%). However, it also shows that 34.1% and 29.1% of adults aged 25 – 64 in Tredegar North and South have no qualifications, this is significantly higher than the figure for Wales (19.4%).

For some young people, their financial circumstances and the cost and availability of transport can be barriers to entering higher education.

Current and future generations of young people need to be supported and encouraged to prevent them becoming NEET (not in education, employment or training).

Repeat school absenteeism

Repeat absenteeism of school pupils in North Tredegar (5.2%) and South Tredegar (4.0%) is lower than Blaenau Gwent (5.7%) and Wales (5.4%).

Improving local skills through work-force planning, training, apprenticeships, and volunteering opportunities will help future generations find decent work and avoid in-work poverty.

Manufacturing, hospitality, construction, health and care sectors will benefit from a future workforce equipped with vocational skills.

Employment



There are approximately **6,701** economically active residents in Tredegar, of these:

- **5,721** are employees
- **573** are self-employed
- **741** are unemployed.

Skills



	No.	%
No Qualifications	4,799	38.5
Level 2	1,838	14.8
Level 3	1,158	9.3 ⁱ
Level 4 and above	1,877	15.1

Sirhowy Well-being Assessment

Industry of employment	The largest industry of employment in Tredegar is manufacturing – 31.9% of all jobs. This is considerably more than the overall rate in Wales (10.9%). There are approximate 1,506 jobs in manufacturing in Tredegar.
Main employment sites	2 major industrial estates - Tafarnaubach and Sirhowy.

Delivering employability support to help those furthest from the job market can enabling them to fulfil their potential and will help support a prosperous economy.

Blaenau Gwent along with 9 other local authority areas is part of the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) which over a 10 year period seeks to deliver a set of targets in the region including 25,000 new jobs by 2036, the leveraging of £4bn of private sector investment and securing economic growth. 8 priority sectors have been identified as important for the region going forward:

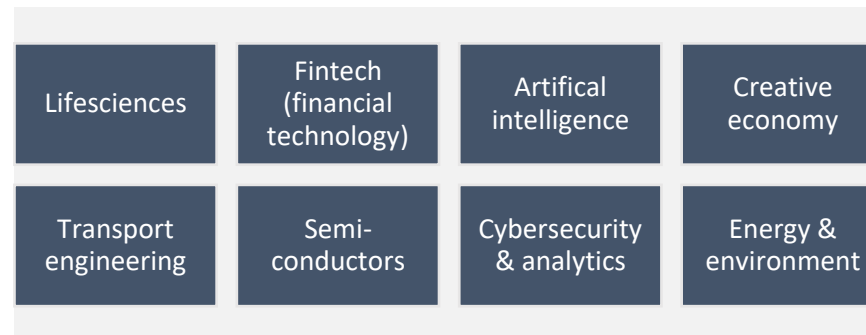


Figure 9: Cardiff City Region priority sectors

With its main employment base of manufacturing, Blaenau Gwent is well-placed to link to the transport engineering priority sector, but there may also be other opportunities for both new and existing businesses.

Forecasting long-term education and skill requirements will provide opportunities for future generations in the employment sectors of tomorrow.

We do not have any information about the number of people in Tredegar that were furloughed, had their working hours reduced or lost or changed employment as a result of Covid-19. We also don't know what the longer-term impact of the pandemic will be on employment.

5 Environment



Urban Green Spaces

The distribution of Urban Green Spaces in the Sirhowy Valley is shown on figure 10 with the quantities and key examples of each assets outlined in figure 11:

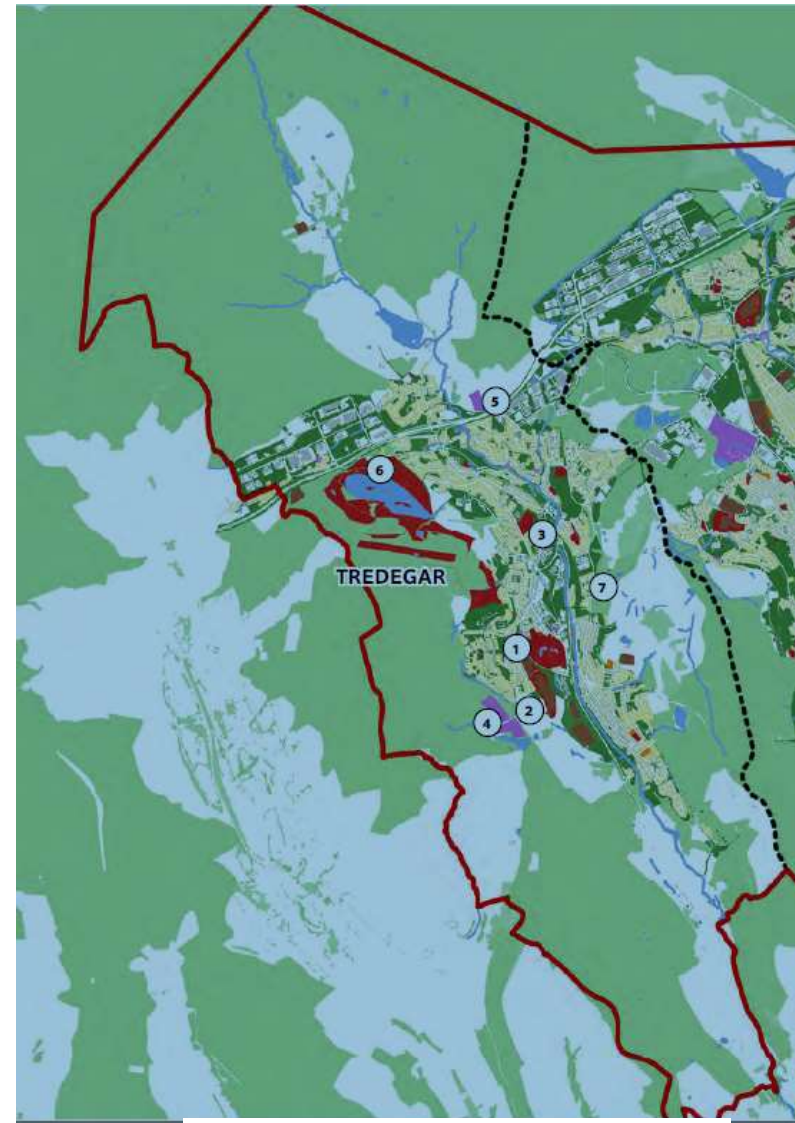


Figure 10: Urban green space - Tredegar

Urban Green Space	No.	Area	Key examples
Public Parks & Gardens	2	97ha	Parc Bryn Bach, Bedwelty Park
Play Spaces	10	0.7ha	Bedwelty Park, Brangwyn Road
Outdoor Sports Facilities (including Playing Fields)	10	16ha	Tredeggar Recreation Ground, Tredeggar Comp, Giles Row Playing Field
Amenity Greenspaces	n/a	221ha	n/a
Amenity Greenspaces (Domestic Gardens)	n/a	129ha	n/a
Allotments	4	1.9ha	Fields Road, Rhyd Terrace, Vale View, Tredeggar Bypass
Cemeteries & Churchyards	7	7ha	Cefn Golau Cemetery, Dukestown Cemetery, Siloh Baptist Church

Figure 11: Urban green space Tredeggar, some key assets.

Total tree cover for the urban area of Tredeggar was 18.5% in 2013. Urban woodlands represent as much as 50% of Blaenau Gwent's urban canopy cover. The rest of the tree canopy in urban areas is made up of individual and groups of 'amenity trees' rowing along streets, gardens, car parks and other urban public and private open spaces.

Outside the urban areas are some significant blocks of woodland, particularly to the east and southeast of Tredeggar, including accessible woodland at Coed y Rhyd.

Green Infrastructure Functions

The green infrastructure functions provided by the Urban Green Spaces in the Sirhowy Valley are outlined in figure 12

Needs and Opportunities

The needs and opportunities for improving the quality and connectivity of Urban Green Spaces in the Sirhowy Valley are outlined below. Where places specific opportunities are identified by numbers in brackets, these are shown in figure 12.

- Enhance green spaces including parks and woodlands to provide safe and attractive destinations that maximise benefits to the community and encourage people to return
- Improve maintenance of woodlands by supporting 'Friends of' community groups for example Sirhowy Woodlands, and other local accessible green spaces (1).
- Seek opportunities for additional provision of allotments in Sirhowy and Tredeggar.
- Improve quality of habitat for pollinators by implementing alternative pollinator grassland management regimes for parks (e.g. Bryn Bach Park), amenity greenspaces and along road verges to promote resilient ecological networks.
- Promote opportunities for incorporating GI into the master planning and design of new developments.
- Embed and retrofit green infrastructure into built development within urban areas such as biodiverse green spaces between buildings, green roofs, walls and facades,

sustainable drainage schemes and other green design measures.

