HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD

ENERGY WORKING FOR BRITAIN

Wylfa Newydd Project

8.21 Welsh Language Impact Assessment

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Executive summary

Introduction

Horizon is applying to the Secretary of State under the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct, operate and maintain a new nuclear power station on land west of Cemaes on Anglesey.

This section is the Executive Summary of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA), and it forms part of the documentation prepared to accompany the application for development consent for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

This Executive Summary provides the technical headlines of the WLIA, including its key conclusions. This summary is specifically targeted at supporting the Planning Inspectorate in their review. A separate Non-Technical Summary is available as a standalone report.

This WLIA presents an assessment of the predicted effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture. Where adverse and beneficial effects are identified, measures are proposed to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones.

This WLIA has informed and has been informed by other impact assessment reports, including:

- the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Environmental Statement;
- the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19); and
- the Equality Impact Assessment (Application Reference Number: 8.22).

Scope

The Wylfa Newydd Project comprises the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the Licensable Marine Activities and the Enabling Works.

The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project comprises those parts of the Wylfa Newydd Project which are to be consented by a DCO, namely: the Power Station; other on-site development; Marine Works; Off-Site Power Station Facilities; and Associated Development.

Due to the various components of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (as detailed above), the assessment of effects is split into distinct Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components, with the assessment of project-wide effects being supplemented by a series of individual development assessments to focus on local Welsh language and culture effects. The assessment of effects is split into the following Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components:

- project-wide effects (i.e. not development-specific effects) (assessed within volume B);
- Wylfa Newydd Development Area (assessed within volume C);

- Off-Site Power Station Facilities (i.e. Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC), Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) and Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG)) (assessed within volume D);
- Park and Ride (assessed within volume E);
- A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (assessed within volume F); and
- Logistics Centre (assessed within volume G).

The scope of the WLIA focuses on effects associated with the construction and operation phases. Decommissioning of the Power Station is considered qualitatively reflecting the likelihood that technological change over a 60-year period may radically change the amount/timing and type of labour needed, albeit briefly.

The WLIA's cumulative assessment considers all elements of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project together, as well as the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements (intra-project cumulative effects) (presented in volume H). An assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the potential for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project to interact with other projects and thereby have inter-project cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture. This is also presented in volume H.

WLIA study areas

Due to the interdependencies between effects on Welsh language and culture and socio-economic effects, the geographical and spatial areas used in the WLIA are based on those used for the socio-economic assessment, which are presented in chapter B2 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.2.2) of the Environmental Statement.

The effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture is largely dependent on the workforce required, in particular the number of workers and their geographical distribution. The effects on communities, Welsh language and culture will vary in different locations.

WLIA study areas include:

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area;
- Local Area of Influence (LAI);
- Key socio-economic study area (KSA), which comprises of:
  - Anglesey North;
  - Anglesey West;
  - Anglesey South; and
  - Menai Mainland.
- Daily Construction Commuting Zone (DCCZ);
- North West Wales;
- North Wales; and
- National/other.

Approach

WLIA steering group

An independently chaired Steering Group was set up to guide the WLIA process and to ensure that local stakeholders have wider input to the WLIA of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Members of this Steering Group include representatives from the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) and Gwynedd Council, Menter Môn, Llais Ni and Wylfa Newydd's Project Liaison Group. The Welsh Government and the Welsh Language Commissioner also act as observers to the work of the Steering Group, but are not members.

The proposed methodology detailed in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report was also shared with members of the WLIA Steering Group, who endorsed the proposed approach. It should be noted that Welsh Government does not prescribe or promote any particular methodology for conducting WLIAs. As observers of the Steering Group, Welsh Government therefore neither endorse nor reject the proposed methodology as set out in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report. Statements of Common Ground record the views of each organisation on matters relating to Welsh language and culture.

Methodology The methodology used in the WLIA was presented in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1]. The WLIA methodology has been informed by the following national and local planning policy guidance and strategies:

- *Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead* [RD2];
- *Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD3];
- *Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD4];
- *Supplementary Planning guidance LDP6: The Welsh Language* [RD5];
- *Supplementary Planning Guidance 3: Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD6];
- *Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD7]; and
- *Practice Guidance on Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD8].

Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead [RD2] offers best practice guidance on the methodology for undertaking Language Impact Assessments for project-specific development. This guidance is not specifically adopted by Local Planning Authorities; however, the methodology has been replicated within the adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance by the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park Authority and Conwy County Borough Council.

The methodology for this WLIA is as follows:

Stage 1: establish a baseline

The baseline is a compilation of relevant statements, policies and data relating to the Welsh language within the study areas. A wide range of evidence has been gathered to inform this WLIA to present an overall understanding of the profile and current position of the Welsh language and culture in the study areas, particularly within the KSA. The data collected from the baseline, which has been analysed as part of this WLIA. This is presented in appendix A7-1.

Stage 2: analysis of the effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on baseline

The baseline data collected have been analysed to consider to what extent, and how (in terms of both adverse and beneficial effects), the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would affect Welsh language and culture within the study area.

The analysis of effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on baseline considers various study areas. This enabled the identification of geographical areas where effects were most likely to arise (study areas and five key aspects of community life) and how these areas were likely to be affected.

Where effects are considered to be project-wide effects these are assessed in volume B, for example the effects of the construction workforce on population characteristics. Where effects are considered to be site-specific these are assessed within the relevant volumes (C to G) of this WLIA.

Step 3: assessment based on checklist questions

The WLIA assesses the likely effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning stages of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project against five key aspects of community life with a view to establishing the effects on the community in general and on the Welsh language and culture more specifically. The five key aspects of community life are:

- population characteristics;
- quality of life;
- economic factors;
- infrastructure supply and education; and
- social and cultural aspects.

The assessment of effects is split into the following Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components:

- project-wide effects (i.e. not site-specific effects);
- Wylfa Newydd Development Area;
- Off-Site Power Station Facilities (i.e. AECC, ESL and MEEG);
- Park and Ride;
- A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements; and
- Logistics Centre.

The assessment for each Wylfa Newydd DCO Project component comprises 18 questions, which relate to the five key aspects of community life; the 18 questions are introduced in table A-11 of this WLIA. These questions have derived from best practice guidance referred to in A.6.4 volume A of this WLIA.

Each question has been assigned a weighting ranging from high to moderate to low weighting (in terms of linguistic effects), which is presented in table A-11 of this WLIA. The weighting for each question is applied to a base index score to give a final index score (with weighting applied). Questions assigned with a high weighting are multiplied by 1.0, moderate weighting multiplied by 0.7 and low weighting multiplied by 0.5.

Each question presents an assessment of the perceived effect. The assessment of effect is implicitly subjective based on baseline information, previous evidence and professional judgement and it is intended to identify the probable effects arising as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The assessor concludes the assessment of each question by identifying an overall beneficial, neutral or adverse effect. This overall effect is then given a score to reflect the magnitude of effect (see table A-12 of this WLIA).

The 18 base index scores (with weighting applied) have then been used to calculate an overall base score index for each phase: Main Construction and operation (for each Wylfa Newydd DCO Project component), which is simply the average score across all 18 questions. The base index scores (with weighting applied) have also been used to calculate a dimensional index score, which is a mean score for each of the community life components: a mean for population; quality of life; economic factors; and infrastructure supply and social issues.

The WLIA assesses and scores the Main Construction and operational phases of the Project when considering the project-wide effects assessment (volume B) and Wylfa Newydd Development Area assessment (volume C) against the questions as distinct proposals given the possible marked differences in the effects of those respective stages of the Project. Decommissioning of the Power Station is assessed qualitatively reflecting the likelihood that technological change over a 60-year period may radically change the amount/timing and type of labour needed. The assessment of effects on the Off-Site Power Station Facilities (volume D) and Associated Development (volumes E to G) considers only the construction and operational effects.

Step 4: development of mitigation and enhancement measures

Where potential adverse and beneficial effects were identified within the assessment, measures to mitigate adverse effects and to enhance beneficial effects are proposed.

Horizon is committed to supporting and enhancing Welsh language and culture as well as mitigating adverse effects which are likely to arise. Horizon has developed a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (WLCMES) (see WLIA appendix B4-1) working alongside language planning specialists. The methodology for developing mitigation and enhancement measures is presented in greater detail in WLIA appendix B4-1.

The measures presented within the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) have been developed in collaboration with key Welsh language stakeholders including members and observers of the Welsh Language Steering Group. The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) has been developed based on a combination of stakeholder workshops, one-to-one consultation and a review of relevant documentation and literature.

Measures presented in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) follow four key themes:

- workforce;
- children and young people;
- the community; and
- accountability.

Step 5: monitoring the effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture

The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) identifies that the development of appropriate mechanisms for overseeing the implementation of the WLCMES within Horizon and for monitoring progress externally, was considered to be crucial by stakeholders involved in the development of the Strategy. Such processes are considered to be important in ensuring that the WLCMES is implemented in the most efficient and effective ways and that corrective actions are taken to overcome barriers which may be encountered.

The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) identifies four measures relating to the monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy by Horizon and its external partners. These include:

- establishing a group of senior managers within Horizon to have oversight of/be accountable for the delivery of the WLCMES as well as Horizon's Corporate Welsh Language Policy and Action Plan;
- establishing an external stakeholder group to monitor implementation of the WLCMES and provide advice on its delivery and completing an evaluation of the impact of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the Welsh language in the KSA, overseen by the external monitoring group.

Assessment of effects

The key findings of the WLIA are structured to consider the distinct Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components, followed by the cumulative effects. The findings are summarised below.

Project-wide effects

Population characteristics

The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project offers the potential for significant employment opportunities and a wide range of job roles during construction and operation which would retain existing and attract new, young and working age people to the KSA. Given that the KSA has an ageing population, this is likely to re-balance the age structure and would be likely to lead to greater economic diversity, which would be beneficial to the Welsh language and culture in terms of retaining local people, a high percentage of which speak Welsh.

The employment opportunities offered during both construction and operation would be expected to reduce past trends of out-migration of young and working age people from Anglesey and the KSA, resulting in a moderate beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture.

Population increase during construction, due to in-migration of up to 7,500 workers from outside the DCCZ at peak construction, some of whom will bring their families, would have a major adverse effect on the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers within the KSA, with the level of effect expected to be greatest in the north of the Isle of Anglesey, in particular the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell.

The presence of up to 4,000 construction workers residing at the Site Campus would have potential major adverse effects on the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including Tregele, Cemaes, Amlwch, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu.

The presence of up to 3,000 workers in communities across the KSA would have potential major adverse effects on the use and prominence of the Welsh language within a number of communities especially wards located in Anglesey North such as Llanbadrig, Llanfaethlu, Mechell and Moelfre as well as the ward of Llanbedrgoch located in Anglesey South. These wards would accommodate non-home-based construction workers and their families located within the communities.

The use and prominence of the Welsh language and culture in the wards of Llanbadrig, Mechell and Llanfaethlu would also be adversely affected by the presence of construction workers who are accommodated at the Site Campus.

Non-Welsh-speaking construction workers and their families moving into the area may not fully appreciate or understand the unique Welsh culture and traditions within the KSA (moderate adverse effect), which could lead to social tensions and conflict (negligible adverse effect).

Employment, skills and education

The significant employment opportunities offered during the construction phase is expected to reduce out-migration of young people from the KSA, resulting in a moderate beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture. This would help to retain local young people, many of whom speak Welsh (31.9% of those aged under 25 speak Welsh), and contribute to reversing a long-term pattern of out-migration among this age group.

The employment opportunities offered during the construction phase are considered moderate beneficial to Welsh language and culture. Around half (48.1%) of the local construction workforce speaks Welsh. Significant numbers of Welsh speakers are therefore expected to gain employment through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project during construction. At least 2,000 local workers are expected to be employed during peak construction. Whilst these jobs would be temporary (during the nine-year construction period), they represent a major source of employment for local people. The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would generate major opportunities for apprenticeships (a scheme which is currently in place for technical operations). Given the scale and duration of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the possibilities of undertaking an apprenticeship and then gaining employment would be substantial.

The permanent, high-quality job opportunities offered during operation would have a moderate beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture in the KSA, as around 85% of the workforce are expected to be local people (of which 61.0% of the population speak Welsh). Employment opportunities are considered to be an important aspect of maintaining and strengthening communities and therefore the status and use of the Welsh language and culture.

Investment and spend in the local economy

The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would generate major benefits to local businesses, including in the tourism sector, especially during construction, and would have an

overall moderate beneficial effect on local businesses, including Welsh-speaking businesses. These would contribute towards maintaining and strengthening a prosperous economy.

Additional spend in the local economy, especially as a result of the construction phase, represents a beneficial effect for local businesses in north Wales, supported by an active Supply Chain Charter and Action Plan. Given that a high percentage of the population of the Isle of Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ are Welsh speakers, this would have a beneficial effect on businesses owned by Welsh speakers or providing services through the medium of Welsh. The employment opportunities offered during both construction and operation are considered to be high-value occupations, which would contribute towards increasing the average earnings for local residents of the Isle of Anglesey during construction and operation.

However, some local businesses may experience local labour displacement as a result of the new employment opportunities offered by the construction phase.

Local businesses

It is expected that the construction phase would generate major benefits to local businesses including the tourist sector, and would have an overall moderate beneficial effect on local businesses, including Welsh-speaking businesses, contributing towards maintaining and strengthening a prosperous economy. Within Welsh-speaking communities such as Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ, this is important in order to maintain and strengthen Welsh language and culture. However, some local businesses may experience local labour displacement as a result of the new employment opportunities offered by the construction phase.

Cost of housing

The availability of accommodation (according to socio-economic analysis work presented in the Environmental Statement Volume C (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1)) would seem to suggest that, during construction, at a KSA level there would be sufficient capacity to meet the demand for accommodation from construction workers moving into the area. However, given that housing affordability is already an issue on the Isle of Anglesey, the increased demand in the north and west of the Isle of Anglesey for accommodation could further increase the price of accommodation, worsening an existing problem, especially in the private rented sector. Given that 57.2% of the existing population of the Isle of Anglesey are Welsh speakers, increasing the price of accommodation would affect the ability of the local population including Welsh speakers to remain living locally, leading to an overall moderate adverse effect on Welsh language and culture.

Infrastructure supply and education

The introduction of construction workers' children to local Welsh-medium schools would be expected to alter the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers and, without mitigation measures, could detrimentally affect the status, prominence and use of the Welsh language amongst school-aged children, leading to an overall moderate adverse effect.

During operation, the total number of school-aged children and their distribution throughout the sub-areas of the KSA would not be anticipated to have noticeable

effects on the use and prominence of the Welsh language amongst primary and secondary school-aged children in the KSA. An overall negligible adverse effect on schools during operation is therefore identified.

Community and local services

An increased demand for community facilities during both construction and operation would be beneficial in terms of safeguarding the provision of local services and facilities such as post offices, banks and public houses for the local population, albeit this would be a negligible beneficial effect. As these act as social gathering places where the Welsh language is used on a daily basis, safeguarding their provision safeguards social and day-to-day opportunities where the Welsh language would be spoken. Safeguarding the provision of such services also contributes towards sustainable communities, where Welsh language and culture forms part of the social fabric of communities.

In terms of effects on the provision of health care facilities, there would be a small increase in demand for NHS services which would arise during construction due to the in-migration of non-home-based workers and their families. This is due to the provision of health care services to the non-home-based workers at the Site Campus and contribution by Horizon to Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board for non-home-based workers and their families who would register with a Welsh GP off the Site Campus. On this basis, a neutral effect on the provision of health care services and provision for the population of the KSA (including Welsh speakers) would be expected. The operational workforce and their families would be permanently settled and would make use of existing NHS services without an adverse effect on capacity/quality and therefore, no effect on Welsh medium health care facilities or services would be expected.

Social and cultural aspects

Employment opportunities offered to the local population during construction, would contribute towards retaining young people from leaving the KSA, including those active in youth/voluntary/activity groups. Retaining local young people, a high percentage of which speak Welsh is considered to be beneficial for local youth, voluntary and activity groups, as it safeguards the future of such groups. However, the introduction of non-Welsh-speaking construction workers and their families to Welsh-medium youth/voluntary/community groups would be expected to dilute the use of the Welsh language within those groups, leading to an overall negligible adverse effect during construction.

Introducing non-Welsh-speaking construction workers and their families into communities could adversely affect the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the communities, especially during construction due to the number of non-home-based workers and their families relocating to the KSA.

Whilst strong social networks on the Isle of Anglesey may increase the resilience of the population to changes to the community, especially during construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, community survey work (which provides evidence for the assessment of subjective issues relating to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project) indicates there is some ambivalence or uncertainty amongst the population suggesting potential

anxiety amongst the existing population about the influx of construction workers from outside the area moving into the communities of the KSA.

The number of non-home-based construction workers and their families who are expected to relocate to the KSA during the construction period, has the potential to dilute existing Welsh culture and traditions as well as the use of the Welsh language within the community, leading to an overall moderate adverse effect.

Environmental amenity

The majority of potential environmental effects during construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are expected to be site-specific as opposed to project-wide effects. Site specific effects are identified in turn below. Potential environmental effects at a project-wide level during construction are expected to occur mainly due to noise and vibration. These effects relate to residential receptors and public play areas. The adverse effects identified during peak construction have the potential to reduce the desirability of living in certain areas, which could have an indirect effect on the proportion of Welsh speakers in those areas, if those existing people decide to relocate. As a result of environmental amenity, an overall minor adverse effect on Welsh language is identified.

During operation, potential environmental effects also arise mainly due to noise and vibration as a result of the bringing into use of the highway improvements associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. An overall negligible effect is identified on Welsh language as an in-direct effect from potential environmental effects.

Wylfa Newydd Development Area

Population characteristics

Neutral effect on Welsh language except for out-migration where a minor adverse effect is expected during construction and a negligible adverse effect is expected during operation.

Due to the considerable scale and duration of the construction activities (nine years) within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during the construction phase, there would be potential for significant loss of amenity to neighbouring communities within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. This change in amenity would have the potential to lead to localised out-migration of the existing population who currently reside within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI, especially the communities of Cemaes and Tregele, where the changes to amenity would be expected to be greatest.

Out-migration as a result of the presence of the Power Station during operation is considered unlikely. However, should any out-migration of local populations (which include a high percentage of Welsh speakers) occur, this has the potential to result in a permanent loss of Welsh speakers from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI, leading to an overall negligible adverse effect.

Environmental amenity

Potential environmental effects during construction of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area development could lead to out-migration of local people, including Welsh

speakers from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's local area of influence. Should out-migration occur due to the reduction in the quality of the environmental amenity, this would adversely affect the Welsh language in the LAI, especially in the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell, leading to an overall minor adverse effect. The environmental quality of the amenity of the LAI could be affected by the operational stage, taking into account noise, vibration, lighting and visual effects. Whilst this could reduce the desirability to live in the LAI, the concept of a Power Station is not a new one given the presence of the Existing Power Station since the early 1970s. The Power Station would also be a familiar concept in the LAI following the construction stage. As out-migration is unlikely to occur during the operational stage, there is not expected to be a significant effect on Welsh language and culture (overall negligible adverse effect).

Infrastructure supply and education

The presence of up to 4,000 construction workers at the Site Campus is expected to lead to some increase in the demand for public services and facilities within the communities of the LAI. However, workers would not be dependent on the community for access to such services, as there would be an extensive provision at the Site Campus. This increased demand would be beneficial for the communities of the LAI as it would contribute towards the safeguarding of community facilities which would maintain sustainable rural communities, where the Welsh language forms an integral part of everyday life. However, this beneficial effect must be balanced against the adverse effect which would arise due the presence of predominantly non-Welsh-speaking construction workers within community services and facilities, which could dilute the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the community. An overall negligible beneficial effect on Welsh language is therefore identified during both construction and operation.

Local businesses

The presence of the construction workers at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including those residing at the Site Campus, is expected to lead to additional spend within local businesses within the LAI, which would be a negligible beneficial effect, contributing towards a sustainable, prosperous rural economy and community. However, it is acknowledged that some tourism businesses may experience some adverse effects from the potential redistribution of visitors from the north of Anglesey, as a result of changes to the environmental quality of amenity. However, some tourism businesses would experience a change in the source of expenditure (from visitors to construction workers). The operation of the Power Station is expected to generate additional spend for businesses within the LAI which would be of benefit to these local businesses, which are expected to include Welsh-speaking businesses. This would contribute towards sustaining a rural economy for the length of the operational phase (60 years) (negligible beneficial effect).

Social and cultural aspects

The influx of non-home-based construction workers into the communities within close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area has the potential to lead to some degree of social tensions/conflict between residents of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI and non-home-based workers, identified as an overall negligible adverse effect.

The presence of construction workers within those communities, utilising community services and facilities and interacting with the community (including joining voluntary/youth/activity groups) also has the potential to dilute and lessen the prominence of Welsh traditions and culture. Place names within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area have topographical associations or describe landscape characteristics, such as Pen-yr-allt meaning 'top of the hillside' or Penrhyn meaning 'promontory'. They are also linked to people, for example Tyddyn-Goronwy or 'Goronwy's Cottage', or linked to a function, such as Ysgubor Ddegwm which translates as 'tithe barn'. For some place names, while the name is preserved in the landscape, such as Porth Wnal, any associations would have been forgotten or lost. A minor adverse effect on Welsh traditions and culture during construction of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is therefore identified.

The introduction of even a very small number of non-Welsh-speaking construction workers into youth/voluntary/activity groups has the potential to change the use of the Welsh language within such groups, as the language of those groups would change to accommodate non-Welsh speakers, identified as a minor adverse effect.

The construction of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, due to the construction activities involved, would also have the potential to affect the understanding of Welsh traditions and culture due to direct effects on archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes.

Off-Site Power Station Facilities (i.e. AECC, ESL and MEEG)

An overall neutral effect on population during the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station facilities as effects on population are assessed under project-wide effects.

The construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be expected to lead to a change in to the environmental amenity of the communities of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI due to changes in air quality, noise and vibration. The effects would be expected to be minimal in terms of the disturbance caused to residents of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI, and this would not be expected to lead to a reduction in the general quality of life of the communities of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI (negligible adverse effect).

The presence of construction and operational workers related directly to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be expected to lead to increased expenditure within local businesses and services such as the shop and post office and the public house/inn. However, due to the small number of construction workers expected to be associated with the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and the small number of day-to-day (outside of emergency) operational staff associated with the ESL, the direct effects on businesses within the LAI from additional spending would be expected to be minimal (negligible beneficial effect).

Park and Ride

An overall neutral effect on population during the construction and operation of the Park and Ride as they are assessed under project wide effects.

The presence of construction and operational workers related directly to the Park and Ride facility would be expected to lead to increased expenditure within local

businesses and services such as the shop and post office and the public house/inn. This increased demand for services is not expected to be significant; however, it would result in a beneficial effect in terms of contributing towards their safeguarding with the LAI (negligible beneficial effect). This would contribute towards sustaining a rural economy for the length of the operational phase of the Park and Ride (six years) and therefore would be beneficial for the population of the LAI, including Welsh speakers.

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

An overall neutral effect on population during the construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements as they are assessed under project wide effects.

The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are expected to lead to some negligible adverse effects on local businesses along the A5025, due to a reduction in the amount of passing trade, and two farms which could affect future business viability, due to loss of agricultural land which forms part of the agricultural holding. Such effects would have in-direct effects on Welsh language and culture.

The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would involve the construction of new sections of road such as bypasses and road realignment works in five locations along the A5025 between Valley and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. There is no evidence to suggest that such works, either during construction or when complete, would affect the cost of housing generally within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. However, it is acknowledged that Section 3 could result in an overall improvement to the amenity of residential properties along the existing A5025 highway within the village as existing traffic levels are expected to reduce by more than 60%. This could result in a general increase in the value of residential dwellings in the village of Llanfachraeth; however, there is no evidence to suggest that this increase in value would be significant. When considering the effect of the Off-line Highway Improvements as a whole, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.

Once construction was complete, the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be expected to improve the environmental amenity for the villages of Valley, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu, creating a long-term negligible beneficial effect. These communities would continue to be sustainable and accessible communities, with improved access to the A5025 highway, but would benefit from improved quality of life due to the reduction in vehicular traffic passing through the villages, especially the villages of Llanfachraeth and Valley.

Logistics Centre

An overall neutral effect on population during the construction and operation of the Logistics Centre as they are assessed under project wide effects.

The presence of construction and operational workers related directly to the Logistics Centre would be expected to lead to increased expenditure within local businesses and services in Holyhead. However, due to the small number of construction workers expected to be associated with the Logistics Centre and the small number of day-to-day operational staff associated with the Logistics Centre, the direct effects on businesses within the LAI from additional spending would be expected to be minimal (negligible beneficial effect).

Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures

Horizon understands the importance of developing mitigation and enhancement measures in response to the effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language, culture and the community. Horizon therefore appointed language planners who provided specialist input relating to Welsh language planning and Welsh language initiatives to feed into the development of the mitigation and enhancement measures. The language planning specialists have also worked with Horizon to develop a WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1), which goes hand-in-hand with Horizon's Welsh Language Policy.

The measures presented within the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) have been developed in collaboration with key Welsh language stakeholders, including members and observers of the WLIA Steering Group. The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) has been developed based on a combination of stakeholder workshops, one-to-one consultation and a review of relevant documentation and literature.

Measures presented in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) follow four key themes:

- workforce;
- children and young people;
- the community; and
- accountability.

In order to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator (WLCC). The WLCC will focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

Beneficial effects

In order to enhance beneficial effects on Welsh language and culture, measures have been developed and these are summarised below.

Enhancement commitments

Workforce

Horizon would seek to enhance the potential beneficial effects provided in relation to the construction and operational workforce by:

- appointing a WLCC to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project;
- promoting job opportunities locally and targeting recruitment at Welsh speakers as part of broader recruitment strategies;
- continuing to distribute information on the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project's job opportunities to young people including the bilingual 'Career Route Maps' and Job Profiles. Horizon would develop role model activities and resources

including Welsh-speaking Horizon staff (including Welsh-learners) and local contractors;

- advertising posts through recruitment channels that target a Welsh-speaking audience specifically as part of broader recruitment strategies. This will include the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service currently being established as well as other partners that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience;
- considering what Welsh language skills are required as part of the recruitment process when developing construction and operational job profiles for each job post at Wylfa Newydd. This would be achieved by developing and adopting a Welsh language skills competency framework and a Welsh language skills assessment tool for Horizon Wylfa Newydd;
- including Welsh-speaking staff on interview panels for jobs where Welsh language skills are required in order to understand linguistic skills;
- raising awareness of the Welsh language and culture among the workforce by distributing information on the Welsh language and culture as part of recruitment materials. This will include a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills, the level of Welsh language skills required for a post as well as background information on the Welsh language;
- providing language awareness training to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's corporate Welsh Language Policy;
- developing a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Wylfa Newydd DCO Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon would establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners and maintain their Welsh speaker 'orange badge' scheme as well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme to raise awareness of the Welsh language and encourage its use;
- updating Horizon's Welsh Language Policy to include details on what types of internal communications will be made available bilingually; and
- increasing the visibility of the Welsh language by ensuring that permanent and temporary public signs relating to the Project will be bilingual.

Investment and spend in the local economy

Horizon would seek to enhance the potential beneficial effects relating to the economy, Welsh language and culture by:

- considering the Welsh language as part of the procurement process;
- providing information on local businesses to contractors throughout the supply chain;
- establishing the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. This service would support the recruitment and training of workers to support the construction programme. The Jobs and Skills Strategy, and specifically the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service aspect, would aim to:
  - recruit new employees to the labour market,
  - train and upskill both new entrants and others, and

- provide a brokerage service to support businesses whose workers have moved on to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

Children and young people

Horizon would seek to enhance the potential beneficial effects relating to children, young people and families by:

- continuing to develop and provide bilingual educational support for primary and secondary pupils as well as further education students (e.g. through providing classroom materials and presentations); and
- maintaining the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project apprenticeship scheme and continue to provide the 'Work Insight Week' to young people.

Adverse effects

In order to mitigate adverse effects on Welsh language and culture, measures have been developed and these are summarised below.

Mitigation commitments

Workforce

Horizon would seek to mitigate the potential adverse effects relating to construction and operational workforce by:

- appointing a WLCC to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project;
- providing language awareness training to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's corporate Welsh Language Policy;
- developing and circulating welcome packs to all families of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project's workers who move to the KSA to raise awareness of Welsh language and culture including information on the status and use of the language in the local education services and the wider community;
- collecting aggregate and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the KSA with construction and operational workers and sharing this data with local authorities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. This process may be linked to the Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) being developed to help monitor the inflow of workers and their families.

Children and young people

Horizon would seek to mitigate the potential adverse effects by:

- providing funding for local education services that support children and young people to participate in Welsh-medium education across primary and secondary

schools (language immersion services). The level of support for this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families.

Community and local services

Horizon would seek to mitigate the potential adverse effects by:

- funding provision of community language services (including the development of appropriate training materials) to support the integration of newcomers and develop Welsh language-speaking capacity in the local community. This would be linked to the role of the Community Involvement Officer;
- facilitating ongoing dialogue with the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin and Menter Iaith Môn to discuss the inflow of pre-school age children and mitigate the effect on local Welsh-medium provision. The level of mitigation agreed would be proportionate to the number of workers that would bring their families; and
- helping fund a community translation service.

Cost of housing

Horizon would seek to mitigate the potential adverse effects by:

- establishing a Wylfa Newydd WAMS. This service and its oversight group (which would include local authorities) would provide a mechanism to monitor the effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the supply and demand for accommodation and housing as a result of the inflow of non-home-based construction workers and their families.

Environmental amenity

Adverse effects on environmental amenity and therefore, indirectly on Welsh language and culture, relate to noise, air quality and landscape and visual impact and mitigation measures relating to these are presented in the Environmental Statement. No mitigation measures directly relating to Welsh language and culture are considered necessary.

Conclusion

On balance, the overall effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture is considered to be neutral. This conclusion takes account of the adverse effects identified, mainly during construction (therefore, short-term effects) and the beneficial effects identified, mainly during operation (which are long-term effects).

A Introduction to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and approach to the Welsh Language Impact Assessment

A.1 Introduction

A.1.1 This Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) has been produced by Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited (Horizon) to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for a proposed new nuclear power station on Anglesey, north Wales. It accompanies an Environmental Statement produced to support the DCO application.

A.1.2 As is identified in the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, Wales is a bilingual country where the Welsh language should not be treated less favourably than English. Welsh Government within its strategy *A million Welsh speakers by 2050* recognises that "*The Welsh language is one of the treasures of Wales*." [RD9, p.2]. It is part of that which defines the Welsh nation and an integral part of everyday life. Anglesey and Gwynedd are amongst the heartlands of the Welsh language and are the Welsh counties which contain the second highest and highest proportions of Welsh speakers [RD10].

A.1.3 Section 31 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 concerns the Welsh language. Section 31 of the Act requires any considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language, so far as material to the application, be considered during the determination of applications for planning permission.

A.1.4 This ensures that the Welsh language is given consistent and appropriate consideration when preparing and determining planning applications.

A.1.5 This WLIA presents an assessment of the predicted effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language, culture and the community. Where adverse and beneficial effects are identified, measures are proposed to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones.

The Wylfa Newydd Project

A.1.6 Horizon is proposing to construct and operate the Wylfa Newydd Project, which comprises the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the Licensable Marine Activities and the Enabling Works. Each of these elements is described further below. The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project will be consented under a DCO and the Licensable Marine Activities will be consented under a Marine Licence. There is some overlap between the two; the Marine Works (see below) will be consented under both the DCO and the Marine Licence.

Wylfa Newydd DCO Project

A.1.7 The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project comprises those parts of the Wylfa Newydd Project which are to be consented by a DCO, namely:

The Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)

- Power Station: the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa, including two UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactors, the Cooling Water System, supporting facilities, buildings, plant and structures, radioactive waste and spent fuel storage buildings and the Grid Connection;
- other on-site development: including landscape works and planting, drainage, surface water management systems, public access works including temporary and permanent closures and diversions of public rights of way, new Power Station Access Road and internal site roads, car parking, construction works and activities including construction compounds and temporary parking areas, laydown areas, working areas and temporary works and structures, temporary construction viewing area, diversion of utilities, perimeter and construction fencing, and electricity connections;
- Marine Works comprising:
  - Permanent Marine Works: the Cooling Water System, the Marine Off-loading Facility, breakwater structures, shore protection works, surface water drainage outfalls, waste water effluent outfall (and associated drainage of surface water and waste water effluent to the sea), fish recovery and return system, fish deterrent system, navigation aids and Dredging;
  - Temporary Marine Works: temporary cofferdams, a temporary access ramp, temporary navigation aids, temporary outfalls and a temporary barge berth;
- Off-site Power Station Facilities: comprising the Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC), Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) and a Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG);

Associated Development

- the Site Campus within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area;
- temporary Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir for construction workers (Park and Ride);
- temporary Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi (Logistics Centre);
- the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements;
- Wetland habitat creation and enhancement works as compensation for any potential impacts on the Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at the following sites:
  - Tŷ Du;
  - Cors Gwawr;

- Cae Canol-dydd

A.1.8 The following terms are used when describing the geographical areas related to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and the Licensable Marine Activities:

- Power Station Site – the indicative areas of land and sea within which the majority of the permanent Power Station, Marine Works and other on-site development would be situated; and
- Wylfa Newydd Development Area – the indicative areas of land and sea including the Power Station Site and the surrounding areas that would be used for the construction and operation of the Power Station, the Marine Works, the Site Campus and other on-site development (WNDA Development).

Licensable Marine Activities

A.1.9 The Licensable Marine Activities comprise the Marine Works and the disposal of material from Dredging at the Disposal Site.

Enabling Works

A.1.10 The Enabling Works comprise the Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals (SPC Proposals) and the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements.

A.1.11 Horizon has submitted applications for planning permission for the Enabling Works under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC). These Town and Country Planning Act 1990 planning applications are accompanied by standalone Welsh Language Impact Assessments.

A.1.12 In order to maintain flexibility in the consenting process for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the SPC Proposals have also been included in the DCO application. The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements are not part of the DCO application.

A.1.13 Further information regarding the above components of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project to be consented through the DCO are provided in section A.3 of this WLIA and detailed descriptions can be found in the proposed development chapters D1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1), E1 (Application Reference Number: 6.5.1), F1 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.1), G1 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.1) and H1 (Application Reference Number: 6.8.1) of the Environmental Statement.

Welsh Language Impact Assessment

A.1.14 WLIA is a tool to support decision making when assessing the potential effects of a project on the Welsh language, culture and community. Relevant guidance and best practice as to how a WLIA should be undertaken is presented in section A.2 of this WLIA.

A.1.15 A WLIA assesses the likely effects that a proposed development (in this instance the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project) may have on five key aspects of community life to establish the effects on the community in general and, more

specifically, on the Welsh language and culture. The five key aspects of community life considered within a WLIA are:

- population characteristics;
- quality of life;
- economic factors;
- infrastructure supply and education; and
- social and cultural aspects.

A.1.16 These key aspects are defined in section A.6 of this WLIA.

A.1.17 Where the assessment identifies adverse effects on the Welsh language, culture and community, mitigation measures are suggested to mitigate those adverse effects. Where beneficial effects are identified, enhancement measures are suggested in order to further enhance these beneficial effects for the Welsh language, culture and community.

Aims and objectives of the WLIA

A.1.18 The aim of this WLIA is to assess the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the Welsh language and culture as well as the community.

A.1.19 The objectives of the WLIA are set out below:

- to establish the existing use of the Welsh language and community profile relevant to the study areas in order to understand how the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would affect the Welsh language and culture;
- to predict, analyse and assess the likely effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, including direct and indirect community and linguistic effects and cumulative effects; and
- to identify mitigation measures and enhancement proposals to reduce adverse effects and to enhance beneficial effects identified as part of the assessment.

The WLIA Steering Group

A.1.20 An independently chaired Steering Group has been set up to guide the WLIA process and to ensure that local stakeholders have wider input to the WLIA of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Members of this Steering Group include representatives from the IACC and Gwynedd Council, Menter Môn, Llais Ni and Wylfa Newydd's Project Liaison Group. The Welsh Government and the Welsh Language Commissioner also act as observers to the work of the Steering Group, but are not members.

Supporting documents

A.1.21 This WLIA is accompanied by the following appendices:

- appendix A7-1, Welsh Language Impact Assessment Baseline Report, which contains more detailed community and linguistic baseline data for

Anglesey, north Wales and other study areas used in the assessment; and

- appendix B4-1, Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which presents background information on the development of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (WLCMES), an overview of the methodology adopted and the measures that have been developed.

Other studies

A.1.22 A number of other reports also accompany the application for development consent. These reports provide information which relates to Welsh language and culture matters and, where relevant, this WLIA makes reference to these other reports, which are:

- the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Environmental Statement (which includes specific environmental and socio-economic assessments);
- the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19); and
- the Equality Impact Assessment (Application Reference Number: 8.22).

Structure of the document

A.1.23 This WLIA follows a similar structure and approach to that which was applied to the Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two Interim Welsh Language Impact Assessment Interim Report [RD11].

A.1.24 This WLIA is divided into nine volumes (A to I).

- Volume A introduces the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and the WLIA. The volume is supported by an appendix setting out detailed community and linguistic baseline data.
- Volume B reports the assessment of those effects that are more appropriately considered at a project-wide level rather than for each constituent development in turn. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones are also presented. This volume is supported by an appendix which sets out the detailed WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).
- Volume C reports the assessment of effects resulting from the WNDA Development, excluding both the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and the Associated Development. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones are also presented.
- Volume D reports the consideration of effects of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities, i.e. the AECC, ESL and MEEG. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones are also presented.

- Volume E reports the consideration of effects of the Park and Ride. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones are also presented.
- Volume F reports the consideration of effects of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones are also presented.
- Volume G reports the consideration of effects of the Logistics Centre. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones are also presented.
- Volume H reports the assessment of cumulative effects of the different developments within the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and the cumulative effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project together with reasonably foreseeable future projects.
- Volume I sets out the references for the WLIA.

A.2 Legislation, policy and guidance

Introduction

A.2.1 This WLIA responds to relevant legislation, national and local planning policy frameworks and strategies that recognise the importance of the Welsh language as a planning matter.

Why is a WLIA required?

A.2.2 In accordance with the Welsh language (Wales) Measure 2011, the Welsh language has official status, and therefore a legal effect, and should be treated no less favourably than the English language in Wales.

A.2.3 Anglesey and Gwynedd can be considered as heartland areas where the Welsh language is at its strongest, in comparison to other areas of Wales. Whilst only 19% of the population of Wales spoke Welsh in 2011, the proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey and Gwynedd was much higher: 57.2% and 65.4% respectively [RD10]. Furthermore, the Welsh language and culture are integral elements of the social fabric of the communities and are central to many people's sense of identity.

A.2.4 The future well-being of Welsh as a community language will depend on a variety of factors, such as demographic changes, the economy, employment opportunities, availability and cost of housing, and the education system. It is therefore essential to understand the likely effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on such factors in order to assess the effects on the future well-being of the Welsh language and culture.

A.2.5 In Wales, the Welsh language is also a statutory material planning consideration which must be taken into account when determining planning applications, including major developments such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. In accordance with national and local planning policy (see table A-1 to table A-5), certain projects in Wales must be subject to a particular process of assessment due to their size, nature and the potential to have significant

effects upon the Welsh language. This assessment process is known as 'WLIA'.

A.2.6 The WLIA takes account of relevant legislation, national and local planning policy frameworks and strategies that recognise the importance of the Welsh language as a planning matter. Relevant legislation and policy are listed in table A-1 to table A-5.

National planning and language legislation

Table A-1 National planning and language legislation

Document	Summary
Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011	Made provision for the official status of the Welsh language in Wales and created a new legislative framework for the Welsh language. Five Welsh Language Standards Regulations have been adopted since March 2015, placing a duty on local authorities, national parks, Welsh Ministers and certain organisations to promote the Welsh language. The regulations specify service delivery standards; policy-making standards; operational standards; and record keeping standards for the organisations. The aim of the Welsh Language Standards Regulations is to: • improve the services Welsh speakers can expect to receive from organisations in Welsh; • increase the use people make of Welsh language services; • make it clear to organisations what they need to do in terms of the Welsh language; and • ensure that there is an appropriate degree of consistency in terms of the duties placed on bodies in the same sector.
School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013	The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 includes provision for intervening in schools causing concern, school improvement, school organisation and Welsh in Education Strategic Plans. The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 became law in Wales on 4 March 2013. The aim of the Strategy is to create an education and training system that responds in a planned way to the growing demand for Welsh-medium education and see the language thrive while increasing the acquisition and use of Welsh.

Document	Summary
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	Sets ambitious, long-term well-being goals to reflect the Wales that the people of Wales want to live in, now and in the future. The Act requires public bodies to think more about the long term, to work better with people, communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach – helping to create a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future. One of its goals is to create a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language where society promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language. It marks an important milestone for the language, underlining its official status.
Planning (Wales) Act 2015	This Act became law in Wales on 6 July 2015 and makes wide-ranging provisions. Sections 11 and 31 of the Act concern the Welsh language. Section 11 of the Act makes it mandatory for all Local Planning Authorities to consider the effect of their development plans on the Welsh language. Section 31 of the Act requires any considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language, so far as material to the application, be considered during the determination of applications for planning permission. Taken together, both sections ensure that the Welsh language is given consistent and appropriate consideration when preparing development plans and when determining planning applications.

National planning policy and language policy framework

Table A-2 National planning policy and language policy framework

Document	Summary
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9) [RD12]	Chapter 4 (Planning for Sustainability) identifies the Welsh language as being a part of cultural and social fabric of Wales and that the Welsh Government is committed to ensuring the Welsh language is supported and encouraged to flourish. Considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language may be considered during the determination of applications for planning permission so far as they are material to the application.
Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language [RD7]	Acknowledges that the Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric of Wales. The future of the language across Wales will depend on a wide range of factors beyond the town and country planning system, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities. Advises of the role of the land use planning system to contribute to the future well-being of the Welsh language by establishing the conditions to allow sustainable communities to thrive. In determining planning applications and appeals, considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language may be taken into account so far as they are material. Section 70(2) of the TCPA does not give any additional weight to the Welsh language above any other material consideration and decisions on all applications for planning permission must be based on planning grounds only and be reasonable.
Wales Spatial Plan (2008 update) [RD13]	The Wales Spatial Plan introduces a strategic framework for directing development and policy interventions in Wales in the future. It identifies that "*the Welsh language has a significant role to play in our communities and should be promoted as a positive attribute to the area*".

National language and education strategies

Table A-3 National language and education strategies

Document	Summary
Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers [RD9]	The strategy was launched by the First Minister and the Minister for Lifelong Learning and Welsh Language on the 10 July 2017 with a vision to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050. The strategy identifies that *"the challenge of achieving a million Welsh speakers by 2050 calls for far-reaching changes*" [RD10, p.4]. Three strategic themes have been identified within the strategy to achieve its vision: • increasing the number of Welsh speakers; • increasing the use of Welsh; and • creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context.
Welsh-medium Education Strategy [RD14]	The *Welsh-medium Education Strategy* sets the direction for making improvements in the teaching and learning of Welsh as a language, including, and in particular, Welsh second language. The main vision of the strategy is to have an education and training system that responds to the growing demands for Welsh-medium education, and enables an increase in the number of people of all ages and backgrounds who are fluent in Welsh and able to use the language with their families, in their communities and in the workplace.

Local planning policies

A.2.7 The key socio-economic study area (KSA) (as defined in table A-10 of this WLIA) for the consideration of this WLIA includes geographical areas which fall within the counties of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy as well as parts of the Snowdonia National Park Authority.

Table A-4 Local planning policies

Document	Summary
Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2016. Written Statement (JLDP) [RD15]	The *Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2016. Written Statement*, contains a specific policy to address the Welsh language, and other policies to promote the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language. The policies seek to facilitate the type of development that can create the right circumstances to contribute to maintaining and creating Welsh-speaking communities. Policies require development to consider the enhancement and protection of the language and culture. Strategic Policy PS9 is specific to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and related development. It explains the factors that the IACC will consider in detail when considering various components of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, which includes linguistic effects when considering workers' accommodation requirements. Strategic Policy PS10, which relates to large-scale campus style temporary accommodation for construction workers specifically requires appropriate mechanisms to mitigate adverse impact on Welsh language and culture or a contribution towards mitigating those effects in accordance with Policy PS1 and Policy ISA1 of the plan.
Conwy Local Development Plan 2007-2022 [RD16]	The Conwy Local Development Plan contains a specific policy to address the Welsh language, and other policies promote the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language. The policies require development to support and sustain the long-term well-being of the Welsh language.
Eryri Local Development Plan 2007-2022 [RD17]	The Eryri Local Development Plan contains a specific policy to address the Welsh language, and other policies promote the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language. The policies seek to facilitate the type of development that maintains or enhances the integrity of the Welsh language.
Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language [RD3]	Offers guidance on how the planning authority will make decisions regarding the effects of proposed developments on the Welsh language and advises on the supporting information that may be required to accompany individual planning applications.

Document	Summary
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language [RD4]	
Supplementary Planning Guidance LDP6: The Welsh Language [RD5]	
Supplementary Planning Guidance 3: Planning and the Welsh Language [RD6]	
New Nuclear Build at Wylfa: Supplementary Planning Guidance (Wylfa SPG) [RD18]	The Wylfa SPG identifies a clear and ambitious vision for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, which aligns with the IACC's wider socio-economic and legacy aspirations in relation to all major development on the island. The vision is that, "*The New Nuclear Build at Wylfa is a positive driver for the transformation of the economy and communities on Anglesey, providing sustainable employment opportunities, improving the quality of life for existing and future generations and enhancing local identity and distinctiveness*". The Wylfa SPG contains a policy (GP13) which considers it essential for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project to maintain and, where possible, strengthen the Welsh language and culture as an important part of Anglesey's social fabric and community identity. A draft Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance: Consultation Draft was published for consultation in January 2018. The draft SPG is, at the time of submission, subject to consultation, including representations submitted by Horizon. It can therefore be given very limited weight. As the draft SPG was published after this assessment was carried out, it has not been taken into account in the assessment or development of mitigation, although it is relevant that the intent of the draft SPG with regard to assessment and mitigation is consistent with the adopted SPG. Further analysis on the status of the SPG is provided within the Planning Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.1).

Local strategies

Table A-5 Local strategies

Document	Summary
Strategic Plan for the Welsh Language in Education 2014-17 [RD19]	The Plan aims to ensure that Welsh-medium education and training are integral parts of the education infrastructure. It also seeks to improve the process of planning Welsh-medium provision and continuity across the age ranges, improving language skills and raising standards of Welsh and Welsh as a second language. Seven outcomes are identified to achieve the Plan's aims.
Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2014-17 [RD20]	The Plan's principal objective is to ensure the development of Welsh as a subject and learning medium from pre-school age onwards. The Plan aims for bilingualism with a balance in favour of Welsh during the early years so as to establish firm foundations for further development. Seven outcomes are identified to achieve the Plan's aims.
Conwy Welsh in Education Strategic Plan [RD21]	The aim of the Plan is to ensure that all pupils in the county are fluent and confident in the use of English and Welsh to enable them to be full members of the bilingual society in which they live. Seven outcomes are identified to achieve the Plan's aims.
Isle of Anglesey Single Integrated Plan 2013-2025 [RD22]	Focuses attention on improving the quality of life of local people and communities by enhancing economic, social and environmental well-being. The opportunities in the low-carbon energy sector are seen as being integral to the improvement of economic performance and workforce skills level on Anglesey. The plan also identifies that the Welsh language, culture and heritage are integral, flourishing elements of the social fabric of Anglesey's communities.
Anglesey Corporate Plan 2013-2017 [RD23]	The Corporate Plan recognises the status of the Energy Island Programme in providing a 'once in a generation' opportunity to create significant number of new jobs as a result of the planned investment and the growth potential of the low-carbon energy sector. The Corporate Plan identifies a requirement for the IACC to develop schemes that will increase employment opportunities for young people, improve infrastructure and support the supply chain. The IACC will ensure the promotion of the Welsh language and Welsh culture through the implementation of a developed Welsh language strategy.

Document	Summary
Isle of Anglesey's *Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021* [RD24]	A Welsh language strategy formulated by The Language Strategic Forum based on Anglesey, an independently chaired forum including members of various groups and organisations. The language strategy identifies three strategic areas which form the basis of the strategy, comprising: • children and young people/the family; • the workplace, Welsh language services, the infrastructure; and • the community.
Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014-2017 [RD25]	A Welsh language strategy formulated by 'hunaniaith', a body which acts as a language initiative in Gwynedd. Gwynedd Council has extended the operational period of the current strategy to 2018 to ensure that the next strategy is compatible with the Well-being plan for Gwynedd and to ensure that the priorities and strategic direction set out in both documents in relation to Welsh language, reflect and strengthen each other. The language strategy identifies six strategic areas which form the basis of the strategy, comprising: • the family; • children and young people; • communities; • Welsh-language services; • the workplace; and • infrastructure.

Other relevant guidance

A.2.8 Other relevant guidance is summarised in table A-6 along with an outline of the matters that need to be considered in this WLIA.

Table A-6 Other relevant guidance

Document	Summary
Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead [RD2]	This document is the work completed by a consortium of organisations made up of local authorities, the Welsh Language Board, the Home Builders Federation and the Welsh Government. The document represents the collective efforts of all partners involved who have an interest in developing a better understanding of the relationship between land use planning and the Welsh language in order to promote the well-being of the language and the cultural character of local communities. The

Document	Summary
	document does not represent the planning policy view of any of the participating bodies. The document provides best practice guidance on the methodology for undertaking WLIAs. This is reflected in the Supplementary Planning Guidance of the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Conwy County Borough Council and Snowdonia National Park Authority, relating to the Welsh language.

A.3 Project overview and introduction to developments

Introduction

A.3.2 Nuclear power can play a vital role in meeting the challenge of maintaining secure energy supplies for the UK. The National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (NPS EN-6) identifies the proposed Project's location as a site potentially suitable for deployment of a new Nuclear Power Station by the end of 2025.

A.3.3 The UK Government is committed to meeting its legally binding target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, based on 1990 levels. As a low carbon source of energy, the UK Government has clearly stated that nuclear power has an important role to play in the diversification and decarbonisation of electricity demand.

A.3.1 An introduction to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is presented in section A.1 of this WLIA and an introduction to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components are provided below.

Power Station, other on-site developments and Marine Works

Power Station

- **Main plant** - buildings that are located in and around the single power island and contain the plant that is particularly important for safe generation of electricity.
- **Common plant** – comprising those parts of the Power Station that support the process of generation of power and are shared between the two UK ABWRs.
- **Supporting facilities, buildings, structures and features** – including those parts of the Power Station necessary to support the operation and maintenance of the Power Station, including offices and security facilities.
- **Grid Connection** – apparatus to transfer electrical energy to the National Grid high voltage electricity transmission network.

Other on-site development

- landscape works and planting;

- drainage;
- surface water management systems;
- public access works including temporary and permanent closures and diversions of Public Rights of Way;
- new Power Station Access Road and internal site roads;
- car parking;
- construction compounds and temporary parking areas;
- laydown areas;
- working areas and temporary works and structures;
- temporary construction viewing area;
- diversion of utilities;
- perimeter;
- construction fencing; and
- electricity connections.

Marine Works

A.3.2 The Marine Works comprise:

- Permanent Marine Works: The Cooling Water System, the Marine Off-loading Facility, breakwater structures, shore protection works, surface water drainage outfalls, waste water effluent outfall (and associated drainage of surface water and waste water effluent to the sea), fish recovery and return system, fish deterrent system, navigation aids and Dredging; and
- Temporary Marine Works: temporary cofferdams, a temporary access ramp, navigation aids, temporary outfalls and a temporary barge berth.

A.3.3 Further detailed description of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Power Station Site is provided in Environmental Statement chapter D1 (proposed development) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1).

Licensable Marine Activities

A.3.4 The Licensable Marine Activities comprise the Permanent Marine Works, the Temporary Marine Works, the disposal of dredged material at the Disposal Site (at Holyhead North), the drainage of surface water into the sea, the construction of a waste water treatment effluent outfall, and the drainage of treated sewage into the sea (during the construction phase only).

Off-site Power Station Facilities

A.3.5 All of the Off-site Power Station Facilities would be located on the same site. The selected site is located adjacent to the A5025 at Llanfaethlu, 7.5 km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, on a site currently used as a garage and vehicle parking. The proposed development would consist of the following:

- an AECC to provide back-up command and communications facilities that would be used to remotely manage an incident at the Power Station in the extremely unlikely event the primary facilities on the Power Station Site were untenable or if there was no access to the Power Station Site;
- a MEEG to enable Horizon to store a number of specialist vehicles at a location close to but separate from the Power Station Site, allowing them to be rapidly deployed if needed to support an incident. The MEEG could also be used as a marshalling point for support arriving on Anglesey before onward dispatch to the Power Station Site in an emergency situation. The MEEG would be located in the same building as the AECC;
- an ESL would perform a normal operating function on a daily basis for environmental monitoring and, as such, would contain facilities such as radiation monitoring equipment to conduct radiological surveys in the local area;
- car parking and pedestrian walkways;
- access and delivery areas;
- generator;
- pump house;
- fuel pump and fill point;
- substation;
- two underground fuel tanks;
- refuse compound;
- portable office pods;
- container storage;
- security fencing; and
- drainage swale.

A.3.6 The Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be used during the operational stage of the Power Station. The facilities are required in order to provide resilience against extreme events with very low probabilities.

A.3.7 Further detailed description of the Off-site Power Station Facilities is provided in Environmental Statement chapter E1 (proposed development) (Application Reference Number: 6.5.1).

Associated Development

A.3.8 The Associated Development facilitates the delivery of the NSIP, and comprises the Site Campus; a Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir for construction workers; a Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi; and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. Each of these is described below.

Site Campus

A.3.9 The Site Campus would provide temporary worker accommodation on land to the north-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, to be delivered in

phases. The Site Campus would only be present during construction of the Power Station. When it is no longer required the Site Campus buildings would be removed and the area returned to its pre-developed condition. Public footpaths and access to Fisherman's Car Park would be reinstated after Site Campus decommissioning.

A.3.10 The Site Campus would consist of:

- accommodation for up to 4,000 workers in 'campus' style modular form (providing an independent living space for each worker);
- the Site Campus Medical Centre (within the ground floor of an accommodation block);
- amenity building including:
  - cafeteria;
  - café;
  - reception area;
  - gym;
  - bar;
  - shop; and
  - other social space.
- outdoor recreation including two multi-use games areas, outdoor seating and informal public spaces;
- Site Campus access road (from the site to the A5025);
- bus set down and parking area;
- disabled parking spaces (staff only) and parking for light vans/minibuses;
- temporary parking for workers during the initial phases of construction, consisting of 400 spaces internal access ways for pedestrians, service vehicles and emergency vehicles;
- internal access ways for pedestrians, service vehicles and emergency vehicles;
- 2.4m high Paladin type fence around the perimeter;
- soft landscaping works; and
- secondary substation, compactor, bin and bike stores.

A.3.11 The total of up to 4,000 bed spaces would be provided over a total of up to 25 buildings between four and seven storeys in height. Each building would provide between 128 and 224 bed spaces.

A.3.12 Additional services associated with the worker accommodation, though not provided on the Site Campus itself, would include the following:

- associated parking would be provided for up to 800 spaces located to the south of the Site Campus, adjacent to the access road (though during the initial phases, 400 spaces would be provided on the Site Campus to the east of the amenity building);

- a facility within the security fence on the Power Station Site will treat minor injuries. This facility will also be a staging point for any more serious incidents; and
- extension to the existing Welsh Water sewage treatment plant (this is not part of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as it is being undertaken by the local water utility).

A.3.13 Further detailed description of the Site Campus is provided in Environmental Statement chapter D1 (proposed development) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1).

Park and Ride

A.3.14 The proposed Park and Ride at Dalar Hir would be located immediately to the north east of Junction 4 on the A55 and approximately 18.5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

A.3.15 The Park and Ride would consist of:

- secure parking for up to 1,900 cars which would include 10 disabled car spaces, as well as spaces for 55 minibuses and 35 motorbikes;
- a bus waiting pick up and drop off zone for up to 15 buses with additional parking for eight buses;
- a bus transport facility building to provide:
  - transport information;
  - a waiting area;
  - welfare facilities;
  - a bus driver canteen; and
  - management office facilities.
- access via a new roundabout located near the existing A55-A5 junction (Junction 4);
- landscaping and screen planting for visual mitigation;
- other ancillary development, including a cycle store for up to 25 bicycles, signage, fencing, lighting, CCTV and utilities; and
- a watercourse crossing at the east end of the site.

A.3.16 This Park and Ride would be used during the construction stage of the Power Station to transport and manage the flow of some of the construction workforce to and from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, in order to reduce the number of vehicles being driven to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

A.3.17 Following construction of the Power Station, the Park and Ride would be removed and the land restored to its existing use (agricultural land). The existing hedge line and proposed new hedge line to the west of the site, along with tree and shrub planting, using native species, on the southern boundary would be retained as a legacy benefit.

A.3.18 Further detailed description of the Park and Ride at Dalar Hir is provided in Environmental Statement chapter F1 (proposed development) (Application Reference Number: 6.6.1).

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

A.3.19 The main route to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the mainland and the port of Holyhead is along the A55, the A5 and the A5025. Studies undertaken by Horizon in 2010–2011 (summarised in Environmental Statement chapter G2 (alternatives and design evolution) (Application Reference Number: 6.7.2)) identified that the stretch of the A5025 between the community of Valley and the Existing Power Station access road has physical and operational constraints in relation to its width, alignment, overtaking opportunities and surfacing condition.

A.3.20 A variety of highway improvement works along the A5025 would be needed to address existing safety and environmental concerns and mitigate the impacts of the construction and operation of the Project.

A.3.21 The proposed A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements form an important component of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, and are required as part of the wider Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy. The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements involve the construction of new sections of road such as bypasses and road realignment works.

A.3.22 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements seek to address potential environmental effects on communities, including noise from increased road traffic and severance.

A.3.23 The A5025 between Valley and the Power Station Site is approximately 16.5km in length and can be broadly described geographically in eight sections. Sections 1, 3, 5 and 7 relate to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements.

A.3.24 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements can be described as follows:

- section 1 – A5 east of Valley Junction to the north of Valley Junction – proposed four arm roundabout and bypass connecting the A5 with the A5025 to the east of the existing A5/A5025 signalised junction;
- section 3 – north of Llanynghenedl to the north of Llanfachraeth – proposed 2km highway to provide a bypass to the east of Llanfachraeth village;
- section 5 – south of Llanfaethlu to the north of Llanfaethlu – proposed bypass to provide a straighter section of road, where there are two existing substandard bends near the Black Lion pub and through Llanfaethlu;
- section 7 – north of Llanrhyddlad to the north of Cefn Coch – proposed bypass to eliminate two existing substandard bends in Llanrhwydrus; and
- new Power Station Access Road junction - proposed roundabout junction linking the proposed Power Station Access Road to the existing A5025 public highway.

A.3.25 Further detailed description of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements is provided in Environmental Statement chapter G1 (proposed development) (Application Reference Number: 6.7.1).

A.3.26 The proposed A5025 On-line Highway Improvements include the replacement of the existing carriageway and minor widening within or adjacent to the highway boundary. Sections 2, 4, 6 and 8 relate to the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements. The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements are the subject of a separate planning application made to the IACC under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*.

Logistics Centre

A.3.27 The proposed Logistics Centre would be located in the north west of the wider Parc Cybi employment area approximately 19km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The Logistics Centre would consist of:

- an office/welfare building;
- security kiosk;
- driver instructor point;
- covered inspection bay;
- Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) scanner; and
- parking zones (100 parking bays for HGV, MGV and LGVs, 12 staff parking bays (including one disabled space)).

A.3.28 The Logistics Centre would be used during the construction phase of the Power Station to control the flow of traffic along the A5025, in order to prevent vehicles leaving in convoy and to avoid sensitive times of the day (such as peak work rush hour and school run).

A.3.29 Following construction of the Power Station, the site would be available for another use subject to necessary consents being secured.

A.3.30 Further detailed description of the Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi is provided in Environmental Statement chapter H1 (proposed development) (Application Reference Number: 6.8.1).

Related application by National Grid

A.3.31 The electrical energy generated by the Power Station would be transferred to the National Grid via the existing 400kV substation. The connection from the 400kV substation into the National Grid at Pentir near Bangor on the Welsh mainland is a separate DCO project, known as the North Wales Connection Project and is being separately taken forward by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc. The DCO application for the North Wales Connection Project will also include an Environmental Statement and a WLIA. The cumulative effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project together with the North Wales Connection Project have been assessed and are reported in volume H.

Ecological mitigation areas

A.3.32 Horizon has committed to delivering a compensation package which would create new areas of rich-fen habitat and enhance areas of existing rich-fen habitat at three sites within Anglesey:

- Tŷ Du;
- Cors Gwawr; and
- Cae canoal-dydd.

A.3.33 More details of these works, including plans showing their location, are provided in Environmental Statement appendices D9-23 and D9-24 (SSSI Compensation Strategy – Volumes I (Application Reference Number: 6.4.56) and II (Application Reference Number: 6.4.57)).

Outline programme of construction and operation

A.3.34 The Power Station construction programme is anticipated to commence following grant of development consent. The Main Construction stage is anticipated to take approximately nine years, with the first ABWR Unit operational seven years after grant of development consent, and the second ABWR Unit operational approximately two years later.

A.3.35 Construction of the spent fuel storage facility would commence some 14 years after grant of development consent and would not be required until approximately 2035. The solid Intermediate Level Waste storage facility would be built at the same time. Further details on construction can be found in Environmental Statement appendix D1-1(construction method statement) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.17).

A.3.36 Activities such as bulk earthworks, deep excavations, rock excavation and MOLF construction would commence in the first year following grant of development consent. Construction activities, concrete production, distribution and placing, steel reinforcing works, cranage, access to structures and related site logistics would likely peak during year 4 following grant of development consent.

A.3.37 It is anticipated that the construction of the Off-site Power Station Facilities would commence in the third year following grant of development consent, and last for approximately two years. The Off-site Power Station Facilities would be operated until the decommissioning of the Power Station.

A.3.38 It is anticipated that construction of the Park and Ride facility would commence in the first year following grant of development consent and that construction activity on the site would last for approximately 18 months. Construction would be phased in order to most effectively cater for construction workforce ramp up during the period in which the Power Station is being constructed. The Park and Ride facility would be in operation for approximately 10 years.

A.3.39 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are proposed to be completed in time for the start of major construction activities at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. It is anticipated that construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would commence in summer 2019 and last for

approximately 18 months. The roads would then be open to traffic in early 2021.

A.3.40 It is anticipated that construction of the Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi would commence in the first year following grant of development consent and last for approximately 15 months. It is anticipated that the Logistics Centre would be operational for a period of approximately 10 years.

A.3.41 It is expected that the Site Campus would likely be operational some two years following grant of development consent, and be operational for five years, with peak occupation levels being the last two years of operation. The Site Campus would be designed however, to have a service life of a minimum of 10 years. Construction would be in a phased manner with three key stages. The first phase would provide accommodation for circa 1,000 workers (stage one), then increase incrementally to provide accommodation for circa 2,500 workers (stage two) and circa 4,000 workers (stage three).

Construction workforce

A.3.42 Several thousand construction workers would be required during the approximately nine-year construction programme, with numbers estimated to reach 8,500 shift workers during peak periods. To ensure any unforeseen increases in worker numbers are mitigated, a peak of 9,000 workers is used for assessment purposes. The exception to this is in assessments where the lower number of workers represents the 'worst case' scenario, in which case the lower figure of 8,500 workers is assessed. Further details on the construction workforce is presented in section B.3 of this WLIA.

A.4 WLIA scoping and consultation

Scoping reports

A.4.1 Details regarding EIA scoping of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are presented in chapter A6 (EIA Scoping Report and Addendum) (Application Reference Number: 6.1.6) of the Environmental Statement.

A.4.2 In November 2009, Horizon submitted an EIA Scoping Report [RD26] to the Planning Inspectorate. Following a period of consultation with stakeholders, a Scoping Opinion [RD27] was received in April 2010. This Scoping Opinion notes that impacts on the local community should be considered within the socio-economic assessment of the Environmental Statement, including the impact on local culture and the Welsh language.

A.4.3 In 2014, Horizon consulted on its Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1] (in parallel to the Pre-Application Consultation Stage One discussed below), which set out the matters that Horizon identified to be relevant for consideration in the WLIA. Comments and feedback were sought from key stakeholders during the Pre-Application Consultation Stage One in order to shape the WLIA.

A.4.4 In March 2016, Horizon submitted an updated EIA Scoping Report [RD28] to the Planning Inspectorate. The main purpose of requesting a further Scoping Opinion was to ensure that changes to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and

the legislative and policy framework were taken into account in the scoping process.

A.4.5 A Scoping Opinion [RD29] was received from the Planning Inspectorate in April 2016. With specific regard to Welsh language and culture, the Scoping Opinion notes that a WLIA is to be undertaken in parallel to the EIA and that the Secretary of State would expect to see clear cohesion between the socio-economic assessment and the WLIA, with appropriate cross-referencing between data analysis and conclusions. Attention was also drawn to the IACC's comments on the importance of the Welsh language being considered throughout the EIA process.

A.4.6 In May 2017, Horizon submitted a third EIA scoping request to the Planning Inspectorate in the form of an addendum to the 2016 Scoping Report [RD30]. The addendum had regard for design changes proposed following a programme of design optimisation and also procedural changes subsequent to the enactment of the *Wales Act 2017* which have allowed for the application for development consent to have regard for Associated Development.

A.4.7 This addendum noted that Welsh language consideration would be a 'golden thread' throughout the Environmental Statement, especially within the socio-economic assessment where direct and indirect effects on Welsh language will be presented. The cumulative effects on Welsh language will be considered within the WLIA and reflected in the cumulative effects volume of the Environmental Statement (volume I, Application Reference Number: 6.9). Mitigation and enhancement measures would be developed with input from specialist language planners and feedback from stakeholders, to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial effects that might arise as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

A.4.8 A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Secretary of State on 14 June 2017 [RD31]. The Scoping Opinion confirms that the need for Horizon to address the issues raised previously in the 2016 Scoping Opinion as part of the final Environmental Statement, and its supporting documentation (including the WLIA) is important in being able to make a sound assessment.

Consultation undertaken

A.4.9 A comprehensive account of consultation activities undertaken and the feedback generated relating to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project overall is provided in the Consultation Report as part of the application for development consent. The purpose of this section is to provide context for the WLIA by highlighting those particular activities that have helped shape the assessment work presented in this WLIA.

Pre-Application Consultation Stage One

A.4.10 Pre-Application Consultation Stage One was undertaken in September 2014 with the aim of sharing information available at the time to promote an open and ongoing dialogue with Horizon's consultees, stakeholders and the community, at an early stage in the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project's development where feedback could reasonably influence design proposals.

A.4.11 Information about the requirement for workers' accommodation was provided within the Pre-Application Consultation Stage One documentation. However, at that time, the location of the Site Campus had not yet been decided.

A.4.12 The consultation did detail the 'Broad Area of Search' from which Associated Development sites (including the Site Campus) would be selected, plus the initial site selection process for determining appropriate Associated Development sites.

A.4.13 Since Pre-Application Consultation Stage One, the WLIA Steering Group has met quarterly to provide advice on both the WLIA methodology and to discuss the findings of the assessment work as they emerged. The Steering Group has also contributed towards developing the mitigation and enhancement measures presented in this WLIA and the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).

A.4.14 Horizon understands the importance of developing mitigation and enhancement measures in response to the effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language, culture and the community. Horizon therefore appointed language planners who provided specialist input relating to Welsh language planning and Welsh language initiatives to feed into the development of the mitigation and enhancement measures. The language planning specialists have also worked with Horizon to develop the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) and Welsh Language Corporate Action Plan, which goes hand-in-hand with Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD32].

A.4.15 Since the Pre-Application Consultation Stage One, with specific reference to the WLIA assessment work, Horizon achieved the following.

- Development and definition of the Welsh language baseline. This baseline presents a picture of the current situation of the Welsh language and culture within the study areas, and the foreseeable effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project have been measured against this baseline.
- Consideration of the effect of the distribution of construction workers into the Site Campus, on the Welsh language and culture. This work has informed the selection of the location for the Site Campus.
- Preliminary assessment of effects on the Welsh language, based on information available at the time. A draft of the preliminary assessment was shared with the WLIA Steering Group in winter 2015/16. Preliminary assessment of effects, presented in the form of a Welsh Language Impact Assessment Progress Report, was shared with the WLIA Steering Group and the IACC as part of Horizon's Project Update (January 2016). Comments received in response to the Welsh Language Impact Assessment Progress Report were considered and informed the WLIA Interim Report which formed part of Horizon's Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two.
- Development of mitigation and enhancement measures in response to the interim potential effects on the Welsh language and culture alongside the WLIA Steering Group and Horizon's WLIA team, which includes language planning specialists. This included a workshop in June 2016

with Steering Group members and other external stakeholders. The aim was to achieve consensus on the main themes for the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) and the broad mitigation and enhancement measures that should be included within it. Key themes were identified for developing mitigation and enhancement measures following review of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1] and priorities from the IACC's draft Welsh Language Strategy document. Three key themes (workforce; children and young people; and the community) were agreed at the June 2016 workshop with Steering Group members and stakeholders. A fourth theme of 'Accountability' was identified and added to these following a second stakeholder workshop in October 2016. The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out how these themes have developed.

Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two

A.4.16 As part of Horizon's Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two, Horizon also adopted and published a Welsh Language Pledge [RD34] to demonstrate its commitment to supporting the Welsh language and culture in the development of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

A.4.17 The Welsh Language Impact Assessment Interim Report (WLIA Interim Report) [RD33] formed part of Horizon's Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two and provided members of the public, community groups and language interest groups with a summary of the key potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the Welsh language, culture and community, based on the assessment work done at the time. The key effects were identified for each stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning. Table A-7 outlines how key issues raised during Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two have been considered in the assessment.

Table A-7 Key Welsh language and culture issues raised during Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two

Issue raised	Action taken
Negative effects of short-term effects of increase in population not properly quantified	Greater analysis and assessment of changes to population have been included within the assessment.
WLIA presents a static interpretation of likely impact. Suggestion to present a series of potential scenarios of possible emergence of Welsh speakers over time.	For assessment purposes, assessments are based on worst case scenario not every scenario. The assumptions, methodology and purpose of the Gravity Model has been agreed with the Welsh Government and IACC and there is general agreement that the Gravity Model presents a best fit approach to inform assessments of distribution of construction workers.

Issue raised	Action taken
Insufficient consideration to Welsh culture alongside Welsh language	Welsh culture is considered alongside the Welsh language within the assessment of effects.
Increased demand for accommodation affecting affordability of housing for local people	The effect of non-home-based workers on the demand for accommodation in the KSA, therefore having a knock-on effect on the cost of housing has been considered as part of the development of the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4).
Measures included within WLCMES - general consensus about the key themes, but detailed measures haven't been agreed.	Mitigation and enhancement measures have been developed further and refined. Measures presented in the WLIA include greater detail, to include mechanism for delivery (see WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) for greater detail on how measures have been developed).
Lack of detail with regards to proposed monitoring of mitigation and enhancement measures.	Measures have been developed as part of the WLCMES relating to the monitoring of mitigation and enhancement measures.
Uncertainty regarding the role and implications of the Welsh Government's Risk Matrix on the work presented in the WLIA, especially the methodology.	Welsh Government Risk Matrix yet to be published; however, initial findings have been presented to the WLIA steering group. The WLIA steering group agree that the findings of the Risk Matrix does not affect the methodology used in the WLIA.
National and local language strategies are not considered in sufficient detail in WLIA.	Greater consideration has been given to national and local language strategies when undertaking an assessment of effects and when developing WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).

A.4.18 The WLIA Interim Report [RD33] also explained how any potentially adverse effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the Welsh language, culture and community would be mitigated. Initial mitigation and enhancement measures were presented in chapter 10 of the WLIA Interim Report. Comments received in response to the Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two steered and enabled these mitigation and enhancement measures to be developed further.

A.4.19 Following the agreement of broad mitigation and enhancement measures with Steering Group members and stakeholders, a framework for the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) (based on the agreed themes) was developed with input from Steering Group members, agreed during August 2016.

A.4.20 Further consultation with Welsh language stakeholders was undertaken between August and October 2016 through a series of one-to-one interviews to gather more detailed views on areas of mitigation that should be included within the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) and how these could be implemented. Steering Group members and representatives of other Welsh language stakeholder organisations were interviewed during September and October 2016.

A.4.21 A second Welsh language stakeholder workshop (to include the Steering Group and a broader group of external Welsh language stakeholders) was undertaken in October 2016 following the development of draft mitigation and enhancement measures. The aim was to share and further develop the draft mitigation and enhancement measures with stakeholders.

A.4.22 Following development of a draft WLCMES, this was shared with Steering Group members and comments provided have been considered to inform the final version of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Pre-Application Consultation Stage Three

A.4.23 In May 2017, Horizon undertook Pre-Application Consultation Stage Three on further updated proposals for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The consultation documents included information on the proposed changes to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project since Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two, including updated effects on Welsh language and culture within the Main Consultation Document. Table A-8 outlines how key issues raised during Pre-Application Consultation Stage Three have been considered in the assessment.

Table A-8 Key Welsh language and culture issues raised during Pre-Application Consultation Stage Three

Issue raised	Action taken
The main issue which emerged from the consultee responses was a request for greater commitment and information about the mitigation proposals in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment. In general, there was a broad consensus among the consultees that the Wylfa Newydd Project would present opportunities and challenges to the Welsh language character of the Island; however, opinions differed on how the negative impacts should be mitigated, and to what extent.	WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) provides further details on the measures and maps these against the 18 questions of the WLIA.
There was broad support among individuals and organisations for the role of the Welsh Language and Culture Coordinator role; however, there was a request for more information about the role	WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) contains information on nature of the Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator (WLCC) role. Horizon is currently considering the detailed requirements of the role.
Education was a key area of interest and consultees sought greater support from Horizon to mitigate the impact of an influx of non-Welsh speakers on schools. Measures such as funding additional school places and Welsh language immersion for those moving into the area were suggested.	A measure on funding Welsh language immersion services is included in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).
Concern was raised that the Welsh language should not be considered in isolation. It is a “golden thread” which	Consideration and references to the Welsh language, including the WLIA and WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1), have been included across DCO

Issue raised	Action taken
runs through all aspects of the development.	submission documents where relevant.
More information was requested with regards to timescales in relation to the mitigation proposals, to ensure measures were in place in advance of the influx of workers and their families.	The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) contains information on the timescales associated with each measure.
Noted a requirement for a resource contingency to be put in place by horizon for any unforeseen circumstances that emerge.	This would need to be considered at a broader level as part of project-wide mitigation.
Comment that concentrating all the workers in a single temporary campus would result in a greater negative impact than the more dispersed strategy proposed at Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two.	A detailed assessment of accommodating up to 4,000 construction workers at the Site Campus is provided in the WLIA.
Mitigation measures to encouraging workers to learn Welsh was a waste of money and unlikely to be successful. Some thought it was important that operational and construction workers spoke English onsite for safety reasons.	Horizon places value on bilingual skills. Horizon supports and facilitates the use of Welsh in the workplace wherever possible, whilst recognising the operational language of the nuclear industry in the UK and of our regulators is English.
Suggestion that Horizon should offer/encourage Welsh language as a vocational skill to workers.	WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) commits to developing a programme of Welsh language training to workers, ranging from awareness training to higher level skills. It also commits to encouraging staff to take up opportunities where relevant to them.

Other stakeholder engagement

Welsh Language Impact Assessment Progress Report

A.4.24 In February and March 2016 (between Pre-Application Consultation Stage One and Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two), a Welsh Language Impact Assessment Progress Report was provided to the IACC and the WLIA steering group with updated information on the design development and associated Welsh language and culture assessment. This report comprised an interim stage in the WLIA process with the consultation feedback providing valuable information to feed into the assessment prior to Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two.

Draft Welsh Language Impact Assessment

A.4.25 During September 2017, draft Welsh Language Impact Assessment was provided to statutory and key non-statutory stakeholders. Key issues arising through this consultation are identified in Table A-9 together with information on the actions taken as a result.

Table A-9 Key Welsh language and culture issues raised in response to the draft WLIA

Issue raised	Action taken
During all discussions, the IACC has set out its expectations for the Welsh Language and Culture to be treated as an all-encompassing theme and golden thread, underpinning consideration of impacts and mitigation of all aspects of the Wylfa Newydd Project. In addition, Welsh language and Culture is also one of the seven Wellbeing goals required to be taken into account (together with the principles of sustainable development) in the decision-making for the project. The public bodies, including the IACC, require the necessary information to enable them to discharge these duties in relation to Wylfa Newydd.	In order to ensure that Welsh language and culture is treated as a golden thread throughout the Wylfa Newydd Project, Horizon give due consideration to Welsh language and culture during the following processes: Decision making process; Development of project-wide mitigation and enhancement measures; and Preparation of the DCO Environmental Statement, DCO standalone assessments and Town and Country Planning Act applications.
The IACC noted that they have previously recommended that a section is included in each chapter of the Environmental Statement DCO submission documentation which gives consideration of the Welsh language implications of that particular Environmental Statement theme.	The effect of the Wylfa Newydd Project on Welsh language and culture is assessed within this WLIA, and whilst it is not within the role of the Environmental Statement to include Welsh language and culture as a receptor, Horizon considers it to be relevant and necessary to sign-post where consideration has been

Issue raised	Action taken
	given to Welsh language and culture within other documents including the Environmental Statement and standalone assessments (HIA and Equality Impact Assessment). This will demonstrate that Horizon has given due consideration to Welsh language and culture as a golden thread weaved throughout the Wylfa Newydd Project.
The IACC appreciate Horizon's acceptance that the in-migration of non-Welsh-speaking construction workers will reduce the proportion of Welsh Speakers. However, the impact and therefore the appropriate mitigation, of this in-migration will be dependent upon the number of workers migrating, their dependent, their location, school places required, and degree of interaction with the communities in which they are residing and the duration of their stay.	None required.
The IACC has significant concerns with the contents of the revised version of the WLCMES as some mitigation proposals that were welcomed in the March 2017 version of the WLCMES have been amended/diluted and some omitted without the provision of an evidence base underpinning these changes.	Some measures have been amended in the final version. For example, measures 1243, 1244 1253 and 1257 now include firmer commitment. This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 (legal agreement) package and Statement of Common Ground.
Since March 2017 the programme has intensified in the North of the island and now includes a total of 4000 workers being accommodated at the Site Campus. The IACC has already expressed concern about the decline of Welsh speakers in this area, which could be compounded by these proposals which would see an influx of workers and their families to the North of the Island. It is crucial that Horizon provides more information on Worker Management proposals.	Horizon has developed a Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), which sets out the principles that Horizon and its partners will follow to manage and control the workforce. The principles will help deliver the project safely, to budget and on schedule as well as minimise the potential effects of large numbers of temporary construction workers on the local community. Horizon will also ensure the enforcement of the standards and procedures and will provide support to the community and

Issue raised	Action taken
	stakeholders to avoid foreseeable problems and respond and react efficiently and effectively if or when they do arise. Horizon will be required to prepare and submit for approval a Code of Conduct in accordance with the principles in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) and implement the Code of Conduct during construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Workers and employers (contractors) will be required to comply with the Code of Conduct through construction and labour agreements. In collaboration with the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon has developed a Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4), that seeks to ensure that the accommodation offer for the Wylfa Newydd Project is attractive for workers and encourages them to the project, but also incentivises and guides them to accommodation choices that benefit the local area and avoids adverse impacts on neighbouring communities. The Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) outlines the following provisions and these would be secured through planning obligations and financial contributions: Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS); Housing Fund; and, Health and Welfare facilities that are available to workers. The Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) also details any additional provisions that would be necessary in respect to any variation

Issue raised	Action taken
	of the accommodation strategy that is different to that which is reported in this chapter (i.e. up to 4,000 of these will be accommodated within the Site Campus; 3,000 are expected to enter the existing accommodation within the KSA and at least 2,000 are expected to be already residing in the KSA and represents the local workforce).
The IACC is also concerned that the wording in this document in many instances has moved from commitment to consideration.	Measures 1243, 1244 1253 and 1257 now include firmer commitment.
Example of omissions of commitments that were included in the March 2017 version of the WLCMES include; a. a commitment to include a linguistic target for relevant jobs; b. a commitment to include a linguistic courtesy for all Wylfa Newydd construction and operation staff; c. a commitment to being proactive in encouraging staff to develop Welsh Language skills through training courses; and, d. a commitment to use employee appraisals to establish skills requirements for specific roles.	Commitment to linguistic courtesy now restored in Measure 1253. Welsh language skills requirements for roles will be assessed through Measure 1243. How skills requirements link to appraisals and employee goals will be a consideration for the WLCC.
Example of omissions of actions that were included in the March 2017 version of the WLCMES include; a. Ensure that Menter Newydd and suppliers in Tiers 2 and below provide information on their Welsh language capacity and how they will adhere to Horizon's Welsh language policy; b. Ensure Menter Newydd and suppliers in all tiers are encouraged to offer a bilingual service in public facing roles; c. Training module for encouraging community leadership and linguistic integration skills; and, d. Funding of community projects.	Measure 1251 includes a commitment that Horizon will provide information on 'how contractors will adhere to Horizon's Welsh language policy (i.e. through recruitment processes and internal and external communications)'. Horizon has confirmed that contractors will not have public facing roles. A commitment to appropriate training materials is provided in measure 1260. Funding of community projects would form part of the community benefits package and is not therefore included in the WLCMES.
The dilution and condensing process undermines the transparency and legitimacy of the revised strategy as it	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106

Issue raised	Action taken
was undertaken without reference to the Steering Group which was established by Horizon to engage with key stakeholders.	package and Statement of Common Ground.
Detail is required on how exactly the Welsh Language Impact Assessment Steering Group will evolve to monitor and assess all progress on an independent basis.	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.
It is disappointing to note that whilst Horizon commits to data collection on families moving into the area, no such commitment is made to collect data on the language skills of its workforce and to update this data periodically. This baseline information is vital to establish a baseline for Language Skills Strategy. This approach would assist Horizon to measure the language skills progression of its workforce.	Measure 1251 includes a commitment that: 'Horizon will provide information on their Welsh language capacity, Horizon's Welsh Language Policy and obligations'. Implementation of this measure will be taken forward as part of the WLCC role.
The nature and complexity of the project highlights a need for a specific fund to cover unforeseen circumstances. The mitigation response must have sufficient flexibility to respond urgently when the need arises.	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.
Intensification of the project in North Anglesey needs consideration from a Welsh Language perspective in order to work closely with families to promote integration and decrease community tension. A rolling programme is required to fund a Community Bilingual Activities Officer in each secondary school catchment area (5 posts). The programme should thereafter progress to the rest of the Island.	Measure 1260 commits to funding community language services to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. This would be linked to the role of the Community Involvement Impact Officers.
IACC is concerned regarding the lack of commitment and focus to upgrade STEM facilities in schools. This is essential from a Welsh language perspective to ensure that local pupils who study these subjects bilingually	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.

Issue raised	Action taken
are provided with first class facilities to progress successfully to further and higher education and ultimately be in a position to compete for employment opportunities at Wylfa Newydd.	
The IACC is supportive of commitment in the WLCMES to appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to assist in the further development, implementation and monitoring of an agreed programme of actions but is very disappointed that the recruitment process has not commenced. The IACC has previously confirmed in our response to PAC3 that we would be happy to provide any support or input in relation to the recruitment process and requested the opportunity to review and comment on the job description prior to advertisement of this role. IACC considers that for the role to have an influencing capacity the post holder needs to be at a senior level.	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.
There is a need for a commitment to commence some mitigation early to allow for adequate lead in time e.g. peripatetic language immersion provision.	The trigger for mitigation has been amended to 'pre-construction'. for some measures. For example, measure 1257 has been amended to ensure that 'Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of construction.' This wil be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.
Immediate investment and intervention is required in order to plan mitigation effectively, with particular focus on the North of the island.	The trigger for mitigation has been amended to 'pre-construction'. for some measures. This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.
Horizon Nuclear Power's Welsh Language Impact Assessment presents a baseline picture and	Comment noted and no action is considered to be required.

Issue raised	Action taken
background to the linguistic nature of Anglesey and surrounding areas. The report fully recognises that a change in population, with the arrival of up to 9,000 workers will have an overall adverse effect on the Welsh language and culture.	
It is positive that Horizon has taken previous comments and responses to the WLIA on board and has developed a Welsh Language Mitigation Strategy in co-operation with the Welsh Language Impact Assessment Steering Group. This is an important step forward and has shown Horizon's willingness to act on the advice of stakeholders/ steering group.	Comment noted and no action is considered to be required.
As part of their mitigation strategy Horizon Nuclear Power has committed to appointing a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to deliver the Welsh Language Mitigation Strategy. This again, is to be welcomed but we would like further clarity on where the post sits within the existing staffing structure and what assurances can be made in terms of securing the post in the long term.	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.
The Welsh Language Mitigation Strategy in its current form lacks financial, resource and time commitments. Until we have sight of these, it is impossible to tell how strategic and robust the mitigation measures are, as well as details on how the measures will be implemented and developed in partnership with relevant stakeholders.	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground.
In relation to the above, and although we understand that Horizon will not want to state a figure for the wider enhancement (community benefits) part of the strategy, the sections that rely on the Construction Code of	This will be addressed through discussions on the Section 106 package and Statement of Common Ground. Some additional detail is now provided in relation to the

Issue raised	Action taken
Practice and S106, will need to identify relevant provisions and sums to demonstrate that suitable mitigation will be delivered. This in some cases, such as supplying specialist teachers, will require action before final consent/FID.	measure on the peripatetic teacher service (1257)
However, a key concern is that a number of the education measures stipulate that the projects will be supported "in proportion to the numbers of workers bringing families". This is not fully clear, and in some cases the necessary mitigation measures required may not be possible to secure on a pro-rata basis.	None required
We would therefore like Horizon to fully commit to these measures, determining the length and breadth of the support needed to implement the project, being done so in partnership with key stakeholders and the steering group.	None required

A.4.26 Further detail regarding consultation can be found in the Main Consultation Report (Application Reference Number: 5.1).

A.5 Approach to the assessment

Methodological context

A.5.1 The methodology used in the WLIA was presented in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1]. Whilst responses to other Pre-Application Consultation Stage One documents highlighted the importance of the Welsh language as part of the social fabric of the communities of Anglesey, very few responses were received specifically in relation to the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1]. There were no comments suggesting changes to the proposed scope and methodology.

A.5.2 The Welsh Language Impact Assessment Progress Report which formed part of Horizon's Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two presented a summary of key potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture, based on the methodology presented in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1].

A.5.3 Comments were received during Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two relating to the proposed methodology noting the need to consider the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance which is currently being developed. Whilst this work is yet to be published, Horizon and the WLIA Steering Group have been presented with initial findings of the work to develop the Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance. The Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance was discussed at a WLIA steering group meeting and it was concluded that it is broadly consistent with the Horizon WLIA methodology.

A.5.4 The WLIA methodology has been informed by the following national and local planning policy guidance and strategies:

- *Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead* [RD2];
- *Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD3];
- *Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD4];
- *Supplementary Planning Guidance LDP6: The Welsh Language* [RD5];
- *Supplementary Planning Guidance 3: Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD6];
- *Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD7]; and
- *Practice Guidance on Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD8].

A.5.5 *Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead* [RD2] offers best practice guidance on the methodology for undertaking Language Impact Assessments for project-specific development. This guidance is not specifically adopted by Local Planning Authorities; however, the methodology has been replicated within the adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance by the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park Authority and Conwy County Borough Council.

A.5.6 The methodology for undertaking the WLIA follows that set out in *Planning and the Welsh language: The Way Ahead* [RD2].

A.5.7 Welsh Government is currently developing a Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance to guide the assessment process of large-scale community or infrastructure development on the Welsh language.

WLIA study areas

A.5.8 Due to the interdependencies between effects on Welsh language and culture and socio-economic effects, the geographical and spatial areas used in the WLIA are based on those used for the socio-economic assessment, which are presented in chapter B2 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.2.2).

A.5.9 The spatial scope for assessing effects is a key requirement for the whole assessment. The effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture is largely dependent on the workforce required, in particular the number of workers and their geographical distribution. The effects on communities, Welsh language and culture will vary in different locations. Defining the spatial scope can therefore be complex because of the need to consider the effects on individuals and communities at a variety of distances from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Associated Development.

A.5.10 Furthermore, socio-economic and Welsh language data are available over a wide range of spatial levels. Given the need for data on a detailed level as well as to provide a general overview, a range of spatial scopes have been selected for assessment purposes presented in this WLIA.

A.5.11 The geographic scope of the study areas used in the WLIA is presented in figure A-1 and figure A-2 and the underpinning logic explained in table A-10.

Table A-10 WLIA study areas

Area	Geographic scope	Assessment scope
Wylfa Newydd Development Area	The Wylfa Newydd Development Area represents the indicative areas of land and sea, including the Power Station Site, the Wylfa National Policy Statement Site and the surrounding areas that would be used for the construction and operation of the Power Station. This area is representative of the maximum area extending around the Power Station Site that would be directly affected by the Power Station Main Construction activities and used to form the setting and features of the operational Power Station. The Wylfa Newydd Development Area is located within the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell.	-

Area	Geographic scope	Assessment scope
	The geographical extent of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is defined in figure A-1.	
Local Area of Influence (LAI)	The LAI represents a buffer zone of approximately 5km from the centre of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Communities which fall on the boundary of these zones are included within the assessment. These communities are identified in the relevant volumes of this WLIA. The 5km zone has been selected to ensure that significant effects on the physical environment (in terms of air, noise and visual assessment) are included in the assessment of effects relating to quality of life in the WLIA. Where key receptors are located close to this boundary they are included within the assessment. The geographical extent of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI is defined in figure A-1. The Associated Development geographical scope is considered within a tailored LAI which extends to approximately 1km from the site boundary. This area has been selected to ensure that significant effects on the physical environment (in terms of air, noise and visual assessment) are included in the WLIA. The Associated Development subject to the LAI of 1km are as follows: Off-Site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL); Park and Ride; Site Campus; A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements; and the Logistics Centre. The extents of the LAIs are consistent with those presented and used in the socio-economic assessment presented in chapters C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), D3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.3), E3 (Application Reference	Issues affecting communities adjacent to or in close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. With regard to the temporary nature of the Associated Development, the assessment scope covers the construction and operation phases of each of the developments throughout their respective individual lifetimes. The LAI for the Associated Development is 1km here as this is considered the limit of any direct effects on the five key aspects of community life considered in this WLIA.

Area		Geographic scope	Assessment scope
		Number: 6.5.3), F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3), G3 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.3) and H3 (Application Reference Number: 6.8.3) of the Environmental Statement. The geographical extent of each LAI for the Associated Development are presented in figures C-1, D-1, E-1, F-1 and G-1 respectively.	
Key socio-economic study area (KSA)		This area represents the area most likely to be affected (both beneficially and adversely) by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. It is defined by the two Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) of 'Bangor, Caernarfon and Llangefni' and 'Holyhead'. The spatial boundary is defined based on a best-fit selection of 2001 Census of Population administrative wards to the TTWA boundaries (see figure A-2). At the time of producing this boundary, the 2011 TTWA boundary was not available. As the 2011 area is slightly smaller than the 2001 TTWA (since it excludes the Conwy wards), it is considered more appropriate to maintain the use of the 2001 dataset and have these wards included. This area is further disaggregated as defined below. The geographical extent of each subdivision of the KSA is presented in figure A-2.	This area is a key focus for assessment within the WLIA as well as the socio-economic assessment presented in the Environmental Statement Volume B – Introduction to the topics B2 – Socio-economics (Application Reference Number: 6.2.2). This study area has been used to consider effects on all key aspects of community life comprising: population characteristics; quality of life (in terms of the health of the population of the KSA); economic factors; infrastructure supply and education; and social and cultural aspects. In terms of the socio-economic assessment, effects on accommodation, public services and tourism are all considered mainly within this area. As far as is possible, business and supply chain effects have also been considered at this scale.
Isle of Anglesey	Anglesey North	An area conforming to a subdivision of the Isle of Anglesey, representing communities around Amlwch and located closest to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This subdivision	This subdivision has been used to assess effects that may be felt at this level, comprising: population characteristics; quality of life; cost of housing,

Area		Geographic scope	Assessment scope
		is based on aggregates of wards defined in the 2011 Census.	infrastructure supply and education; and social and cultural aspects.
	Anglesey West	An area conforming to a subdivision of the Isle of Anglesey, representing communities on the west side of the island including Holyhead. This subdivision is based on aggregates of wards defined in the 2011 Census.	This subdivision has been used to assess effects that may be felt at this level, comprising: population characteristics; quality of life; cost of housing, infrastructure supply and education; and social and cultural aspects.
	Anglesey South	An area conforming to a subdivision of the Isle of Anglesey, representing communities on the south side of the island including Llangefni and the Menai Crossing. This subdivision is based on aggregates of wards defined in the 2011 Census.	This subdivision has been used to assess effects that may be felt at this level, comprising: population characteristics; quality of life; cost of housing, infrastructure supply and education; and social and cultural aspects.
Mainland	Menai Mainland	Menai Mainland is a subdivision of Gwynedd, representing the communities on the mainland located within the KSA including the main settlements of Bangor and Caernarfon. This area also contains small areas of Conwy.	This subdivision has been used to assess effects that may be felt at this level, comprising: population characteristics; quality of life; cost of housing, infrastructure supply and education; and social and cultural aspects.

Area	Geographic scope	Assessment scope
Daily Construction Commuting Zone (DCCZ)	This area is based upon a 90-minute commute time from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Conclusions drawn from the *Workforce Mobility and Skills in the UK Construction Sector* report [RD35] indicate that 85% of construction workers live within a 90-minute commuting time from their place of work. The definition is based on a best-fit selection of 2011 Census of Population administrative wards. Any ward wholly or partially within a 90-minute travel time has been included. The area represents the one-way-travel time limit assumed for workers to commute on a daily basis from their permanent residence (these individuals are referred to as home-based workers). The geographical extent of the DCCZ is identified in figure A-1.	It is from this zone that commuting or home-based workers are drawn. The assessment of economic factors in particular effects on employment and skills, economic diversity and wages/salary levels has therefore focused on this geographic area. Economic factors in terms of business and supply chain; knock-on economic effects and cost of housing/accommodation have also been considered at this scale.
North West Wales	This area consists of local authority districts of the Isle of Anglesey, Conwy and Gwynedd.	This area has been used in situations where it is not possible to represent the KSA due to statistical limitations.
North Wales	This area consists of a grouping of local authority districts consisting of the Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham. This area has also been used when it is not possible to represent the DCCZ due to statistical data limitations, including for baseline employment and economic activity information, and for the assessment of effects on fire and rescue services. It is worth noting that this area is more urbanised and industrial (with key developments in certain areas of Flintshire etc.) and has a much larger population than the DCCZ.	This area has been used when it is not possible to represent the DCCZ due to statistical data limitations. Business and supply chain effects and knock-on economic effects have also been considered at this scale.

Area	Geographic scope	Assessment scope
National/ other	Standard geographies such as Wales, Great Britain and the UK are also used where appropriate, either to provide context or to consider effects which might arise outside of the above geographies.	-

Figure A-1 WLIA study areas

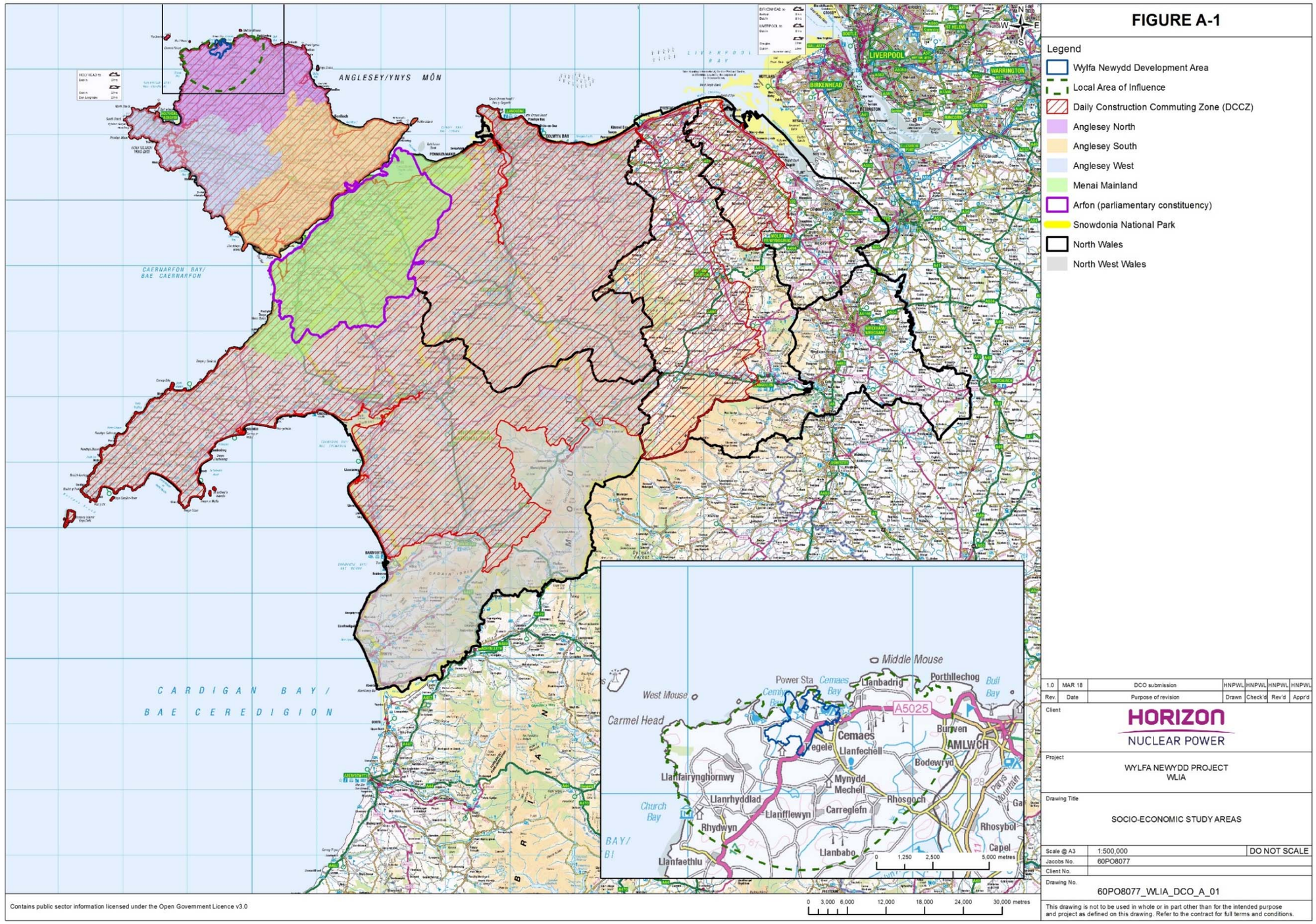
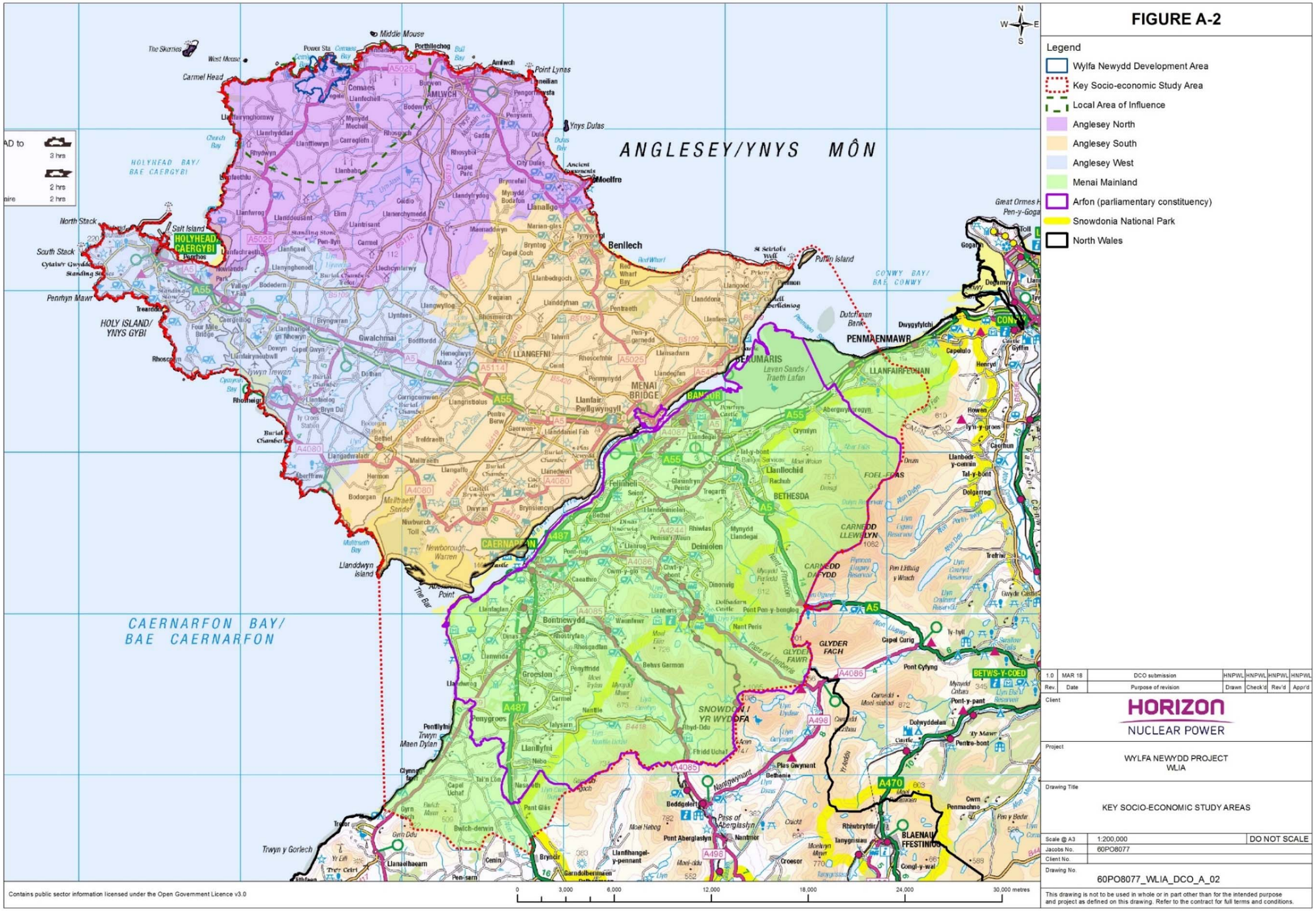


Figure A-2 Key socio-economic study areas



Detailed methodology

A.5.12 The following methodology has been adopted to undertake this WLIA and to deliver a schedule of linguistic constraints and opportunities, potential effects and to inform the approach proposed to developing mitigation and/or enhancement measures.

A.5.13 The methodology follows that set out in the WLIA Scoping Report which was subject to consultation during Pre-Application Consultation Stage One (September 2014). No comments were received during Pre-Application Consultation Stage One in relation to the proposed methodology detailed below.

A.5.14 The proposed methodology detailed in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1] was also shared with members of the WLIA Steering Group, who endorsed the proposed approach. It should be noted that Welsh Government does not prescribe or promote any particular methodology for conducting WLIAs. As observers of the Steering Group, Welsh Government therefore neither endorse nor reject the proposed methodology as set out in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1]. The methodology for undertaking the WLIA and the geographic scope of the assessment has also been endorsed by the independent language planners appointed by Horizon.

A.5.15 The WLIA of the JLDP [RD36] recognises that *"…the field of language assessments is an area of discussion and a speciality that is still being developed... It should also be noted that the Language Impact Assessment methodology is a subjective process intended to establish the probable impacts stemming from a proposal or policy."*

Step 1: Establish a baseline

A.5.16 The baseline is a compilation of relevant statements, policies and data relating to the Welsh language within the study areas.

Gathering and analysing relevant data to establish a baseline

A.5.17 A wide range of evidence has been gathered to inform this WLIA to present an overall understanding of the profile and current position of the Welsh language and culture in the study areas, particularly within the KSA. Data have been gathered for the following topics, which are considered to be most relevant to inform the baseline:

- population;
- Welsh language profile;
- economy and employment;
- housing (including the housing market);
- school and education (early years' provision, primary and secondary, further and higher education);
- social and community groups;
- Welsh language and public services;

- health and community well-being; and
- tourism.

A.5.18 The data collected form the baseline, which has been analysed as part of this WLIA. This is presented in appendix A7-1.

Step 2: Analysis of the effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on baseline

A.5.19 The baseline data collected have been analysed to consider to what extent, and how (in terms of both adverse and beneficial effects), the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would affect Welsh language and culture within the study area.

A.5.20 Analysis of the baseline data collected has established that Welsh language and culture is an integral element of the social fabric of communities across Anglesey and Gwynedd. It has also demonstrated that several elements of community life, such as education and language immersion provision, employment opportunities, availability and affordability of housing, Welsh-medium public services and social opportunities to use the Welsh language all contribute towards the use, status, prominence and vitality of Welsh language and culture within the communities of the study areas.

A.5.21 Whilst there are significant variations in the proportion of the population who speak Welsh at ward and community council levels, conserving, enhancing and promoting the Welsh language is recognised as a priority for the IACC and Gwynedd Council throughout the counties as demonstrated within the *Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021* [RD24] and *Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014-2017* [RD25], not just in specific areas. The *Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021* identifies a target to increase the proportion of the population of Anglesey who speak Welsh to at least 60.1% by the 2021 Census (as it was in 2001) and the Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014-2017 identifies a target to increase the proportion of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd by 5% by the 2021 Census. The Welsh Government also has a clear vision to see the Welsh language thriving in Wales and *Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers* [RD9] sets out strategic priorities on how to reach their vision to see a million Welsh speakers by 2050.

A.5.22 The potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture in the study areas was then considered in response to the geographical location of all development which forms part of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (see section A.3 of this WLIA). Of particular relevance to consideration of effects on Welsh language and culture were:

- the number of workers required during each stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and their home-base (i.e. local home-based who already reside in the DCCZ or non-home-based workers who would relocate to live in the KSA);
- the geographical distribution of non-home-based workers who would relocate to the KSA;
- the approach to construction workers' accommodation including the design of the facilities at the Site Campus;

- the scope of work for each element of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project;
- Horizon strategies in particular:
  - WLCMES;
  - Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5);
  - Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) (which includes the WAMS);
  - Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3);
  - Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6); and
  - Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) (Application Reference Number: 8.13);

A.5.23 The analysis of effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on baseline considers various study areas which have been defined in table A-10. This enabled the identification of geographical areas where effects were most likely to arise (study areas and five key aspects of community life) and how these areas were likely to be affected.

A.5.24 Where effects are considered to be project-wide effects these are assessed in volume B, for example the effects of the construction workforce on population characteristics. Where effects are considered to be site-specific these are assessed within the relevant volumes (C to G) of this WLIA.

Step 3: Assessment based on checklist questions

A.5.25 The WLIA assesses the likely effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning stages of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project against five key aspects of community life with a view to establishing the effects on the community in general and on the Welsh language and culture more specifically. The five key aspects of community life are:

- population characteristics;
- quality of life;
- economic factors;
- infrastructure supply and education; and
- social and cultural aspects.

A.5.26 Due to the various components of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (detailed in section A3 of this WLIA), the assessment of effects is split into distinct project components, with the assessment of project-wide effects (i.e. not site-specific effects) being supplemented by a series of individual development assessments (site-specific effects) to focus on local Welsh language and culture effects. Therefore, the effects identified in the project-wide assessment (volume B) do not represent the overall effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture; these are presented in the intra-development assessment of cumulative effects (volume H). This approach is consistent with that adopted in the socio-economic assessment

presented in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.2.2) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).

A.5.27 The assessment of effects is split into the following Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components:

- project-wide effects (i.e. not site-specific effects);
- Wylfa Newydd Development Area;
- Off-Site Power Station Facilities (i.e. AECC, ESL and MEEG);
- Park and Ride;
- A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements; and
- Logistics Centre.

A.5.28 The assessment for each Wylfa Newydd DCO Project component comprises 18 questions, which relate to the five key aspects of community life; the 18 questions are introduced in table A-11. These questions have derived from best practice guidance referred to in section A.2 volume A of this WLIA.

A.5.29 Each question has been assigned a weighting ranging from high to moderate to low weighting (in terms of linguistic effects). The weighting applied to each of the checklist questions derived from consultation with the (then) Welsh Language Board. The weight applied to each question was presented in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report [RD1] and no comments were received in response to the proposed weighting. Following the appointment of language planners by Horizon in May 2016, the weighting proposed in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report was reviewed and endorsed by the appointed language planners (with the exception of amending the weighting applied to Q16 and Q18 from a low weighting to a moderate weighting). The final weighting is presented in table A-11. The weighting for each question is applied to a base index score to give a final index score (with weighting applied). Questions assigned with a high weighting are multiplied by 1.0, moderate weighting multiplied by 0.7 and low weighting multiplied by 0.5.

Table A-11 Checklist questions used to assess the perceived effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on community and language and weighting rank applied

Key aspect of community life/checklist questions	Weighting rank
Population characteristics	
Q1. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to a population increase or decrease?	**(high weighting)**
Q2. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to increased in-migration?	**(high weighting)**
Q3. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to increased out-migration?	**(high weighting)**
Q4. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to change the age structure of the community?	**(high weighting)**
Quality of life	

Key aspect of community life/checklist questions	Weighting rank
Q5. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an impact on the health of local people?	**(low weighting)**
Q6. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an impact on the amenity of the local area?	**(low weighting)**
Q7. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to the threat of increased crime or violence?	**(low weighting)**
Economic factors	
Q8. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have a detrimental impact on local businesses?	**(moderate weighting)**
Q9. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have a detrimental impact on local jobs?	**(moderate weighting)**
Q10. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to greater economic diversity?	**(moderate weighting)**
Q11. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an impact on local wage/salary levels?	**(moderate weighting)**
Q12. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an impact on the average cost of housing?	**(high weighting)**
Infrastructure supply and education	
Q13. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an impact on local schools?	**(high weighting)**
Q14. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an impact on health care provision?	**(low weighting)**
Q15. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an impact on local services?	**(moderate weighting)**
Social and cultural aspects	
Q16. Will the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project lead to social tensions, conflict or division?	**(moderate weighting)**
Q17. Will the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project lead to changes in local Welsh traditions/culture?	**(high weighting)**
Q18. Will the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project have an impact on local voluntary/activity/groups?	**(moderate weighting)**

A.5.30 Each question presents an assessment of the perceived effect. The assessment of effect is implicitly subjective based on baseline information, previous evidence and professional judgement and it is intended to identify the probable effects arising as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The assessor concludes the assessment of each question by identifying an overall beneficial, neutral or adverse effect. This overall effect is then given a score to reflect the magnitude of effect (see table A-12).

Table A-12 Range of base index scores applied to reflect the magnitude of effect

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

A.5.31 As per the methodology presented in *Planning and the Welsh language: The Way Ahead* [RD2], the 18 base index scores (with weighting applied) have then been used to calculate an overall base score index for each phase: construction and operation (for each Wylfa Newydd DCO Project component), which is simply the average score across all 18 questions. The base index scores (with weighting applied) have also been used to calculate a dimensional index score, which is a mean score for each of the community life components: a mean for population; quality of life; economic factors; and infrastructure supply and social issues. This enables assessors to compare the mean score for each of the five components, recognising the perceived greater effects and possible trade-offs, between one component over another [RD2].

A.5.32 The WLIA assesses and scores the construction and operational phases of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project when considering project-wide effects assessment (volume B) and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area assessment (volume C) against the questions as distinct proposals given the possible marked differences in the effects of those respective stages of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Decommissioning of the Power Station and other Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components are assessed qualitatively reflecting the likelihood that technological change over a 60-year period may radically change the amount/timing and type of labour needed. As decommissioning effects are assessed qualitatively, they are not scored against the 18 checklist questions.

A.5.33 The assessment of effects on Off-Site Power Station Facilities (volume D) and Associated Development (volumes E to G) considers the construction, operational and decommissioning effects.

A.5.34 An assessment of cumulative effects (intra-project and inter-project) on Welsh language and culture is undertaken and this is presented in volume H of the WLIA.

Step 4: Development of mitigation and enhancement measures

A.5.35 Where potential adverse and beneficial effects were identified within the assessment, measures to mitigate adverse effects and to enhance beneficial effects are proposed.

A.5.36 Horizon is committed to supporting and enhancing Welsh language and culture as well as mitigating adverse effects which are likely to arise. As previously mentioned, Horizon has developed a WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) working alongside language planning specialists. The methodology for developing mitigation and enhancement measures is presented in greater detail in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

A.5.37 The measures presented within the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) have been developed in collaboration with key Welsh language stakeholders including members and observers of the Welsh Language Steering Group. The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) has been developed based on a combination of stakeholder workshops, one-to-one consultation and a review of relevant documentation and literature.

A.5.38 Measures presented in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) follow four key themes:

- workforce;
- children and young people;
- the community; and
- accountability.

Step 5: Monitoring the effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture

A.5.39 The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) identifies that the development of appropriate mechanisms for overseeing the implementation of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) within Horizon and for monitoring progress externally, was considered to be crucial by stakeholders involved in the development of the Strategy. Such processes are considered to be important in ensuring that the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) is implemented in the most efficient and effective ways and that corrective actions are taken to overcome barriers which may be encountered.

A.5.40 The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) identifies four measures relating to the monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy by Horizon and its external partners. These include:

- establishing a group of senior managers within Horizon to have oversight of/be accountable for the delivery of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) as well as Horizon's Corporate Welsh Language Policy and Action Plan;
- stablishing an external stakeholder group to monitor implementation of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) and provide advice on its delivery; and completing an evaluation of the impact of the Wylfa Newydd DCO

Project on the Welsh language in the KSA, overseen by the external monitoring group.

A.6 Welsh language profile

National overview

A.6.1 In 1911, there were almost a million (997,000) Welsh speakers aged three and over in Wales. The number of people able to speak Welsh decreased from this level to a low of 504,000 in 1981 but then increased between 1981 and 2001 (reaching 582,000). However, the number subsequently fell again slightly by 2011 (562,000) [RD37].

A.6.2 The percentage of Welsh speakers in Wales declined between 1971 and 1991 (20.8% in 1971, 19% in 1981 and 18.7% in 1991). By 2001, the percentage of Welsh speakers had increased back to 20.8% [RD37]. However, between 2001 and 2011, the percentage of Welsh speakers in Wales declined a further -1.7 percentage points [RD37].

A.6.3 Between 2001 and 2011, the number of communities which predominantly use the Welsh language reduced and a number of communities where Welsh was the main language of communication were lost [RD37]. The reasons for this reduction may include the lack of work and social opportunities for young people who were brought up locally and consequently moved away; a decline in the traditional industries who used to employ a high percentage of Welsh speakers as well as problems in the rural economy; and the migration of non-Welsh speakers mainly to the more rural areas and attractive coastline [RD37].

Local overview

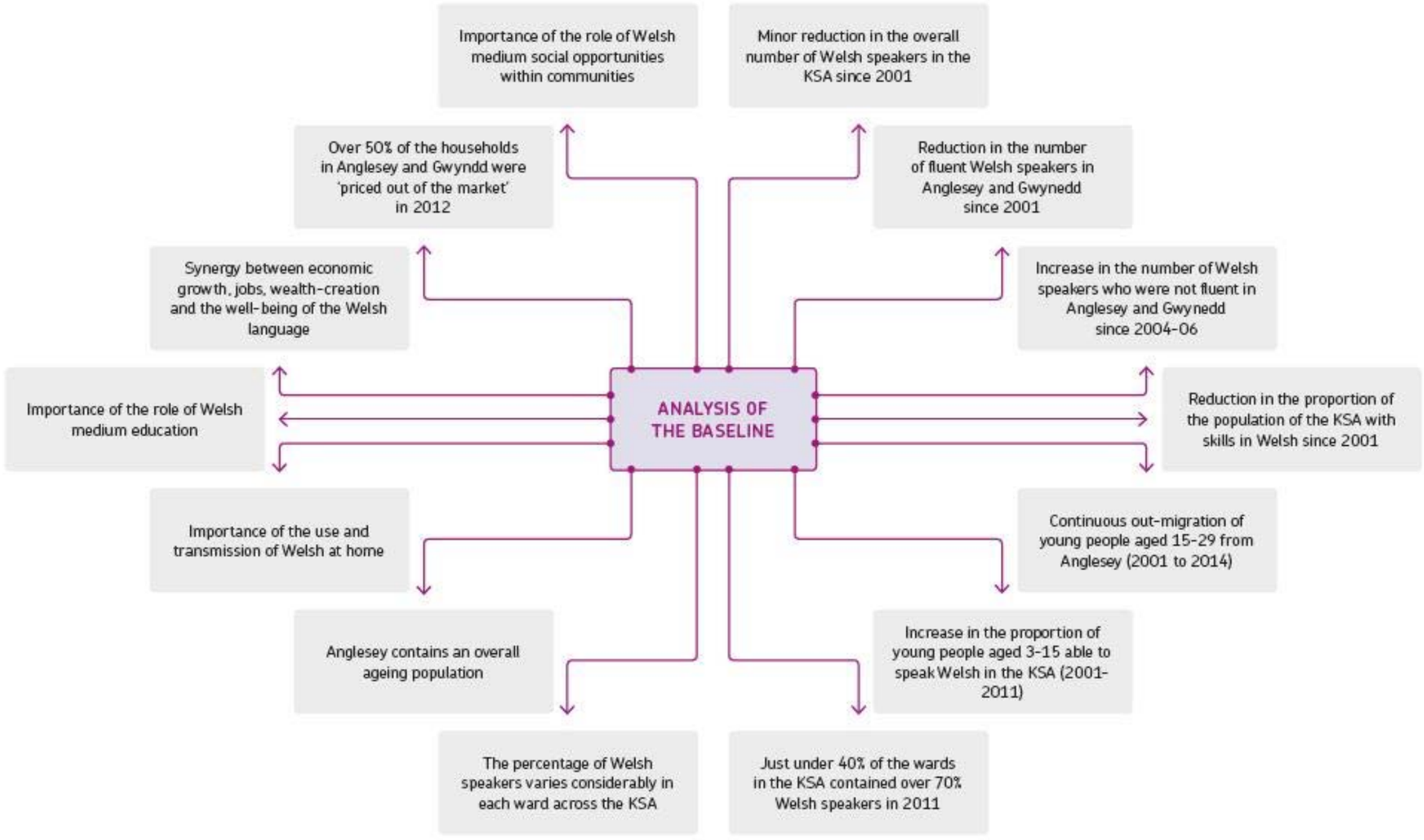
A.6.4 Both Anglesey and Gwynedd have been recognised for their high concentration of fluent Welsh speakers in the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15 [RD39]. They are traditional Welsh-speaking heartlands in Wales and include the second highest (57.2%) and highest percentages (65.4%) respectively of Welsh speakers throughout Wales.

A.6.5 The Welsh language, culture and heritage are integral elements of the social fabric of Anglesey's communities, though the percentage of Welsh speakers does vary significantly amongst wards, with greater concentrations in and around the geographical centre of Anglesey and Llangefni. Anglesey staged the National Eisteddfod in August 2017, which provided an important catalyst to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture.

A.6.6 The Welsh language is part of everyday life within the KSA, as it is the language of many families at home, the language of schools and is used in local shops, pubs, banks, health facilities, in the workplace and during community activities.

A.6.7 This chapter presents an analysis of the baseline collated. Figure A-3 identifies the key points contained in the baseline.

Figure A-3 Analysis of the baseline



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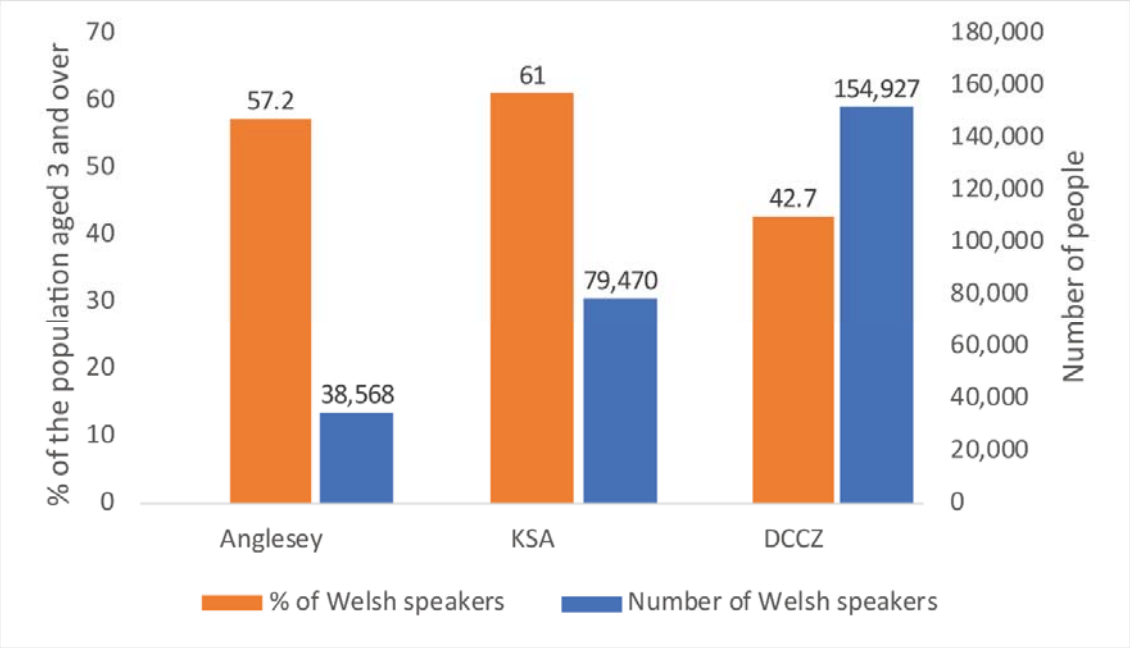
Welsh speakers

A.6.8 In 2011, Anglesey (57.2%) and the KSA (61.0%) had a higher percentage of Welsh speakers than the DCCZ (42.7%). A breakdown of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers by area in 2011 is provided in figure A-4.

Figure A-4 Number and percentage of Welsh speakers by area in 2011[1]



A.6.9 All three areas witnessed a reduction in the number of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 with Anglesey witnessing a reduction of 325 in the number of Welsh speakers, the KSA witnessing a reduction of 336 and the DCCZ witnessing a reduction of 2,883.

A.6.10 The percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ fell between 2001 and 2011 as follows:

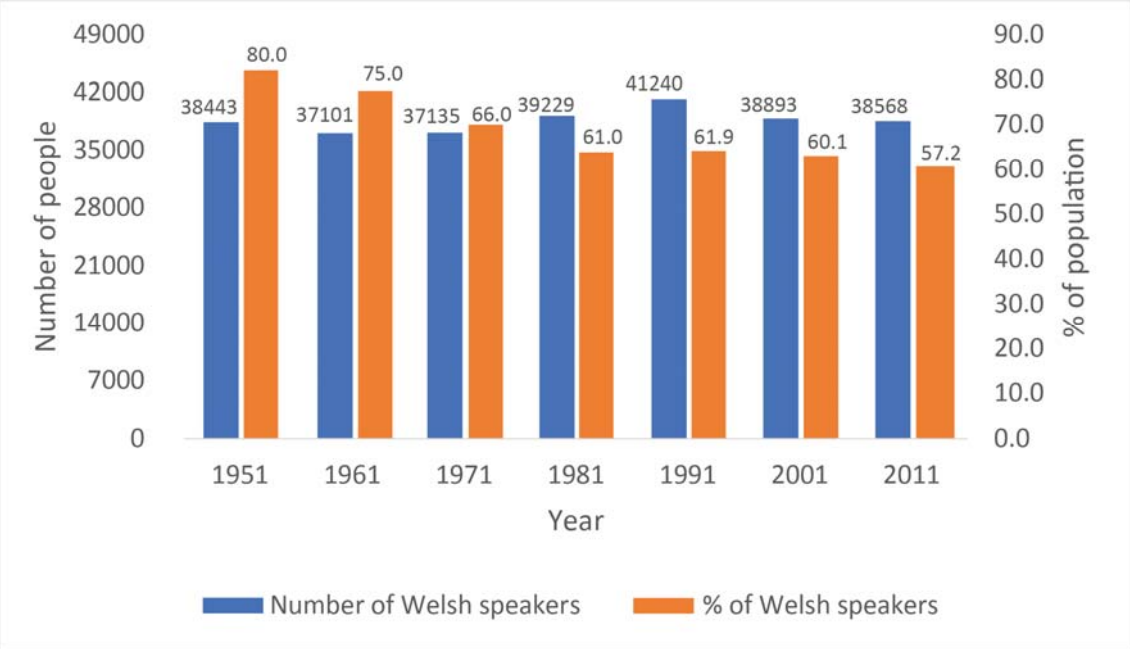
- from 59.0% to 57.2% on Anglesey (a fall of 1.8 percentage points);
- from 64.1% to 61.0% in the KSA (a fall of 3.1 percentage points); and
- from 44.8% to 42.7% in the DCCZ (a fall of 2.1 percentage points).

A.6.11 Whilst Anglesey has witnessed a significant decline in the percentage of the Welsh-speaking population between 1951 and 2011 (from 80.0% to 57.2%), in terms of the overall number of Welsh speakers, it has witnessed a slight increase in Welsh speakers [RD38] as is shown in figure A-5. This increase in the number of Welsh speakers reflects the overall growth in the island's population as a result of major employment developments in the 1960s namely the Existing Power Station and Anglesey Aluminium [RD38] and the

[1] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

growth in the number of pupils in Welsh-medium education at primary and secondary level following the Education Act of 1944.

Figure A-5 Percentage and number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey, 1951-2011[2]



A.6.12 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15, published on the 26th November 2015 was commissioned by the Welsh Government and the Welsh Language Commissioner in 2013 [RD39]. The survey was undertaken over a period of two years between 2013 and 2015. The survey collected data from Welsh-speaking adults and young people, to find out how well they can speak the language, how often, and where, when and with whom they use it. The results of the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15 are based on a sample of 7,175 Welsh speakers.

A.6.13 According to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15, the number of fluent Welsh speakers has decreased and the number of Welsh speakers who were not fluent has increased on Anglesey and Gwynedd since 2004-06. The number of fluent Welsh speakers has decreased by 2,600 on Anglesey and 2,100 in Gwynedd during this period [RD39]. During the same period, the number of Welsh speakers who were not fluent has increased by 4,300 on Anglesey and 5,600 in Gwynedd [RD39].

A.6.14 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15 also identifies that some of the largest decreases in the number of fluent Welsh speakers since 2004-06, were found in areas with the highest population of Welsh speakers [RD39]. The highest concentrations of fluent Welsh speakers were found in local authorities

[2] [RD10]

in the western areas of Wales, with the highest concentration in Gwynedd (78%), Anglesey (68%), Ceredigion (66%) and Carmarthenshire (64%) [RD39].

A.6.15 The density of the Welsh-speaking population in any given community or ward is key to prosperity of the language and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh. Community and cultural activities within a local area contribute towards the value of the language and also create a feeling of belonging to a community or area [RD25].

A.6.16 Within the KSA there are extensive Welsh-medium social and cultural opportunity within communities, often driven by a variety of creative and cultural groups and networks that form an integral element of the social fabric of a community. These groups include (but are not limited to) Yr Urdd, Young Farmers' Clubs, Merched y Wawr, Mudiad Meithrin (early years provider), Theatr Ieuenctid Môn (theatre group), Statutory Youth Service, Alleni Môn (local performing arts group) as well as a plethora of other local sports and performing arts clubs that promote the language at a community level. All of these groups promote the use of Welsh in their activities, reflecting the language of the members of their community.

Geographical variations

A.6.17 Evidence from the literature suggests that the Welsh language is more likely to be used in social, leisure and business activities in communities where over 70% of the population are able to speak Welsh [RD40]. In 2011, 37.8% (28 wards) of the wards in the KSA contained over 70% of Welsh speakers. Seven out of the 28 wards were located on Anglesey and 21 wards were located within the Menai Mainland sub-division of the KSA.

A.6.18 Figure A-6 shows the percentage of Welsh speakers (aged three and over), by ward in 2011.

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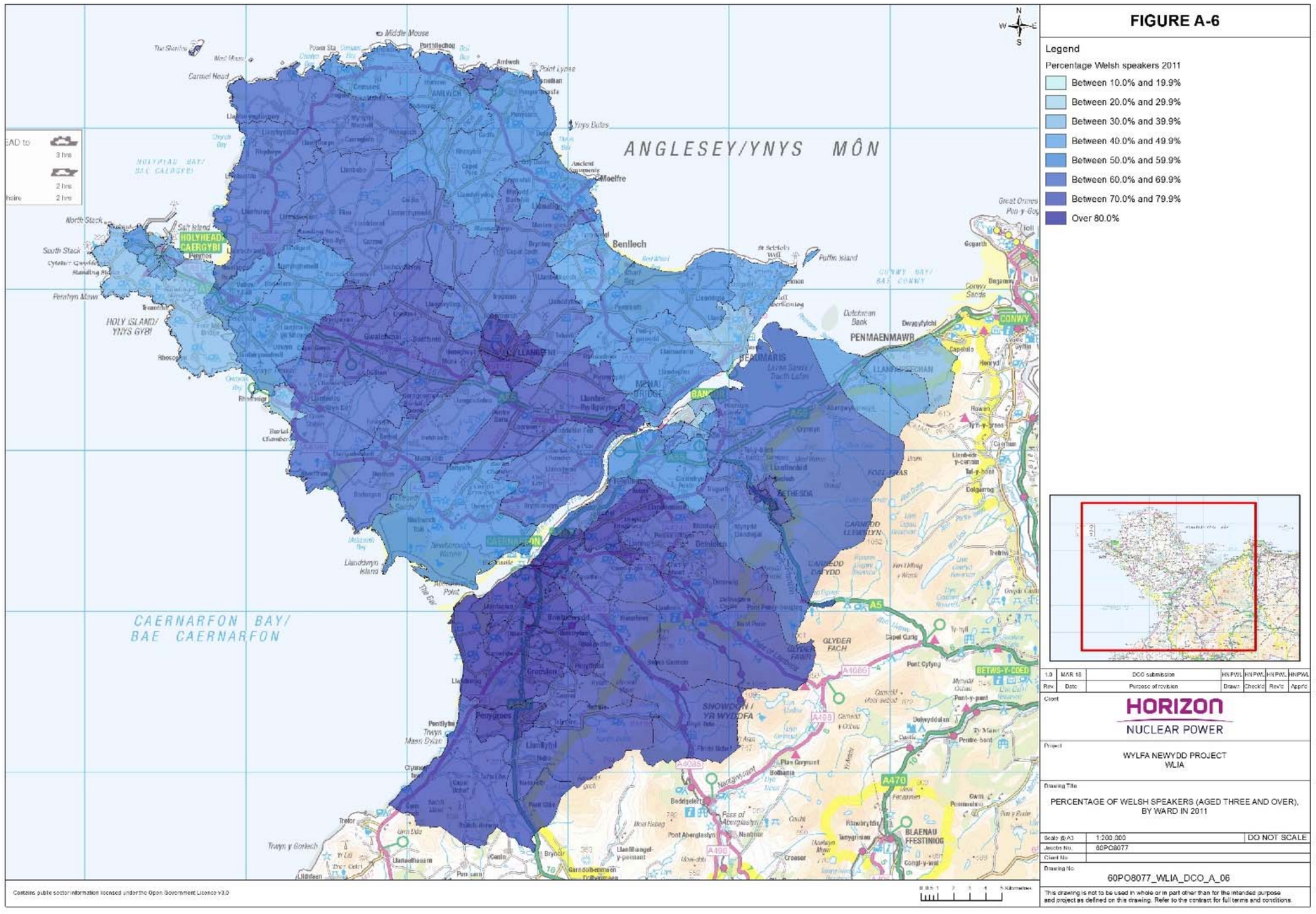
Figure A-6 Proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over), by ward in 2011[3]



[3] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

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A.6.19 The percentage of people who could speak Welsh in 2011 within each single ward across the KSA varied considerably, from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward to 87.8% in Llanrug ward, with both wards located in the Menai Mainland sub-division of the KSA.

A.6.20 Figure A-7 shows the change (% point) in the percentage of Welsh speakers (aged three and over), by ward between 2001 and 2011.

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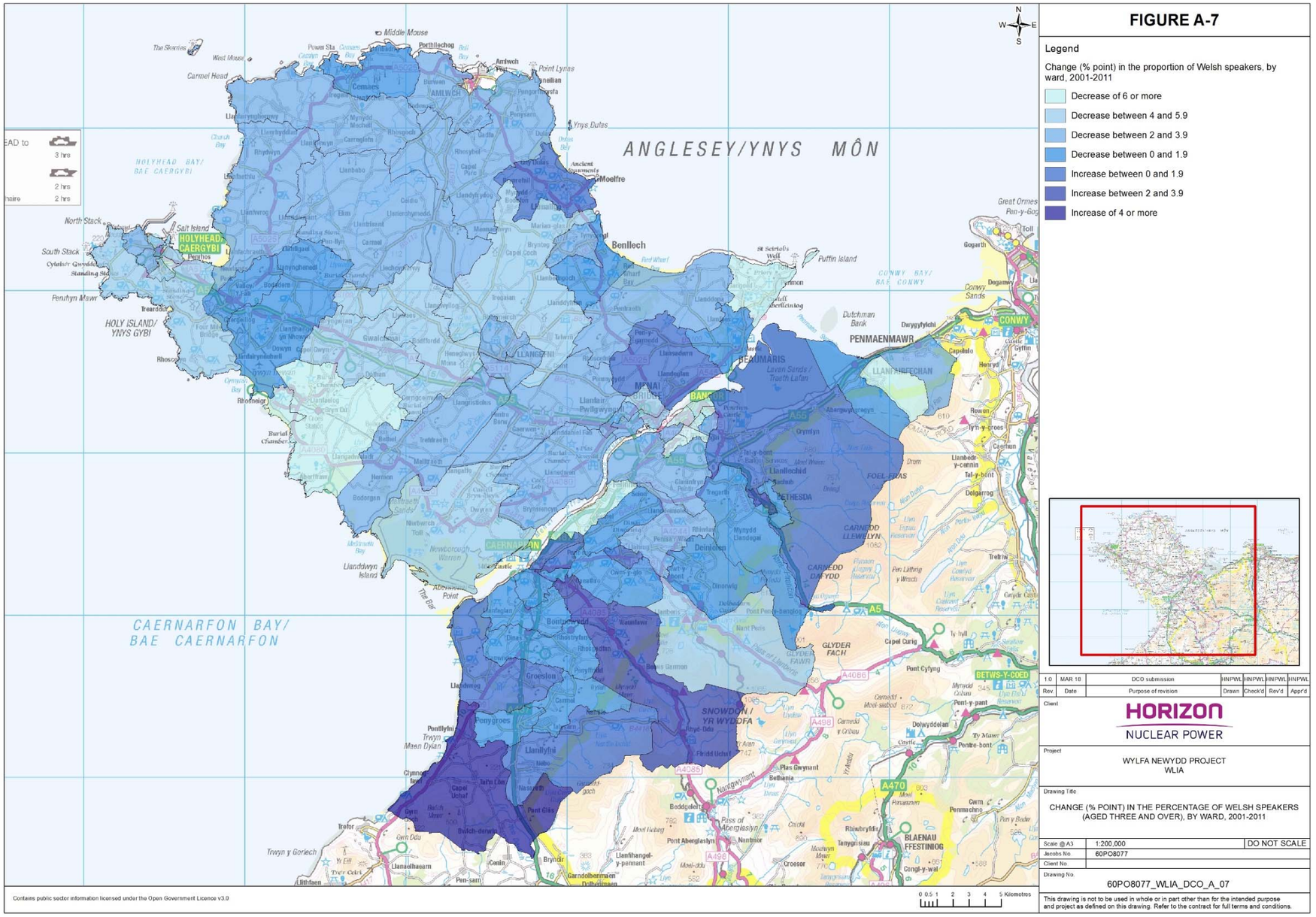
Figure A-7 Change (% point) in the percentage of Welsh speakers (aged three and over), by ward, 2001[4]-2011[5] [6]



4 NOMIS: Census 2001 [RD41]: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025)

5 NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

6 In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed within the ward of Amlwch Port by the Office of National Statistics which led to an undercount of 1,068 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared.

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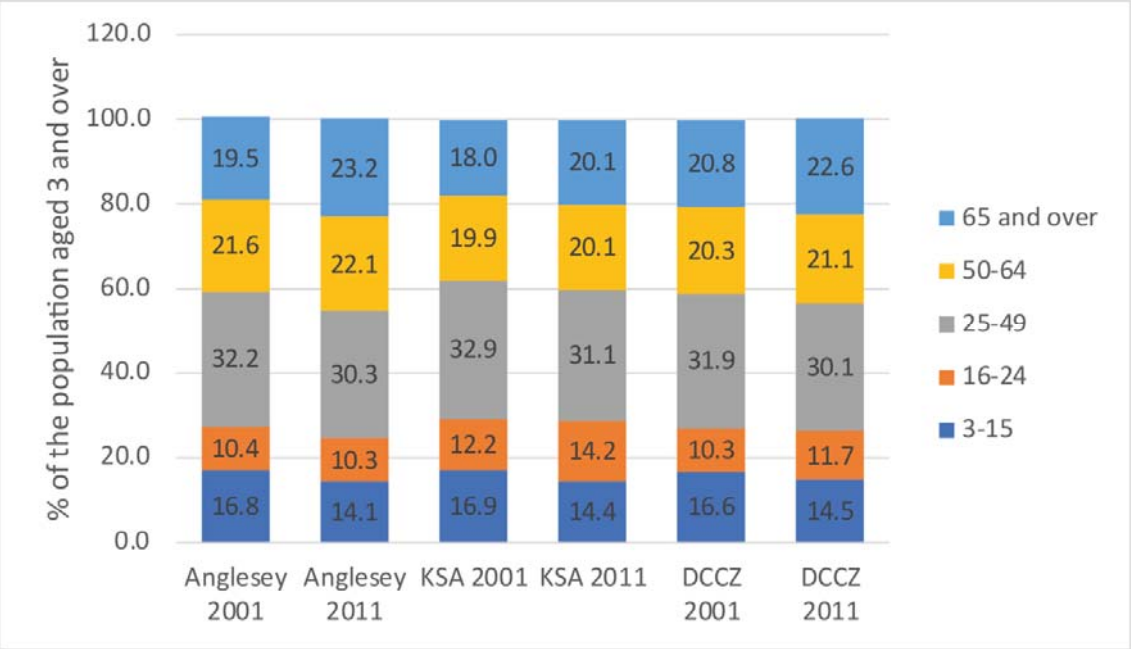
Age and the Welsh language

A.6.21 Figure A-8 shows the age structure of the population on Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

Figure A-8 Population (aged three and over) age structure in 2001[7] and 2011[8]



A.6.22 Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ have experienced a reduction in the percentage of the population aged 3-15 and 25-49 between 2001 and 2011 whilst there has been an increase in the percentage of the population aged 50-64 and 65 and in all three areas. This indicates that Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ contain an overall ageing population.

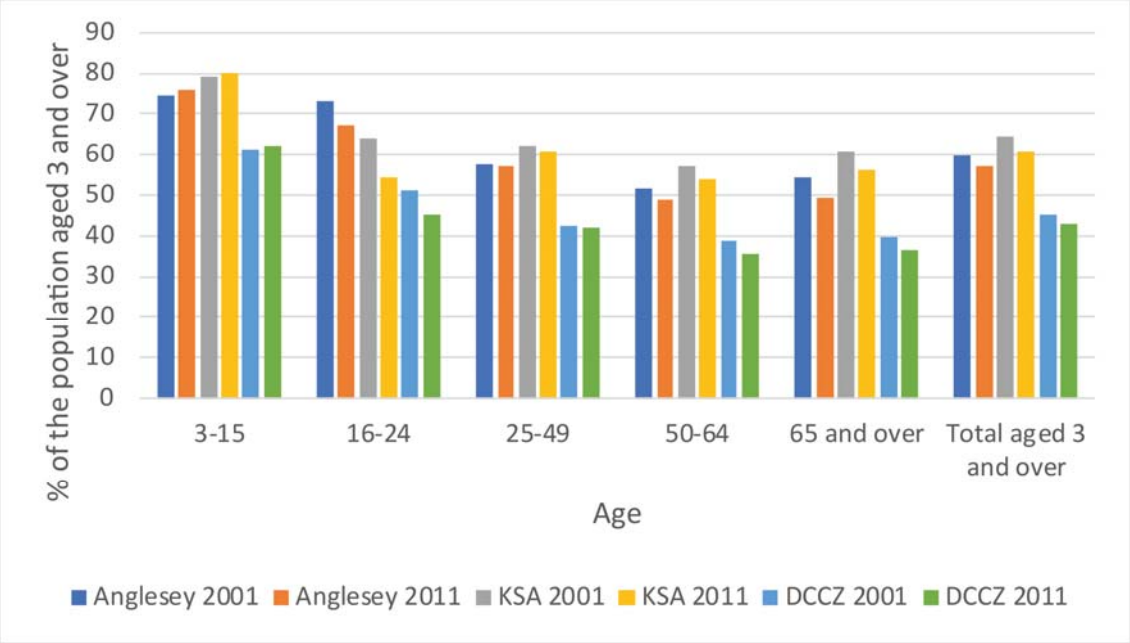
A.6.23 When comparing the population age structure of Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ with the population age structure for the whole of Wales, it is clear that Anglesey (45.3%), the KSA (40.2%) and the DCCZ (43.7%) have a higher percentage of the population aged 50 and over than Wales (39.1%).

A.6.24 Figure A-19 shows the percentage of the population that could speak Welsh by age group for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

[7] NOMIS: Census 2001 [RD41]: Sex and age by ability to speak Welsh (CS146)

[8] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA)

Figure A-9 Percentage of the population (aged three and over) who could speak Welsh, by age group in 2001[9] and 2011[10]



A.6.25 Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ have experienced an increase in the percentage of young people aged three to 15 able to speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011. Out of all the age groups, only ages three to 15 experienced an increase in percentage of Welsh speakers, with Anglesey experiencing a 1.3% percentage point increase, the KSA experiencing a 0.8% percentage point increase and the DCCZ experiencing a 1.2% percentage point increase in of Welsh speakers. Three to 15 remains the age group with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers as a whole across all three areas.

A.6.26 This increase in the percentage of Welsh-speakers aged three to 15 between 2001 and 2011 indicates the success of Welsh-medium education to develop Welsh language skills amongst school age children. In 2011, 71.9% of the population aged three to 15 years on Anglesey, born outside Wales, possessed one or more skills in Welsh.

A.6.27 According to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15, 18% of Welsh speakers on Anglesey and 11% in Gwynedd had learnt to speak Welsh at primary school and 4% had learnt to speak Welsh at secondary school on Anglesey and in Gwynedd [RD39].

A.6.28 The linguistic continuity of pupils through primary education is high in Anglesey and Gwynedd – nearly all children taught through the medium of Welsh as a first language in Foundation Phase continue in Welsh-medium education at the end of Key Stage 2 [RD39].

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9 NOMIS: Census 2001 [RD41]: Sex and age by ability to speak Welsh (CS146)

10 NOMIS: Census 2011[RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA)

A.6.29 Therefore, Welsh-medium education has a vitally important role in the future of the language. The provision of Welsh-medium education has generated great gains in the numbers of young people able to speak Welsh and the percentage of the population born outside Wales with one or more skills in Welsh.

A.6.30 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15 also identifies the importance of use and transmission of Welsh at home. 71% of Welsh speakers on Anglesey and 73% of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd had learnt to speak Welsh at home. At Wales level, these varied considerably by age ranging from 21% of the three to 15 age group, to 79% of the group aged 65 and over [RD39].

A.6.31 The fluency of a child's parents influences the situations where a child has learnt to speak Welsh at home. If both a child's parents are fluent Welsh speakers, the higher the chance that the child learns to speak Welsh at home.

Country of birth and the Welsh language

A.6.32 In 2011, approximately two thirds of the population of Anglesey (65.4%) and the KSA (66.8%) were born in Wales whilst a slightly lower percentage of the DCCZ population (60.3%) was born in Wales[11].

A.6.33 Over three-quarters of the residents of Anglesey and the KSA who were also born in Wales were able to speak Welsh in 2011 (78.2% and 81.4% respectively), whilst almost two-thirds (63.0%) of Wales-born DCCZ residents were Welsh speakers in 2011[12].

A.6.34 Lower percentages of residents who were born outside Wales were able to speak Welsh on Anglesey (17.6%), the KSA (18.3%) and the DCCZ (12.2%)[13].

Demographic change and the Welsh language

Migration

A.6.35 Figure A-10 and figure A-11 show migration data for the period 2001 to 2015 for Anglesey and north Wales respectively.

[11] NOMIS: Census 2011[RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

[12] NOMIS: Census 2011[RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

[13] NOMIS: Census 2011[RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

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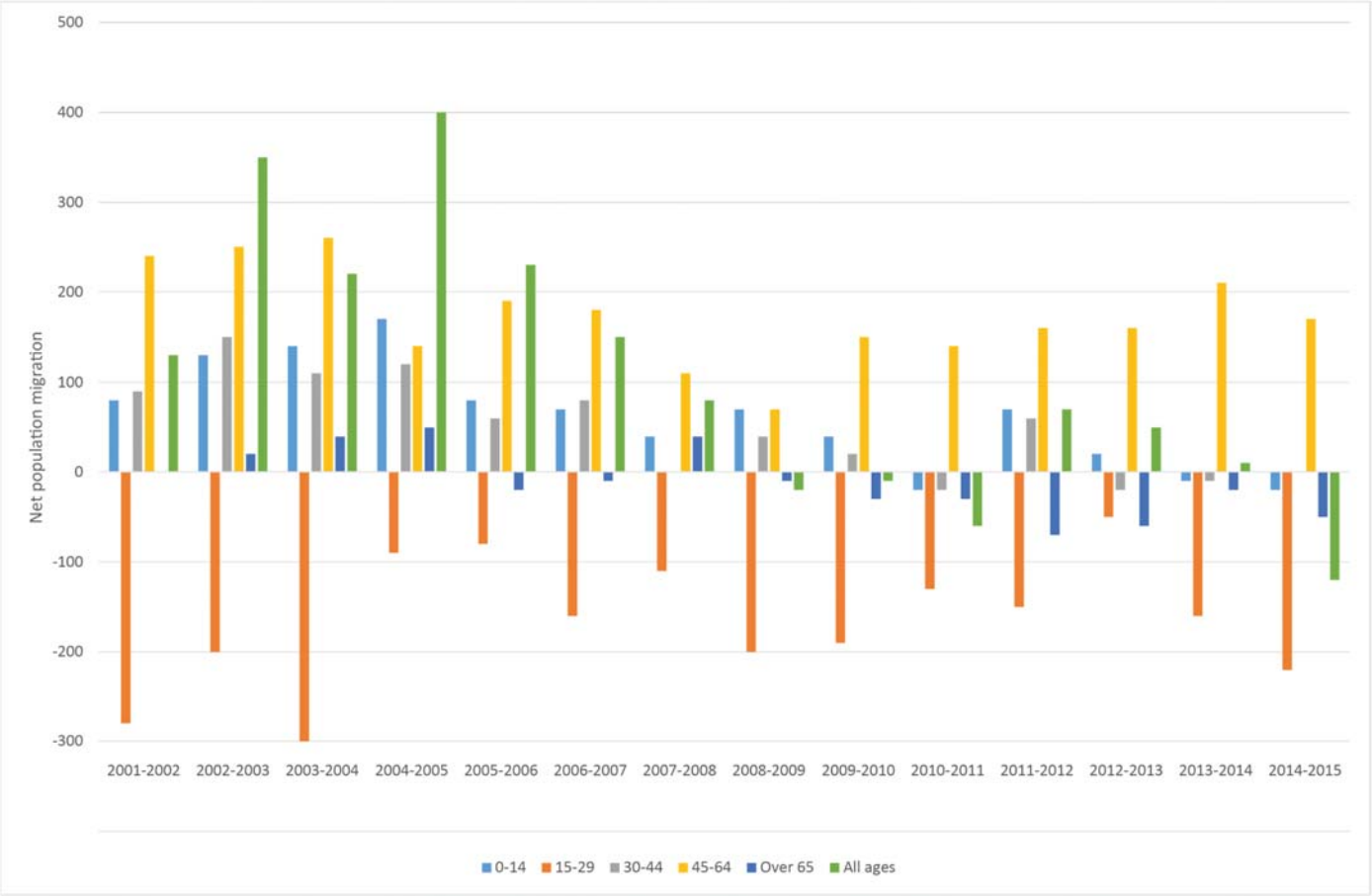
Figure A-10 Anglesey's net population migration by age cohorts 2001 to 2015[14]



[14] Welsh Government 2016 [RD42]: Migration between Local Authorities in Wales and the rest of the UK (POPU5023).

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A.6.36 There was a net inflow of population to Anglesey in most years between 2001-02 and 2014-15. The exceptions to this pattern were the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the year 2014-15. However, there was a net outflow of people aged 15-29 each year from 2001-02 to 2014-15. During this period, an average of 168 people aged 15-29 left Anglesey annually, with the largest outflow of 330 seen in 2003-04. This may be linked to the lack of employment opportunities on the island. Anglesey has experienced a reduction of 889 (5.4%) in the number of Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) in employment between 2009 and 2014.

A.6.37 Over the same period (2001-02 to 2014-15), there has been a net inflow of people aged 45-64 in each year to Anglesey

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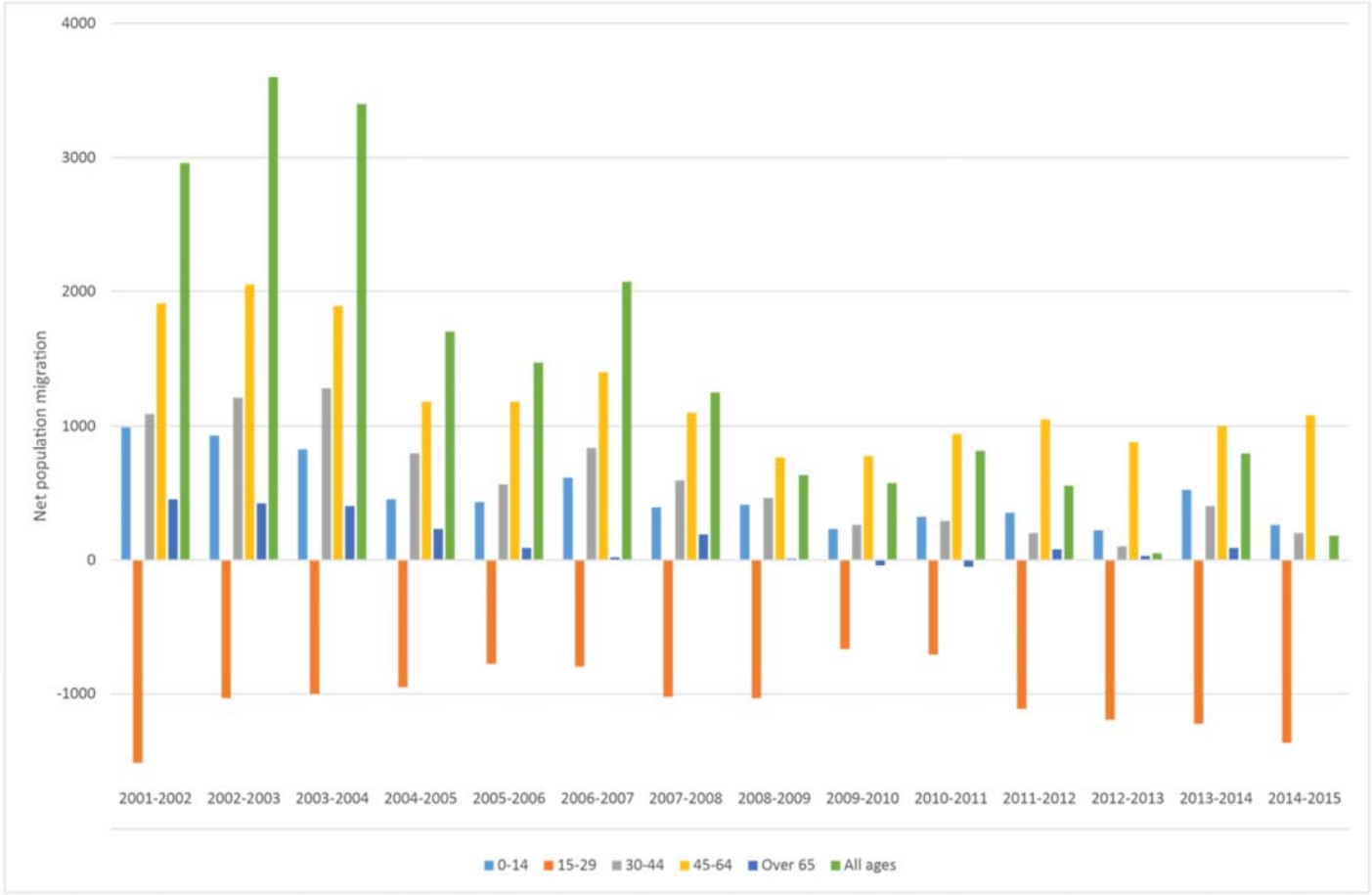
Figure A-11 North Wales net population migration by age cohorts 2001 to 2015[15]



[15] Welsh Government, 2016 [RD42]: Migration between Local Authorities in Wales and the rest of the UK (POPU5023).

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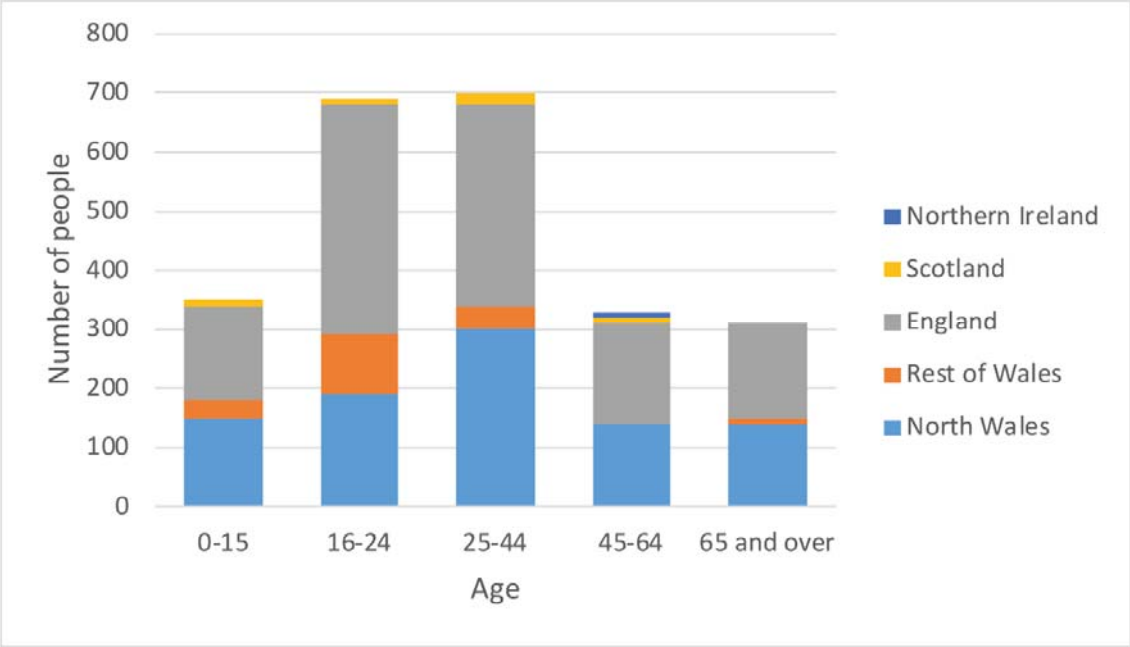
A.6.38 North Wales has generally experienced an overall net in-migration over the period 2001 to 2015, but as experienced on Anglesey, has continuously experienced a net outflow of people aged 15-29. However, north Wales experienced continuous net inflow of people aged 30-44 over the period.

A.6.39 Figure A-12 shows the number of people migrating from Anglesey in 2014-2015, by age and destination.

Figure A-12 Number of people migrating from Anglesey in 2014-2015, by age and destination [16]

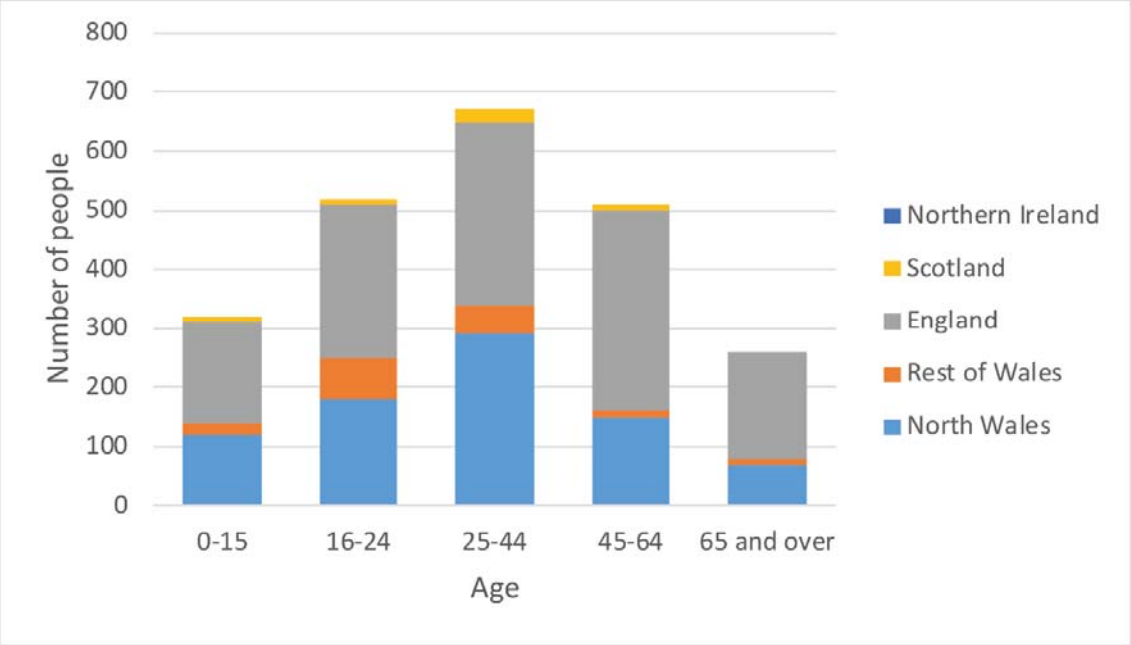


A.6.40 During 2014-2015, the highest number of people migrating from Anglesey was amongst those aged 25-44 followed closely by those aged 16-24. A large number across all age groups out-migrated to England followed by north Wales and a large number of those aged 16-24 out-migrated to counties which contained university towns such as Cardiff, Swansea, Aberystwyth and Bangor.

A.6.41 Figure A-13 shows Anglesey's in-migration flows from within the UK by age and origin in 2014-2015.

[16] Welsh Government, 2016 [RD42]: Migration between Local Authorities in Wales and the west of the UK (POPU5023).

Figure A-13 Anglesey's in-migration flows from within the UK by age and destination, 2014-2015[17]



A.6.42 During 2014-2015, the highest in-migration was amongst those aged 25-44. The largest number of people across all age groups in-migrated from England followed by north Wales. It is likely that a high percentage of those in-migrating to Anglesey were non-Welsh speakers as they originated from England and other parts of north Wales where the Welsh language is not as strong.

The economy and the Welsh language

A.6.43 Demographic change also influences economic growth and the local housing market. The importance of local economies and the workplace in supporting the status of the Welsh language has been identified in a number of recent policy documents and guidance. Some examples of key policy documents referencing the important links between the Welsh language and the economy are outlined below.

A.6.44 The Welsh Government's *Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers* [RD9], emphasises the need to increase the value of the Welsh language as a skill for the workplace, to strengthen the economies of traditionally Welsh-speaking areas in north and west Wales, to increase the economic value of the language and to support Welsh speakers to remain in those areas or return to them.

A.6.45 The JLDP [RD15] identifies the correlation between economic growth and the future of the Welsh language:

[17] Welsh Government, 2016 [RD42]: Migration between Local Authorities in Wales and the rest of the UK (POPU5023).

> "Providing the framework that facilitates development that sustains, improves, modernises and diversifies the economy will provide on of the building blocks that can contribute to sustain, strengthen or create Welsh-speaking communities."

A.6.46 The importance of economic growth has also been identified in planning publications and guidance Technical Advice Note 20 [RD7] also identifies that "*the distribution of economic growth can also affect the social character and sustainability of communities. Policies to ensure that there is sufficient level and range of economic opportunities, including sites and premises, to support and develop local communities could also benefit the Welsh language*."

A.6.47 The Welsh Language Impact Assessment for the Joint Local Development Plan Gwynedd and Môn [RD36] recognises that facilitating "*development that sustains, improves, modernises and diversifies the economy will provide one of the building blocks that can contribute to sustain, strengthen or create Welsh speaking communities*."

A.6.48 It also recognises the "*need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs and to provide for the formation of new businesses, which should help retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce and attract previous working age residents to return to the area*" [RD36].

A.6.49 The provision of "*sufficient housing and economic growth are important elements of reducing out-migration of people (including Welsh speakers) from their communities as well as facilitating migration of working age households, which in turn help sustain or create age balanced communities*" [RD36].

A.6.50 The Welsh Language Impact Assessment for the JLDP therefore recognises the synergy between economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language.

A.6.51 According to The National Survey for Wales 2013-15: Welsh Language Use Survey [RD39], approximately 60% of Welsh speakers on Anglesey and approximately 69% in Gwynedd always (or usually) spoke Welsh with their work colleagues. Fluent Welsh speakers were more likely than non-fluent Welsh speakers to use Welsh always or usually with their colleagues at work.

A.6.52 In terms of the need for Welsh language skills in employment, 22% of Welsh speakers in Anglesey and 30% in Gwynedd had Welsh language skills specified as essential within their job's description. In addition, 25% of Welsh speakers in Anglesey and 18% in Gwynedd had Welsh language skills specified as desirable.

A.6.53 At Wales level, in terms of the need for Welsh language skills in employment, 15% of Welsh speakers had Welsh language skills specified as essential within their job's description and 27% of Welsh speakers had Welsh language skills specified as desirable.

A.6.54 Fluent Welsh speakers were more likely to have Welsh language skills specified as either essential or desirable in their job description (56% of those with job descriptions) compared with non-fluent Welsh speakers (31% of those with job descriptions).

A.6.55 In light of the above, it is evident there is a synergy between economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language.

Housing and the Welsh language

A.6.56 The availability of affordable housing is widely recognised as being an important factor in retaining young people within communities and reducing out-migration. For this reason, the cost of housing has particularly been recognised as a factor that affects out-migration from rural areas with high percentages of Welsh speakers.

A.6.57 One measure of affordability within the housing market is the percentage of households who cannot afford to buy an entry-level house which is defined as being within the lower quartile of house prices [RD38].

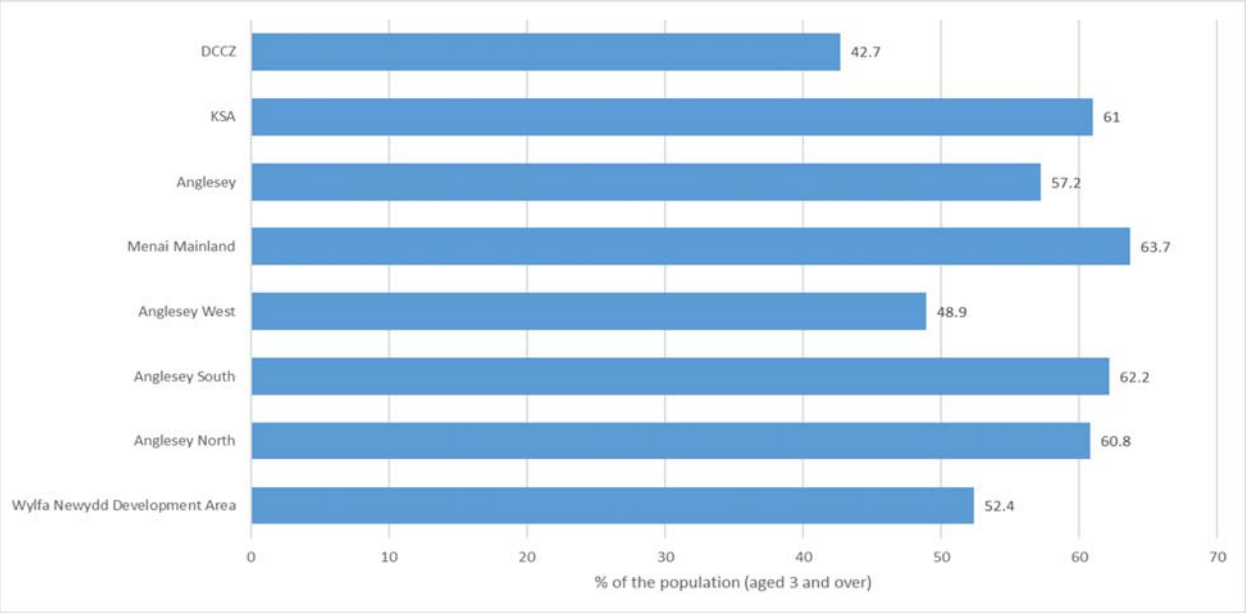
A.6.58 In 2012, 68.2% or 21,433 households on Anglesey were 'priced out of the housing market'. The ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll had the lowest percentage of households 'priced out of the housing market' amounting to 37.2% whilst the ward of Llanbedrgoch had the highest percentage amounting to 79.9% [RD38]. During the same period in Gwynedd, 58.1% or 30,911 households were 'priced out of the housing market'. The ward of Menai in Bangor (located in the Menai Mainland sub-division of the KSA) has the lowest percentage of households 'priced out of the housing market' amounting to 33.6% whilst the ward of Abersoch (located in the DCCZ) had the highest percentage amounting to 93.4% [RD43].

A.6.59 Housing affordability is therefore considered to be a current issue in both Anglesey and Gwynedd.

Welsh language in various study areas

Figure A-14 shows the percentage of the population (aged three and over) who were able to speak Welsh in 2001 within each study area as defined in table A-10.

Figure A-14 Percentage of the population (aged three and over) able to speak Welsh, by area, 2011[18]



A.6.60 Of all sub-areas of the KSA, the Welsh language is strongest in Menai Mainland (63.7%), followed closely by Anglesey South (62.2%). The Menai Mainland sub-area is located in the county of Gwynedd, where the Welsh language is at its strongest in Wales.

Anglesey North

A.6.61 In 2011, 60.8% of Anglesey North's population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh which is lower than the percentage for the KSA (61.0%) but higher than the percentage for Anglesey (57.2%) and the DCCZ (42.7%).

A.6.62 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the centres of Amlwch and Cemaes are located in Anglesey North. Although on average over 60% of Anglesey North's population are able to speak Welsh, variation is seen in the percentages of Welsh speakers between the wards.

Wylfa Newydd Development Area

A.6.63 Local information for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area contains data for the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell.

A.6.64 In 2011, 57.1% of the population (aged three and over) of the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell collectively were able to speak Welsh, which is lower than the percentage for the KSA (61.0%), similar to the percentage for Anglesey (57.2%) and higher than the percentage for the DCCZ (42.7%). There is a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Mechell (61.1%) compared to Llanbadrig (52.4%) in 2011.

[18] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

A.6.65 Although just over half of the population (56.3%) of the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell collectively was born in Wales[19], the wards of Llanbardig and Mechell collectively has a higher percentage (87.8%) of population born in Wales and able to speak Welsh than Anglesey (78.2%) and the KSA (81.4%)[20].

Amlwch

A.6.66 Local information for Amlwch contains data for the wards of Amlwch Port and Amlwch Rural.

A.6.67 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Amlwch within the Welsh Language Impact Assessment of the adopted JLDP [RD36] as 61.1% of the population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh in 2011, which is higher than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ. Variation is seen in the percentages here, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Amlwch Port (64.5%) compared to Amlwch Rural (54.3%) in 2011.

A.6.68 Amlwch has a slightly lower percentage of people born in Wales (63.8%) than Anglesey (65.4%)[21]. The percentage of Amlwch's population born outside Wales who speaks Welsh is one of the highest (19.6%) on Anglesey (17.6%) which suggests that newcomers choose to learn Welsh or that Amlwch is a desirable area for Welsh speakers who decide to return to Anglesey [RD36].

A.6.69 The construction growth seen in Amlwch since 2002 is relatively low. For this reason, the proposed indicative level of growth within the adopted JLDP is significantly higher than has been experienced in the past, which reflects the importance of Amlwch as a centre on Anglesey [RD36].

Cemaes

A.6.70 The status of the Welsh language in Cemaes has been described as fragile within the Welsh Language Impact Assessment of the adopted JLDP [RD36], as 50.5% of the population were able to speak Welsh in 2011. Cemaes has a lower percentage of the population born in Wales (53.1%) than Anglesey (66.4%) [RD36]. Cemaes has a low rate of households where children use the Welsh language [RD36]. The adopted JLDP recognises that housing is less affordable in Cemaes and there is a relatively high percentage of second homes; as such, housing available to the local population is limited [RD36].

Anglesey West

A.6.71 Of all sub-areas of the KSA, Anglesey West contains the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers. Just under half (48.9%) of the population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh in 2011, which is lower than the percentage for Anglesey (57.2%) and the KSA (61.0%) as a whole, but is higher than the percentage for the DCCZ (42.7%).

[19] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

[20] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

[21] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

A.6.72 The centres of Holyhead, Bodedern, Rhosneigr and Valley are located in Anglesey West. Although Anglesey West contains the lower percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA, variation is seen in the percentages of Welsh speakers in different areas.

Holyhead

A.6.73 Local information for Holyhead contains data for the wards of Holyhead Town, Kingsland, London Road, Maeshyfryd, Morawelon, Parc a'r Mynydd and Porth-y-felin.

A.6.74 The status of the Welsh language has been described as fragile in Holyhead [RD36] as 42.2% of the population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh in 2011 which is lower than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ. Variation is seen in the percentages between the wards, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Parc a'r Mynydd (50.3%) followed by London Road (45.3%) and the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Holyhead Town (39.1%) followed by Porth-y-felin (39.7%) in 2011.

A.6.75 Holyhead has a higher percentage of people born in Wales (73.9%) than Anglesey (65.4%)[22]. The percentage of Holyhead's population who were born in Wales and are able to speak Welsh is low within each ward which suggests that Holyhead has a low language transfer rate between Welsh-speaking parents and their children [RD36].

A.6.76 Holyhead is identified as an Urban Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 833 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) which equates to an average of 55 housing units per annum [RD36].

Bodedern

A.6.77 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively strong in Bodedern [RD36] as 70.7% of the population were able to speak Welsh in 2011. Bodedern experienced a reduction in the percentage of the population aged 0-19 (-14.5%) and 20-29 (14.1%) respectively between 2001 and 2011 which suggests the need to provide suitable housing to meet the need including for young families there [RD36]. Bodedern is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 57 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

Rhosneigr

A.6.78 In 2011, 36% of Rhosneigr's population were able to speak Welsh which is significantly lower than the percentage for Anglesey (57.2%), the KSA (61.0%) and the DCCZ (42.7%). The adopted JLDP recognises that housing affordability is a significant issue in Rhosneigr with less affordable housing within the centre than anywhere else on Anglesey [RD36]. Rhosneigr also has a high percentage of second homes, with one in five of all houses being second homes [RD36]. The percentage of Rhosneigr's population between

[22] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

0-19 years of age reduced by 16.5% between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that out-migration amongst local young families is a problem with the lack of affordable housing being a possible factor [RD36]. The adopted JLDP recognises that it is very important to retain and attract local young families in order to maintain the language in Rhosneigr [RD36].

Valley

A.6.79 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively fragile in Valley [RD36] as 54.7% of the population were able to speak Welsh in 2011. Valley has a low rate of households where children use the Welsh language [RD36]. Valley experienced a significant increase in the percentage of the population aged over 65 between 2001 and 2011 [RD36]. During the same period, Valley experienced a reduction in the percentage of the working age population which suggests the need to provide suitable housing for young families in Valley [RD36]. Valley is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 84 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

Anglesey South

A.6.80 In 2011 62.2% of Anglesey South's population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh which is higher than the percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey, in the KSA and the DCCZ.

A.6.81 The centres of Beaumaris, Benllech, Gaerwen, Llanfairpwll, Llangefni, Menai Bridge and Pentraeth are located in Anglesey South. Although on average over 60% of the population of Anglesey South are able to speak Welsh, variation is seen in the percentages of Welsh speakers in different areas.

Beaumaris

A.6.82 In 2011, 38.3% of Beaumaris' population were able to speak Welsh. Housing affordability is a significant issue in Beaumaris with a high percentage of second homes [RD36]. Beaumaris experienced a reduction in the percentage (-10.8%) of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that out-migration amongst local young families is a problem with the lack of affordable housing being a possible factor [RD36]. The adopted JLDP recognises that it is very important to retain and attract local young families in order to maintain the language in Beaumaris [RD36].

Benllech

A.6.83 In 2011, 43.3% of Benllech's population were able to speak Welsh. This percentage of Welsh speakers is lower than the percentage for Anglesey. Housing affordability is a significant issue in Benllech with a high percentage of second homes [RD36]. Benllech experienced a reduction in the percentage (-9.3%) of the population aged 16-64 between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that out-migration amongst the working age population is a problem with the lack of affordable housing being a possible factor [RD36]. The adopted JLDP recognises that it is very important to retain the working age population in order to maintain the language in Benllech [RD36].

Gaerwen

A.6.84 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Gaerwen [RD36] as 76.5% of the population were able to speak Welsh in 2011. There are wide employment opportunities on offer in Gaerwen [RD36]. Gaerwen experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that it will be important to promote an adequate supply of housing units, including affordable housing to retain residents especially young adults and families [RD36]. Gaerwen is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 58 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

Llanfairpwll

A.6.85 In 2011, 71.8% of Llanfairpwll's population were able to speak Welsh. Llanfairpwll experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment of the adopted JLDP recognises that *"the fact that a percentage of the younger population who speak Welsh has fallen suggests that there is no suitable housing and/or fewer employment opportunities to keep young families in the area"* [RD36, p.54-55]. Llanfairpwll is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 82 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

Llangefni

A.6.86 Local information for Llangefni contains data for the wards of Cefni, Cyngar and Tudur.

A.6.87 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Llangefni [RD36] as 80.7% of the population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh in 2011 which is higher than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ.

A.6.88 Llangefni has a higher percentage of people born in Wales (82.2%) than Anglesey (65.4%)[23]. The percentage of Llangefni's population born in Wales and Welsh-speaking, and the percentage born outside Wales who speak Welsh, are high (91.5% and 30.5% respectively)[24].

A.6.89 Llangefni is identified as an Urban Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 673 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) which equates to an average of 44 housing units per annum [RD36].

Menai Bridge

A.6.90 In 2011, 55.9% of Menai Bridge's population were able to speak Welsh. Also, housing is slightly less affordable in Menai Bridge compared to Anglesey as a whole; however, second homes are not a substantial problem in the area

[23] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

[24] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

[RD36]. Menai Bridge is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 115 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

Pentraeth

A.6.91 In 2011, 60.5% of Pentraeth's population were able to speak Welsh. Pentraeth experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that it will be important to promote an adequate supply of housing units, including affordable housing to retain residents especially young adults and families in the area [RD36]. Pentraeth is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 57 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

Menai Mainland

A.6.92 In 2011, 63.7% of Menai Mainland's population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh. This percentage is higher than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ.

A.6.93 The centres of Bangor, Bethesda, Caernarfon, Llanberis, Llanrug and Penygroes are located in the Menai Mainland. Although over 60% of the population of the Menai Mainland are able to speak Welsh, variation is seen in the percentages of Welsh speakers in different areas.

Bangor

A.6.94 Local information for Bangor contains data for the wards of Deiniol, Dewi, Garth, Glyder, Hendre, Hirael, Marchog, and Menai (Bangor).

A.6.95 In 2011, 36.4% of Bangor's population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh which is lower than the KSA and the DCCZ. Variation is seen between the wards, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the wards of Dewi, Glyder and Marchog (52.5%, 51.7% and 50.2% respectively) and the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers living within the wards of Menai (Bangor) and Deiniol (18.5% and 22.8% respectively).

A.6.96 Just under half (49.6%) of Bangor's population were born in Wales. The percentage of the population born in Wales who speak Welsh in Bangor is lower (64.4%) than the KSA (81.4%)[25]. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment of the adopted JLDP recognises that this lower percentage of the population born in Wales able to speak Welsh "*suggests that the Welsh language is not used within families who already live in the area*" [RD36, p.40]. All wards within the city experienced an increase in the percentage of the population between 2001 and 2011. It is likely that this is due to students moving into the area as well the employment opportunities available within the city such as the University of Wales and Ysbyty Gwynedd [RD36]. Some people may also live in Bangor but travel to work in business or industries

[25] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

towards the east, which suggests that the area is very attractive to non-Welsh-speaking households [RD36].

A.6.97 Bangor is identified as a Sub-regional Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 969 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) which equates to an average of 64 housing units per annum [RD36].

Bethesda

A.6.98 The status of the Welsh language in Bethesda has been described as relatively healthy [RD36] as 77.5% of the population were able to speak Welsh in 2011. Bethesda experienced an increase in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. Bethesda is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 99 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36]. The adopted JLDP identifies the need to ensure that new housing is attractive to families and young adults in order to maintain the language in Bethesda [RD36].

Caernarfon

A.6.99 Local information for Caernarfon contains data for the wards Peblig, Cadnant and Menai (Caernarfon).