- Ensure ongoing management and maintenance of church yards and cemeteries, taking opportunities where possible to improve biodiversity and habitat quality (2).

Enhance the quality of school grounds, taking opportunities where possible to improve biodiversity and their use as multifunctional places where young people can gain health and wellbeing benefits and develop a connection with the environment.

- Improve connectivity of woodlands and trees by seeking opportunities to increase urban tree planting and replacing aging trees as necessary.
- Improve connectivity between gardens by enhancing the profile of wildlife gardening through communications and education in line with the Wildlife Trust of South & West Wales' Guidance on Wildlife Gardening

Additional opportunities are identified by Natural Resources Wales' WINS - Welsh Information for Nature-based Solutions database, including Accessible Urban Greenspace - Supply and Demand. This analysis highlights greenspaces that are likely to have a more 'natural' feel. It also shows urban areas that do not currently have access to greenspace, and these have been prioritised according to the number of people and the overall deprivation in the area.

Green Corridors

The distribution of Green Corridors in the Sirhowy Valley is shown on figure 14, with the quantities and each asset outlined below:

Countryside Access Networks	Total Length (km)
NCN Routes	14.3km
Footpaths	42.7km
Bridleways	8.1km
Restricted Byways	2.8km
Byways Open to all Traffic	-
Total PRow (Footpaths, Bridleways, Byways & BOAT)	53.7km

Figure 12 Green corridor assets Sirhowy valley.

Green Infrastructure Functions

The green infrastructure functions provided by the Green Corridors in the Sirhowy Valley are outlined in figure 14.

Needs and Opportunities

The needs and opportunities for improving the quality and connectivity of green corridors in the Sirhowy Valley are outlined below. Where place-specific opportunities are identified by numbers in brackets, these are shown in figure 14.

- Ensure ongoing management and maintenance of existing rights of way, through seeking opportunities to develop the volunteer

network in Blaenau Gwent to assist with public rights of way maintenance.

- Enhance quality of habitat for bats along the Heads of the Valley Road corridor to promote resilient ecological networks (3).
- Improve connectivity of the Sirhowy River network by opening up culverts and re-naturalising rivers where appropriate, enhancing bankside land and the wider floodplain, buffering and extending existing habitats and linkages and improving access both to and alongside rivers for both people and wildlife.
- Improve connectivity between Sirhowy and the Brecon Beacons by extending the Ebbw Vale Walk along the old tram route (4)
- Enhance the old railway as part of the active travel network (5).
- Improve green corridors connectivity between Bryn Bach Park and Trefil (6).
- Improve green corridors connectivity with Caerphilly by joining up the cycle route south of Sirhowy (7)
- Improve connectivity of green corridors between Bedwellty Park and Sirhowy (8)



Figure 13: Needs and opportunities for improving the quality and connectivity of green corridors in the Sirhowy Valley

6 Culture

The latest data from the 2021 census is not available to use yet but from the previous census we know that:

Welsh speakers	8% of residents in the Sirhowy area can speak Welsh which is less than the Welsh average (19%). A marginally higher percentage speak Welsh in North Tredegar (8.3%) compared to South Tredegar (7.8%).
Country of birth	92% of residents in the Sirhowy area were born in Wales.
Ethnicity	98% of residents are of a White ethnicity. There are less than 250 people who are of non-White ethnicity.
Religion	51.7% of residents have a Christian based religious faith. Only 162 people have a non-Christian faith. 41.1% of residents have no religious faith.

Taking action to help support and grow the Welsh language will help preserve Welsh culture and identity for future generations.

Enabling all parts of the community to get involved with the areas where they live and local decisions will help support cohesive communities.

The South Wales Valleys and neighbouring Brecon Beacons National Park, are increasingly become recognised as a world class venue for Mountain Biking, with formalised mountain bike trails being offered close to Tredegar at Bike Park Wales in Merthyr Tydfil and Mountain Bike Wales in Caerphilly.

The area has a number of important heritage features which link strongly to the areas industrial past. Key heritage features in the area include the Tredegar Town Clock, Bedwellty House and Park, Tredegar and Sirhowy Ironworks, Golau Cholera Cemetery, the Chartist Caves, the Aneurin Bevan Memorial Stones and the Bedwellty Pits Engine.



Figure 7 Aneurin Bevan Stones in the snow

Key attractions

Bryn Bach Park, Tredegar Town Clock, Bedwellty House & Park, Tredegar & Sirhowy Ironworks, Tredegar Local History Museum



Figure 8 Bedwellty House & Park

Encouraging people to take part in physical and creative activity is vital for the health and well-being of our communities and future generations.

The Sirhowy Valley is home to a range of community groups, hubs, clubs, institutes and societies, from community centres like Cefn Golau House and the Sirhowy Community Centre, to Brownies and Scout Groups, Tredegar Town Band, Cymru Creations and other

music and drama groups, an Over 60s social club, and various sports teams including rugby, football, and tennis clubs.

Tredegar Sports Centre is run by the Aneurin Leisure Trust, a charitable organisation that reinvests back into the community through its leisure facilities. Tredegar Sports Centre covers the west of Blaenau Gwent with its mission of 'improving community life' through health and well-being. The facility is home to a 25m swimming pool; full Technogym fitness suit; indoor sports hall with 4 badminton courts; 50 exercises classes per week; an outdoor astro-turf and multi usage games area; community toilets and changing facilities.

According to the School Sports Survey 2018, 35% of pupils in Blaenau Gwent take part in no frequent exercise activity, which is the highest level of no regular activity in Wales. Blaenau Gwent also has the lowest percentage of school children who are members of a sports club outside of school. It is important for these figures to improve amongst future generations to encourage healthier lifestyles across the borough.

Data and Sources

ONS Mid-year (30 June) estimates of the usual resident population for 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs) in Wales.	Welsh Government Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (full Index update with ranks): 2019
ONS Standard Area Measurements (2011) for 2011 Census Areas in England and Wales (MSOA)	Nomis WD102EW - Population density Census 2011 MSOA
ONS Standard Area Measurements (2011) for 2011 Census Areas in England and Wales (LSOA)	Stats Wales Population estimates by local authority and year
ONS Lower layer Super Output Area population density 2020 (National Statistics)	Nomis Welsh language skills KS207WA MSOA Census 2011
Stats Wales Population estimates by lower super output area and age group - 2019 (within MSOA) - Stats Wales	Nomis QS203EW - Country of birth (detailed) MSOA Numbers and Pct Census 2011
Nomis Population estimates - small area based by quinary age by year	Gov.UK House prices by Admin grographies Dec 1995 to year ending Dec 2020 (incl LA and Wales)
Stats Wales Population projections by local authority and year (2018 based) All Ages	Stas Wales Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) Analysis
Stats Wales Population projections by local authority and year (2018 based) 0-15	Health Map wales All Deaths, Death Rates (Age-standardised) per 100k pop, Persons, All Ages
Stats Wales Population projections by local authority and year (2018 based) 16-64	Nomis KS601EW to KS603EW - Economic activite employed unemployed and self employed Census 2011 by MSOA
Stats Wales Population projections by local authority and year (2018 based) 65 plus	Nomis KS501EW - Qualifications and students Census 2011 By MSOA
Nomis KS208WA - Welsh language profile (Census 2011)	Nomis WP605EW - Industry (Workplace population) Census 2011 By MSOA
Nomis KS204EW - Country of birth Census 2011	Nomis WP605EW - Industry (Workplace population) Census 2011 Wales
Nomis KS201EW - Ethnic group - Nomis - Census 2011 MSOA	Nomis Population estimates - Wales by five year age band 2020
Nomis KS209EW - Religion - Nomis - Census 2011 - MSOA	Stas Wales Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 by decile Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA)
Nomis KS605EW to KS607EW - Industry - Census 2011 - MSOA	Stas Wales WIMD 2019 Indicator data by Local Authority - All Domains
WIMD (Stats Wales) Indicator data by Middle Layer Super Output Area - All Domains Includes Broadband Speed -WIMD 2019 - MSOA	Stas Wales Proportion of council tax dwellings, by band and year (per cent)
Nomis WU03EW - Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work - Census 2011 - (MSOA level)	ONS via Uk Data Service Household composition by Number of bedrooms (England and Wales) 2011 - Middle Super Output Areas
BRES via Nomis Business Register and Employment Survey 2019 - Employed - Broad Industry Group - MSOA	Stats Wales Pupils eligible for free school meals by local authority, region and year By LA
Nomis KS402EW - Tenure - Census 2011 - MSOA	Blaenau Gwent Public Service Board Blaenau Gwent Green Infrastructure Strategy. March 21
ONS Median price paid by MSOA, England and Wales, year ending Dec 1995 to year ending Dec 2020	Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018