A.6.100 The status of the Welsh language has been described as very healthy in Caernarfon [RD36] as 85.6% of the population (aged three and over) were able to speak Welsh in 2011 which is higher than the percentage for the KSA and the DCCZ. Caernarfon is considered a stronghold of the Welsh language [RD36].

A.6.101 Caernarfon has a high percentage of people born in Wales (85.2%), a high percentage born in Wales and who are Welsh speaking (94.5%), and percentage born outside Wales who speaks Welsh (34.3%)[26]. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment of the adopted JLDP recognises that "*the level of non-Welsh-speaking newcomers to the town does not seem to be placing pressure on the language*" [RD36].

A.6.102 Caernarfon is identified as an Urban Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 415 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) which equates to an average of 27 housing units per annum [RD36].

Llanberis

A.6.103 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Llanberis [RD36] as 74.7% of the population were able to speak Welsh in 2011. Llanberis experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that it will be important to retain families and young adults in order to maintain the language there [RD36]. Llanberis is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 65 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

[26] NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD10]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

Llanrug

A.6.104 In 2011, Llanrug had the highest percentage of Welsh speakers (87.8%) of any ward in Wales. Llanrug has a high percentage (72.5%) of the population born in Wales and a very high percentage (95.3%) of the Welsh-speaking population born in Wales [RD36]. Llanrug experienced an increase in number and percentage of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 [RD36]. Llanrug is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 61 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026).

Penygroes

A.6.105 Like Llanrug, Penygroes is also important stronghold of the Welsh language with 86.8% of the population able to speak Welsh in 2011 [RD36]. Penygroes has a very high percentage (97.2%) of the Welsh-speaking population born in Wales [RD36]. Penygroes is identified as a Local Service Centre within the adopted JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 89 housing units over the plan period (2011-2026) [RD36].

B Project-wide effects

B.1 Introduction

B.1.1 This volume describes the assessment of potential project-wide effects on Welsh language and culture, based on information set out in section B.3 of this WLIA. This assessment considers the effects on Welsh language and culture which are relevant at a project-wide level as opposed to site-specific effects. Localised effects, such as those on the Welsh language and culture within the communities near the Power Station Site or Associated Development sites including nearby businesses, are assessed within volumes C to G.

B.1.2 The effects identified are prior to the implementation of mitigation measures required to address adverse effects and/or the enhancement measures intended to maximise beneficial effects. Mitigation measures to address adverse effects and enhancement measures to maximise beneficial effects are identified at the end of each question. Residual effects, after the implementation of mitigation and/or enhancement measures are predicted qualitatively.

B.1.3 Cumulative effects, including intra-project effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole are discussed in volume H.

B.1.4 Detailed baseline evidence and data for the WLIA are presented in appendix A7-1; however, a summary of baseline evidence and data relevant to each assessment question is presented within the assessment contained in section B.4.

B.2 Project-wide WLIA study areas

B.2.1 This section describes the study areas relevant to the assessment of project-wide effects on Welsh language and culture. The geographic scope of study areas used in this WLIA are introduced and defined in table A-10, section A.5 of this WLIA and the study areas used in the project-wide assessment of effects are shown in figure A-1 and figure A-2.

B.2.2 The study areas for project-wide effects comprise the KSA and the DCCZ, which are consistent with those used in the project-wide socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1).

B.3 Basis of assessment and assumptions

B.3.1 The application for development consent is based on a parameter approach as outlined in chapter B1 (introduction to the assessment process) (Application Reference Number: 6.2.1) of the Environmental Statement. The assessment described within this report has taken into consideration the flexibility afforded by the parameter approach and represents a worst case from a Welsh language and culture perspective.

Construction

B.3.2 The WLIA of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project uses the peak construction workforce numbers as the basis of the assessment. The construction workforce is anticipated to peak at around 8,500 workers. However, to ensure that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project can be flexible to the pressures of unforeseen increased demand, the assessment is based on a peak of 9,000 workers. This has been taken to represent a worst-case scenario, based on fixed project-wide elements, such as worker numbers and available bed-spaces across tenures, for the purposes of this WLIA. On this basis, Parameter Plans and Works Plans are not considered relevant to this assessment, as changes in these plans will not alter key project-wide elements (as outlined above) of this WLIA. This approach is consistent with that used in the Environmental with specific regard to the socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1).

B.3.3 Whilst it is recognised that effects may also arise as a result of lower levels of workers over a longer period, the significance of any such effects are considered to be lower than any assessed at peak. It should also be noted that, while the assessment is conducted at peak, the mitigation would be put in place early to facilitate the avoidance, reduction or mitigation of effects at any point at which they may arise.

B.3.4 The workforce information discussed below serves as the basis for the assessment of effects for project-wide effects.

B.3.5 The linguistic ability of the construction workforce is not known; however, for the purposes of assessment in the WLIA, it has been assumed that all non-home-based workers and their families would be non-Welsh speakers. This represents an absolute worst-case scenario.

B.3.6 Figure B-1 shows an indicative quarterly profile of the workforce for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project during the construction phase. It is based on an assumption of 58 months between the First Nuclear Construction[27] and the Commercial Operation Date for Unit 1, with the Commercial Operation Date for Unit 2 following 17 months later. This workforce profile includes the workers required for the construction and operation of the Power Station, the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and Associated Development, noting that Power Station operational workers would join the workforce during the construction period and overlap.

B.3.7 As noted above, taking a 'worse-case scenario' for assessment purposes the total number of workers at peak construction is 9,000. Up to 4,000 of these would be accommodated within the Site Campus; 3,000 are expected to enter the existing accommodation within the KSA; and a minimum of 2,000 are expected to be already residing in the KSA and represent the local workforce.

[27] The date of the first irreversible construction (usually pouring of the structural concrete) for buildings with nuclear safety significance.

B.3.8 Figure B-2 shows the expected profile of accommodation take-up. This encompasses all accommodation stock types, including the provision of the Site Campus bed spaces as identified within the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4). These bed spaces would become available towards the end of year 4 when the workforce ramps up. It should be noted that it is not expected that accommodation would be filled in vertical fashion with the Site Campus being the last stock used, as possibly suggested in the figure.

B.3.9 In order to support the assessment and identify the potential effects at a more localised scale than the DCCZ, a gravity model has been used to provide a means of predicting the eventual location of the construction workforce within the DCCZ. This is a model which identifies the likely spatial distribution of employees during the construction stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, and the results of the model form the basis of the assessment presented in this WLIA, which is consistent with the approach used for the socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) (where details of the gravity modelling are also presented).

B.3.10 The gravity model distributes workers during the construction period based on two groupings:

- home-based workers: those workers commuting from their main residence on a daily basis; and
- non-home-based workers: those workers who would take temporary accommodation in the vicinity of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area due to the impracticalities of commuting on a daily basis from their main residence.

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Figure B-1 Indicative construction workforce profile

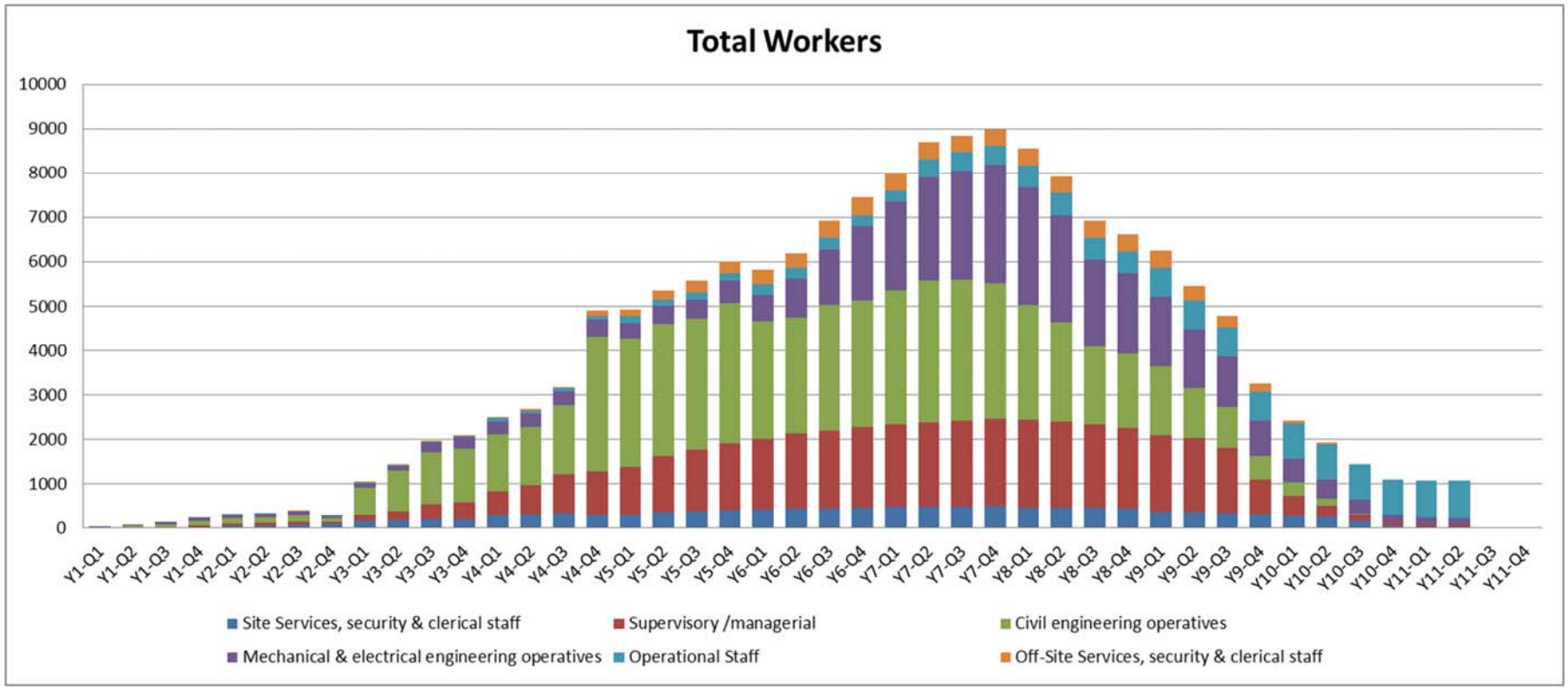
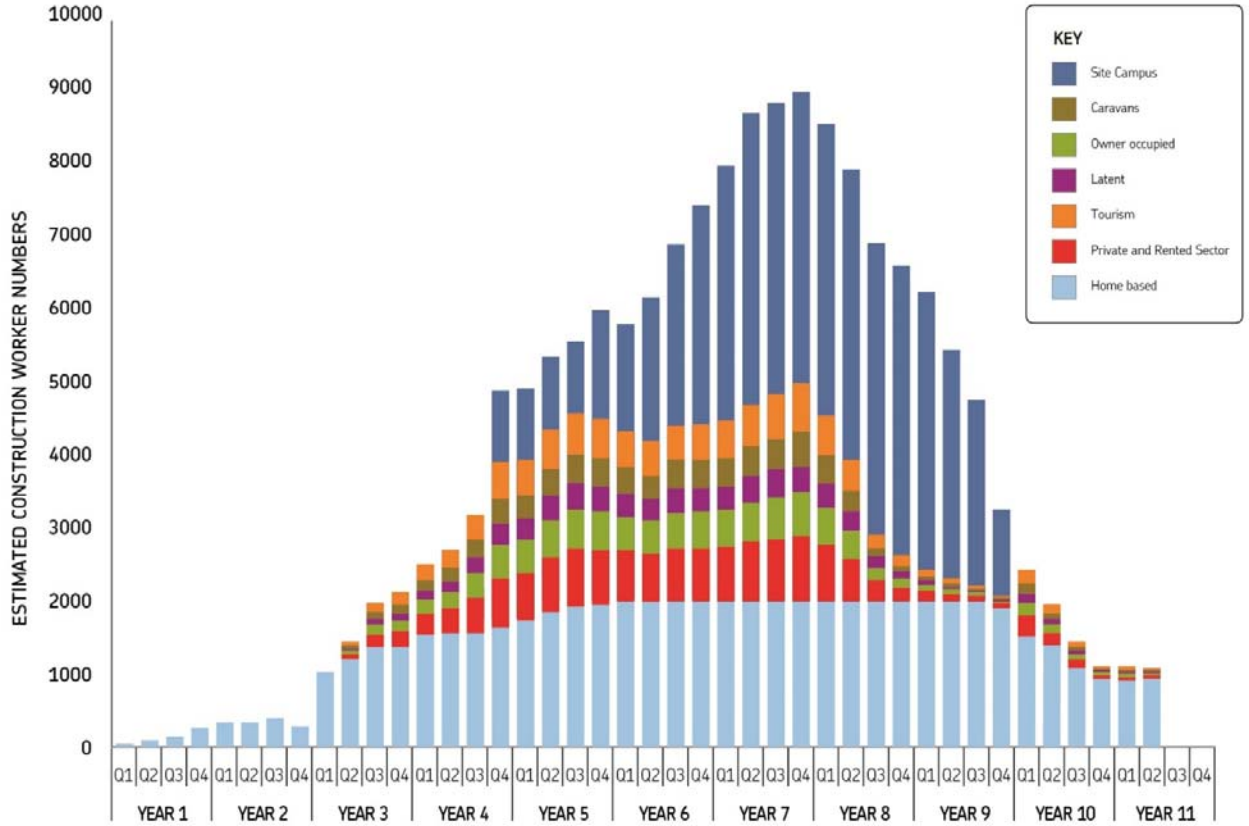


Figure B-2 Indicative construction workforce accommodation profile



Construction embedded mitigation

B.3.11 The provision of the Site Campus and the facilities within it, during the construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, provides embedded mitigation to reduce adverse effects on the local housing market and public service facilities. This is a key aspect of the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4). The Workforce Accommodation Strategy will be a certified and the obligation to prepare and implement a Code of Conduct that is in accordance with the principles in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy will be secured under a DCO Requirement. The potential localised Welsh language and culture effects specific to the Site Campus development are assessed with volume C of this WLIA except for population characteristics which are assessed in volume B.

B.3.12 In addition to this mitigation, embedded mitigation identified within the landscape and visual, air quality, and noise assessments of the Environmental Statement provide mitigation which, is of relevance indirectly to effects on Welsh language, when considering quality of life.

B.3.13 A Mitigation Route Map (MRM) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) is submitted with the application for development consent. This document will set out all of the mitigation identified in the Environmental Statement, as well as other non-environmental mitigation proposed by Horizon (such as WAMS). This document does not form part of the DCO application package itself, but is solely to assist the Examining Authority and interested parties to understand how the mitigation relied on by Horizon is secured.

B.3.14 In addition, phased implantation of landscape mounding and woodland planting would provide screening to the communities of Tregele and Cemaes, which is relevant to the assessment of effects when considering quality of life. This would be secured through the principles in the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2) and the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). For more information, see the relevant chapters of volume C of the Environmental Statement (project-wide effects, Application Reference Number: 6.3).

Construction good practice mitigation

B.3.15 A number of activities to support the development of the construction workforce in the local area have been outlined within the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3). This strategy, while not secured as a requirement of the DCO, outlines elements on how Horizon would work with a range of stakeholders, including the IACC, the Welsh Government and north Wales Economic Ambition Board members, to fund and facilitate the timely delivery of additional training to meet specific skills needs identified for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. These elements within the Jobs and Skills Strategy will be secured through planning obligations and will support Horizon in maximising the percentage of home-based workers making up the workforce during construction, which for assessment purposes is estimated to be a minimum of 2,000 workers. This would promote and enable training in advance of potential employment to facilitate greater local

employment opportunities. Details of the strategy can be found in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

B.3.16 Horizon will continue to work with its Joint Venture Partner, Menter Newydd, to raise awareness of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and the business development opportunities that it presents, with the focus on local (Anglesey) and regional (north Wales) businesses. Horizon's Supply Chain Charter (available at www.horizonnuclearpower.com) sets out its commitment to safety, collaboration and engagement, alongside procurement and integrity. It also outlines Horizon's expectation of suppliers, and notes how they will work together for greater beneficial outcomes for all parties.

B.3.17 Alongside this, Horizon is developing a Supply Chain Action Plan to support the realisation of the goals set out in the Charter. The Action Plan is being developed jointly with the IACC, the North Wales Economic Ambition Board, and the Welsh Government and will be secured through planning obligations. Terms of references and memorandum of understanding will be developed as part of this process however it is envisaged that Horizon would establish a working group that would encourage cooperation between statutory authorities, stakeholders, project partners and third-party supply-chain providers during the construction period. The Action Plan will predominantly focus on ensuring that the businesses in the area are prepared for the forthcoming opportunities. It will set out, for instance:

- how supply chain opportunities are to be shared;
- how supplier registration and approvals will be undertaken;
- the identification of supply chain categories to be targeted locally, regionally and nationally;
- performance monitoring measures and how information will be shared across wider industries;
- Horizon are continuing to support the Business Readiness Programme operated by the Welsh Government and via the Action Plan, Horizon will identify further activities required under this programme;
- standard conditions of contract with fair payment terms.

B.3.18 This contains details of how opportunities would be shared with businesses, how supplier registration processes would work, the use of a digital portal which may be employed, and how performance will be monitored and assessed.

B.3.19 Good practice mitigation in the landscape and visual, air quality, and noise assessments of Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3) are also of relevant to the WLIA when assessing the effects on quality of life.

B.3.20 The Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and sub-CoCPs (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12) set out the standards and measures of work ensuring compliance with legislation and the effective planning, management and control of construction activities with the aim of controlling adverse effects on the local community and the environment. The Wylfa Newydd CoCP sets out project-wide strategies supported by sub-

CoCPs that provide additional standards and measures specifically relevant to a particular site or location. The CoCP and sub-CoCPs will be certified documents and compliance secured through DCO Requirements.

B.3.21 In addition, the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) (which will be a certified document) sets out the principles which will guide the development of the CoCP such as:

- expected behaviours;
- obligations in respect of training and provision of workforce facilities;
- obligations to use certain project mitigation (i.e. the Park and Ride);
- reporting, investigative and disciplinary requirements.
- a Code of Conduct for workers; and
- programmes that personnel will undertake (for example, induction, and culture).

B.3.22 The principles will help deliver the project safely, to budget and on schedule as well as minimise the potential effects of large numbers of temporary construction workers on the local community. Horizon will also ensure the enforcement of the standards and procedures and will provide support to the community and stakeholders to avoid foreseeable problems and respond and react efficiently and effectively if unforeseen problems arise.

B.3.23 Horizon will be required to prepare and submit for approval a Code of Conduct in accordance with the principles in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) and implement the Code of Conduct during construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Workers and employers (contractors) will be required to comply with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Conduct through construction and labour agreements.

B.3.24 In collaboration with the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon has developed a Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4), that seeks to ensure that the accommodation offer for the Wylfa Newydd Project is attractive for workers and encourages them to the project, but also incentivises and guides them to accommodation choices that benefit the local area and avoids adverse impacts on neighbouring communities.

B.3.25 The Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) outlines the following provisions and these would be secured through planning obligations and financial contributions:

- WAMS;
- Housing Fund; and,
- Health and Welfare facilities that are available to workers.

B.3.26 The Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) also details any additional provisions that would be necessary in respect to any variation of the accommodation strategy that is different to that which is reported in this chapter (i.e. up to 4,000 workers will be accommodated within the Site Campus; 3,000 are expected to enter the existing accommodation

within the KSA and at least 2,000 are expected to be already residing in the KSA and represents the local workforce).

B.3.27 Due to the interdependencies between the socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and Equality Impact Assessment (Application Reference Number: 8.22), mitigation measures proposed as part of those assessment also serve to mitigate effects on Welsh language and culture, be that directly or indirectly.

Operation

B.3.28 The WLIA is based on an estimated workforce of 850 at full operation, with 85% of those expected to be home-based workers from the DCCZ. Almost all of those workers are expected to live in the KSA, including those from outside the DCCZ (128) who would relocate to take up employment. It is estimated that around 41 partners and 31 dependants would also be relocating with the workers into the KSA, making a total of 200 operational workers and partners/dependants that would relocate to the KSA. For assessment purposes, it has been assumed that all operational workers and their families from outside the DCCZ would be non-Welsh speakers, in order to assess the worst-case scenario.

B.3.29 Based on the distribution of operational workers associated with the Existing Power Station, it is estimated that 85% (or 740 workers) together with 36 partners and 27 dependants would reside on Anglesey.

B.3.30 The breakdown of the workforce is:

- 25% operations;
- 25% maintenance;
- 25% engineering;
- 10% technical support; and
- 15% business support and other trades.

B.3.31 An additional outage workforce of 1,000 would be required every 18 months, for each Unit. Outages for each Unit would not occur at the same time. These workers would be sourced through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project supply chain. Works would be carried out in two 12-hour shifts spread over 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Outage periods would last around 25 to 30 days on each occasion. Every 10 years, this would be extended to a 45-day shutdown.

Operational embedded mitigation

B.3.32 Embedded mitigation identified within the landscape and visual, air quality, and noise assessments within the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3) all provide mitigation which is of relevance, indirectly to effects on Welsh language, when considering quality of life.

Operational good practice mitigation

B.3.33 The Supply Chain Charter discussed above would serve to support ongoing supply chain engagement throughout the operational phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3), which would be put in place during construction, serves as good practice mitigation to increase the local contribution of the operational workforce. In addition to the standard entry route to careers in the sector, this is specifically focused on school engagement, the long-term unemployed, ex-HM Forces personnel and a range of training schemes for apprentices and graduates. The Jobs and Skills Strategy is not a Control Document and will not therefore by certified as part of the DCO; however, various elements (such as the employment service and employment targets) will be secured through a section 106 agreement.

B.3.34 Good practice mitigation identified within the landscape and visual, air quality, and noise assessments within the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3) all provide mitigation which is of relevance, indirectly to effects on Welsh language, when considering quality of life. With the exception of the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6), the mitigation outlined in the 'Construction good practice mitigation' section all apply to the operational period.

Decommissioning

B.3.35 Decommissioning of the first Unit is due to take place in year 69, based upon an operational period beginning around late year 9. Firm predictions of workforce and associated implications cannot be made by Horizon at this stage.

B.3.36 Indications of potential changes in workforce can however be taken from similar projects such as the former Magnox power stations located at Trawsfynydd in Gwynedd, as well as the Existing Power Station at Wylfa Head. The decrease in operational workforce during decommissioning would be phased; however, specific detail on this is currently available.

B.3.37 As good practice mitigation, Horizon would make efforts to redeploy, retrain and re-skill operational staff in decommissioning roles. Through the implementation of the Supply Chain Charter and the associated Supply Action Plan, Horizon would encourage the contractors responsible for decommissioning to use local businesses as much as practicable.

B.4 Assessment of effects during construction and operation

B.4.1 The effects are considered against the following 18 checklist questions, according to the methodology described in section A.5 covering the five key aspects of community life.

B.4.2 The assessment for each of the 18 checklist questions are set out under the following headings:

- background: provides background information as to how the proposed development could affect the Welsh language and culture in the context of the question;
- baseline/previous evidence: setting out the baseline and previous evidence relating to that specific question;
- effects during construction: presents an assessment of effects during construction including a conclusion of overall effect including score;
- effects during operation: presents an assessment of effects during operation including a conclusion of overall effect including score; and
- mitigation/enhancement measures: presenting the proposed mitigation measures required to address adverse effects and/or the enhancement measures intended to maximise beneficial effects.

Population characteristics

Q1. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to a population increase/decrease that might:

- affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers (in an adverse/beneficial way); or
- lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?

Background

B.4.3 New development can influence population movement in an area. It may have positive effects through stabilising populations or promoting growth through in-migration. However, significant levels of migration, in or out, can have an adverse effect on the social balance of an area and, as a result, influence key characteristics of a community such as the use of the Welsh language.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.4 Appendix A7-1 of this report provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population distribution and Welsh language skills for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ in 2011. Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh speakers in the various study areas is set out in section A.6.

B.4.5 Between 2001 and 2015, Anglesey has on average experienced an overall inflow of people, of all ages. Throughout the period, Anglesey has

continuously experienced a net outflow of younger people (aged 15-29) (-168 people per year on average). Anglesey has also continuously experienced an inflow of people aged 45 to 64 (173 people per year on average).

B.4.6 The lack of economic opportunities and accessing higher education are two of the main reasons why young people migrate [RD36]. There was a reduction of 1,050 (6%) FTEs in employment on Anglesey between 2009 and 2013.

B.4.7 The provision of sufficient housing and economic growth are important elements of reducing out-migration of people (including Welsh speakers) from their communities [RD36].

B.4.8 The adopted JLDP identifies that parts of Anglesey and Gwynedd are anticipated to experience significant employment opportunities from 2018 onwards as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the decommissioning of Existing Power Station and other major infrastructure projects [RD15]. The adopted JLDP makes provision for 7,184 housing units between 2011 and 2026. This level of growth identified within the adopted JLDP is based on an employment-led growth expected to be partially delivered through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.9 According to Welsh Government projections, the population on Anglesey is expected to continue to decline, falling by 3% over the period to 2039 (final forecast year), whilst the population of north Wales is expected to grow by 4% and the overall Welsh population is expected to increase by 5% by 2039. These projections do not explicitly state that they include the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and should therefore be considered projections excluding the development.

B.4.10 The IACC commissioned their own population projections which factor in the potential impacts of the Energy Island Programme on the island, including the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project [RD45]. These projections suggest that the population on Anglesey will increase by 9.5% between 2016 and 2035, the latest year of projections. This is in contrast to the declining trends shown by official statistics.

B.4.11 A high percentage of the KSA population (aged 3 and over) spoke Welsh in 2011 (61.0% compared to an average of 19% in Wales). However, the number of Welsh speakers in the KSA has seen a small drop from 79,805 (64.6%) in 2001 to 79,470 (61.0%) in 2011, a 0.4% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers. This reduction in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers has been attributed to demographic changes in the population, out-migration of Welsh speakers, in-migration of non-Welsh speakers and changes to people's skills between censuses [RD46].

B.4.12 Between 2001 and 2011, the largest fall in the percentage of people able to speak Welsh was among those aged 20-24 followed by those aged 16-19. The percentage of young people aged 20-24 able to speak Welsh fell by 9.7 percentage points over this period (from 58.6% to 48.9%) while the percentage of 16-19 year olds able to speak Welsh fell by 9.0 percentage points (from 71.9% to 62.9%). This is likely to be related to the consistent out-migration of young people aged 15-19 from 2001 up until 2014.

B.4.13 The percentage of 3-4 and 5-15 year olds able to speak Welsh increased in the KSA between 2001 and 2011 (0.9 percentage points and 1.5 percentage points respectively). The 5-15 age group remains the age group with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers as a whole, being considerably higher than all other age groups with 84.4% speaking Welsh. The increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers amongst those age groups is mainly attributed to the role of Welsh-medium education in all schools across the KSA.

B.4.14 The percentage of wards in the KSA where the Welsh language was spoken by over 70% of the population dropped from 40.5% (30 wards) in 2001 to 37.8% (28 wards) in 2011. It has long been argued by language planners and others that such a density of Welsh speakers is required in order for the Welsh language to be an everyday language of the community and part of its social fabric [RD40]. The percentage of people who spoke Welsh in 2011 in each ward across the KSA varied considerably from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward to 87.8% in Llanrug ward, with both wards located in the Menai Mainland sub-division of the KSA.

B.4.15 The percentage of Welsh speakers across the KSA has reduced since 2001 with the majority of the wards that have seen a reduction in the percentage able to speak Welsh being located on Anglesey. The largest decrease was experienced in Garth ward (-15.7 percentage points) which is located in the Menai Mainland and is attributed to the residents of Bangor University students from outside Wales. Only 10 out of the 74 wards within the KSA experienced an increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers. The two wards that experienced the largest increase and decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers were located in the Menai Mainland sub-division of the KSA.

B.4.16 When looking at the Census data for 1961 and 1971 (the period during which the Existing Power Station was built), a number of coastal areas on Anglesey had less than 80% of the population who could speak Welsh, including the parish of Llanbadrig, where the Existing Power Station is located [RD46]. During the 1960s, the road transportation links with England were improved and an increase was experienced in vehicle ownership which lead to an increase in tourism and in the number of people moving to coastal areas to retire [RD46]. It is possible that some of the increase in population during the 1960s was due to the construction of the Existing Power Station; however, this cannot be proven [RD46].

B.4.17 The majority of the parishes and wards on Anglesey experienced a reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers between 1961 and 1971, but some saw an increase in the number of Welsh speakers. Llanbadrig experienced a decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers (-15 percentage point) between 1961 and 1971 but an increase in the number of Welsh speakers (+43 people) [RD46]. In this regard, Anglesey was different to the majority of Wales [RD46]. Aitchison and Cater noted within The Welsh Language 1961-1981 An Interpretative Atlas, whilst discussing Wales as a whole *"Within the main Welsh-speaking areas, isolated but notable increases were recorded by such communities as Llangefni, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll and Amlwch on the Isle of Anglesey"* [RD46, p.3].

Effects during construction

B.4.18 During construction, the need for up to 9,000 construction workers at peak, with up to 7,000 non-home-based construction workers (plus 505 partners and dependants) relocating to the KSA would lead to a significant change to the existing population characteristics of the KSA. At peak, 4,000 of the 7,000 non-home-based workers are expected to be based at the Site Campus, with 3,000 expected to be based in the community. The effects of these workers at different geographic levels are outlined below.

Effects at KSA and sub-area level

B.4.19 Based on the existing population of the KSA (in 2011), an additional 7,500 (approximately) construction workers would lead to a total population increase of 5.4% at KSA level and the following percentage increases at sub-area level:

- Anglesey North: 38.2% (from 13,608 to 18,808 (approximately));
- Anglesey West: 4.2% (from 24,760 to 25,800 (approximately));
- Anglesey South: 2.3% (from 31,383 to 32,118 (approximately)); and
- Menai Mainland: 0.8% (from 68,075 to 68,595 (approximately)).

B.4.20 The largest increases in population would therefore occur in Anglesey North (38.2%) and Anglesey West (4.2%). The sub-area of Anglesey North would experience the largest increase due to its proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the proposed Site Campus, which would accommodate up to 4,000 non-home-based construction workers.

B.4.21 The majority of the 3,000 non-home-based workers who would not reside at the Site Campus would also relocate to the sub-areas of Anglesey North (1,030) and Anglesey West (890), whilst less are expected to relocate to Anglesey South (640) and the Menai Mainland (440).

B.4.22 At the KSA level, the increase in population (due to the presence of non-home-based workers and their families) would adversely affect the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh-speakers within the KSA, reducing the percentage of the population able to speak Welsh in the KSA by 3.4% (based on 2011 Census baseline data). As the population increase would be greatest in Anglesey North, this sub-area would also see the greatest decrease the proportion of Welsh speakers. The change in the percentage of the population able to speak Welsh (based on 2011 census data) is shown below:

- 17.2 percentage point decrease in Anglesey North;
- 2.0 percentage point decrease in Anglesey West;
- 1.5 percentage point decrease in Anglesey South; and
- 0.5 percentage point decrease in Menai Mainland.

Effects at town/ward level

B.4.23 Gravity modelling (see appendix C1-2, Socio-Economic Technical Appendix, Application Reference Number: 6.3.9) suggests that around 54% of the 3,000 non-home-based workers (who would not reside at the Site Campus) are

predicted to locate in accommodation outside principal towns[28]. Nearly a third of these workers would be expected to meet their accommodation requirements in Holyhead (475), Benllech & Llanbedrgoch (254) and Amlwch (160). Bangor and Menai Bridge & Llanfairpwllgwyngyll are also expected to accommodate around 170 and 107 workers. As the principal towns are only expected to accommodate around 54% of non-home-based construction workers respectively (who would not reside at the Site Campus), rural areas outside principal towns would also be expected to see an increase in population. It is important to note that gravity modelling outcomes predict the distribution of non-home-based workers based on the supply of accommodation and travel distance from Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The effects discussed below provide an indication of the effects the distribution of non-home-based workers could have on the population and percentage of Welsh speakers in the wards of the KSA, in the absence of mitigation and/or enhancement measures.

B.4.24 The sub-areas of Anglesey North and Anglesey West where the largest population increase would occur also include the towns of Holyhead and Amlwch (which are identified as Urban Service Centres within the JLDP). Holyhead and Amlwch are identified as sustainable and accessible settlements which are to experience high levels of growth in the JLDP (833 housing units in Holyhead and 533 housing units in Amlwch over the plan period up to 2026), based on an employment-led growth expected to be partially delivered through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The potential effects of population change on both Holyhead and Amlwch is discussed in turn below.

B.4.25 Holyhead is the largest centre on Anglesey. Based on gravity modelling (which considers the supply of accommodation and travel distance) Holyhead is expected to accommodate 476 construction workers, which would equate to a population increase of up to 4.2% at peak above the population of 2011. The adopted JLDP identifies a level of growth for Holyhead which would see the population increase by around 16%[29] (over a 15-year period) (based on the population in 2011). The adopted JLDP recognises the importance of affordable housing policies, phased development, maintaining and improving infrastructure in ensuring that this level of growth will not have a significant detrimental impact on the percentage of Welsh speakers in Holyhead [RD36]. The level of population growth expected in Holyhead from non-home-based workers and their families (based on gravity modelling and the 2011 Census data as baseline) is considerably lower than the level of growth identified for Holyhead in the adopted JLDP, which is based on an employment-led growth expected to be partially delivered through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.26 In Holyhead, the Welsh language demographic is considered to be most fragile [RD36] with a lower percentage of the population able to speak Welsh

[28] Principal towns are Amlwch, Bangor, Beaumaris, Benllech & Llanbedrgoch, Bethel & Llanrug, Bethesda, Caernarfon & Bontnewydd, Deiniolen, Holyhead, Llandygai, Llangefni, Menai Bridge & Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.

[29] Based on a projected household size of 2.18 for 2026 within Topic Paper 3A: Population and Housing March 2016 [RD44].

(42.2%). There has been a decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers in all wards in the town between 2001 and 2011.

B.4.27 In order to illustrate the potential worst-case effect of the level of population growth on the balance of Welsh speakers in Holyhead, if it were assumed that all non-home-based workers would be non-Welsh speakers, based on the 2011 population, the population growth from non-home-based workers would lead to a 1.8 percentage point decrease in the percentage able to speak Welsh (from 42.2% to 40.0%). This reflects a worst-case scenario, and does not take into account the population growth expected for Holyhead (based on the economic growth strategy set out in the adopted JLDP), which is expected to have a beneficial effect for the Welsh language [RD36].

B.4.28 The IACC has adopted a Welsh language strategy, which sets a target of increasing the number of Welsh speakers and the percentage of the population of Anglesey who speak Welsh to 60.1% by the 2021 Census, to be achieved through an action plan which focuses on three priority areas. The strategy also identifies that there is currently a focus on Holyhead to increase the confidence of people to use Welsh. Intensive work with families, children and young people and the community is currently ongoing in Holyhead to increase the use of Welsh at a social level [RD24].

B.4.29 Therefore, it is expected that the population of the KSA will have increased by peak construction (year 7) and the number and percentage of the population who speak Welsh on Anglesey will also have increased.

B.4.30 The effect of the increase in population as a result of in-migration of non-home-based construction workers and their families would have an adverse effect on Welsh language, and measures are proposed to mitigate this effect.

B.4.31 Amlwch is a relatively large centre on Anglesey, being the second largest centre in Anglesey North, after Holyhead. Based on gravity modelling (which considers the supply of accommodation and travel distance) Amlwch would experience an increase in population of 228 non-home-based construction workers, which would equate to a population increase of 6.0% at peak above the population of 2011. The adopted JLDP identifies a level of growth for Amlwch which would see the population increase by around 31%[30] (over a 15-year period) (based on the population in 2011). The adopted JLDP acknowledges that the proposed indicative level or growth for Amlwch is significantly higher than has been experienced in the past, but this reflects Amlwch's role as an Urban Service Centre and aligns with the plan's economic strategy and employment-led growth.

B.4.32 The WLIA of the adopted JLDP [RD36] identifies that development in Amlwch would need to consider mitigation measures to aid newcomers to integrate into the area and learn the Welsh language. It also acknowledges that the proposed level of growth should contribute towards revitalising Amlwch, and mitigation measures would help to maintain and strengthen the Welsh language [RD36].

[30] Based on a projected household size of 2.18 for 2026 within Topic Paper 3A: Population and Housing March 2016 [RD44].

B.4.33 The level of population growth expected in Amlwch (at peak) from non-home-based workers (6% or 228 people) is considerably lower than the level of growth identified for Amlwch in the adopted JLDP (31% or 1,162 people[31]), which already takes into account an employment-led growth in Amlwch expected to be delivered partially by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.34 The Welsh language is considered to be relatively healthy in Amlwch [RD36], where 61.1% of the population spoke Welsh (in 2011), which is similar to that of the KSA. In terms of the effect of the level of population growth on the balance of Welsh speakers in Amlwch, assuming that all non-home-based workers are non-Welsh speakers, this would lead to a decrease of 3.6 in the percentage points of Welsh speakers in Amlwch.

B.4.35 Gravity modelling suggests that the rural areas of the KSA would accommodate around 47% of the non-home-based workers (who would not reside at the Site Campus). Without intervention, the level of population growth for a small number of wards within close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, such as Llanbadrig and Mechell, is expected to result in a significant increase in the number of non-Welsh speakers (based on 2011 Census figures) and a reduction in the percentage of the population able to speak Welsh.

B.4.36 At ward level, significant effects would be concentrated in parts of Anglesey North and Anglesey West; however, some wards outside these sub-areas would also be expected to experience a high level of population increase.

B.4.37 The gravity modelling suggests that from construction workers residing in the community, i.e. not at the Site Campus, the wards which are expected to experience the greatest increase in population are Amlwch Port (6.4% or 160 non-home-based workers), Amlwch Rural (5.3% or 68 non-home-based workers), Llanbadrig (17.2% or 234 non-home-based workers), Llanfaethlu (9.6% or 159 non-home-based workers), Mechell (7.6% or 118 non-home-based workers), Moelfre (15.5% or 165 non-home-based workers), Brynteg (5.0% or 93 non-home-based workers), Llanbedrgoch (10.6% or non-home-based workers), Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (8.8% or 79 non-home-based workers), Porthyfelin (8.8% or 199 non-home-based workers) and Trearddur (6.4% or 143 non-home-based workers).

B.4.38 In terms of the effect on the percentage of Welsh speakers at ward level from construction workers residing in the community, the wards which are expected to experience the greatest decrease in percentage of Welsh speakers are Amlwch Port (4.0 percentage point), Llanbadrig (7.9 percentage point), Llanfaethlu (5.8 percentage point), Mechell (4.5 percentage point), Moelfre (7.1 percentage point) and Llanbedrgoch (4.3 percentage point).

B.4.39 Based on the gravity modelling, the wards of Gwyngyll and Bryngwran are expected to fall below the threshold of 70% of Welsh speakers and the wards of Llanbadrig, Moelfre and Parc a'r Mynydd are expected to fall below the threshold 50% of Welsh speakers.

[31] Based on a projected household size of 2.18 for 2026 within Topic Paper 3A: Population and Housing March 2016 [RD44] and an indicative growth level of 533 housing units [RD36].

B.4.40 This level of population growth would have a major adverse effect on the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers.

Effects at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area level

B.4.41 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area includes the Site Campus, which would accommodate up to 4,000 non-home-based construction workers. The Wylfa Newydd Development Area (as defined in table A-10 and figure A-2) includes the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell. It is acknowledged that both wards would accommodate a high number of non-home-based construction workers and their families (those who would reside in accommodation within the community); however, they would also accommodate up to 4,000 construction workers at the Site Campus.

B.4.42 The population growth for both wards, taking into account the construction workers at the Site Campus as well as the workers and their families outside of the Site Campus, could lead to a population increase of 150% collectively. However, this level of population increase is based on 2011 census population levels and does not take into account the population growth envisaged by the adopted JLDP by way of an employment-led growth strategy.

B.4.43 The population increase as a result of construction would be for a temporary period of up to nine years. Horizon is committed to mitigating adverse effects which arise during construction, and one of the key themes of Horizon's WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) is 'the workforce'.

B.4.44 The effects of the population increase as a result of construction workers residing at the Site Campus are considered in volume C of this WLIA.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.45 Overall, at a KSA-wide spatial level, the population increase due to the in-migration of approximately 7,500 non-home-based workers (the majority of whom are expected to be non-Welsh speakers) is expected to affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within the communities of the KSA, where 61% of the population were Welsh speakers in 2011. The effect at sub-area level identifies that the effect in Anglesey North and Anglesey West would be greater than Anglesey South and the Menai Mainland. Due to their close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the supply of accommodation, wards such as Llanbadrig and Mechell (which would accommodate up to 4,000 workers at the Site Campus and construction workers and their families in the community) and the Llanbedrgoch would experience significant levels of population growth (150% and 11% respectively), which would have a major adverse effect on the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers in those wards.

B.4.46 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.6).

Effects during operation

B.4.47 During operation, up to 850 workers would be required and it is expected that 85% (723) of those operational workers would be local workers from the

DCCZ. Almost all of those workers are expected to live in the KSA, including those from outside the DCCZ (128) who would relocate to take up employment. It is estimated that around 41 partners and 31 dependants would also be relocating with the workers into the KSA, making a total of 200 operational workers and partners/dependants that would relocate to the KSA.

B.4.48 Based on the distribution of operational workers associated with the Existing Power Station, it is estimated that 85% (or 740 workers) together with 36 partners and 27 dependants would reside on Anglesey.

B.4.49 Whilst this would result in an increase in the population of the KSA and Anglesey, the number of people is not expected to result in significant effects on the population. Operational workers from outside the DCCZ (128 operational workers, 41 partners and 31 dependants) are expected to contain a lower percentage of Welsh speakers in comparison to those from the KSA (where 61% of the population speak Welsh) and the DCCZ (where 42.7% of the population speak Welsh). As the operational phase would not be expected to commence until year 9, the population of the KSA at that stage is not known. However, if the increase to the population of the KSA as a result of the operational workers and their families relocating to the KSA were to be calculated on the basis of the 2011 census, this would lead to a population increase of 0.1%. This illustrates that the effect of the operation on population change would be minimal and would not be expected to adversely affect Welsh language and culture.

B.4.50 In terms of the effect of operational workers and their families relocating to the KSA on the percentage of Welsh speakers, once again, the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA at year 9 (when operation is expected to commence) is not known. However, to illustrate the change in percentage of Welsh speakers based on 2011 census data, if it were to be assumed that all 200 workers and their families relocating to the KSA were non-Welsh speakers, this would result in a decrease of 0.1 percentage points in the percentage of Welsh speakers.

B.4.51 This represents a worst-case scenario, assuming that all non-home-based workers and their families would be non-Welsh speakers. However, it must be noted that some of the non-home-based workers and their families relocating to the KSA would be expected to include workers relocating from other areas of Wales and former local residents who may have left in the past and returning to the KSA to take up employment. This does not take into account the strategies that are currently in place on Anglesey and in Gwynedd and the vision of the Welsh Government to increase the number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey, in Gwynedd and Wales as a whole.

B.4.52 As almost all operational workers are expected to live in the KSA during operation (with 85% expected to reside on Anglesey), the operational stage could lead to a minor increase in the number of non-Welsh speakers in the KSA and on Anglesey. Given that the operational jobs are permanent; this would be a long-term effect.

B.4.53 In addition to the 850 operational workers, up to 1,000 outage staff, being from areas outside the KSA, are expected to be employed for temporary periods. Due to the temporary nature of their presence, they are not expected to

contribute towards the long-term increase in the population level of the KSA nor the long-term balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers as a result of the operational stage.

B.4.54 The permanent, high quality employment opportunities offered during operation, where 85% of the workforce are expected to be local workers, would contribute towards retaining the existing population of Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ. From 2001 to 2014, Anglesey has experienced a consistent annual out-migration of people aged 15-29, which is partly considered to be due to lack of employment opportunities. The operational employment opportunities therefore present an opportunity to reverse that trend and retain more young people within this age group.

B.4.55 Anglesey's population forecast expects a decline by 3% up to 2039, whilst the population of north Wales and Wales are expected to rise by 4% and 5% respectively. The in-migration to the KSA and Anglesey (a population increase of 0.1% based on 2011 census) as a result of operation is therefore considered to be a beneficial effect for Anglesey, in terms of contributing towards reducing the decline in population numbers.

B.4.56 Population growth is important for communities' viability and is therefore important in order to maintain and strengthen communities (and therefore strengthen Welsh language and culture for the future) [RD43]. Ensuring a prosperous economy with high quality, long-term jobs for local people is an important contributor towards maintaining and strengthening communities.

B.4.57 At the heart of the adopted JLDP's strategy is anticipated transformational economic change arising from the major infrastructure projects on Anglesey, in particular the Island's Enterprise Zone status and the development of a nuclear power station at Wylfa Newydd.

B.4.58 The *Report on the examination into the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2016* [RD47] recognises that in response to the anticipated economic change arising from the major infrastructure projects on Anglesey including the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project the JLDP *"seeks to accommodate an aspirational, employment-led growth which is based on an anticipated upturn in economic activity that would effectively reverse the trend of young people leaving the area in search of work opportunities and increase the prosperity of the area"* [RD47, p.8-9]. This strategy, and the population growth associated with it, has been found to be sound by the Inspectors of the adopted JLDP.

B.4.59 The *Report on the examination into the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2016* also recognises that the JLDP:

"identifies the need to promote healthy local economies as probably the most important factor in sustaining local communities and strengthening the language. The Councils recognise that such growth is not without its potential threats to the linguistic balance of the area, but have reached a view that there are potential benefits, including to the future health of the language by seeking to reverse the trend of young people moving away from these communities and being unable to return because of a shortage of well paid jobs. The

evidence supports this approach as a legitimate response to local circumstances" [RD47, p.12-13].

B.4.60 Economic development goes hand in hand with population growth, and without economic opportunities including high quality, long-term jobs, working age populations, especially young people, would be less likely to remain on or return to Anglesey and the KSA.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.61 The in-migration of 200 non-home-based operational workers and their families into the KSA would lead to a population growth of 0.1%. This level of population increase in the KSA, over a number of years, is not expected to have a detrimental effect on Welsh language and culture. Population growth is important for communities' viability and is therefore important in order to maintain and strengthen communities (and therefore strengthen Welsh language and culture for the future) [RD43].

B.4.62 For assessment purposes, all non-home-based operational workers and their families are assumed to be non-Welsh speakers. This would lead to a decrease of 0.1% percentage points of Welsh speakers in the KSA (based on the 2011 Census data). This would have a minor adverse effect on Welsh language.

B.4.63 Overall, when considering the minor beneficial effect of a small population growth in the KSA (0.1% increase) against the minor adverse effect of the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA (0.1% percentage point), an overall neutral effect on Welsh language and culture is identified as a result of population growth during operation.

B.4.64 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall minor beneficial effect is identified (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of measures to enhance this beneficial effect.

B.4.65 Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures are outlined below.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.66 The assessment identifies that the increase in the number of non-Welsh speakers would have a moderate adverse effect on the Welsh language during the construction phase and a minor beneficial effect during the operational phase. The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would seek to address these effects on the population. These include measures relating to the workforce; children, young people and families; community and local services and accountability. Relevant mitigation and enhancement measures are shown in table B-1 below, with all WLCMES measures included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Table B-1 Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to effects on population characteristics

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
1	Enhancement measure - There is a need for co-ordination of the measures in the WLCMES	Horizon will appoint a WLCC to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project.	Horizon HR	Horizon Training / Learning & Development	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
9	There is a need to mitigate the effect of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA and ensure that they are aware of the Welsh language and culture when applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd. There is also a need to enhance the positive effects on employment by ensuring that Welsh speakers are aware that their linguistic skills will be valued by Horizon.	Horizon will distribute information to contractors and all personnel on the Welsh language and culture as part of recruitment materials. This will include a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills, the level of Welsh language skills required for a post as well as background information on the Welsh language.	Horizon HR; WLCC;	Horizon Recruitment Managers; Supply chain & Commercial; Welsh Government, IACC, Menter Newydd Contractor; National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction (SPC) onwards	Section 106 agreement, Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5)

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
10	There is a need to ensure that suppliers are aware of the situation of the Welsh language and culture in the KSA and Horizon's Welsh language policy.	Horizon will include Welsh Language information requirements as an agenda item for all contractor meetings. Horizon will provide information on their Welsh language capacity, Horizon's Welsh Language Policy and obligations, and how contractors will adhere to Horizon's Welsh Language Policy (i.e. through recruitment processes and internal and external communications).	Horizon: Supply Chain team & WLCC - See measure 1 (Application Reference Number: 8.14).	Menter Newydd	Pre-construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement
11	Enhancement measure - increase the opportunities for local companies (who are more likely to employ Welsh speakers) to compete for work at Wylfa Newydd.	Horizon will ensure Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers are provided with information on, and encouraged to use, local suppliers. Contractors will be provided with the business database being developed by the IACC, other local authorities, North Wales Economic	Horizon Supply Chain team	Menter Newydd, IACC, North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
		Ambitions Board and Welsh Government				
12	There is a need to mitigate the effect of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA and ensure that they are aware of the Welsh language and culture. There is also a need to enhance the positive effects on employment by ensuring that Welsh speakers are aware that their linguistic skills will be valued and, where relevant, developed. As the number of workers from outside the KSA increases, there is also a need to Increase the visibility of Welsh-speakers to encourage the use of the language at Wylfa Newydd.	Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff and require staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners. Horizon will maintain their Welsh speaker 'badge' scheme as well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and	Horizon Training / Learning & Development & Horizon WLCC - See measure 1 (Application Reference Number: 8.14)	Grŵp Llandrillo Menai (as Horizon's appointed training provider); National Centre for Learning Welsh	Construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
		contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme. Horizon will collect data on the Welsh language skills of its own workforce and update this on an annual basis. Horizon will encourage staff to take up Welsh language training opportunities.				
13	There is a need to mitigate the effect of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education	Horizon will collect aggregate and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the KSA with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. This process may	Horizon HR	Menter Newydd; IACC - to ensure that relevant information is provided	Construction	Section 106 agreement, Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5)

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
		be linked to the WAMS being developed.				
16	There is a need to mitigate the effect of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education	Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be trained and available to work with pupils at the start of construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through	IACC & Cyngor Gwynedd Council	Schools, Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn (representative group of Welsh language organisations), Cyngor Gwynedd Council	Pre-construction.	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
		collection of data as referred to in mitigation measure 13. (Application Reference Number: 8.14)				
17	There is a need to mitigate the effect of the inflow of partners and dependents (estimated 251 dependents) with non-home-based workers from outside KSA on the Welsh language	Horizon will develop and circulate welcome packs to all families of the Project's workers who move to the KSA. These will draw on information in the Welsh Government's planned Welcome Packs and will provide information on local services and the community.	Horizon WLCC; Welsh Governme nt, IACC		Construction	Section 106 agreement
18	To mitigate the effect of the inflow of non-home-based workers and their families from outside KSA on the Welsh language	Horizon will fund provision of community language services (including the development of appropriate training materials) to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. This would be linked to the role of the	Horizon	IACC; Community language representation (e.g. local Mentrau Iaith); Cyngor Gwynedd Council; Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn;	Construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
		Community Involvement Officers.		National Centre for Learning Welsh		
19	There is a need to mitigate the effect of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education and early years services (e.g. childcare, nursery, pre-school services)	Horizon will engage and facilitate ongoing dialogue with the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and Menter Iaith Môn to discuss the inflow of pre-school age children and the effect on local Welsh-medium provision and measures to mitigate this impact. As part of this dialogue, Horizon will monitor on an ongoing basis the number of workers bringing families, including those of pre-school age. This data will be used to identify the appropriate mitigation required to mitigate the effect on Welsh-medium provision.	Horizon	IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and Menter Iaith Môn	Construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
20	To mitigate the effect of the inflow of non-home-based workers and their families from outside KSA on the Welsh language	Horizon to help fund a community translation service (where relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project) to enable local organisations to provide simultaneous translation facilities for community groups. This will assist local community groups to effectively engage and discuss issues relating to the Wylfa Newydd Project. The details will be established pre-construction.	Horizon	IACC; Menter Môn	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
21	To mitigate and enhance the effect of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	Horizon will establish a management group which will have oversight of and be accountable for the delivery of this Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy as well as Horizon's Corporate Welsh Language Policy	Horizon Senior Managers, Strategic Development Wales & WLCC - See measure 1 (Applicatio	Horizon HR, Training, Learning & Development, Supply Chain, Commercial - Head of Strategic Procurement	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
			n Reference Number: 8.14)			
22	To mitigate and enhance the effect of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (WLCC) to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and provide advice on its delivery	Horizon	Local authorities, Community organisations	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
23	There is a need to evaluate the Strategy and the actual effect of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language.	Horizon will complete an evaluation of the effect of the Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group	Horizon	Local authorities, Community organisations	Year 7-9	Section 106 agreement
24	To mitigate and enhance the impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	Horizon will implement the WLCMES throughout the construction period of the Project. Horizon will monitor and report its compliance with the WLCMES every six months to the Management Group	Horizon		Construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism (TBC)
		(noted in measure 1264) and the strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis.				

Q2. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to an increase in in-migration?

- might the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households; and
- would the change be temporary or permanent?

Background

B.4.67 Migration patterns are a key component of population change and in-migration is largely determined by economic conditions.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.68 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to the population data and the Welsh language skills of the KSA is set out as part of Q1. As there are no indigenous communities of Welsh speakers overseas, with the exception of Welsh settlements in Argentina, it is likely that the majority of incomers, where they are moving from other British countries or from overseas, are non-Welsh-speaking.

B.4.69 One of the effects of in-migration is that even if the number of Welsh speakers is stable, the percentage able to speak Welsh reduces [RD52].

B.4.70 The Welsh Governments' *Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers* [RD9] acknowledges that

"In-migration is a challenge for the Welsh language, but can also be an opportunity to demonstrate how the language can be used to embrace multiculturalism and diversity. This could be through programmes to learn Welsh or programmes to assist children and families to support learning and guide them in their new communities." [RD9, p.69].

B.4.71 One variable that can be considered in terms of migration statistics and the Welsh language is the country of birth of the population in terms of their Welsh language skills.

B.4.72 In 2011, a lower percentage (18.5%) of the KSA's population born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (81.9%). A lower percentage of the population born outside Wales possess one or more skills in Welsh (14.1%) compared with those born in Wales (85.9%).

B.4.73 Despite a decline seen in the percentage of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011, the number who were born outside Wales but could speak Welsh in the KSA has increased (by 78 people).

B.4.74 The Education Authorities across the KSA (the IACC, Gwynedd Council and Conwy County Borough Council) operate a bilingual policy in all schools across the KSA. In 2011, 71.9% of the population aged 3 to 15 years old on Anglesey born outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh. This was an increase from 2001, when 66.3% of the population aged 3 to 15 years old on Anglesey born outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh. This suggests that the bilingual education policy by the Education Authority

has a positive effect in terms of the Welsh-speaking ability of children born outside Wales.

Effects during construction

B.4.75 Due to the workforce required during construction, this would lead to in-migration of approximately 7,500 non-home-based workers relocating to the KSA to take up employment. Of this additional population, around 93% would be expected to seek accommodation on Anglesey, with the remaining 7% seeking accommodation in Menai Mainland. This additional population of approximately 7,000 on Anglesey is equivalent to 10% of the population in 2011, whilst the figure for Menai Mainland (approximately 500) is equivalent to 0.4% of the 2011 population of Gwynedd.

B.4.76 This additional population would lead to a population increase at various spatial levels which is expected to be greatest in the sub-areas of Anglesey North (38.2% or 5,200 people) and Anglesey West (4.2% or 1,040 people). These sub-areas include the main centres of Holyhead and Amlwch, which would accommodate a high percentage of non-home-based workers, as well as the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell, which would accommodate up to 4,000 construction workers at the Site Campus.

B.4.77 In addition to the main centres of Holyhead and Amlwch, non-home-based workers relocating to other areas of the KSA (which fall outside principal towns) would also lead to population increase as discussed in detail in Q1. The level of in-migration into certain wards such as Llanbadrig and Mechell (which would accommodate up to 4,000 workers at the Site Campus as well as construction workers and their families in the community), which are within close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and within sub-area Anglesey North would be very high (150%). The ward of Llanbedrgoch in Anglesey South (a forecast population increase of 10.6%) would also experience a high level of in-migration which would be as a direct result of in-migration of non-home-based workers, the majority of which are expected to be non-Welsh speakers.

B.4.78 The effect of an increase in the population as a direct result of in-migration of non-home-based workers is presented in Q1 and this is also of relevance to the assessment of this question. This includes the effect on the percentage of Welsh speakers and therefore, the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers at various spatial levels, with the level of effect expected to be greater at a detailed ward level. Wards in close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area such as Llanbadrig and Mechell would experience a major adverse effect in terms of decreasing the percentage of Welsh speakers in the wards. The wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell collectivelywould experience a fall of 34.7% percentage points in the population able to speak Welsh (from 57.1% to 22.4%) of Welsh speakers.

B.4.79 Due to the numbers moving into the wards of Llanfaethlu and Amlwch Port in 2011, the forecast increased in population in those wards according to gravity modelling would lead to a major decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers in those wards (decrease of 5.8 and 4.0 percentage points respectively).

B.4.80 Whilst a decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers in any community is considered to be relevant to the assessment of effects, the thresholds of 70% and 50% Welsh speakers within a community are considered to be of particular significance.

B.4.81 Baseline analysis suggests that communities containing over 70% Welsh speakers are those where the Welsh language is viable as a community language. The in-migration of non-home-based construction workers into wards which currently include over 70% Welsh speakers would also be adversely affected, as, following the increase in population, these wards would fall below the 70% threshold where a language is considered to be viable as a community language. These include the wards of:

- Bryngwran (Anglesey West) – would experience a 1.8% increase in population and a 1.3% reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers; and
- Gwyngyll (Anglesey South) – would experience a 1.3% increase in population and 0.9% reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers.

B.4.82 Based on 2011 Census data, 54 of the wards of the KSA contain a population where over 50% are Welsh speakers. This would reduce to 50 as a result of the in-migration of non-home-based construction workers into the communities during construction. The following wards would fall below of the 50% threshold.

- Llanbadrig (Anglesey North) would experience a 17.2% increase in population and a 7.9 percentage point reduction in those able to speak Welsh;
- Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (Anglesey West) would experience a 2.7% increase in population and a 1.4 percentage point reduction in those able to speak Welsh;
- Moelfre (Anglesey North) would experience a 15.5% increase in population and a 7.1 percentage point reduction in those able to speak Welsh; and
- Parc a'r Mynydd (Anglesey West) would experience a 1.8% increase in population and a 0.9 percentage point reduction in those able to speak Welsh.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.83 The adverse effect of in-migration of non-home-based construction workers on the balance of Welsh speakers at various spatial areas would be for a temporary period of time up to nine years, and the effect identified is during peak construction (year 7). However, given that construction is expected to last up to nine years, this length of time is considered to be long enough to detrimentally affect the well-being of Welsh language and culture within certain wards referred to above.

B.4.84 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall major adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.8).

Effects during operation

B.4.85 The increase in the population of the KSA and Anglesey discussed in Q1 would occur due to in-migration of 128 operational workers and their families into the KSA and Anglesey to take up employment. The assessment presented in Q1 is therefore of relevance to the assessment of this question; however, this question specifically considers the effects of in-migration.

B.4.86 Due to the permanent nature of the operational jobs, the in-migration of population into the KSA and Anglesey would be a long-term beneficial effect.

B.4.87 Given that Anglesey's population forecast expects a decline of 3% between 2015 and 2036, the in-migration to the KSA and Anglesey as a result of operation is considered to be a beneficial effect for Anglesey, in terms of contributing towards the decline in population numbers.

B.4.88 Population growth is important for communities' viability and is therefore important in order to maintain and strengthen communities (and therefore strengthening Welsh language and culture for the future). Ensuring a prosperous economy with high quality, long-term jobs for local people is an important contributor towards maintaining and strengthening communities. Economic development goes hand in hand with population growth, and without economic opportunities including high quality, long-term jobs, working age populations, especially young people, would not be able to remain, or return to, Anglesey and the KSA. The adopted JLDP envisages a population growth over the plan period (2011 to 2026) based on an employment-led growth strategy (which is based on in-migration to Anglesey and Gwynedd), which the WLIA of the JLDP [RD36] identifies as having a beneficial effect on the Welsh language.

B.4.89 The number of workers, their partners and dependants are not expected to be significant, resulting in 128 workers, 41 partners and 31 dependants in-migrating into the KSA permanently.

B.4.90 The effect of in-migration into the KSA and Anglesey on Welsh language and culture will depend, to a degree, on the attitude of the workers and their families towards the Welsh language and culture and their willingness to attempt to learn the language.

B.4.91 The Welsh language forms an integral part of the cultural fabric of communities in the KSA and is an everyday language used in the community. The Welsh language is prominent within public services such as those provided by local councils, health boards and the education departments of the IACC and Gwynedd Council. Legislation, policy and guidance, including national and local strategies (see section A.2 of this WLIA), including language and education strategies are in place which seek to increase the number of Welsh speakers. It is normalised in many wards on a county basis to enhance and strengthen Welsh traditions and culture. Horizon is committed to supporting the well-being of the Welsh language and has implemented a

Welsh Language Policy [RD32], which clearly sets out its commitment to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis.

B.4.92 Measures are therefore already in place which will ensure that the small number of operational workers and their families relocating to the KSA to take up employment will be aware of the Welsh language and culture. However, additional mitigation and enhancement measures are considered necessary to ensure that the non-Welsh-speaking workforce and their families are educated about the Welsh language and the opportunities within the local communities to learn and use the language socially in the workplace, at home and within the community.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.93 The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is expected to lead to an in-migration of non-home-based workers and their families (200 people) from outside the DCCZ. In order to assume the worst-case scenario for assessment purposes, it has been assumed that all of these would be non-Welsh speakers. This would have a degree of adverse effect on Welsh language and culture in terms of increasing the number of non-Welsh speakers in the KSA (resulting in a decrease of 0.1 percentage points in the percentage of Welsh speakers, based on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA as per the 2011 census data). Although this presents a worst-case scenario, it is considered to be unlikely given that non-home-based workers are also likely to include Welsh speakers from the local area who may have previously moved away from the area, returning to the area.

B.4.94 However, this in-migration of a small number of operational workers and their families to the KSA and Anglesey, is not expected to affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers to a degree which would lead to a significant detrimental effect on the use and status in addition to prominence of the Welsh language as a community language in the KSA and on Anglesey.

B.4.95 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.96 The assessment identifies that the increase in the number of non-Welsh speakers would have a major adverse effect on the Welsh language during the construction phase and a minor beneficial effect during the operational phase. The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would seek to address these effects on the in-migration. These include measures relating to the workforce; children, young people and families; community and local services and accountability. The measures proposed in relation to population (See table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on in-migration (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q3. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to increased out-migration?

- is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh-speaking households; and
- would the change be permanent or temporary?

Background

B.4.97 Out-migration is often linked to economic trends and housing provision and prices.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.98 The baseline analysis provided as parts of Q1 and Q2 are also of relevance to Q3, relating to out-migration.

B.4.99 Of particular relevance to the assessment of out-migration is the fact that, throughout the period of 2001 to 2014, Anglesey continuously experienced a net outflow of people (aged 15-29). For the remainder of the age groups, out-migration is low. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to out-migration for Anglesey and north Wales during this period.

B.4.100 The 20-24 age group experienced the largest decrease in percentage of Welsh speakers from 2001 to 2011 (9.7 percentage point decrease from 58.6% to 48.9%) followed by the 16-19 age group, which experienced a 9.0 percentage point decrease (from 71.9% to 62.9%). This is likely to be directly related to the continuous outflow of young people aged 15-29 from 2001 up until 2014.

Effects during construction

B.4.101 Increased employment opportunities during construction is expected to lead to in-migration as opposed to out-migration, as discussed in detail in Q1 and Q2. The construction phase would require up to 9,000 construction workers at peak, with 2,000 (approximately 22%) expected to be home-based (i.e. already residing within the DCCZ). This would present significant employment opportunities to the existing population of the DCCZ, especially Anglesey (representing a 6% increase in employment on Anglesey).

B.4.102 Past trends show continuous out-migration of young people aged 15-29 from Anglesey since 2001, partly as a result of lack of employment opportunities and lack of affordable housing. Analysis of the baseline identifies out-migration as one of the biggest challenges facing the communities of the KSA. Whilst this is typical in many rural areas where young people want to move away from home to larger cities, the potential for the construction phase to reduce, and even reverse, the out-migration trends of young people from Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ is considered to be very beneficial.

B.4.103 The employment growth strategy contained in the adopted JLDP highlights the need to increase the number of jobs in order to retain the existing Welsh-

speaking workforce of Anglesey and Gwynedd and attract previous working age residents to return to the area.

B.4.104 These economic growth aspirations in the adopted JLDP go hand in hand with the provision of sufficient housing, both of which are consisted to be important elements of reducing out-migration (including Welsh speakers) from the communities of the KSA, which in turn helps to sustain Welsh-speaking communities.

B.4.105 Retaining local people on Anglesey and in the KSA (of which 57.2% and 61.0% respectively are Welsh speakers) would be beneficial in terms of the Welsh language and culture, as these may otherwise leave the area to find work. Retaining the local population would also have a long-term beneficial effect, as employment opportunities would be available for the local population during the operational stage. This is discussed in greater detail under 'effects during operation'.

B.4.106 The effects construction phase on the amenity of site-specific developments, which could lead to some of the existing population out-migrating are presented in volume C to G. Project-wide effects are also considered further in Q6.

B.4.107 Whilst effects of the construction phase are more likely to be felt at site-specific study areas, it is also relevant to consider potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on out-migration at a project-wide level.

B.4.108 It is acknowledged in Q1 and Q2 that certain wards are expected to experience a large population increase (based on gravity modelling) which could contribute towards changing the overall population characteristics of those wards and areas. This could have a knock-on effect on the existing population leaving such wards due to the change in population characteristics and the community. Should this occur, this could have an adverse effect on the number and percentage of Welsh speakers within those wards and communities.

B.4.109 A community survey for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (HIA Report volume Q, HIA appendix – results from the Community Survey, Application Reference Number: 8.19) considered the potential effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on emotional attachment to place of residence.

B.4.110 Whilst there is no evidence to suggest that the construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would lead to out-migration of the population of Anglesey and the KSA, the results of the community survey for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project provide a useful indication of the local population's views.

B.4.111 The results of the community survey indicate that the large majority of respondents' (81%) emotional attachments to the area where they live are unlikely to be affected by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. This suggests that the level of attachment would be resilient even to large material changes (HIA Report volume Q, Application Reference Number: 8.19). More people near Cemaes (23%) agreed that the place where they live would mean less to them if the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project were built than people near Amlwch (11%), in Holyhead (5%) and in other areas of Anglesey (8%). This suggests that,

whilst the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project may have some effect, especially in areas closer to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area such as Cemaes, on the emotional attachment that the people of Anglesey have to where they live, it does not suggest that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would lead to an overall out-migration from Anglesey or the KSA. As no out-migration from Anglesey or the KSA is expected to occur, no loss of Welsh-speaking households is expected to occur at a project-wide level.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.112 To conclude, the significant employment opportunities offered during the construction phase have the potential to reduce past trends of out-migration of young people from Anglesey and the KSA, and this is considered to be a major beneficial effect.

B.4.113 Potential out-migration as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project changing the population make-up of existing communities, such as those referred to in Q1 and Q2, and the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project affecting the emotional attachment that Anglesey residents have to where they live, must be balanced against the beneficial effect that the employment opportunities offered during construction (jobs for 2,000 home-based workers at peak construction) have on reducing previous trends of out-migration from Anglesey and the KSA, especially amongst young and working-age people. These home-based workers would remain in the KSA, many raising bilingual families which would be beneficial for the well-being of the Welsh language.

B.4.114 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.4).

Effects during operation

B.4.115 The offer of permanent, high-quality employment opportunities during the operational stage is more likely to result in in-migration rather than out-migration, and this has been discussed in detail in Q2.

B.4.116 It has been identified in Q1 and Q2 that population projections predict that Anglesey's population is expected to decline by 3% from 2015 to 2036 [RD10], whilst the population of north Wales and Wales are expected to increase. The importance of population growth for maintaining and strengthening communities (and therefore helping to maintaining and strengthening the Welsh language and culture) has been acknowledged in Q1 and Q2, as well as the fact the economic development and working-age population growth go hand in hand.

B.4.117 The long-term, high quality employment opportunities offered during operation, especially as 85% of the operational workforce are expected to be local workers from the DCCZ, is expected to help retain the existing working age population of Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ, potentially reducing out-migration, amongst young people and the working age population. This is considered to be important in light of continuous net out-migration that Anglesey has experienced from 2001 to 2014 amongst people aged 15-29 and the projection that Anglesey's population will decline up to 2036 [RD10].

The net out-migration from Anglesey amongst young people is considered to be partially due to the lack of employment opportunities, as well as the lack of provision of housing at an affordable cost. The IACC and Gwynedd Council [RD36] recognise that increasing economic output from various sectors and increasing the number of jobs would contribute towards retaining existing Welsh-speaking workforce and attract previous working age residents to return to the area.

B.4.118 Horizon is committed to maximising the accessibility of opportunities for local people to enter the operational workforce of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Horizon's Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3), which would be put in place during construction, serves as good practice mitigation to maximise the local contribution of the operational workforce. It includes proposals such as transition of staff from other Magnox north Wales sites to the Horizon workforce, Horizon graduate programme (which is likely to include an intake of local young people) and a programme for recruitment of engineering apprentices, particularly targeting residents of north-west Wales.

B.4.119 The operation of a Nuclear Power Station on Anglesey is not a new concept, as it already accommodates the Existing Power Station, which has been generating electricity since the early 1970s. However, it is acknowledged that the scale of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is greater than the Existing Power Station. By the operational stage, following construction, the presence of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station will not be a new one and is not therefore expected to contribute towards out-migration from the KSA.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.120 The operational stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project has the potential to reduce or even reverse the trend of out-migration experienced on Anglesey over recent years, through the provision of 722 high-quality, permanent job opportunities for the local population of the DCCZ.

B.4.121 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.6).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.122 The assessment identifies that the increased job opportunities as a result of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a moderate beneficial effect on the Welsh language during the construction phase and a minor beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed enhancement measures that would seek to maximise these beneficial effects and through this potentially reduce out-migration. These include measures relating to the workforce; children, young people and families; community and local services and accountability. Some of the measures proposed in relation to population (See table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on in-migration (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22 and 23 of the WLCMES). In addition, the measures outlined in table B-2 below are also relevant to the effects on out-migration. All measures in table B-1 and B-2 are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

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Table B-2 Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to effects on out-migration

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
2	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are considered and valued by Horizon during the Project	Horizon will assess the Welsh language skills requirements for job roles when developing construction and operational job profiles at Wylfa Newydd. This assessment will be based on a Welsh language skills competency framework and assessment tool to be developed by Horizon. The level of Welsh language skills required for each post will be recorded as part of the recruitment process and included within the job profile	Horizon HR & WLCC	Recruitment Managers & potentially external support; National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
3	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are considered and valued by Horizon during the Project	Horizon will ensure a Welsh-speaking member of staff is included on interview panels for jobs where candidates are required to have Welsh	Horizon HR & WLCC	Potentially external Welsh speakers	Pre-construction and pre-operation	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
		language skills so that the candidate's linguistic skills can be properly assessed				
4	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd.	Horizon will continue to distribute, on a regular basis, information on career opportunities at Wylfa Newydd to local communities and young people including the bilingual Wylfa Newydd 'Career Route Maps' and Job Profiles. Horizon will develop role model activities and resources to encourage awareness of career opportunities within the community. Welsh-speaking Horizon staff (including Welsh-learners) and local suppliers will be involved and front these. Staff and contractors will take part in various 'role model' activities and resources such as case	Horizon Education team	IACC	Construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
		study video clips, written materials, presentations in schools.				
5	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd.	As part of its recruitment strategy, Horizon will ensure all available job opportunities are advertised through recruitment channels that target a Welsh-speaking audience. This will include the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service as well as other local and national partners that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience. All job advertisements will be posted in English and Welsh.	Horizon HR & WLCC	IACC, Cyngor Gwynedd; North Wales Economic Ambition Board, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, Welsh Government; Department for Work and Pensions; WLIA Steering group; Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn; Careers Wales	Ongoing	Section 106 agreement
6	Enhancement measure - demonstrate Horizon's commitment to the Welsh language and culture and increase the visibility of the	Horizon's Welsh Language Policy to be updated on an annual basis to include details on what types of internal communications	Horizon Head of Strategic Developm	Horizon HR & WLCC	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
	Welsh language at Wylfa Newydd.	will be made available bilingually.	ent (Wales);			
7	Enhancement measure - demonstrate Horizon's commitment to the Welsh language and culture and increase the visibility of the Welsh language at Wylfa Newydd.	Permanent and temporary public signs relating to the Wylfa Newydd Project will be bilingual.	Horizon Supply Chain team	Horizon Supply Chain team, contractors	Construction, operation	Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and Wylfa Newydd CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13)
8	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are valued by Horizon.	Horizon will develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework and a Welsh language skills assessment tool for recruitment processes. Horizon will provide relevant recruitment managers with	Horizon HR / WLCC - See Measure 1 (1242)	National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
		training to use tools to determine the language requirements of construction and operational roles.				
14	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd.	Horizon will continue to develop and provide bilingual educational support for primary and secondary pupils as well as Further Education students.	Horizon Education team	IACC and Gwynedd Council Education Departments. Schools, Welsh Language in Education Forum, Head teachers forum North Wales Economic Ambitions Board,	Construction	Section 106 agreement
15	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd.	Horizon will maintain the Project apprenticeship scheme and continue to provide the 'Work Insight Week', or an equivalent scheme, to young people.	Horizon Training; Horizon Education team	Training providers (Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai)	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement

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Q4. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to a changing age structure in the community? Might it:

- lead to young/middle-aged/older Welsh-speaking people leaving/moving into the area, leading to:
  - changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?
  - social tensions/break-up of traditional social networks?

Background

B.4.123 Population movements, increases and decreases are rarely uniform across the age profile. Developments are likely to affect different age groups in different ways. Major development has the potential to influence the structure of a population in any given area. The type and scale of a development may mean a particular age group is more or less likely to migrate in to, or out of, an area. Large-scale development in particular can also lead to social tensions as a result of, for an example, the influx of new residents.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.124 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population age structure and Welsh language skills for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ in 2011.

B.4.125 The working age population (those aged between 16 and 64) provides an indicator of the capacity of the population to participate in economic activity. The working age population for Anglesey and within the DCCZ is roughly 61%, slightly less than the KSA and the Welsh average of 63%.

B.4.126 Census 2011 data also revealed that people aged 65 and over comprised a slightly greater percentage of the population on Anglesey (22%) and the DCCZ (22%) compared to the KSA (19%) and Wales as a whole (19%).

B.4.127 The percentage of Anglesey's population in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 age categories are relatively low (5.5%, 5.2% and 5.1% respectively) compared to the percentage in the older categories. The 60-64 age group comprises of the largest percentage (7.8%) of the population of all the age categories on the island. The percentage of people aged 65 years and over has increased since 2001 to 2011, whilst there has been a progressive fall in the percentage of 0-15 year olds.

Effects during construction

B.4.128 The presence of non-home-based workers in the KSA would cause a temporary change in demographics within the area as discussed in detail in Q1. This is assessed at a KSA level as opposed to a ward level, as the gravity model does not predict the distribution of non-home-based construction workers and their family by age. In terms of age distribution, 11% of the non-home-based construction workers relocating to the KSA would be between 18 and 24 years old, 22% would be between 25 and 34 years old, 37% would be between 35 and 49 years old and 30% over 50 years old. In addition to the

construction workers, some construction workers would be expected to bring families, adding 220 dependants to the KSA together with 285 partners, at peak.

B.4.129 In 2011, 61% of the total population of Anglesey, 63% of the total population of the KSA and 61% of the total population of the DCCZ were of working age, being lower than the Welsh national average (63%). An additional 7,000 non-home-based construction workers at peak, would result in an increase in the population of the KSA which are of working age (from 63% to 65%). A smaller increase in the number of primary and secondary school-aged children would also be seen.

B.4.130 It is assumed that 22% of the construction workforce would be expected to be home-based workers living in the DCCZ (2,000), with 1,256 expected to be from Anglesey, this would present additional employment opportunities for the working age population of the DCCZ, especially the working age population of Anglesey, as a result of the construction phase. This offer of employment opportunities would contribute towards retaining and stabilising the working age population of the DCCZ and Anglesey in particular, 40.6% and 55.9% of which are Welsh speakers.

B.4.131 Given the consistent pattern of out-migration amongst young people aged 15-29 on Anglesey from 2001 to 2014, the employment opportunities offered during the construction phase have the potential to stabilise or even reverse these trends through the retention of young people and possibly the return of local people who have, in the past, left the area to seek employment opportunities elsewhere.

B.4.132 Enabling young people and the working age population to remain in their local area or even attracting local people to return to Anglesey and the KSA, has the potential to stabilise or increase the number of Welsh speakers, which is of benefit to a local community where the Welsh language is widely spoken, maintaining and strengthening an aged-balanced community.

B.4.133 Given that a high percentage of the existing working age population of the KSA and the DCCZ speak Welsh, and that 2,000 of the construction workers would be home-based workers from the DCCZ, this provides an opportunity to retain working-age Welsh speakers in the KSA and DCCZ, which would be beneficial in terms of the Welsh language.

B.4.134 Increasing the number of working age people in an area is a clear benefit to the local community especially in terms of economic activity. Given that the percentage of the populations of Anglesey and the DCCZ who are of working age is lower than the Welsh national average, this is considered to be a beneficial effect.

B.4.135 However, it must also be acknowledged that a significant percentage of the non-home-based workers moving into the KSA are assumed to be non-Welsh speakers. Whilst this would contribute towards re-balancing the age-structure, the percentage of the population who are non-Welsh speakers would increase. The effect of this is captured as part of Q1 and Q2.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.136 To conclude, given the potential for the significant employment opportunities to retain existing and to attract young and working age people to the KSA, an area which has an aging population, this is likely to re-balance the age structure of the KSA.

B.4.137 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.6).

Effects during operation

B.4.138 The working age population for Anglesey in 2011 was around 61%, slightly less than the Welsh average of 63%. Anglesey's population is ageing and the percentage of people aged 65 years and above has increased since 2001 to 2011 [RD10]. Population projections expect the population of Anglesey and Gwynedd to age with 32.6% of the population of Anglesey expected to be 65 years old or over by 2036, compared with 22.5% in 2011 [RD48].

B.4.139 The permanent employment opportunities offered during operation would be attractive to some of the local working age population, especially young people, as well as those who have previously moved away and wish to return to their local area to settle down. The operational stage therefore has the potential to reverse the trends experienced on Anglesey since 2001, where there has been a continuous outflow of 15-29 year olds and also aid to rebalance the age profile which is expected to age according to population projections. Given that the operational jobs are permanent ones, this would be a long-term beneficial effect.

B.4.140 The operational stage therefore, has the potential to rebalance the age structure of the KSA and Anglesey by attracting and retaining the existing working-age population, including young people, as well as through attracting local individuals who may have left the area in the past. Increasing the number of working age people in an area is a clear benefit to the local community especially in terms of economic activity. The change in age structure is not considered to contribute towards a desire for the existing population to move away. Neither is it considered to break-up traditional social networks.

B.4.141 Given that a high percentage of the existing working age population of the KSA speak Welsh, and that 85% of the operational workers would be local workers from the DCCZ, this provides an opportunity to retain working-age Welsh speakers in the KSA, which would be beneficial in terms of the Welsh language.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.142 To conclude, the operational phase would offer employment opportunities, which would retain and attract working-age populations. Given that Anglesey's population is ageing (and is expected to continue to age up until 2036) and the past trends of continuous out-migration of young people, the operational phase would contribute towards re-balancing the age structure of the KSA, especially Anglesey in the long-term, which would be of beneficial

effect to Welsh language and culture. Stronger economic activity is considered to provide an opportunity to strengthen the Welsh language.

B.4.143 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.6).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.144 The assessment identifies that the increase in the number and percentage of working-age people in the KSA as a result of Wylfa Newydd would result in a moderate beneficial effect during the construction phase and a minor beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed measures that would seek to enhance these beneficial effects as well as mitigation measures that would seek to address the effect of Wylfa Newydd construction workers and their families moving to the area (e.g. on education services). These include measures relating to the workforce; children, young people and families; community and local services and accountability. The measures proposed in relation to population (See table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on in-migration (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Quality of life

Q5. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to affect the health of local people? Might it:

- increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?
- potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population?

Background

B.4.145 People's health and the community in which they live are directly linked. Health deterioration can be linked to a wide range of determinants including poor housing stock, inadequate housing space, poor transport links and downturn in financial circumstances. If development leads to a reduction in quality of life, community stability may be threatened as those who can afford to move out of an area, do so. In an area where the Welsh language is widely spoken, this can have an effect on the percentage of the population which speaks Welsh.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.146 Detailed baseline analysis on health is provided within the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) submitted as part of DCO and appendix A7-1 of this report provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to health and the Welsh language for Anglesey and Gwynedd.

B.4.147 In 2011, 50.4% of the population of Gwynedd defined themselves as having 'very good health' compared to 48% on Anglesey and 46.6% in Wales.

B.4.148 A higher proportion of the population that can speak Welsh on Anglesey (81.1%) and in Gwynedd (83.1%) in 2011 reported having 'good or very good health' compared to the total population (78.6% and 81.1% respectively) [RD37].

B.4.149 Personal well-being estimates are subject to a degree of uncertainty and should be intercepted as providing a good estimate, rather than an exact measure of personal well-being in the UK. The survey of personal well-being shows that Anglesey residents, on average, have a higher overall life satisfaction that the rest of the UK.

B.4.150 The Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales is presented in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD). The WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains of deprivation and ranks specific small areas known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in terms of deprivation.

B.4.151 The health domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The KSA is among the least deprived in the health domain, with less than 30% of LSOAs in the bottom half of the index.

Effects during construction

B.4.152 The proposed activities relating to the construction phase have the potential to affect the health of local people. These effects are discussed in greater detail in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and in relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3). Important determinants for the health of the local people are air quality, noise, physical activity, employment and housing.

B.4.153 The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) concludes that the overall net effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project for population health and well-being is considered minor beneficial. This professional judgement weighs the potential adverse effects of environmental and social disturbance for the closest communities against the wider economic and energy supply benefits. Sustainable development is expected to create positive conditions for health and well-being.

Overall effects during construction

B.4.154 The overall effect of the construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture, indirectly due to effects on the health of the local population is identified as a minor beneficial effect.

B.4.155 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.1). This effect is in the absence of measures to enhance this beneficial effect.

B.4.156 Measures would be implemented to mitigate the adverse effect on health and these are detailed in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19)

and relevant chapters of Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3).

Effects during operation

B.4.157 During operation, the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project has the potential to affect the health of local people. These effects are discussed in greater detail in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3). Important determinants for the health of the local people are noise, physical activity, employment and housing.

B.4.158 The noise effects during the operational stage would be expected to be lower than those identified for Main Construction. This is mainly due to the noise mitigation embedded in the design (e.g. the location of equipment within heavy concreate structures), but also the proposed mitigation of the main external sources of noise. Operational vibration is not expected to be significant.

B.4.159 A significant increase in employment opportunities would result in positive outcomes for health and well-being. During the operational stage, the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would employ approximately 850 people, including a significant proportion of local people which would bring greater economic benefit to Anglesey and north Wales.

B.4.160 Horizon is aiming to engage local people to fulfil many of the job roles. This would create many opportunities for local workers, young people, school leavers and graduates, as well as the currently under-employed. Supporting education and training would make a big difference to the long-term health and well-being of the communities of Anglesey, e.g. through better earnings that would allow greater spend on health-promoting goods and services such as heating or healthy food.

B.4.161 The Wylfa Newydd Power Station would bring a stable supply of low carbon electricity to Wales and the UK. This would have many direct and indirect effects on health and well-being. A stable power supply helps health and social care services to operate, jobs and economic activity to continue, and technology to function. Low carbon energy generation technology can help to reduce climate change and its many adverse effects on physical and mental health and well-being.

B.4.162 The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would benefit working people, their dependants and the wider economy. This investment is also an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of people living on Anglesey and in the wider north Wales area e.g. by reducing levels of deprivation.

B.4.163 Walking, cycling and other active pursuits are important for health and well-being; the communities nearer to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be likely to notice the most change as the network of footpaths and cycle routes that they use for physical activity would be subject to closures or diversions with reduced tranquillity/appeal.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.164 To conclude, during the operational phase the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is expected to beneficially affect the health of the local people by way of beneficial effects in terms of physical activity and employment, neutral effects in terms of housing and some noise and vibration effects, which are not considered to be significant.

B.4.165 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.1). This effect is in the absence of measures to enhance this beneficial effect.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.166 As part of its wider mitigation, Horizon would establish a Wylfa Newydd WAMS. This service and its oversight group (which would include local authorities) who would provide a mechanism to monitor the inflow of non-home-based construction workers and their families, providing information on where workers locate and their potential impact on local health services.

Q6. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to affect the amenity of the local area? Might it:

- deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Background

B.4.167 The balance between Welsh and non-Welsh speakers may be affected if a deterioration takes place in the quality of the built and natural environment or in the existing levels of general amenity, affecting quality of life. Households with greater spending power could decide to out-migrate if the amenity of the local area deteriorated.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.168 The WIMD 'physical environment' domain measures factors in the local area that may affect the well-being or quality of life of those living in an area and includes consideration of flood risk, air quality and proximity to industrial or waste sites [RD49]. Over 50% of the KSA's LSOAs are within the top half of the 'physical environment' domain, and there are not many LSOAs in the bottom deciles. The majority of Anglesey's LSOAs are categorised as being least deprived, especially the northern area of Anglesey. The area around the Existing Power Station is identified as being more deprived than surrounding LSOAs (20-50% most physical environment deprived).

Effects during construction

B.4.169 The majority of effects on amenity during construction are expected to be site specific as opposed to project-wide effects. Site-specific amenity effects are assessed in volumes D to G of this WLIA.

B.4.170 The assessment of effects on air quality presented in chapter C4 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.4) only considers air quality effects from traffic as a project-wide effect. The assessment concludes that no significant adverse effects were identified for air quality effects of traffic during construction.

B.4.171 The assessment of effects on noise and vibration presented in chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) only considers noise and vibration effects as a result of the bringing into use of the highway improvements associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project within the study area which covers a length of approximately 20km ranging from Holyhead to Tregele (south to north).

B.4.172 Residual noise and vibration effects ranging from major beneficial to major adverse are identified as a result of decrease/increase in day/night-time traffic for residential receptors and a public play area. See chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) for details. The adverse effects identified during peak construction have the potential to reduce the desirability of living in certain areas, which could have an indirect effect on the proportion of Welsh speakers in those areas, if those existing people decide to relocate.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.173 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall minor adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.3).

Effects during operation

B.4.174 The majority of effects on amenity during operation are expected to be site specific as opposed to project-wide effects. Site-specific amenity effects are assessed in volumes D to G of this WLIA.

B.4.175 The assessment of effects on air quality presented in chapter C4 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.4) only considers air quality effects from traffic as a project-wide effect. The assessment concludes that no significant adverse effects were identified for air quality effects of traffic during operation.

B.4.176 The assessment of effects on noise and vibration presented in chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) only considers noise and vibration effects as a result of the bringing into use of the highway improvements associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project within the study area which covers a length of approximately 20km ranging from Holyhead to Tregele (south to north).

B.4.177 During operation, effects ranging from major adverse to major beneficial are identified in terms of noise and vibration. Major adverse effects are identified due to increases in road traffic noise during both day- and night-time, although a higher number of properties are affected by night-time traffic.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.178 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.179 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would result in a minor adverse effect during the construction phase and a negligible adverse effect during the operational phase. No mitigation or enhancement measures are proposed relating directly to Welsh language and culture; however, see chapter C5 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) of the Environmental Statement for details of mitigation and enhancement measures.

Q7. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community? Might it:

- increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Background

B.4.180 The Welsh language relies on thriving, sustainable communities, especially those areas where 70% of the population or more speaks Welsh. Crime, like health and amenity, would influence long-term social stability and cohesion. A sustainable community is one in which crime is kept at a tolerable level. An increase in crime or heightened fear of violence may upset the balance of a community and lead to an increased rate of out-migration. It also results in personal stress that might exacerbate acute health concerns. All of these quality of life issues threaten social balance. Social imbalances are likely to work contrary to the interests of the Welsh language, which can only thrive in balanced social communities.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.181 Appendix A7-1 of this report provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to crime for Anglesey and Gwynedd.

B.4.182 There were 55.71 crimes per 1,000 people recorded across north Wales in the year to March 2016. This rate was much higher than the rates recorded in both Anglesey and Gwynedd of 42.26 per 1,000 population and 49.83 per 1,000 population, respectively. Recorded crime was highest for offences categorised as ‘violence and sexual offences’.

B.4.183 The perception of crime in north Wales was investigated in 2009, with a press report noting that people’s fear of crime is greater than is warranted in north Wales [RD50]. The accompanying police report released March 2009 revealed that 12% of people feared becoming victims of violent crime, when the actual likelihood was 0.11%. A fifth of respondents believed there was a 40% chance of becoming a victim of crime generally, whereas the actual rate was 3% according to the police authority’s mapping system. This would suggest there is a high fear/perception of crime in north Wales.

B.4.184 As part of the Community Involvement Officers joint project between Medrwn Môn, the IACC and Horizon Nuclear Power, feeling safe within a community ranked highly in people's list of priorities and many felt that community spirit was a huge asset [RD51].

B.4.185 The WIMD community safety domain considers deprivation relating to living in a safe community and covers actual experience of crime and fire, as well as perceptions of safety whilst out and about in the local area [RD49]. Over 50% of Anglesey's LSOAs are within the top half of the community safety domain, and there are few LSOAs in the bottom deciles, which are concentrated around Holyhead, Llangefni, Amlwch and Valley. This suggests that Anglesey's LSOAs are relatively safer than the Welsh average.

B.4.186 Evidence from monitoring the construction of Sizewell B shows that with appropriate mitigation measures, the level of crime associated with the Power Station workforce can be reduced to low levels.

Effects during construction

B.4.187 At peak construction, there could be an additional population of approximately 7,500 in the KSA, including non-home-based workers, partners and dependants. Of this additional population, around 93% would be expected to seek accommodation on Anglesey, with the remaining 7% seeking accommodation in Menai Mainland. This additional population of approximately 7,000 on Anglesey is equivalent to 10% of the population in 2011, whilst the figure for Menai Mainland (approximately 500) is equivalent to 0.4% of the 2011 population of Gwynedd.

B.4.188 If it is assumed that a rise in population would give rise to a commensurate increase in crime at existing crime rates, then it is possible that the additional population within the KSA as a result of construction could result in a 0.5% increase in the number of incidents in the North Wales Constabulary area. This is equivalent to a potential additional 258 incidents per year on Anglesey and 20 incidents per year in Gwynedd.

B.4.189 This assumes that all additional workers would be present in the area on a full-time basis, which would not be expected to be the case, as they would work a staggered shift pattern of 11 days on and three days off. The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) identifies a negligible effect in terms of the change in the level of crime.

B.4.190 As part of good practice mitigation, the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6 sets out the expected standards to be placed on construction workers in relation to their conduct and behaviour whilst employed on the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.191 The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project community survey (HIA Report volume Q, Application Reference Number: 8.19) considered the way in which the people of Anglesey expected construction workers to behave in the local area, measuring fear of anti-social behaviour and crime. The community survey indicated that the majority of people (64%) expected the construction workers to behave well in the local area, with 14% neither disagreeing or agreeing with

the statement, 4% disagreeing, 5% having no opinion and 12% not sure. The survey suggests some uncertainty among the local population with around a quarter of people having a neutral opinion or being unsure. This suggests that there is not much fear amongst the people of Anglesey of anti-social behaviour and crime by construction workers.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.192 At a project-wide level, the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would not be expected to increase crime or violence within the KSA which would reduce the desirability of living in the KSA. The construction phase would be expected to lead to an increase in the population of approximately 7,500 people and therefore, any increase in the level of crime or violence would be commensurate to the increase in population. This increase is not considered to affect the desirability of living in the KSA, and is not expected to influence long-term social balance within the Welsh-speaking communities of the KSA.

B.4.193 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Effects during operation

B.4.194 On a project-wide level, an increase in the population of the KSA during operation would lead to a proportional increase in crime, this equates to seven additional incidents on Anglesey, equivalent to a 0.2% increase (see chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) for detailed information). This increase is considered to be small and would not reduce the desirability to live on Anglesey.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.195 The commensurate increase in crime as a result of a permanent increase in the population is considered to be small and would not be expected to reduce the desirability of living on Anglesey which would affect the long-term social balance within the Welsh-speaking communities of the KSA.

B.4.196 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.197 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a negligible adverse effect on crime or violence in the community during the construction phase and a negligible adverse effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would seek to address these identified effects. These include measures relating to the workforce; children, young people and families; community and local services and accountability. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (See table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on crime (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1. Measures to

mitigate effects on crime are also proposed in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).

Economic factors

Q8. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have a detrimental effect on local businesses? Might it:

- Potentially lead to local, Welsh-speaking, businesses closing down, due to:
  - a decline in overall local population; or
  - an increase of non-Welsh-speaking residents; or
  - an increase in harmful/helpful competition?

Background

B.4.198 Development has the potential to affect established local businesses and the supply chain. A major infrastructure project would bring large associated capital spend, which would benefit local businesses. This would include expenditure as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and by its workforce and the increased demand for supplies and services. Large infrastructure projects could also lead to labour displacements from the local economy, to the disadvantage of local businesses.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.199 Appendix A7-1 of this report provides a detailed breakdown of the number and percentage of the residents of Anglesey and the DCCZ employed in various sectors.

B.4.200 A large proportion of Anglesey's workforce is employed in the public sector whilst retail, accommodation and food services account for the greatest proportions of service-sector employees. This reflects to a degree the importance of tourism activity on Anglesey.

B.4.201 Anglesey is highly reliant on micro businesses employing nine or fewer people. Approximately 85% of the business on Anglesey in 2016 fell into this category with less than 2% employing 50 people or more.

B.4.202 During the Community Involvement Officers' joint project [RD51], concerns were expressed that higher wages as a result of larger development such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would lead to employees of the smaller run, local businesses choosing to work on the construction of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, leaving smaller businesses without skilled staff to fill their place. Concerns were also expressed that those smaller businesses would stop trading and as such, would not be available for their previous workers to return once the construction phase has been completed, potentially leaving mass unemployment in the area [RD51].

B.4.203 Opinions were also split about the advantages and disadvantages of tourism and the effects of large developments on towns and villages. Many felt that the tourism industry itself was an asset, providing a much-needed boost to

areas such as Beaumaris, Trearddur Bay and Cemaes, and felt that an increase in population with the construction workforce would help to sustain some of the businesses linked to tourism. Others felt that the workforce population and the development of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have an adverse effect on the tourism industry due to traffic congestion, and the potential for increased anti-social behaviour. Many called for the careful planning of workforce accommodation to ensure that local businesses do not experience a sudden boom in business, increasing staff numbers and services offered only to find that this is temporary and unsustainable once the construction phase is completed. Many felt that the workforce should be encouraged to use local businesses and visit local tourist sites as a way of integration into communities while they were here [RD51].

Effects during construction

B.4.204 The introduction of a major infrastructure project such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Anglesey would bring a large associated capital spend. The increase in the temporary population of the KSA, as a result of the construction workforce would generally increase spend in the local economy which would be beneficial for local businesses.

B.4.205 The socio-economic assessment contained in chapter B1 of Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.2.1) considers the amount and distribution of expenditure by construction workforce and provides an indication of the expected realisation of investment in the various 'local' economies: Anglesey, the KSA and the wider DCCZ. These are presented below as part of the WLIA assessment on the effect of the construction phase on local businesses.

Local spend as a proportion of the total construction value of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station costs

B.4.206 No estimates are available at this point in relation to the possible value of local contracts for the overall construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. It is estimated that 60% of the £10+ billion Wylfa Newydd DCO Project value during the construction phase would be spent in the UK. However, at present it is not clear how much of the value would be spent locally, i.e. within north Wales. Further work is being developed to understand the capabilities of the local supply chain, and initiatives such as the Business Readiness Programme, developed in partnership with the IACC and Welsh Government are underway to raise awareness of expectations from Horizon and its Menter Newydd contractors of its potential suppliers.

B.4.207 Looking at benchmarking information, other nuclear new build projects have delivered between 2% (Flamanville 3) and 4% (Sizewell B) [RD52] of their total project value locally. It should be noted that the local areas for these projects represent a smaller area than north Wales, approximately equivalent to the KSA.

B.4.208 For the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, if between 2% and 4% was achieved as a local contribution, this would be equal to an investment of between £200 million and £400 million within north Wales over the construction period.

B.4.209 Any local contribution should be considered in the context of the local economy. In 2015, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of north Wales was £12.8 billion, an increase of 3.4% on the previous year. Based on the annual GVA of the economy and assuming an average investment per year, a potential local spend of 4% equates to annual growth (over 2015 values) of 0.4% in GVA in north Wales. This is equivalent to a 15% increase on the 10-year average annual growth rate (2.4%) in GVA in north Wales.

B.4.210 Additional spend in the local economy as a result of the construction phase represents a beneficial effect for local businesses in north Wales, supported by an active Supply Chain Charter and Action Plan. Given that a high percentage of the population of Anglesey, KSA and the DCCZ are Welsh speakers, this would beneficially affect Welsh-speaking businesses. Horizon acknowledges that as the Welsh language forms an intrinsic part of everyday life in the KSA, the ability for local businesses and the supply chain to be able to communicate with Horizon through the medium of Welsh is important, in order to maintain and strengthen the use of the Welsh language as a community language.

B.4.211 The *Community Involvement Officers' Report* [RD51] identifies that there is recognition amongst the residents of Anglesey that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project could benefit local businesses through increased spending in local shops, restaurants, accommodation etc.

Labour churn

B.4.212 New job opportunities would create a number of different effects within the local labour market, including encouraging existing workers to move from a current job to work directly on the Project, referred to as 'labour churn', which could affect existing businesses in the DCCZ. This is explained in greater detail in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1).

B.4.213 Labour churn can have either beneficial or adverse effects for businesses, depending on the type of position and the investment made in the employee. Labour churn in the context of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project could arise through any of the following:

- creating a vacancy in another sector or with another employer that can be filled by another existing (home-based) worker from within the DCCZ;
- attracting a new worker from outside the DCCZ;
- allowing an unemployed person from within the DCCZ to gain employment; or
- attracting an unemployed person from outside the DCCZ.

B.4.214 Socio-economic analysis presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) calculates that the general turnover of jobs in the DCCZ between 2012 and 2013 represented around 9% of the average of total employment in the area. Anglesey also has significant out-migration and out-commuting indicating that there is not a sufficient number or type of jobs available for the population. The creation of local jobs would serve to improve this position.

B.4.215 Socio-economic analysis implies that the local economy could sustain a maximum of 5,560 of the workers defined as possessing 'nuclear relevant' skills, moving from their existing jobs into new jobs created by the Project, without causing an effect beyond the capacity of the local economy to absorb. The estimated number of home-based workers from the DCCZ would be 2,000, which is significantly less than current turnover rates in the 'nuclear relevant' workforce sectors locally.

B.4.216 Initial analysis therefore suggests little effect on the labour market, which is recognised and supported by the results of the business and supply chain survey. During Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two, a number of concerns were raised about the potential for an effect on staff retention in relation to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. These concerns related to both skilled and experienced staff in the nuclear and construction industries, and to catering and service-based sectors, where employees might move to take up facilities management, security or clerical positions on the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.217 The results of the business survey provided a mixed view of potential labour churn. Some local businesses highlighted the likely increased demand for some occupations and higher wage levels as potential concerns. However, a number of businesses indicated that they expected to work on the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and could benefit from being able to offer staff longer and more secure contracts.

B.4.218 The Supply Chain Charter and Supply Action Plan would seek to support businesses to engage in the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and benefit directly, while the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3) would seek to recruit new employees to the labour market. In addition, mitigation measures to support existing businesses in the DCCZ are presented under the 'Mitigation and/or enhancement measures' heading below.

B.4.219 Based on the survey responses, socio-economic analysis of the existing turnover in the market, the good practice mitigation in place and recognition of the local concerns raised on the issue, an overall minor adverse effect is identified in terms of labour churn, which could affect Welsh-speaking businesses.

B.4.220 A percentage of the non-home-based workforce would seek tourist type accommodation during the construction phase. This results in additional expenditure in the local economy to local businesses who offer tourist accommodation, which is assessed below.

Revenue to tourism accommodation providers

B.4.221 The baseline analysis suggests that tourism is an important sector for Anglesey.

B.4.222 During peak construction, socio-economic analysis estimates that up to 450 tourism bed spaces would be occupied by workers, within hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation, and a further 650 bed spaces within caravan and camping accommodation at registered sites (see chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement, Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Based on a possible occupancy rate of 80% over one year and a daily allowance

provided to workers of £38.41 (2017) per night [National Joint Council for the Engineering Construction Industry, 2016], the additional revenue to tourism providers within the KSA is estimated to be approximately £12 million per year at peak.

B.4.223 The socio-economic assessment (see chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement, Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) identifies that the demand for the majority of bed spaces would be on Anglesey. Therefore, the majority of the additional revenue to tourism providers (£10.6 million per year at peak) would be realised on Anglesey as opposed to elsewhere in the KSA. Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM) tourism data showed tourist expenditure of £78.9 million on accommodation, food and drink in 2014 on Anglesey. Therefore, this increased expenditure represents a growth of 13% over baseline levels. It should be noted that total bed space demand within this sector is expected to be above 700 bed spaces for approximately three years.

B.4.224 A 13% increase over baseline levels of tourist expenditure on accommodation, food and drink is approximately equivalent to the total growth between 2007 and 2014.

B.4.225 In terms of revenue to tourism providers, this is identified as a moderate beneficial effect which would contribute towards sustaining a prosperous tourism industry.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.226 To conclude, it is expected that the construction phase would generate major benefits to local businesses including the tourist sector, and would have an overall beneficial effect on local businesses, including Welsh-speaking businesses, contributing towards maintaining and strengthening a prosperous economy. Within Welsh-speaking communities such as Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ, this is important in order to maintain and strengthen Welsh language and culture. However, some local businesses may experience local labour displacement as a result of the new employment opportunities offered by the construction phase.

B.4.227 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.5).

Effects during operation

B.4.228 Whilst recognising that there are greater opportunities for local businesses and suppliers to benefit from the construction phase, the operational expenditure would also benefit local businesses and the supply chain. Horizon would be committed to engaging with local businesses and suppliers to deliver or support future works relating to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, and this would include during operation.

Annual operational expenditure

B.4.229 The total value of the operating expenditure over the lifetime of the Power Station is equivalent to £1.8 billion in present value terms, equivalent to around

£30 million per year. This estimate excludes staff costs, fuel, business rates, other financial contributions, National Grid fees or other trading costs.

B.4.230 In 2015, workplace GVA in north Wales totalled £12.8 billion, and the estimated annual operational expenditure in present value terms is equivalent to 0.2% of annual GVA, which, over the previous 10 years, showed an average annual growth of 2.1%.

B.4.231 The effect on local wages during operation is presented in Q11. However, when considering the effect of direct wages on additional income in the local economy, socio-economic analysis (see chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement, Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) estimates that staff costs at the Power Station would be equivalent to £506 million in present value terms over the 60-year operation phase. It is assumed that the majority of the operational staff would ultimately live on Anglesey. In line with the workforce trends of the Existing Power Station, it is expected that the equivalent of £8.4 million in present value terms would be invested into the Anglesey economy annually for the 60 years of operation.

B.4.232 Socio-economic analysis also estimates that based on income multipliers, the direct wages are expected to generate additional income in the local economy worth £11.6 million per year, which would create a total income of around £20.0 million annually to the overall Anglesey economy. This would be of benefit to local businesses, including Welsh-speaking businesses due to increased expenditure locally.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.233 To conclude, the additional spend in the local economy due to the operational expenditure and additional wages paid during operation would be of benefit to local businesses including Welsh-speaking businesses. Economic activity is an important factor in terms of maintaining and strengthening communities (and therefore Welsh language and culture).

B.4.234 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall minor beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.4).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.235 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a moderate beneficial effect on local business during the construction phase and a moderate beneficial effect during the operational phase.

B.4.236 The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3) outlined as a good practice mitigation measures includes the setting up of the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. This Service would support the recruitment and training of workers to support the construction programme. The Jobs and Skills Strategy, and specifically the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service as part of that, would aim to recruit new employees to the labour market; train and upskill both new entrants and others; and provide a brokerage service by backfilling vacant posts to support businesses whose workers have moved on to the Project, creating difficulty in replacement. This

would serve to support and mitigate potential effects relating to labour churn should they arise.

B.4.237 The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) also sets out proposed enhancement measures that would seek to maximise these beneficial effects for local businesses. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on local businesses (namely measures 10 and 11 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q9. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have a detrimental effect on local jobs? Might it:

- Create jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh-speaking people having the right skills); or
- Threaten jobs of the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)?

Background

B.4.238 New development can influence the number, type and quality of local jobs available, dependent on the existence of local skills. The assessment considers the dynamics between the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project labour demand and the supply and capacity of the local workforce. Insufficient supply and capacity of local labour force to meet the labour demand of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would influence migration rates.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

Labour market employment

B.4.239 In 2015, the DCCZ contained 112,400 FTE jobs (appendix C1-1, Socio-economic Baseline Report, Application Reference Number: 6.3.8). For Anglesey, the number of FTE jobs was 15,400. Between 2009 and 2015, the number of FTE jobs declined by 6% on Anglesey, but increased by 5.2% in the DCCZ and 4.3% in Wales. The reduction in the number of FTE jobs on Anglesey coincided with closures of major employers such as Anglesey Aluminium.

B.4.240 In 2015, 3.2% of the working population on Anglesey worked in agriculture and fishing, over double the proportion for Wales and higher than the 2.0% across the DCCZ as a whole. The proportion employed in the construction industry (5.9%) is also higher than in the DCCZ (5.5%) and Wales (4.8%).

B.4.241 Since 2009 the industrial structure on Anglesey has been changing. The main changes include a 42% increase in accommodation and food service activities on Anglesey between 2009 and 2015, in contrast to a more modest increase of 11.6% in the DCCZ and 12.5% in Wales. The manufacturing sector on Anglesey has seen a 0.9% reduction in its share of employment, in contrast to an increase of 14.5% in the DCCZ and a 6.5% increase in Wales. This reflects the closure of the Anglesey Aluminium plant.

B.4.242 In 2011, 58.3% of the usual resident population aged 16 and over in employment spoke Welsh on Anglesey and 43.7% in the DCCZ. Of the usual residents working within the construction industry on Anglesey and in the DCCZ, 64.8% and 48.1% respectively, spoke Welsh.

B.4.243 During the Community Involvement Officers' joint project the majority of respondents indicated that previous large-scale developments, such as the Existing Power Station, brought with them qualities of opportunities for employment and a good living wage and many would like to see this replicated for current communities [RD51].

Commuting patterns

B.4.244 Commuting patterns provide an insight into the relative mobility of labour and the role played by certain areas in supporting economic activity across a wider hinterland than that suggested by their administrative borders.

B.4.245 In 2011, nearly 9,000 Anglesey residents were travelling to workplaces outside the island. Of those, over 6,500 travelled into Gwynedd amounting to 74% of all outflowing workers. This outflow to Gwynedd had increased by 32% compared to 2001. Just over 3,000 people were travelling to workplaces on Anglesey with the majority coming from Gwynedd. This suggests that there is currently lack of employment opportunities on Anglesey, with a high number of its residents travelling to areas outside Anglesey to work.

Economic activity

B.4.246 In 2015, the employment rate on Anglesey was at its highest (73.8%) since 2004, but in 2016 decreased (70.8%) while it increased in north Wales (73.2%) and Wales (71.2%).

B.4.247 In 2016, Anglesey's economic activity rate (75.1) was higher than Wales (74.8) but lower than the DCCZ (76.3). The economically active population of Anglesey was estimated at around 30,600 in 2016. Anglesey had a slightly lower economic inactivity rate (24.9) than Wales (25.2). However, both the DCCZ (77.2%) and Anglesey (77.0%) do have a higher proportion of the economically inactive who do not want a job compared with 74.2% in Wales.

The Welsh language and the workplace

B.4.248 Individuals spend a significant proportion of time at work, so the workplace is one of the key areas that determine the language that people use. Welsh Government's *Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers* identifies that the workplace is central to day-to-day lives and is important in an individual's linguistic development and provides opportunities to use, practice and learn Welsh [RD9].

B.4.249 On Anglesey 65% of those who worked considered that their employer was supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal aspects of the business and in Gwynedd, 69% considered that their employer was supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal aspects of the business [RD39].

B.4.250 The second priority area of the IACC's Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 is the workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure [RD24]. The

aim of this priority area is *"to promote and increase the availability of Welsh language services, increase opportunities / expectations to use Welsh in the workplace and work together to identify opportunities to mainstream the language into developments and activities."* [RD24, p.25].

B.4.251 The strategy identifies that *"the workplace is one of the key areas which determines the language that people use."* [RD24, p.25]. It goes on to recognise the important role the workplace has in building the confidence of Welsh speakers to use the language in other areas of their lives [RD24].

Effects during construction

Changes to employment in the construction sector

B.4.252 It is expected that, at peak construction, up to 9,000 workers would be required for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Detailed information about the breakdown of construction workers is provided in section B.3 of this WLIA. Socio-economic assumptions expect at least 2,000 (approximately 22%) of the peak construction workforce to already reside within the DCCZ and, therefore, are considered to be home-based. The local contribution ranges from 90% for off-site services, security and clerical staff, to 7% for supervisory and managerial staff.

B.4.253 While it is recognised that not all jobs created by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would be in the construction sector, the majority are likely to be. Data from the 2011 Census show that there were approximately 14,400 residents employed in the construction sector in the DCCZ. The employment demand of at least 2,000 workers from the DCCZ would result in a temporary increase of 14% in construction employment in the DCCZ. Given that 64.8% and 48.1% of the population of Anglesey and the DCCZ who work in the construction industry speak Welsh [RD10], the employment opportunities offered to home-based workers during construction are considered to have a major beneficial effect for Welsh language and culture.

B.4.254 Outside the peak construction period, additional employment opportunities would be provided to local people to work on the construction or operation of the Associated Development and Off-Site Power Station Facilities. Table B-3 below shows the local maximum workforce estimated for the construction and operation of these developments alongside that of the overall peak construction. The construction of the Associated Development and Off-Site Power Station Facilities precede the overall peak construction period. Employment associated with the operation of these facilities is included here as it falls within the overall construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.255 Table B-3 represents maximum labour demand estimates for each of the Associated Development and Off-Site Power Station Facilities. These positions would be required prior to the peak construction period. 'Operation' jobs are included in this table as they would be required during the Main Construction phase.

Table B-3 Maximum labour demand estimates*

Project element	Construction	Operation
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	211	-
Logistics Centre	50	29
Park and Ride	70	13
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	85	-

**excludes operation of the Site Campus as this is included under construction.*

B.4.256 Furthermore, socio-economic analysis estimates that a further 1,800 indirect and induced jobs[32] would be created in the DCCZ. Given that 58.3% of the usual resident population of Anglesey aged 16 and over in employment speak Welsh, this presents additional beneficial effects in terms of employment for the Welsh-speaking population of Anglesey and the DCCZ.

Changes to employment on Anglesey

B.4.257 The gravity model assessment estimates that 1,256 home-based workers would be expected to come from Anglesey, equal to around 63% of those expected to be home-based and from within the DCCZ. This is based on the skills available in the area and the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project requirements, alongside travel expectations. According to the 2011 Census, around 30,400 Anglesey residents were in employment at that time, an increase of 16% on the number in the 2001 Census. Assuming employment remains at this level, the additional employment therefore represents a change of 4% on the island. The significance of effects is assessed as moderate beneficial.

B.4.258 In 2011, 58.3% of the usual resident population of Anglesey aged 16 and over in employment spoke Welsh; this would present additional beneficial effects in terms of employment for the Welsh-speaking population of Anglesey during the construction phase.

B.4.259 Socio-economic analysis estimates that this level of employment on Anglesey as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would create an additional 1,130 indirect and induced jobs elsewhere in the Anglesey economy. It should be noted that these direct, indirect and induced positions are not in addition to the 9,000 workers anticipated at peak construction but rather presented to provide additional Anglesey-specific information.

B.4.260 The adopted JLDP recognises that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and other Anglesey Energy Island Programme investments would, if the best-case scenario is realised, mean that the employment situation on Anglesey and Gwynedd would be greatly enhanced over time [RD15]. The adopted JLDP

[32] Indirect jobs are jobs created by the purchases of goods and services. Induced job are created by employees spending their money in the economy.

has therefore been focused on combating decline rather than accepting decline [RD15].

B.4.261 The employment growth strategy contained in the adopted JLDP highlights the need to increase the number of jobs in order to retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce of Anglesey and Gwynedd and attract previous working age residents to return to the area. The employment opportunities offered to the population of the DCCZ during construction therefore supports the employment growth strategy envisaged as part of the adopted JLDP in order to beneficially effect Welsh language and culture.

B.4.262 The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project community survey [RD51] considered the expectations of the benefits of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project for the people of Anglesey, in terms of their cognitive and emotional response. The community survey indicates that a large majority of people (83%) agree that the Power Station would provide opportunities for local people in terms of jobs and investment. However, there were no variations in the results between Welsh- and non-Welsh speakers.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.263 The employment opportunities offered during the construction phase are considered to be beneficial in terms of Welsh language and culture, by way of retaining the existing Welsh-speaking workforce of the DCCZ, of which 48.1% of the population who work in the construction industry speak Welsh. Around 2,000 home-based workers would be expected to be employed during construction. Whilst these jobs would be temporary for a period during peak construction, they represent a major source of employment for local people from the DCCZ. Horizon expect the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would generate major opportunities for apprenticeships, and given the scale and duration of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the possibilities of undertaking an apprenticeship and then gaining employment, all based around the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, would be substantial.

B.4.264 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.6).

B.4.265 Whilst the job opportunities offered during the construction stage would have a beneficial effect on the population, including Welsh speakers, Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local people to become part of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project workforce. Enhancement measures are set out below.

Effects during operation

B.4.266 During operation, 850 workers would be employed and, based on benchmarks from other projects, for instance the Existing Power Station, and also the implementation of a wide range of enhancement measures by Horizon, it is expected that 85% of those would be local workers from within the DCCZ so are local in nature. These measures include:

- training and development;

- knowledge transfer;
- school engagement including science, technology, engineering and mathematics activities;
- apprenticeships;
- work placement and work experience;
- graduate programmes;
- engagement with the long-term unemployed and ex-armed forces personnel; and
- the inclusion of experienced people from the existing labour market. Figure B-3 shows the links between these parties and how they would serve to feed into the Wylfa Newydd Project via the training support partners to be engaged by Horizon.

B.4.267 The operational employment opportunities would be high quality, permanent jobs with good prospects for career progression.

B.4.268 The types of jobs which would be available during operation are presented in section B.3 of this WLIA and a high percentage of the population of the DCCZ who work in those sectors are Welsh speakers. The operational jobs would therefore, present high quality, permanent job opportunities for the Welsh-speaking population of Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ.

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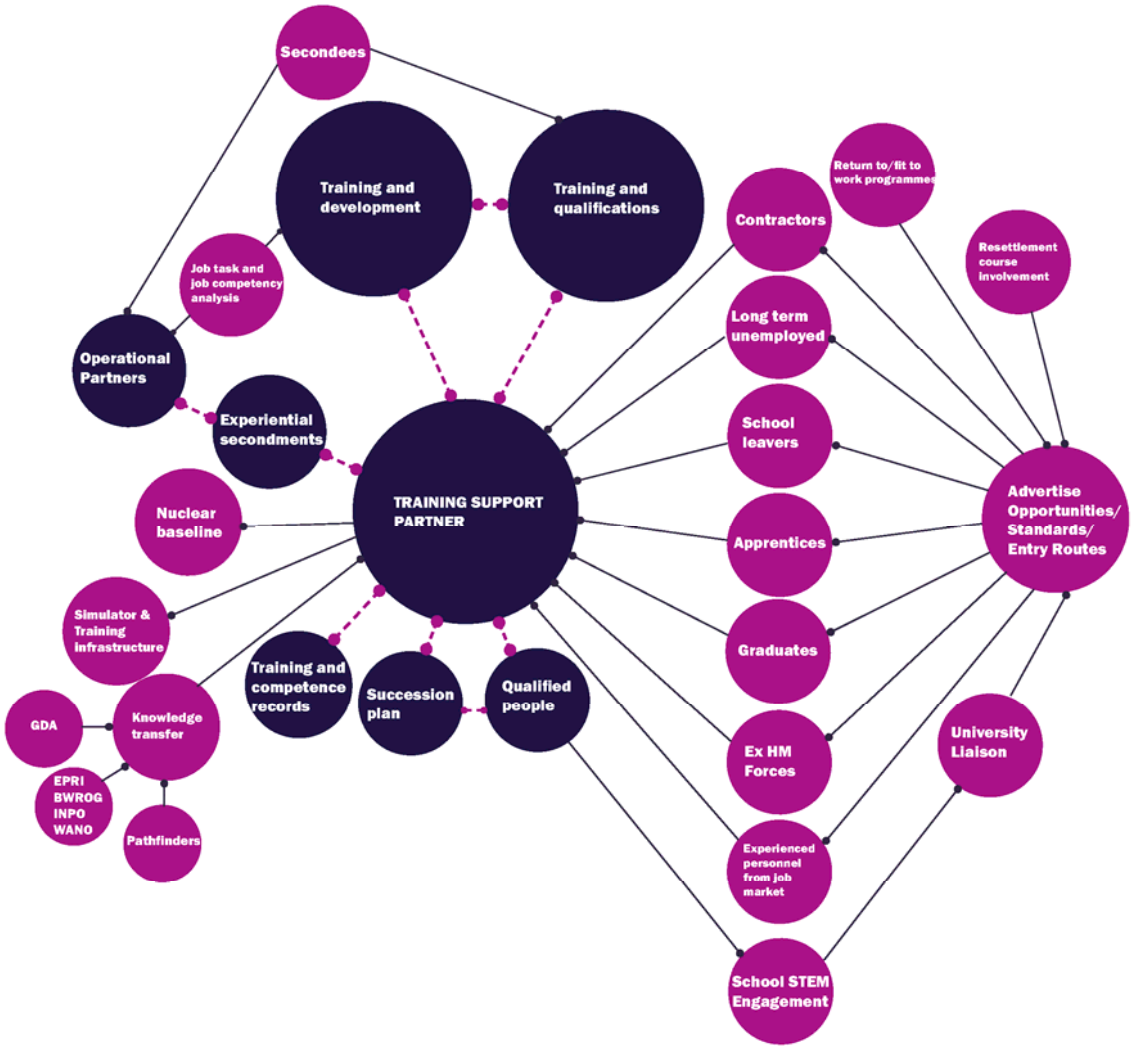
Figure B-3 Jobs and Skills Engagement Plan during operation



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B.4.269 It is assumed that almost all of the 850 people employed would live in the KSA, including a percentage that would relocate to Anglesey to take up employment. Assuming that the distribution of operational workers is similar to that at the Existing Power Station, it is estimated that 85% (or 740 workers and their partner and dependants) would ultimately reside on Anglesey.

B.4.270 The 2011 Census showed that around 30,400 Anglesey residents were employed at that time, which would increase by up to 2% as a result of the permanent operational jobs. This does not take into account losses as a result of other activities on the island, such as the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station, although this is expected to continue to employ several hundred staff in the short to medium term. Therefore, the future labour market baseline might be different at the start of operation.

B.4.271 Given the continuous trends in out-migration amongst the 15 to 29 age cohort from Anglesey between 2001 and 2014, north Wales and Wales as a whole, the operational employment opportunities presented may also serve to support the reversal of this trend as they would be permanent positions throughout the 60-year operational period.

B.4.272 Retaining young people is considered to be important in terms of socially balanced communities, especially in Welsh-speaking communities where they would raise bilingual families, contributing towards the vitality of the Welsh language and culture. The employment opportunities also present an opportunity to attract former residents who have left the area to return, further contributing towards sustaining and strengthening Welsh-speaking communities in the KSA and Anglesey.

B.4.273 Given that population projections predict that Anglesey's population would decline continuously between 2016 and 2039, the operational employment opportunities would contribute towards retaining the existing working age population of Anglesey which is considered to be a beneficial effect in terms of Welsh language and culture.

B.4.274 In addition to the 850 permanent operational jobs, during planned period of outage for maintenance an additional 1,000 workers would be required. Works would be carried out in two 12-hour shifts spread over 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Outage periods would last around 25 to 30 days on each occasion. Every 10 years, this would be extended to a 45-day shutdown. The majority of these staff would be non-home-based.

B.4.275 Socio-economic analysis therefore, assume that the creation of an additional 1,000 jobs during planned period of outage for maintenance would have little or no effect on employment on Anglesey; however, it is recognised that local companies do currently provide services to the Existing Power Station during outages and that at Sizewell B the first outage recruited 37% of its workers from within the DCCZ for that site. It is therefore possible that outages could provide some beneficial employment outcomes; however, this is currently uncertain.

B.4.276 Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD32] confirms that the level of Welsh language skills required for each job post within the organisation is assessed at the moment but Horizon is committed to developing this further. Such

measures are presented below under the 'Mitigation and/or enhancement measures' section and in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1). One of the key themes of the strategy is the workforce (which aligns with one of the priority areas of the IACC's Welsh Language Strategy [RD24]), which includes measures relating to the development of Horizon employees' Welsh language skills within the workplace.

B.4.277 Due to safety reasons, the operational language of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station would be English. However, Horizon accepts its corporate responsibility towards the use of Welsh language within the workplace, details of which are presented below and in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Overall effect during operation

B.4.278 To conclude, the permanent, high quality job opportunities offered during operation would have a major beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture in the KSA and on Anglesey, as 85% of the operational workforce would be local people from the DCCZ. Employment opportunities are considered to be an important aspect of maintaining and strengthening communities and therefore Welsh language and culture, especially on Anglesey which has experience outmigration trends amongst young people over recent years.

B.4.279 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.6).

B.4.280 Enhancement measures are proposed to further enhance this beneficial effect.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.281 The assessment identifies that the increased job opportunities as a result of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a moderate beneficial effect on the Welsh language during the construction phase and a major beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed enhancement measures that seek to maximise these beneficial effects. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (See table B-2 under Q3 above) are also relevant to the effects on local jobs (namely measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q10. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to greater economic diversity? Might it:

- potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population, due to economic diversification; or
- lead to an increase of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Background

B.4.282 Development can create employment opportunities which require specific skills. Some developments may require greater utilisation of the language as

a labour market skill. Others may require skills which are not available within the local labour market, resulting in in-migration of workers with these specific skills.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.283 The Welsh Government are committed to creating the best environment to support the mutually beneficial growth of the Welsh language and economic development. They recognise the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language [RD9].

B.4.284 One of the themes emphasised during Y Gynhadledd Fawr was the need to increase the value of the Welsh language as a skill for the workplace, to strengthen the economies of traditionally Welsh-speaking areas in north and west Wales, to increase the economic value of the language, and to support Welsh speakers to remain in those areas.

B.4.285 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Anglesey's migration flows within the UK by age and destination are set out in section A.6.

B.4.286 Working age populations, especially young people are attracted to geographical locations where economic development is at its strongest and where there is a prosperous economy. However, economically prosperous locations would also attract non-Welsh-speaking individuals. As previously discussed, in-migration of non-Welsh-speaking populations to areas where Welsh is part of the social fabric of the community, can affect the percentage of Welsh speakers and the use of the language in general.

Effects during construction

B.4.287 Increased employment opportunities, as envisaged by the construction stage, naturally attract a wide range of workers, and the local workforce would face competition from other workers, from outside the area.

B.4.288 The construction phase would offer a range of employment opportunities, which would be expected to be filled by home-based and non-home-based workers. Approximately 22% of the peak construction workers (2,000) are expected to come from the DCCZ, and around 1,256 of these from Anglesey. This would have a beneficial effect in terms of the well-being of the Welsh language and culture, especially on Anglesey, as the job opportunities would help retain the existing local population, a high percentage of which speak Welsh. Horizon's approach, set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3), incorporates measures designed to maximise the opportunity for local people to gain the skills required to be part of the workforce for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.289 The employment opportunities would require a vast range of different skill sets. Job roles for the construction stage would range from entry-level positions, through supervisory and managerial positions, to technical and specialised jobs. Given that approximately 22% of the construction workforce would be expected to be home-based workers, the range of job roles would lead to greater economic diversity in the area. The local contribution ranges from 90% for off-site services, security and clerical staff, to 7% for supervisory and managerial staff.

B.4.290 Ensuring a prosperous economy with high quality jobs for local people, which includes Welsh speakers, is considered to be important to support and maintain the vitality of communities. The employment growth strategy proposed as part of the adopted JLDP seeks to provide a framework to facilitate development that sustains, improves, modernises and diversifies the economy of Anglesey and Gwynedd, providing one of the building blocks that can contribute to sustaining and strengthening Welsh-speaking communities. The Welsh Government recognise the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language [RD9]

B.4.291 One of the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is achieving "*a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language*". It is acknowledged that a sound economic base is one of the wide range of factors which contribute to the future well-being of the Welsh language in Wales. The economic diversification offered during the construction phase provides major opportunities to nurture growth in the use of Welsh language, together with economic growth. Horizon is committed to increasing the value of the Welsh language as a skill in the workplace and enhancement measures are proposed as part of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) to bring this vision to fruition.

B.4.292 It is acknowledged that the construction labour demand for the skills required cannot be met by the local labour force; for specialist posts, the talent pool tends to be dispersed across the world. Therefore, the remainder of the construction stage labour demand would be met by a maximum of approximately 7,000 non-home-based workers, reducing the percentage of Welsh speakers in an area where the Welsh language is widely spoken and part of the social fabric of the community. Measures would be proposed to mitigate the adverse effect of introducing non-Welsh-speaking construction workers (and their families) into the KSA.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.293 To conclude, the employment opportunities and the wide range of job roles offered during the construction phase would be likely to lead to greater economic diversity in the KSA, which would be beneficial to the Welsh language and culture in terms of help to retain local people, a high percentage of which speak Welsh. The synergy between economic growth and the future well-being of Welsh language and culture is clear, presenting opportunities for Horizon to increase the value of the economic value of the Welsh language as a skill for the workplace. However, due to the specialist nature of the construction jobs, this would lead to non-home-based workers relocating to the KSA (see Q1 and Q2).

B.4.294 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall minor beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.4).

Effects during operation

B.4.295 Due to the type of employment offered during operation this would provide a greater variety of job opportunities in the KSA and on Anglesey, leading to economic diversification. The types of job roles which would be required are

presented in detail in section B.3 of this WLIA, but would include operations (approximately 25%), maintenance (approximately 25%), engineering (approximately 25%), technical support (approximately 10%), business support and other trades (approximately 15%).

B.4.296 Of the 850 operational staff required, 85% (or 723) are expected to be local workers from the DCCZ. The operational phase would therefore provide greater variety of different jobs contributing towards economic diversity, but also providing major employment opportunities to the local population of the DCCZ. This would have a beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture in the KSA and Anglesey as greater economic diversity, especially for a local workforce would contribute towards maintaining and strengthening community vitality, which would in turn support and strengthen the Welsh language in the KSA and on Anglesey.

B.4.297 Greater economic diversity would also have a beneficial effect in terms of retaining the local population of the KSA and Anglesey. Given that Anglesey has experience continuous net out-flow of young people between 15 and 29 years old between 2001 and 2014, and the prediction that Anglesey's population would decrease 3% up to 2039, this would be a beneficial effect in terms of retaining the Welsh-speaking population of the KSA and Anglesey. Economic growth is recognised by IACC and Gwynedd Council as an important element of reducing out-migration (including Welsh speakers) [RD36].

B.4.298 Development that "*sustains, improves, modernises and diversifies the economy will provide one of the building blocks that can contribute to sustain, strengthen or create Welsh speaking communities*." [RD36]. The operational stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would contribute towards diversifying the economy of Anglesey and the KSA which would strengthen and beneficially affect Welsh-speaking communities in those areas.

B.4.299 On the basis that 85% of the operational workers would be local, 15% (or 128 workers) would be from outside the DCCZ and therefore are more likely to include a higher percentage of non-Welsh speakers. Whilst the in-migration of workers from outside the DCCZ would contribute towards increasing the number of non-Welsh speakers on Anglesey and in the KSA, the number of people which would relocate into the KSA and Anglesey isn't considered to be significant. Therefore, whilst there would be a degree of adverse effect, this is identified as a negligible adverse effect.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.300 To conclude, operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is expected to contribute towards economic diversification in terms of the range of job types which would be presented. As 85% of the operational workforce would be local workers from within the DCCZ, this would present major beneficial effects in terms of employment to the population of the DCCZ. These employment opportunities would be permanent, high quality jobs. This is balanced against the negligible adverse effect in terms of some non-Welsh speakers relocating to the KSA and Anglesey (see assessment presented in Q2).

B.4.301 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.5).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.302 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a moderate beneficial effect on economic diversity during the construction phase and a moderate beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed enhancement measures that would seek to maximise these beneficial effects. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (see table B-2 under Q3 above) are also relevant to the effects on local jobs (namely measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q11. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

- potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to an increase in competition in terms of workforce/business?

Background

B.4.303 Large infrastructure projects such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project can affect local salary levels dependent on the range of employment opportunities offered and the level of skills required. The effect of development on local salary levels would be regarded differently by different people and groups.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.304 In terms of weekly earnings, Anglesey has not experienced significant growth in earnings between 2008 and 2016, although earnings rose by 7.9% in 2015, before declining by 2.7% in 2016. This is in contrast to Gwynedd, Denbighshire and Flintshire which have seen more significant growth since 2008. In 2016, Anglesey's median weekly earnings were £469, while Gwynedd was just less than £440. These can be compared to the Welsh average of £498.

B.4.305 In 2014, gross disposable household income per head on Anglesey was £16,238 and was third highest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities exceeding the Welsh average.

B.4.306 When considering occupational earnings data for Wales for selected occupations consistent with nuclear-related skills, large earning variations in the selected occupation groups can be seen. In Wales, the highest earnings in 2016 were engineering professionals which amounted to £707.60 which was over twice those for security guards, which amounted to £359.00. The energy sector and supply chain generally have high value earnings.

Effects during construction

B.4.307 The expected salary levels for the construction workforce are unknown. However, when considering the existing occupational earnings relevant to the

nuclear sector, it is anticipated that the construction phase could provide high value earnings to the workforce, which would contribute towards increasing the overall value of weekly earnings and household income for the home-based residents within the DCCZ and those who reside in the KSA.

B.4.308 An analysis of the existing occupational earnings data for occupations consistent with nuclear-related skills, demonstrate large earning variations from weekly earnings of £738.20 for engineering professionals to £366.90 for security guards. Data on average earnings show that the median wage for Anglesey residents was around £421.15 in 2015, and for the construction sector in Wales it was slightly higher at £461.54.

B.4.309 Given that in 2011, 64.8% and 48.1% of the population of Anglesey and the DCCZ who work in the construction industry spoke Welsh, the increased employment opportunities in the construction sector would be of benefit to the local Welsh-speaking population of Anglesey and the DCCZ, offering jobs with high-value earnings.

B.4.310 Whilst the increase in wages to the local population who would be employed during construction is identified as a beneficial effect to the workers, it could be regarded as an adverse effect to local businesses who may experience displacement of workers who leave to work on the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The offer of higher wages for those employed during construction, may mean that some local businesses struggle to retain existing workers.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.311 To conclude, given that the majority of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project construction workforce would be civils labour and professional roles, which generally provide a higher weekly earning than the current median weekly earning for Anglesey, the construction phase would be expected to lead to increasing the median weekly income for Anglesey as a whole. However, some local businesses may be adversely affected as a result of higher wages by construction employment opportunities.

B.4.312 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall minor beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.3)

Effects during operation

B.4.313 Based on existing occupational earnings relevant to the nuclear sector, it is anticipated that the operational stage would provide high value earnings to the workforce. This would contribute towards increasing the overall value of weekly earnings and household income for the residents of the KSA and Anglesey (based on the assumption that almost all operational workers would reside in the KSA with the majority of operational workers living on Anglesey).

B.4.314 In terms of the occupations of the operational workers, these are presented in section B.3 of this WLIA. The operational stage therefore provides a range of employment opportunities across several occupations. A number are considered to be high value occupations, which would have the potential to

contribute towards increasing the overall value of weekly earnings and household income for the residents of the KSA.

B.4.315 Increasing earnings and household income is one contributing factor towards economic growth, which is considered to be an important part of maintaining and strengthening vibrant communities (and therefore Welsh language and culture within those communities).

B.4.316 The Welsh Government has recognised the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language [RD9] and they are committed to creating the best environment to support the mutually beneficial growth of Welsh language and economic development. The permanent employment opportunities offered during the operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project presents a major opportunity for the growth of the Welsh language together with the economic benefits. Horizon is committed to supporting and strengthening the Welsh language and measures to enhance this beneficial effect are presented below under the 'Mitigation and/or enhancement measures' section and in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Overall effects during operation

B.4.317 To conclude, the employment opportunities offered are considered to be high value occupations which would contribute towards increasing the overall earnings for the residents of the KSA, especially Anglesey, given that 85% of the operational workers are expected to live on Anglesey.

B.4.318 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall minor beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.3).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.319 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a minor beneficial effect on local salary levels during the construction phase and a minor beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed enhancement measures that would seek to maximise these beneficial effects. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (see table B-2 under Q3 above) are also relevant to the effects on local salary levels (namely measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q12. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to affect the cost of housing and accommodation? Might it:

- force local Welsh-speaking people to leave the community; or
- potentially lead to an increase in homelessness/housing stress amongst local Welsh-speaking households; or
- prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community?

Background

B.4.320 The availability of a mix of good quality housing stock to accommodate a range of different needs is important to maintaining mixed and vibrant communities. Fluctuations in the demand for housing are likely to lead to either an increase or decrease in house prices. This is likely to affect different sections of the community disproportionally. An increased demand for housing as a result of a large-scale infrastructure project such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project could lead to an increase in local house prices. This could lead to some population groups being priced out of the market. It can also lead to in-migration and out-migration that in turn can affect the extent of Welsh language use in the community.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.321 Baseline analysis identifies that housing affordability is a current and has been a long-term issue on Anglesey, and can be a contributor to the recent out-migration trends where a continuous number of young people aged 15-29 have out-migrated. It is acknowledged that young people aged 18-21 may also out-migrate in search for further education. Affordability of housing is considered to have a direct effect on the social fabric of those communities, as the ability of local people to afford living there is restricted.

B.4.322 It is acknowledged that housing affordability is not the only key factor which affects the outflow of young people from the area; employment opportunities are also considered to be a key factor and this has previously been discussed as part of Q8.

House prices

B.4.323 The median sale house price on Anglesey in the three months to March 2016 was £160,000, which is higher than in Gwynedd (£146,000), Conwy (£149,000) and Denbighshire (£136,000), and above the Welsh average (£145,000).

B.4.324 Property values are highest for detached houses, with the average price differential largest in Gwynedd, where average house prices are £146,000 and the average price for a detached house is £215,250.

B.4.325 House prices on Anglesey fell between 2009 and 2012, before increasing by 3.4% in both 2013 and 2014 and by 3.2% 2015. This compares to the national average for Wales where house prices continued to decline until 2013, before increasing by 1.2% in 2014 and by 3.1% in the year to September 2015.

Affordable housing

B.4.326 In 2015, median house prices on Anglesey were 7.1 times greater than the median income, compared to ideal ratios of 2.9 for an individual income and 3.5 for a dual income. However, the ratio was higher in Gwynedd at 8.1 and in Conwy at 7.3. This compares to an average of 9.1 across England and Wales.

B.4.327 In 2012, there were substantial differences in ratios of median house prices to median household incomes seen across Anglesey. The ward of Llanfair-yn-

Neubwll had the lowest ratio of 3.5 and the ward of Rhosneigr had the highest ratio of 10.2. High median house price to income ratios were seen in the wards of Amlwch Rural, Llanbadrig and Moelfre which are located on Anglesey North and the wards of Llanddyfnan, Llanbedrgoch and Beaumaris which are located on Anglesey South. This may be related to the fact that high proportions of homes located in these wards have no usual residents, which includes second/holiday homes.

B.4.328 Concerns were expressed during the Community Involvement Officers' joint project [RD51], that there is a lack of availability of affordable homes and rental accommodation on Anglesey. Being able to work and find housing in an area close to family, friends, community activities and services was central to the well-being of residents. Many expressed concerns at the lack of housing options available for older people who want to downsize and remain independent but find themselves asset rich. Concern was also expressed regarding the low availability of housing stock and the fear that competition for housing would be increased with the number of workers likely to settle locally following the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project [RD51].

Effects during construction

B.4.329 The effect of the construction phase on the local housing market is influenced by many socio-economic factors affecting the availability, value and demand for housing within a given area. The physical presence of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station may cause house prices to decrease; however, the desire of construction workers to obtain accommodation close to the Wylfa Newydd Power Station would also be expected to cause house prices to increase. Increase in house prices may be seen as beneficial but may in fact have adverse social effects as properties become less affordable to local people, which includes a high percentage of Welsh speakers.

B.4.330 The socio-economic assessment contained in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) assesses the availability of all bed spaces within the KSA (including a break-down to sub-area level) to accommodate non-home-based workers which would seek accommodation in the KSA during construction, based on the distribution of non-home-based workers according to the gravity model.

B.4.331 Table B-4 shows the capacity of, and demand for, the overall accommodation stock by KSA sub area. There are 6,212 bed spaces available for non-home-based workers across the KSA, in addition to 3,750 caravan and camping bed spaces. The demand for bed spaces is estimated to be approximately 2,350 and demand for caravan and camping bed spaces is estimated to be approximately 650. Therefore, at a KSA level, demand for bed spaces created by temporary non-home-based workers would not exceed supply. This is the demand that is expected to be accommodated within the existing accommodation available within the KSA.

Table B-4 KSA sub-area supply and demand – total accommodation stock*

Area	All accommodation (excluding caravans and camping)		Caravan and camping accommodation	
	Capacity	Demand	Capacity	Demand
Anglesey North	554	754	575	278
Anglesey South	1,524	434	1,136	201
Anglesey West	1,863	776	524	115
Menai Mainland	2,271	385	1,515	55
Total	6,212	2,350	3,750	650

**Figures may be rounded up*

B.4.332 If less than the estimated 2,000 home-based workers are employed, this would mean that there are more non-home-based workers requiring accommodation. This could see the demand from temporary construction workers exceeding the supply within certain accommodation stock types. However, given that the accommodation baseline at peak construction would likely include greater availability in line with housing growth identified within the adopted JLDP, developers would anticipate and respond to the demand created by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Socio-economic analysis does not therefore expected that an adverse effect on certain accommodation stock types would materialise.

B.4.333 Concerns have been raised locally about the potential for construction workers to stay on Anglesey or in the KSA after the construction comes to an end, thereby creating increased or longer-term pressure on accommodation stocks. However, it can be noted that a survey carried out for Sizewell B Nuclear Development showed that none of the non-home-based workers had remained within Suffolk and Norfolk after their employment at Sizewell B had ended [RD53]. This, in addition to the expected wider demand within the nuclear sector as a result of the New Nuclear Build programme, would suggest that there is unlikely to be a substantial demand from non-home-based workers for accommodation once the construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is completed. However, it is acknowledged that there is a relatively high proportion of second homes within the KSA (in terms of non-residents with a second address within the local authority, Gwynedd was ranked fourth and Anglesey ninth across England and Wales). As noted above, the population projections and housing demand figures outlined in the adopted JLDP include for the economic growth created partially by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.334 Socio-economic analysis presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) presents a detailed assessment of effects on demand for accommodation in the private rented

sector (PRS), owner-occupied stock, latent stock and tourism stock, upon which the assessment of effects on accommodation prices and therefore the Welsh language is based.

Private rented sector in the KSA

B.4.335 The capacity and demand for bed spaces within the PRS by KSA subdivision is shown in table B-5.

Table B-5 KSA sub area supply and demand - PRS

Area	Capacity	Demand
Anglesey North	129	239
Anglesey South	316	161
Anglesey West	282	274
Menai Mainland	559	226
Total	1,286	900

B.4.336 The number of available bed spaces within the PRS is estimated to be just under 1,300, based on how the market currently operates locally. Socio-economic analysis estimated that approximately one third of the non-home-based workforce seeking accommodation within the KSA (approximately 900) would seek to move into private rented accommodation. Based on this level of demand, and the known current concerns locally about the availability in this stock, it is possible that effects on availability within this stock may be experienced locally.

B.4.337 Potential issues may also occur at a sub-area level within the KSA. The expected demand for accommodation would be greatest in Anglesey North and Anglesey West (513 bed spaces) where the available capacity of approximately 410 bed spaces is insufficient. The demand beyond capacity in this sector suggests that accommodation prices could rise, which would adversely affect those currently renting or trying to access PRS accommodation.

B.4.338 This could result in additional pressure being placed on the social housing stock in the area or people having to move out of the area to access suitable private rented accommodation. Given that Anglesey already experiences a high degree of out-migration amongst people aged 15-29, which may partly be due to the lack of availability and affordability of housing, this identified adverse effect would therefore worsen an existing problem, which would adversely affect the Welsh language as the population of Anglesey and the KSA would be ‘priced out of the market’. This could lead to out-migration of existing populations, including Welsh speakers.

Owner-occupied stock in the KSA

B.4.339 Owner-occupied housing units are expected to be occupied by a single worker and their partner and/or dependants. Based on the level of demand in comparison to the supply, socio-economic analysis concludes that at a KSA level no direct effect on availability would be expected. This takes into account

the increased housing target to reflect an employment-led growth expected for Anglesey in the adopted JLDP.

B.4.340 It is recognised that the gravity model has identified potential KSA sub-area level constraints at Anglesey North and Anglesey West where demand (235 and 166 respectively) exceeds or is close to existing capacity (105 and 172 respectively).

B.4.341 As presented in the baseline, housing affordability is currently an issue on Anglesey. In 2015, median house prices on Anglesey were 7.1 times greater than the median income, compared to ideal ratios of 2.9 for an individual income and 3.5 for a dual income. There are certain wards in Anglesey North and Anglesey West which have high median house price to income ratios. These include Amlwch Rural and Llanbadrig in Anglesey North and the ward of Rhosneigr located in Anglesey West has the highest median house price to income ratio on Anglesey at 10.2 (during 2012).

B.4.342 Given that the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell are expected to experience the largest increase in population and in-migration of non-home-based construction workers (based on gravity modelling) leading to the largest decreases in the percentage of Welsh speakers across the whole of the KSA, and that those wards already have a high median house price to income ratio, the increased demand for owner-occupied properties in Anglesey North would be expected to adversely affect the Welsh-speaking population of the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell. This would affect the ability of the local population, which includes a high percentage of Welsh speakers, to be able to purchase their own home.

B.4.343 The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) identifies a minor adverse effect on this sector, based on the consideration that the increased demand has been factored into the adopted JLDP and the spread of this demand over a number of years.

B.4.344 Therefore, should the demand for owner-occupied accommodation increased beyond capacity, knock-on effects on Welsh language in terms of the ability of the population of the KSA (of which 61% speak Welsh) to obtain access to such accommodation. Pushing accommodation prices up beyond the affordability of the population of the KSA could lead to out-migration from the KSA. Measures are therefore proposed to mitigate this effect, should it materialise.

Latent and tourism stock in the KSA

B.4.345 Whilst not directly related to the cost of housing/accommodation for the population of the KSA, including a high percentage of Welsh speakers, the effect of the demand for latent and tourism accommodation stock is of relevance to the assessment of effects on Welsh language as capacity issues in such stocks could have knock-on effects on other accommodation types such as PRS and owner-occupied.

B.4.346 Latent accommodation would contribute towards providing accommodation to non-home-based construction workers in the KSA and would mainly consist of people renting out rooms in their own properties. It is expected that this

figure may increase closer to the time of construction as the opportunities presented by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project become more detailed and tangible to local communities. This is consistent with the position witnessed at Hinkley Point C.

B.4.347 Socio-economic analysis identifies that a surplus of latent stock in Anglesey West could accommodate the small overflow of demand from Anglesey North. However, in reality, workers can only use the supply that is brought forward and as noted above, that supply is expected to increase over time. The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) expects that the demand would have no significant adverse effects.

B.4.348 At a KSA level, the socio-economic assessment does not expect the demand for tourism accommodation to exceed supply and this is also the case at KSA sub-area level, including at Anglesey North and Anglesey West where the majority of the demand would be experienced. The socio-economic assessment does not expect adverse effects on availability in the tourism stock.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.349 To conclude, whilst at a KSA level, the availability of accommodation would seem to suggest that there is sufficient capacity to meet the total demand for accommodation from non-home-based construction workers. However, detailed analysis identifies that the demand for PRS accommodation and owner-occupied accommodation at a sub-area level could exceed capacity, which would be expected to lead to an increase in accommodation prices. The level of effect is identified as moderate adverse for PRS and minor adverse for owner-occupier accommodation as the adopted JLDP has planned for an increased demand by way of an employment-led housing growth on Anglesey, taking into account the need for affordable dwellings.

B.4.350 Given that housing affordability is already an issue on Anglesey, the increased demand in Anglesey North and Anglesey West could further increase the price of accommodation, worsening an existing problem, especially in the PRS. Should this occur, this would reduce the ability of the local population, especially young people from accessing housing at an affordable price. This could adversely affect the vitality of Welsh-speaking communities, affecting the future well-being of Welsh language and culture.

B.4.351 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.5).

Effects during operation

B.4.352 It is estimated that, initially, up to 128 operational staff may come from outside the DCCZ to take up employment on the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Almost all operational workers are expected to reside in the KSA and the majority (85%) are expected to reside on Anglesey, including those who relocate to take up employment.

B.4.353 The operational stage would therefore give rise to the need for housing for the workers who would relocate to the KSA and Anglesey. Socio-economic assumptions estimate that the approximate tenure mix at full operation would be 80% owner-occupation and 20% PRS, equating to a demand of around 102 owner-occupied houses and 26 for PRS. Given that an additional 41 partners and 31 dependants would be relocating to the KSA and Anglesey with the operational workers, there would also be demand for family housing.

B.4.354 This anticipated demand is relatively low in comparison with the construction stage. As the demand is likely to be spread over a number of years, coinciding with the rundown of construction (and the release of some accommodation previously used by construction workers), it is not expected that there would be any noticeable problems in meeting the demand for accommodation associated with operation. In addition, the adopted JLDP has planned for housing growth realised partially through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

B.4.355 Socio-economic analysis presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) does not identify significant effects on the demand for housing as a result of the operation stage. In light of this, the operational stage is not expected to lead to an increase in the cost of housing and therefore, no noticeable effect on the cost of housing is expected to occur which would affect the ability of the population of the KSA to purchase their own home or rent accommodation for an affordable price.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.356 To conclude, socio-economic analysis does not identify notable problems in terms of meeting the accommodation demands associated with the operational workers. The demand for accommodation in the KSA and on Anglesey would be relatively small due to the expectation that 85% of the operational workers would be local. No knock-on effects of the cost of housing which would affect the ability of the population of the KSA to purchase their own home or rent accommodation at an affordable price is therefore expected.

B.4.357 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.358 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a moderate adverse effect on the cost of housing and accommodation during the construction phase and a neutral effect during the operational phase. As part of the Workforce Management Strategy, Horizon would establish a Wylfa Newydd WAMS. This service and its oversight group (which would include local authorities) would provide a mechanism to monitor the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project's effect on the supply and demand for accommodation and housing as a result of the inflow of non-home-based construction workers and their families. This will be secured through a Section 106 obligation and through the principles in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).

Infrastructure supply and education

Q13. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an effect on local schools? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local schools due to a decrease/increase of student rolls; or
- Alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking students?

Background

B.4.359 Development can influence the number of children attending local schools and educational establishments and facilities including language immersion centres. Schools may benefit from an increase in younger populations. A lack of development, and in turn, no change in the existing age profiles of communities, could threaten future viability of schools. However, new development could also give rise to increased pressure on school places if provision is not adequately planned or surplus places are not available. An increase in the number of non-Welsh-speaking school-aged children in areas where Welsh-medium education is provided could also increase pressure on Welsh language immersion centres.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.360 Education in all local authority primary and secondary schools in the KSA is provided bilingually offering Welsh-medium education.

B.4.361 The IACC's Language Education Policy sets the ambitious goal of "*ensuring that all pupils in the county have the appropriate language skills in Welsh and English to become full members of the bilingual society of which they are a part*" [RD25].

Education and the Welsh language

B.4.362 The Welsh language strategy *Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers* [RD9] identifies that the Welsh Government's vision is to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050. One of the three strategic themes for achieving this vision is through increasing the number of Welsh speakers which includes measures to develop and sustain skills through education and training, from the early years to Welsh-language provision for adults.

B.4.363 'Children and young people/the family' is identified as a priority area in IACC's *Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021,* with a desired outcome that there will be an increase in the number of children and young people who use the language daily both inside and outside of school, and an increase in the number of families who use Welsh as the main language with their children [RD24].

B.4.364 In the KSA in 2011, the 3-4 and 5-15 age groups experienced an increase in percentage of people able to speak Welsh since 2001. The 5-15 age group remains the age group with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers as a

whole, being considerably higher than all other age groups with 84.4% speaking Welsh.

B.4.365 In 2011, 71.9% of the population 3 to 15 years old on Anglesey born outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh. This indicates the success of Welsh-medium education on Anglesey and in Gwynedd to develop Welsh language skills amongst school age children. For many Welsh-speaking children from homes without Welsh-speaking parents/carers, schools provide the initial and (along with social context) main opportunities to use the language. According to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15, 18% of Welsh speakers on Anglesey and 11% in Gwynedd had learnt to speak Welsh at primary school and 4% had learnt to speak Welsh at secondary school on Anglesey and in Gwynedd [RD39]. The increase from 2001 of children born outside Wales possessing one or more Welsh language skills also demonstrates that the bilingual education policy by the Education Authority has a positive effect in terms of the ability in Welsh of children born outside Wales.

B.4.366 At Wales level, studies have shown that children who are assessed in Welsh first-language tend to continue to consider themselves as Welsh speakers 10 years later [RD25].

B.4.367 The linguistic progression of pupils through primary education is high on Anglesey and in Gwynedd. It can be considered that this is a sign that nearly all children who are learning Welsh as a first language in KS1 continue to be taught through the medium of Welsh as a first language to the end of their time at primary school (end of KS2).

B.4.368 However, the number of pupils who study their subjects through the medium of Welsh decreases as they progress from primary to secondary education and decreases even further when they progress through secondary education. Language progression in terms of Welsh-medium education is a national priority and is therefore expected to improve in future years.

B.4.369 The education departments on Anglesey and in Gwynedd are responsible for maintaining centres for latecomers, known as language immersion centres. These centres provide intensive Welsh courses for young incomers to enable them to blend into the bilingual society of which they are part of on Anglesey and in Gwynedd.

B.4.370 Past projects and initiatives have been run on Anglesey and in other areas of Wales which introduced the Welsh language and culture to newcomers moving into an area where the Welsh language is part of the social fabric of the community. Examples of such projects include ‘Blas ar Gymru’ (A Taste of Wales); a joint project by Menter Iaith Môn and Anglesey’s Language Centres; and ‘Cynllun Cymhathu’ (assimilation scheme) supported by the Welsh Language Board.

B.4.371 These projects have been evaluated and are considered to create a significant change in not only reducing alienation/fear among newcomers, but in terms of moving towards 'belonging' to the area/neighbourhood, and in changing attitudes towards Welsh significantly (the most difficult type of change to create) [RD54].

B.4.372 A Welsh Language Charter is currently implemented in all primary schools on Anglesey and in Gwynedd and its aim is to promote children's social use of the Welsh language, to encourage and compel children to speak Welsh with each other and in the wider community in order to become bilingual individuals. The Language Charter was initially developed in Gwynedd as it was acknowledged that in order for the Welsh language to survive, it has to be a current and relevant medium for children and young people in everyday life [RD25].

B.4.373 Whilst the Welsh Language Charter encourages the use of Welsh in everyday life, local youth and voluntary groups provide such opportunities to socialise through Welsh in the community.

Effects during construction

B.4.374 The in-migration in non-home-based workers and their families during construction would lead to an in increased demand for education services including schools and language immersion centres. The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) considers the demand for school places as a result of families moving into the KSA with non-home-based workers and these are summarised as follows.

Primary schools

B.4.375 Across the KSA as a whole, there are approximately 1,657 available primary school places in 87 primary schools[33]. At peak, it is estimated that workers would bring 285 partners and 220 dependants. These dependants would add to the primary school population and under a worst-case scenario it is assumed that all would be of primary school age. This is unlikely to be the case.

B.4.376 Socio-economic analysis presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), calculates that if this were the case, the additional demand would mean that enrolment numbers would increase to 88% of total capacity from the current position of 86%; i.e. a 2% increase in demand leaving a 12% surplus capacity remaining.

B.4.377 While primary school capacity across the KSA as a whole is sufficient to accommodate the dependants of non-home-based workers, it is recognised that there are areas where demand may result in capacity constraints, such as Anglesey West. Predicted primary school capacity as of 2021 following the implementation of the IACC's school modernisation programme, is still expected to be sufficient to accommodate the 220 new dependants introduced to the area as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

[33] Following changes have been to school numbers: Ysgol Llanfachraeth, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Cylch Y Garn closed in July 2017 and pupils have been transferred to a new primary school - Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, Llanfaethlu which opened in September 2017. Ysgol y Parc, Ysgol Llaingoch and Ysgol Parch Thomas Ellis closed in August 2017, and the pupils have been transferred to Ysgol Cybi, Holyhead which opened in September 2017.

B.4.378 All primary schools within the KSA offer primary education through the medium of Welsh. Assuming a worst-case scenario that all school-aged children moving into the KSA during construction are non-Welsh speakers, the introduction of 220 school-aged children would adversely alter the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers in primary schools across the KSA.

B.4.379 Welsh language immersion centres currently exist within the KSA, providing intensive Welsh courses for incomers to enable them to integrate into a bilingual society and participate fully in bilingual education experiences. This provision is core in assisting primary and secondary schools to implement the current Welsh Language Policy set by each local authority within the KSA.

B.4.380 Currently, the primary immersion centres on Anglesey have a combined capacity of 32 pupils per term, with an overall annual capacity of 96 pupils. These are already at full capacity. An addition of 220 school-aged children to the KSA during peak construction would significantly increase the demand for places well beyond capacity at the immersion centres.

B.4.381 There is evidence to support the success of immersion education, including in Wales [RD55]. Pupils who experience immersion become competent in a new language and achieve academic success through the medium of that language.

"In the bilingual or Welsh-medium schools…the vast majority of the pupils learn Welsh through immersion education at school rather than at home. The secondary schools then build on this success so that their second language develops as an academic language as well. They succeed academically in their content subjects through the medium of their second language. But by then they have two first languages, both Welsh and English; that is the extent of the success and the value of immersion education for us in Wales." [RD55, p.81].

B.4.382 Horizon fully acknowledges the core role and success of language immersion centres in the KSA and would implement measures to increase capacity within the existing language immersion centres. Mitigation measures are proposed to address this increased demand that would occur during construction.

Secondary schools

B.4.383 Socio-economic analysis presented in chapter C1 of Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), concludes that even when taking a worst-case scenario that all 220 dependants would be of secondary school age, the potential increased demand for school places would place constraints on secondary school capacity at a KSA level or at sub-area level.

B.4.384 As per the assessment on primary schools, whilst no concerns are expected in terms of capacity of secondary schools in the KSA, the introduction of 220 school-aged children into secondary schools in the KSA would significantly alter the balance between first and second language Welsh speakers and non-Welsh speakers in secondary schools. Based on gravity modelling, secondary schools located in Anglesey North and Anglesey West are expected to see the greatest number of school-aged children. Given that the status of the Welsh language in Amlwch, where 61.1% of the population are able to speak Welsh, where the secondary school of Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones is located,

the level of effect on linguistic balance of school-aged pupils is expected to be greater than for secondary schools located in Anglesey South and the Menai Mainland.

B.4.385 Whilst the percentage of Welsh speakers in Holyhead (42.2% or 4,614 people) is much lower than in Amlwch (61.6% or 2,234 people), Holyhead is currently identified as one area on Anglesey where work is ongoing to normalise the use of the Welsh language and increase the linguistic confidence of those who understand Welsh but do not speak it. Therefore, whilst the use of the Welsh language may not be as prominent in Holyhead, the introduction of non-Welsh-speaking school-aged children into the secondary school of Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi would place greater pressure on the work which is currently ongoing to increase the use and status of the language in Holyhead.

B.4.386 Horizon acknowledge that measures to mitigate the introduction of non-Welsh-speaking children, especially into Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi and Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones, which would be necessary, and these are presented below under the 'Mitigation and/or enhancement measures' heading and in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1).

B.4.387 A secondary Welsh language immersion room is provided in Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi which offers a similar service to primary immersion centres providing an intensive Welsh course for incomers. Welsh language immersion courses are also held at Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern over the summer holidays for pupils which will attend the school in September of that year. These language immersion courses are already full and the addition of 220 school-aged children during peak construction would lead to a demand beyond capacity.

B.4.388 The IACC have indicated that in order to appropriately plan for the increased demand for school-places, it is essential that the IACC has an understanding of the likely distribution of non-home-based workers who would bring families. Horizon would implement measures to gain an early understanding from non-home-based workers who are expected to bring families, of their likely place of residence during construction to allow the local authorities to plan for the increase in demand. These are presented below under the 'Mitigation and/or enhancement measures' heading.

B.4.389 The effect of the construction phase on school capacity figures is one element of the assessment, but the effect on the use of the Welsh language in schools is also an important consideration.

B.4.390 The language of a group of friends can often determine the language of school-aged children when they communicate with each other. Therefore, the introduction of school children who are non-Welsh speakers has the potential to alter the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers within school-aged children and could influence the language used by children to communicate and socialise with each other.

B.4.391 A Welsh Language Charter is currently implemented in all primary schools on Anglesey and in Gwynedd and its aim is to promote children's social use of the Welsh language, to encourage and compel children to speak Welsh with each other and in the wider community in order to become fully bilingual individuals. Support is also available within the KSA for parents including

projects developed by the local Mentrau Iaith and Welsh language centres, and furthermore, Welsh language courses for families at the Welsh for Adults north Wales centre at Bangor University.

B.4.392 Measures are therefore already in place in the KSA to enable and encourage school-aged children to learn and use the Welsh language in everyday life. Non-Welsh-speaking school-aged children moving into the KSA benefit from Local Authority investment in attaining Welsh language skills thus reflecting the bilingual community they are part of. However, it is acknowledged that although children are expected to learn to speak, read and write Welsh, their use of the Welsh language outside school varies considerably. However, the role of the Welsh Language Charter is expected to increase children's use of the Welsh language outside school within social contexts rather than simply the language of the classroom.

B.4.393 Horizon acknowledge the existing measures which are in place and that further support would be required to mitigate the introduction of non-Welsh-speaking children into schools in the KSA throughout the construction phase. Whilst education plays a key role in increasing the number of school-aged children who speak Welsh, support would also be required to raise awareness of opportunities to use the language socially outside schools and in the community, aiding confidence and use of the Welsh language.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.394 To conclude, the introduction of a construction workforce and their dependants, (the majority of which are expected to be non-Welsh speakers) to local Welsh-medium schools, would be expected to alter the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers and, without mitigation and enhancement measures, could detrimentally affect the use of the Welsh language amongst school-aged children.

B.4.395 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.7).

Effects during operation

B.4.396 The additional population moving into the KSA and Anglesey as a result of the operational stage would include 128 operational workers, 41 partners and 31 dependants. The operation phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project has the potential to attract former local residents from the KSA to return and therefore, a proportion of those workers and their families moving into the KSA would be expected to include a proportion of Welsh-speakers.

B.4.397 In terms of effects on capacity, the potential additional demand for education services arising from the dependants of the operational workforce falls well below the available capacity within the system at present, as set out in the construction assessment. The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) identifies effects which are considered not significant in terms of demand for primary and secondary school places.

B.4.398 The role of Welsh language immersion centres and existing strategies within schools, such as Local Education Authorities' Welsh in Education Strategic Plans and the Language Charter, are considered to be vital in ensuring that non-Welsh-speaking children moving into the KSA receive support to learn the language as well as support and encouragement to use the language socially in their daily lives.

B.4.399 Primary and secondary language immersion provision within the KSA is currently over-capacity and during construction stage, mitigation measures are proposed to increase the capacity of these immersion centres to accommodate the additional school-aged children expected to move to the KSA during construction. The number of school-aged children which would relocate to the KSA and on Anglesey during operation would be much smaller than during construction and therefore the mitigation measures proposed during construction would provide sufficient spaces to accommodate the school-aged children associated with the operational workforce.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.400 The total number of school-aged children and their distribution throughout the sub-areas of the KSA are not anticipated to have noticeable effects on the use and status of the Welsh language amongst primary and secondary school-aged children in the KSA.

B.4.401 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.402 The assessment identifies that the increase in the number of non-Welsh speakers would have a moderate adverse effect on local schools during the construction phase and a negligible adverse effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would seek to address these identified effects on local schools. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on local schools (namely measures 1, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 of table B-1). Furthermore, some of the other measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (see table B-2 under Q3 above) are also relevant to the effects on local schools (namely measures 14 and 15 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q14. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an effect on health care provision? Might it:

- threaten/secure local Welsh medium facilities/services?

Background

B.4.403 The availability and quality of health care provision is an important consideration for people deciding to remain in an area or move to an area for

the first time. This is especially true for older generations. Retention or establishment of health care facilities in a community could affect language viability, particularly where health care facilities have become social gathering places, supporting Welsh-speaking networks.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.404 There are 23 GP surgeries in the KSA: 11 on Anglesey and 12 in the Menai Mainland, with a total of 102 GPs. They serve 132,945 registered patients, again almost evenly split between Anglesey and the Menai Mainland area. Each surgery has an average of four GPs and the average ratio of GPs to the number of patients is 1:1,333 across all GP surgeries.

B.4.405 This is considered below the UK benchmark of 1,800 patients per GP and the Welsh benchmark of 1,582 patients per GP. However, there are five surgeries within the KSA where the ratio of patients per GP exceeds the Welsh benchmark. These surgeries include Dolwenith Surgery in Penygroes; Cambria Surgery in Holyhead; The Health Centre in Amlwch; The Health Centre in Llanfairpwll; and Parc Glas Surgery in Bodorgan.

B.4.406 A wide range of public services, including health care provision on Anglesey and in Gwynedd are provided through the medium of Welsh. These contribute towards providing opportunities to use Welsh in everyday aspects of life. According to 90% of Wales' Welsh speakers, providing Welsh-medium services is vital in order to ensure the survival of the language [RD25].

B.4.407 In *More than just words* [RD56], the Welsh Government outlined their commitment to help ensure that Welsh speakers receive health, social services and social care services in their first language. In a survey of 400 people undertaken by Welsh Government on views of the health services in Wales, "*41% of Welsh speakers interviewed said they would like to access healthcare services in Welsh every time, with a similar proportion saying they would prefer to do so some of the time (38%)*" [RD57].

B.4.408 Furthermore, providing services is a way to create opportunities to use the language, which is a key component of promoting and encouraging the use of the Welsh language [RD25].

B.4.409 The provision of services through the medium of Welsh, especially in the field of health care is vital, as these are areas in which users' needs cannot be fully catered for without a dedicated bilingual provision [RD25].

B.4.410 According to the Welsh Government's strategic framework *More Than Just Words*, "*It is important for people working in health, social services and social care to recognize that many people can only communicate their care needs effectively through the medium of Welsh. For many Welsh speakers, being able to use your own language has to be seen as a core component of care, not an optional extra*". [RD56, p.6].

B.4.411 One of the matters which was raised during the Community Involvement Officers joint project was strain on local health services, in particular doctors and dentist surgeries. Many people were unable to get an appointment on the same day whilst others were able to book online and in advance. Concerns

were also raised that further pressure on the appointment systems would leave them with even less access to their local health services [RD51].

Effects during construction

B.4.412 The effect of the demand for health care facilities in the KSA as a result of the construction phase is assessed in detail in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).

B.4.413 The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) forecasts that 0.24% of the non-home-based workforce would be referred to the NHS, which covers acute hospital care, community hospitals, GP services, prescribing, dental, community health and mental health care services. Analysis presented in the chapter C6, volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) suggests that the greatest demand created by the non-home-based workforce would be 16 patients per year during the peak of the construction stage.

B.4.414 The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) notes that this is a very low forecast so it should be approached with some caution. If the calculation is taken to be broadly accurate it would suggest that, if mitigated appropriately, the Project would not adversely affect health services. The calculation underlines the importance of:

- a comprehensive Occupational Health service that removes pressure from the local health economy;
- ensuring a high level of take up of on-site health services by all non-home-based workers, i.e. both those living at the Site Campus and those living across Anglesey; and
- establishing mechanisms to ensure that workers from the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are anonymously identified if and when they use the NHS (having due regard to patient confidentiality and data sharing).

B.4.415 Some workers would move to the area with family and dependants. These family and dependants would be expected to register with local NHS services. They would not have access to on-site healthcare.

B.4.416 NHS funding follows the population so Horizon would discuss any voluntary contributions to Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board for any lag in funding for incoming partners (at peak 280) and dependants (at peak 220) of workers as well as any non-home-based workers who register with a Welsh GP off-site.

B.4.417 Evidence and research confirms the importance of the provision of services in the field of health care through the medium of Welsh, is vital, as these are areas in which users' needs cannot be fully catered for without a dedicated bilingual provision. It is recognised "*that many people can only communicate their care needs effectively through the medium of Welsh. For many Welsh speakers, being able to use your own language has to be seen as a core component of care, not an optional extra*" [RD55, p.6].

B.4.418 Based on the assessment above, the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would not be expected to adversely affect the provision of health care facilities to the population of the KSA to a degree where it would affect

the ability of the Welsh-speaking population of the KSA to receive health care service through the medium of Welsh by Welsh-speaking health practitioners.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.419 To conclude, based on the small increase in demand for NHS services which would arise due to the in-migration of non-home-based workers and their families (due to the provision of health care services to the non-home-based workers at the Site Campus and contribution by Horizon to Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board for non-home-based workers and their families who would register with a Welsh GP off the Site Campus), no adverse effect on the provision of health care services and provision for the population of the KSA (including Welsh speakers) would be expected to occur.

B.4.420 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

B.4.421 The effects of the operational phase on the provision of health care facilities is scoped out of the assessment presented in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), based on the fact that the operational workforce, and their families, would be much smaller than during construction and would be permanently settled. The operational workforce and their families would be expected to make use of existing NHS services without an adverse effect on capacity/quality (normal NHS funding would operate). Occupational health appropriate to a Nuclear Power Station would also be provided on-site throughout operation to the operational workforce.

B.4.422 In terms of healthcare provision for outage workforce, they would be assumed to be temporary and would use non-emergency healthcare services close to their usual place of residence and would not be expected to adversely affect the provision of health care facilities in the KSA, resulting in a neutral effect in terms of Welsh language and culture.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.423 The operational workforce and their families would be permanently settled and would make use of existing NHS services without an adverse effect on capacity/quality and therefore, no effect on Welsh medium health care facilities or services would be expected.

B.4.424 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.425 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would result in a neutral effect during the construction phase and a neutral effect during the operational phase. No mitigation or enhancement effects are therefore proposed relating to the provision of health care facilities as part of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1). See the HIA Report (Application Reference

Number: 8.19) for relevant mitigation and/or enhancement measures relating to the provision of health care services to the construction and operational workers.

Q15. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to have an effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs? Might it:

- threaten/secure local shops/post offices/banks/pubs in Welsh-speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area/community e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?

Background

B.4.426 The availability and choice of local services and facilities influences a community's vitality and sustainability. It helps to retain existing populations in the community or even attract people with local connections to return to the area. Local facilities often act as meeting and social gathering places, supporting community interaction and Welsh-speaking networks.

B.4.427 In-migration to an area due to a large infrastructure project could result in increased demand for public services, including emergency services (police and ambulance) and recreation and leisure facilities.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.428 The baseline analysis provided in Q9 and Q14 is also relevant to the consideration of local services such as shops, banks, post offices and recreation/leisure facilities in terms of Welsh language services.

B.4.429 As stated previously, a wide range of public services on Anglesey and in Gwynedd are provided through the medium of Welsh. These contribute towards providing opportunities to use Welsh in everyday aspects of life. Welsh-medium services are considered vital to the survival of the language and they provide opportunities to use the language.

B.4.430 Various sectors have an important role in strengthening the infrastructure for the Welsh language, including the public sector, raising awareness of the value of the Welsh language.

B.4.431 IACC's *Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021* identifies that the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 "*has created a fundamental shift towards providing language choice and language need, shifting the responsibility for ensuring appropriate services from the user to the provider*." [RD24, p. 27]. The language standards introduced by the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 establishes rights for Welsh speakers to receive services in Welsh [RD24, 2016].

B.4.432 The density of the Welsh-speaking population is key to the prosperity of the language and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh [RD25].

B.4.433 During the Community Involvement Officers' joint project the fear of displacement of the Welsh language in favour of English-led services and

activities were also mentioned as an effect following the increase in number of residents from outside Anglesey during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project [RD51].

Effects during construction

B.4.434 Given that the population of the KSA would increase as a result of the relocation of non-home-based workers, the construction phase would increase demand for local services. This general increase in demand would include community facilities such as local shops, post offices, banks and public houses. Over recent years, communities within the KSA have experienced continuous closure of such local services. The increased demand for these would contribute towards retaining these types of services in remaining businesses, reducing the chances of closure, therefore safeguarding them for the future. Given recent closures of such facilities, this is considered to be a beneficial effect in terms of securing the short- to mid-term future of those businesses still trading.

B.4.435 Although there would also be potential increased demand for English-medium services as a result of non-home-based workers, a good percentage of the services being safeguarded will be Welsh-medium. This is considered to be important in terms of providing opportunities for local Welsh-speaking populations to use the language within the community.

B.4.436 In-migration to an area due to construction is also expected to lead to an increased demand for public services, including emergency services (police, ambulance, fire and rescue) and recreation and leisure facilities. These effects are considered in greater detail in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1).

B.4.437 In terms of increased demand for leisure and community use facilities, socio-economic analysis presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), based on a worst-case scenario, the increased population in the KSA during construction could result in an increase in visits of 11% over current visit levels on Anglesey. It should however be noted that leisure facilities would be provided at the Site Campus for workers residing there and available to workers living elsewhere in the KSA.

B.4.438 The increased demand for such community facilities would be considered to contribute towards retaining such facilities which are an integral part of sustainable rural communities, such as those in the KSA. The *Community Involvement Officers' Report* [RD51] identifies that one of the disadvantages facing people living in rural communities is their geographical location which makes it difficult for them to access community facilities and services. Helping to sustain community facilities such as leisure facilities, public houses, shops etc. is therefore important for sustaining Welsh-speaking rural communities such as those in the KSA. Therefore, in terms of safeguarding the provision of such facilities, this is identified as a beneficial effect.

B.4.439 Community facilities such as leisure facilities contribute towards providing opportunities to use Welsh in everyday aspects of life, such as fitness classes and sporting activities where Welsh-speakers can use the language socially.

Welsh-medium services are considered vital to the survival of the language and they provide opportunities to use the language. Whilst the introduction of non-Welsh speakers into the community to utilise such community facilities would have a beneficial effect in terms of safeguarding the provision of such facilities, there is potential for some adverse effects in terms of diluting the use of the Welsh language within the community. Measures are proposed to educate the non-home-based workers and their families of the role of the Welsh language and culture in community life. These are presented below under the 'Mitigation and/or enhancement measures' heading.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.440 An increased demand for community facilities is considered to be beneficial in terms of supporting sustainable communities, where the Welsh language can thrive. However, it is acknowledged that introducing non-Welsh-speaking construction workers and their families into communities could adversely affect the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the community.

B.4.441 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), a negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Effects during operation

B.4.442 The operational stage would lead to an increased population in the KSA and Anglesey, as a result of up to 128 operational workers relocating to the KSA together with 41 partners and 31 dependants. An additional 1,000 outage staff would also present on Anglesey for a temporary period of time.

B.4.443 This would generally stabilise the demand for local services available in the KSA, including local shops, post offices, banks and public houses, following an increase in demand over the construction phase. Such facilities act as social gathering places within the community where the Welsh language is used daily.

B.4.444 Over recent years, communities within the KSA have experienced continuous closure of local services. The stabilising demand for such local services would contribute towards future safeguarding them, which is considered to be important in terms of providing opportunities for local Welsh-speaking populations to use the language within the community.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.445 To conclude, local services act as important gathering places in the community where the Welsh language is used daily. The relatively small increase in population during operation, would be expected to contribute towards stabilising the demand for these services following construction. Preventing such services from closure would be considered to be a beneficial effect in terms of safeguarding the future well-being of Welsh as a community language.

B.4.446 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.447 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a negligible beneficial effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs during the construction phase and a negligible beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would seek to address these identified effects on local services. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on local services (namely measures 1, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 of table B-1). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Social and cultural aspects

Q16. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community? Might it:

- have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others; or
- violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

Background

B.4.448 Development potentially has adverse effects on a community leading to social tensions or conflict. Such conflicts can lead people to conclude that cultural concerns are not being considered, which in turn can have a demoralising effect on Welsh-speaking communities. Some forms of development may be met by local resentment, which can further fuel social tension. Differing cultural interests between linguistic groups could also lead to linguistic factionism adversely affecting social assimilation.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.449 Welsh identity is often based on the Welsh language. It was identified during the Community Involvement Officers' joint project that there is a deep sense of place and community on Anglesey and that the integration of newcomers into communities is important; however, priority should be given to providing the right information and environment for newcomers to learn the language, for schools to remain bilingual and in creating a sense of acceptance and welcoming atmosphere for newcomers [RD51].

B.4.450 In-migration of English, non-Welsh speakers to rural areas in Wales is an identified source of potential social and cultural tension in rural areas of Wales [RD58]. Rural areas of Wales, where the Welsh language is widely spoken and Welsh culture is at its strongest, are vulnerable to detrimental effects as a result of in-migration.

B.4.451 A survey by Hartwell *et al*. considers the effects of incomers on everyday life in the community, based on responses from established and incoming

households [RD59]. Whilst incoming households were favourable towards incomers there was a degree of hostility from established households.

B.4.452 Whilst there is evidence to suggest that social tensions can arise in Welsh-speaking areas where non-Welsh-speaking incomers move to an area, some of this evidence dates back to 1989 and there have been many changes to the structural, regulatory and statutory landscape of the Welsh language since 1989, with the 1993 and 2011 Language Acts helping to bridge social tensions. Furthermore, the rights of Welsh speakers and community expectations have been clarified.

B.4.453 Evidence collected as part of the Community Involvement Officers' joint project [RD51] is considered to be more relevant to the consideration of the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on social tensions and conflict.

B.4.454 When discussing large developments such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, some concerns were expressed that local people were not being treated as equally as the construction workforce. Concerns were also raised about the fear of displacement (in context of access to jobs, training, higher wages, housing options etc). The fear of displacement of the Welsh language in favour of English-led services and activities were also raised as a concern following the increase in the number of residents from outside Anglesey during the construction phase [RD51].

B.4.455 The report identifies that the potential for creating a sense of 'them' and 'us' would need to be well-managed and take account of the balance between the residents who feel that the workforce population should be incorporated into the existing communities and services delivered accordingly and those who feel that the workforce should be accommodated at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area with their own independent services.

Effects during construction

B.4.456 During construction, the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project has a propensity to fuel social tension in local communities of the KSA due to its scale and the number of non-home-based construction workers and their families which would relocate to the KSA during the construction period.

B.4.457 It is accepted that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project could be met with resentment by a percentage of the population of the KSA, including Welsh-speaking populations, during the construction period. This resentment could lead to social tension and conflict within the communities and incomers to the KSA. This is likely to be as a result of several contributing factors, such as the percentage of construction employment likely to be filled by the local population, the effect of the increase in demand for accommodation and introduction of a significant percentage of non-Welsh speakers to communities where the Welsh language is widely spoken along with potential disregard and respect for Welsh language and culture.

B.4.458 Results of the Community Survey for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (HIA Report volume Q, Application Reference Number: 8.19) suggest that there is a strong sense of community cohesion on Anglesey with 81% of respondents

to that survey being of the view that the people of Anglesey get on well with each other, with some ambivalence. The community survey also suggests that Anglesey has a strong social network where the large majority of people see friends, family and neighbours often, especially amongst the Welsh-speaking population. The strong social networks on Anglesey may increase the resilience of the population to changes to the community during construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, including the introduction of 7,505 non-home-based workers and their partners and dependants.

B.4.459 The community survey also considered how existing community cohesion on Anglesey may change as a result of the presence of non-home-based construction workers and their families. The results suggest that whilst the majority (69%) of respondents were of the view that the local people of Anglesey would get along with construction workers, suggesting little effect on community cohesion, social tension or conflict; however, 20% of respondents were ambivalent or uncertain. This suggests potential anxiety amongst the existing population about the influx of non-home-based construction workers into the communities of the KSA. Mitigation measures are proposed to alleviate those potential concerns and to aid non-home-based workers and their families to integrate into the communities of the KSA, within which the Welsh way of life, Welsh language and culture are a key part.

B.4.460 The community survey (HIA Report volume Q, Application Reference Number: 8.19) indicates that the majority of people agree that it would aid non-home-based construction workers and their families to fit into the communities of the KSA if they understood the local way of life. This underlines the importance of raising awareness amongst non-home-based workers and their families about the Welsh way of life in the communities of the KSA, including the role of Welsh language and culture, as part of successful integration of workers. This view was expressed by more Welsh speakers than non-Welsh speakers, which suggests the important role that Welsh language and culture plays in the way of life in the communities of the KSA. It also suggests that unless non-home-based workers and their families have some knowledge of, and ability to, speak Welsh, that their in-migration to the communities of the KSA may be more disruptive.

B.4.461 Whilst the role of the Welsh language was considered to be important for community integration, it isn't considered to be the only element that is important for integration of non-home-based workers and their families into the communities of the KSA. The majority of survey respondents (54%) were of the view that learning to speak Welsh would aid non-home-based workers and their families to integrate into the communities; however, almost a third (31%) of respondents disagreed.

B.4.462 Horizon has implemented a Welsh Language Policy [RD32] which clearly sets out the commitment to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis. Horizon has adopted a Welsh Language Pledge and has developed a WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) which demonstrates Horizon's commitment to the local people in terms of acknowledging, respecting and supporting Welsh as a community language and culture.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.463 Whilst strong social networks on Anglesey may increase the resilience of the population to changes to the community during construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, there is some ambivalence or uncertainty amongst the population suggesting potential anxiety amongst the existing population about the influx of non-home-based construction workers into the community of the KSA.

B.4.464 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Effects during operation

B.4.465 The majority (85%) of the operational workers would be expected to be local workers from the DCCZ and whilst almost all operational workers (and their families) would be expected to reside in the KSA, including those who relocate to take up employment. Given the local nature of a high percentage of the operational workers, there is no evidence to suggest that the operational stage would lead to social tensions, conflict or division in the existing communities of the KSA and Anglesey.

B.4.466 The *Community Involvement Officers' Report* [RD51] identifies that the majority of responses received to the work indicated that large scale projects, have in the past, brought with them high quality employment opportunities, with a good salary. The work acknowledges that this would contribute, not only to a sustainable economic future for the residents of Anglesey, but also to social resilience. The long-term benefits for employment opportunities for home-based workers during operation suggests that social tension or conflict would not be an issue of concern.

B.4.467 It is acknowledged that some workers from outside the DCCZ would relocate to the KSA and Anglesey to take up employment during the operational stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and that these workers and their families would be relocating permanently. However, these represent a small proportion of the overall number of operational workers (15% or 128 workers, 40 partners and 31 dependants) and it is not considered that the relocation of these workers and their families would contribute towards social tensions or division in the communities of the KSA and Anglesey.

B.4.468 Horizon acknowledge the integral role of Welsh language and culture as part of the everyday life in the KSA and on Anglesey and as previously stated, Horizon has implemented a Welsh Language Policy, which sets out their commitment to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis. The Welsh Language Policy takes account of the operational language of Nuclear Power Stations in the UK (English for safety reasons); however, the Welsh language has an essential role to play corporately within Horizon. Horizon is currently developing a Corporate Welsh Language Strategy and Action Plan.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.469 To conclude, given that the majority (85%) of the operational workers would be expected to be local workers from the DCCZ, there is no evidence to

suggest that the operational stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would lead to social tension, conflict or division in the communities of the KSA and Anglesey, where a high percentage of the existing population speak Welsh.

B.4.470 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

B.4.471 Measures are proposed as Horizon wish to ensure that all operational workers and their families relocating to the KSA and Anglesey would be introduced to Welsh language and culture which forms such an integral part of everyday life on Anglesey and in the KSA.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.472 The assessment identifies that the project will have a negligible adverse effect on social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community during the construction phase and a neutral effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would seek to address these identified effects. These include measures relating to: the workforce; children, young people and families; and the community and local services. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on social tensions and conflict (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 of table B-1). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q17. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to lead to changes in local, Welsh traditions and/or culture? Might it:

- result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area; or
- lead to significant increase or non-local and/or non-Welsh-speaking households; or
- lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles; or
- impact on local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Background

B.4.473 Some development can lead to the removal of Welsh speakers from a community and/or the introduction of non-Welsh speakers to a predominantly Welsh-speaking community as a result of increased job opportunities. This can lead to the severance of family ties, dilution or break-up of social networks and loss of community cohesion. Culture and tradition are often built on family ties, social networks and community cohesion.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.474 The Welsh Language Measure of 2011 states: "*The Welsh language is an essential part of the cultural identity and character of Wales. It helps to define us as a nation – in our communities, in our relationships with friends and families and as individuals. With many other languages, it forms part of the rich diversity that shapes the social landscape of this country, the UK and Europe*."

B.4.475 The *Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2026* also recognises that the Welsh language plays an important role in the social, cultural and economic life of the residents and visitors of Anglesey and Gwynedd [RD15].

B.4.476 Various pieces of evidence and studies identify concerns that in-migration to rural Wales is having a negative effect on Welsh language and culture. A survey undertaken as part of research into the social and cultural effects of population change in rural Wales [RD59] identifies negative effects of in-migration on Welsh language and the culture of Wales by established households. Such effects include clashes of cultures, loss of sense of identity, loss of the Welsh language, lack of understanding and knowledge of Welsh culture and lack of willingness to learn the Welsh language.

B.4.477 In terms of integrating incomers into the communities of Anglesey there are activities and resources that have been established within the local Welsh networks to educate and raise awareness of incomers to the linguistic and cultural background of the area.

B.4.478 Past projects such as 'Cynllun Cymhathu' and 'Blas ar Gymru' have helped newcomers to learn more about the area, to gain information about learning Welsh and how to help their children as they are educated in Welsh [RD54]. A review of these projects is included in appendix A7-1 of this report.

Effects during construction

B.4.479 The Welsh Language Measure 2011 acknowledges that the Welsh language is an essential part of the cultural identity and character of Wales. Effects caused by the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language therefore, would also potentially affect Welsh culture and traditions.

B.4.480 Effect on Welsh culture and tradition are therefore intrinsically linked to potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on housing, employment, schools and community cohesion. The potential effects of each topic are discussed as part of Q12, Q9, Q13 and Q16 respectively. The effects identified as a part of those assessments would also be of relevance to the likely effects on Welsh culture and tradition.

B.4.481 The in-migration of non-home-based workers to the KSA during the construction phase is considered to be the main factor which would influence Welsh traditions and culture. The non-home-based workers and their families would only reside in the KSA for a temporary period, although it is accepted that the construction stage would extend up to nine years.

B.4.482 The influx of approximately 7,500 non-home-based workers, the majority of which are assumed to be non-Welsh speakers, would be expected to dilute existing Welsh culture and traditions in the KSA. The magnitude of effect would correlate to the distribution of non-home-based workers throughout the KSA, at sub-area level and at ward level, (which provides an indication of the distribution of workers based on the gravity model). This has been assessed in detail in Q1 and Q2.

B.4.483 The areas of the KSA which would be expected to experience the highest level of population increase and reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers are expected to be the geographical areas where Welsh traditions and culture would be diluted to the greatest degree.

B.4.484 Social tension and conflict have a direct effect on social and community cohesion. Loss of social and community cohesion could lead to the dilution of Welsh culture and tradition within those communities and this is assessed in greater detail in Q16, as well as the Community Cohesion Report (appendix C1-3, Application Reference Number: 6.3.10) of the Environmental Statement. The assessment presented in Q16 identifies a negligible adverse effect in terms of social tensions, together with mitigation measures to address to aid the integration of non-home-based workers and their families into the KSA.

B.4.485 The level of effect, to a degree, would also be dependent on the attitudes of the non-home-based workers towards the Welsh language, Welsh culture and tradition and also the attitude of Welsh-speaking residents of the KSA towards the non-home-based workers and their willingness to encourage and assist them to integrate culturally and linguistically. Effective mitigation measures are therefore considered necessary to reduce the extent of the effect on the Welsh culture and traditions.

B.4.486 It is also acknowledged that Welsh traditions and culture are often built upon social and cultural networks, such as family ties. The assessment presented in Q16 suggests that Anglesey has a strong social network where the large majority of people see friends, family and neighbours often, especially the Welsh-speaking population. The strong social networks on Anglesey may increase the resilience of the population to potential dilution of Welsh traditions and culture which may come as a result of the in-migration of approximately 7,500 non-home-based workers.

B.4.487 Welsh traditions and culture are also strongly supported by youth and activity groups, participation in which is through the medium of Welsh. Such groups include Cylchoedd Ti a Fi, Cylchoedd Meithrin, Yr Urdd, Young Farmers' Clubs, Merched y Wawr and Theatr Ieuenctid Môn (a project run by Menter Môn) to name only a few. Such groups provide opportunities for the population of the KSA to participate in cultural activities such as an eisteddfod. Effects on such groups (which are assessed under Q18) could also have knock-on effects on Welsh traditions and culture.

B.4.488 In the absence of mitigation measures, the construction stage would be expected to adversely affect Welsh traditions and culture and the level of effect would vary at different geographical locations. As per Q1 and Q2, the degree of in-migration into the communities of certain areas such as the wards of

Llanbadrig and Mechell, would lead to a greater degree of dilution to Welsh traditions and culture in those areas.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.489 To conclude, the number of non-home-based construction workers and their families who would be expected to relocate to the KSA during the construction period would have the potential to dilute existing Welsh culture and traditions as well as the use of the Welsh language within the community. The magnitude of effect would be greatest in the communities which would experience a higher degree of in-migration of non-home-based workers and their families.

B.4.490 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall moderate adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.6).

Effects during operation

B.4.491 The majority of the operational workers (85%) would be expected to be local workers from the DCCZ and therefore the operational stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would not be expected to lead to a significant increase in the number of non-Welsh-speaking households (as discussed in detail in Q2).

B.4.492 A small number of workers (128) and their families (41 partners and 31 dependants) would be expected to relocate to the KSA to take up employment during the operational stage. Some of these would be expected to include former KSA residents who may have left in the past, who may return and these would be expected to include Welsh-speaking families. However, for assessment purposes and to ensure that a worst-case scenario is assessed, it has been assumed that all non-home-based operational workers and their families are non-Welsh speakers. As the relocation of these workers and their families to the KSA and Anglesey would be expected to be phased over a number of years, their relocation to the KSA and Anglesey would not be expected to noticeably affect Welsh traditions and culture which are unique to Anglesey and the KSA.

B.4.493 The operational workers and their families would be residing in accommodation within the communities being dispersed around Anglesey and the KSA. They would therefore form a greater part of the community and would become familiar with Welsh traditions and culture, which are an intrinsic component of community life. However, the integration of incoming workers and their families into the communities of Anglesey and the KSA and therefore their support toward Welsh traditions and culture, would be dependent on their attitudes and willingness to learn the Welsh language. It would also depend on the willingness of the local population to assist and support incoming workers and their families to become part of local Welsh traditions and culture.

B.4.494 It would be critical that workers are successfully introduced to the Welsh language and culture of the KSA and Anglesey and informed of the importance of the Welsh language and culture before moving to the KSA. Cultural awareness initiatives would be expected to raise knowledge amongst workers

from outside the KSA towards the distinct Welsh culture and traditions, which are present in the local communities. Measures are therefore proposed in order to assist in terms of integrating incoming workers and their families into Anglesey and the KSA, raising awareness about the Welsh language and unique traditions and culture.

B.4.495 As noted in Q2, population growth is important for communities' viability and to maintain and strengthen communities, which would in turn strengthen Welsh language and culture. The employment opportunities offered during the operational phase would therefore be expected to have a beneficial effect on Welsh language, and this must be balanced against the small level of in-migration expected which could dilute Welsh traditions and culture.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.496 Effects on Welsh traditions and culture are linked to change in the population by way of in-migration (see Q2), out-migration (see Q3) and the change in age structure (see Q4). The in-migration of operational workers and their families (200 people) during the operational phase, all of which are assumed to be non-Welsh speakers, would have an adverse effect on Welsh traditions and culture (by reducing the percentage point of Welsh speakers – see Q2). However, a population growth of 0.1% would contribute towards maintaining and strengthening communities (and therefore strengthen Welsh language and culture for the future). A beneficial effect is also identified in relation to increasing the working-age population within the KSA and reversing out-migration due to the offer of permanent jobs. When considering these effects, an overall negligible beneficial effect on Welsh traditions and culture is identified.

B.4.497 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall minor beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.498 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a moderate adverse effect on local, Welsh traditions and/or culture during the construction phase and a minor beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed measures that would seek to enhance any beneficial effects and mitigation measures that would seek to address the effect of Wylfa Newydd workers and their families moving to the area. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on traditions and culture namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

Q18. Is the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project likely to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups? Might it:

- force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
  - an increase in unemployment/economic stress; or
  - an increase in accommodation prices/housing stress?

Background

B.4.499 Local voluntary and youth groups play an influential part in maintaining and promoting the Welsh language through activities and support to residents. Out-migration of local Welsh speakers and/or the influx of non-Welsh-speaking incomers to an area has the potential to disrupt social balance and local involvement in voluntary/activity/youth groups over time.

Analysis of baseline/evidence

B.4.500 Evidence shows that there is a strong correlation between the viability and survival of a language and the existence of geographical areas where that language is predominant. A high density of speakers is also required for Welsh to be an everyday language of a community [RD9].

B.4.501 The density of the Welsh-speaking population is key to prosperity of the language and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh. Community and cultural activities within a local area contribute towards the value of the language and also create a feeling of belonging to a community or area [RD25].

B.4.502 Within the KSA there is an extensive provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the communities which can aid to conduct and promote Welsh cultural and creative networks together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups include (but are not limited to) Yr Urdd, Young Farmers' Clubs, Merched y Wawr, Cylchoedd Meithrin, Theatr Ieuenctid Môn, Statutory Youth Service, Allenni and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi.

B.4.503 These organisations and activities play a key role in supporting the language in many communities across the KSA and beyond. They are responsible for developing local leaders and for supporting volunteers within the local community. They also offer vital social activities through the medium of Welsh. Full details of Welsh language social opportunities are included in appendix A7-1 of this report.

Effects during construction

B.4.504 The baseline summary identifies active local voluntary and youth groups in the KSA which promote Welsh cultural and creative networks together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. A wide variety of the local population of the KSA are active in such groups including children, young people, working age population and older generations. In terms of their language ability, people active in such groups include fluent Welsh speakers and learners.

B.4.505 The role of local voluntary and youth groups within the community is noteworthy, providing activities and opportunities especially for young people to socialise and gain a wide range of experiences through the medium of Welsh, outside school.

B.4.506 It has previously been identified that the construction phase would provide employment opportunities to the local population of the DCCZ (a high percentage of which speak Welsh). This offer of employment opportunities would contribute towards retaining the local population (including Welsh-speaking individuals). This would contribute towards ensuring that those people active within voluntary groups can continue to be actively involved, safeguarding the future of such groups.

B.4.507 It is also acknowledged that construction would be expected to lead to an increase in house prices in certain sectors and locations due to the increase in demand by non-home-based construction workers seeking accommodation in the KSA during the construction phase.

B.4.508 It is likely that a proportion of the 3,500 non-home-based workers and their families, who would relocate to the KSA, would attend local voluntary and youth groups in an attempt to integrate into the local community, in particular those workers moving with their families.

B.4.509 Whilst this may help them to integrate into community life, the introduction of non-Welsh speakers to such groups has the potential to initially affect the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers within groups, as it could lead to the groups functioning a little more through the medium of English, to include non-Welsh speakers. It has previously been acknowledged that the linguistic ability of a group of friends influences language use. Therefore, the introduction of non-Welsh speakers into youth/voluntary/community groups which operate through the medium of Welsh, would be likely to change the use of Welsh language within those groups. A linguistic division could also occur if non-home-based workers establish their own voluntary or interest groups. This could adversely affect existing voluntary/activity/youth groups, especially Welsh-medium groups.

B.4.510 Horizon acknowledge that there would be a need to introduce and educate incoming construction workforce and their families of the role and importance of the Welsh language within local voluntary, activity and youth groups in the KSA and such measures have been developed as part of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1). Attending such groups would provide opportunities for non-home-based workers and their families to learn and enhance their knowledge of Welsh tradition, culture and language. It would also provide opportunities for learners to practice and use their Welsh language skills.

Overall effect during construction

B.4.511 To conclude, the construction phase offers employment opportunities to the local population, which would contribute towards retaining young people from leaving the KSA, including those active in youth/voluntary/activity groups. Retaining local young people, a high percentage of which speak Welsh is considered to be beneficial for local youth, voluntary and activity groups, as it safeguards the future of such groups. However, the introduction of non-Welsh-

speaking construction workers and their families to Welsh-medium youth/voluntary/community groups would be expected to dilute the use of the Welsh language within those groups.

B.4.512 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Effects during operation

B.4.513 The operational stage would provide major employment opportunities to local populations (a high percentage of which speak Welsh), with 85% of the operational workforce expected to be local workers from the DCCZ. The increased offer of permanent, high quality employment locally would contribute towards retaining existing local people, reducing and even reversing the past trend of out-migration (as discussed in detail in Q3), ensuring that those people that are active within voluntary/activity/youth groups can continue to be actively involved, safeguarding the future of such groups. This would contribute to ensuring that such youth/voluntary/community groups are thriving and remain viable in the long-term.

B.4.514 It is likely that a proportion of the incoming operational workers and their families (200 people), who would relocate to the KSA, would attend local voluntary and youth groups in an attempt to integrate into the local community, in particular those workers moving with their families.

B.4.515 Whilst joining such groups may help incomers and their families to integrate into community life, the introduction of non-Welsh speakers to such groups has the potential to initially affect the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers within groups, as it could lead to the groups functioning a little more through the medium of English, to include non-Welsh speakers. However, given that the relocation of the operational workers and their families would be expected to be phased over a number of years and the total number of workers and their families relocating to the KSA and Anglesey, this effect is expected to be negligible.

Overall effect during operation

B.4.516 To conclude, the permanent employment opportunities offered during operation would contribute towards retaining local people (including young people), contributing towards ensuring that those people active within voluntary groups can continue to be actively involved, safeguarding the future of such groups, resulting in a beneficial effect. Attending such groups would provide opportunities for the incoming operational workers and their families to learn and enhance their knowledge of Welsh traditions, culture and language. This would be beneficial to help integrate incomers into community life. Whilst this could initially affect the linguistic functioning of those groups (to incorporate non-Welsh speakers) given the phasing of and number of workers and their families relocating, this effect is expected to be negligible.

B.4.517 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-11 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.4.518 The assessment identifies that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would have a negligible adverse effect on local voluntary activity/youth groups during the construction phase and a negligible beneficial effect during the operational phase. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) sets out proposed measures that seek to enhance any beneficial effects and mitigation measures that would seek to address the adverse effects. Relevant mitigation and enhancement measures are outlined below. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Q1 above) are also relevant to the effects on voluntary activity/youth groups (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). All WLCMES measures are also included in WLIA appendix B4-1.

B.5 Assessment of effects during decommissioning

B.5.1 The assessment of effects during decommissioning is based on assumptions and information presented in section B.3 of this WLIA. Due to the limited information available at present regarding decommissioning, the assessment is presented against the five key aspects of community life, taking into account the matters assessed as part of the 18 checklist questions, without setting the assessment out against the 18 checklist questions. The level of detail available about decommissioning is not considered sufficient in order to undertake an assessment of effects on Welsh language and culture set out against the 18 checklist questions. It is anticipated that prior to decommissioning commencing a review of the potential effects on Welsh language and culture would be undertaken and a WLIA prepared if necessary.

Population characteristics

Population levels, in-migration, out-migration, characteristics of the population

B.5.2 Ultimately decommissioning would lead to the loss of the majority of the 850 direct jobs sustained during operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and the loss of a further number of indirect jobs from elsewhere in the local economy. As stated under operational effects, nearly all of these operational jobs would be expected to be filled by people living on Anglesey. However, as the Existing Power Station, decommissioning is likely to be a significant employer in its own right.

B.5.3 The loss of these direct jobs and the jobs expected to be created by the decommissioning of the Power Station would be expected to lead to out-migration of workers from Anglesey. These out-migrants would primarily be of working age but would also include any dependants. This has the potential to affect the age structure of the local area.

B.5.4 However, as decommissioning can be considered to be an employer in its own right, this could lead to in-migration of workers (depending on whether the workers would be home-based or non-home-based).

B.5.5 The potential of out-migration due to job losses and in-migration due to job creation is likely to balance itself out; however, the net out- and in-migration is not known. The number and percentage of Welsh speakers within Anglesey and the KSA within 60 years are also unknown.

B.5.6 As the scale of the workforce and the number and percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey and in the KSA is unknown, it is difficult to assess the effect on the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers in the local area. This effect would be considered in detail as part of the Decommissioning WLIA. The Decommissioning WLIA would be undertaken closer to the time of decommissioning.

Quality of life

Impacts on the health of population, amenity of local area and level of crime or violence

B.5.7 There is potential for an increased fear/perception of crime throughout the decommissioning stage as site occupancy would be significantly reduced from operational levels.

B.5.8 During final site clearance the site would effectively become a construction site with many of the same potential concerns around security and the presence of temporary workers which could arise. The effect is likely to be similar to the construction stage, assessed as negative. This could contribute towards reducing the desirability of living in the LAI.

B.5.9 With appropriate mitigation measures in place including secure perimeter fencing, signage, and strictly enforced employee codes of conduct, it is considered feasible to reduce the significance of effects. Full assessment would be undertaken, and mitigation measures identified, within the Decommissioning WLIA.

Economic factors

Impacts on local businesses, jobs, economic diversity, wage/salary levels and cost of housing

Changes to employment in the KSA

B.5.10 The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) considers the effect of the decommissioning of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the changes to employment. These are set out below.

B.5.11 The timing of decommissioning is not known at this stage; however, it is expected that the majority of decommissioning would be undertaken within 20 years of the end of power generation. The remainder of decommissioning would be associated with the storage and disposal of spent fuel and

radioactive waste and would take much longer; up to an additional 120 years. It is likely that there would be a reduction in staff numbers prior to the start of decommissioning, as operations would diminish prior to final Unit shutdown. Thus, at the start of decommissioning, it is likely that there would be fewer than 850 staff employed at the Wylfa Newydd Power Station.

B.5.12 A report considering the social effects of the decommissioning of the former Magnox power station at Trawsfynydd in Gwynedd, concluded that the effect of the station's closure on local unemployment was small and difficult to detect [RD60]. This was a result of the influence of seasonal variation and national economic conditions on employment levels locally. Unemployment was estimated to have increased by less than 1% as a result of the closure of the station. Of the 342 staff who had lost their jobs at Trawsfynydd, 338 were still living locally. In terms of the local income retention, this group were all contributing to the local economy through salaries, pensions and redundancy payments. This was estimated as equivalent to around 53% of the contribution from salaries when Trawsfynydd was fully operational.

B.5.13 The timing of decommissioning is not known at this stage; however, it is expected that the majority of decommissioning would be undertaken within 20 years of the end of power generation. The remainder of decommissioning would be associated with the storage and disposal of spent fuel and radioactive waste and would take much longer; up to an additional 120 years. It is likely that there would be a reduction in staff numbers prior to the start of decommissioning, as operations would diminish prior to final Unit shutdown. Thus, at the start of decommissioning, it is likely that there would be fewer than 850 staff employed at the Power Station.

B.5.14 A report considering the social effects of the decommissioning of the former Magnox power station at Trawsfynydd in Gwynedd, concluded that the effect of the station's closure on local unemployment was small and difficult to detect [RD60]. This was a result of the influence of seasonal variation and national economic conditions on employment levels locally. Unemployment was estimated to have increased by less than 1% as a result of the closure of the station. Of the 342 staff who had lost their jobs at Trawsfynydd, 338 were still living locally. In terms of the local income retention, this group were all contributing to the local economy through salaries, pensions and redundancy payments. This was estimated as equivalent to around 53% of the contribution from salaries when Trawsfynydd was fully operational. The loss of operational jobs from the Power Station is not therefore necessarily expected to lead to out-migration of those workers from the communities of the KSA. However, this requires a more detailed assessment within a WLIA for the decommissioning stage.

Businesses and supply chain

B.5.15 When considering the potential local spend in the economy of north Wales during decommissioning, towards the later stages of decommissioning, a fuel repackaging facility would need to be constructed so that the remaining spent fuel can be transferred to a geological disposal facility. This could have supply chain effects in terms of sourcing materials and services within north Wales, alongside supporting or safeguarding some local employment. The other

aspects of decommissioning, such as storage and transport of spent fuel and intermediate level waste, are highly specialised and, based on knowledge of the current businesses and sectors present, the socio-economic assessment (chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement, Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) are considered unlikely to be undertaken by businesses within north Wales.

B.5.16 According to the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) for the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station, it is estimated that the final site clearance would cost £929 million over a 10-year period. By comparison, it is estimated that the Enabling Works during the construction of the Power Station would cost between £8 million and £12 million, the majority of which is likely to be invested locally within north Wales. While the value of investment in the final site clearance is not known at this stage, it is assumed that a reasonable proportion could be spent within north Wales. Whilst the value of investment in site clearance is not known, the additional spend would beneficially contribute towards the north Wales economy, which contributes towards the long-term sustainability of communities and therefore Welsh language and culture, which is considered to be beneficial.

Infrastructure supply and education

Impacts on local schools, health care provision and local services

B.5.17 During decommissioning, there would be the potential for change in levels of service demand. The loss of the 850 permanent jobs associated with operation of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station may either increase or decrease demand for local and public services. If those previously employed moved away from the area to new job opportunities, capacity for health care provision and local schools may increase. Alternatively, if those individuals and their dependants remain in the area with poor or no employment, their demand on health services may increase and their use of local services such as shops may decrease. Effects would be neutral if this group found alternative good quality jobs locally. Although there are uncertainties at this stage the high skill levels associated with employment at the Wylfa Newydd Power Station would suggest that those individuals would be likely to find alternative skilled jobs in the Anglesey Energy Island labour market.

B.5.18 The scale and duration of the workforce required for decommissioning is unknown, but would be likely to be less than during peak construction. Without the employment requirements and knowledge of the potential for home-based employee numbers, the effects on the provision of education services, health care provision and local and public services cannot be assessed in detail. However, negative effects would be mitigated as part of the Decommissioning EIA.

Social and cultural aspects

Impacts on social cohesion, Welsh traditions and culture and local voluntary/activity/youth groups

B.5.19 There are several factors that may contribute to a change in overall social cohesion on Anglesey, resulting in disadvantaging certain groups of the local area.

B.5.20 The loss of permanent operational jobs may cause a rise in unemployment. Individuals working in the nuclear industry may not have relevant skills for transition into non-nuclear sectors. This could affect their potential to obtain new employment. The decommissioning could lead to disadvantaging those previously employed in the operation of the Power Station.

B.5.21 Welsh traditions and culture are often built upon social and cultural networks, such as family ties and local voluntary/activity/youth groups. The dilution of such networks and erosion of family ties as a result of out-migration of existing populations (which include a high percentage of Welsh speakers), due to job losses and the in-migration of non-Welsh-speaking workers due to employment opportunities, has the potential to adversely affect Welsh traditions and culture in the local area.

B.5.22 Based on the current baseline and professional judgement, it is considered feasible to identify mitigation and enhancement activities to reduce any potential negative effects. Mitigation could include actions to maximise the benefits of Horizon's discretionary investment to ensure an ongoing beneficial legacy and provide support for career transition into non-nuclear sectors for workers who lose their jobs.

B.6 Overall summary of project-wide effects

B.6.1 A summary of project-wide effects on Welsh language and culture during construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are presented in tables table B-6 and table B-7.

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Table B-6 Summary of project-wide effects during construction (prior to the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	-0.6	-0.8	+0.4	+0.6	+0.2	-0.5	-0.2	+0.7	+0.8	+0.5	+0.4	-0.5	-0.7	0	+0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Minor beneficial	Moderate beneficial	Negligible beneficial	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	Moderate beneficial	Moderate beneficial	Minor beneficial	Minor beneficial	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Negligible adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible adverse
	-0.6	-0.8	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	+0.5	+0.6	+0.4	+0.3	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2
Dimensional index score	Negligible adverse effect -0.1				Negligible adverse effect -0.1			Minor beneficial effect +0.3					Negligible adverse effect -0.2			Minor adverse effect -0.3		
Overall base index score	Neutral effect 0																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

Table B-7 Summary of project-wide effects during operation (prior to the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	0	-0.2	+0.6	+0.6	+0.2	-0.3	-0.1	+0.5	+0.8	+0.7	+0.4	0	+0.1	0	+0.3	0	+0.1	+0.3
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Moderate beneficial	Moderate beneficial	Negligible beneficial	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Minor beneficial	Moderate beneficial	Moderate beneficial	Minor beneficial	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial
	0	-0.2	+0.6	+0.6	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.4	+0.6	+0.5	+0.3	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.2
Dimensional index score	Negligible beneficial effect +0.3				Negligible adverse effect -0.2			Minor beneficial effect +0.3					Negligible beneficial effect +0.1			Negligible beneficial effect +0.1		
Overall base index score	Negligible beneficial effect +0.2																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

B.7 Summary of project-wide mitigation and/or enhancement measures

B.7.1 Table B-8, table B-9, table B-10 and table B-11 below provide a summary of the mitigation and enhancement measures included in the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1). The rationale for each of the measures is outlined in more detail in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA. The measures are presented under four themes:

- Workforce;
- Children, young people and families;
- Community and local services; and
- Accountability.

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Table B-8 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the workforce

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
1	Enhancement measure - There is a need for co-ordination of the measures in the WLCMES	1-4, 7, 9-11, 13, 15-18	Horizon will appoint a WLCC to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project.	Horizon HR	Horizon Training / Learning & Development	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
2	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are considered and valued by Horizon during the Project	3, 9-11	Horizon will assess the Welsh language skills requirements for job roles when developing construction and operational job profiles at Wylfa Newydd. This assessment will be based on a Welsh language skills competency framework and assessment tool to be developed by Horizon. The level of Welsh language skills	Horizon HR & WLCC	Recruitment Managers & potentially external support; National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement (these will need to be two separate obligations to deal with construction and operational job descriptions)

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			required for each post will be recorded as part of the recruitment process and included within the job profile				
3	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are considered and valued by Horizon during the Project	3, 9-11	Horizon will ensure a Welsh-speaking member of staff is included on interview panels for jobs where candidates are required to have Welsh language skills so that the candidate's linguistic skills can be properly assessed	Horizon HR & WLCC	Potentially external Welsh speakers	Pre-construction and pre-operation	Section 106 agreement (these will need to be two separate obligations to deal with construction and operational hiring practices)
4	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11	Horizon will continue to distribute, on a regular basis, information on career opportunities at Wylfa Newydd to local communities and young people including the	Horizon Education team	IACC	Construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement (these will need to be two separate obligations to deal with

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			bilingual Wylfa Newydd 'Career Route Maps' and Job Profiles. Horizon will develop role model activities and resources to encourage awareness of career opportunities within the community. Welsh-speaking Horizon staff (including Welsh-learners) and local suppliers will be involved and front these. Staff and contractors will take part in various 'role model' activities and resources such as case study video clips, written materials, presentations in schools.				construction and operational phases)
5	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11	As part of its recruitment strategy, Horizon will ensure all available job opportunities are advertised through recruitment channels	Horizon HR & WLCC	IACC, Cyngor Gwynedd; North Wales Economic Ambition Board, Grŵp	Construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement (these will need to be two separate obligations

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			that target a Welsh-speaking audience. This will include the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service as well as other local and national partners that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience. All job advertisements will be posted in English and Welsh.		Llandrillo Menai, Welsh Government; Department for Work and Pensions; WLIA Steering group; Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn; Careers Wales		to deal with construction and operational phases)
6	Enhancement measure - demonstrate Horizon's commitment to the Welsh language and culture and increase the visibility of the Welsh language at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11	Horizon's Welsh Language Policy to be updated on an annual basis to include details on what types of internal communications will be made available bilingually.	Horizon Head of Strategic Development (Wales);	Horizon HR & WLCC	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
7	Enhancement measure - demonstrate Horizon's commitment to the Welsh language and culture and	3	Permanent and temporary public signs	Horizon Supply	Horizon Supply Chain	Construction; operation	Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
	increase the visibility of the Welsh language at Wylfa Newydd		relating to the Project will be bilingual.	Chain team	team, contractors		Reference Number: 8.6) Wylfa Newydd CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13)
8	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are valued by Horizon	3, 9-11	Horizon will develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework and a Welsh language skills assessment tool for recruitment processes. Horizon will provide relevant recruitment managers with training to use tools to determine the language requirements of construction and operational roles.	Horizon HR / WLCC - See Measure 1 (1242)	National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
9	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA and ensure that they are aware of the Welsh language and culture when applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd. There is also a need to enhance the positive impacts on employment by ensuring that Welsh speakers are aware that their linguistic skills will be valued by Horizon.	1-4, 7, 16-18	Horizon will distribute information to contractors and all personnel on the Welsh language and culture as part of recruitment materials. This will include a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills, the level of Welsh language skills required for a post as well as background information on the Welsh language.	Horizon HR; WLCC;	Horizon Recruitment Managers; Supply chain & Commercial; Welsh Government, IACC, Menter Newydd Contractor; National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement, Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5)
10	There is a need to ensure that suppliers are aware of the situation of the Welsh language and culture in the KSA and Horizon's Welsh language policy.	1-4, 7-11, 16-18	Horizon will include Welsh Language information requirements as an agenda item for all contractor meetings. Horizon will provide information on their Welsh language capacity, Horizon's	Horizon: Supply Chain team & WLCC - See measure 1 (Application Reference	Menter Newydd	Pre-construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			Welsh Language Policy and obligations, and how contractors will adhere to Horizon's Welsh Language Policy (i.e. through recruitment processes and internal and external communications).	Number: 8.14).			
11	Enhancement measure - increase the opportunities for local companies (who are more likely to employ Welsh speakers) to compete for work at Wylfa Newydd.	1-4, 8-11	Horizon will ensure Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers are provided with information on, and encouraged to use, local suppliers. Contractors will be provided with the business database being developed by IACC, other local authorities, North Wales Economic Ambitions Board and Welsh Government	Horizon Supply Chain team	Menter Newydd IACC, North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
12	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA and ensure that they are aware of the Welsh language and culture. There is also a need to enhance the positive impacts on employment by ensuring that Welsh speakers are aware that their linguistic skills will be valued and, where relevant, developed. As the number of workers from outside the KSA increases, there is also a need to Increase the visibility of Welsh-speakers to encourage the use of the language at Wylfa Newydd.	1-4, 7, 9-11, 16-18	Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff and require staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners. Horizon will maintain their Welsh speaker 'orange badge' scheme as well as ensuring that	Horizon Training / Learning & Development & Horizon WLCC - See measure 1 (Application Reference Number: 8.14)	Grŵp Llandrillo Menai (as Horizon's appointed training provider); National Centre for Learning Welsh	Construction; ongoing	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme.				
13	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education	1-4, 13	Horizon will collect aggregate and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the KSA with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. This process may be linked to the WAMS being developed.	Horizon HR	Menter Newydd IACC - to ensure that relevant information is provided	Construction	Section 106 agreement, Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5)

Table B-9 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to children, young people and families

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
14	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11, 13	Horizon will continue to develop and provide bilingual educational support for primary and secondary pupils as well as Further Education students	Horizon Education team	IACC and Gwynedd Council Education Departments. Schools, Welsh Language in Education Forum, Head Teachers forum North Wales Economic Ambitions Board,	Construction	Section 106 agreement
15	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11, 13	Horizon will maintain the Project apprenticeship scheme and continue to provide the 'Work Insight Week', or an equivalent scheme, to young people	Horizon Training; Horizon Education team	Training providers (Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai)	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
16	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education	1-2, 4, 13	Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully	IACC & Cyngor Gwynedd Council	Schools, Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn (representative group of Welsh language organisations), Cyngor Gwynedd Council	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			monitored through collection of data as referred to in mitigation measure 13. (Application Reference Number: 8.14)				
17	There is a need to mitigate the impact of the inflow of partners and dependents (estimated 251 dependents) with non-home-based workers from outside KSA on the Welsh language	1-2, 4, 7, 13, 16-18	Horizon will develop and circulate welcome packs to all families of the Project's workers who move to the KSA. These will draw on information in the Welsh Government's planned Welcome Packs and will provide information on local services and the community.	Horizon WLCC; Welsh Governme nt, IACC		Construction	Section 106 agreement

Table B-10 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to community and local services

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
18	To mitigate the impact of the inflow of non-home-based workers and their families from outside KSA on the Welsh language	1-2, 4, 7, 13, 16-18	Horizon will fund provision of community language services (including the development of appropriate training materials) to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. This would be linked to the role of the Community Involvement Officers.	Horizon	IACC; Community language representation (e.g. local Mentrau Iaith); Cyngor Gwynedd Council; Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn; National Centre for Learning Welsh	Construction	Section 106 agreement
19	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh-speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education and early years services (e.g. childcare, nursery, pre-school services)	1-2, 4, 13, 15	Horizon will engage and facilitate ongoing dialogue with the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and Menter Iaith Môn to discuss the inflow	Horizon	IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and	Construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			of pre-school age children and the impact on local Welsh-medium provision and measures to mitigate this impact. As part of this dialogue, Horizon will monitor on an ongoing basis the number of workers bringing families, including those of pre-school age. This data will be used to identify the appropriate mitigation required to mitigate the effect on Welsh-medium provision.		Menter Iaith Môn		
20	To mitigate the impact of the inflow of non-home-based workers and their families from outside KSA on the Welsh language	1-2, 4, 13, 15, 16-18	Horizon to help fund a community translation service (where relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project) to enable local	Horizon	IACC, Menter Môn	Construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			organisations to provide simultaneous translation facilities for community groups. This will assist local community groups to effectively engage and discuss issues relating to the Wylfa Newydd Project.				

Table B-11 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to accountability

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
21	To mitigate and enhance the impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will establish a management group which will have oversight of and be accountable for the delivery of this WLCMES as well as Horizon's Corporate Welsh Language Policy	Horizon Senior Managers, Strategic Development Wales & WLCC - See measure 1 (Application Reference Number: 8.14)	Horizon HR, Training, Learning & Development, Supply Chain, Commercial - Head of Strategic Procurement	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
22	To mitigate and enhance the impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (WLCC) to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and provide advice on its delivery	Horizon	Local authorities, Community organisations	Pre-construction	Section 106 agreement
23	There is a need to evaluate the strategy and the actual impact	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will complete an evaluation of the impact of the Project	Horizon	Local authorities, Community organisations	Construction	Section 106 agreement

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
	of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language.		on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group				
24	To mitigate and enhance the impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will implement the WLCMES throughout the construction period of the Project. Horizon will monitor and report its compliance with the WLCMES every six months to the Management Group (noted in measure 1264) and the strategy will reviewed on an annual basis.	Horizon		Construction	Section 106 agreement

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Residual effects

B.7.2 Table B-12 below identifies potential residual effects following the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures. Where there are any residual adverse effects, these would be of a lower magnitude following implementation of mitigation measures. Where there are residual beneficial effects, these would be of a higher magnitude following implementation of enhancement measures.

B.7.3 The WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1) recognises that ongoing monitoring during and following the construction of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would be required to quantify the residual effects of the project. As part of the WLCMES (WLIA appendix B4-1), Horizon would complete an evaluation of the effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group. This would enable an assessment of residual effects which would inform future projects of this nature.

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Table B-12 Summary of residual effects

WLIA checklist question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (See tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
1	Population change	Moderate adverse	Neutral	1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	Construction workers who choose to remain in the KSA and up to 15% of operational workers would be from outside the KSA are unlikely to be Welsh-speakers and would therefore create residual effects on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA.
2	In-migration	Major adverse	Negligible adverse	1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	Construction workers who choose to remain in the KSA and up to 15% of operational workers would be from outside the KSA would be unlikely to be Welsh-speakers and would therefore create residual effects on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA.
3	Out-migration	Minor beneficial	Moderate beneficial	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23	Working-age people from the KSA may choose to remain in the area as a result of gaining employment through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
4	Age structure	Moderate beneficial	Moderate beneficial	1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	Construction workers who choose to remain in the KSA and up to 15% of operational workers would be from outside the KSA are unlikely to be Welsh-speakers and would therefore create residual effects on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA.
5	Health of local people	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19)	See the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19)

WLIA checklist question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (See tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
6	Amenity of local area	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	See chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5)	See chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5)
7	Crime/violence	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23. See also Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).	No long-term residual effects are anticipated beyond the construction phase.
8	Businesses and supply chain	Moderate beneficial	Minor beneficial	10, 11. Also see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).	Local businesses would benefit from the economic opportunities offered by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. These may lead to beneficial economic residual effects in the longer term.
9	Local jobs	Moderate beneficial	Moderate beneficial	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15	Working-age people from the KSA would benefit from the long-term direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities during the operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
10	Economic diversity	Minor beneficial	Moderate beneficial	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15	Local businesses and working-age people from the KSA would benefit from the long-term direct, indirect and

WLIA checklist question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (See tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
					induced employment opportunities during the operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
11	Wages/salary	Minor beneficial	Minor beneficial	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15	Working-age people from the KSA would benefit from the long-term direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities during operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
12	Cost of housing	Moderate adverse	Neutral	See Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4).	See Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4).
13	Local schools	Moderate adverse	Negligible beneficial	1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	Assuming that children moving to the area with Wylfa Newydd DCO Project workers are immersed in Welsh-medium education through local immersion education services, residual effects would be expected to be focused on the social language/use of Welsh among children and young people.
14	Healthcare provision	Neutral	Neutral	See the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19)	See the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).

WLIA checklist question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (See tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
15	Local services	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	1, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	There could be some long-term beneficial effects for shops/post offices/banks/pubs as a result of the small increase in population and increased local spending.
16	Social tensions/conflict	Negligible adverse	Neutral	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	No long-term residual effects are anticipated beyond the construction phase.
17	Traditions/culture	Moderate adverse	Negligible beneficial	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	Construction workers who choose to remain in the KSA and up to 15% of operational workers would be from outside the KSA are unlikely to be Welsh-speakers and would therefore create residual effects on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA.
18	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups	Negligible adverse	Negligible beneficial	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	Construction workers who choose to remain in the KSA and up to 15% of operational workers would be from outside the KSA would be unlikely to be Welsh-speakers and would therefore create residual effects on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA.

C Wylfa Newydd Development Area

C.1 Introduction

C.1.1 This volume describes the assessment of potential effects resulting from the construction and operation of the WNDA development on Welsh language and culture. This volume excludes project-wide Welsh language and culture effects, which are considered in the assessment contained in volume B of this WLIA.

C.1.2 The effects identified are prior to the implementation of mitigation measures required to address adverse effects and/or the enhancement measures intended to maximise beneficial effects. Such measures are identified at the end of each question. Residual effects, after the implementation of mitigation and/or enhancement measures are predicted qualitatively.

C.1.3 Cumulative effects, including intra-project effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole, are discussed in volume H.

C.1.4 Detailed baseline evidence and data for the WLIA are presented in appendix A7-1; however, a summary of baseline evidence and data relevant to each assessment question is presented within the assessment contained in section C.4.

C.2 Wylfa Newydd Development Area WLIA study areas

C.2.1 This section describes the study areas relevant to the assessment of effects on Welsh language and culture for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The geographic scope of study areas used in this WLIA are introduced and defined in table A-13 of this WLIA and the study areas used in the project-wide assessment of effects are shown in figure A-1 and figure A-2.

C.2.2 The study areas for the assessment of construction and operation activities of Power Station Site and Site Campus comprise of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (which is defined in table A-13) and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's Local Area of Influence (LAI), which extends to a 5km radius from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's boundary. The Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI includes the entirety of the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell and parts of the wards of Amlwch Rural, Llanfaethlu and Llannerch-y-medd (see Figure C-1).

C.2.3 The study area of the WNDA development will be used for the assessment relating to population characteristics (Q1 to Q4) as these assessment questions relate to the population profile. For the remainder of the assessment questions (Q5 to Q18), the study area of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI will be used as this covers a wider geographical area which is most likely to be used by the 4,000 construction workers residing at the Site Campus during their time off-shift. It is also the geographical area most likely to be affected by changes to environmental amenity.

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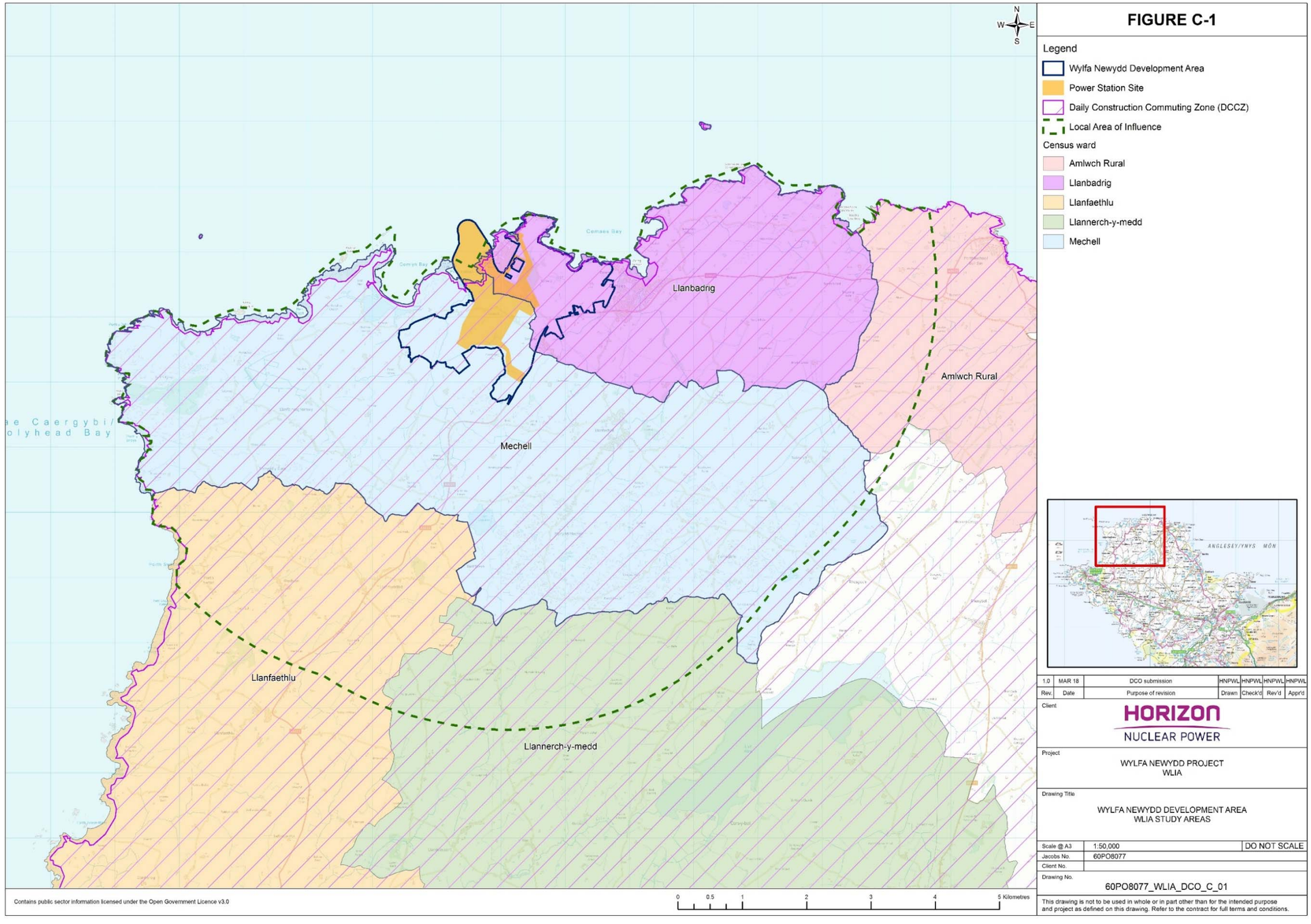
Figure C-1 Wylfa Newydd Development Area WLIA study areas



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C.3 Basis of assessment and assumptions

C.3.1 The application for development consent is based on a Parameter Plan and Works Plan approach as outlined in chapter D1 of the Environmental Statement (introduction to the assessment process) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1). The assessment described within this report has taken into consideration the flexibility afforded by the parameter approach and represents a worst case from a Welsh language and culture perspective.

Construction

C.3.2 The basis of assessment and assumptions made to inform this WLIA of the potential effects of the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are described below.

- Alongside the Power Station, Site Campus, other onsite development and Marine Works, the construction phase within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area includes the Site Preparation and Clearance works required to prepare the Wylfa Newydd Development Area for construction activities.
- The assessment of potential effects associated with the activity of the construction workforce and requirements associated with the construction and operation phases of the WNDA development specifically (i.e. the site specific effects of the construction workforce including their effect on the neighbouring community). The potential effects of the anticipated workforce and activity requirements associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole are considered in the context of project-wide effects and are detailed within volume B of this WLIA.

C.3.3 Figure C-2 and Figure C-3 show an annual breakdown of the indicative construction timeline for all elements of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, and the projection of the size of the workforce anticipated to be required during the construction phase. The indicative construction timeline illustrates that a portion of the operations workers would join the wider construction workforce during the construction phase. Workers required for the construction of the WNDA development overlap the construction period for some of the other Associated Development considered part of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, including the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and Visitor and Media Centre.

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Figure C-2 Construction timeline for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project

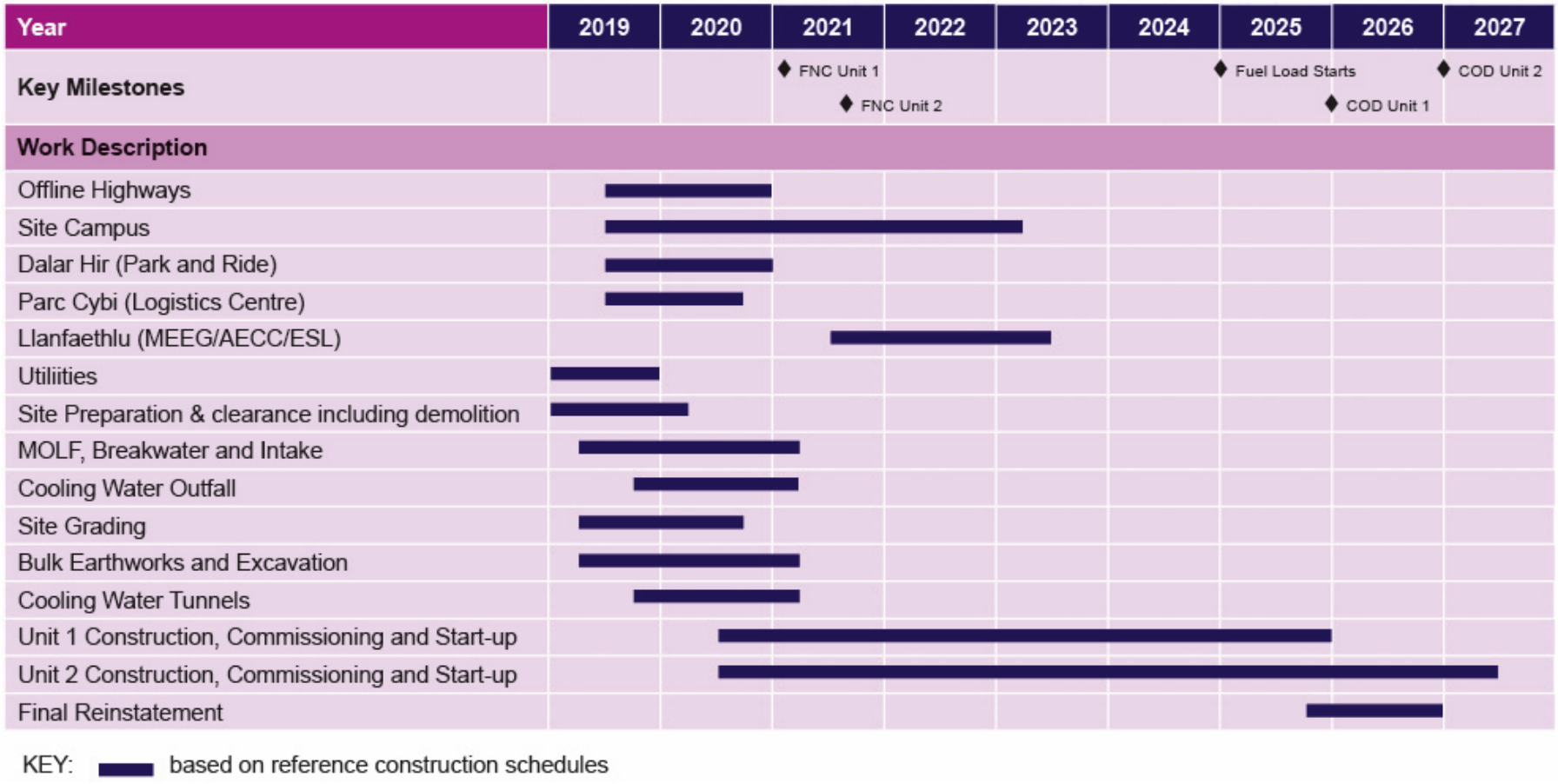
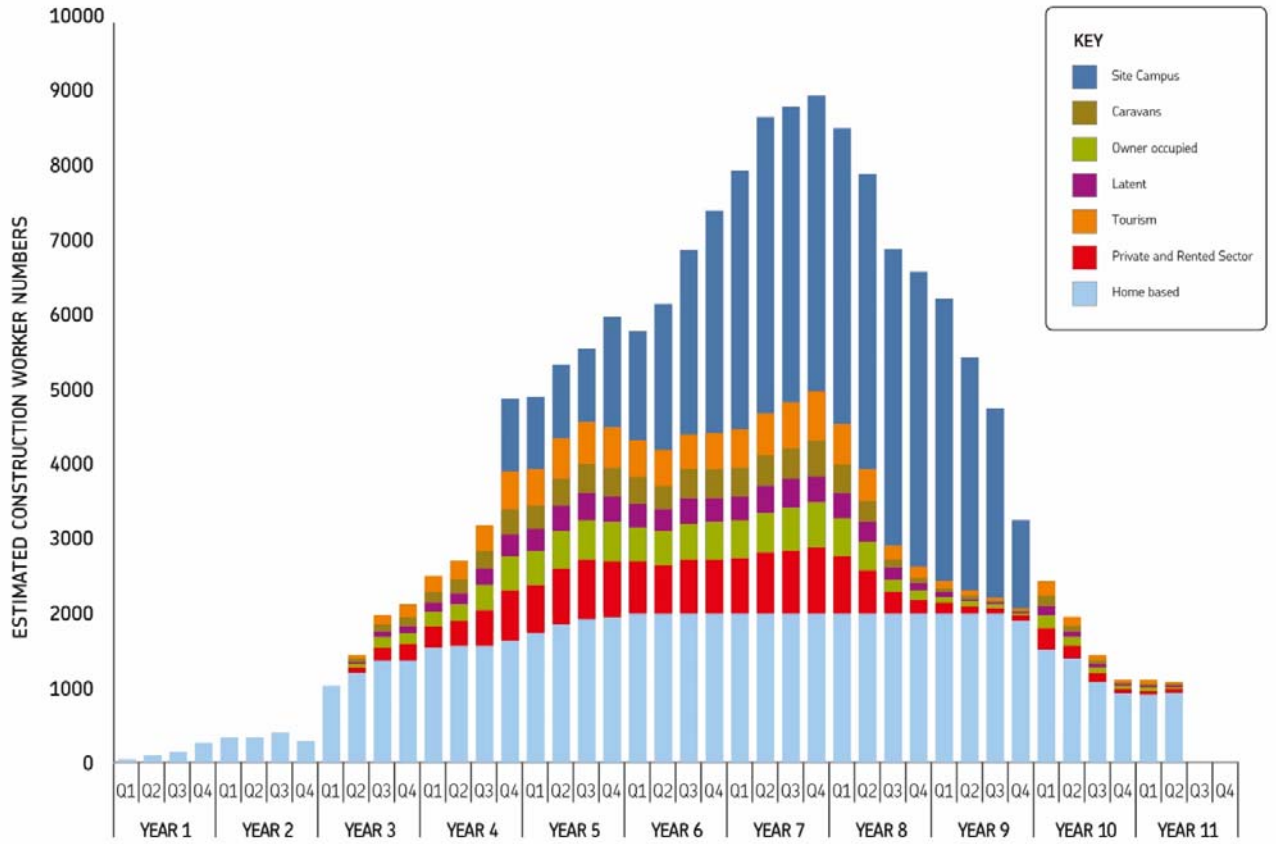


Figure C-3 Profile of the size of the workforce during the Project's construction phase



Distribution of construction workers across accommodation type

C.3.4 Due to the significant number of construction workers expected to be required for the construction phase of the WNDA development, provisions have been included in the design of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. As illustrated in Figure C-2, the Site Campus would be constructed on a phased basis in line with the Power Station's construction programme and workforce growth. The development and use of the Site Campus represents a focal point for consideration of potential effects on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI.

C.3.5 The operation of the Site Campus falls within the construction phase of the WNDA development. The effects during 'construction' presented in section C.4 are therefore based on this.

C.3.6 Wylfa Newydd DCO Project construction workers residing at the Site Campus would be assumed to often travel back to their permanent place of residence during weekends or on their days off.

Construction embedded mitigation

C.3.1 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (including the improvements to Nanner Road) and the Associated Developments (i.e. the Park and Ride Facility at Dalar Hir; and the Logistics Centre) included in the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are considered to be embedded mitigation for the potential environmental and socio-economic effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area the facilities located within the Site Campus, (leisure and recreational amenities, retail and convenience stores, a bar and medical services) are also considered to be embedded mitigation for both the effects of the Site Campus itself and for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

C.3.2 Access to and from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area will be security monitored/controlled. Restrictions on private/personal transportation will be put in place and workers will utilise Project-sponsored transportation arrangements (i.e. Park and Ride at Dalar Hir and shuttle buses to Holyhead ferry port and local railway stations). Such provisions will be outlined in the traffic and transport management strategy of the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and the accompanying Power Station Main Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).

C.3.3 In addition to this, embedded mitigation identified within the landscape and visual, air quality, and noise assessments of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4) provide mitigation of relevance to effects on Welsh language when considering quality of life. See the relevant chapters of volume D of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4).

Construction good practice mitigation

Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

C.3.4 The Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and sub-CoCPs (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12) set out the requirements of work that ensures compliance with legislation and the effective planning, management and control of construction activities with the aim of reducing and avoiding adverse effects on the local community and the environment. The Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6) sets out project-wide strategies supported by sub-CoCPs (i.e. Power Station Main Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7) including the Site Campus, and Marine Works sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.8) in this case) that provide detailed standards and measures specifically relevant to a particular site or location. The Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and sub-CoCPs (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12) will be certified documents and compliance secured through the DCO Requirements.

C.3.5 Good practice mitigation identified in chapter D5 (air quality) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.5), chapter D6 (noise and vibration) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.6) and chapter D10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) of the Environmental Statement would also help to mitigate potential indirect effects on Welsh language and culture as they relate to effects on environmental amenity (and therefore the quality of life).

Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (LHMS)

C.3.6 The landscape design of the WNDA development outside of the Power Station Site will be detailed within a 'Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy' and will seek to reduce the visual effects of the construction phase. The appearance of the landscape will alter over time on a phased basis and will consist of mounding, woodland planting and the reintroduction of features such as field boundaries. Such measures will provide an element of screening to the communities of Tregele and Cemaes. This strategy will also include habitat management measures which will account for habitat creation and species relocation where necessary, in addition to appropriate landscaping and planting to allow native species to thrive.

Workforce Management Strategy

C.3.7 The Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) currently sets out a list of defined principles by which Horizon will attract the appropriate workforce resources to construct the Wylfa Newydd Project. These principles will be developed into a Code of Conduct prior to commencement of construction to allow for the effective management and control of the construction workforce. Through this Code of Conduct, Horizon is committed to minimising the potential impact of the large number of temporary construction workers on the local community through robust and sensitive planning and management arrangements, while also being sensitive to the needs of the local community and environment. It outlines a 'Code of

Conduct', which workers will be expected to sign and adhere to throughout the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd Power Plant. The Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) will be a certified document and compliance with it (including the obligation to prepare and implement a Code of Conduct) will be secured through the DCO Requirements.

Jobs and Skills Strategy

C.3.8 Construction services as part of developments within the WNDA development would be procured and undertaken in accordance with Horizon's Supply Chain and Procurement Strategy. This seeks to support supplier development in terms of capability and capacity, and places strong emphasis on the use of local contractors and resources, where appropriate. This Strategy also illustrates the potential for additional economic activity within the LAI and DCCZ which is derived from the provision of services and materials required by the proposed development. It will not be a control document certified as part of the DCO, however, various elements of the strategy (such as the employment service or employment targets) will be secured through a section 106 agreement.

Operation

C.3.9 The assessment of the operational phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is on the basis that the operational workforce is estimated to be 850 personnel during full operation of the Power Station. An additional outage workforce of 1,000 would be required approximately every 18 months for each reactor.

C.3.10 It is also based on the assumption that the operation of the Power Station would be maintained according to regulatory guidelines and legislation along with best-practice and industry standards in relation to health, safety, security and maintenance.

Operational embedded mitigation

C.3.11 As referred to in the construction good practice mitigation, extensive landscaping and planting is proposed as part of the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy within the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7) as good practice mitigation in the design of the WNDA development. This would be maintained and enhanced during operation of the Power Station to mitigate the visual and noise impacts of the Power Station Site with respect to neighbouring sensitive receptors as well as enhance the landscape surrounding the Power Station as a whole.

Operational good practice mitigation

C.3.12 The Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) (Application Reference Number: 8.13) supports the planning and delivery of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project in a sustainable, efficient and cost-effective a manner as possible and covers the operational phase of the permanent elements of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (i.e. the elements that will remain after the construction of the Power Station is complete), such as:

- the Power Station, including the main plant, common plant, and supporting facilities, buildings, structures and features, together with its permanent landscape setting, car parks and access routes within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area;
- the permanent marine facilities, comprising the Cooling Water System, breakwaters and the Marine Off-Loading Facility (MOLF), within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area; and
- the Off-Site Power Station Facilities, comprising of the Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AEEC), Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG) and Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL).

C.3.13 The CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13) covers the environmental management requirements for the operational phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, (i.e. the operation of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station and associated facilities) however it does not replicate details or specific requirements under the remit of the Nuclear Site Licence or the site's Environmental Permits.

C.3.14 The CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13) outlines the responsibilities and obligations of Horizon in relation to the environmental management of the site, including; Communications and community/stakeholder liaising; General site operations; and the employment of management strategies covering the following topic areas: Socio-economics and community (including the provision of a community involvement officer); Traffic and transport; Public access; Air quality; Noise and vibration; Waste management as well as other environmental concerns.

Decommissioning

C.3.15 At the time of writing, the timing and nature of decommissioning activities is not known in detail, however it is expected that much of the decommissioning will take place within 20 years of the end of power generation and be consistent with traditional de-construction/demolition works. The remainder of the decommissioning would be associated with the storage and disposal of spent fuel and radioactive waste and would take much longer, up to an additional 120 years.

C.3.16 It is likely that there would be a reduction in staff numbers prior to the start of decommissioning, as operations would wind down prior to final reactor shutdown. Thus, at the start of decommissioning, there would likely be less than 850 staff employed at the Power Station.

C.4 Assessment of effects during construction and operation

C.4.1 The effects are considered against the following 18 checklist questions, according to the methodology described in section A.5 of this WLIA, covering the five key aspects of community life. The assessment is set out in the same format as that introduced in section B.4 of this WLIA; however, the background to each question is not repeated.

Population characteristics

Q1. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to a population increase/decrease that might:

- affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers (in an adverse/beneficial way); or
- lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.2 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population distribution, Welsh speakers and Welsh language skills for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area in 2011.

C.4.3 In 2011, the wards of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Llanbadrig and Mechell) had a resident population of 2,902 which comprised 4% of Anglesey's population. During the same period, 57.1% of the population (aged 3 and over) of the wards of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area were able to speak Welsh.

C.4.4 The wards of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area witnessed a decrease in both number and proportion of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 (from 1,679 (59.2%) in 2001 to 1,608 (57.1%) in 2011).

Effects during construction

C.4.5 Effects of any population increase would mainly arise due to the construction of the WNDA development including the 4,000 residing within the Site Campus during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The effects of these workers on population change are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.6 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.7 The effects of the operational workforce associated with the operation of the Power Station on population change are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.8 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.9 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on population change during both the construction and operation of the WNDA development and the Power Station, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the inflow of 4,000 workers residing within the Site Campus during the construction phase are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4, volume B of this WLIA.

Q2. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to an increase in in-migration?

- Might the WNDA development result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households; and
- Would the change be temporary or permanent?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.10 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to population data and Welsh speakers of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is set out as part of Q1 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

C.4.11 In 2011, 56.3% of the population (aged 3 and over) in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area were born in Wales. A lower percentage (17.4%) of the population (aged 3 and over) in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (87.8%).

Effects during construction

C.4.12 Effects on in-migration arising from the construction on the WNDA development, including the Power Station and the construction and operation of the Site Campus, are expected to occur as a result of the workforce required, including the 4,000 workers residing within the Site Campus. These effects are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.13 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.14 During operation of the Power Station, effects on in-migration are expected to arise due to the workforce required. These effects are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.15 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.16 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on in-migration during both the construction and operation of the Power Station and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the inflow of 4,000 workers residing within the Site Campus during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q3. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to increased out-migration?

- Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh-speaking households; and
- would the change be permanent or temporary?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.17 The baseline analysis provided as parts of Q1 and Q2 are also of relevance to Q3, relating to out-migration. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to migration patterns on Anglesey between 2001 and 2015.

Effects during construction

C.4.18 The effects of the construction within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area including the Power Station and Site Campus on out-migration at a key socio-economic study area (KSA) level are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. However, some localised effects within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI may occur.

C.4.19 The construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area includes the Project's Enabling Works, which include SPC works, required to make the Wylfa Newydd Development Area ready for the construction of the infrastructure for the Power Station. The scope of the SPC works include the demolition of existing buildings, including five dwellings, two of which are occupied on short-term tenancies with the remainder being empty.

C.4.20 The demolition of dwellings would lead to a very small number of individuals (two households) being displaced, which could result in a very small degree of out-migration of the existing population from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI.

C.4.21 It is not known where those displaced occupiers would relocate to; however, this is not expected to have an identifiable effect on the Welsh language and culture in the LAI.

C.4.22 There are a sufficient number of alternative rental properties within the LAI and Anglesey North area to accommodate the displaced occupiers if desired. Other residential dwellings owned by Horizon, which are currently vacant, were previously occupied. When those tenants moved out the majority remained on Anglesey, including in Anglesey North. Therefore, whilst the demolition of these dwellings may lead to displacement of two households, it is reasonable to assume that those tenants would remain on Anglesey, in Anglesey North or even the LAI. The effects of the Enabling Works on out-migration and Welsh language and culture is therefore assessed as neutral.

C.4.23 Due to the considerable scale and duration of the construction activities (nine years) within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during the construction phase, there would be potential for significant loss of amenity to neighbouring communities within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. These effects are discussed in greater detail in Q6. The potential effects due to the change in environmental amenity of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI would be expected to be considerable, despite the implementation of embedded and good practice mitigation (as presented in section C.3 of this WLIA).

C.4.24 This change in amenity would have the potential to lead to localised out-migration of the existing population who currently reside within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI, especially the communities of Cemaes and Tregele, where the changes to amenity would be expected to be greatest. Should this occur, this could lead to a change in the balance of Welsh speakers within those communities (where currently 61.3% of the population speak Welsh). Given that the project-wide effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would not be expected to lead to out-migration from the KSA, it would be reasonable to assume that any residents who may out-migrate from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI would relocate elsewhere in the KSA or even Anglesey North.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.25 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall minor adverse effect on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI is identified (with a score of -0.3).

Effects during operation

C.4.26 The effects of the operation of the Power Station on out-migration are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. However, localised effects on potential out-migration from the LAI are considered here in terms of direct effects which may affect the environmental amenity of the LAI, such as air quality, noise, and landscape and visual effects. These effects are assessed in greater detail in Q6.

C.4.27 Cemaes, Tregele and other communities within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI are expected to experience minimal changes which would affect the environmental amenity.

C.4.28 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI already accommodates the Existing Power Station, which has been generating electricity since the early 1970s. A Power Station is not therefore a new concept for the residents of the

Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI, but it is acknowledged that the scale of the Power Station is greater than the Existing Power Station. By the operational stage the presence of the Power Station would not be new.

C.4.29 Out-migration as a result of the presence of the Power Station during operation is therefore considered unlikely. However, should any out-migration of local populations (which include a high percentage of Welsh speakers) occur, this has the potential to result in a permanent loss of Welsh speakers from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. Should this occur, this could lead to a change in the balance of Welsh speakers within those communities (where currently 61.3% of the population speak Welsh).

Overall effect during operation

C.4.30 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.31 The assessment presented above identifies a minor adverse and a negligible adverse effect on out-migration during the construction and operation of the Power Station and Associated Development respectively at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES, Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA sets out proposed mitigation measures that would seek to limit these effects. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see Table B-1 under Question 1 in Volume B of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on out-migration (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). Furthermore, some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (see Table B-2 under Question 3 in Volume B.4 of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on out-migration from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI (namely measures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, and 15 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

Q4. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to a changing age structure in the community? Might it:

- lead to young/middle-aged/older Welsh-speaking people leaving/moving into the area, leading to:
  - changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?
  - social tensions/break-up of traditional social networks?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.32 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population age structure and Welsh language skills for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area in 2011.

C.4.33 The working-age population of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is lower (60%) than on Anglesey (61%) and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is higher than on Anglesey.

Effects during construction

C.4.34 Effects on the age structure of the population would mainly arise due to the construction within the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, including the 4,000 workers residing within the Site Campus during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The effects of these workers on population change are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.35 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.36 The effects of the operational workforce associated with the operation of the Power Station on the age structure of the population are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.37 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.38 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on the age structure of the population during both the construction and operation of the WNDA development and the Power Station, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the inflow of 4,000 workers residing within the Site Campus during the construction phase are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Quality of life

Q5. Is the WNDA development likely to affect the health of local people? Might it:

- increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?
- potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.39 Detailed baseline analysis on health is provided within the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to general health and the Welsh language for the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI.

C.4.40 In 2011, 75.5% of the population of the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI considered themselves as having 'good or very good health'. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged 3 and over), 81.0% stated that their health was 'good or very good', whilst 13.5% stated 'fair health' and 5.5% stated 'bad or very bad health'.

C.4.41 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI is located across the following LSOAs: Llanbadrig, Mechell, Llanfaethlu, Llannerch-y-medd, Amlwch Rural and Llaneilian. Within the WIMD health domain, the LSOAs of Llanbadrig, Mechell, Llanfechell, Llannerch-y-medd, Amlwch Rural and Llaneilian were amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales.

Effects during construction

C.4.42 The HIA (Approved Document Reference 8.19) considers potential effects of the construction of the WNDA development for the health of the existing population near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Health effects identified include:

- air pollutant, dust and noise emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area;
- the presence of off-shift construction workers near Cemaes contributing to less healthy or less safe communities, or to changes in social networks and culture;
- visual, economic and cultural changes to local context and identity (including night-time lighting);
- changes in physical activity due to both adverse effects of diversions (e.g. walking and cycling routes) and beneficial effects of alternative opportunities being provided; and
- mental health stressors linked to how the risks and expectations of living close to the Wylfa Newydd Power Station are understood.

C.4.43 The HIA (Approved Document Reference 8.19) concludes that, for the general population (the majority of people) near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the overall residual population health effects are considered to be negligible. However, for relevant vulnerable groups, the combination of proximity to environmental and social change and increased sensitivity to such changes may result in up to a moderate adverse effect. Given the construction phase could adversely affect the health of some of the population of the LAI, and given that 61.3% of the population of the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI were able to speak Welsh in 2011, this could adversely affect the Welsh-speaking population within these wards.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.44 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Effects during operation

C.4.45 The HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers potential effects of the operation of the WNDA development for the health of the existing population near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. An overall neutral effect is identified during operation.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.46 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.47 Mitigation and enhancement measures are presented within the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19). No mitigation and enhancement measures relating to Welsh language and culture are considered necessary.

Q6. Is the WNDA development likely to affect the amenity of the local area? Might it:

- deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.48 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to the WIMD physical environment domain for the LSOAs across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI. Within the WIMD physical environment domain, the LSOAs of Llanbadrig, Mechell, Llanfaethlu, Llannerch-y-medd, Amlwch Rural and Llaneilian were amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales.

Effects during construction

C.4.49 The construction of the WNDA development has the potential to lead to a deterioration in the environmental quality of the LAI. A reduction in the environmental quality and general amenity of this location has the potential to lead to a degree of out-migration by those households who have the economic ability to do so. This effect is therefore linked to the assessment presented in Q3.

C.4.50 During construction of the WNDA development, the desirability to live in the LAI would be expected to reduce as a result of the following:

- visually prominent construction equipment;

- change to night-time lighting in locations close to the Power Station, such as Tregele and Cemaes;
- increased noise and vibration levels at receptors varying according to type of activity and location in relation to receptors; and
- reduction in air quality.

C.4.51 This is likely to affect certain people from the existing population more than others, such as groups with minimal capacity to relocate including young people, the elderly, carers or people on low incomes.

C.4.52 A reduction in the desirability of living in the LAI has the potential to result in an imbalance of social groups, due to those households who have greater spending power having the ability to move out of the area. This could result in a higher concentration of lower income households in the LAI.

C.4.53 In 2011, 52.4% of the population of the ward of Llanbadrig (690 people) and 61.1% of the ward of Mechell (918 people) (which both fall entirely in the LAI) were able to speak Welsh. Out-migration of the existing population from those wards due to a deterioration in the amenity of the LAI could therefore lead to a reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in these areas if residents decided to leave the area, potentially affecting the overall balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers.

C.4.54 Measures are therefore required to mitigate the effects on the wards of the LAI (especially, but not limited to, the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell) to address the effects on Welsh language and culture in those communities.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.55 To conclude, the activities during construction of the WNDA development is expected to lead to a deterioration in environmental quality of the LAI, which could lead to out-migration of local people, including Welsh speakers. Should out-migration occur due to the reduction in the quality of the environmental amenity, this would adversely affect the Welsh language in the LAI, especially in the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell.

C.4.56 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall minor adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.3).

Effects during operation

C.4.57 The operation of the Power Station, due to its nature and scale, has the potential to reduce the quality of the environmental amenity of the area within the LAI. During operation, the desirability of living in the LAI may reduce as a result of changes to noise, vibration, lighting and visual amenity associated with the presence of the Power Station. Following the implementation of mitigation measures, the operational stage is not expected to give rise to significant noise effects at local sensitive receptors. There is expected to be some changes to night-time lighting, but this is only a high-level assessment at this stage. The presence of the Power Station would also feature in the landscape, dominating some close-up views.

C.4.58 However, the LAI already accommodates the Existing Power Station, which has been generating electricity since the early 1970s. A Power Station is not therefore a new concept for the residents of the LAI, but it is acknowledged that the scale of the Power Station is greater than the Existing Power Station. By the operational phase, the presence of the Power Station would not be a new one.

C.4.59 Out-migration as a result of the presence of the Power Station during operation is therefore considered unlikely. However, should any out-migration of local populations (which include a high percentage of Welsh speakers) occur, this has the potential to result in a permanent loss of Welsh speakers from the LAI.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.60 To conclude, the environmental quality of the amenity of the LAI could be affected by the operational stage, taking into account noise, vibration, lighting and visual effects. Whilst this could reduce the desirability to live in the LAI, the concept of a Power Station is not a new one given the presence of the Existing Power Station since the early 1970s. The Power Station would also be a familiar concept in the LAI following the construction stage. As out-migration is unlikely to occur during the operational stage, there is not expected to be a significant effect on Welsh language and culture.

C.4.61 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.62 The assessment presented above identifies a minor adverse effect during construction and a negligible adverse effect during operation. While embedded and good practice mitigation is already proposed to mitigate these potential effects, Horizon is proposing the establishment of a 'Community Fund' to further mitigate specific community effects associated with the construction phase of the Power Station. Such a fund would be designed to support affected communities situated nearby to address areas of concern, particularly those concerns that arise from in-combination effects (i.e. those arising from noise, air, traffic and workers during the construction period). Chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement (noise and vibration effects of traffic) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) further sets out mitigation measures to address effects on the amenity of the local area. The WLCMES, Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA further sets out project-wide mitigation measures that would seek to limit effects on the Welsh language and culture.

Q7. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community? Might it:

- increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability of living in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.63 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to crime on Anglesey.

C.4.64 Police.uk reported that there were 111 crimes reported in the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell[34] in 2016. The crimes reported included antisocial behaviour, bicycle theft, burglary, criminal damage and arson, possession of weapons, public order, other crime, other theft, robbery, vehicle crime, and violence and sexual offences[35].

C.4.65 There has been a considerable progressive decline in crime rates between 2001 and 2016, with a 49% decrease in reported crime during this period[36].

Effects during construction

C.4.66 The presence of a construction site within predominantly rural communities within the LAI, could lead to concerns about criminal activities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Security provision relating to the WNDA development is considered to control the risk of increased criminal activities.

C.4.67 Potential effects relating to crime are more likely to be perceived than to be based on actual changes in crime level, given the range of security embedded mitigation measures that would be put in place during construction. Fear of crime itself can cause increased stress and anxiety which could affect residents of the communities within the LAI.

C.4.68 In terms of the Site Campus, this would be secured according to critical infrastructure protection set by the UK Government. The Site Campus itself would be located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area but not within the nuclear licensed site under construction. The Site Campus would be manned by a security team 24/7 with controlled pedestrian and vehicular access. CCTV would be provided within the Site Campus and within accommodation blocks. Expected standards to be placed on all Wylfa Newydd DCO Project construction workforces in relation to their conduct and behaviour whilst employed will be set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) (which will be a certified document and compliance with it will be secured through the DCO Requirements). This will set out principles such as a code of conduct for workers; and programmes that personnel will undertake (for example, induction, and culture).

C.4.69 All of these design considerations contribute towards limiting and deterring anti-social behaviour. Therefore, the actual level of crime is expected to be minimal. Over time, the perceived level of crime within communities of the LAI

[34] The Wylfa Newydd Development Area is located within the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell.

[35] Table D3-2 of the Environmental Statement Volume D – WNDA Development D3 – Socio-economics (Application Reference Number: 6.4.3)

[36] Table D3-3 of the Environmental Statement Volume D – WNDA Development D3 – Socio-economics (Application Reference Number: 6.4.3)

relating to the WNDA development may decline gradually as security and public safety measures take hold, therefore reducing the fear of crime.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.70 Whilst the level of actual crime associated with the WNDA development is expected to be minimal due to the security measures that would be put in place, fear of crime amongst the communities of the LAI would be expected to occur. Such an effect could work contrary to the interests of the Welsh language, which thrives in balanced and sustainable communities.

C.4.71 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Effects during operation

C.4.72 Once operational as an active Nuclear Power Station, the Power Station will come under the responsibility and jurisdiction of the Civil Nuclear Constabulary, the specialist police force with responsibility for providing policing and security at or within close proximity to nuclear sites in the UK. The Civil Nuclear Constabulary also has responsibility to safeguard nuclear material that is in transit. The Civil Nuclear Constabulary, in addition to the North Wales Police, would ensure public safety for the local population within the LAI as well as across the whole of Anglesey and wider afield.

C.4.73 Heightened site security and a secure fenced boundary are both considered standard security measures included into the design of the Power Station Site that would be in place during the operational phase, which would ensure site safety and also contribute to public safety.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.74 As a result of such policing and security measures detailed within the assessment above, limited direct effects are anticipated in terms of crime and/or violence and public safety within the LAI during the operational phase of the Power Station.

C.4.75 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.76 The assessment presented above identifies a negligible adverse effect during construction and a negligible adverse effect during operation. While embedded and good practice mitigation is already proposed to mitigate these potential effects, Horizon would be proposing the establishment of a ‘Community Fund’ to further mitigate specific community effects associated with the construction phase of the Power Station. Such a fund would be designed to support affected communities situated nearby to address areas of concern, including fear of crime during the construction period.

C.4.77 The WLCMES, Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA further sets out project-wide mitigation measures that would seek to limit effects on the Welsh language and culture. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see Table B-1 under Question 1 in Volume B of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on crime/violence (namely measures 19 and 20 from the WLCMES).

Economic factors

Q8. Is the WNDA development likely to have a detrimental effect on local businesses? Might it:

- Potentially lead to local, Welsh-speaking businesses closing down, due to:
  - a decline in overall local population; or
  - an increase of non-Welsh-speaking residents; or
  - an increase in harmful/helpful competition?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.78 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the number and percentage of Anglesey's residents employed in various sectors and the number of businesses located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI.

C.4.79 There are 24 businesses located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI comprising accommodation, bar/restaurants, butchers, car repair, caravan sales/repairs, deli/café/take-away, hairdresser, retail and convenience stores and service station. The majority (19) of these businesses are located in Cemaes, the largest community within the LAI.

Effects during construction

C.4.80 The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on businesses and the supply chain are presented in section B.4 of this WLIA as part of the project-wide effects. However, construction works within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are expected to contribute directly to beneficial effects for local businesses within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI, due to their proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the number of construction workers present at the Power Station Site and up to 4,000 workers residing at the Site Campus.

C.4.81 It is expected that local businesses within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI would experience a beneficial effect due to additional spending. This is based on the assumption that some construction workers would use external services and facilities located in communities of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI as opposed to at the Site Campus. This is considered to be a beneficial effect for local businesses, which are expected to include Welsh-speakers, contributing towards maintaining and strengthening a prosperous economy. Within Welsh-speaking communities such as the LAI,

this is important in order to maintain and strengthen Welsh language and culture.

C.4.82 The basis for providing on-site facilities at the Site Campus, such as a café/coffee shop and convenience shop, is to ensure that the commercial needs and wants of the construction workers are met while also ensuring that the population of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI and the availability of commercial services, shops and businesses are not adversely affected by the presence of such a large number of construction workers.

C.4.83 In terms of tourism businesses within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI, the Visitor Behaviour Survey conducted by Horizon in 2015 found that almost 90% of respondents to the survey indicated that the construction of the new Power Station would have no impact on their intention to return to Anglesey, and only one in ten (9%) said it would deter them from returning to the island.

C.4.84 However, it is recognised that the construction of the Power Station could result in a redistribution of visitors away from the north of the island and therefore effect tourism related businesses within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI. It is this potential redistribution of visitors, as a result of changes in environmental conditions (with regard to air quality (dust), noise and vibration, and traffic), that could result in localised effects on businesses.

C.4.85 This in turn could cause reduced local spending in some types of businesses, especially those that would not benefit from the 'spill-over' effects of the workers based at the Site Campus, for instance local accommodation providers. It should however also be noted that local accommodation providers are expected to significantly benefit from increased and more consistent demand for bed spaces. This is likely to, at least partially, offset the potential loss of visitors from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.86 The presence of the construction workers in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including those residing at the Site Campus, is expected to lead to additional spend within local businesses within the LAI, which would be a beneficial effect, contributing towards a sustainable, prosperous rural economy and community. However, it is acknowledged that some tourism businesses may experience some adverse effects from the potential redistribution of visitors from the north of Anglesey, as a result of changes to the environmental quality of amenity. However, some tourism businesses would experience a change in the source of expenditure (from visitors to construction workers).

C.4.87 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Effects during operation

C.4.88 Local businesses within the LAI are expected to benefit from additional spend during the operational phase of the Power Station as a result of economic

activity by operational workers. Beneficial effects for local businesses and the supply chain within the DCCZ are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

C.4.89 Environmental effects which would affect the amenity of the LAI (see Q6) also have the potential to affect the number of visitors who may visit the north of Anglesey; however, the LAI has accommodated an operational Existing Power Station since the 1970s, and given that the tourism industry of Anglesey generates approximately £279 million to the local economy, this suggests that the potential effects of the operation of the Power Station on tourism businesses would be minimal.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.90 The operation of the Power Station is expected to generate additional spend for businesses within the LAI which are expected to include Welsh-speaking businesses. This would contribute towards sustaining a rural economy for the length of the operational phase (60 years).

C.4.91 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.92 The assessment identifies that the WNDA development would have a negligible beneficial effect on local business during the construction phase and a negligible beneficial effect during the operational phase. The WLCMES, Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, further sets out project-wide mitigation measures that would seek to limit adverse effects and enhance positive effects on the Welsh language and culture. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see Table B-1 under Question 1 in Volume B of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on local businesses (namely measure 10). Furthermore, some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (see Table B-2 under Question 3 in Volume B.4 of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on local businesses (namely measure 11 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

Q9. Is the WNDA development likely to have a detrimental effect on local jobs? Might it:

- create jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh-speaking people having the right skills); or
- threaten jobs of the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.93 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, commuting patterns, economic activity and the Welsh language and the

workplace on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction

C.4.94 Effects of the construction of the WNDA development including the Power Station on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. The construction timeline of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (see Figure C-2) identifies that construction workers required for the construction of the WNDA development overlap with the construction period of other Associated Development considered as part of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, including the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and the Visitor and Media Centre. These are assessed in volume H, intra-project cumulative effects.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.95 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.96 As identified in the assessment of effects during construction above, effects of the operation of the Power Station on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.97 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.98 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on employment and local jobs during construction and operation. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the project-wide effects on local jobs during the construction and operational phases are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4, volume B of this WLIA.

Q10. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to greater economic diversity? Might it:

- potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population, due to economic diversification; or
- lead to an increase of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.99 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, migration flows and economic activity on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction

C.4.100 Effects of the construction of the WNDA development including the Power Station and operation of the Site Campus on employment, local jobs and therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ and KSA study area. No direct effects from the construction of the WNDA development on economic diversity would be expected to occur; therefore, no further assessment of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI is provided.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.101 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.102 Effects of the operation of the WNDA development including the Power Station on employment, local jobs and therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ and KSA study area. No direct effects from the operation of the WNDA development on economic diversity are expected to occur; therefore, no further assessment of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI is provided.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.103 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.104 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on employment and local jobs during construction and operation. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the project-wide effects on economic diversity during the construction and operational phases are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4, volume B of this WLIA.

Q11. Is the WNDA development likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

- potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to an increase in competition in terms of workforce/business?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.105 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to weekly earnings for Anglesey and north Wales is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction

C.4.106 Effects of the construction of the WNDA development including the Power Station on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.107 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.108 As identified in the assessment of effects during construction above, effects of the operation of the Power Station on local wages and salary levels are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.109 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.110 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on local wages and salary levels during construction and operation. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the project-wide effects on local wage/salary levels during the construction and operational phases are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4, volume B of this WLIA.

Q12. Is the WNDA development likely to affect the cost of housing and accommodation? Might it:

- force local Welsh-speaking people to leave the community; or
- potentially lead to an increase in homelessness/housing stress amongst local Welsh-speaking households; or

- prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.111 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to house prices, affordable housing, migration trends and labour market employment on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

C.4.112 In 2012, variation was seen in the median house price to income ratios within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI, with high median house price to income ratios seen in the wards of Mechell, Amlwch Rural (between 7.1 and 10.2) and Llanbadrig (between 6.3 and 7.0); whilst lower median house price to income ratios were seen in the wards of Llaneilian (between 5.7-6.2), Llanfaethlu and Llannerch-y-medd (between 3.5 and 4.9) [RD38].

Effects during construction

C.4.113 Effects of the construction of the WNDA development including the Power Station on the demand for accommodation and, therefore, the cost of housing are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

C.4.114 The construction phase of the WNDA development may adversely affect the value of housing within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI. Horizon currently operate a Property Price Support Scheme, which is a voluntary support plan for eligible residents living close to the Power Station Site (within a 1km radius) who wish to relocate and sell their home but are experiencing difficulties because they cannot achieve a reasonable market price on sale of their property due to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

C.4.115 The Property Price Support Scheme draws upon relevant precedents from other similar projects and offers eligible residents who wish to sell their residential property the difference between the value of the property with and without the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (i.e. the loss in value), plus a sum of £5,000 towards the costs of moving and professional fees (including valuations) incurred by the applicant.

C.4.116 This scheme ensures that the local population within a 1km radius from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including Welsh speakers, who wish to relocate are able to do so without being at a financial loss. This scheme is expected to be in place until the end of the construction phase of the Power Station. The effects of the construction of the WNDA development on out-migration from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI is assessed as part of Q3.

C.4.117 The construction phase of the WNDA development would not be expected to force the local population (of which 57.1% speak Welsh) to leave the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. The potential effects of the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area including the Power Station, on increasing the demand for accommodation and therefore affecting the cost of accommodation/housing are assessed at project-wide level (see volume B).

Overall effect during construction

C.4.118 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.119 As identified in the assessment of effects during construction above, effects of the operation of the Power Station on the demand for accommodation and, therefore, the cost of housing are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.120 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.121 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on the demand for accommodation and, therefore, the cost of housing during construction and operation. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the project-wide effects on housing and accommodation during the construction and operational phases are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Infrastructure supply and education

Q13. Is the WNDA development likely to have an effect on local schools? Might it:

- threaten/secure local schools due to a decrease/increase of student rolls; or
- alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking students?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.122 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to education and the Welsh language on Anglesey is set out in appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

C.4.123 Education in all local authority primary and secondary schools on Anglesey is provided bilingually offering Welsh-medium education.

C.4.124 There are four primary schools within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area including Ysgol Gynradd Cemaes, Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell, Ysgol Gymuned Carreglefn and Ysgol Gymuned Cylch y Garn.

C.4.125 Ysgol Gymuned Cylch y Garn closed in July 2017 and the pupils have been transferred to a new-build area school in Llanfaethlu. The new school, formally named as Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, opened in September 2017.

C.4.126 The nearest secondary schools to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern and Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones, Amlwch.

Effects during construction

C.4.127 Effects of the construction of the WNDA development including the Power Station and the non-home-based workforce and their families who would relocate to the KSA, therefore leading to an additional demand for school places and introducing non-Welsh-speaking children into Welsh-medium schools, are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

C.4.128 All construction workers residing at the Site Campus would be single workers and would not therefore result in a demand for school places or introduce non-Welsh-speaking children into schools closest to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area within the LAI.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.129 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.130 As identified in the assessment of effects during construction above, effects of the operation of the Power Station and the operational workforce and their families on the demand for school places and the introduction of non-Welsh-speaking children into schools are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.131 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.132 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on local schools during construction and operation. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the project-wide effects on local schools during the construction and operational phases are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q14. Is the WNDA development likely to have an effect on health care provision? Might it:

- threaten/secure local Welsh-medium facilities/services?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.133 Within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there is a GP surgery, dental practice and pharmacy, all situated in Cemaes, located less than 1km to the east.

Effects during construction

C.4.134 Effects of the construction of the WNDA development including the Power Station and the non-home-based workforce and their families who would relocate to the KSA, therefore requiring health care provision, are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

C.4.135 All construction workers residing at the Site Campus would have access to comprehensive occupational healthcare, as well as primary care provision at the Site Campus, and the effect of these non-home-based construction workers requiring health care facilities are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.136 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Effects during operation

C.4.137 As identified in the assessment of effects during construction above, effects of the operation of the Power Station and the operational workforce and their families on the demand for health care provision are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.138 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.139 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on health care provision during construction and operation. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the project-wide effects on healthcare provision during the construction and operational phases are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q15. Is the WNDA development likely to have an effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs? Might it:

- threaten/secure local shops/post offices/banks/pubs in Welsh-speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area/community, e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.140 The baseline analysis provided in Q9 and Q14 is also relevant to the consideration of local services such as shops, banks, post offices and recreation/leisure facilities in terms of Welsh-language services. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to local services located within the main settlements of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI.

C.4.141 Cemaes and Tregele are the nearest settlements to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, located less than 1km away. Cemaes contains some local services including a primary school, a GP surgery, library and retail areas providing services not just to local residents but also to surrounding communities in north Anglesey.

C.4.142 Tregele does not have any key community services, instead relying on Cemaes and other villages along the A5025 to access services.

C.4.143 The villages of Llanfechell and Carreglefn are located approximately 2km and 4km respectively to the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Both villages are also predominantly residential in nature, with Llanfechell possessing a limited range of facilities, including schools, churches and commercial receptors.

Effects during construction

C.4.144 The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on local services and facilities is assessed at a project-wide level and presented in B.4 of this WLIA. However, construction works within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are expected to contribute directly to use of local services and facilities within the LAI, due to their close proximity and the number of construction workers present at the Power Station Site and up to 4,000 workers residing at the Site Campus.

C.4.145 An increase in demand for such services is considered to be beneficial in terms of Welsh language and culture as it contributes towards safeguarding their provision, and such facilities act as social gathering places where the Welsh language is used on a daily basis. However, the significant number of construction workers who would be present within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including up to 4,000 non-home-based construction workers residing at the site, could affect the provision of such services to the local population of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI.

C.4.146 The provision of services and facilities, such as the ones listed below, at the Site Campus aim to ensure that there is no adverse effect on community facilities and services due to an over demand:

- catering: kitchens/dining facilities, café/coffee shop;
- community: convenience store, laundry facilities, multi-faith place of worship;
- leisure and recreation – indoor: bar and games room, multi-purpose rooms to accommodate up to 20 people, outdoor seating and smoking area, gymnasium with weights and equipment, vending machines; and
- leisure and recreation – outdoor: two Multi-Use Games Areas, five-a-side football, tennis, basketball, badminton, volleyball with synthetic grass (complete with markings and nets), passive open space including public informal gathering/recreational spaces.

C.4.147 Due to the extensive provision of services and facilities at the Site Campus, the construction workers would not be dependent on such facilities in the community; however, it is acknowledged that some workers would use facilities in the community in addition to those at the Site Campus. This is a natural occurrence resulting from such a concentration of workers residing in one location.

C.4.148 This increased demand for services is not expected to be significant. However, it would result in a beneficial effect in terms of contributing towards the safeguarding of these services within the LAI, contributing towards sustainable rural communities that are well serviced by community facilities. This would be beneficial for the population of the LAI, including Welsh speakers. However, the introduction of predominantly non-Welsh-speaking construction workers into communities of the LAI where such community services and facilities are located has the potential to dilute the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the community. This would have an adverse effect on Welsh language and culture.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.149 The presence of up to 4,000 construction workers at the Site Campus is expected to lead to some increase in the demand for public services and facilities within the communities of the LAI. However, workers would not be dependent on the community for access to such services, as there would be an extensive provision at the Site Campus. This increased demand would be beneficial for the communities of the LAI as it would contribute towards the safeguarding of community facilities which would maintain sustainable rural communities, where the Welsh language forms an integral part of everyday life. However, this beneficial effect must be balanced against the adverse effect which would arise due the presence of predominantly non-Welsh-speaking construction workers within community services and facilities, which could dilute the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the community.

C.4.150 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.1).

Effects during operation

C.4.151 The effects of the operational workforce of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the provision of community facilities and services are assessed as project-wide effects at a KSA level and are presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

C.4.152 There is expected to be an increase in demand from operational workers for community facilities in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. However, this is expected to be minimal, as 85% of the 850 operational workers are expected to be home-based workers. This minimal increase in demand would be for the length of the operation of the Power Station (60 years), which would be a beneficial long-term effect which would contribute towards sustainable rural communities in the LAI, where the Welsh language forms an integral part of everyday life.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.153 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.154 The above assessment identifies a negligible beneficial effect on local services during both construction and operation. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the project-wide effects on local services during the construction and operational phases are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Social and cultural aspects

Q16. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community? Might it:

- have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others; or
- violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.155 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh-speaking communities is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction

C.4.156 The potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and its construction workforce (including families) on social tensions, conflict and division in the

Welsh-speaking communities of the KSA is assessed at a project-wide level and is presented in section B.4.

C.4.157 As up to 4,000 construction workers would reside at the Site Campus, it is natural to expect some degree of interaction between the construction workers and the population of the LAI as some workers are likely to utilise local services and facilities (such as public houses, shops, libraries, etc.) located in the community.

C.4.158 As presented in Q16 in section B.4, the results of the Community Survey for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (HIA volume Q HIA appendix – results from the Community Survey) (Application Reference Number: 8.19) suggest that there is a strong sense of community cohesion and that there are strong social networks on Anglesey, with a higher percentage of respondents of the view that people get on very well with each other in Cemaes (70%) compared to Amlwch (61%), Holyhead (59%) and other areas of Anglesey (48%). This could be considered to increase the resilience of the population within the LAI (which includes the town of Cemaes) to changes to the community including the introduction of up to 4,000 construction workers residing within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

C.4.159 The community survey also considered how existing community cohesion on Anglesey may change as a result of the presence of non-home-based construction workers and their families. The results suggest that the majority (69%) of respondents were of the view that the local people of Anglesey would get along with construction workers, suggesting little effect on community cohesion, social tension or conflict. The variation in results by region were not statistically significant; however, fewer people in Cemaes (51%) agreed the people would get on well with the construction workers than people in Amlwch (73%), Holyhead (71%) and other areas of Anglesey (69%). Of the respondents, 20% were ambivalent or uncertain. This suggests potential anxiety amongst the existing population about the influx of non-home-based construction workers into the communities of the KSA, especially communities within close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This has the potential to lead to some degree of social tensions/conflict between residents of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI and non-home-based workers.

C.4.160 Mitigation measures are proposed to alleviate those potential concerns and to aid non-home-based workers and their families to integrate into the communities of the KSA, within which the Welsh way of life, language and culture are a key part.

Overall effect during construction

C.4.161 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.3).

Effects during operation

C.4.162 The effects of the operational phase of the Power Station on social tensions/conflict/division is assessed at a project-wide level as opposed to the

LAI, as no concentration of operational workers is expected to be located in the LAI. This is presented in section B.4.

Overall effect during operation

C.4.163 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.164 The assessment presented above identifies a minor adverse effect during construction and a neutral effect during operation of the WNDA development on social tensions/conflict/division. In light of the adverse effect during construction, mitigation measures are proposed.

C.4.165 Mitigation measures are proposed to alleviate those potential concerns and to aid non-home-based workers and their families to integrate into the communities of the KSA, within which the Welsh way of life, language and culture are a key part.

C.4.166 The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA sets out proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would seek to address these identified effects. These include measures relating to the workforce; children, young people and families; and the community and local services. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Question 1 of volume B.4 of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on social tensions and conflict (namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). All WLCMES measures are also included in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

Q17. Is the WNDA development likely to lead to changes in local, Welsh traditions and/or culture? Might it:

- result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area; or
- lead to significant increase or non-local and/or non-Welsh-speaking households; or
- lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles; or
- impact on local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.167 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh traditions and culture is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction

C.4.168 As identified in Q17 presented in section B.4, the Welsh language is an essential part of the cultural identity of the character of Wales, especially within areas where there is high percentage of Welsh speakers amongst the

population. Effects on Welsh language therefore also have the potential to affect Welsh traditions and culture.

C.4.169 Effects on Welsh culture are therefore intrinsically linked to potential effects of the WNDA development on changes to population, housing, employment, schools and community cohesion. The potential effects of each topic are discussed as part of Q1, Q2, Q3, Q9, Q12, Q13 and Q16 respectively. The effects identified as a part of those assessments are also of relevance to the likely effects on Welsh culture and tradition.

C.4.170 As identified in Q1, Q2 and Q3, effects relating to changes to population as a result of the construction workforce of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, including those residing at the Site Campus, are assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4). However, the effects of the construction workers within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and their effects on the communities of the LAI are included within this assessment.

C.4.171 Therefore, whilst the potential of the in-migration of construction workers into the LAI to dilute Welsh traditions and culture is assessed as part of the project-wide effects, it is relevant to consider the effects on Welsh traditions and culture which may arise from the community interaction between the construction workers and residents of the communities within the LAI, namely those of Tregele, Cemaes and Carreglefn. The presence of construction workers within those communities, utilising community services and facilities and interacting with the community (including joining voluntary/youth/activity groups) has the potential to dilute and lessen the prominence of Welsh traditions and culture.

C.4.172 Social networks and youth/voluntary/activity groups within the LAI (like those across the KSA) strongly support and contribute towards Welsh traditions and culture, especially those who operate through the medium of Welsh. The potential for construction workers residing at the Site Campus to join and participate in such groups is discussed in Q18.

C.4.173 The construction of the WNDA development, due to the activities involved, would also have the potential to affect the understanding of Welsh traditions and culture due to direct effects on archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes. These are assessed in detail in chapter D11 (cultural heritage) of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4.11). There would be potential for adverse effects to the understanding of Welsh traditions and culture within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

C.4.174 Another element of the historic landscape is historic place names. These provide an insight into how people interacted with and perceived their landscape, and can provide information on topography, previous land use and function, past events and other historical associations and linguistic evolution.

C.4.175 Place names within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area have topographical associations or describe landscape characteristics, such as Pen-yr-allt meaning ‘top of the hillside’ or Penrhyn meaning ‘promontory’. They are also linked to people, for example Tyddyn-Goronwy or ‘Goronwy’s Cottage’, or linked to a function, such as Ysgubor Ddegwm which translates as ‘tithe barn’.

For some place names, while the name is preserved in the landscape, such as Porth Wnal, any associations would have been forgotten or lost.

C.4.176 Additional mitigation and enhancement measures are proposed within chapter D11 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4.11) to include historic building recording, photographic surveys to provide a permanent visual recording of historic buildings and on-site interpretation boards at Cestyll Garden.

Overall effects during construction

C.4.177 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall minor adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.3).

Effects during operation

C.4.178 The effects of the operational phase of the WNDA development including the operation of the Power Station on Welsh traditions and culture are assessed as project-wide effects, as no workers would be residing within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and therefore no site-specific direct effects arising from the operational workers would be expected to occur.

C.4.179 Effects on Welsh tradition and culture may also occur during operation as a result of effects on the historic environment. These effects are assessed in greater detail in chapter D11 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4.11).

C.4.180 In order to mitigate effects on Welsh language and culture from loss of historic place names which would occur during construction, these should be re-used, where feasible, to name places within the Power Station Site. In this way, the place names would be kept in use.

Overall effects during operation

C.4.181 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.182 The assessment presented above identifies a minor adverse effect during construction and a neutral effect during operation on Welsh traditions and culture. The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA further sets out project-wide mitigation measures that would seek to limit adverse effects and enhance positive effects on the Welsh language and culture. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Question 1 of volume B.4 of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on traditions and culture namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). All WLCMES measures are also included in Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

Q18. Is the WNDA development likely to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups? Might it:

- force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
  - an increase in unemployment/economic stress; or
  - an increase in accommodation prices/housing stress?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

C.4.183 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh language and the community is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

C.4.184 Near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI, there is a provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools and secondary schools);
- Merched y Wawr (held in Amlwch, Cemaes, Llannerch-y-medd and Llanfechell);
- Youth clubs (held in Cemaes, Amlwch, Llannerch-y-medd and Llanfair-yng-Nghornwy);
- Cylchoedd Meithrin (held in Amlwch, Cemaes, Carreglefn, Llannerch-y-medd and Llanfechell);
- Cylchoedd Ti a Fi (held in Cemaes and Carreglefn);
- Young Farmers' Clubs (held in Bodedern and Rhosybol);
- Theatr Ieuenctid Môn (Youth theatre group held in Amlwch);
- Women's Institute Welsh branch (held in Carreglefn); and
- Cymdeithas yr Engan (held in Cemaes).

Effects during construction

C.4.185 There are numerous youth/voluntary/activity groups within the LAI which operate through the medium of Welsh (as identified in the baseline presented above). Such groups promote Welsh cultural and creative networks and promote the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. All age groups of the population of the LAI are active in such groups, including Welsh speakers and learners.

C.4.186 As previously identified within the assessment presented in Q15, Q16 and Q17, it would be expected that some of the construction workers residing at the Site Campus would utilise community facilities and services within the communities of the LAI, in addition to the facilities provided at the Site Campus. There would, therefore, be a degree of community interaction between the workers and the population of those communities. It is also expected that some workers may attend some local voluntary/youth/activity

groups within the LAI, as they may share similar interests and also in an attempt to integrate into the host communities of the LAI (however, less so than those construction workers and their families who would live within the community).

C.4.187 Whilst this may aid construction workers residing at the Site Campus to integrate into the host communities of the LAI, as identified at a project-wide level, the introduction of non-Welsh speakers to such groups has the potential to initially affect the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers within groups, as it could lead to the groups functioning a little more through the medium of English, to include non-Welsh speakers. It has previously been acknowledged that the linguistic ability of a group of friends influences language use [RD25].

C.4.188 Therefore, the introduction of non-Welsh speakers into youth/voluntary/community groups which operate through the medium of Welsh would be likely to change the use of Welsh language within those groups. A linguistic division could also occur if non-home-based workers establish their own voluntary or interest groups. This could adversely affect existing voluntary/activity/youth groups, especially Welsh-medium groups. Such effects were identified at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4); however, due the higher concentration of construction workers residing at the Site Campus, the effect on youth/voluntary/activity groups within the communities of the LAI is expected to be greater.

C.4.189 The introduction of even a very small number of non-Welsh-speaking construction workers into youth/voluntary/activity groups has the potential to change the use of the Welsh language within such groups, as the language of those groups would change to accommodate non-Welsh speakers.

C.4.190 The Welsh language strategies of the Welsh Government, the IACC and Gwynedd Council acknowledge the role of community groups in maintaining and strengthening the position of the Welsh language within the community. 'The community' is identified as a priority strategic area in each of the Welsh language strategies. The introduction of non-Welsh speakers into community groups which operate through the medium of Welsh therefore provides a difficulty/obstacle for such groups to welcome non-Welsh speakers but also to maintain the use of the Welsh language within their day-to-day activities.

Overall effects during construction

C.4.191 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall minor adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.4).

Effects during operation

C.4.192 The effects of the operational phase of the WNDA development including the operation of the Power Station on youth/voluntary/activity groups are assessed as project-wide effects as no workers would be residing within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and therefore no site-specific direct effects would be expected to occur.

Overall effects during operation

C.4.193 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.4.194 The assessment presented above identifies a minor adverse effect on Youth/voluntary/activity groups during construction and a neutral effect during operation. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Question 1 of volume B.4 of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on voluntary activity/youth groups namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). All WLCMES measures are also included in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

C.5 Overall summary of WNDA development effects

C.5.1 A summary of the potential effects from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on Welsh language and culture during both construction and operation is presented in Table C-1 and Table C-2, respectively.

Table C-1 Summary of the effects of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction (prior to the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	0	0	-0.3	0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Neutral	Neutral	Minor adverse	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Dimensional index score	Negligible adverse effect -0.1				Negligible adverse effect -0.2			Neutral effect 0.0					Neutral effect 0.0			Minor adverse effect -0.3		
Overall base index score	Neutral effect 0.0																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

Table C-2 Summary of the effects of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during operation (prior to the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	0	0	-0.1	0	0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.3	0	0	0
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dimensional index score	Neutral effect 0.0				Neutral effect 0.0			Neutral effect 0.0					Negligible beneficial effect 0.1			Neutral effect 0.0		
Overall base index score	Neutral effect 0.0																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

C.6 Summary of the WNDA development mitigation and/or enhancement measures

C.6.1 Mitigation and enhancement measures that seek to enhance beneficial and address adverse identified effects of the WNDA development are summarised below. Further detail and the rationale for each of the measures is outlined in more detail in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

C.6.2 All Horizon's permanent and temporary public signs at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be bilingual.

C.6.3 Horizon would distribute information on the Welsh language and culture as part of recruitment materials. This would include a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills, the level of skills required for a post as well as background information on the Welsh language.

C.6.4 Horizon would ensure Project contractors would be provided with information on local contractors. Contractors would be provided with the business database being developed by the IACC, other local authorities, the North Wales Economic Ambitions Board and the Welsh Government.

C.6.5 Horizon would provide language awareness training to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. Horizon would also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon would establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners. Horizon would maintain their Welsh-speaker 'orange badge' scheme as well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and suppliers in all tiers also operate such a scheme.

C.6.6 Horizon would fund provision of community language services to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community.

C.6.7 Horizon would fund the development of a training module and provision to help develop and encourage community leadership and linguistic integration skills among the local population.

C.6.8 Horizon would help fund a community translation service where relevant to the Project workers to enable local organisations to provide simultaneous translation facilities for community groups. This could include funding for further development of Menter Môn's 'O Glust i Glust' (from ear to ear) simultaneous translation app.

C.6.9 Horizon would establish and chair (WLCC) an external stakeholder group to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and provide advice on its delivery.

C.7 Residual effects

C.7.1 Table C-3 below identifies potential residual effects following the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures. Where there are any residual adverse effects, these would be of a lower magnitude following implementation of mitigation measures. Where there are residual beneficial

effects, these would be of a higher magnitude following implementation of enhancement measures.

C.7.2 The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA recognises that ongoing monitoring during and following the construction of the WNDA development would be required to quantify the residual effects of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. As part of the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would complete an evaluation of the impact of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group. This would enable an assessment of residual effects which would inform future projects of this nature.

Table C-3 Summary of residual effects

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLIA (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
1	Population change	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
2	In-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
3	Out-migration	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23	Should any out-migration occur, this has the potential to result in a permanent loss of Welsh speakers from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. Should this occur, this could lead to a change in the balance of Welsh speakers within those communities (where currently 61.3% of the population speak Welsh).
4	Age structure	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
5	Health of local people	Negligible adverse	Neutral	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)
6	Amenity of local area	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	See chapter D5 of the Environmental	See chapter D5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4.5)

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLIA (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
				Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4.5)	
7	Crime/violence	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	19, 20. Also see Wylfa Newydd Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4).	As a result of such policing and security measures detailed within the assessment above, limited direct effects are anticipated in terms of crime and/or violence and public safety within the LAI during the operational phase of the Power Station.
8	Businesses and supply chain	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	10, 11. Also see Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).	Local businesses would benefit from the economic opportunities offered by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. These may lead to beneficial economic residual effects in the longer term.
9	Local jobs	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
10	Economic diversity	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
11	Wages/salary	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLIA (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
12	Cost of housing	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
13	Local schools	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
14	Healthcare provision	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
15	Local services	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	There could be some long-term beneficial effects for shops/post offices/banks/pubs as a result of the small increase in population and increased local spending.
16	Social tensions/conflict	Minor adverse	Neutral	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	No long-term residual effects are anticipated beyond the construction phase.
17	Traditions/culture	Minor adverse	Neutral	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	No long-term residual effects are anticipated beyond the construction phase.
18	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups	Minor adverse	Neutral	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	No long-term residual effects are anticipated beyond the construction phase.

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D Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG

D.1 Introduction

D.1.1 This volume describes the assessment of effects resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on Welsh language and culture. This volume excludes project-wide Welsh language and culture effects, which are considered in the assessment contained in volume B of this WLIA.

D.1.2 The effects identified are prior to the implementation of mitigation measures required to address adverse effects and/or the enhancement measures intended to maximise beneficial effects. Mitigation measures to address adverse effects and enhancement measures to maximise beneficial effects are identified at the end of each question. Residual effects, after the implementation of mitigation and/or enhancement measures are predicted qualitatively.

D.1.3 Cumulative effects, including intra-project effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole, are discussed in volume H.

D.1.4 Detailed baseline evidence and data for the WLIA is presented in appendix A7-1; however, a summary of baseline evidence and data relevant to each assessment question is presented within the assessment contained in section D.4.

D.2 Off-Site Power Station Facilities WLIA study areas

D.2.1 This section describes the study areas relevant to the assessment of effects on Welsh language and culture for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. The geographic scope of study areas used in this WLIA are introduced and defined in table A-13 of this WLIA, and the study areas used in the project-wide assessment of effects are shown in figure A-1 and figure A-2.

D.2.2 The study area for the assessment of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities comprises the LAI, which extends to a 1km radius from the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. The Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be located within the ward of Llanfaethlu (see Figure D-1).

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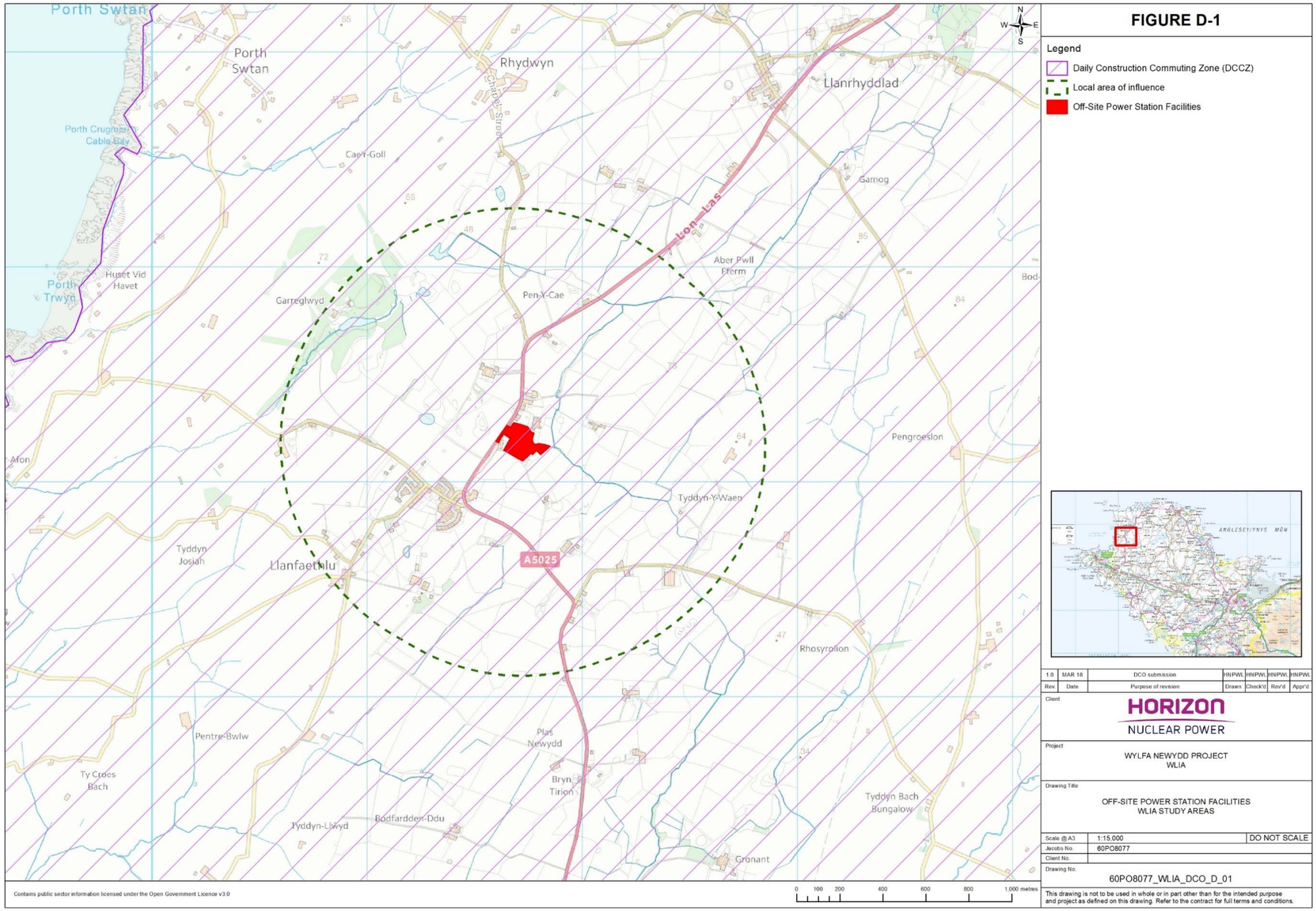
Figure D-1 Off-Site Power Station Facilities WLIA study areas



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D.3 Basis of assessment and assumptions

D.3.1 The application for development consent is based on a Parameter Plan and Works Plan approach as outlined in chapter E1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.5.1). The assessment described within this report has taken into consideration the flexibility afforded by the parameter approach and represents a worst case from a Welsh language and culture perspective.

Construction

D.3.2 The approximate workforce and activities associated with the construction and operation phases of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities form the basis for this assessment and the assumptions have been made within this context.

D.3.3 Figure C-2 shows a yearly breakdown of the construction timeline for all of the Associated Development for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and, by extension, an indication as to the likely time periods for which significant workforce numbers for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are required during the construction phase. It is based on an assumption of 63 months between the First Nuclear Construction and the Commercial Operation Date for Unit 1, with the Commercial Operation Date for Unit 2 following 18 months later. The construction timeline illustrates that a portion of the operation workers would join the wider construction workforce during the construction phase, thereby adding to potential in-combination socio-economic impacts.

D.3.4 The need for approximately 80 workers for the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities overlaps with the peak of the construction workforce required for the WNDA development, as the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would have to be developed in tandem with the construction within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The workers required for the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities are included in the overall workforce profile for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (detailed and assessed in volume B) which is expected to peak at approximately 9,000 personnel. This is due to the requirement for such facilities to be operational at the commencement of power operations at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Operation

D.3.5 The Off-Site Power Station Facilities are facilities to service the requirements for the safe and responsible operation of the WNDA development. While the facility is to be made up of the AECC, ESL and MEEG, the day-to-day operation (i.e. outside times of emergency) of the facility would only require the operation of the ESL (requiring a maximum of three staff members on a daily basis).

D.3.6 In times of emergency (i.e. 24/7 operations), it is estimated that the operational workforce of the facility would increase in order to include incident management personnel. The assessment of the operational phase of this facility is undertaken on the basis that the day-to-day operation of the facility outside of times of emergency is an appropriate measure of the potential

worst-case scenario in terms of effects on the environment as the nature and magnitude of adverse effects are anticipated to remain the same despite the increase in employment numbers. This assumption forms the basis for this assessment.

Decommissioning

D.3.7 The basis for the assessment of the decommissioning phase of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities is made on the assumption that activity required during the decommissioning phase will be of a scale significantly less than during the construction phase. It is also assumed that decommissioning would only require the removal of buildings and other material, leaving the site in a secure and serviceable state that could be used for future commercial/industrial purposes.

D.4 Assessment of effects

D.4.1 The effects are considered against the following 18 checklist questions, according to the methodology described in section A.5, covering the five key aspects of community life. The assessment is set out in the same format as that introduced in section B.4 of this WLIA, however, the background to each question is not repeated. Due to the scale and nature of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and the limited effects on Welsh language and culture (as the assessment relates to site-specific effects), the construction, operational phase and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities are assessed together, rather than as two distinct proposals.

Population characteristics

Q1. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to a population increase/decrease that might:

- affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers (in an adverse/beneficial way); or
- lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.2 The Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be located within the ward of Llanfaethlu.

D.4.3 In 2011, Llanfaethlu had a resident population of 1,648 which comprised 2% of Anglesey's population. During the same period, 64.4% of Llanfaethlu's population (aged 3 and over) were able to speak Welsh.

D.4.4 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population distribution, Welsh speakers and Welsh language skills for Llanfaethlu in 2011.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.5 Effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required to construct and operate the Off-Site Power Station Facilities, as well as a consideration of where those workers would be based (i.e. if they would be home-based workers who already reside in the DCCZ or if they would be non-home-based workers from outside the DCCZ who would relocate to the KSA to take up employment opportunities). As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

D.4.6 The construction or operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities itself, would not be expected to lead to any changes in population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur as a direct result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities.

Overall effect

D.4.7 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.8 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the WLCMES (WLIA Appendix B4-1).

Q2. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to an increase in in-migration?

- might the Off-Site Power Station Facilities result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households; and
- will the change be temporary or permanent?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.9 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to population data and Welsh speakers in the ward of Llanfaethlu is set out as part of Q1 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

D.4.10 In 2011, 64.4% of the population (aged 3 and over) in Llanfaethlu were born in Wales. A lower percentage (20.6%) of the population (aged 3 and over) in Llanfaethlu born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (88.6%).

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.11 As identified in Q1, effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required to construct and operate the Off-Site Power Station Facilities, as well as a consideration of where those workers are based (i.e. whether they would be home-based or non-home-based workers) and therefore the possible associated in-migration effects. As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change through in-migration are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

D.4.12 The construction, operation or decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities itself, is not expected to lead to in-migration resulting in changes to the existing population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur as a direct result of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities.

Overall effect

D.4.13 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.14 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the WLCMES (see appendix B4-1 of this WLIA).

Q3. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to increased out-migration?

- is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh-speaking households; and
- would the change be permanent or temporary?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.15 The baseline analysis provided as parts of Q1 and Q2 are also of relevance to Q3, relating to out-migration. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to migration patterns on Anglesey between 2001 and 2015.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.16 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities are not expected to lead to out-migration from the LAI. Effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on out-migration are assessed at a project-wide level and presented in section B.4. Whilst the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities has the potential to lead to some changes in

the environmental amenity of the LAI, such changes are considered to be minimal in terms of disturbance to nearby residents (see Q6 for more detailed assessment of potential change to environmental quality and therefore, quality of life in the LAI).

D.4.17 In terms of the operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities, the site was previously used as a bus depot (an industrial/commercial use) comprising industrial buildings, now being used as a garage and for vehicle parking, and therefore the majority of the site is previously developed land. The operation of the Off-Site Power Station Faculties is not expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI, especially considering the previous and current use of the site.

D.4.18 No effects to the existing population, and therefore no effects on the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities, are expected to occur.

Overall effect

D.4.19 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.20 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q4. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to a changing age structure in the community? Might it:

- Lead to young/middle-aged/older Welsh-speaking people leaving/moving into the area, leading to:
  - Changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?
  - Social tensions/break-up of traditional social networks?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.21 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population age structure and Welsh language skills for Llanfaethlu in 2011.

D.4.22 The working-age population of Llanfaethlu is lower (59%) than on Anglesey (61%) and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Llanfaethlu is higher than on Anglesey.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.23 The assessments presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) above do not identify any change to the existing population (and therefore no change to the existing profile of Welsh speakers within the LAI). No changes to the age profile of the population of the LAI would therefore be expected to occur.

Overall effect

D.4.24 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.25 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Quality of life

Q5. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to affect the health of local people? Might it:

- increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?
- potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.26 Detailed baseline analysis on health is provided within the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to general health and the Welsh language for Llanfaethlu.

D.4.27 In 2011, 75.8% of Llanfaethlu's population considered themselves as having 'good or very good health'. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged 3 and over), 81.5% stated that their health was 'good or very good', whilst 13.6% stated 'fair health' and 4.9% stated 'bad or very bad health'.

D.4.28 The Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be located within the LSOA of Llanfaethlu. Within the WIMD health domain, the LSOAs of Llanfaethlu was amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.29 A Rapid HIA Screening Statement has been prepared to assess the potential effects of construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities (see section E.2 of the HIA (Approved Document Reference

8.19) for details). Whilst potentially significant health effects to vulnerable groups (and the general public) were considered, the Rapid HIA Screening Statement concluded that there are no health effects requiring further assessment.

D.4.30 On this basis, the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities are not expected to affect the health of the population. No indirect effects, such as reducing the desirability of living in the LAI or making life more expensive for the existing population of the LAI, are therefore expected to occur. No effects on Welsh language and culture are therefore expected to occur.

Overall effect

D.4.31 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.32 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q6. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to affect the amenity of the local area? Might it:

- deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.33 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to the WIMD physical environment domain for Llanfaethlu. Within the WIMD physical environment domain, the LSOA of Llanfaethlu was amongst the 50% least deprived (ranked 1,686 out of 1,909) in Wales.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.34 The construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be expected to lead to a change in to the environmental amenity of the communities of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI due to changes in air quality, noise and vibration. These are assessed in greater detail in chapters C4 (Application Reference Number: 6.5.4) and C5 (Application Reference Number: 6.5.5) of the Environmental Statement. The effects would be expected to be minimal in terms of the disturbance caused to residents of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI, and this would not be expected to lead to a reduction in the general quality of life of the communities of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. However, these effects are not expected to be significant enough to have an indirect effect on out-migration.

D.4.35 Whilst the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would comprise the AECC, ESL and MEEG, the day-to-day operation (i.e. outside times of emergency) would be limited to the operation of the ESL (which would require a maximum of three staff on a daily basis). This would not be expected to lead to any changes to the environmental amenity of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI, and therefore a neutral effect on Welsh language and culture would be expected.

Overall effect

D.4.36 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified during construction (with a score of -0.1) and an overall neutral effect is identified during operation.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.37 The assessment presented above identifies a negligible adverse effect during construction and a neutral effect during operation. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1). Chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) sets out mitigation and enhancement measures relating to effects on local amenity. No specific measures relating to the Welsh language and culture are proposed in relation to the effects of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. However, mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q7. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community? Might it:

- increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.38 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to crime on Anglesey.

D.4.39 Police.uk reported that there were 75 crimes reported in the ward of Llanfaethlu in 2016. Between 2012 and 2016, there was a 14% drop in the number of crimes committed in the ward of Llanfaethlu.

D.4.40 Within the WIMD community safety domain, the LSOA of Llanfaethlu was amongst the 50% least deprived (ranked 1,413 out of 1,909) in Wales.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.41 The construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to lead to adverse effects on the actual level or the perceived level of crime within the communities of the LAI. Site security would be provided during construction together with a secure fenced boundary, which would limit the potential for crime. Changes to the level of crime as a result of any change in

the population of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI is assessed at a project-wide level (see volume B).

D.4.42 During operation, the day-to-day activity at the Off-Site Power Station Facilities (i.e. outside times of emergency) would only include the operation of the ESL (which would require a maximum of three members of staff on a daily basis). There would be no reason to believe that the operation of the ESL would lead to any changes to community safety, level of actual crime or level of perceived crime. No change would therefore be expected to the desirability of living in the LAI, in terms of crime or community safety as a direct result of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities.

Overall effect

D.4.43 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.44 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Economic factors

Q8. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to have a detrimental effect on local businesses? Might it:

- Potentially lead to local, Welsh-speaking, businesses closing down, due to:
  - a decline in overall local population; or
  - an increase of non-Welsh-speaking residents; or
  - an increase in harmful/helpful competition?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.45 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the number of businesses located within the settlement of Llanfaethlu.

D.4.46 There are seven businesses located within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI, comprising accommodation, bus/coach/tour operators, a public house/inn, a post office and production and online retail of Welsh liquors.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.47 Local businesses located within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI would not be expected to be adversely affected during construction due to the self-contained nature of the construction activities. No effects in terms of access or severance to local businesses within the Off-Site Power Station

Facilities' LAI would be expected to occur, and minimal disturbance would be expected from construction traffic.

D.4.48 The presence of construction, operational and decommissioning workers related directly to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be expected to lead to increased expenditure within local businesses such as the shop and post office and the public house/inn. However, due to the small number of construction workers expected to be associated with the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and the small number of day-to-day (outside of emergency) operational staff associated with the ESL, the direct effects on businesses within the LAI from additional spending would be expected to be minimal.

D.4.49 The effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on the supply chain and other local businesses are assessed at a DCCZ level as part of the assessment of project-wide effects, which is presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect

D.4.50 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (detailed in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of +0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.51 The assessment identifies that the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would have a negligible beneficial effect on local business during the construction phase and a neutral effect during the operational phase. The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA further sets out project-wide mitigation measures that would seek to limit adverse effects and enhance positive effects on the Welsh language and culture. One of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Question 1 in volume B of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on local businesses (namely measure 10). Furthermore, one of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (see table B-2 under Question 3 in volume B.4 of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on effects on local businesses (namely measure 11 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

Q9. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to have a detrimental effect on local jobs? Might it:

- create jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh-speaking people having the right skills); or
- threaten jobs of the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.52 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, commuting patterns, economic activity and the Welsh language and the

workplace on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.53 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. In light of this, no assessment is presented for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI study area.

Overall effect

D.4.54 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.55 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q10. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to greater economic diversity? Might it:

- potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population, due to economic diversification; or
- lead to an increase of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.56 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, migration flows and economic activity on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.57 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on employment, local jobs and, therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. No direct effects from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on economic diversity would be expected to occur; therefore, no further assessment of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI study area is provided.

Overall effect

D.4.58 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.59 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q11. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

- potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to an increase in competition in terms of workforce/business?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.60 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to weekly earnings for Anglesey and North Wales is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.61 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. No direct effects from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on local wages/salary would be expected to occur; therefore, no further assessment of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI study area is provided.

Overall effect

D.4.62 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.63 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q12. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to affect the cost of housing and accommodation? Might it:

- force local Welsh-speaking people to leave the community; or

- potentially lead to an increase in homelessness/housing stress amongst local Welsh-speaking households; or
- prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.64 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to house prices, affordable housing, migration trends and labour market employment on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

D.4.65 In 2012, a relatively low median house price to income ratio was seen in the ward of Llanfaethlu (between 3.5 and 4.8) [RD38].

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.66 The construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities resembles that of a conventional development and would not be expected to lead to any changes to the cost of housing within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Its construction, operation and decommissioning is not expected to lead to out-migration from the LAI (as assessed in Q3), there is no reason to believe that it would lead to homelessness or housing stress amongst the existing population (including Welsh speakers) of the LAI and it would not prevent the Welsh-speaking population of the LAI from returning to the area.

D.4.67 Effects from any changes in demand for accommodation as a result of the construction, operational and decommissioning workforce are assessed at project-wide level (see volume B).

Overall effect

D.4.68 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.69 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Infrastructure supply and education

Q13. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to have an effect on local schools? Might it:

- threaten/secure local schools due to a decrease/increase of student rolls; or
- alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking students?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.70 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to education and the Welsh language on Anglesey is set out in appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

D.4.71 Education in all local authority primary and secondary schools on Anglesey is provided bilingually, offering Welsh-medium education.

D.4.72 The nearest primary schools to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities are Ysgol Ffrwd Win in Llanfaethlu and Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth, which are located within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Both primary schools closed in July 2017 with pupils have been transferred to a new-build area school in Llanfaethlu. The new school, formally named as Ysgol Rhyd y Llanopened in September 2017.

D.4.73 The nearest secondary school to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities is Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.74 The assessment presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) identify a neutral affect, as no effects are expected in terms of population change, in-migration and out-migration (as these effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects, see section B.4 of this WLIA). The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not therefore be expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, which lies within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Project-wide effects on pupil numbers are assessed in volume B.

Overall effect

D.4.75 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.76 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q14. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to have an effect on health care provision? Might it:

- threaten/secure local Welsh-medium facilities/services?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.77 There are no health care facilities provided within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. There is no hospital with accident and emergency facilities on Anglesey; the closest is located at Ysbyty Gwynedd, Bangor.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.78 As identified within the baseline presented above, no health care facilities are located in the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Consideration of effects on health care facilities has been screened out of the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) as no effects are expected to occur. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not therefore be expected to affect the provision of health care facilities that would affect the Welsh-speaking population of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI.

Overall effect

D.4.79 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.80 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q15. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to have an effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs? Might it:

- threaten/secure local shops/post offices/banks/pubs in Welsh-speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area/community, e.g. the elderly, disabled or the young?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.81 The baseline analysis provided in Q9 and Q14 is also relevant to the consideration of local services such as shops, banks, post offices and recreation/leisure facilities in terms of Welsh-language services. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to local services located within Llanfaethlu.

D.4.82 The Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be located approximately 385m north of the village of Llanfaethlu. The village contains some local facilities, including a primary school, village hall, coffee house, local store and post office, a public house with bed and breakfast accommodation, places of worship, a local producer of traditional Welsh liqueurs, campsite and recreational facilities at Llanfaethlu Park.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.83 As identified in the baseline presented above, there are limited community facilities and services located within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. The ones which would most likely benefit from the increased use (and

additional spend) from construction workers in the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI linked directly to the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be The Black Lion and the post office and shop at Llanfaethlu. Whilst this would contribute towards the use of such community facilities (therefore contributing to their future safeguarding in terms of viability), this beneficial effect would be minimal due to the small number of construction workers associated with the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities.

D.4.84 During operation, similar limited beneficial effects would be expected; however, only three operational workers would be expected to be present at the site on a day-to-day basis (i.e. outside times of emergency) and these would relate to the operation of the ESL.

Overall effect

D.4.85 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of +0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.86 The assessment identifies that the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would have a negligible beneficial effect on local services during both the construction phase and the operational phase. The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA further sets out project-wide mitigation measures that would seek to limit adverse effects and enhance positive effects on the Welsh language and culture.

Social and cultural aspects

Q16. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community? Might it:

- have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others; or
- violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.87 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh-speaking communities is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.88 The Off-Site Power Station Facilities is a facility to service the requirements for the safe and responsible operation of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. There is no reason to believe that the construction or operation of such a facility would lead to direct social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-

speaking community of Llanfaethlu located in the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI.

Overall effect

D.4.89 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.90 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q17. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to lead to changes in local, Welsh traditions and/or culture? Might it:

- result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area; or
- lead to significant increase of non-local and/or non-Welsh-speaking households; or
- lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles; or
- impact on local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.91 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh traditions and culture is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.92 Effects on Welsh culture and traditions are intrinsically linked to potential effects on population change, employment, housing, schools and community cohesion. The assessment presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration), Q9 (employment), Q12 (housing), Q13 (schools) and Q16 (community cohesion) identify neutral effects as a direct result of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. In light of this, the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities is not therefore expected to lead to any changes in local Welsh traditions and culture within the communities of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI.

Overall effect

D.4.93 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.94 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

Q18. Are the Off-Site Power Station Facilities likely to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups? Might it:

- force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
  - an increase in unemployment/economic stress; or
  - an increase in accommodation prices/housing stress?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

D.4.95 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh language and the community is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

D.4.96 In Llanfaethlu, there is a provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd;
- Cylch Ti a Fi;
- Pensioner's Club; and
- Clwb yr Odyn.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

D.4.97 A limited number of voluntary/activity/youth groups are located in the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI that operate through the medium of Welsh. The assessment presented in Q3 (out-migration) identifies a neutral effect on out-migration, as the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to lead to any out-migration from the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. No loss of the Welsh-speaking population who are active in such groups is therefore expected to occur. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to affect or disrupt the ability of such groups to meet as per their existing arrangements.

Overall effect

D.4.98 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.4.99 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning and therefore, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented in the (WLIA appendix B4-1).

D.5 Overall summary of Off-Site Power Station Facilities' effects

D.5.1 A summary of effects on Welsh language and culture during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities are presented in Table D-1.

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Table D-1 Summary of the effects of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities during construction, operation and decommissioning (prior to the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	0	0	0	0	0	-0.1	0	+0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.1	0	0	0
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dimensional index score	Neutral effect 0.0				Neutral effect 0.0			Neutral effect 0.0					Neutral effect 0.0			Neutral effect 0.0		
Overall base index score	Neutral effect 0.0																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

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D.6 Summary of Off-Site Power Station Facilities mitigation and/or enhancement measures

D.6.1 The assessment presented in D.4 identifies an overall neutral effect on Welsh language and culture during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Off-Site Power Station facilities with only two negligible beneficial effects and one negligible adverse effect during construction. In light of this, no additional mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered to be necessary. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial effects relating to the project-wide assessment (section B.4) are presented in section B.7.

D.7 Residual effects

D.7.1 Table D-2 identifies potential residual effects following the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures. Where there are any residual adverse effects, these would be of a lower magnitude following implementation of mitigation measures. Where there are residual beneficial effects, these would be of a higher magnitude following implementation of enhancement measures.

D.7.2 The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA recognises that ongoing monitoring during and following the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be required to quantify the residual effects of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. As part of the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would complete an evaluation of the impact of Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group. This would enable an assessment of residual effects which would inform future projects of this nature.

Table D-2 Summary of residual effects

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
1	Population change	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
2	In-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
3	Out-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
4	Age structure	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
5	Health of local people	Neutral	Neutral	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)
6	Amenity of local area	Negligible adverse	Neutral	See chapter E5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.5.5)	See chapter E5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.5.5)

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
7	Crime/violence	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	No long-term residual effects are anticipated beyond the construction phase.
8	Businesses and supply chain	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	10, 11. Also see Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).	Local businesses would benefit from the economic opportunities offered by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. These may lead to beneficial economic residual effects in the longer term.
9	Local jobs	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
10	Economic diversity	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
11	Wages/salary	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
12	Cost of housing	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
13	Local schools	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
14	Healthcare provision	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
15	Local services	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	There could be some long-term beneficial effects for shops/post offices/banks/pubs as a result of increased local spending.
16	Social tensions/conflict	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
17	Traditions/culture	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
18	Youth/voluntary/activity groups	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

E Park and Ride

E.1 Introduction

E.1.1 This volume describes the assessment of effects resulting from the construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility on Welsh language and culture.

E.1.2 This volume excludes project-wide Welsh language and culture effects, which are considered in the assessment contained in volume B of this WLIA.

E.1.3 The effects identified are prior to the implementation of mitigation measures required to address adverse effects and/or the enhancement measures intended to maximise beneficial effects. Mitigation measures to address adverse effects and enhancement measures to maximise beneficial effects are identified at the end of each question. Residual effects, after the implementation of mitigation and/or enhancement measures are predicted qualitatively.

E.1.4 Cumulative effects, including intra-project effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole, are discussed in volume H.

E.1.5 Detailed baseline evidence and data for the WLIA is presented in appendix A7-1; however, a summary of baseline evidence and data relevant to each assessment question is presented within the assessment contained in section E.4.

E.2 Park and Ride WLIA Study Areas

E.2.1 This section describes the study areas relevant to the assessment of effects on Welsh language and culture for the Park and Ride. The geographic scope of study areas used in this WLIA are introduced and defined in table A-13 of this WLIA, and the study areas used in the project-wide assessment of effects are shown in figure A-1 and figure A-2.

E.2.2 The study area for the assessment of the Park and Ride comprises of the LAI, which extends to a 1km radius from the Park and Ride. The Park and Ride would be located within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. The two community councils which form the ward of Llanfair-yn Neubwll consist of Bodedern and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (see Figure E-1).

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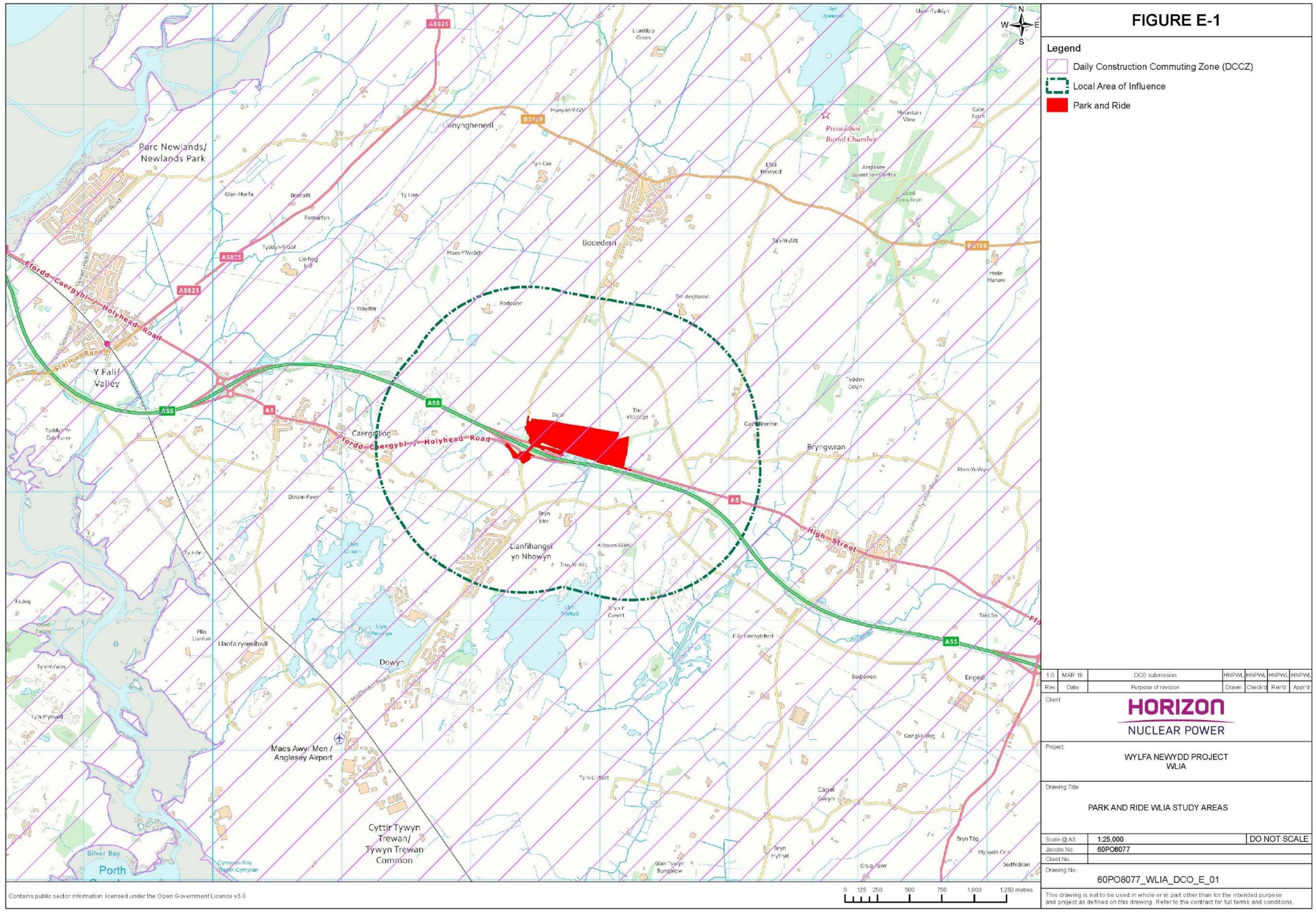
Figure E-1 Park and Ride WLIA study areas



E.2.3

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E.3 Basis of assessment and assumptions

E.3.1 The application for development consent is based on a Parameter Plan and Works Plan approach as outlined in chapter F1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.6.1). The assessment described within this report has taken into consideration the flexibility afforded by the parameter approach and represents a worst case from a Welsh language and culture perspective.

E.3.2 The approximate workforce and activities associated with the construction, operating and decommissioning phases of the Park and Ride form the basis for this assessment and the assumptions made within this context.

Construction

E.3.3 Figure C-2 shows an annual breakdown of the construction timeline for all of the Associated Development for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, and by extension an indication of the likely time periods for which significant workforce numbers for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are required during the construction phase. It is based on an assumption of 63 months between the First Nuclear Construction and the Commercial Operation Date for Reactor Unit 1, with the Commercial Operation Date for Reactor Unit 2 following 18 months later.

E.3.4 The construction timeline illustrates that a portion of the operations workers would join the wider construction workforce during the construction phase. The construction workforce for the Park and Ride would be a maximum of 70 workers on the construction site at any one time. Workers required for the construction of the Park and Ride and other Associated Development do not overlap with the peak of the construction workforce required for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as the Park and Ride would be operating during this period.

E.4 Assessment of effects

E.4.1 The effects are considered against the following 18 checklist questions, according to the methodology described in section A.5, covering the five key aspects of community life. The assessment is set out in the same format as that introduced in section B.4 of this WLIA; however, the background to each question is not repeated. Due to the scale and nature of the Park and Ride and the limited effects on Welsh language and culture (as the assessment relates to site-specific effects), the construction, operational and decommissioning phase of the Park and Ride are assessed together, rather than as two distinct proposals.

Population characteristics

Q1. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to a population increase/decrease that might:

- affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers (in an adverse/beneficial way); or
- lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.2 The Park and Ride would be located within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population distribution, Welsh speakers and Welsh language skills for Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2011.

E.4.3 In 2011, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll had a resident population of 2,926 (4% of Anglesey's population) and around half (50.5%) the population (aged 3 and over) were able to speak Welsh.

E.4.4 A further breakdown of the baseline data to community council level makes it clear that there is a significant difference in the percentage of Welsh speakers within the ward.

E.4.5 The two community councils which form the ward of Llanfair-yn Neubwll are Bodedern and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. The community council of Bodedern had a significantly higher percentage (70.7%) of people speaking Welsh in 2011 than Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (38.8%). The significant difference in the percentage of Welsh speakers in these two community councils is likely due to the RAF Valley camp being located in the community council area of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. Residents living in the RAF Valley camp include a higher percentage of incomers from outside the area, and therefore a higher percentage of the residents are non-Welsh speakers.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.6 Effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required to construct and operate the Park and Ride, as well as a consideration of where those workers are based (i.e. if they are home-based workers who already reside in the DCCZ or if they are non-home-based workers from outside the DCCZ who would relocate to the KSA to take up employment opportunities). As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the Park and Ride) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

The construction or operation of the Park and Ride itself, is not expected to lead to any changes in population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur.

Overall effect

E.4.7 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.8 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the inflow of workers during the construction phase of the Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q2. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to an increase in in-migration?

- Might the Park and Ride result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households; and
- Will the change be temporary or permanent?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.9 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to population data and Welsh speakers in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll is set out as part of Q1 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

E.4.10 In 2011, 58.0% of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population (aged 3 and over) were born in Wales. A lower percentage (14.2%) of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population (aged 3 and over) born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (76.9%).

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.11 As identified in Q1, effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required to construct and operate the Park and Ride, as well as a consideration of where those workers are based (i.e. if they are home-based or non-home-based workers) and, therefore, the possible associated in-migration effects. As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the Park and Ride) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change through in-migration are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

E.4.12 The construction or operation of the Park and Ride itself, is not expected to lead to in-migration which would lead to any changes to the existing population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur.

Overall effect

E.4.13 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified

during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.14 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the inflow of workers during the construction phase of the Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q3. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to increased out-migration?

- Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh-speaking households; and
- Would the change be permanent or temporary?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.15 The baseline analysis provided as parts of Q1 and Q2 is also of relevance to Q3, relating to out-migration. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to migration patterns on Anglesey between 2001 and 2015.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.16 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride are not expected to lead to out-migration from the LAI. Effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on out-migration are assessed at a project-wide level and presented in section B.4.

E.4.17 The balance between Welsh and non-Welsh speakers may be affected if a deterioration takes place in the quality of the built and natural environment, or in the existing levels of general amenity, affecting the quality of life. Detrimental effects on the quality of life could, in turn, lead to out-migration from the LAI.

E.4.18 Whilst the construction of the Park and Ride has the potential to lead to some changes in the environmental amenity of the LAI, such changes are considered to be minimal in terms of disturbance to nearby residents (see Q6 for more detailed assessment of potential change to environmental quality and, therefore, quality of life in the LAI).

E.4.19 The operation of the Park and Ride is not expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI.

E.4.20 No effects to the existing population, and therefore no effects on the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride, are expected to occur.

Overall effect

E.4.21 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.22 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to outmigration during the construction phase of the Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q4. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to a changing age structure in the community? Might it:

- Lead to young/middle-aged/older Welsh-speaking people leaving/moving into the area, leading to:
  - Changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?
  - Social tensions/break-up of traditional social networks?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.23 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population age structure and Welsh language skills for the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2011.

E.4.24 The working-age population of the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (66%) is higher than on Anglesey (61%), and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over of the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll is lower than on Anglesey.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.25 The assessments presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) above do not identify any change to the existing population (and therefore no change to the existing profile of Welsh speakers within the LAI as a direct result of the Park and Ride). No changes to the age profile of the population of the LAI is therefore expected to occur as a direct result of the Park and Ride (project-wide effects are assessed in volume B).

Overall effect

E.4.26 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.27 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on age structure during the construction phase of the Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Quality of life

Q5. Is the Park and Ride likely to affect the health of local people? Might it:

- Increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?
- Potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.28 Detailed baseline analysis on health is provided within the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to general health and the Welsh language for the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

E.4.29 In 2011, 82.2% of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population considered themselves as having 'good or very good health'. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged 3 and over), 83.0% stated that their health was 'good or very good', whilst 12.7% stated 'fair health' and 4.3% stated 'bad or very bad health'.

E.4.30 The Park and Ride's LAI is located across the LSOAs of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1 and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 2. Within the WIMD health domain, the LSOA of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1 was amongst the 30–50% most deprived in Wales (ranked 606 out of 1,1909) whilst Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 2 was amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales (ranked 1,373 out of 1,909).

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.31 A Rapid HIA Screening Statement has been prepared to assess the potential effects of construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride (see section F.2 of the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) for details). Whilst potentially significant health effects to vulnerable groups (and the general public) were considered, the Rapid HIA Screening Statement concluded that there are no health effects requiring further assessment.

E.4.32 On this basis, the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride are not expected to affect the health of the population. No indirect effects, such as reducing the desirability of living in the LAI or making life more expensive for the existing population of the LAI, are therefore expected to occur. No effects on Welsh language and culture are therefore expected to

occur as a direct result of the Park and Ride (project-wide effects are assessed in volume B).

Overall effect

E.4.33 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.34 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on the health of local people during the construction phase of the Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q6. Is the Park and Ride likely to affect the amenity of the local area? Might it:

- Deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.35 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to the WIMD physical environment domain for the LSOAs across the Park and Ride's LAI. Within the WIMD physical environment domain, the LSOAs of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1 and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 2 were amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales (ranked 1,761 and 1,864 respectively out of 1,909).

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.36 The balance between Welsh and non-Welsh speakers may be affected if a deterioration takes place in the quality of the built and natural environment, or in the existing levels of general amenity, affecting quality of life. Detrimental effects on the quality of life could, in turn, lead to out-migration from the LAI, and given that over half (50.5%) of the population of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll are Welsh speakers, this could affect the well-being of the Welsh language in that area.

E.4.37 The Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 – Socio-economics (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) assesses the effects of the Park and Ride on local amenities through considering the effects on Gwyddfor Residential Home, a privately-owned care home with 19 residents located to the north-east of the Park and Ride and within the LAI. Registered care categories for this care home are dementia, learning disability, mental health condition, old age, physical disability and younger adults.

E.4.38 Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) assesses the magnitude of effect on Gwyddfor Residential Home to be small during the construction of the Park and Ride, with minimal risk for disturbance of residents in terms of changes in air quality and no significant effects as a result of changes in noise levels.

E.4.39 No significant direct effects on the villages of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn and Bodedern, in terms of amenity, severance or access, have been identified during the construction of the Park and Ride,see Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3).

E.4.40 Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) identifies that the amenity of the neighbouring Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre is anticipated to be adversely affected during the construction of the Park and Ride due to its close proximity and the duration of the construction works (approximately 18 months). The potential significance of amenity effects on the neighbouring Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre is predicted to be minor adverse. It is not expected to affect opportunities to use Welsh socially.

E.4.41 The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and Park and Ride sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.10) set out the standards and measures of work ensuring compliance with legislation and the effective planning, management and control of construction activities with the aim of controlling adverse effects on the local community and the environment. The Wylfa Newydd CoCP sets out project-wide strategies supported by the Park and Ride sub-CoCP that provides additional standards and measures specifically relevant to the Park and Ride.

E.4.42 During operation of the Park and Ride, Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) recognises that there could potentially be disruption to residents of the nearby Gwyddfor Residential Home from potential changes in noise levels, air quality and journey times; however, these are anticipated to be minimal. As such, the operation of the Park and Ride is not expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI and therefore a neutral effect on Welsh language and culture would be expected.

E.4.43 Increased traffic flows are not expected to go through the villages of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn or Bodedern, as longer journey times would not be significantly increased due to the proximity of the Park and Ride to the A55 (see Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3)) for details).

E.4.44 During operation of the Park and Ride, Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) recognises that potential changes in noise, air quality, and traffic are not expected to result in any significant effects on amenity of Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre.

E.4.45 Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) recognises that during decommissioning of the Park and Ride, potential changes in noise, air quality, and traffic are not

expected to result in any significant effects on amenity of Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre.

E.4.46 The effects of the decommissioning phase on Gwyddfor Residential Home are expected to be similar in nature to those during construction. This receptor is considered to be of high sensitivity however, the scale of decommissioning works is predicted to be less than construction, with no significant effects due to changes in either air quality or noise and vibration predicted.

E.4.47 Whilst effects on amenity are expected during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride, those effects are not considered to be significant (as per the Environmental Statement). The effects are not therefore expected to have a knock-on effect on the social opportunities to use Welsh in the area, nor on Welsh culture.

Overall effect

E.4.48 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.49 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on amenity of the local area during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q7. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community? Might it:

- Increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.50 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to crime on Anglesey.

E.4.51 Police.uk reported that there were 178 crimes reported in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2016[37]. The crimes reported included antisocial behaviour, bicycle theft, burglary, criminal damage and arson, drugs, possession of weapons, other theft, other crime, robbery, vehicle crime, and violence and

[37] Table F3-2 of ES Volume F Park and Ride F3 Socio-economics (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3)

sexual offences. In 2015, the number of crimes in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll increased to its highest level since 2011[38].

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.52 Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) assesses the effect of the Park and Ride on public safety. No significant direct effects on public safety within the LAI have been identified during the construction of the Park and Ride as site security and a secure fenced boundary would be provided throughout the construction period.

E.4.53 During the operation of the Park and Ride, effects relating to crime are more likely to be perceived than to be based on actual changes. It is anticipated that the Park and Ride would be in operation for a period of six years.

E.4.54 The Park and Ride would have a 24-hour manned security presence. The security guards would monitor the access point, CCTV and carry out patrols of the facility. The Park and Ride would include 1.8m-high security fencing around the parking and bus terminus area. Users of the Park and Ride would be required to register 24 hours in advance.

E.4.55 All of these design considerations contribute towards limiting and deterring crime. There is no evidence to suggest that the Park and Ride would lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community, since other park and rides in Anglesey are not associated with increased crime or violence. Therefore, the actual level of crime is expected to be minimal. Over time, the perceived level of crime within communities of the LAI, relating to the Park and Ride, may decline gradually as security and public safety measures take hold, therefore reducing the fear of crime.

Overall effect

E.4.56 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.57 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on crime during the construction phase of the Project are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

[38] Table F3-3 of ES Volume F Park and Ride F3 Socio-economics (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3)

Economic factors

Q8. Is the Park and Ride likely to have a detrimental effect on local businesses? Might it:

- Potentially lead to local, Welsh-speaking, businesses closing down, due to:
  - a decline in overall local population; or
  - an increase of non-Welsh-speaking residents; or
  - an increase in harmful/helpful competition?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.58 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the number and percentage of Anglesey's residents employed in various sectors and the number of businesses located within the Park and Ride's LAI.

E.4.59 There are seven businesses located within the LAI of the Park and Ride, comprising accommodation, car repair, caravan and camping facility, go-karting facility, hairdresser, nail salon and restaurant.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.60 The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on businesses and the supply chain are presented in section B.4 of this WLIA as part of the project-wide effects.

E.4.61 Environmental Statement Volume F – Park and Ride F3 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.3) assesses the effect on local businesses during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride.

E.4.62 As identified in Q6 of this WLIA, the amenity of the neighbouring Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre is anticipated to be adversely affected during the construction of the Park and Ride due to its close proximity. However, the potential significance of amenity effects is predicted to be minor adverse, which is not significant.

E.4.63 Access to Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre is not expected to be affected during the construction of the Park and Ride, as no significant change in the duration of journeys is anticipated, assuming that no road closures would be required due to the minor adjustments to the A5 junction and improvement works to the A55.

E.4.64 The construction of the Park and Ride is not expected to have any significant direct effects in terms of amenity, severance or access on other businesses in the LAI.

E.4.65 The Park and Ride would be located adjacent to Junction 4 of the A55. Although an increase in traffic on the A55 and at Junction 4 of the A55 is expected during the operation of the Park and Ride, given the high capacity nature of the A55 and the improvements to Junction 4 of the A55, it is unlikely that there would be a significant increase in journey times for people using this route. Therefore, potential changes in noise, air quality and traffic are not

expected to result in any significant effects on amenity, severance, journey times or access to Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre during the operation of the Park and Ride.

E.4.66 The operation of the Park and Ride is not expected to have any significant direct effects in terms of amenity, severance, journey times or access on other businesses located within the LAI.

E.4.67 Increased spending in the LAI is expected during the operation of the Park and Ride as a result of increased movement of the Power Station's operational workforce in the local area. It is considered that the Power Station's operational workforce would be most likely to visit the village of Bodedern to access services and facilities, given its location to the north of the A55 and on the same side as the entrance to the site.

E.4.68 Therefore, the Park and Ride is expected to generate additional spend for businesses within the LAI which would be of benefit to these local businesses, which are expected to include businesses owned by Welsh speakers or offering services through the medium of Welsh. This would contribute towards sustaining the local economy for the length of the operational phase of the Park and Ride (six years).

Overall effect

E.4.69 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-8 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of +0.1). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.70 The assessment identifies that the Park and Ride would have a negligible beneficial effect on local business during the construction phase and the operational phase. The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA sets out project-wide mitigation measures that would seek to limit adverse effects and enhance positive effects on the Welsh language and culture. One of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (see table B-1 under Question 1 in volume B of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on local businesses (namely measure 10). Furthermore, one of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on out-migration (see table B-2 under Question 3 in volume B.4 of this WLIA) are also relevant to the effects on effects on local businesses (namely measure 11 of the WLCMES). All WLCMES measures are also included in appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

Q9. Is the Park and Ride likely to have a detrimental effect on local jobs? Might it:

- Create jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh-speaking people having the right skills); or
- Threaten jobs of the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.71 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, commuting patterns, economic activity and the Welsh language and the workplace on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.72 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project including the Park and Ride on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

E.4.73 The construction or operation of the Park and Ride itself, is not expected to lead to any changes in local jobs.

Overall effect

E.4.74 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.75 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on local jobs are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q10. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to greater economic diversity? Might it:

- Potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population, due to economic diversification; or
- Lead to an increase of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.76 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, migration flows and economic activity on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.77 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project including the Park and Ride on economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

E.4.78 The construction or operation of the Park and Ride itself, is not expected to lead to any changes in economic diversity.

Overall effect

E.4.79 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.80 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on economic diversity are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q11. Is the Park and Ride likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

- Potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to an increase in competition in terms of workforce/business?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.81 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to weekly earnings for Anglesey and North Wales is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.82 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

E.4.83 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride itself, is not expected to result in a change to local wages or salary levels.

Overall effect

E.4.84 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.85 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on local wage/salary

levels are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q12. Is the Park and Ride likely to affect the cost of housing and accommodation? Might it:

- Force local Welsh-speaking people to leave the community; or
- Potentially lead to an increase in homelessness/housing stress amongst local Welsh-speaking households; or
- Prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.86 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to house prices, affordable housing, migration trends and labour market employment on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

E.4.87 In 2012, relatively low median house price to income ratios were seen in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (between 3.5 and 4.8) [RD38].

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.88 The construction of the Park and Ride resembles that of a conventional development and is not expected to lead to any changes to the cost of housing within the LAI. Its construction, operation and decommissioning is not expected to lead to out-migration from the LAI (as assessed in Q3). There is no reason to believe that it would lead to homelessness or housing stress amongst the existing population (including Welsh speakers) of the LAI nor prevent the Welsh-speaking population of the LAI from returning to the area.

Overall effect

E.4.89 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.90 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on housing and accommodation are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Infrastructure supply and education

Q13. Is the Park and Ride likely to have an effect on local schools? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local schools due to a decrease/increase of student rolls; or
- Alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking students?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.91 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to education and the Welsh language on Anglesey is set out in appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

E.4.92 Education in all local authority primary and secondary schools on Anglesey is provided bilingually, offering Welsh-medium education.

E.4.93 The closest primary schools to the Park and Ride are listed below; however, none of these are located within the LAI.

- Caergeiliog Foundation School is located approximately 1.3km to the south-west of the Park and Ride.
- Ysgol Gynradd Y Tywyn is located approximately 1.6km to the south of the Park and Ride.
- Ysgol Gymuned Bryngwran is located approximately 2.1km to the east of the Park and Ride.

E.4.94 The nearest secondary school to the Park and Ride is Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern, located approximately 1.7km to the north.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.95 The assessment presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) identify a neutral effect, as no effects are expected in terms of population change, in-migration or out-migration as a direct result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride is not therefore expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within the existing schools closest to the Park and Ride (Caergeiliog Foundation School, Ysgol Gynradd y Tywyn, Ysgol Gymuned Bryngwran and Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern), which lie outside the LAI.

Overall effect

E.4.96 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.97 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on local schools during construction, operation and decommissioning. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on local schools are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q14. Is the Park and Ride likely to have an effect on health care provision? Might it:

- threaten/secure local Welsh-medium facilities/services?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.98 The closest health facilities to the Park and Ride are Valley Pharmacy GP surgery and Valley dental clinic, both in Valley, approximately 3.5km to the west. There is no hospital with accident and emergency facilities on the Isle of Anglesey; the closest is Ysbyty Gwynedd, in Bangor.

E.4.99 Gwyddfor Residential Home is located to the north-east of the Park and Ride and within the LAI. This is a privately owned care home with 19 residents. Registered care categories for this care home are dementia, learning disability, mental health condition, old age, physical disability and younger adults.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.100 As identified within the baseline presented above, Gwyddfor Residential Home is located within the LAI. There could potentially be disruption to residents of the nearby Gwyddfor Residential Home during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride; however, no significant effects are predicted.

E.4.101 Consideration of effects on health care facilities has been screened out of the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) as no effects are expected to occur. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride is not therefore expected to affect the provision of health care facilities which would affect the Welsh-speaking population of the LAI.

Overall effect

E.4.102 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.103 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect on health care provision during construction, operation and decommissioning. In light of this, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on

health care provision are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q15. Is the Park and Ride likely to have an effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local shops/post offices/banks/pubs in Welsh-speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area/community, e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.104 The baseline analysis provided in Q9 and Q14 is also relevant to the consideration of local services such as shops, banks, post offices and recreation/leisure facilities in terms of Welsh-language services. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to local services located within the main settlements of the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

E.4.105 Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn is the nearest village to the Park and Ride, located approximately 700m to the south. The village contains some local facilities including a primary school, restaurant, nail salon, hairdressers and a vehicle repair garage.

E.4.106 The village of Caergeiliog is located over 1km to the west of the Park and Ride. The village contains a limited range of facilities including a primary school and a restaurant.

E.4.107 The village of Bodedern is located approximately 1.7km to the north of the site. Bodedern is also considered to be the community that workers would be most likely to visit to access services and facilities, given its location to the north of the A55 on the same side as the entrance to the site. The village contains a range of facilities, including a convenience store and post office, butchers shop, doctor's surgery, two public houses, primary school, secondary school, hair salon, car and vehicle garage and places of worship.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.108 Access to local services is not expected to be affected as no significant changes in access to services or the duration of journeys are anticipated.

E.4.109 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride on local services and facilities are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

E.4.110 However, the presence of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project construction workers and the Park and Ride operational workers are expected to contribute directly to use of local services and facilities within the LAI. The construction workers would include a mix of non-home-based workers residing within the communities of the KSA as well as home-based workers. Increased spending in the LAI is expected during the operation of the Park and Ride as a result of

the number of workers passing through local villages and using local businesses. It is considered that the Power Station operational workforce would be most likely to visit the village of Bodedern to access services and facilities, given its location to the north of the A55 and on the same side as the entrance to the site.

E.4.111 This increased demand for services is not expected to be significant; however, it would result in a beneficial effect in terms of contributing towards their safeguarding with the LAI. This would contribute towards sustaining a rural economy for the length of the operational phase of the Park and Ride (six years) and therefore would be beneficial for the population of the LAI, including Welsh speakers. The adopted JLDP identifies *"the need to promote healthy local economies as probably the most important factor in sustaining local communities and strengthening the language"* [RD15].

Overall effect

E.4.112 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of +0.1). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.113 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects on local services are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Social and cultural aspects

Q16. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community? Might it:

- Have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others; or
- Violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.114 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh-speaking communities is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.115 The Park and Ride would be used during the construction phase of the Power Station to transport and manage the flow of some of the construction workforce to and from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. There is no reason to believe that the construction or operation of such a facility would

lead to social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-speaking communities within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

Overall effect

E.4.116 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.117 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation measures are considered necessary. However, as part of the project-wide enhancement measures in the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would raise awareness of the Welsh language and culture by placing appropriate publicity materials on the Welsh language (e.g. posters or videos) in areas where workers are likely to see them. This would include the Park and Ride and shuttle buses used by workers.

Q17. Is the Park and Ride likely to lead to changes in local, Welsh traditions and/or culture? Might it:

- Result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area; or
- Lead to a significant increase of non-local and/or non-Welsh-speaking households; or
- Lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles; or
- Impact on local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.118 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh traditions and culture is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.119 Effects on Welsh culture and traditions are intrinsically linked to potential effect on population change, employment, housing, schools and community cohesion. The assessments presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration), Q3 (out-migration), Q9 (employment), Q12 (housing), Q13 (schools) and Q16 (community cohesion) identify neutral effects as a direct result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride. In light of this, the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride is not expected to lead to any changes in local Welsh traditions and culture.

Overall effect

E.4.120 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.121 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. However, as part of the project-wide mitigation and enhancement measures in the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would raise awareness of the Welsh language and culture by placing appropriate publicity materials on the Welsh language (e.g. posters or videos) in areas where workers are likely to see them. This would include the Park and Ride and shuttle buses used by workers.

Q18. Is the Park and Ride likely to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups? Might it:

- force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
  - an increase in unemployment/economic stress; or
  - an increase in accommodation prices/housing stress?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

E.4.122 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh language and the community is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

E.4.123 Within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, there is a provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools within the ward and Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern);
- Merched y Wawr (held in Bodedern);
- Youth clubs (held in Bodedern and Caergeiliog);
- Cylch Meithrin (held in Bodedern);
- Cylch Ti a Fi (held in Bodedern);
- Young Farmers' Clubs (held in Bodedern);
- Women's Institute Welsh branch (held in Bodedern); and
- Theatr Ieuenctid Môn (youth theatre group held in Bodedern).

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

E.4.124 A number of voluntary/activity/youth groups are located in the LAI which operate through the medium of Welsh. The assessment presented in Q3 (out-migration) identifies a neutral effect on out-migration, as the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride is not expected to lead to any out-migration from the LAI. No loss of the Welsh-speaking population who are active in such groups is therefore expected to occur. The provision of existing social opportunities held at Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre would not be adversely affected in terms of access. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride is not expected to affect or disrupt the ability of such groups to meet as per their existing arrangements.

Overall effect

E.4.125 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures. However, as part of the project-wide mitigation and enhancement measures in the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would raise awareness of the Welsh language and culture by placing appropriate publicity materials on the Welsh language (e.g. posters or videos) in areas where workers are likely to see them. This would include the Park and Ride and shuttle buses used by workers.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.4.126 The assessment presented above identifies a neutral effect during construction, operation and decommissioning, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary.

E.5 Overall summary of Park and Ride's effects

E.5.1 A summary of effects on Welsh language and culture during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride is presented in Table E-1.

Table E-1 Summary of the effects of the Park and Ride during construction, operation and decommissioning (prior to the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.1	0	0	0
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dimensional index score	Neutral effect 0.0				Neutral effect 0.0			Neutral effect 0.0					Neutral effect 0.0			Neutral effect 0.0		
Overall base index score	Neutral effect 0.0																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

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E.6 Summary of Park and Ride mitigation and/or enhancement measures

E.6.1 The assessment presented in E.4 identifies an overall neutral effect on Welsh language and culture during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Park and Ride, with only two negligible beneficial effects during construction, operation and decommissioning. In light of this, no additional mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered to be necessary. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial effects relating to the project-wide assessment (section B.4) are presented in section B.7. However, as part of the project-wide mitigation and enhancement measures in the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would raise awareness of the Welsh language and culture by placing appropriate publicity materials on the Welsh language (e.g. posters or videos) in areas where workers are likely to see them. This would include the Park and Ride and shuttle buses used by workers.

E.7 Residual effects

E.7.1 Table E-2 below identifies potential residual effects following the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures. Where there are any residual adverse effects, these would be of a lower magnitude following implementation of mitigation measures. Where there are residual beneficial effects, these would be of a higher magnitude following implementation of enhancement measures.

E.7.2 The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA recognises that ongoing monitoring during and following the construction of the Park and Ride facility would be required to quantify the residual effects of the Park and Ride facility. As part of the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would complete an evaluation of the impact of Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group. This would enable an assessment of residual effects which would inform future projects of this nature.

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Table E-2 Summary of residual effects

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (See tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
1	Population change	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
2	In-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
3	Out-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
4	Age structure	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
5	Health of local people	Neutral	Neutral	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)
6	Amenity of local area	Neutral	Neutral	See chapter F5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.6.5)	See chapter F5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.6.5)

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (See tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
7	Crime/violence	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
8	Businesses and supply chain	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	10, 11. Also see Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).	Local businesses would benefit from the economic opportunities offered by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. These may lead to beneficial economic residual effects in the longer term.
9	Local jobs	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
10	Economic diversity	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
11	Wages/salary	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
12	Cost of housing	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
13	Local schools	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (See tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
14	Healthcare provision	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
15	Local services	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	There could be some long-term beneficial effects for shops/post offices/banks/pubs as a result of increased local spending.
16	Social tensions/conflict	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
17	Traditions/culture	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
18	Youth/voluntary/activity groups	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

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F A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

F.1 Introduction

F.1.1 This volume describes the assessment of effects resulting from the construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements on Welsh language and culture. This volume excludes project-wide Welsh language and culture effects, which are considered in the assessment contained in volume B of this WLIA.

F.1.2 The effects identified are prior to the implementation of mitigation measures required to address adverse effects and/or the enhancement measures intended to maximise beneficial effects. Mitigation measures to address adverse effects and enhancement measures to maximise beneficial effects are identified at the end of each question. Residual effects, after the implementation of mitigation and/or enhancement measures are predicted qualitatively.

F.1.3 Cumulative effects, including intra-project effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole, are discussed in volume H.

F.1.4 Detailed baseline evidence and data for the WLIA is presented in appendix A7-1; however, a summary of baseline evidence and data relevant to each assessment question is presented within the assessment contained in section F.4.

F.2 A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements WLIA study areas

F.2.1 This section describes the study areas relevant to the assessment of effects on Welsh language and culture for the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. The geographic scope of study areas used in this WLIA are introduced and defined in table A-13 of this WLIA and the study areas used in the project-wide assessment of effects are shown in figure A-1 and figure A-2.

F.2.2 The study area for the assessment of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements comprises the LAI, which extends to a 1km radius from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. The proposed A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are located across the four wards of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

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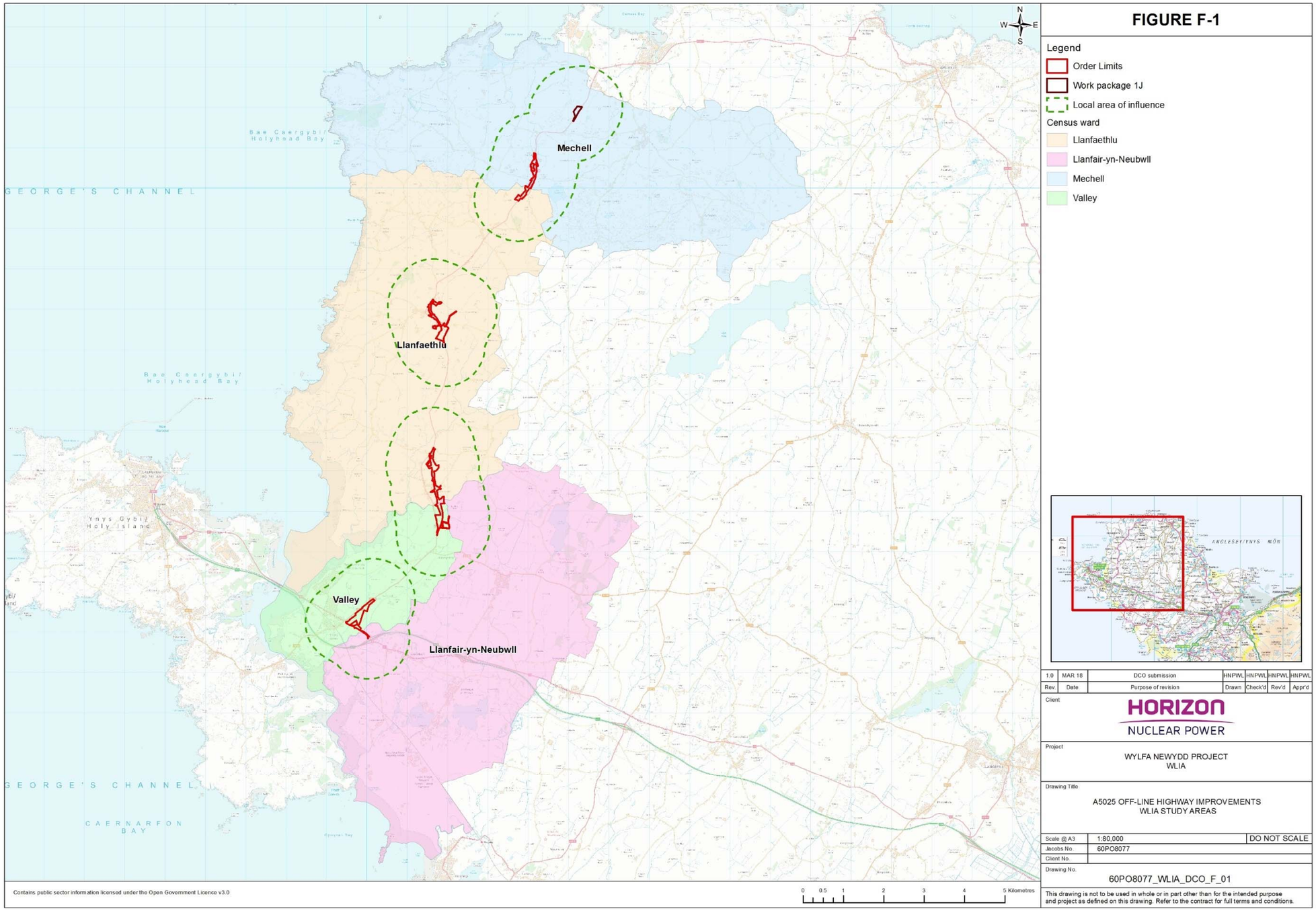
Figure F-1 A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements WLIA study areas



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F.3 Basis of assessment and assumptions

F.3.1 The application for development consent for the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements is based on the designs shown on the Works Plans within the limits of deviation specified as outlined in chapter G1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.1). The assessment described within this report has taken into consideration the flexibility afforded by the Works Plans and limits of deviation from a Welsh language and culture perspective.

Construction

F.3.2 Figure C-2 shows a quarterly breakdown of the construction timeline for all of the Associated Development for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and, by extension, an indication as to the likely time periods for which significant workforce numbers for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are required during the construction phase. Workers required for the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway and other Associated Development (with the exception of the Site Campus) do not overlap with the peak of the construction workforce required for the WNDA development. The construction workforce for the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would consist of a maximum of 171 workers at any one time.

F.3.3 Good practice mitigation during construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements is outlined in Table F-1.

Table F-1 Good practice mitigation – construction

Description	Mitigation purpose/objective
The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and site specific sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number 8.12) set out the requirements of work ensuring compliance with legislation and the effective planning, management and control of construction activities with the aim of reducing and avoiding adverse effects on the local community, amenity and the environment. The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements will be subject to both the Wylfa Newydd CoCP and the A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements sub-CoCP which will outline management strategies for air quality, noise and vibration, traffic and transport, public access, etc.	To reduce potential environmental effects of construction activities.
Access to/from residential property, local businesses and local services and agricultural interests will be maintained throughout the construction period by means of signed diversions, where necessary. The estimated duration and	To maintain access to/from residential property, local businesses and local

Description	Mitigation purpose/objective
location of these diversions will be communicated to affected parties, as required, before they are put in place.	services and agricultural interests.
Chapter 3 of the A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.12) outlines the consultation strategy, which includes engagement with affected landowners and occupiers to discuss the location and timing of planned construction works to reduce disturbance, where practicable, taking into account the overall construction programme.	To reduce disturbance on affected landowners.
Notice of intention to commence construction work will be provided to owners and occupiers of agricultural land adjacent to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements before works commence.	To ensure owners and occupiers of agricultural land adjacent to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are informed of the intention to commence construction work prior to works commencing.
On completion of works, any land required temporarily for construction works will be returned to its original agricultural use.	To ensure appropriate restoration of land following completion of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements.
Consideration would be given to the replacement of existing roadside signage on the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements for certain businesses whose access has changed and whose business is particularly dependent upon vehicular movements from the A5025.	To reduce disruption to businesses where access arrangements have changed as a result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements.

F.3.4 Embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements and considered in the assessment of potential effects on Welsh language and culture. A summary of relevant mitigation measures is provided below:

- Providing new means of access for residential properties, local businesses and local services where necessary through the modification of roads and junctions, and the re-use of existing sections of carriageway.

- Development of road alignments that work with existing land uses and agricultural field patterns to reduce field severance, where possible.
- Incorporating measures in the design such as agricultural underpasses, bridges, trackways, private means of access and cattle handling facilities to maintain access for farm vehicles and animals.
- Maintaining existing access for residential properties, local businesses and local services where possible, and incorporating new points of access to agricultural landholdings from the bypasses and bend improvements.

F.4 Assessment of effects

F.4.1 The effects are considered against the following 18 checklist questions, according to the methodology described in section A.5, covering the five key aspects of community life. The assessment is set out in the same format as that introduced in section B.4 of this WLIA; however, the background to each question is not repeated. Construction and operational effects have been assessed together, as effects on Welsh language and culture are expected to be similar during both construction and operational phases.

Population characteristics

Q1. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to a population increase/decrease that might:

- Affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers (in an adverse/beneficial way); or
- Lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.2 The Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI is located across four wards along the relevant sections the A5025, including Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population distribution, Welsh speakers and Welsh language skills for the four wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 in 2011.

F.4.3 In 2011, the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 of the LAI had a total resident population of 8,479 that comprised 12% of Anglesey's population (total: 69,751). Of the total resident population of the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 (8,479), 34.5% resided in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll ward, 27.8% resided in Valley ward, 19.4% resided in Llanfaethlu ward and 18.2% resided in Mechell ward.

F.4.4 In 2011, 56.4% of the population (aged 3 and over) in the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 were able to speak Welsh. Variation is seen in the percentage of Welsh speakers between the four wards, with a higher

proportion of Welsh speakers living in the ward of Llanfaethlu (64.4%) and the lowest proportion of Welsh speakers living in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (50.5%) in 2011.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.5 Effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required to construct the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, as well as a consideration of where those workers would be based (i.e. if they would be home-based workers who already reside in the DCCZ or if they would be non-home-based workers from outside the DCCZ who would relocate to the KSA to take up employment opportunities). As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

F.4.6 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements themselves, would not be expected to lead to any direct changes in population level, as they relate to the construction of new sections of road such as bypasses and road realignment works in five locations along the A5025 between Valley and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur.

Overall effect

F.4.7 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction and operation (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.8 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on population as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q2. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to an increase in in-migration?

- Might the Off-line Highway Improvements result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households; and
- Will the change be temporary or permanent?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.9 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to population data and Welsh speakers in the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 is set out as part of Q1 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

F.4.10 In 2011, 61.0% of the population (aged 3 and over) in the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 were born in Wales. A lower percentage (17.1%) of population (aged 3 and over) born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared to those born in Wales (81.5%).

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.11 As identified in Q1, effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required for the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, as well as a consideration of where those workers would be based (i.e. if they would be home-based or non-home-based workers) and, therefore, the possible associated in-migration effects. As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change through in-migration are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

F.4.12 The operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements themselves are not expected to lead to in-migration which would lead to any changes to the existing population. The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be expected to improve the safety of the A5025 highway, which does not currently meet present day highway design standards. Whilst the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would involve the construction of new sections of road which bypass the villages of Valley, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu, these villages would continue to be considered sustainable rural villages, being accessible from the A5025 highway. However, the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would not be expected to lead to an increase of in-migration into those villages. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur as a direct result of the A5025 Off-Line Highway Improvements.

Overall effect

F.4.13 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction and operation (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.14 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q3. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to increased out-migration?

- Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh-speaking households; and
- Would the change be permanent or temporary?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.15 The baseline analysis provided as parts of Q1 and Q2 are also of relevance to Q3, relating to out-migration. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to migration patterns on Anglesey between 2001 and 2015.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.16 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would not be expected to lead to out-migration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. Effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on out-migration are assessed at a project-wide level and presented in section B.4. Whilst the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvement has the potential to lead to some changes in the environmental amenity of the communities of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI, such changes are considered to be minimal in terms of disturbance to nearby residents (see Q6 for more detailed assessment of potential changes to environmental quality and, therefore, quality of life in the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI). No out-migration as a result of changes to environmental amenity would therefore be expected to occur.

F.4.17 No effects on the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers as a result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are expected to occur.

Overall effect

F.4.18 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction and operation (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.19 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q4. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to a changing age structure in the community? Might it:

- Lead to young/middle-aged/older Welsh-speaking people leaving/moving into the area, leading to:
  - Changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?
  - Social tensions/break-up of traditional social networks?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.20 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population age structure and Welsh language skills for the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 in 2011.

F.4.21 The working-age population of the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 is higher (62%) than on Anglesey (61%), and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over of the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 is lower than on Anglesey.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.22 The assessments presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) above do not identify any change to the existing population (and therefore no change to the existing profile of Welsh speakers as a direct result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements). No changes to the age profile of the population of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI would therefore be expected to occur as a direct result of the Off-Line Highway Improvements.

Overall effect

F.4.23 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction and operation (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.24 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Quality of life

Q5. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to affect the health of local people? Might it:

- Increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?
- Potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.25 Detailed baseline analysis on health is provided within the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to general health and the Welsh language for the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

F.4.26 In 2011, 79.0% of the population in the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025 considered themselves as having 'good or very good health'. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged 3 and over), 82.3% stated that their health was 'good or very good', whilst 13.0% stated 'fair health' and 4.7% stated 'bad or very bad health'.

F.4.27 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI is located across the LSOAs of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1, Valley 1, Valley 2, Llanfaethlu and Mechell. Within the WIMD health domain, the LSOA of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1 and Valley 1 were amongst the 30–50% most deprived in Wales (606 and 892 respectively out of 1,909) whilst Valley 2, Llanfaethlu and Mechell were amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales (1,636, 1,006 and 1,199 respectively out of 1,909).

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.28 A Rapid HIA Screening Statement has been prepared to assess the potential effects of construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (see section G.2 of the HIA for details). The rapid HIA screening concluded that there would be no health effects requiring further assessment.

F.4.29 The HIA identifies potential beneficial effects (which are not considered to be significant) as a result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and these include:

- promotion of physical activity though improvements to cycle routes and crossing points on the A5025 for existing Public Rights of Way, improving physical health and mental health conditions;
- improved separation from traffic emissions for most dwellings contributing to better air quality, particularly in bypassed communities, supporting reduced risks of adverse respiratory health outcomes and reducing adverse effects of disturbance on physical and mental health;
- safer conditions for driving (and crossing) the A5025 for all road users, including safer conditions in bypassed communities for pedestrians and cyclists due to less traffic, reducing risks of serious injuries or fatalities;
- improved journey times for rural community when accessing healthcare, schools and services in larger settlements, reducing access deprivation and supporting receipt of time-critical healthcare; and
- wider economic benefits of an improved highway supporting tourism and a more efficient distribution network for businesses, promoting prosperity and the health-promoting lifestyle choices it affords.

F.4.30 The HIA also identifies potential adverse effects on health which may arise from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (which were not likely to be significant), and these are summarised below:

- temporary construction stage increases in noise, air pollution and travel times;

- temporary construction stage reductions in emergency service response times due to increased road congestion; and
- permanent small operational stage increases in traffic related noise and air pollution for a small number of dwellings.

F.4.31 The HIA concludes that no significant effects on health would be expected from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. Based on the potential effects identified above, and balancing the potential temporary adverse effects on health during construction against the long-term beneficial effects which would be delivered during the operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, an overall beneficial effect on the health of the population of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI would be expected. This would be expected to have an indirect beneficial effect for Welsh language and culture as 56.4% of the LAI's population are able to speak Welsh.

Overall effect

F.4.32 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.33 The assessment presented above identifies an overall negligible beneficial effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q6. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to affect the amenity of the local area? Might it:

- deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.34 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to the WIMD physical environment domain for the LSOAs along the relevant sections of the A5025 of the LAI. Within the WIMD physical environment domain, all five of the LSOAs along the A5025 were amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.35 The construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be expected to lead to a change in the environmental amenity of the communities of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI due to changes in air quality, noise and travel times. These are assessed in greater detail in chapters G5 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.5), G6 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.6) and G10 (Application Reference Number: 6.7.10)

of the Environmental Statement. The effects would be expected to be minimal in terms of the disturbance caused to residents of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI with the construction phase expected to last for approximately 18 months. This would not be expected to lead to a reduction in the general quality of life of the communities of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. No indirect effect on out-migration and therefore Welsh language and culture would therefore be expected to occur as a result of construction.

F.4.36 Once construction was complete, the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be expected to improve the environmental amenity for the villages of Valley, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu, creating a long-term beneficial effect. These communities would continue to be sustainable and accessible communities, with improved access to the A5025 highway, but would benefit from improved quality of life due to the reduction in vehicular traffic passing through the villages, especially the villages of Llanfachraeth and Valley. The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would involve bypassing Valley when travelling from the A55 towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (section 1) and bypassing the village of Llanfachraeth (section 3). However, the village of Llanfaethlu is detached from the A5025, despite being in very close proximity. Improving the alignment of the A5025 at section 5 would therefore be expected to result in very minor changes to the environmental amenity of Llanfaethlu as a result of reduced traffic flows through the village.

F.4.37 The temporary changes to the environmental amenity of communities within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI during construction must be balanced against the long-term beneficial effects expected to occur once construction has been completed, which would benefit the population of these communities (which include a high percentage (56.4%) of Welsh speakers).

Overall effect

F.4.38 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.39 The assessment presented above identifies an overall negligible beneficial effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q7. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community? Might it:

- Increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.40 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to crime on Anglesey.

F.4.41 The WIMD 'community safety' domain considers deprivation in relation to living in a safe community. It covers actual experience of crime and fire, as well as perception of safety whilst out and about in the local area (Welsh Government, 2015). Within this domain, the LSOA of Valley 1 was amongst the 30-50% most deprived in Wales (823 out of 1,909) whilst the LSOAs Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1, Valley 2, Llanfaethlu and Mechell were amongst the 50% least deprived areas in Wales (1,423, 1,856, 1,413 and 1,478 respectively).

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.42 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (during construction or once completed) would not be expected to lead to adverse effects on the actual level or the perceived level of crime within the communities of the LAI. Good practice mitigation during construction would include (where appropriate) temporary fencing in the interest of health and safety of the public and animals, and also to avoid trespass. Access by non-authorised personnel onto the area where construction work would be undertaken would not be permitted, unless prior permission would be granted by the principal contractor(s).

Overall effect

F.4.43 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.44 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Economic factors

Q8. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to have a detrimental effect on local businesses? Might it:

- Potentially lead to local, Welsh-speaking, businesses closing down, due to:
  - a decline in overall local population; or
  - an increase of non-Welsh-speaking residents; or
  - an increase in harmful/helpful competition?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.45 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the number and percentage of Anglesey's residents employed in various sectors and the number of businesses located within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI.

Section 1: Valley

F.4.46 There are 23 businesses located within the LAI of section 1 of the Off-line Highway Improvements comprising accommodation, bar/restaurants, butchers, car repair, deli/café/take-away, funeral director, hairdresser, heating oil supplier, post office, railway yard, residential care home, retail and convenience stores, and service stations.

Section 3: Llanfachraeth

F.4.47 There are six businesses located within the LAI of section 3 of the Off-line Highway Improvements comprising accommodation, post office, public house, retail and convenience stores and an alternative holistic health service.

Section 5: Llanfaethlu

F.4.48 There are eight businesses located within the LAI of section 5 of the Off-line Highway Improvements comprising accommodation, bus/coach/tour operators, café, inn, post office and production and online retail of Welsh liqueurs.

Section 7: Cefn Coch

F.4.49 There are three businesses located within the LAI of section 7 of the Off-line Highway Improvements comprising accommodation, taxi service and travel and transport company.

Wylfa Newydd Power Station access road junction

F.4.50 There is only one local business, Tregele Petrol Station, located within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station access road junction.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.51 A number of local businesses are located within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI which could be affected by the Off-line Highway Improvements in terms of changes in vehicular access to those businesses and also the potential effects on future commercial business viability.

F.4.52 When considering section 1, Gwalia Service Station would be expected to experience a change in vehicle access. The service station would be located on a stopped-up road, therefore, customers and employees would be required to travel an additional 0.4km to access the improved A5025.

F.4.53 Section 1 would take existing traffic from the A5025 and away from the centre of the village of Valley which would likely affect Gwalia Service Station, which is considered to have reliance on passing trade. Gwalia Service Station is also located on the existing A5025 which would be a stopped-up road as a

result of the Off-line Highway Improvements. As a result of the minor change in vehicle access, there are no significant effects expected on likely future business viability.

F.4.54 The socio-economic assessment (presented in chapter G3 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.3)) identifies potential significant adverse effects on the likely future farm business viability of Ynys Wen, primarily due to land-take required to construct section 1 of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. See chapter G3 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.3) for a more detailed assessment.

F.4.55 Off-line Highway Improvements relating to section 3 would not be expected to lead to any changes to vehicular access to local businesses. Section 3 would take existing traffic from the A5025 and away from the centre of the village of Llanfachraeth, which would likely affect the local businesses within the centre, including Llanfachraeth post office, Holland Hotel and Wynnstay Country Store. Although a proportion of passing trade would be lost, no significant effect on likely future business viability would be expected as the local community of Llanfachraeth, and surrounding settlements, would still be reliant on the services of the business.

F.4.56 The socio-economic assessment (presented in chapter G3 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.3)) identifies potential significant adverse effects on the likely future farm business viability of Bedo, primarily due to land-take required to construct section 1 of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, severance and consequent operational effects on the business. See chapter G3 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.3) for a more detailed assessment.

F.4.57 Off-line Highway Improvements relating to section 5 would be expected to lead to changes to vehicular access to some local businesses including The Black Lion Inn and the Coffee House Shop and post office at Llanfaethlu.

F.4.58 The Black Lion Inn would be located on a stopped-up road; therefore, customers and employees would be required to travel an additional 0.1km to access the improved A5025.

F.4.59 Local businesses located within the centre of the village of Llanfaethlu (Coffee House Shop and Llanfaethlu post office) are expected to experience a change in vehicle access as section 5 would bypass the centre of the village of Llanfaethlu. The local businesses would be located on a stopped-up road; therefore, customers and employees would be required to travel an additional 0.3km to access the improved A5025.

F.4.60 As identified in chapter G3 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.3), the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements in section 5 are not anticipated to effect likely future farm business viability.

F.4.61 Off-line Highway Improvements relating to section 7 would not be expected to lead to any changes to vehicular access to local businesses, nor changes to land-take, and no effects are expected to the likely future commercial business viability. The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter G3 of the

Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.3) identifies a significant adverse effect on the farm of Tyn-y-Felin which would be likely to affect the future farm business viability.

F.4.62 Off-line Highway Improvements relating to the Wylfa Newydd Power Station access road junction are not expected to affect any local businesses in terms of changes to vehicular access, future commercial viability and future farm business viability.

F.4.63 Based on the assessment presented above, minimal effects are expected on local businesses in terms of change in vehicular access and potential changes to passing trade. Communities within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI would still be expected to be reliant on those businesses. Businesses within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI would also be expected to benefit from additional spend due to the presence of construction workers in the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI for a period of approximately 18 months. This increased spend within local businesses, which are owned and run by local people, including Welsh speakers, would be considered to have a beneficial effect on Welsh language.

F.4.64 During construction of the Off-line Highway Improvements, access to/from local businesses and local services and agricultural interests would be maintained throughout the construction period by means of bilingual signed diversions, where necessary. The estimated duration and location of these diversions would be communicated to affected parties, as required, before they were put in place.

F.4.65 Consultation with affected landowners and occupiers would also be undertaken with regards to the location and timing of planned construction works to reduce disturbance, where practicable, taking into account the overall construction programme. Notice of intention to commence construction work would also be provided to owners and occupiers of agricultural land adjacent to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements before works commence.

F.4.66 Once the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements were completed, as part of good practice mitigation, consideration would be given to the replacement of existing roadside signage on the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements for certain businesses whose access had changed and whose business is particularly dependent upon vehicular movements from the A5025.

F.4.67 Effects identified above in relation to sections 1 and 3 which have the potential to lead to significant adverse effects on future farm business viability only relate to two farms; however, such effects could have long-term adverse effects on Welsh language and culture within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI should those farms cease trading or if those landowners/tenants would relocate. Effects which influence the future viability of two farms could result in not only existing landowners ceasing to trade or relocate, but could also restrict the ability of future generations (including Welsh speakers) from farming in the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI.

F.4.68 The overall balance of the beneficial and negligible adverse effects on local businesses within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI must be

balanced against the adverse effects on two farms which could lead to effects on future farm business viability. In light of this, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.

Overall effect

F.4.69 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.70 The assessment presented above identifies an overall negligible adverse effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. No specific measures relating to the Welsh language are proposed as part of the WLCMES. However, mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q9. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to have a detrimental effect on local jobs? Might it:

- Create jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh-speaking people having the right skills); or
- Threaten jobs of the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.71 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, commuting patterns, economic activity and the Welsh language and the workplace on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.72 Effects of the Off-line Highway Improvements on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. In light of this, no assessment is presented at an Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI study area.

Overall effect

F.4.73 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.74 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q10. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to greater economic diversity? Might it:

- Potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population, due to economic diversification; or
- Lead to an increase of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.75 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, migration flows and economic activity on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.76 Effects of the Off-line Highway Improvements on employment, local jobs and, therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Off-line Highway Improvements on economic diversity would be expected to occur; therefore, no further assessment of the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI study area is provided.

Overall effect

F.4.77 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.78 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q11. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

- Potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to an increase in competition in terms of workforce/business?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.79 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to weekly earnings for Anglesey and North Wales is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.80 Effects of the Off-line Highway Improvements on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. No direct effects from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements on local wages/salary would be expected to occur; therefore, no further assessment of the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI study area is provided.

Overall effect

F.4.81 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.82 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q12. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to affect the cost of housing and accommodation? Might it:

- Force local Welsh-speaking people to leave the community; or
- Potentially lead to an increase in homelessness/housing stress amongst local Welsh-speaking households; or
- Prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.83 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to house prices, affordable housing, migration trends and labour market employment on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

F.4.84 In 2012, relatively low median house price to income ratios were seen in the wards of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (between 3.5 and 4.8), Llanfaethlu (between 3.5 and 4.8) and Valley (between 4.9 and 5.6) whilst high median house price to income ratios were seen in the wards of Mechell (between 6.3 and 7.0) and Llanbadrig (between 7.1 and 10.2) [RD38].

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.85 The Off-line Highway Improvements would involve the construction of new sections of road such as bypasses and road realignment works in five locations along the A5025 between Valley and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. There is no evidence to suggest that such works, either during construction or when complete, would affect the cost of housing generally within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. However, it is acknowledged that Section 3 could result in an overall improvement to the amenity of residential properties along the existing A5025 highway within the village as existing traffic levels are expected to reduce by more than 60%. This could result in a general increase in the value of residential dwellings in the village of Llanfachraeth; however, there is no evidence to suggest that this increase in value would be significant. When considering the effect of the Off-line Highway Improvements as a whole, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.

Overall effect

F.4.86 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.87 The assessment identifies that the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would have a negligible adverse effect on the cost of housing and accommodation during the construction phase and a neutral effect during the operational phase. As part of the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon would establish a WAMS. This service and its oversight group (which would include local authorities) would provide a mechanism to monitor the Project's effects on the supply and demand for accommodation and housing as a result of the inflow of non-home-based construction workers and their families.

Infrastructure supply and education

Q13. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to have an effect on local schools? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local schools due to a decrease/increase of student rolls; or
- Alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking students?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.88 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to education and the Welsh language on Anglesey is set out in appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

F.4.89 Education in all local authority primary and secondary schools on Anglesey is provided bilingually, offering Welsh-medium education.

F.4.90 There are four primary schools in the vicinity of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI, including Ysgol Gymuned Y Fali, Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Gymuned Cylch y Garn.

F.4.91 Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Gymuned Cylch Y Garn closed in July 2017 and pupils have been transferred to a new-build area school in Llanfaethlu along the A5025, which is a central location within the combined catchment area. The new school, formally named as Ysgol Rhyd y Llan opened in September 2017.

F.4.92 The nearest secondary schools are Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi, Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern and Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones Amlwch.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.93 The assessment presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) identify a neutral affect, as no effects are expected in terms of population change, in-migration and out-migration (as these effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects, see section B.4 of this WLIA).

F.4.94 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would not therefore be expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within the existing schools of Ysgol Gymuned y Fali and Ysgol Rhyd y Llan.

Overall effect

F.4.95 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.96 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on local schools as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q14. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to have an effect on health care provision? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local Welsh-medium facilities/services?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.97 The nearest doctor's surgeries to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are Valley Pharmacy (a branch of Meddygfa Victoria, Holyhead); The Surgery, Bro'r Ysgol, Bodedern; and Cemaes Surgery, High Street, Cemaes.

F.4.98 Hospital services for Anglesey are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd, a minor injuries unit is available at Ysbyty

Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead. The nearest pharmacies are located in Valley and Cemaes.

F.4.99 There are dental practices located in Valley and Cemaes that provide services to National Health Service patients.

F.4.100 A wide range of public services, including health care provision on Anglesey, are provided through the medium of Welsh. These contribute towards providing opportunities to use Welsh in everyday aspects of life. Of Wales' Welsh speakers, 90% believe that providing Welsh-medium services is vital in order to ensure the survival of the language [RD25].

F.4.101 The WIMD access to services domain considers deprivation resulting from a household's inability to access a range of services considered necessary for day-to-day living [RD61]. It covers material deprivation (e.g. not being able to get food) and social aspects of deprivation (e.g. not being able to attend after-school activities). This domain measures travel times to a range of services as a proxy for wider access to services [RD61]. Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1, Llanfaethlu and Mechell were amongst the 10% most access-to-services deprived areas in Wales (217, 56 and 77 respectively out of 1,909), whilst Valley 2 was amongst the 30 to 50% most deprived areas in Wales (746 out of 1,909), and Valley 1 was amongst the 50% least deprived areas in Wales (1,329 out of 1,909).

F.4.102 Detailed baseline analysis on access to health services is provided within the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Rapid HIA Screening Statement, which forms part of the submitted planning application documentation.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.103 As identified within the baseline presented above, health care facilities located within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI are limited to those located in Valley. Whilst there would be changes in access arrangement to the village of Valley when travelling from the A55 or along the A5025 from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's direction, these would be minimal and would not affect the provision of or future viability of such facilities and services.

F.4.104 During construction, the HIA identifies the potential for temporary reductions in emergency service response times due to increased road congestion. The HIA identifies that, generally, once the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements were complete, there would be beneficial effects associated with improved journey times for the rural community when accessing healthcare, reducing access deprivation and supporting receipt of time-critical healthcare.

Overall effect

F.4.105 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.106 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on the provision of healthcare as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q15. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to have an effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local shops/post offices/banks/pubs in Welsh-speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area/community, e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.107 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to local services and facilities within the communities along the A5025 is set out in appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Overview of communities along the route of the Off-line Highway Improvements

Valley

F.4.108 Valley is a large village located at the western end of the A5025. The village offers several important facilities and services including a primary school, a doctor's surgery, a dental practice, a pharmacy, several shops, restaurants, places of worship, a cemetery, a train station, a post office, petrol filling/service stations, vehicle repair garages, and recreational facilities associated with Parc Mwd, including a green football area, a playground and woodland.

Llanynghenedl

F.4.109 Llanynghenedl is a hamlet located between Valley and Llanfachraeth, along the A5025. There are no local facilities within the hamlet, and therefore the residents rely on other facilities and services located along the A5025 for their everyday needs.

Llanfachraeth

F.4.110 Llanfachraeth is a village located on the A5025, near the west coast of the island. The village contains some local facilities, including a village hall, convenience store, post office, country store, public house, places of worship and green spaces. Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth closed in July 2017 with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu – Ysgol Rhyd y Llan.

Llanfaethlu

F.4.111 Llanfaethlu is a small village located between Llanfachraeth and Llanrhuddlad, along the A5025. The village contains some local facilities, including a primary school (Ysgol Rhyd y Llan), village hall, coffee house, local store and post office, a public house with bed and breakfast accommodation, places of worship, a local producer of traditional Welsh liqueurs, campsite and recreational facilities at Llanfaethlu Park. Ysgol Ffrwd Win closed in July 2017 with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu – Ysgol Rhyd y Llan.

Llanrhuddlad

F.4.112 Llanrhuddlad is a small village located to the north of Llanfaethlu, along the A5025. The village contains limited local facilities, and these include places of worship. Ysgol Gymuned Cylch y Garn closed in July 2017 with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu – Ysgol Rhyd y Llan.

Tregele

F.4.113 Tregele is a small village located to the south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The village does not have any key community services, relying on Cemaes and other villages along the A5025 to access services.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.114 A number of community services and facilities are located within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI which could be affected by the Off-line Highway Improvements in terms of changes in vehicular access. Effects on local businesses within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI are assessed in Q8 and some of those businesses assessed would also be considered to be community facilities, such as public houses, shops and post offices. In order to avoid duplication of effects, community facilities which have already been assessed as part of Q8 are not assessed as part of this question.

F.4.115 Community facilities within the villages of Valley, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu are set out in the baseline presented above.

F.4.116 Changes in access arrangements to community facilities within the Off-line Highway Improvements would cause some disruption to users during construction; however, once complete, the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would offer improved access to such facilities by way of reduced journey times for residents of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI.

F.4.117 As with local businesses and residential properties, access to community facilities and services such as village halls, places of worship, open space, cemetery, train stations and police stations would be maintained at all times during construction through the use of bilingual diversion signage. The estimated duration and location of these diversions would be communicated to affected parties, as required, before they are put in place.

F.4.118 Based on the assessment presented above, the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are not expected to affect the provision of local community services within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI.

Overall effect

F.4.119 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

F.4.120 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect as a result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. No mitigation and/or enhancement measures specifically relating to Welsh language and culture are considered necessary.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.121 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on local services as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Social and cultural aspects

Q16. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community? Might it:

- Have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others; or
- Violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.122 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh-speaking communities is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.123 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would involve the construction of new sections of road such as bypasses and road realignment works, which would be required as the existing road infrastructure along the A5025 does not meet present day design standards and is not suitable to cope with the predicted traffic flows associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Wylfa Newydd Power Station. There is no reason to believe that the construction or operation of highway improvement works such as the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would lead to direct social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-speaking communities within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI.

Overall effect

F.4.124 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.125 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on social tensions/conflict as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q17. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to lead to changes in local, Welsh traditions and/or culture? Might it:

- Result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area; or
- Lead to a significant increase of non-local and/or non-Welsh-speaking households; or
- Lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles; or
- Impact on local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.126 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh traditions and culture is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.127 Effects on Welsh culture and traditions are intrinsically linked to potential effects on population change, employment, housing, schools and community cohesion. The assessment presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration), Q3 (out-migration), Q9 (employment), Q12 (housing), Q13 (schools) and Q16 (community cohesion) identify neutral effects, with the exception of effects on the cost of housing in Llanfachraeth, which could have a negligible adverse effect on Welsh language and culture due to a possible increase in the value of housing within the village, which could result from an overall improvement in the amenity and reduction in traffic volume.

F.4.128 As this effect would be expected to be minimal, this would not be expected to adversely affect Welsh traditions and culture within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements as a whole; however, minimal effects on Welsh traditions and culture within the village of Llanfachraeth could occur.

Overall effect

F.4.129 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.130 The assessment presented above identifies an overall negligible adverse effect on Welsh traditions and culture as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. The Wylfa Newydd WLCMES sets out proposed measures that would seek to enhance any beneficial effects and mitigation measures that would seek to address the effect of Wylfa Newydd workers and their families moving to the area. Some of the measures proposed in relation to the effects on population (See Table B-1 under Question 1 above) are also relevant to the effects on traditions and culture namely measures 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). All WLCMES measures are also included in Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA.

Q18. Are the Off-line Highway Improvements likely to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups? Might it:

- force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
  - An increase in unemployment/economic stress; or
  - An increase in accommodation prices/housing stress?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

F.4.131 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh language and the community is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

F.4.132 Near the A5025, there is a provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools and secondary schools near the A5025);
- Merched y Wawr (held in Valley, Cemaes, Bodedern and Llanfechell);
- Youth clubs (held in Valley, Llanfachraeth, Bodedern and Llanfair-yng-Nghornwy);
- Cylchoedd Meithrin (held in Valley, Cemaes, Bodedern and Llanfechell);
- Cylchoedd Ti a Fi (held in Llanfaethlu, Cemaes and Bodedern);
- Young Farmers' Clubs (held in Bodedern and Rhosybol);
- Clwb y Cob (held in Valley);
- Women's Institute Welsh branch (held in Bodedern);
- Pensioner's Club (held in Llanfaethlu);

- Clwb yr Odyn (held in Llanfaethlu); and
- Cymdeithas yr Engan (held in Cemaes).

Effects during construction and operation

F.4.133 The baseline presented above identifies active local voluntary and youth groups in the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI which promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would involve the construction of new sections of road such as bypasses and road realignment works, which would result in some change to access arrangements of community facilities within the villages of Valley, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu.

F.4.134 During construction, there could be some disturbance experienced in terms of travel delays; however, access to all community facilities (including those where youth/voluntary/activity groups meet) would be retained at all times by means of bilingual signed diversions, where necessary. During operation, as part of good practice mitigation, consideration would be given to the replacement of existing roadside signage along the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements for certain community facilities, where access arrangements would have changed. Youth/voluntary/activity groups, including those who operate through the medium of Welsh, would not be adversely affected as a result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements.

F.4.135 It is acknowledged in Q12 that the Off-line Highway Improvements could result in a negligible adverse effect on Welsh language and culture due to potential increases in the value of property within the village of Llanfachraeth (see Q12 for more details). As this effect is expected to be minimal, limited effects on youth/voluntary/activity groups in the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be expected to occur.

Overall effect

F.4.136 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.4.137 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on local groups as a result of both construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

F.5 Overall summary of Off-line Highway Improvements' effects

F.5.1 A summary of the Off-line Highway Improvements' effects on Welsh language and culture is presented in table F-2.

Table F-2 Summary of project-wide effects during construction and operation (prior to the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	0	0	0	0	+0.2	+0.3	0	-0.3	0	0	0	-0.2	0	0		0	-0.1	-0.1
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible adverse	Neutral
	0	0	0	0	+0.2	+0.2	0	-0.2	0	0	0	-0.2	0	0	0	0	-0.1	0
Dimensional index score	Neutral 0				Negligible beneficial effect +0.1			Negligible adverse effect -0.1					Neutral 0.0			Neutral 0.0		
Overall base index score	Neutral 0.0																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

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F.6 Summary of Off-line Highway Improvements mitigation and/or enhancement measures

F.6.1 Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial ones in relation to project-wide effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are presented in volume B of this WLIA, and summarised in section B.7. In light of those mitigation measures, no mitigation and/or enhancement measures specifically relating to Welsh language and culture as a result of effect of the Off-line Highway Improvements are considered necessary.

F.7 Residual effects

F.7.1 Table F-33 below identifies potential residual effects following the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures. Where there are any residual adverse effects, these would be of a lower magnitude following implementation of mitigation measures. Where there are residual beneficial effects, these would be of a higher magnitude following implementation of enhancement measures.

F.7.2 The WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA recognises that ongoing monitoring during and following the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be required to quantify the residual effects of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. As part of the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would complete an evaluation of the impact of Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group. This would enable an assessment of residual effects which would inform future projects of this nature.

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Table F-3 Summary of residual effects

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
1	Population change	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
2	In-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
3	Out-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
4	Age structure	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
5	Health of local people	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)
6	Amenity of local area	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See chapter G5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.5)	See chapter G5 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.7.5)

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
7	Crime/violence	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
8	Businesses and supply chain	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	See Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).	Negligible adverse effect.
9	Local jobs	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
10	Economic diversity	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
11	Wages/salary	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
12	Cost of housing	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	See Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).	Negligible adverse effect.

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
13	Local schools	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
14	Healthcare provision	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
15	Local services	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
16	Social tensions/conflict	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
17	Traditions/culture	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	Construction workers who choose to remain in the KSA and up to 15% of operational workers would be from outside the KSA are unlikely to be Welsh-speakers and would therefore create residual effects on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the KSA.
18	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

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G Logistics Centre

G.1 Introduction

G.1.1 This volume describes the assessment of effects resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre on Welsh language and culture. This volume excludes project-wide Welsh language and culture effects, which are considered in the assessment contained in volume B of this WLIA.

G.1.2 The effects identified are prior to the implementation of mitigation measures required to address adverse effects and/or the enhancement measures intended to maximise beneficial effects. Mitigation measures to address adverse effects and enhancement measures to maximise beneficial effects are identified at the end of each question. Residual effects, after the implementation of mitigation and/or enhancement measures are predicted qualitatively.

G.1.3 Cumulative effects, including intra-project effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole, are discussed in volume H.

G.1.4 Detailed baseline evidence and data for the WLIA is presented in appendix A7-1; however, a summary of baseline evidence and data relevant to each assessment question is presented within the assessment contained in section G.4.

G.2 Logistics Centre WLIA study areas

G.2.1 This section describes the study areas relevant to the assessment of effects on Welsh language and culture for the Logistics Centre. The geographic scope of study areas used in this WLIA are introduced and defined in table A-13 of this WLIA and the study areas used in the project-wide assessment of effects are shown in figure A-1 and figure A-2.

G.2.2 The study area for the assessment of the Logistics Centre comprises of the LAI, which extends to a 1km radius from the Logistic Centre. The Logistics Centre would be located within the ward of Kingsland and the 1km LAI extends to the wards of London Road and Trearddur (see Figure G-1).

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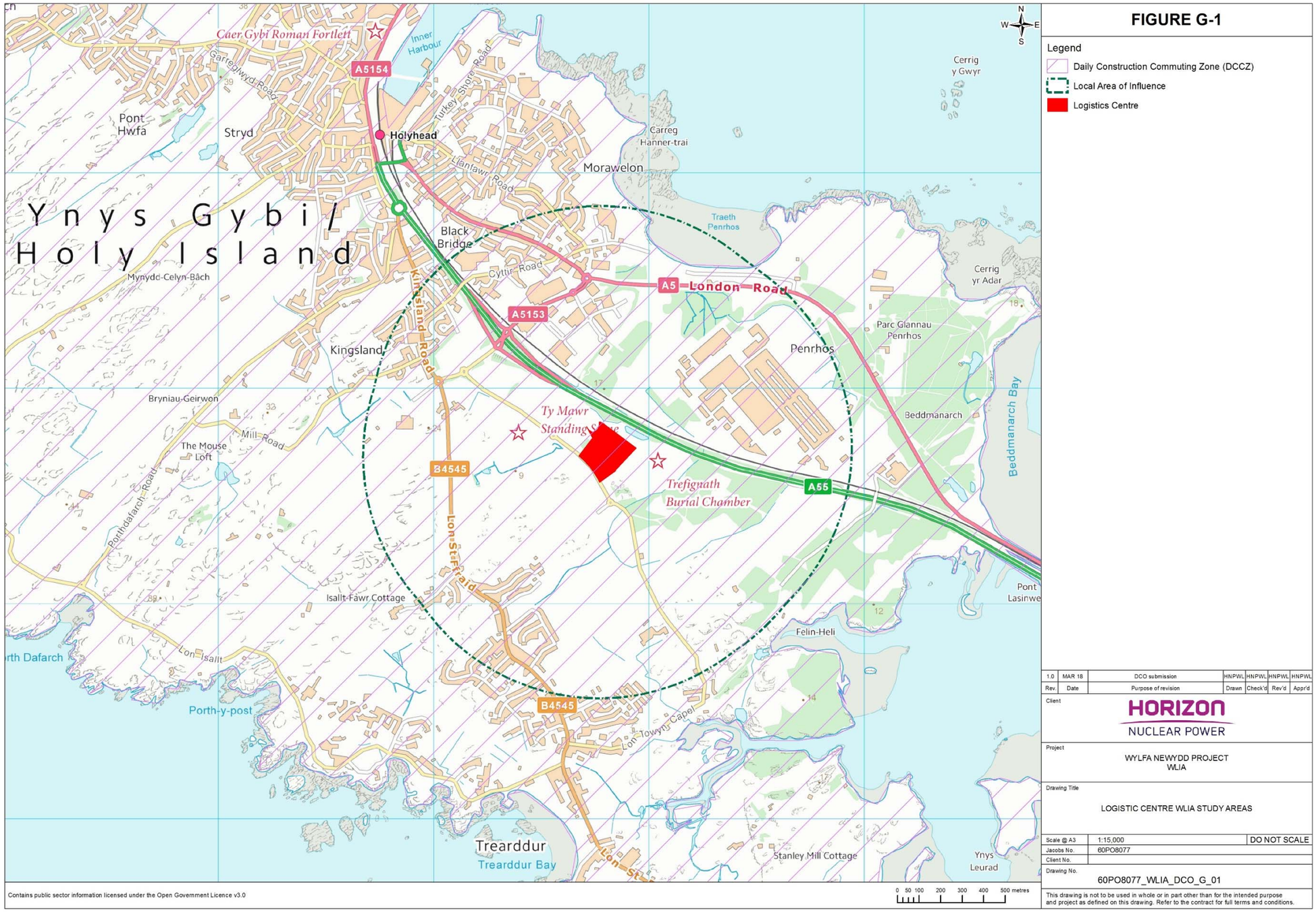
Figure G-1 Logistics Centre WLIA study areas



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G.3 Basis of assessment and assumptions

G.3.1 The application for development consent is based on a Parameter Plan and Works Plan approach as outlined in chapter H1 of the Environmental Statement (introduction to the assessment process) (Application Reference Number: 6.8.1). The assessment described within this report has taken into consideration the flexibility afforded by the parameter approach and represents a worst case from a Welsh language and culture perspective.

Construction

G.3.2 The approximate scale of the construction workforce (maximum of 40 construction workers) and activities associated with the construction of the Logistics Centre form the basis for this assessment.

G.3.3 Figure C-2 shows annual breakdown of the construction timeline for all of the elements of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and, by extension, an indication as to the likely time periods for which significant workforce numbers for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are required during the construction phase. Workers required for the construction of the Logistics Centre and other Associated Development (with the exception of the Site Campus) do not overlap with the peak of the construction workforce required for the WNDA development as the Logistics Centre would be in operation during this period.

G.3.4 The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project's overarching Code of Construction (CoCP) (Application Reference Number 8.6) and sub-CoCPs (Application Reference Number: 8.7 to 8.12) set out the standards and measures of work ensuring compliance with legislation and the effective planning, management and control of construction activities with the aim of controlling adverse effects on the local community and the environment. The Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6) sets out project-wide strategies supported by sub-CoCPs (Application Reference Number: 8.7 to 8.12) that provide additional standards and measures specifically relevant to a particular site or location.

Operation

G.3.5 The approximate scale of the operational workforce (expected to be 14 positions) and activities associated with the operation of the Logistics Centre form the basis for this assessment and the assumptions have been made within this context.

Decommissioning

G.3.6 The approximate scale of the workforce (considered to be similar in skill and size as per the construction phase) and activities undertaken during the decommissioning phase of the Logistics Centre form the basis for this assessment. It is also assumed that decommissioning of the Logistics Centre would consist of the removal of buildings, leaving the site in a 'serviced state' for potential use if no other community or business use can be found for the facility at the end of its operational phase. This assessment is undertaken on

the basis that decommissioning will require the buildings to be removed and the site left in a serviced state as this represents the worst case scenario.

G.4 Assessment of effects

G.4.1 The effects are considered against the following 18 checklist questions, according to the methodology described in section A.5, covering the five key aspects of community life. The assessment is set out in the same format as that introduced in section B.4 of this WLIA; however, the background to each question is not repeated. Due to the scale and nature of the Logistics Centre and the limited effects on Welsh language and culture (as the assessment relates to site-specific effects), the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Logistics Centre are assessed together, rather than as two distinct proposals.

Population characteristics

Q1. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to a population increase/decrease that might:

- Affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers (in an adverse/beneficial way); or
- Lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.2 The Logistics Centre would be located within the ward of Kingsland and the 1km LAI extends to the wards of London Road and Trearddur.

G.4.3 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population distribution, Welsh speakers and Welsh language skills for the wards of Kingsland, London Road and Trearddur in 2011.

G.4.4 In the 2011 Census, the wards across the Logistics Centre LAI had a resident population of 5,246 which comprised 7.5% of Anglesey's population (total: 69,751). Of the total resident population of the wards across the Logistics Centre LAI (5,246), 29.1% resided in Kingsland ward, 28.4% resided in London Road ward and 42.5% resided in Trearddur ward. In 2011, 41.5% of the population (aged 3 and over) in the wards across the Logistics Centre LAI were able to speak Welsh. Variation is seen in the percentage of Welsh speakers between the three wards, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living in the ward of London Road (45.3%) and the lowest percentage living in the ward of Trearddur (38.1%) in 2011.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.5 Effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required to construct and operate the Logistics Centre, as well as a consideration of where those workers are based (i.e. if they are home-based

workers who already reside in the DCCZ or if they are non-home-based workers from outside the DCCZ who would relocate to the KSA to take up employment opportunities). As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the Logistics Centre) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

G.4.6 The construction or operation of the Logistics Centre is not expected to lead to any changes in population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur.

Overall effect

G.4.7 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.8 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on population as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q2. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to an increase in in-migration?

- Might the Logistics Centre result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households; and
- Will the change be temporary or permanent?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.9 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to population data and Welsh speakers for the wards across the Logistics Centre LAIis set out as part of Q1 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA. The 2011 Census showed that 41.5% of the population (aged 3 and over) spoke Welsh, which is lower than Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ. The 2011 Census also showed that 60.1% of Holyhead's population (aged 3 and over) had one or more skills in Welsh.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.10 As identified in Q1, effects on population change are most likely to result from the workforce required to construct and operate the Logistics Centre, as well as a consideration of where those workers are based (i.e. if they are home-based or non-home-based workers) and, therefore, the possible associated in-migration effects. As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the Logistics Centre) are

assessed at a project-wide level, effects on population change through in-migration are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

G.4.11 The construction or operation of the Logistics Centre is not expected to lead to in-migration which would lead to any changes to the existing population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur.

Overall effect

G.4.12 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.13 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on in-migration as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q3. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to increased out-migration?

- Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh-speaking households; and
- Would the change be permanent or temporary?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.14 The baseline analysis provided as parts of Q1 and Q2 are also relevant to Q3, relating to out-migration. Appendix A-7 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to migration patterns on Anglesey between 2001 and 2015.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.15 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre is not expected to lead to out-migration from the LAI. Effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on out-migration are assessed at a project-wide level and presented in section B.4. Whilst the construction of the Logistics Centre has the potential to lead to some changes in the environmental amenity of the LAI, such changes are considered to be minimal in terms of disturbance to nearby residents (see Q6 for more detailed assessment of potential changes to environmental quality and, therefore, quality of life in the LAI).

G.4.16 In terms of the operation of the Logistics Centre, the site is on a vacant plot in an area designated for industrial use, which is next to existing industrial and retail developments. The operation of the Logistics Centre is not expected to

lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI, especially considering the previous and current use of the site.

G.4.17 No effects to the existing population, and therefore no effects on the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre, are therefore expected to occur.

Overall effect

G.4.18 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.19 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on out-migration as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q4. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to a changing age structure in the community? Might it:

- Lead to young/middle-aged/older Welsh-speaking people leaving/moving into the area, leading to:
  - Changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?
  - Social tensions/break-up of traditional social networks?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.20 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to population age structure and Welsh language skills for the wards across the Logistics Centre LAI in 2011.

G.4.21 The working-age population of the wards across the Logistics Centre LAI is slightly lower (60%) than the Welsh average (63%) but slightly higher than Anglesey (61%) and the DCCZ (61%). The proportion of the population aged over 65 in Holyhead is higher than Wales as a whole but lower than Anglesey and the DCCZ

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.22 The assessments presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) above do not identify any change to the existing population (and therefore no change to the existing profile of Welsh speakers within the LAI as a direct result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre). No changes to the age profile of the population of the

LAI are therefore expected to occur as a direct result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre.

Overall effect

G.4.23 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.24 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on the age structure of the population as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Quality of life

Q5. Is the Logistics Centre likely to affect the health of local people? Might it:

- Increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?
- Potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.25 Detailed baseline analysis on health is provided within the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to general health and the Welsh language for the wards across the Logistics Centre LAI.

G.4.26 In the 2011 Census, a high proportion of the population across the wards of the Logistic Centre LAI (78.1%) considered themselves as having ‘good or very good health’. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged 3 and over) living in these wards, 78.1% stated that their health was ‘good or very good’, whilst 16.2% stated ‘fair health’ and 5.7% stated ‘bad or very bad health’.

G.4.27 This compares to the figures for the whole of Wales where 77.7% of the population considered themselves as having ‘good or very good health’ and 7.4% of the population identified themselves as having ‘bad or very bad health’.

G.4.28 The Logistics Centre’s LAI is located across the LSOAs of Trearddur 2, Kingsland and London Road. Within the WIMD health domain, the LSOAs of Kingsland and London Road were amongst the 10–20% most deprived in

Wales and the LSOA of Trearddur 2 was amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.29 A Rapid HIA Screening Statement has been prepared to assess the potential effects of construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre (see section H.2 of the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) for details). Whilst potentially significant health effects to vulnerable groups (and the general public) were considered, the Rapid HIA Screening Statement concluded that there are no health effects requiring further assessment.

G.4.30 On this basis, the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre are not expected to affect the health of the population. No indirect effects, such as reducing the desirability of living in the LAI or making life more expensive for the existing population of the LAI, are expected to occur and therefore nor are effects on the Welsh language.

Overall effect

G.4.31 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.32 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on health as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q6. Is the Logistics Centre likely to affect the amenity of the local area? Might it:

- Deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.33 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to the WIMD physical environment domain for the LSOAs of Trearddur 2, Kingsland and London Road. Within the WIMD physical environment domain, the LSOA of London Road was amongst the 20–30% most deprived in Wales, Kingsland was amongst the 30–50% most deprived in Wales and Trearddur 2 was amongst the 50% least deprived in Wales.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.34 Chapter H5 (air quality) of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.8.5) concludes that there are no significant residual air quality effects associated with the Logistics Centre.

G.4.35 Chapter H6 (noise and vibration) of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.8.6) concludes that there would be no adverse noise and vibration effects of greater than minor significance with the application of mitigation measures.

G.4.36 In terms of the operation of the Logistics Centre, the site is on a vacant plot in an area designated for industrial use, alongside existing industrial and retail developments. The operation of the Logistics Centre is not expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI, especially considering the previous and current use of the site.

G.4.37 Therefore, the Logistics Centre is not considered likely to affect the amenity of the local area, or reduce the desirability to live in the community.

Overall effect

G.4.38 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.39 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on the amenity of the local area as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q7. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community? Might it:

- Increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.40 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to crime on Anglesey.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.41 Appendix O.5 of the HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19) contains a Rapid HIA Screening Statement, which considered there is very limited potential for any illicit or anti-social activity as a direct result of the Logistics Centre due to security measures, such as fencing, barriers, CCTV and on-site security staff. Actual levels of crime are therefore not expected to change.

Overall effect

G.4.42 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.43 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on crime as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Economic factors

Q8. Is the Logistics Centre likely to have a detrimental effect on local businesses? Might it:

- Potentially lead to local, Welsh-speaking, businesses closing down, due to:
  - a decline in overall local population; or
  - an increase of non-Welsh-speaking residents; or
  - an increase in harmful/helpful competition?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.44 Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the number and percentage of Anglesey's residents employed in various sectors.

G.4.45 Given the Logistics Centre's close proximity to the port town of Holyhead, there is an abundance of local businesses and other commercial receptors located within the Logistics Centre's LAI. The majority of these are located within the Penrhos Retail/Industrial Park just north of the Logistics Centre.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.46 Chapter H3 (socio-economics) of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.8.3) describes the effects of the Logistics Centre on local businesses. Chapter H3 (Application Reference Number: 6.8.3) concludes that, whilst there is the potential for localised, minimised and infrequent effects during construction, operation and decommissioning, no significant effects are anticipated as a result of the Logistics Centre.

G.4.47 The presence of construction, operational and decommissioning workers related directly to the Logistics Centre would be expected to lead to increased expenditure within local businesses in Holyhead. However, due to the small number of construction workers and the small number of day-to-day operational staff associated with the Logistics Centre, the direct effects on businesses within the LAI from additional spending would be expected to be minimal.

G.4.48 The effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre on the supply chain and other local businesses are assessed at a DCCZ level as part of the assessment of project-wide effects, which is presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Overall effect

G.4.49 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of +0.1).

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.50 The assessment presented above identifies an overall negligible beneficial effect as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre. No specific measures relating to the Welsh language are proposed as part of the WLCMES. However, mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q9. Is the Logistics Centre likely to have a detrimental effect on local jobs? Might it:

- Create jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh-speaking people having the right skills); or
- Threaten jobs of the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.51 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, commuting patterns, economic activity and the Welsh language and the workplace on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.52 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area. In light of this, no assessment is presented for the Logistics Centre's LAI study area.

Overall effect

G.4.53 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.54 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on local business as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q10. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to greater economic diversity? Might it:

- Potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population, due to economic diversification; or
- Lead to an increase of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.55 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to labour market employment, migration flows and economic activity on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.56 As the effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the Logistics Centre) are assessed at a project-wide level, effects on local jobs are also assessed at a project-wide level (presented in section B.4).

G.4.57 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre itself, is not expected to lead to any changes in economic diversity.

Overall effect

G.4.58 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.59 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on economic diversity as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q11. Is the Logistics Centre likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

- Potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to an increase in competition in terms of workforce/business?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.60 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to weekly earnings for Anglesey and North Wales is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.61 Effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part of the project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA. These effects are assessed within the DCCZ study area.

G.4.62 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre itself, is not expected to result in a change to local wages or salary levels.

Overall effect

G.4.63 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.64 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on local salaries as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q12. Is the Logistics Centre likely to affect the cost of housing and accommodation? Might it:

- Force local Welsh-speaking people to leave the community; or
- Potentially lead to an increase in homelessness/housing stress amongst local Welsh-speaking households; or
- Prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.65 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to house prices, affordable housing, migration trends and labour market employment on Anglesey is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

G.4.66 In 2012, relatively low median house price to income ratios were seen in the wards of London Road and Kingsland (between 3.5 and 4.8) whilst high median house price to income ratios were seen in the ward of Trearddur (between 7.1 and 10.2) [RD38].

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.67 The construction of the Logistics Centre resembles that of a conventional development and would not be expected to lead to any changes to the cost of housing within the Logistics Centre's LAI. Its construction, operation and decommissioning is not expected to lead to out-migration from the LAI (as assessed in Q3), there is no reason to believe that it would lead to homelessness or housing stress amongst the existing population (including Welsh speakers) of the LAI and it would not prevent the Welsh-speaking population of the LAI from returning to the area.

G.4.68 Effects from any changes in demand for accommodation as a result of the construction, operational and decommissioning workforce are assessed at project-wide level (see volume B).

Overall effect

G.4.69 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.70 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on the cost of local housing as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Infrastructure supply and education

Q13. Is the Logistics Centre likely to have an effect on local schools? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local schools due to a decrease/increase of student rolls; or
- Alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking students?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.71 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to education and the Welsh language on Anglesey is set out in appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

G.4.72 Education in all local authority primary and secondary schools on Anglesey is provided bilingually, offering Welsh-medium education.

G.4.73 There are two primary schools within the LAI of the Logistics Centre including Ysgol Kingsland and Ysgol Gymraeg Morswyn.

G.4.74 The nearest secondary school to the Logistics Centre is Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.75 The assessments presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration) identify a neutral affect as no effects are expected in terms of population change, in-migration and out-migration (as these effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects, see section B.4 of this WLIA). The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre is not therefore expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within existing schools.

Overall effect

G.4.76 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.77 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on the cost of local schools as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q14. Is the Logistics Centre likely to have an effect on health care provision? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local Welsh-medium facilities/services?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.78 Fairway Nursing Home is located to the south of the Logistics Centre and within the LAI. This is a privately owned care home with registered care categories of dementia, old age and physical disability. There is no hospital with accident and emergency facilities on the Isle of Anglesey; the closest is Ysbyty Gwynedd, in Bangor.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.79 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre are not expected to bring any significant effects to neighbouring communities and local services, including healthcare facilities, in terms of severance or access.

This is because construction activities would take place within the defined site boundary and do not include the requirement for closure or curtailment of access routes or points. Increased traffic flows or traffic congestion from the Logistics Centre specifically are not expected to be a factor for services (including healthcare facilities) within the LAI during the operating phase, as traffic associated with the operating phase is expected to be directed to use specific routes and to minimise time spent on the local road network.

Overall effect

G.4.80 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.81 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on the provision of healthcare as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q15. Is the Logistics Centre likely to have an effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs? Might it:

- Threaten/secure local shops/post offices/banks/pubs in Welsh-speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area/community, e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.82 The baseline analysis provided in Q9 and Q14 is also relevant to the consideration of local services such as shops, banks, post offices and recreation/leisure facilities in terms of Welsh-language services. Appendix A7-1 of this WLIA provides a detailed breakdown of the baseline evidence in relation to local services located within Holyhead.

G.4.83 The Logistics Centre would be located approximately 1.7km from Holyhead town centre. Holyhead is the largest town on Anglesey, and the main retail and service centre. Holyhead is also home to many community facilities, including seven primary schools, a secondary school, a college, a community hospital, five GP surgeries and a leisure centre. The town has a rich built environment with a number of listed buildings, and is surrounded by a high quality natural environment.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.84 Access to local services is not expected to be affected as no significant change in the duration of journeys is anticipated.

G.4.85 Increased spending in the LAI is expected during the operating phase of the Logistics Centre, as a result of increased spending by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project staff and suppliers working in the local area.

G.4.86 This increased demand for services is not expected to be significant; however, it would result in a beneficial effect in terms of contributing towards their safeguarding with the LAI. This would contribute towards sustaining a rural economy for the length of the operational phase of the Logistics Centre (six years) and therefore would be beneficial for the population of the LAI, including Welsh speakers. The adopted JLDP identifies *"Probably of most importance to sustaining local communities and strengthening the language is the need to promote healthy local economies"* [RD15, p.41].

Overall effect

G.4.87 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of +0.1). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.88 The assessment presented above identifies a negligible beneficial effect on local services as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre. No specific measures relating to the Welsh language are proposed as part of the WLCMES. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Social and cultural aspects

Q16. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community? Might it:

- Have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others; or
- Violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.89 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh-speaking communities is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.90 The Logistic Centre would be a facility to service the requirements for the safe and responsible operation of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. There is

no reason to believe that the construction or operation of such a facility would lead to social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-speaking communities located in the Logistics Centre's LAI.

Overall effect

G.4.91 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.92 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on social tensions/conflict as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q17. Is the Logistics Centre likely to lead to changes in local, Welsh traditions and/or culture? Might it:

- Result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area; or
- Lead to a significant increase of non-local and/or non-Welsh-speaking households; or
- Lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles; or
- Impact on local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.93 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh traditions and culture is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.94 Effects on Welsh culture and traditions are intrinsically linked to potential effects on population change, employment, housing, schools and community cohesion. The assessment presented in Q1 (population change), Q2 (in-migration) and Q3 (out-migration), Q9 (employment), Q12 (housing), Q13 (schools) and Q16 (community cohesion) identify neutral effects as a direct result of the Logistics Centre. In light of this, the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre is not therefore expected to lead to any changes in local Welsh traditions and culture within the communities of the Logistics Centre's LAI.

Overall effect

G.4.95 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.96 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on Welsh traditions/culture as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

Q18. Is the Logistics Centre likely to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups? Might it:

- Force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
  - an increase in unemployment/economic stress; or
  - an increase in accommodation prices/housing stress?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

G.4.97 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to Welsh language and the community is set out in section B.4 and appendix A7-1 of this WLIA.

G.4.98 Near the Logistics Centre's LAI, there is a provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools and Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi);
- Merched y Wawr;
- Youth club;
- Cylch Meithrin; and
- Cylch Ti a Fi.

Effects during construction, operation and decommissioning

G.4.99 A limited number of voluntary/activity/youth groups are located in the LAI which operate through the medium of Welsh. The assessment presented in Q3 (out-migration) identifies a neutral effect on out-migration, as the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre is not expected to lead to any out-migration from the LAI. No loss of the Welsh-speaking population who are active in such groups is therefore expected to occur. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics

Centre is not expected to affect or disrupt the ability of such groups to meet as per their existing arrangements.

Overall effect

G.4.100 Based on the assessment presented above and applying the weighting (presented in table A-14 of this WLIA), an overall neutral effect is identified during both construction, operation and decommissioning (with a score of 0). This effect is in the absence of mitigation measures.

Mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.4.101 The assessment presented above identifies an overall neutral effect on local groups as a result of both construction, operation and decommissioning the Logistics Centre, and therefore no mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary. Mitigation and enhancement measures relating to project-wide effects are presented as part of the assessment of project-wide effects presented in section B.4 of this WLIA.

G.5 Overall summary of Logistics Centre's effects

G.5.1 A summary of effects on Welsh language and culture during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre is presented in Table E-1.

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Table G-1 Summary of the effects of the Logistics Centre during construction, operation and decommissioning (prior to the implementation of mitigation/enhancement measures)

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and traditions	Youth/voluntary/ activity groups
Base index score (without weighting)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.1	0	0	0
Weighting applied	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	0.7
Base index score (with weighting)	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negligible beneficial	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dimensional index score	Neutral effect 0.0				Neutral effect 0.0			Neutral effect 0.0					Neutral effect 0.0			Neutral effect 0.0		
Overall base index score	Neutral effect 0.0																	

Overall effect	Base index score	Magnitude of effect key
Beneficial effect	+0.1 to +0.2	Negligible beneficial effect
	+0.3 to +0.4	Minor beneficial effect
	+0.5 to +0.7	Moderate beneficial effect
	+0.8 to +1.0	Major beneficial effect
Neutral effect	0	Neutral effect
Adverse effect	-0.1 to -0.2	Negligible adverse effect
	-0.3 to -0.4	Minor adverse effect
	-0.5 to -0.7	Moderate adverse effect
	-0.8 to -1.0	Major adverse effect

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G.6 Summary of Logistics Centre mitigation and/or enhancement measures

G.6.1 The assessment presented in G.4 identifies an overall neutral effect on Welsh language and culture during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Logistics Centre with only two negligible beneficial effect during construction. In light of this, no additional mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered to be necessary. Measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial effects relating to the project-wide assessment (section B.4) are presented in section B.7.

G.7 Residual effects

G.7.1 Table G-2 below identifies potential residual effects following the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures. Where there are any residual adverse effects, these would be of a lower magnitude following implementation of mitigation measures. Where there are residual beneficial effects, these would be of a higher magnitude following implementation of enhancement measures.

G.7.2 The WLCMES, Appendix B4-1 of this WLIA recognises that ongoing monitoring during and following the construction of the Logistics Centre would be required to quantify the residual effects of the Logistics Centre. As part of the WLCMES, appendix B4-1 of this WLIA, Horizon would complete an evaluation of the impact of Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external monitoring group. This would enable an assessment of residual effects which would inform future projects of this nature.

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Table G-2 Summary of residual effects

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
1	Population change	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
2	In-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
3	Out-migration	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
4	Age structure	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
5	Health of local people	Neutral	Neutral	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)	See HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19)
6	Amenity of local area	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
7	Crime/violence	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
8	Businesses and supply chain	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).	There could be some long-term beneficial effects for local businesses and supply as a result of increased local spending.
9	Local jobs	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
10	Economic diversity	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
11	Wages/salary	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
12	Cost of housing	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
13	Local schools	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
14	Healthcare provision	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

WLIA checklist Question		Overall effect from construction	Overall effect from operation	Most relevant mitigation and enhancement measures from the WLCMES (see tables B-6, B-7, B-8 and B-9)	Residual effects
15	Local services	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	There could be some long-term beneficial effects for shops/post offices/banks/pubs as a result of increased local spending.
16	Social tensions/conflict	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
17	Traditions/culture	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral
18	Youth/voluntary/activity groups	Neutral	Neutral	See project-wide mitigation presented in table B-12.	Neutral

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H Cumulative effects

H.1 Introduction

What are cumulative effects?

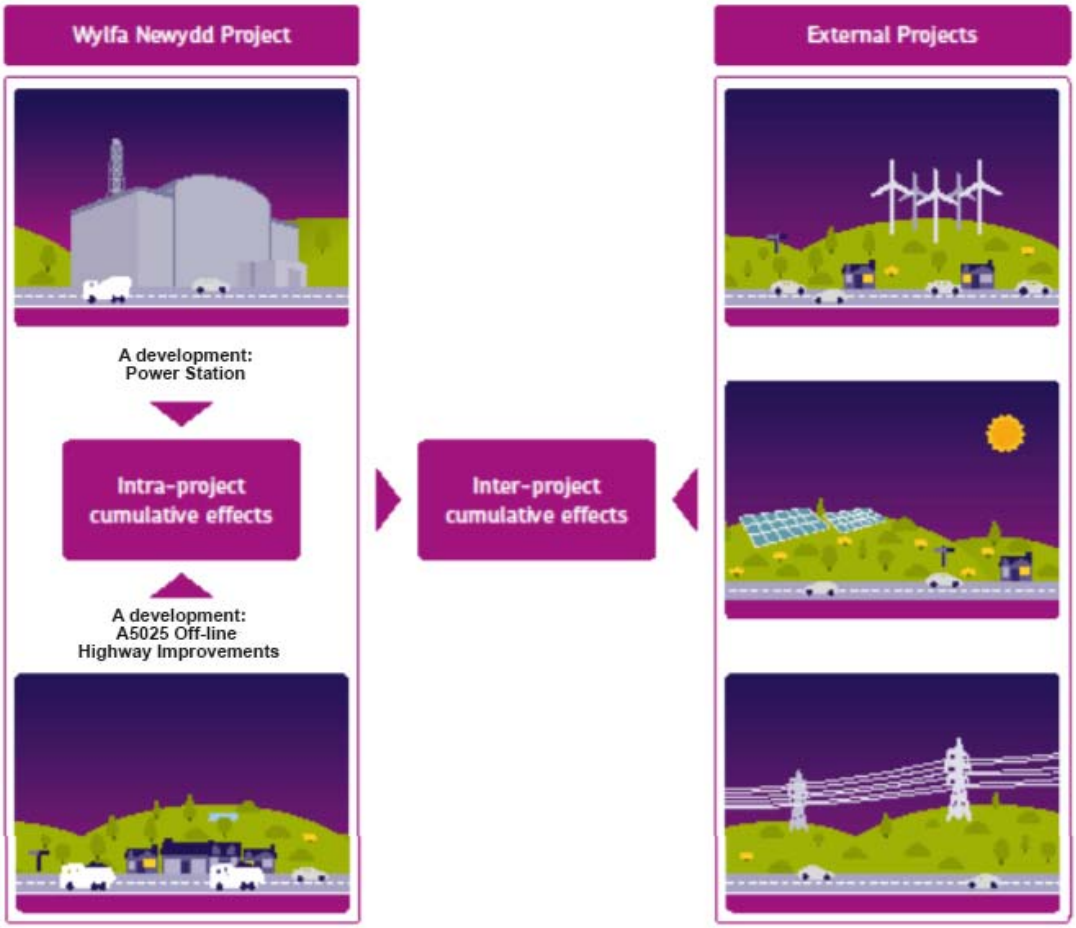
H.1.2 The individual impacts from a single development or project may not result in significant effects on their own but, when combined with other impacts, the effects could become significant. Similarly, individual significant effects may combine with other effects to become more significant. The resultant overall effects arising in either of these circumstances are known as cumulative effects.

H.1.3 Cumulative effects can potentially occur at each level (project, development or activity). For example, cumulative effects can arise from different activities (but within the same development), from different developments (within the same project), or across different projects. The following terminology has been adopted to describe different categories of cumulative effects associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

- Intra-development: combined topic effects can arise when a single resource or receptor is affected by more than one effect from the same development, usually at the same time. For example, nesting birds close to a development site may be affected by both noise and dust arising from that development; the combined effect may be more significant than the individual noise and dust effects assessed separately. These are reported in each volumes B to G of this WLIA, and are not repeated in this volume.
- Intra-project: in a complex project involving multiple developments, such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, cumulative effects can arise when a single resource or receptor is affected by different developments (in the same project) at the same time. For example, noise from the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station and light from construction of A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements could combine to have an effect on a single population of bats foraging in the area.
- Inter-project: cumulative effects can arise when a single resource or receptor is affected by more than one project at the same time. For example, noise from construction of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station and noise from the construction of a proposed National Grid overhead power line could combine to have a cumulative effect on local residents.

H.1.4 Figure H-1 shows that intra-project cumulative effects results from multiple developments and inter-project cumulative effects result from multiple projects.

Figure H-1 The origin of cumulative effects



H.1.5 Cumulative effects can be additive or combined, and these terms are discussed below.

- Additive: additive effects occur when a receptor experiences two effects of the same type which add up to a larger and potentially more significant cumulative effect. For example, two separate sources both producing dust at the same time, but at levels not likely to cause a significant nuisance on their own, could combine to cause a significant dust nuisance when acting together.
- Combined: combined (or synergistic) effects occur when a receptor experiences two effects of different types. The combined effect may be greater than the simple sum of its parts. For example, the generation of light from construction activities on one project could combine with the presence of new physical structures associated with a different project, none of which might be individually assessed as being significant, but which in combination might significantly affect the behaviour of bats.

How we assess cumulative effects

H.1.6 Horizon's approach to the assessment of cumulative effects is set out below.

Temporal and spatial limits

H.1.7 Cumulative effects arise from multiple individual effects occurring in the same place and either at the same time or over a combined, extended duration. The temporal and spatial limits of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project have been defined through consideration of the:

- topic-specific Environmental Impact Assessment study areas/zones of influence;
- Habitats Regulations Assessment study area; and
- Wylfa Newydd DCO Project timeline.

H.1.8 Chapter I2 of the Environmental Statement (scope) (Application Reference Number: 6.9.2) sets out the scope of the cumulative effects assessment, based on consideration of these temporal and spatial limits.

Reasonably foreseeable future projects

H.1.9 It is necessary to identify past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects (RFFP) which could contribute to cumulative effects. Past projects are usually included in the environmental baseline, and are considered as RFFPs only if the actual effects of the project are still being determined through monitoring and measurement, or where they have been undertaken in the time between the baseline information being collected and the assessment being undertaken.

H.1.10 Present projects are sometimes referred to as 'committed development'. This term refers to those projects (outside the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project) which are currently preparing to commence construction activities, or which have full planning consent in place and can reasonably be expected to progress. Committed development projects are included in the baseline for certain topics, particularly those using modelled baseline traffic data as part of their assessment, and therefore they are included in the cumulative effects assessment only to the extent that they have not already been considered as part of the baseline, in order to avoid the double-counting of effects.

H.1.11 Chapter I2 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.9.2) sets out how the RFFPs with the potential to contribute to cumulative effects with the Wylfa Newydd Development, have been identified.

Receptors

H.1.12 Receptors that would be affected by more than one development or project have been identified through reference to environmental assessments for the short-listed projects and the developments within the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Chapter I2 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.9.2) provides more details.

Mitigation

H.1.13 The assessment of cumulative effects presented in this volume is based on the residual effects identified in volumes B to G of this WLIA, meaning that mitigation measures identified earlier in the assessment process are taken into account. During the assessment of cumulative effects, where appropriate, additional mitigation for cumulative effects can be proposed.

H.1.14 In cases where the identified cumulative effects would be more significant than the contributing individual effects, additional mitigation measures for cumulative effects are identified, where possible.

H.1.15 The reasons why any such additional mitigation is required, or why none is proposed for some effects, are described in volume H of this WLIA. It will not always be possible for Horizon to mitigate inter-project cumulative effects without the input of third-party developers. At the time of submission of the DCO application, however, there has been limited consultation with relevant developers regarding the development of mitigation measures. Consultation will be undertaken as appropriate at the earliest opportunity.

H.2 Intra-project cumulative effects

H.2.1 An assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the potential for each of the individual developments within the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project to interact with each other and thereby have intra-project cumulative health effects. The application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) covers the following developments which collectively make up the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and are therefore considered in the intra-project cumulative effects assessment:

- the Power Station (including 'Project-wide effects' and effects at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area), see volumes B and C;
- the Off-Site Power Station Facilities, see volume D;
- the Park and Ride, see volume E;
- A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, see volume F; and
- the Logistics Centre, see volume G.

H.2.2 Table H-2 summarises all the intra-project cumulative effect contributions from individual developments across the 18 checklist questions which are identified as receptors. Table H-3 presents the scoring matrix to identify the overall effect of each individual development as well as the overall effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language.

H.2.3 Table H-3 is based on the assessments for each project component presented in volumes B-G and the assessment scoring presented in the summary tables presented at the end of each assessment. The intra-project cumulative effects are scored in Table H-3. A weighting of importance has been applied to each project component (as agreed with Horizon's language planners). The weighting applied is as follows:

Table H-1 Weighting applied to WLIA intra-project cumulative effects

Aspects of Wylfa Newydd development	% weighting of importance
B Project-wide effects	80%
C Power Station Main Site	10%
D Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	5%
E Park and Ride facility	5%
F A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	5%
G Logistics Centre	5%

H.2.4 As a whole, the construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, especially in terms of project-wide effects would be expected to adversely affect Welsh language and culture. This is mainly due to the high number of non-home-based construction workers who would relocate to the KSA, resulting in a significant increase in population and reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers. However, these adverse effects must be balanced against the beneficial effects associated with the significant employment opportunities for an estimated 2,000 home-based workers at peak construction. These employment opportunities enable existing working age-people including young people to remain in their existing communities, offering the potential to reverse the past trends of out-migration amongst young people. Providing opportunities for the local population to remain within the Welsh-speaking communities of the KSA is considered to be beneficial in terms of sustaining and maintaining communities' viability, which in turn, supports the future well-being of Welsh language and culture.

H.2.5 As a whole, the assessment of effects identifies a beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture during operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. This is mainly due to the high-quality, permanent job opportunities offered for a 60-year period, to approximately 722 home-based workers. These jobs would enable local workers from the DCCZ (42.7% of whom speak Welsh), to remain within the Welsh-speaking communities. Retaining working-age and young people in their communities contributes towards the long-term viability of communities and Welsh language and culture, as these workers would be likely to raise bilingual families and would contribute towards the use of the Welsh language within day-to-day life.

H.2.6 When considering the overall effect (in terms of the scoring system) of both construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project in terms of project-wide effects, a negligible beneficial effect is identified. When applying the scoring system (presented in Table H-3), an overall base index score for each individual development is identified as follows:

- Project-wide effects: negligible beneficial effect;
- Wylfa Newydd Development Area: negligible adverse effect;
- Off-Site Power Station Facilities: neutral effect;

- Park and Ride: neutral effect;
- A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements: neutral effect; and
- Logistics Centre: neutral effect.

H.2.7 This provides an overall base index score for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole, these combined scores provide an overall base index score of zero (0) which is identified as a neutral effect. This effect is prior to the implementation of additional measures identified in volume I of this WLIA, to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial effects identified within the assessment of effects presented in volume B to G of this WLIA.

Table H-2 Intra-project cumulative effects

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
Population characteristics								
Q1. General shift	During construction, the population increase of approximately 7,500 non-home-based workers which includes their families relocating to the KSA would be expected to have a major adverse effect on Welsh language and culture in the KSA, reducing the percentage of Welsh speakers. The effects would be greatest in wards near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area including Llanbadrig and Mechell. During operation, the population increase of approximately 200 workers and their families relocating to the KSA and Anglesey would not be expected to detrimentally affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers to a degree which would lead to a detrimental effect on the use and prominence of the Welsh language as a community language. Given that the population of Anglesey is expected to decline by 2039, this small population growth	The effects of construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including the effects of the 4,000 construction workers residing within the Site Campus on population change, are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	The construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities itself, would not be expected to lead to any changes in population as these are assessed at project-wide level. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Park and Ride itself, would not be expected to lead to any changes in population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements themselves, would not be expected to lead to any direct changes in population size as they relate to the construction of new sections of road such as bypasses and road realignment works in five locations along the A5025 between Valley and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to lead to any changes in population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on population change is assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	would contribute towards maintaining and strengthening communities' viability (and therefore strengthen Welsh language and culture for the future). When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.							
Q2. In-migration	During construction, the adverse effect of in-migration of non-home-based workers and their families would be for a temporary period of time. However, the construction period (up to nine years) is considered to be long enough to detrimentally affect the well-being of Welsh language and culture in certain wards which would be expected to experience a high level of in-migration. During operation, the in-migration of a small number of operational workers and their families (approximately 200) to the KSA and Anglesey would not be expected to be affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers to a degree which would lead to a detrimental effect on	Effects on in-migration arising from the construction on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including the Power Station, the construction and operation of the Site Campus and operation of the Power Station are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	The construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities itself, would not be expected to lead to in-migration which would lead to any changes to the existing population as these are assessed at project-wide level. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Park and Ride itself, is not expected to lead to in-migration which would lead to any changes to the existing population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	The effects of the workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including those relating to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements) are assessed at project-wide level. The operation of A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements themselves are not expected to lead to in-migration which would lead to any changes to the existing population. Whilst the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would involve the construction of new sections of road which	The construction and operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to lead to in-migration which would lead to any changes to the existing population. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on in-migration is assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	the use and prominence of the Welsh language as a community language in the KSA and on Anglesey. The operational phase offers potential to attract former local residents who may have left the area to return. This could see the return of Welsh speakers and their families as well as non-welsh-speaking families. However, this small in-migration of non-Welsh speakers should be balanced against the general beneficial effects on Welsh language and culture associated with population growth (through in-migration) for Anglesey and Gwynedd expected as part of the emerging JLDP (which is based on an economic growth strategy). When considering both construction and operation, an overall minor adverse effect is identified.				bypass the villages of Valley, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu, these villages would continue to be considered sustainable and accessible rural villages, being accessible from the A5025 highway. However, the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would not be expected to lead to an increase of in-migration into those villages. Therefore, no change to the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.			
Q3. Out-migration	During construction, the significant employment opportunities offered to home-based workers (2,000 jobs at peak construction) would be	The Enabling Works would include the demolition of dwellings, two of which are occupied. This	The site was previously used as a bus depot (an industrial/commercial use) and the majority of the site is previously developed	Whilst the construction of the Park and Ride has the potential to lead to some changes in the environmental	Whilst the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements has the potential to lead to some	Whilst the construction of the Logistics Centre has the potential to lead to some changes in the	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on out-migration is assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	expected to reduce past trends of out-migration of young and working age people from Anglesey and the KSA, resulting in a moderate beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture. The operational stage has the potential to reduce or even reverse the trend of out-migration experienced on Anglesey over recent years, through the provision of high-quality, permanent job opportunities (for 60 years) for the local population of the DCCZ (approximately 722 jobs). When considering both construction and operation, an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified.	would result in the displacement of two households, which could lead to a very small degree of out-migration from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's (Local Area of Influence) LAI. Due to the considerable scale and duration of the construction activities (nine years) within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there would be potential for significant loss of amenity to neighbouring communities within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI during the construction phase. This would have the potential to lead to localised out-migration. Out-migration as a result of the presence of the Power Station during operation is considered unlikely. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible	land. The operation of the Off-Site Power Station Faculties is not expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI, especially considering the previous and current use of the site, which would lead to out-migration. Overall neutral effect.	amenity of the LAI, such changes are considered to be minimal in terms of disturbance to nearby residents. The operation of the Park and Ride is not expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI which would lead to out-migration. Overall neutral effect.	changes in the environmental amenity of the communities of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI, such changes are considered to be minimal in terms of disturbance to nearby residents. No out-migration as a result of changes to environmental amenity would be expected to occur. No effects on the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers as a result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	environmental amenity of the LAI, such changes are considered to be minimal in terms of disturbance. In terms of the operation of the Logistics Centre, the site is located in an area designated for industrial use, and the operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI and would not be expected to lead to out-migration. Overall neutral effect.	language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		adverse effect is identified.						
Q4. Age structure	During both construction and operation, the significant employment opportunities (approximately 2,000 jobs at peak construction and approximately 722 jobs during operation for 60 years) offer significant potential to retain existing and to attract young and working age people to the KSA, an area which has an ageing population, this could re-balance the age structure of the KSA. Age-balanced communities with an increased Welsh-speaking young and working-age population is considered to be beneficial in terms of the well-being of the Welsh language. When considering both construction and operation, an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified.	The effects of the construction and operational workforce associated with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on the age structure of the population are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	No changes to the population of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI is expected to occur, therefore no change to the age profile of the population. Overall neutral effect.	No changes to the population of the Park and Ride facility's LAI would be expected to occur, therefore no change to the age profile of the population. Overall neutral effect.	No changes to the population of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI would be expected to occur, therefore no change to the age profile of the population. Overall neutral effect.	No changes to the population of the Logistic Centre's LAI would be expected to occur, therefore no change to the age profile of the population. Overall neutral effect.	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the population's age structure is assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	No cumulative effect.
Quality of life								
Q5. Health	During construction, the potential adverse effects of environmental and social disturbance for the closest communities to the	The construction of the WNDA development would be expected to have a moderate adverse effect on the health of some	The rapid HIA screening statement concluded that there are no health effects requiring further assessment. On this basis,	The construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility would not be expected to affect the health of the population.	Based on the potential effects identified and balancing the potential temporary adverse effects	The construction and operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to affect the health	The negligible beneficial effect identified in terms of project-wide effects from wider economic and energy supply benefits together with	Negligible beneficial effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	Wylfa Newydd Development Area is weighed against the wider economic and energy supply benefits for the health of the local population. Sustainable economic development is expected to create positive conditions for health and well-being. This results in an indirect negligible beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture. The operational phase would be expected to beneficially affect the health of the local people; by way of beneficial effects in terms of physical activity and employment, neutral effect in terms of housing and some noise and vibration effects, which are not considered to be significant, resulting in a negligible beneficial effect. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified.	vulnerable groups of the population near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, whilst the effect for the general population would be negligible. During construction, this would be expected to have a negligible indirect adverse effect on Welsh language and culture. An overall neutral effect is identified during operation. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.	the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to affect the health of the population. Overall neutral effect.	No indirect effects, such as reducing the desirability of living in the Park and Ride facility's LAI or increasing the cost of living for the existing population of the LAI, would therefore be expected to occur. No indirect effects on Welsh language and culture would therefore be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	on health during construction against the long-term beneficial effects which would be delivered during the operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, an overall beneficial effect on the health of the population of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI would be expected. This would be expected to have an indirect beneficial effect for Welsh language and culture. Overall negligible beneficial effect.	of the population. No indirect effects, such as reducing the desirability of living in the Logistic Centre's LAI or increasing the cost of living for the existing population of the LAI, would be expected to occur and therefore nor are effects on Welsh language and culture. Overall neutral effect.	the long-term beneficial effects which would be delivered during the operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements could result in a cumulative beneficial effect on the health of the population. However, this would not change the significance of effect.	
Q6. Amenity	Project-wide effects in terms of amenity are expected to be mainly attributed to changes in noise and vibration as a	The activities during construction of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	The effects of construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be expected to	During construction, minimal risk for disturbance in terms of amenity,	The temporary changes to the environmental amenity of communities	During construction, no significant effects on the environmental	No intra-project cumulative effect on amenity is expected to occur as no spatial overlap is expected to	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	result of traffic. Residual noise and vibration effects ranging from major beneficial to major adverse are identified as a result of decrease/increase in day/night-time traffic for residential receptors and a public play area. This has the potential to affect (increase and reduce) the desirability of living in certain areas, which could have an indirect effect on the proportion of Welsh speakers in those areas.	would be expected to lead to a deterioration in environmental quality of the LAI, which could lead to out-migration of local people, including Welsh speakers. Should out-migration occur due to the reduction in the quality of the environmental amenity, this would adversely affect the Welsh language in the LAI, especially in the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell. The environmental quality of the amenity of the LAI could be affected by the operational stage. Whilst this could reduce the desirability to live in the LAI, residents are familiar with the concept of living in proximity to the Existing Power Station since the early 1970s. The Power Station would also be a familiar concept in the LAI following the construction stage. As out-migration is	be minimal in terms of the disturbance caused to residents of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI, and this would not be expected to lead to a reduction in the general quality of life of the communities of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. No indirect effect on out-migration would therefore be expected to occur. The day-to-day operation would not be expected to lead to any changes to the environmental amenity of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Overall negligible adverse effect.	severance or access, changes in air quality and noise levels on neighbouring residents and the villages of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn and Bodedern in terms of amenity, severance or access. The amenity of the neighbouring Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre is anticipated to be adversely affected during the construction of the Park and Ride due to its proximity. The operation of the Park and Ride is not expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI. Overall negligible adverse effect.	within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI during construction must be balanced against the long-term beneficial effects expected to occur once construction has been completed, which would benefit the population of these communities (which include a high percentage (56.4%) of Welsh speakers). Overall minor beneficial effect.	amenity of the Logistic Centre's LAI would be expected to occur. During operation, the site is located in an area designated for industrial use, alongside existing industrial and retail developments. The operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to lead to unacceptable changes to the environmental quality of the LAI, especially considering the previous and current use of the site, which would lead to out-migration or reduce the desirability of living in the Logistic Centre's LAI. Overall neutral effect.	occur from the adverse effects associate with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		unlikely to occur during the operational stage, there is not expected to be a significant effect on Welsh language and culture. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.						
Q7. Crime	Construction and operation would not be expected to increase crime or violence within the KSA which would reduce the desirability of living in the KSA. Any increase in the level of crime or violence would be commensurate to the increase in population. This increase would not be considered to affect the desirability of living in the KSA, and would not be expected to influence long-term social balance within the Welsh-speaking communities of the KSA. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.	Whilst the level of actual crime associated with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be expected to be minimal due to the security measures that would be put in place, fear of crime amongst the communities of the LAI would be expected to occur. Such an effect could work contrary to the interests of the Welsh language, which thrives in balanced and sustainable communities. Once operational as an active Nuclear Power Station, the Power Station will come under the responsibility and	The construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to lead to adverse effects on the actual level or the perceived level of crime within the communities of the LAI. There would be no reason to believe that the operation of the ESL would lead to any changes to community safety, level of actual crime or level of perceived crime. No change would therefore be expected to the desirability of living in the LAI, in terms of crime or community safety. Overall neutral effect.	No significant directs effects on public safety within the Park and Ride facility's LAI have been identified during the construction as site security and a secure fenced boundary would be provided. During the operation of the Park and Ride, effects relating to crime are more likely to be perceived than to be based on actual changes. There is no evidence to suggest that the Park and Ride, as is provided in other locations on Anglesey, would lead to an increase in crime	The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (during construction or once completed) would not be expected to lead to adverse effects on the actual level or the perceived level of crime within the communities of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. Overall neutral effect.	There would be very limited potential for any illicit or anti-social activity due to security measures, such as fencing, barriers, CCTV and on-site security staff. Actual levels of crime would not therefore be expected to change. Overall neutral effect.	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the level of crime is assessed as part of project-wide effects. Whilst there would be a negligible adverse effect on crime within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI from the presence of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project workers, no cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture would be expected to occur as there would be no geographical overlap in terms of the effects.	Negligible adverse effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		jurisdiction of the Civil Nuclear Constabulary who have responsibility for providing policing and security at or within close proximity to nuclear sites in the UK. Heightened site security and a secure fenced boundary are both considered standard security measures included into the design of the Power Station Site that would be in place during the operational phase, which would ensure site safety and also contribute to public safety. As such, limited direct effects are anticipated in terms of crime and/or violence and public safety within the LAI during the operational phase of the Power Station. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.		or violence in the community. Therefore, the actual level of crime is expected to be minimal. Overall neutral effect.				
Economic factors								

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
Q8. Local businesses	The construction phase would be expected to generate major benefits to local businesses including the tourist sector, and would have an overall beneficial effect on local businesses, including Welsh speaking businesses, contributing towards maintaining and strengthening a prosperous economy. Within Welsh speaking communities such as Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ, this is important in order to maintain and strengthen Welsh language and culture. However, some local businesses may experience local labour displacement as a result of the new employment opportunities offered by the construction phase. During operation, the additional spend in the local economy due to the operational expenditure and additional wages paid during operation would be of benefit to local businesses including Welsh speaking businesses. When considering both construction and	The presence of construction and operational workers at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be expected to lead to additional spend within local businesses within the LAI, which would be a beneficial effect, contributing towards a sustainable, prosperous rural economy and community. However, it is acknowledged that some tourism businesses may experience some adverse effects from the potential redistribution of visitors from the north of Anglesey during construction, as a result of changes to the environmental quality of amenity. However, some tourism businesses would experience a change in the source of expenditure (from visitors to construction workers). When considering both	No effects in terms of access or severance to local businesses within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI would be expected to occur, and minimal disturbance would be expected from construction traffic. The presence of construction and operational workers related directly to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be expected to lead to increased expenditure within local businesses such as the shop and Post Office and the public house/inn. However, due to the small number of construction workers expected to be associated with the Off-Site Power Station Facilities and the small number of day-to-day (outside of emergency) operational staff associated with the ESL, the direct effects on businesses within the LAI from additional spending would be expected to be minimal. Overall negligible beneficial effect.	Whilst the amenity of the neighbouring Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre is anticipated to be adversely affected during the construction of the Park and Ride facility, the effect is not expected to be significant. The Park and Ride is not expected to have any significant direct effects in terms of amenity, severance, journey times or access on other businesses located within the Park and Ride facility's LAI. The Park and Ride facility would be expected to generate additional spend for businesses within the Park and Ride facility's LAI which would be of benefit to these local businesses, which are expected to include Welsh-speaking businesses. This	The overall balance of the beneficial and negligible adverse effects on local businesses within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI must be balanced against the adverse effects on two farms which could lead to effects on future farm business viability. Overall minor adverse effect.	Whilst there is the potential for localised, minimal and infrequent beneficial effects for local businesses during construction and operation, no significant effects would be anticipated. Overall negligible beneficial effect.	Beneficial effects on local businesses are identified in terms of project-wide effects as well as individual developments. The beneficial effects identified for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Off-Site Power Station Facilities, Park and Ride, A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements and Logistics Centre are geographically specific effects. However, there would be an overlap with the project-wide beneficial effects identified. However, cumulatively, these would not change the significance of effects.	Moderate beneficial effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	operation, an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified.	construction and operation, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified.		would contribute towards sustaining a rural economy for the length of the operational phase of the Park and Ride facility. Overall negligible beneficial effect.				
Q9. Local jobs	The employment opportunities offered during the construction phase are considered to be beneficial, by way of retaining the existing Welsh-speaking workforce of the DCCZ. Around 2,000 home-based workers are expected to be employed at peak construction. Whilst these jobs would be temporary, they represent a major source of employment for local people from the DCCZ, of which 48.1% of the population who work in the construction industry speak Welsh. The permanent (for 60 years), high quality job opportunities offered during operation would have a major beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture in the KSA and on Anglesey, as 85% of the operational workforce (an	Effects of the construction and operation of the WNDA development on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	Effects of the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility itself would not be expected to lead to any changes in local jobs as these are considered in project-wide effects. Overall neutral effect.	Effects of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements on employment and local jobs are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Logistics Centre itself would not be expected to lead to any changes in local jobs as these are considered in project-wide effects. Overall neutral effect.	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the local jobs are assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	estimated 722) would be local people from the DCCZ. Employment opportunities are considered to be an important aspect of maintaining and strengthening communities and therefore Welsh language and culture, especially on Anglesey which has experience outmigration trends amongst young people over recent years. When considering both construction and operation, an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified.							
Q10. Economic diversity	The employment opportunities and the wide range of job roles offered during the construction phase would be likely to lead to greater economic diversity in the KSA, which would be beneficial to the Welsh language and culture in terms of help to retain local people, a high percentage of which speak Welsh. The synergy between economic growth and the future well-being of Welsh language and culture is clear, presenting opportunities for	Effects of the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on employment, local jobs and, therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on economic diversity would be expected to occur. When considering both construction	Effects of the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on employment, local jobs and, therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on economic diversity would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	Effects of the construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility on employment, local jobs and, therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility on economic diversity would be expected to occur.	Effects of the Off-line Highway Improvements on employment, local jobs and therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements on economic diversity would be expected to occur.	Effects of the construction and operation of the Logistics Centre on employment, local jobs and, therefore, economic diversity are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Logistics Centre on economic diversity would be expected to occur.	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on the economic diversity are assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	Horizon to increase the value of the economic value of the Welsh language as a skill for the workplace. However, due to the specialist nature of the construction jobs, this would also lead to non-home-based workers relocating to the KSA. During operation, as 85% of the operational workforce (an estimated 722) would be local workers from within the DCCZ, this would present major beneficial effects in terms of employment to the population of the DCCZ. These employment opportunities would be permanent, high quality jobs. This is balanced against the negligible adverse effect in terms of some non-Welsh speakers relocating to the KSA and Anglesey. When considering both construction and operation, an overall moderate beneficial effect is identified.	and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.		Overall neutral effect.	Overall neutral effect.	Overall neutral effect.		
Q11. Income	The construction phase is expected to lead to increasing the median weekly income for Anglesey as a whole. However, some local businesses may be adversely affected as a	Effects of the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on local wages/salary levels are	Effects of the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part of the project-wide	Effects of the construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part	Effects of the Off-line Highway Improvements on local wages/salary levels are assessed as part of the project-	Effects of the construction and operation of the Logistics Centre on local wages/salary levels are assessed as	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on income is assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	result of higher wages by construction employment opportunities. The employment opportunities offered during operation are considered to be high value occupations which would contribute towards increasing the overall earnings for the residents of the KSA, especially Anglesey, given that 85% of the operational workers are expected to live in the KSA with the majority on Anglesey. The operational jobs are also permanent jobs for 60 years. When considering both construction and operation, an overall minor beneficial effect is identified.	assessed as part of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the WNDA development on local wages/salary would be expected to occur. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities on local wages/salary would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility on local wages/salary would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	wide effects. No direct effects from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements on local wages/salary would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	part of the project-wide effects. No direct effects from the construction and operation of the Logistics Centre on local wages/salary would be expected to occur. Overall neutral effect.	individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	
Q12. Cost of housing	Whilst at a KSA level, the availability of accommodation indicates that there is sufficient capacity to meet the total demand for accommodation from non-home-based construction workers. However, given that housing affordability is already an issue on Anglesey, the increased demand in Anglesey North and Anglesey West could further increase the	The construction of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area may adversely affect the value of housing within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. Horizon currently operate a Property Price Support scheme, which ensures that the local population within a 1km radius from the Wylfa	The construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to lead to out-migration from the LAI, there is no reason to believe that it would lead to homelessness or housing stress amongst the existing population (including Welsh speakers) of the LAI and it would not prevent the Welsh-speaking	The construction of the Park and Ride resembles that of a conventional development and would not be expected to lead to any changes to the cost of housing within the Park and Ride facility's LAI. Its construction and operation would not be expected to lead to out-	There is no evidence to suggest that the Off-line Highway Improvements, either during construction or when complete, would affect the cost of housing generally within the Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. However, it is acknowledged that Section 3	The construction of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to lead to any changes to the cost of housing within the Logistics Centre's LAI. As its construction and operation would not expect to lead to in- or out-migration from	An overall minor adverse effect on the cost of housing is identified at a project-wide level and a negligible adverse effect is identified in terms of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. The combination of the two could potentially lead to a cumulative effect on the cost of housing in the village of Llanfachraeth. However, the effect on	Moderate adverse effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	price of accommodation, worsening an existing problem, especially in the PRS. Should this occur, this would reduce the ability of the local population, especially young people, from accessing housing at an affordable price. This could adversely affect the vitality of Welsh-speaking communities, affecting the future well-being of Welsh language and culture. Socio-economic analysis included in chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1) does not identify noticeable constraints to meet the demand associated with operation. The demand for accommodation in the KSA and on Anglesey is relatively small due to the expectation that 85% of the operational workers would be local. No knock-on effects of the cost of housing which would affect the ability of the population of the KSA to purchase their own home or rent accommodation at an	Newydd Development Area, including Welsh speakers, who wish to relocate are able to do so without being at a financial loss. This scheme is expected to be in place until the end of the construction phase of the Power Station resulting in a neutral effect. Effects of the operation of the Power Station on the demand for accommodation and the cost of housing are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	population of the LAI from returning to the area. Overall neutral effect.	migration. There is no reason to believe that it would lead to homelessness or housing stress amongst the existing population (including Welsh speakers) of the LAI nor prevent the Welsh-speaking population of the Park and Ride facility's LAI from returning to the area. Overall neutral effect.	could result in an overall improvement to the amenity of residential properties along the existing A5025 highway within the village as existing traffic levels are expected to reduce by more than 60%. This could result in a general increase in the value of residential dwellings in the village of Llanfachraeth; however, there is no evidence to suggest that this increase in value would be significant. Overall negligible adverse effect.	the Logistics Centre's LAI, there is no reason to believe that it would lead to homelessness or housing stress amongst the existing population (including Welsh speakers) of the Logistics Centre's LAI and would not prevent the Welsh-speaking population of the Logistics Centre's LAI from returning to the area. Overall neutral effect.	the cost of housing in Llanfachraeth would be expected to be minimal and therefore the overall significance of effect would not be any greater than that identified for project-wide effects.	

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	affordable price is therefore expected. When considering both construction and operation, an overall minor adverse effect is identified.							
Infrastructure supply and education								
Q13. Schools	The introduction of a construction workforce and their dependants to local Welsh-medium schools would be expected to alter the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers and, without mitigation and enhancement measures, could detrimentally affect the use of the Welsh language amongst school-aged children. During operation, the total number of school-aged children and their distribution throughout the sub-areas of the KSA would not be anticipated to have noticeable effects on the use and prominence of the Welsh language amongst primary and secondary school-aged children in the KSA. When considering both construction and operation, an overall moderate adverse effect is identified.	Effects of the construction of the WNDA development including the Power Station and the non-home-based workforce and their families who would relocate to the KSA are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. All construction workers residing at the Site Campus would be single workers and would not therefore result in a demand for school places or introduce non-Welsh-speaking children into schools closest to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. Effects of the operational workforce and their families on the demand for school places and the introduction of non-Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within schools within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to result in any changes in population and therefore would not be expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within schools within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility would not be expected to result in any changes in population and therefore would not be expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within existing schools closest to the Park and Ride facility. Overall neutral effect.	The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would not be expected to lead to any changes in population and would not be expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within the existing schools. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to lead to any changes to the population and therefore would not be expected to affect student rolls nor alter the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers within existing schools. Overall neutral effect.	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on local schools is assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		Welsh-speaking children into schools are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.						
Q14. Health care	Based on the small increase in demand for NHS services which would arise due to the in-migration of non-home-based construction workers and their families, no adverse effect on the provision of health care services and provision for the population of the KSA is expected to occur during construction. The operational workforce and their families would be permanently settled and would make use of existing NHS services without an adverse effect on capacity/quality and therefore, no effect on Welsh medium health care facilities or services would be expected. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	Effects of the construction of the WNDA devlopment and the non-home-based workforce and their families who would relocate to the KSA, therefore requiring health care provision are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. All construction workers residing at the Site Campus would have access to comprehensive occupational healthcare, as well as primary care provision at the Site Campus, and the effect of these non-home-based construction workers requiring health care facilities are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. Effects of	No health care facilities are located in the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. The construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to affect the provision of health care facilities that are relied on by the Welsh-speaking population of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility would not be expected to affect the provision of health care facilities which would affect the Welsh-speaking population of the LAI. Overall neutral effect.	Health care facilities located within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI are limited to those located in Valley. Whilst there would be changes in access arrangement to the village of Valley when travelling from the A55 or along the A5025 from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, these would be minimal and would not affect the provision of or future viability of such facilities and services. During construction, there is a potential for temporary increase in emergency service response times due to	The construction and operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to bring any significant effects to neighbouring communities and local services, including healthcare facilities, in terms of severance or access. Increased traffic flows or traffic congestion from the Logistics Centre specifically are not expected to be a factor for services (including healthcare facilities) within the LAI during operation, as	The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on local health care facilities are assessed as part of project-wide effects. No cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture from other individual developments in addition to those identified in project-wide effects would be expected to occur.	No cumulative effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		the operation of the Power Station and the operational workforce and their families on the demand for health care provision are assessed as part of the project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.			increased travel time. Once the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be complete, there would be beneficial effects associated with improved journey times for the rural community when accessing healthcare, reducing access deprivation and supporting receipt of time-critical healthcare. Overall neutral effect.	traffic would be expected to be directed to use specific routes and to minimise time spent on the local road network. Overall neutral effect.		
Q15. Local services	An increased demand for community facilities is considered to be beneficial in terms of supporting sustainable communities, where the Welsh language can thrive. However, it is acknowledged that introducing non-Welsh-speaking construction workers and their families into communities could adversely affect the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the community. The small increase in the population during operation would	The presence of up to 4,000 construction workers at the Site Campus would be expected to lead to some increase in the demand for public services and facilities within the communities of the LAI. However, workers would not be dependent on the community for access to such services, as there would be an extensive provision at the Site Campus. This	There are limited community facilities and services located within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI which would benefit from the increased use (and additional spend) from construction workers. Whilst this would contribute towards safeguarding the use of such community facilities, this beneficial effect would be minimal due to the very small number of construction and operational workers	The presence of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project construction workers and the Park and Ride facility's operational workers would be expected to contribute directly to the use of local services and facilities within the Park and Ride facility's LAI. This increased demand for services would not be expected to be significant;	Changes in access arrangements to community facilities within the Off-line Highway Improvements would cause some disruption to users during construction; however, once complete, the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would offer improved access to such facilities by way of reduced journey times for	Access to local services would not be expected to be affected as no significant change in the duration of journeys would be anticipated. Increased spending in the Logistic Centre's LAI would be expected during construction and operation as a result of presence of the procurement providers and	Beneficial effects on local services are identified in terms of project-wide effects as well as individual developments. The beneficial effects identified for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Off-Site Power Station Facilities, Park and Ride, A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements and Logistics Centre are geographically specific effects, there would be an overlap with the project-wide beneficial effects identified. However,	Negligible beneficial effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	generally stabilise the demand for local services available in the KSA, including local shops, post offices, banks and public houses, following an increase in demand over the construction phase. Such facilities act as social gathering places within the community where the Welsh language is used daily. Over recent years, communities within the KSA have experienced continuous closure of local services. The stabilising demand for such local services would contribute towards future safeguarding them, which is considered to be important in terms of providing opportunities for local Welsh-speaking populations to use the language within the community. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified.	increased demand would be beneficial for the communities of the LAI as it would contribute towards the safeguarding of community facilities which would maintain sustainable rural communities, where the Welsh language forms an integral part of everyday life. However, this beneficial effect must be balanced against the adverse effect which would arise due the presence of predominantly non-Welsh-speaking construction workers within community services and facilities, which could dilute the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the community. During operation, there would be expected to be an increase in demand for community facilities by operational workers in the	associated with the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. Overall negligible beneficial effect.	however, it would result in a beneficial effect in terms of contributing towards the safeguarding of local services and facilities in the Park and Ride facility's LAI. Overall negligible beneficial effect.	residents of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. As with local businesses and residential properties, access to community facilities and services such as village halls, places of worship, open space, cemetery, train stations and police stations would be maintained at all times during construction through the use of bilingual diversion signage. Overall neutral effect.	suppliers to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project in the LAI. Overall negligible beneficial effect.	cumulatively, these would not change the significance of effects.	

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI. However, this is expected to be minimal, as 85% of the 850 operational workers are expected to be home-based workers. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified.						
Social and cultural aspects								
Q16. Tensions/conflict	Whilst strong social networks on Anglesey may increase the resilience of the population to changes to the community during construction, there is some ambivalent or uncertainty amongst the population suggesting potential anxiety amongst the existing population about the influx of non-home-based construction workers into the community of the KSA. Given that the majority (85%) of the operational workers are expected to be local workers from the DCCZ, there is no evidence to suggest	The potential effects of the WNDA development and its construction workforce (including their dependants) on social tensions, conflict and division in the Welsh-speaking communities of the KSA is assessed at a project-wide level. As up to 4,000 construction workers would reside at the Site Campus, it is expected that some degree of interaction between the construction	There is no reason to believe that the construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would lead to direct social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-speaking community of Llanfaethlu located in the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Overall neutral effect.	There is no reason to believe that the construction and operation of a Park and Ride facility would lead to social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-speaking communities within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. Overall neutral effect.	There is no reason to believe that the construction and operation of highway improvement works such as the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would lead to direct social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-speaking communities within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI. Overall neutral effect.	There would be no reason to believe that the construction and operation of the Logistics Centre would lead to social tension, conflict or division in the Welsh-speaking communities of the Logistics Centre's LAI. Overall neutral effect.	Negligible adverse effects on tensions/conflict are identified in terms of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and project-wide effects. Whilst the effects for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are geographically specific effects, there would be an overlap with project-wide effects. However, cumulatively, this would not change the significance of effects.	Minor adverse effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	that the operational stage of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would lead to social tension, conflict or division in the communities of the KSA and Anglesey. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.	workers and the population of the LAI as some workers are likely to utilise local services and facilities (such as public houses, shops, libraries, etc.) located in the community, however given the extensive provision of on-site facilities at the Site Campus, this degree of community interaction would not be expected to be considerable. There is the potential to lead to some degree of social tensions/conflict between residents of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI and non-home-based workers. The effects of the operational phase of the Power Station on social tensions/conflict/division is assessed at a project-wide level as opposed to the LAI, as no operational workers are						

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		expected to be located in the LAI specifically. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.						
Q17. Culture and traditions	The number of non-home-based construction workers who are expected to relocate to the KSA during the construction period, has the potential to dilute existing Welsh culture and traditions as well as the use of the Welsh language within the community. The in-migration of operational workers and their families during the operational phase would be expected to amount to around 200 individuals, to include non-Welsh and Welsh speakers from outside the DCCZ. Population growth through in-migration is important to maintain and strengthen communities (and therefore strengthen Welsh language and culture for the future). This must be balanced against the dilution of Welsh language and culture that could occur	The presence of construction workers within those communities, utilising community services and facilities and interacting with the community has the potential to dilute and lessen the prominence of Welsh traditions and culture. The construction of the WNDA development, due to the construction activities involved, would also have the potential to affect our understanding of Welsh traditions and culture due to direct effects on archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes. Place names within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	The construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to lead to any changes in local Welsh traditions and culture within the communities of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities' LAI. Overall neutral effect.	The construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility would not be expected to lead to any changes in local Welsh traditions and culture within the communities of the Park and Ride facility's LAI. Overall neutral effect.	The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements could have a negligible adverse effect on Welsh language and culture due to a possible increase in the value of housing within Llanfachraeth, which could result from an overall improvement in the amenity and reduction in traffic volume. As this effect would be expected to be minimal, this would not be expected to adversely affect Welsh traditions and culture within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements as a whole; however, minimal effects on Welsh traditions and culture within the village of	The construction and operation of the Logistic Centre would not be expected to lead to any changes in local Welsh traditions and culture within the communities of the Logistic Centre's LAI. Overall neutral effect.	Adverse effects on culture/traditions are identified in terms of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (negligible), A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (negligible) and project-wide effects (minor). Whilst the effects for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are geographically specific effects, there would be an overlap with project-wide effects. However, cumulatively, this would not change the significance of effects.	Moderate adverse effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	due to the increase in non-Welsh speakers in the KSA. When considering both construction and operation, an overall minor adverse effect is identified.	have topographical associations or describe landscape characteristics, or they are also linked to people, or linked to a function. For some place names, while the name is preserved in the landscape, any associations would have been forgotten or lost. The effects of the operational phase of the WNDA development including the operation of the Power Station on Welsh traditions and culture are assessed as project-wide effects. Effects on Welsh tradition and culture may also occur during operation as a result of effects on the historic environment. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.			Llanfachraeth could occur. Overall negligible adverse effect.			
Q18. Youth/voluntary/ activity groups	The construction phase offers employment opportunities to the local population, which	It would be expected that some of the construction	A limited number of voluntary/activity/youth groups are located in the Off-Site Power	A number of voluntary/activity/ youth groups are located in the	During construction, there could be some disturbance	The construction and operation of the Logistic Centre	Adverse effects on youth/voluntary/activity groups are identified in terms of the Wylfa	Minor adverse effect.

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	would contribute towards retaining young people from leaving the KSA, including those active in youth/voluntary/activity groups. Retaining local young people, a high percentage of which speak Welsh is considered to be beneficial for local youth, voluntary and activity groups, as it safeguards the future of such groups. However, the introduction of non-Welsh-speaking construction workers and their families to Welsh-medium youth/voluntary/community groups would be expected to dilute the use of the Welsh language within those groups. The permanent employment opportunities offered during operation would contribute towards retaining local people (including young people), contributing towards ensuring that those people active within voluntary groups can continue to be actively involved, safeguarding the future of such groups,	workers residing at the Site Campus may attend some local voluntary/youth/activity groups within the LAI. Whilst this may aid construction workers residing at the Site Campus to integrate into the host communities of the LAI, the introduction of non-Welsh speakers to such groups has the potential to initially affect the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers within groups, as it could lead to the groups functioning a little more through the medium of English, to include non-Welsh speakers. The introduction of non-Welsh speakers into youth/voluntary/community groups which operate through the medium of Welsh would be likely to change the use of Welsh language within those groups. A linguistic division could also occur if non-home-	Station Facilities' LAI that operate through the medium of Welsh. No loss of the Welsh-speaking population who are active in such groups would be expected to occur. The construction and operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would not be expected to affect or disrupt the ability of such groups to meet as per their existing arrangements. Overall neutral effect.	Park and Ride facility's LAI who operate through the medium of Welsh. No loss of the Welsh-speaking population who are active in such groups would be expected to occur. The provision of existing social opportunities held at Cartio Môn Go-Karting Centre would not be adversely affected in terms of access. The construction and operation of the Park and Ride facility would not be expected to affect or disrupt the ability of such groups to meet as per their existing arrangements. Overall neutral effect.	experienced in terms of travel delays; however, access to all community facilities (including those where youth/voluntary/activity groups meet) would be retained at all times by means of bilingual signed diversions, where necessary. During operation, as part of good practice mitigation, consideration would be given to the replacement of existing roadside signage along the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements for certain community facilities, where access arrangements would have changed. Youth/voluntary/activity groups, including those who operate through the medium of Welsh, would not be adversely affected as a	would not be expected to lead to any out-migration from the Logistic Centre's LAI. No loss of the Welsh-speaking population who are active in such groups would therefore be expected to occur. The construction and operation of the Logistics Centre would not be expected to affect or disrupt the ability of such groups to meet as per their existing arrangements. Overall neutral effect.	Newydd Development Area and project-wide effects. Whilst the effects for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are geographically specific effects, there would be an overlap with project-wide effects. However, cumulatively, this would not change the significance of effects.	

Receptor	Effects of individual developments (brief description and significance)						Intra-project cumulative effect	
	Project-wide effect	Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre	Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
	resulting in a beneficial effect. When considering both construction and operation, an overall neutral effect is identified.	based workers establish their own voluntary or interest groups. This could adversely affect existing voluntary/activity/youth groups, especially Welsh-medium groups. The effects of the operational phase of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area including the operation of the Power Station on youth/voluntary/activity groups are assessed as project-wide effects. When considering both construction and operation, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified.			result of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. Overall neutral effect.			

Table H-3 Intra-project cumulative effects scoring matrix

Receptor	Effects of individual developments							
	Project-wide effect		Wylfa Newydd Development Area		Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre
	Construction	Operation	Construction	Operation				
Population characteristics								
Q1. General shift	-0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q1	-0.2		0					
Q2. In-migration	-0.8	-0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q2	-0.3		0					
Q3. Out-migration	+0.4	+0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q3	+0.6		-0.2					
Q4. Age structure	+0.6	+0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q4	+0.6		0					
Quality of life								
Q5. Health	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0	0	0	+0.2	0
Overall score of Q5	+0.1		-0.1					
Q6. Amenity	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0	+0.3	0
Overall score of Q6	0		-0.2					
Q7. Crime	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q7	-0.1		-0.2					
Economic factors								
Q8. Local businesses	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3	+0.1
Overall score of Q8	+0.5		+0.2					
Q9. Local jobs	+0.6	+0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q9	+0.6		0					
Q10. Economic diversity	+0.4	+0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q10	+0.5		0					
Q11. Income	+0.3	+0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q11	+0.3		0					

Receptor	Effects of individual developments							
	Project-wide effect		Wylfa Newydd Development Area		Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG	Park and Ride	A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Logistics Centre
Q12. Cost of housing	-0.5	0	0	0	0	0	-0.1	0
Overall score of Q12	-0.3		0					
Infrastructure supply and education								
Q13. Schools	-0.7	+0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q13	-0.6		0					
Q14. Health care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q14	0		0					
Q15. Local services	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0	+0.1
Overall score of Q15	+0.2		+0.2					
Social and cultural aspects								
Q16. Tensions/conflict	-0.1	0	-0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q16	-0.1		-0.2					
Q17. Culture and traditions	-0.6	+0.1	-0.3	0	0	0	-0.1	0
Overall score of Q17	-0.3		-0.2					
Q18. Youth/voluntary/activity groups	-0.2	+0.2	-0.4	0	0	0	0	0
Overall score of Q18	0		-0.2					
Overall base index score of individual developments	-0.6	+0.2	-0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	+0.1		-0.1					
Overall base index score of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as a whole	0							

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H.3 Inter-project cumulative effects

H.3.1 An assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the potential for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project to interact with other projects and thereby have inter-project cumulative effects on Welsh language and culture.

H.3.2 A key part of the inter-project cumulative effects assessment process is to identify those past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects which could contribute to such cumulative effects.

H.3.3 Table H-4 sets out the short list of other projects identified. The Environmental Statement chapter I2 (Application Reference Number: 6.9.2) sets out the longer list considered and the process of selection.

H.3.4 Table H-5 summarises effects on Welsh language and culture for the 18 checklist questions and concludes with a professional judgement of the inter-project cumulative effect, i.e. the combined overall effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and all other relevant projects.

Table H-4 Other projects which could contribute to cumulative effects

Ref. No.	Developer	Project title and description
AN01	Magnox Limited	Decommissioning of the Existing Power Station Decommissioning of the Existing Power Station (Wylfa) including defuelling, care and maintenance of the existing facilities followed by decommissioning and final site clearance.
AN02	Orthios Group	Anglesey Eco Park: A 299MWe biomass power station within the existing consented scheme. On-land prawn-growing facility (aquaculture). A large soil-less indoor vegetable growing facility (hydroponics). Home compostable food packaging facility. The Centre of Excellence. Research and development. A deep water jetty for bulk import.
AN04	Land and Lakes	A leisure village at Penrhos Coastal Park.
AN05	Conygar Stena Line Ltd	Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment A comprehensive mixed-use development on 1.2km of Holyhead waterfront at Newry Beach and Porth-y-Felin.
AN06	Conygar	Parc Cybi Stage 2 Mixed-use employment developments, primarily distribution and warehousing space on the southern edge of Holyhead alongside the A55.

Ref. No.	Developer	Project title and description
AN07	National Grid	North Wales Connection Project A new connection for new energy generation in north Wales. Potential new generation includes the proposed Wylfa Newydd DCO Project as well as a number of renewable energy projects.
AN08	TPG Wind Limited (a joint venture between E.ON and Eurus Energy UK Ltd)	Rhyd-y-groes Repower The current Rhyd-y-groes Wind Farm, located near the northern shores of Anglesey in Wales, has 22 turbines with a maximum total power output of 6.6MW. Proposals are to replace the current turbines with up to 11 modern turbines, which could produce up to 9.9MW of renewable energy.
AN09	M-Sparc	Menai Science Park A new science park located on the outskirts of Gaerwen. Being developed as a location for industry-facing research projects, Small-Medium Enterprises and Corporates, to drive growth in knowledge-based science in north-west Wales.
AN10	Amlwch liquid natural gas (LNG)	Amlwch LNG Tankers would import liquid gas to a mooring 3km from the Amlwch coast. The gas would then be transferred by an undersea pipeline from the mooring platform to the site near the town of Amlwch, where it would be converted back to natural gas and sent into the UK gas network.
AN11	Minesto	Holyhead Deep 10 MW (and phased development to 80MW) Tidal kite installation off the coast of Holyhead, plus on-land elements and grid connection.
AN13	IACC	Holyhead Primary School New primary school planned to replace Ysgol y Parchedig Thomas Ellis, Ysgol y Parc and Ysgol Llaingoch, on the former Ysgol Cybi site in Holyhead.
AN14	IACC	Llanfaethlu Primary School Plans for a new primary school to replace Ysgol Cylch y Garn, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Llanfachraeth.
AN15	IACC	Llangefni Link Road Scheme The IACC is proposing a new 2.5km link road around the eastern side of Llangefni to enable traffic to more freely access the industrial estate in Coleg Menai and reduce expected traffic in Llangefni town centre.

Ref. No.	Developer	Project title and description
AN20	Utilities companies (various)	Removal (and in some instances replacement) of services currently in place on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area Plans are in place to remove or replace existing services, e.g. electrical cables, which are currently installed on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This work is expected to be carried out by the relevant utilities companies under Permitted Development Rights and funded by Horizon.
AN23	Countryside Renewables	Llanbadrig Solar Farm Development of 220 acres (89ha) of agricultural land at Llanbadrig for the installation of a solar farm with the potential to generate up to 50MW.
AN24	Grwp Llandrillo Menai	Coleg Menai Hybrid application applying for full planning permission for the creation of a new engineering centre, car parking, children's play area and associated works and applying for outline planning permission with some matters reserved for a residential development of 157 dwellings, a hotel and food and beverage facility along with associated car parking and works on land at Coleg Menai, Ffordd y Coleg, Llangefni.
AN25	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply Provision of a potable water supply for the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station, involving abstraction, treatment and supply.
AN30	Stena Line Port Ltd	Holyhead Port Expansion.
GW01	Snowdonia Pumped Hydro Limited	Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Construction and operation of a 600MWh pumped storage scheme, with a generating capacity of 99.9MW, at the Glyn Rhonwy and Chwarel Fawr quarries, near Llanberis, Gwynedd.
GW02	Gwynedd Council	A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass A new 9.8km highway commencing at the Goat roundabout (A499/487 junction) and terminating at the Plas Menai roundabout. The new route will have 22 separate structures including seven bridges.

Ref. No.	Developer	Project title and description
RI02	Dublin Port Company	Alexandra Basin Redevelopment Project. Extension of infrastructure to open up Dublin Port to larger cruise and cargo ships. The port will dredge the river Liffey to increase the depth of its berths and the entrance channel from 7m to at least 10m. This will eliminate access issues caused by tides and enable large cruise and cargo ships to turn in Alexandra Basin and dock at East Link Bridge, rather than reversing up the Liffey to their berth as they do now.
RI03	Dun Laoghaire Harbour Company (Ireland)	Proposed New Cruise Berth For Large Cruise Ships at Dun Laoghaire Harbour Dun Laoghaire Harbour Company has permission for a cruise berth facility to cater for cruise ships up to 250m long.
NU02	EDF Energy	Hinkley Point C (Somerset) Construction, operation and decommissioning of a new Nuclear Power Station using AREVA ERP technology.
NU03	EDF Energy	Sizewell C (Suffolk) Construction, operation and decommissioning of a new Nuclear Power Station using AREVA ERP technology.
NU04	NuGen	Moorside (Cumbria) Construction, operation and decommissioning of a new Nuclear Power Station using Westinghouse AP1000 technology.

Table H-5 Inter-project cumulative effects

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
Population characteristics				
Q1. General shift	Negligible adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that would be expected to increase the demand for more home-based workers in the DCCZ. Limited information is available about the locational base of workers required and if these would be home-based or non-home-based workers.	The potential for cumulative effects in terms of the population characteristics, and in particular the potential effects on the proportion of Welsh speakers, arises from the number of workers, their origin and the potential overlap of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project programme and other projects. Demand on the existing construction sector locally could increase significantly. Cumulatively, this increased demand may result in workers relocating to the area to avail themselves of the opportunities these projects collectively present. Whilst these could create opportunities for the local construction workforce, should this demand exceed the availability of local workforce, or the skills required would not be available locally, additional non-home-based workers could move into the KSA. This could have an adverse cumulative effect on the population characteristics of the KSA.	Minor adverse effect
Q2. In-migration	Minor adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that would be expected to increase the demand for more home-based workers in the DCCZ. Limited information is available about the locational base of workers required and if these would be home-based or non-home-based workers.	Demand on the existing construction sector locally could increase significantly. Cumulatively, this increased demand may result in workers relocating to the area to avail themselves of the opportunities these projects collectively present. Whilst these could create opportunities for the local construction workforce, should this demand exceed the availability of local workforce, or the skills	Minor-moderate adverse effect

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
			required would not be available locally, additional non-home-based workers could move into the KSA. The in-migration of non-home-based workers, a significant proportion of which are assumed to be non-Welsh speakers, could affect the balance of Welsh speakers by increasing the proportion of non-Welsh speakers. The cumulative number of in-migrating non-Welsh speakers into an area where 61% speak Welsh, and where Welsh is part of the social fabric of the community, could be an adverse effect.	
Q3. Out-migration	Negligible beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that would be expected to increase the demand for more home-based workers in the DCCZ.	There could potentially be a beneficial cumulative effect on the Welsh language in the DCCZ as a result of reduction of out-migration due to the collective employment opportunities provided.	Minor-moderate beneficial effect
Q4. Age structure	Moderate beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning; Anglesey Eco Park; Penrhos Coastal Park; Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment; Parc Cybi Stage 2; North Wales Connection Project; Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that would be expected to increase the demand for more home-based workers in the DCCZ. Limited information is available about the locational base of workers required and if these would be home-based or non-home-based workers.	There is potential for cumulative effects in terms of population change. Should this occur, there would be a likely cumulative effect in terms of age structure of the population. As any in-migration of workers would be expected to be of working-age, this would be of a beneficial cumulative effect as this would aid to rebalance the age structure of the population, especially for Anglesey.	Moderate beneficial effect
Quality of life				
Q5. Health	Negligible beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	There is potential for temporary cumulative effects on health for the	Negligible beneficial effect

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		are Magnox decommissioning, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, National Grid North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-groes Repower Wind Farm upgrade, Amlwch LNG pipeline, Utilities works on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, and Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply. The other developments are likely to make use of the local road network (A5025, A55, A5 and A487). In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Land and Lakes leisure village, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2 employment developments, National Grid North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-groes Repower Wind Farm upgrade, Menai Science Park, Amlwch LNG pipeline, Holyhead Deep tidal energy generation, Holyhead Primary School, Llanfaethlu Primary School, Llangefni Link Road Scheme, Utilities works on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage hydro energy, and the A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute are Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Land and Lakes leisure village, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2 employment developments, National Grid North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-groes Repower Wind Farm upgrade, Menai Science Park, Amlwch LNG pipeline, Holyhead Deep tidal energy generation, Holyhead Primary School, Llanfaethlu Primary School, Llangefni Link Road Scheme, Utilities works on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage hydro energy and the A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass.	population near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction and a permanent cumulative effect during operation. There is potential for temporary cumulative health effects due to traffic during construction for the population living next to the road network. There is potential for permanent cumulative beneficial health effects during construction and operation due to increased employment opportunities.	
Q6. Amenity	Minor adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, National Grid North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-groes Repower Wind Farm upgrade, Amlwch LNG pipeline, Utilities works on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Llanbadrig Solar Farm and Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply.	There is potential for an adverse cumulative effect from these projects collectively in the area of north-west Anglesey in terms of disturbance and also visual change. In terms of disturbance, the strongest relationship is with the Existing Power Station decommissioning. Collectively these projects could reduce the desirability of living in the north-west of Anglesey. Given that a high proportion of the population of Anglesey North are Welsh speakers	Minor adverse effect

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
			(60.8%), this could adversely affect the well-being of the Welsh language in that area.	
Q7. Crime	Negligible adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant construction projects.	Whilst there would be a number of large construction projects being undertaken in the DCCZ at the same time, it is not considered that these would collectively result in an increase in the level of crime. However, should these projects result in the in-migration of non-home-based workers to the KSA, this could result in a proportional increase in the level of crime. This could have an in-direct effect on Welsh language and culture.	Negligible adverse effect
Economic factors				
Q8. Local businesses	Moderate beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey , Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Holyhead Port Expansion and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that would be expected to contribute to the economy in the DCCZ in terms of demand on the supply-chain and local businesses.	The potential for significant cumulative effects on business and the supply chain are broadly considered to be beneficial in nature. The overall investment which would be expected to occur in the economy of the DCCZ, and Anglesey would increase due to the investment that would occur as part of other projects. Due to the synergy between economic development and Welsh language, this is considered to be beneficial.	Moderate beneficial effect
Q9. Local jobs	Moderate beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre,Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that would be expected to increase the demand for more home-based workers in the DCCZ.	The likelihood of cumulative effects in terms of employment is most likely to come from the demand for labour and the overlapping between the programmes of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and other projects. A number of the other projects are likely to overlap with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project in terms of their programme, which could significantly increase the demand on the local construction sector	Moderate beneficial effect

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
			workforce. The increased employment opportunities that would arise from the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and other projects could have a beneficial cumulative effect for the local economy, including the local workforce. There would potentially be a beneficial cumulative effect from the construction employment within the DCCZ and overall employment levels on Anglesey during construction and operation. Such employment opportunities could help to retain the local population and attract previous residents, who may in the past have left the area to seek employment opportunities, to return. This could have a beneficial effect on the number of Welsh speakers in the KSA and particularly Anglesey.	
Q10. Economic diversity	Moderate beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that will contribute to the economic diversity in the DCCZ.	Collectively these projects offer the potential to increase the economic diversity of the DCCZ, due to the various types of jobs roles offered within different industries. This could be beneficial in terms of the offer of employment available to home-based workers but could also make the area more attractive to non-home-based workers.	Moderate beneficial effect
Q11. Income	Minor beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that will contribute to the economic diversity in the DCCZ.	Collectively these projects offer the potential to increase the various types of jobs roles offered within different industries. This could be beneficial in terms of the offer of employment available to home-based workers. However, there is limited detail available about the potential effect of other projects on income.	Minor beneficial effect

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
Q12. Cost of housing	Minor adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Magnox decommissioning and North Wales Connection Project. These projects could lead to further demand for PRS accommodation due to the long-term nature of their work programmes.	It is recognised that increased employment from the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project's programme and other projects could create increased demand for housing within the local area if the peak construction programmes overlap, drawing non-home-based workers into the area to reside. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects on the ability of the local housing stock to meet the demand when all short-listed projects are combined. This increased demand has the potential to cumulative increase the price of accommodation in the KSA. This could adversely affect Welsh language and culture if this would increase the cost of housing beyond the affordability of local people (61% of which speak Welsh).	Minor adverse effect
Infrastructure supply and education				
Q13. Schools	Moderate adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Magnox decommissioning and North Wales Connection Project. Due to the long-term nature of their work programmes these projects could result in workers and potentially their families moving into the KSA.	Potential cumulative effects may occur as a result of increased pressure on school places including Welsh language immersion centres, as a result of workers moving into the KSA due to the increased employment opportunities, if they were to bring their families/school-aged children with them. Cumulatively, the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and other projects could increase in the number of non-Welsh-speaking school-aged children in areas where Welsh-medium education is provided, which would in turn could increase pressure on Welsh language immersion centres.	Moderate adverse effect
Q14. Health care	Neutral effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Magnox decommissioning and North	Limited information is available about the potential increased	Neutral effect

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
		Wales Connection Project. Due to the long-term nature of their work programmes these projects could result in workers and potentially their families moving into the KSA and therefore, increasing the demand for health care provision.	demand for health care services by other projects. Should the demand for services such as health care cumulatively exceed the existing capacity, this would detrimentally affect the Welsh language, as local elderly and vulnerable people would not be able to gain timely access to Welsh-speaking health practitioners despite the fact that public bodies are obliged by law to offer services in Welsh and English. However, an overall neutral effect on the demand for health care provision is identified as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project therefore, no cumulative effect is expected to occur.	
Q15. Local services	Negligible beneficial effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Magnox decommissioning and the North Wales Connection Project, have such significant staffing requirements that their workers could cause an increased demand on local services.	The availability and choice of local services and facilities influences a community's vitality and sustainability. Local facilities such as shops, banks and public houses often act as meeting and social gathering places, supporting community interaction and Welsh-speaking networks. Beneficial cumulative effects in terms of infrastructure supply and the Welsh language are expected to arise from the increased demand for local services and facilities, which would contribute towards safeguarding future services.	Negligible beneficial effect
Social and cultural aspects				
Q16. Tensions/conflict	Negligible adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Magnox decommissioning and North Wales Connection Project. Due to the long-term nature of their work programmes these projects could result in workers and potentially their families moving into the KSA.	Should these projects result in non-home-based workers in-migrating into the KSA, this has the potential to lead to a cumulative effect on social tensions/conflict, however, there is limited information available to enable this effect to be determined.	Negligible adverse effect

Receptor	Overall effect of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	Effects of short-listed projects	Inter-project cumulative effect	
			Description of cumulative effect	Significance of cumulative effect
Q17. Culture and traditions	Minor adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage, and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. These are all significant projects that would be expected to increase the demand for more home-based workers in the DCCZ. Limited information is available about the locational base of workers required and if these would be home-based or non-home-based workers.	Cumulatively, the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and other projects could lead to a significant influx of non-home-based workers into the KSA, a significant proportion of which would be assumed to be non-Welsh speakers. These workers (and any families) may not appreciate or have a good understanding of local Welsh traditions and culture. This could have an adverse effect on Welsh culture and traditions, as the influx of non-home-based workers may dilute existing Welsh culture and traditions in the KSA.	Minor-moderate adverse effect
Q18. Youth/voluntary/activity groups	Negligible adverse effect	In addition to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the projects which are expected to contribute to cumulative effects are Horizon TCPA: A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Horizon TCPA: Visitor and Media centre, Magnox decommissioning, Anglesey Eco Park, Penrhos Coastal Park, Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment, Parc Cybi Stage 2, North Wales Connection Project, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power, Menai Science Park, Amlwch Natural Gas, Holyhead Deep, Llangefni Link Road, Utilities Diversions, Llanbadrig Solar Farm, Coleg Menai, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply, Holyhead Port Expansion, Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass. Due to the long-term nature of their work programmes of Magnox decommissioning and North Wales Connection Project, these could result in workers and potentially their families moving into the KSA.	The employment opportunities offered collectively by these projects present an opportunity for local people from the DCCZ to remain locally. This would be beneficial in terms of Welsh language and culture by enabling individuals who are active in youth/voluntary/activity groups to remain in the area. However, should these projects result in in-migration of non-home-based workers and families to relocate, this could affect the use of the Welsh language within such groups.	Negligible-minor adverse effect

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Appendix A7-1 Welsh Language Impact Assessment Baseline Report

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Executive summary

This baseline report sets out the key community and linguistic characteristics of the area that may be affected by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

The topics covered within the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) will have an impact at different scales, but the baseline report largely covers the key socio-economic study area (KSA), which forms the key study area for the WLIA; the Daily Construction Commuting Zone (DCCZ); and north-west Wales. Data for Wales as a whole are provided where no county breakdown is available.

Population

- In 2011, Anglesey had a population of 69,751, an increase of around 3% on the 2001 Census. In 2011, Anglesey accounted for 18.5% of the DCCZ population[1].
- Approximately 61% of Anglesey's residents are of working age (16–64), broadly in line with the DCCZ but slightly lower than the Welsh average (63%)[2].
- Anglesey has generally seen net inward migration since 2001, although there has been a steady out-migration of younger people, aged between 15 and 29[3]. This is a similar trend to both north Wales[4] and Wales[5] as a whole.
- Whilst Wales and north Wales are expected to see population growth over the 2015 to 2039 period, Anglesey's population is forecast to decline by 3%[6].

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1 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph B.2).

2 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph B.4).

3 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.5 Isle of Anglesey net population migration by age cohort (2001–2015)).

4 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.6 North Wales net population migration by age cohort (2001–2015)).

5 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.7 Wales net population migration by age cohort (2001–2015)).

6 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.8 Total population forecasts by area (2016 to 2039)).

Welsh language profile

- A high proportion of the KSA population (aged three and over) spoke Welsh in 2011 (61.0% compared to an average of 19% in Wales)[7]. However, the number of Welsh speakers in the KSA has dropped slightly from 79,805 (64.6%) in 2001[8] to 79,470 (61.0%) in 2011, a 0.4% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the KSA.
- The age group with the highest percentage of people able to speak Welsh in 2011 was the 5–15 age group (84.4%). All age groups except for the 3–4 and 5–15 age groups experienced a decrease in the proportion of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. Since 2001, the largest decrease in Welsh speakers was experienced within the 16–24 age group.
- The percentage of people who can speak Welsh in each single ward across the KSA varies considerably, from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward, which includes a significant number of higher education students, to 87.8% in Llanrug ward, with both wards located in the Menai Mainland subdivision of the KSA.
- In 2011, 71.7% of the population of the KSA (aged three and over) had one or more skills in Welsh, which is a decline from 2001, when 73.8% of the population had one or more skills in Welsh.
- Within the KSA, the younger age groups tend to contain a relatively higher proportion of the population which have one or more skills in Welsh. In 2011, the age group which had the highest percentage of people who had one or more skills in Welsh was the 5–15 age group (89.6%), followed closely by the 16–19 age group (84.4%). This also reflected the trend in 2001. The age group with the lowest percentage of people with one or more skills in Welsh in 2011 was the 65–74 age group.
- The proportion of the population born outside of Wales in the KSA increased from 30.6% (37,790 people) in 2001 to 32% (43,232 people) in 2011.
- Throughout Wales, both the percentage and the number of fluent Welsh speakers are fairly consistent with those in the Welsh Language Use Surveys of 2004–06, although 130,700 more people now say that they speak Welsh but not fluently (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

[7] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

[8] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

- The largest proportion (43%) of Welsh speakers in Wales learnt to speak Welsh at home, 11% at nursery, 25% at primary school and 15% at secondary school.

Economy and employment

- In 2015, the DCCZ contained around 112,400 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs, with 15,400 on Anglesey[9].
- The industrial sector with the highest percentage of employees on Anglesey was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles had 16.8%; and manufacturing was slightly behind with 15.4%. The sectors with the highest percentage of employees in the DCCZ and Wales were health and social work; wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor vehicles.
- In 2011, 58.3% of the usual resident population of Anglesey aged 16 and over in employment could speak Welsh and 68.2% in Gwynedd[10].
- In 2011, the highest proportion of employees on Anglesey worked in skilled trade occupations (16.7%) followed by professional occupations (15.3%). Of those employees that could speak Welsh, 18.2% were in skilled trade occupations and 15.5% were in professional occupations[11].
- In 2011, 8,888 Isle of Anglesey residents were travelling to workplaces off the island, whilst 3,127 people were travelling onto the island for work[12].
- In 2011, the highest proportion of residents for both Anglesey and Gwynedd were within the lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations socio-economic classification followed by the semi-routine occupations socio-economic classification. There were similar proportions of Welsh-speaking residents within each socio-economic classification category.
- In 2016, the economic activity rate for the Isle of Anglesey (75.1%) was in line with both north Wales (76.3%) and Wales (74.8%)[13].
- In 2016, the unemployment rate for Anglesey was 5.7%, higher than the figures for Wales (4.8%) and north Wales (4.1%).

[9] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.17 FTEs in employment (2009 and 2015).

[10] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by industry (DC2611WA).

[11] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by occupation (DC2612WA).

[12] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.110).

[13] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.2 Economic activity rate by area (January 2008 to December 2016).

- The proportion of the working population claiming out of work benefits on Anglesey fell from 14.1% in May 2010 to 10.4% in May 2016, below the 11.4% for Wales as a whole.
- In 2016, median weekly earnings on Anglesey were £469 compared to £439.7 in Gwynedd and a Welsh average of £498.3 There was no significant growth in earnings on Anglesey between 2008 and 2014, in contrast to other parts of north Wales. However, in 2016, earnings on Anglesey declined by 2.7% after an increase in 2015.[14].
- In 2014, gross disposable household income (GDHI) on Anglesey was £16,238 per head, above the Welsh average (£15,302), and the third highest across Welsh local authorities.

Housing

- In 2011, there were 58,027 households within the KSA, of which 53% (30,594) were on Anglesey[15].
- The highest proportion of households within the KSA were owner-occupied followed by the Private Rented Sector (including those living rent-free) and social rented sector. Anglesey South had the highest share of owner occupation and Anglesey West had the lowest.
- In 2011, 51.9% of Anglesey household reference persons could speak Welsh. In Gwynedd, the percentage was higher (61.1%).
- There is a relatively high proportion of second homes within the KSA. The 2011 Census of Population introduced a new measure based on identifying persons normally resident outside a local authority with a second address within the local authority involving a stay greater than 30 days. In terms of non-residents with a second address within the local authority, Gwynedd was ranked fourth and Anglesey ninth across England and Wales.
- There were 699 empty properties on Anglesey in 2012, but this had increased to 855 by 2014.
- The number of new homes being built on Anglesey fell by over 60% between 2008–09 and 2015–16, a significantly larger decline than across Wales as a whole (3.1%). In contrast, the number being built in Conwy rose by 48% over the same period[16].

[14] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.12 Median weekly earnings (£) of residents by area (2008 to 2016)).

[15] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.5 Stock tenure by household by KSA subdivision (2011)).

[16] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.15 New dwelling completions by area (2008–09 to 2015–16)).

- The median house price on Anglesey was £160,000 as of April 2016, higher than neighbouring local authorities and the Welsh average of £145,000[17].
- The number of additional affordable housing units provided on Anglesey fell to just 35 units in 2015–16, with 94 units planned to be built in 2016–17[18].
- It is anticipated that there is an affordable housing need of approximately 635 affordable units per annum on Anglesey and 709 affordable units per annum in Gwynedd to meet backlog and emerging needs (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016).

School and education

- From 3 to 16 years old, children's education is provided through the medium of Welsh across the KSA.
- There is limited nursery provision across the KSA, with facilities currently oversubscribed. A number of childminders registered on Anglesey are non-Welsh speakers. The standard of provision of the Welsh language in non-maintained locations varied from good to unsatisfactory.
- For primary and secondary education, there is capacity in terms of overall levels of provision, although there are some areas where primary schools are oversubscribed (Anglesey West and Menai Mainland in particular).
- Whilst there are school modernisation proposals for Anglesey, these are expected to be for replacement of existing schools rather than for additional schools.
- In terms of pupils assessed through the medium of Welsh, overall, the percentage of Foundation Phase pupils assessed in Welsh first language is considerably higher on Anglesey and in Gwynedd in comparison to Conwy which is close to the Welsh national average. Gwynedd has the highest percentage of Foundation Phase pupils assessed in Welsh first language.
- The linguistic continuity of pupils through primary education is high on Anglesey and in Gwynedd; nearly all children who are learning through the medium of Welsh as a first language in Foundation Phase continue to be taught through the medium of Welsh at the end of Key Stage 2 (KS2). However, as pupils progress to secondary school, this linguistic continuity declines. This trend is reflected across Anglesey and Gwynedd.

[17] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.32).

[18] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.14 Affordable housing units delivered by area (2007–08 to 2017–18)).

- Overall, Gwynedd has the highest percentage of Key Stage 3 (KS3) pupils who are assessed in Welsh first language (average of 83%) followed by Anglesey (average of 64.3%). The average percentage of KS3 pupils in Conwy assessed in Welsh first language (being 21.9%) is significantly lower than Gwynedd and Anglesey whilst the Welsh national average is even lower at 16.5%.
- The provision of Welsh-medium education and language immersion methodologies has an essential role to play in the process of ensuring that children learn to speak Welsh. There is one primary language centre at Moelfre with a satellite primary unit at Ysgol Llanfawr. Both language centres have the capacity to cater for 15 pupils per term, amounting to a total of 30 pupils at any one time. The centres are oversubscribed and each centre has a pupil waiting list.
- In Gwynedd, there are four primary language centres and one secondary centre. Generally, both primary and secondary centres are run to their full capacity; however, if the centres are under-capacity, the teachers at the centres offer aftercare service to former pupils. Between 2005 and 2014, a total of 1,341 pupils attended the primary centres and 433 pupils attended the secondary centre.

Social and community groups

- A high density of speakers is required for Welsh to be an everyday language of a community.
- The density of the Welsh-speaking population is key to prosperity of the language, and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh.
- Within the KSA there is an extensive provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the communities which promote Welsh culture and language. These groups include Yr Urdd, Ffederasiwn Ffermwyr Ieuainc Môn Federation of Young Farmers, Merched y Wawr, Cylchoedd Meithrin and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi.

Public services

- The average ratio of patients to General Practice (GP) surgeries across the KSA is better than the UK benchmark of 1,800 patients per GP and the Welsh benchmark of 1,582 patients per GP. However, one surgery fails to meet the United Kingdom (UK) benchmark and five others fail to meet the Welsh benchmark.
- Hospital services for KSA residents are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor, with additional health requirements being served by facilities located in adjacent counties. Major accident and emergency (A&E) services can be provided by Glan Clwyd Hospital in Denbighshire and Wrexham Maelor Hospital in Wrexham. Minor injuries units are available

at Bryn Beryl Hospital in Pwllheli, Denbigh Community Hospital, Dolgellau and Barmouth District Hospital, Holywell Community Hospital, Ysbyty Alltwen in Tremadog, and Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead.

- Based upon the estimated waiting-list times reported by dentists, existing dental practices within the KSA are oversubscribed. Based on data on the dental industry in Wales, the Health Board has a patient-to-dentist ratio of 2,358, while Wales has a ratio of 2,222 and the UK has a ratio of 2,380. This indicates that dental provision in the KSA is more constrained than in Wales, but is on a par with the UK provision.
- There are a number of leisure and recreation facilities in the KSA, including 10 libraries and four leisure centres on Anglesey.
- There is provision of emergency services throughout the KSA, with 10 police stations and 21 fire stations.

Health and community well-being

- A higher percentage of the population of both Anglesey and Gwynedd described themselves as having 'very good health' compared to Wales[19].
- A higher proportion of the population who can speak Welsh on Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a) and in Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015) reported having 'good or very good health' compared to the total population.
- The survey of personal well-being shows that Anglesey residents in 2015–16, on average, had a higher overall life satisfaction than the rest of the UK[20].
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) shows that 2% of Anglesey's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) fall in the 10% of most deprived areas in Wales, compared to 10% of areas across Wales as a whole.

Tourism

- In 2015, the total economic effect of tourism on Anglesey was estimated to be around £279 million, a 7.1% increase on 2014, with the total number of visitor days increasing to 5.54 million[21].

[19] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table H.2 General health (%) (2011)).

[20] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table H.1 Personal well-being indicators (2015–16)).

[21] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.4 STEAM assessment: tourism expenditure and revenue (£million) (2015)).

- Around 4,000 jobs on Anglesey are related to tourism, largely in accommodation, food and drink and retail, with a further 15,200 in Gwynedd[22].
- There is a substantial supply of tourist accommodation in the KSA, with an estimated 54,700 bed spaces in total. The Menai Mainland has the largest proportion (45%), followed by Anglesey North (22%), Anglesey West (19%) and Anglesey South (14%)[23].

[22] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.5 STEAM assessment: employment supported (FTE jobs) (2015)).

[23] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.7 Estimates of tourist bed-space distribution by KSA subdivision (2013)).

A Introduction

A.1.1 This report details the baseline to provide an overview of Anglesey and the wider study area(s) and forms the appendix to the WLIA which accompanies the application for DCO. It serves to provide an evidence base of the assessment of effects presented in volumes B to G of the WLIA. The data are presented for different geographical boundaries, steered by the topics and the data available. The evidence base (where relevant) is based on the data and information provided as part of the socio-economic assessment presented in the Environmental Statement Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 Socio-economic Baseline Report (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8).

A.1.2 A community survey for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project has been undertaken. It is not intended to repeat the results of the survey, as this is a standalone document submitted as part of the application for DCO.

A.1.3 The baseline presented within this appendix covers the following topics:

- population;
- Welsh language profile;
- economy and employment;
- housing (including the housing market);
- schools and education (early years provision, and primary, secondary, further and higher education);
- social and community groups;
- Welsh language, public services and community facilities;
- health and community well-being; and
- tourism.

A.1.4 A Scoping Opinion (The Planning Inspectorate, 2016) was received from the Planning Inspectorate in April 2016. With specific regard to Welsh language and culture, the Scoping Opinion notes that a WLIA is to be undertaken in parallel to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and that the Secretary of State would expect to see clear cohesion between the socio-economic assessment and the WLIA, with appropriate cross-referencing between data analysis.

A.1.5 One of the sustainability objectives of the Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) is to "*conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language*" (Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) and Gwynedd Council, 2016d, p. 11) and it is recognised that a language impact assessment is an interactive process and its methodology is a subjective process (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

B Population

B.1 Summary of key points

- In 2011, Anglesey had a population of 69,751, an increase of around 3% on the 2001 Census. In 2011, Anglesey accounted for 18.5% of the DCCZ population[24].
- Approximately 61% of Anglesey's residents are of working age (16–64), broadly in line with the DCCZ but slightly lower than the Welsh average (63%)[25].
- Anglesey has generally seen net inward migration since 2001, although there has been a steady out-migration of younger people, aged between 15 and 29[26]. This is a similar trend to both north Wales[27] and Wales[28] as a whole.
- Whilst Wales and north Wales are expected to see population growth over the 2015 to 2039 period, Anglesey's population is forecast to decline by 3%[29].

B.2 Population

B.2.1 Population growth and distribution has an effect on the future development of the economy. This section provides summary information on the size and composition, density and growth of the population and details the language profile of the population. ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) presents more detailed information on the size and composition of the population, migration patterns, ethnicity and religion.

Population distribution

B.2.2 The population of the DCCZ is 376,000. Anglesey in 2011 accounted for approximately 70,000 people (18.5% of the DCCZ population). As shown in table B-1, the DCCZ in turn accounted for 12% of the Welsh population in 2011.

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[24] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph B.2).

[25] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph B.4).

[26] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.5 Isle of Anglesey net population migration by age cohort (2001–2015)).

[27] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.6 North Wales net population migration by age cohort (2001–2015)).

[28] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.7 Wales net population migration by age cohort (2001–2015)).

[29] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.8 Total population forecasts by area (2016 to 2039)).

Table B-1 Resident population 2011[30]

Area	Resident population (2011)
Isle of Anglesey	69,751
KSA	137,826
DCCZ	376,000
Wales	3,063,456

B.2.3 Table B-2, figure B-1 and figure B-2 show the population of Anglesey and Wales between 1971 and 2011. Unfortunately, the data for Gwynedd and the KSA are not available due to the ward changes in Gwynedd as a local authority.

Table B-2 Resident population for Anglesey and Wales, 1971–2011

	Resident population				
	1971[31]	1981[32]	1991[33]	2001[34]	2011[35]
Isle of Anglesey	59,760	63,756	69,149	64,681	69,751
Wales	2,731,205	2,645,094	2,835,073	2,805,701	3,063,456

[30] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: appendix C1-1, volume C1-1 Socio-economic baseline report (table B.1 Total resident population by area (2011)).

[31] NOMIS: Census 1971: Enumerated population by sex, age and speaking Welsh by speaking English and by reading and writing Welsh (table 2).

[32] NOMIS: Census 1981: Small area statistics Welsh Language (table 39).

[33] NOMIS: Census 1991: Age and sex (table 3).

[34] NOMIS: Census 2001: Sex and age by ability to speak Welsh (CS146).

[35] NOMIS: Census 2011: Usual resident population (KS101EW).

Figure B-1 Resident population for Anglesey, 1971–2011

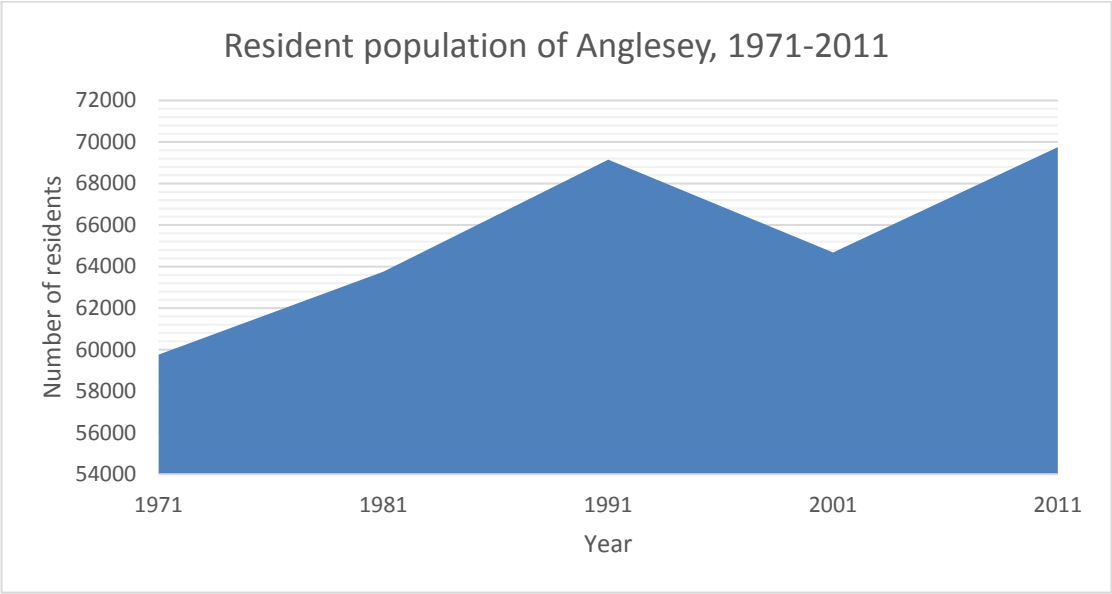
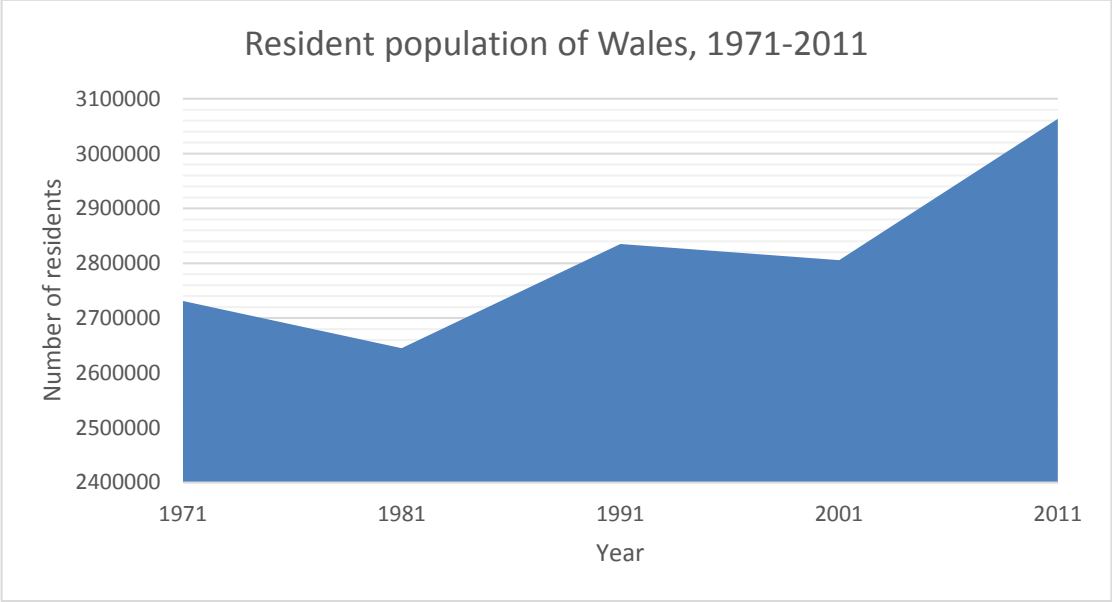


Figure B-2 Resident population for Wales, 1971–2011



B.2.4 The number of Anglesey's residents increased by 9,389 between 1971 and 1991, decreased by 4,468 between 1991 and 2001 and increased by 5,070 between 2001 and 2011. The population of Wales decreased by 86,111 between 1971 and 1981, increased by 189,979 between 1981 and 1991, decreased by 29,372 between 1991 and 2001 and increased by 257,755 between 2001 and 2011.

Population age structure

B.2.5 The working-age population is indicative of the capacity to undertake and participate in economic activity. Table B-3 shows that, in 2011, 61% of the usually resident population of the DCCZ were of working age (16–64). Anglesey accounts for 18.5% of this working-age population.

Table B-3 Population distribution by age cohorts[36]

Age	Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age 0 to 15	11,861	17	65,114	17	556,296	18
Age 16 to 64	42,244	61	228,719	61	1,944,616	63
Age 65 to 74	8,574	12	43,133	12	300,550	10
Age 75+	7,072	10	39,034	10	261,994	9
Total (all usual residents)	69,751	100	376,000	100	3,063,456	100

B.2.6 As per ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8), the age structure of the male population shows that the percentage of working-age men on Anglesey and within the DCCZ is the same (62%), while within Wales it is slightly higher, at 64%. As the UK construction workforce is predominantly male (87%)[37], this is a material concern for any major construction project.

B.2.7 The female age structure in 2011 for Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales shows that working-age demographics are the same for Anglesey and the DCCZ (60%) but higher for Wales as a whole, at 63%.

B.2.8 Figure B-3 shows the population age structure of Anglesey in 2001[38] and 2011[39].

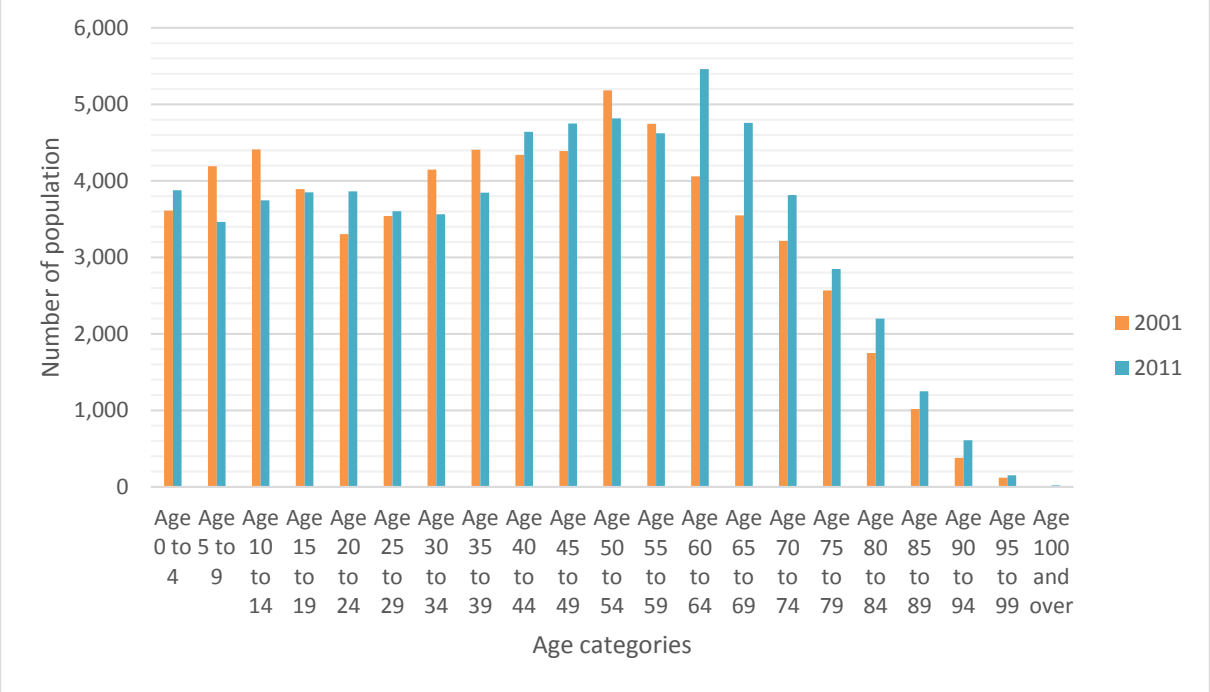
[36] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.2 Population distribution by age cohort and area (2011)).

[37] Workforce jobs by industry (SIC 2007) and sex.

[38] NOMIS: Census 2001: Age (UV004).

[39] NOMIS: Census 2011: Age by single year (QS103EW).

Figure B-3 Population age structure of Anglesey, 2001–2011



B.2.9 The general trend for Anglesey's population between 2001 and 2011 is an aging population. This is shown by an increase in the number of people in every age category aged 60 and over and a fall in many of the younger age groups (e.g. 5–19 and 30–39).

Migration

B.2.10 Population migration is of relevance to the local economy as it has an implication on the overall size of the local labour supply for any major project and also has social implications which could be exacerbated or mitigated via change resulting from a major project. Table B-4 and table B-5 show migration data for the period 2001 to 2015 for Anglesey and north Wales.

Table B-4 Isle of Anglesey net population migration by age cohorts 2001 to 2015[40]

Isle of Anglesey	Aged 0 to 14	Aged 15 to 29	Aged 30 to 44	Aged 45 to 64	Aged 65+	All ages
2001 to 2002	80	-280	90	240	0	130
2002 to 2003	130	-200	150	250	20	350
2003 to 2004	140	-330	110	260	40	220
2004 to 2005	170	-90	120	140	50	400
2005 to 2006	80	-80	60	190	-20	230
2006 to 2007	70	-160	80	180	-10	150

[40] Welsh Government, 2016b.

Isle of Anglesey	Aged 0 to 14	Aged 15 to 29	Aged 30 to 44	Aged 45 to 64	Aged 65+	All ages
2007 to 2008	40	-110	0	110	40	80
2008 to 2009	70	-200	40	70	-10	-20
2009 to 2010	40	-190	20	150	-30	-10
2010 to 2011	-20	-130	-20	140	-30	-60
2011 to 2012	70	-150	60	160	-70	70
2012 to 2013	20	-50	-20	160	-60	50
2013 to 2014	-10	-160	-10	210	-20	10
2014 to 2015	-20	-220	0	170	-50	-110
Total 2001 to 2015	860	-2,350	680	2,430	-150	1,490

Data are independently rounded to the nearest 10 and may not add or subtract exactly.

B.2.11 Table B-4 above demonstrates that, up until 2008, Anglesey experienced an overall inflow of people, for all ages. From 2008 onwards, an overall decline has been experienced with an overall net outflow of people between 2008 and 2011. Throughout the period, Anglesey has continuously experienced a net outflow of younger people (aged 15–29) with a peak outflow of 330 in 2003–2004 and an overall outflow of 2,350 between 2001 and 2015. Anglesey has also continuously experienced an inflow of people aged 45 to 64 with an increase of 2,430 between 2001 and 2015.

Table B-5 North Wales net population migration by age cohorts 2001 to 2015[41]

North Wales	Aged 0 to 14	Aged 15 to 29	Aged 30 to 44	Aged 45 to 64	Aged 65+	All ages
2001 to 2002	990	-1,510	1,090	1,910	450	2,960
2002 to 2003	930	-1,030	1,210	2,050	420	3,600
2003 to 2004	820	-1,000	1,280	1,890	400	3,400
2004 to 2005	450	-950	790	1,180	230	1,700
2005 to 2006	430	-770	560	1,180	90	1,470
2006 to 2007	610	-790	830	1,400	20	2,070
2007 to 2008	390	-1,020	590	1,100	190	1,250
2008 to 2009	410	-1,030	460	760	10	630
2009 to 2010	230	-660	260	770	-40	570

[41] Welsh Government, 2016b.

North Wales	Aged 0 to 14	Aged 15 to 29	Aged 30 to 44	Aged 45 to 64	Aged 65+	All ages
2010 to 2011	320	-700	290	940	-50	810
2011 to 2012	350	-1,110	200	1,050	80	550
2012 to 2013	220	-1,190	100	880	30	50
2013 to 2014	520	-1,220	400	1,000	90	790
2014 to 2015	260	-1,360	200	1,080	0	180

Data are independently rounded to the nearest 10 and may not add or subtract exactly.

B.2.12 Table B-5 shows the net migration trends for north Wales where the peak inflow was seen in 2002–03. Thereafter, net migration declined but remained positive. As is the case for Anglesey, north Wales has consistently seen outmigration of younger people (aged 15–29) throughout the whole period. The net outflow for that age cohort fell between 2009 and 2011 before picking up again to 2014–15.

Ethnicity

B.2.13 Table B-6 shows the breakdown of the population for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales in terms of ethnic groups in 2001 and 2011.

Table B-6 Ethnicity of the population of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales in 2001[42] and 2011[43]

Ethnic group	Isle of Anglesey		Gwynedd		Wales	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
All usual residents	66,829	69,751	116,829	121,874	2,903,086	3,063,456
White	66,348	68,520	115,450	117,573	2,841,505	2,928,253
Mixed multiple ethnic groups	205	480	470	964	17,663	31,521
Asian/Asian British	189	491	612	2,170	31,716	70,128
Black/African/ Caribbean/ Black British	40	81	128	289	7,067	18,276
Other ethnic groups	47	179	169	878	5,135	15,278

[42] Nomis: Census 2001: Sex and age by ethnic group (table S101).

[43] Nomis: Census 2011: Ethnic Group (KS201EW).

B.2.14 The 2011 Census data show that the percentage of population on Anglesey who classed themselves as 'white' had fallen from 99.3% in 2001 to 98.2% in 2011[44]. Similar decreases in the percentage of the population who classed themselves as white were seen in Gwynedd and Wales, from 98.8% and 97.9% respectively in 2001 to 96.5% and 95.6% respectively in 2011.

B.2.15 The 2011 Census data show that 67,344 (96.6% in number) of the population on Anglesey were recorded as being born in the UK[45]. The 2011 Census data also show the number of usual residents who were recorded as being a UK resident for less than two years. In 2011, 315[46] (0.4% in number) of Anglesey's population were recorded as being a UK resident for less than two years. This gives Anglesey the smallest inward migration of non-UK born residents in the north Wales region, whilst Gwynedd has the largest in the region with 1,168 of non-UK born residents (amounting to 1.5% of the population).

B.2.16 Just 149 (0.5% in number) of the 30,594 households on Anglesey stated that English and/or Welsh was not the main language of their household in 2011. This was also the smallest proportion in north Wales, whilst Wrexham had the highest proportion in north Wales with 1,522 of 57,029 households (amounting to 2.7%) and Wales had 21,769 of 1,302,676 households (amounting to 1.7%)[47].

Population growth

B.2.17 Appendix C1-1 (Socio-economic baseline report) of the DCO Environmental Statement acknowledges that population growth is a significant factor in determining future economic growth of an area. Whilst no tailored forecasts are available for the DCCZ population, table B-7 shows that north Wales is expected to see an increase in population to 2039: around 4% compared to 5% for Wales as a whole. However, this growth position is not reflected in Anglesey's population forecast which is expected to decline by 3% between 2020 and 2039.

Table B-7 Population forecasts 2016–2039[48]

Area	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2039	2016–39
Isle of Anglesey	70,170	70,169	70,045	69,607	68,950	68,348	-3%
North Wales	697,122	703,548	711,439	717,258	720,753	722,317	4%

[44] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph B17).

[45] Nomis: Census 2011: Country of birth (KS204EW).

[46] Nomis: Census 2011: Origin and destination of migrants by age (broad grouped) by sex (MM01CUK_ALL).

[47] Nomis: Census 2011: Household language, local authorities in England and Wales (KS206EW).

[48] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.8 Total population forecasts by area (2016 to 2039)).

Area	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2039	2016–39
Wales	3,108,054	3,142,024	3,185,467	3,220,698	3,245,614	3,245,614	5%

B.2.18 Population growth is a product of the net difference between births and deaths within an area (natural growth) plus the net movement of people into the area (migration). No specific components of change forecasts are made for the DCCZ itself; however, table B-8 shows that deaths exceed births for Anglesey. Anglesey is not expected to experience sufficient net migration to make up falls in natural growth. The data presented in the table below assume that net UK and overseas migration remains constant from 2016; therefore, any increase in inward migration could serve to alter the long-term forecast presented above.

Table B-8 Components of population change 2016 to 2039[49]

	2016 to 2017	2020 to 2021	2025 to 2026	2030 to 2031	2035 to 2036	2038 to 2039
Isle of Anglesey						
Population at end of year	70,176	70,162	69,984	69,488	68,803	68,348
Population at start of period	70,170	70,169	70,045	69,607	68,950	68,502
Births	751	742	706	682	689	698
Deaths	780	784	803	836	870	886
Net UK migrants	12	12	12	12	12	12
Net overseas migrants	22	22	22	22	22	22
North Wales						
Population at end of year	698,716	705,184	712,809	718,128	721,226	722,317
Population at start of period	697,122	703,548	711,439	717,258	720,753	721,993
Births	7,387	7,492	7,426	7,292	7,306	7,366
Deaths	7,211	7,274	7,474	7,840	8,251	8,459
Net UK migrants	555	555	555	555	555	555
Net overseas migrants	862	862	862	862	862	862
Wales						
Population at end of year	3,116,371	3,150,821	3,193,400	3,226,467	3,249,512	3,259,522
Population at start of period	3,108,054	3,142,024	3,185,467	3,220,698	3,245,614	3,256,412
Births	33,714	34,345	34,287	33,616	33,505	33,679
Deaths	30,521	30,672	31,479	32,971	34,730	35,694
Net UK migrants	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Net overseas migrants	3,315	3,315	3,315	3,315	3,315	3,315

[49] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table B.9 Components of population change by area (2016 to 2039)).

B.2.19 Table B-9 and table B-10 show the projections of people and growth rate for specific age groups for Anglesey and Gwynedd respectively as is outlined within the JLDP.

Table B-9 Population forecast for Anglesey by specific age groups[50]

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2039
Children (0–15 years old)	12,133	12,431	12,427	11,905	11,572	11,393
Population aged 16–64	40,480	39,268	37,819	36,564	35,222	34,426
Population aged 65+	17,557	18,470	19,799	21,138	22,155	22,530
Population total	70,170	70,169	70,045	69,607	68,950	68,348

Table B-10 Population forecast for Gwynedd by specific age groups[51]

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2039
Children (0–15 years old)	20,838	21,093	21,110	21,478	22,289	22,702
Population aged 16–64	74,047	73,991	74,338	74,038	73,795	74,505
Population aged 65+	28,063	29,343	31,179	33,384	34,930	35,378
Population total	122,948	124,426	126,628	128,901	131,014	132,585

B.2.20 As is identified above, the population of Gwynedd will continually increase until 2039 whilst Anglesey's population is projected to continually decrease between 2016 and 2039. It is projected that there will be a continual increase in the number of the population aged 65 and over in both Anglesey and Gwynedd.

B.2.21 Table B-11 and Table B-12 show projections of the percentage of the population belonging to the specific age groups on Anglesey and Gwynedd respectively in 2016, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 and 2039. It is projected that the population aged 65 and over will comprise 33.0% of the population on Anglesey and 26.7% of Gwynedd's population in 2039.

[50] Welsh Government, 2016c.

[51] Welsh Government, 2016c.

Table B-11 Projections of the percentage of the population belonging to the specific age groups on Anglesey

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2039
Children (0–15 years old)	17.3%	17.7%	17.7%	17.1%	16.8%	16.7%
Population aged 16–64	57.7%	56.0%	54.0%	52.5%	51.1%	50.4%
Population aged 65+	25.0%	26.3%	28.3%	30.4%	32.1%	33.0%
Population total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B-12 Projections of the percentage of the population belonging to the specific age groups on Gwynedd

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2039
Children (0–15 years old)	16.9%	16.9%	16.7%	16.7%	17.0%	17.1%
Population aged 16–64	60.2%	59.5%	58.7%	57.4%	56.3%	56.2%
Population aged 65+	22.8%	23.6%	24.6%	25.9%	26.7%	26.7%
Population total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

C Welsh language profile

C.1 Summary of key points

- A high proportion of the KSA population (aged three and over) spoke Welsh in 2011 (61.0% compared to an average of 19% in Wales). However, the number of Welsh speakers in the KSA has dropped from 79,805 (64.6%) in 2001 to 79,470 (61.0%) in 2011, a 0.4% reduction.
- The highest proportion of Welsh speakers in the KSA during 2011 was amongst the 5–15 age group (84.4%). All age groups except for the 3–4 and 5–15 age groups experienced a decrease in the proportion of Welsh speakers. Since 2001, the largest decrease in Welsh speakers was experienced within the 16–24 age group.
- The percentage of people who can speak Welsh in each single ward across the KSA varies considerably from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward to 87.8% in Llanrug ward, both located in the Menai Mainland subdivision of the KSA.
- In 2011, 71.7% of the population of the KSA (aged three and over) had one or more skills in Welsh, which is a decline from 2001, when 73.8% of the population had one or more skills in Welsh[52].
- Within the KSA, the younger age groups tend to contain a relatively higher proportion of the population which has one or more skills in Welsh. In 2011, the age group which had the highest percentage of people who had one or more skills in Welsh was the 5–15 age group (89.6%) followed closely by the 16–19 age group (84.4%). This also reflected the trend in 2001. The age group with the lowest percentage of people with one or more skills in Welsh in 2011 was the 65–74 age group.
- The proportion of the population born outside Wales in the KSA had increased from 30.6% (37,790 people) in 2001 to 32% (43,232 people) in 2011.
- Throughout Wales, both the percentage and the number of fluent Welsh speakers are fairly consistent with those in the Welsh Language Use Surveys of 2004–06, although 130,700 more people now say that they speak Welsh but not fluently (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

[52] One or more skills in Welsh is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3 and over.

- On Anglesey, 77% of respondents spoke Welsh on a daily basis and 11% spoke Welsh on a weekly basis, whereas in Gwynedd, 85% of respondents spoke Welsh on a daily basis and 7% spoke Welsh on a weekly basis (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).
- The largest proportion (43%) of Welsh speakers in Wales learnt to speak Welsh at home, 11% at nursery, 25% at primary school and 14% at secondary school.

C.2 National overview

C.2.1 In 1911, there were almost a million (977,000) Welsh speakers aged three and over in Wales. The number of people able to speak Welsh decreased from this level to a low of 508,000 in 1981 but then increased between 1981 and 2001 (reaching 582,000). However, the number subsequently fell again slightly by 2011 (562,000). (Institute of Welsh Affairs, 2016).

C.2.2 The proportion of Welsh speakers in Wales declined between 1971 and 1991 (20.8% in 1971, 19% in 1981 and 18.7% in 1991). By 2001, the proportion of Welsh speakers had increased back to 20.8% (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). However, between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of Welsh speakers in Wales declined a further 1.7 percentage points (Welsh Government, 2012b).

C.2.3 Between 2001 and 2011, the number and strength of communities which predominantly use the Welsh language reduced and a number of communities where Welsh was the main language of communication were lost (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). The reasons for this reduction may include the lack of work and social opportunities for young people who were brought up locally and consequently moved away; a decline in the traditional industries that used to employ a high proportion of Welsh speakers as well as problems in the rural economy; and the migration of non-Welsh speakers mainly to the more rural areas and attractive coastline (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

C.2.4 On 10 July 2017, the First Minister and the Minister for Lifelong Learning and Welsh Language launched their strategy Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers (Welsh Government, 2017). The vision of the strategy is to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050. Their vision for 2050 is that

"The Welsh language is thriving, the number of speakers has reached a million, and it is used in every aspect of life. Among those who do not speak Welsh there is goodwill and a sense of ownership towards the language and a recognition by all of its contribution to the culture, society and economy of Wales." (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 4)

C.2.5 The Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers identifies that *"the challenge of achieving a million Welsh speakers by 2050 calls for far-reaching changes*" (Welsh Government, 2017 p. 4). Three strategic themes have been identified within the strategy to achieve its vision (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 4):

- "Increasing the number of Welsh speakers;
- Increasing the use of Welsh; and
- Creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context."

C.2.6 In relation to the first theme, to increase the number of Welsh speakers, the Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers strategy recognises that there are two main methods of achieving this (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 31):

- "transmitting the Welsh language from one generation to the next in the family
- developing and sustaining skills through education and training, from the early years to Welsh-language provisions for adults."

C.2.7 As such, the Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers strategy identifies five transformational changes in relation to Welsh-medium early years provision and Welsh-medium education to achieve this increase in the number of Welsh speakers.

C.2.8 The target set for the second theme, increasing the use of Welsh is for "*the percentage of the population that speak Welsh daily, and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh, to increase from 10 per cent (in 2013–15) to 20 per cent by 2050.*" (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 47)

C.2.9 The Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers strategy identifies two transformational changes in relation to legislation that underpins the Welsh language and that the Welsh Government leads by example to achieve this target.

C.2.10 In relation to the third theme, *"creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context"* (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 59), the Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers strategy recognises that

"The economy is integral to creating the social conditions where Welsh speakers can stay in Welsh-speaking communities,or return to those communities. While we cannot control every factor which influences economic growth, there are things which we can influence. These include skills, the prestige placed on the Welsh language, the location of public sector jobs, clusters, ensuring that the Welsh language is seen as a valuable skill in large developments, and opportunities to use those skills." (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 59)

C.2.11 The Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers strategy goes on to recognise that, in order to facilitate the strategy's vision, resources including digital resources, healthy and diverse media, modern and responsive translation profession and language resources are required.

C.2.12 The Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers strategy identifies that responsibility for language planning needs to be shared across a wide range of organisations in order for the strategy to succeed (Welsh Government, 2017).

C.2.13 The Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers strategy identifies three transformational changes in relation to economic development, language technologies and development of a national programme to "creating

favourable conditions – infrastructure and context" (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 60).

C.3 Local overview

C.3.1 Both Anglesey and Gwynedd have been recognised for their high concentration of fluent Welsh speakers in the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15 (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015). They are traditional Welsh-speaking heartlands in Wales and include the second highest (57.2%) and highest proportion (65.4%), respectively, of Welsh speakers throughout Wales.

C.3.2 The Welsh language, culture and heritage are integral elements of the social fabric of Anglesey's communities, though the proportion of Welsh speakers does vary significantly amongst wards with greater concentrations in and around the geographical centre of Anglesey and Llangefni. Anglesey staged the National Eisteddfod in August 2017, which provided an important catalyst to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture.

C.3.3 The Welsh language is part of everyday life within the KSA, as it is the language of many families at home, the language of schools and it is used in local shops, pubs, banks, health facilities, in the workplace and during community activities.

C.3.4 Isle of Anglesey's Welsh Language Strategy 2016–2021 (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016) identifies three strategic areas that form the basis of the strategy, and include children and young people/the family; the workplace, Welsh language services, the infrastructure and the community.

C.3.5 The strategy's vision for the 2021 Census is to increase the number of Welsh speakers and to increase the percentage of the population of Anglesey who speak Welsh to at least 60.1%, as it was in 2001 (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016).

Welsh speakers

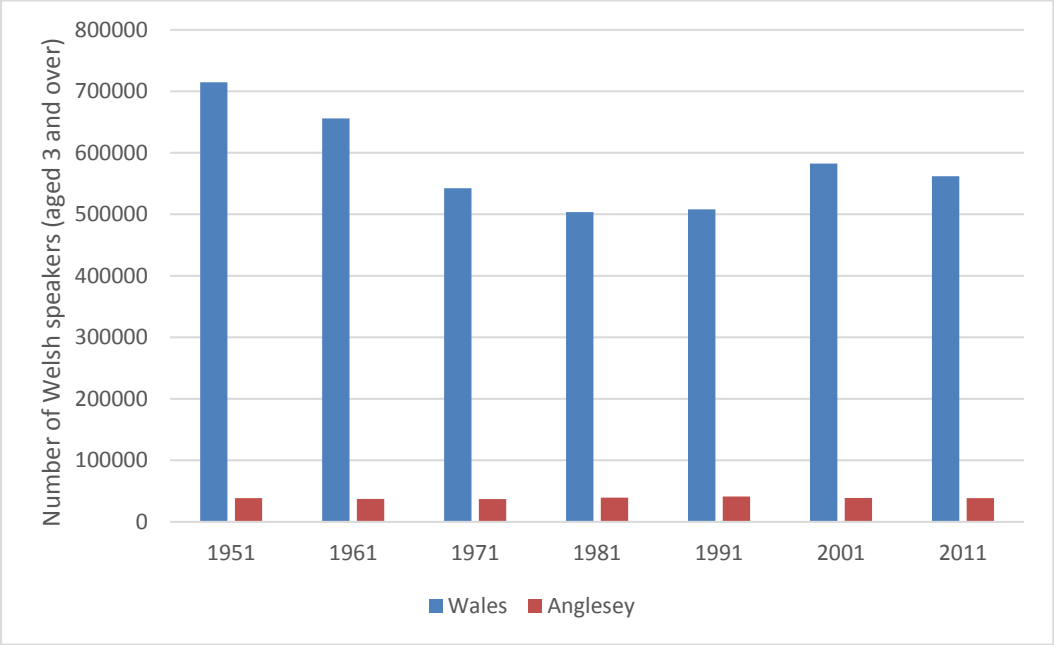
C.3.6 A high proportion of the KSA population (aged three and over) spoke Welsh in 2011 (61.0% compared to an average of 19% in Wales). However, the number of Welsh speakers in the KSA has dropped from 79,805 (64.6%) in 2001 to 79,470 (61.0%) in 2011. This decrease of 335 individuals able to speak Welsh amounted to a 0.4% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the KSA.

C.3.7 Between 1951 and 1971, Anglesey experienced a fall of 1,353 in the number of the population aged three and over able to speak Welsh. The number of the population aged three and over able to speak Welsh on Anglesey increased by 4,150 between 1971 and 1991, then decreased by 2,672 between 1991 and 2011.

C.3.8 Whereas in Wales, the number of the population aged three and over able to speak Welsh decreased by 211,168 between 1951 and 1981, increased by 78,836 between 1981 and 2001 and decreased by 20,352 between 2001 and 2011. Figure C-1 shows the number of Welsh speakers aged three and

over on Anglesey and in Wales who could speak Welsh between 1951 and 2011. Unfortunately, the data for Gwynedd and the KSA are not available due to the ward changes in Gwynedd as a local authority.

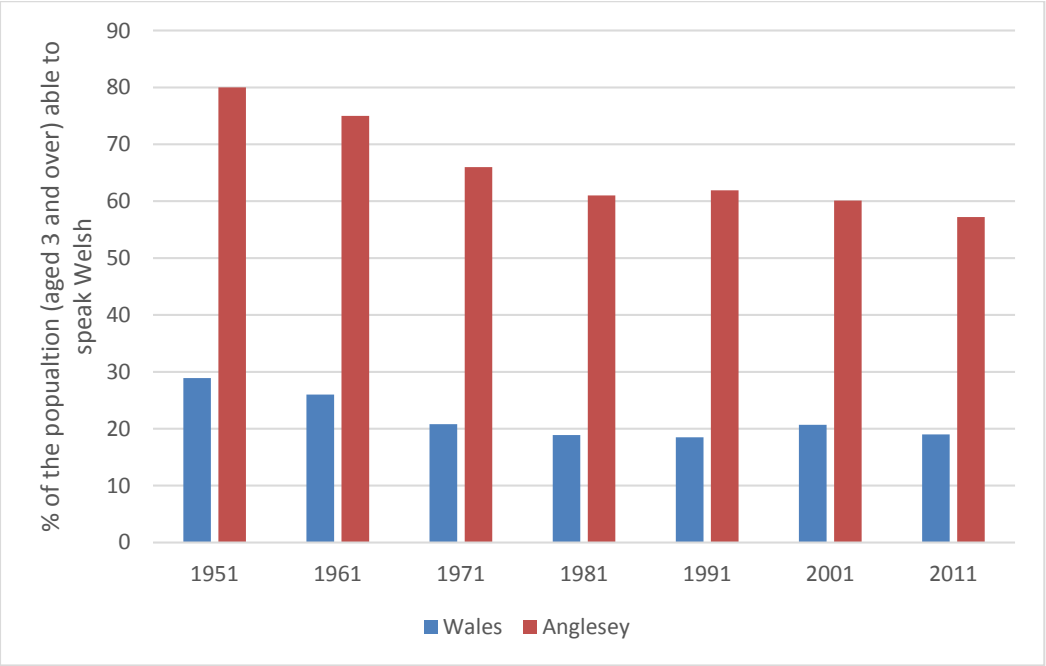
Figure C-1 Number of Welsh speakers aged three and over on Anglesey and Wales, 1951–2011[53]



C.3.9 Figure C-2 shows the percentage of the total population aged three and over able to speak Welsh on Anglesey and in Wales between 1951 and 2011.

[53] Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016.

Figure C-2 Percentage of the total population aged three and over able to speak Welsh, 1951–2011[54]

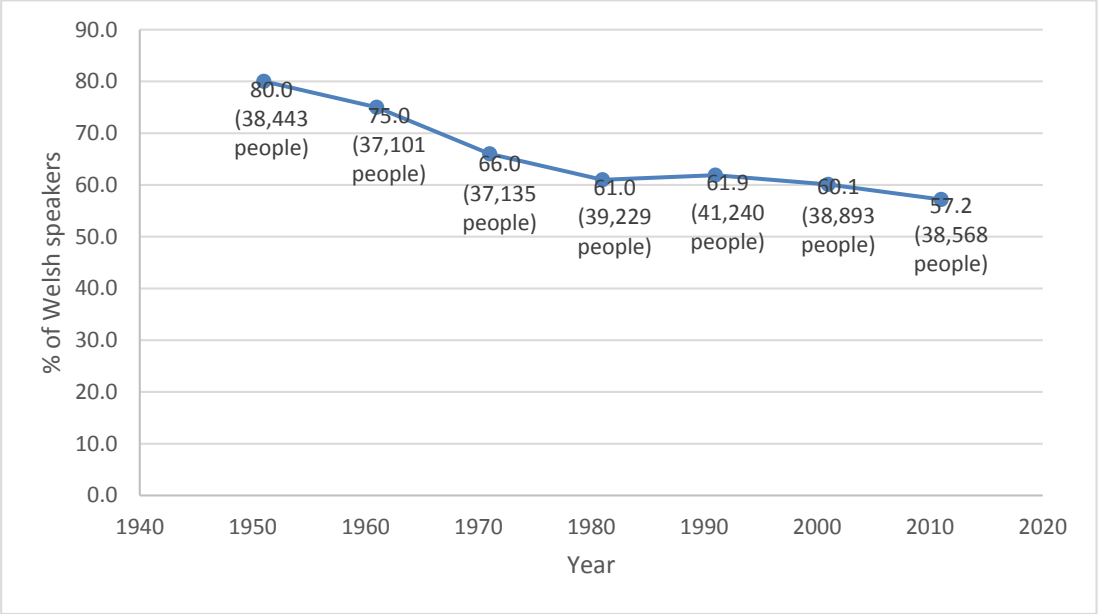


C.3.10 Since 1951, Anglesey has remained well above the percentage of the total population aged three and over able to speak Welsh in Wales. In 1951, 80.0% of the total population aged three and over on Anglesey was able to speak Welsh, whereas across Wales only 28.9% of the total population aged three and over spoke Welsh. The percentage able to speak Welsh decreased by 1981 for both Anglesey (61.0%) and Wales (19.0%). In 1991, 61.9% of the total population aged three and over on Anglesey was able to speak Welsh, whereas across Wales, 18.7% aged three and over was able to speak the language. The percentage of the total population aged three and over able to speak Welsh decreased by 2001 on Anglesey (60.1%), whereas Wales experienced an increase (20.8%). In 2011, 57.2% aged three and over on Anglesey was able to speak Welsh, whereas 19.0% of the total Welsh population aged three and over was able to speak the language.

C.3.11 Whilst Anglesey has witnessed a significant decline in the proportion of the Welsh-speaking population between 1951 and 2011, in terms of the overall number of Welsh speakers, it has witnessed a slight increase (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a) as is shown in figure C-3. This increase in the number of Welsh speakers reflects the overall growth in the island's population as a result of major employment developments in the 1960s, namely the Existing Power Station and Anglesey Aluminium (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

[54] Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016.

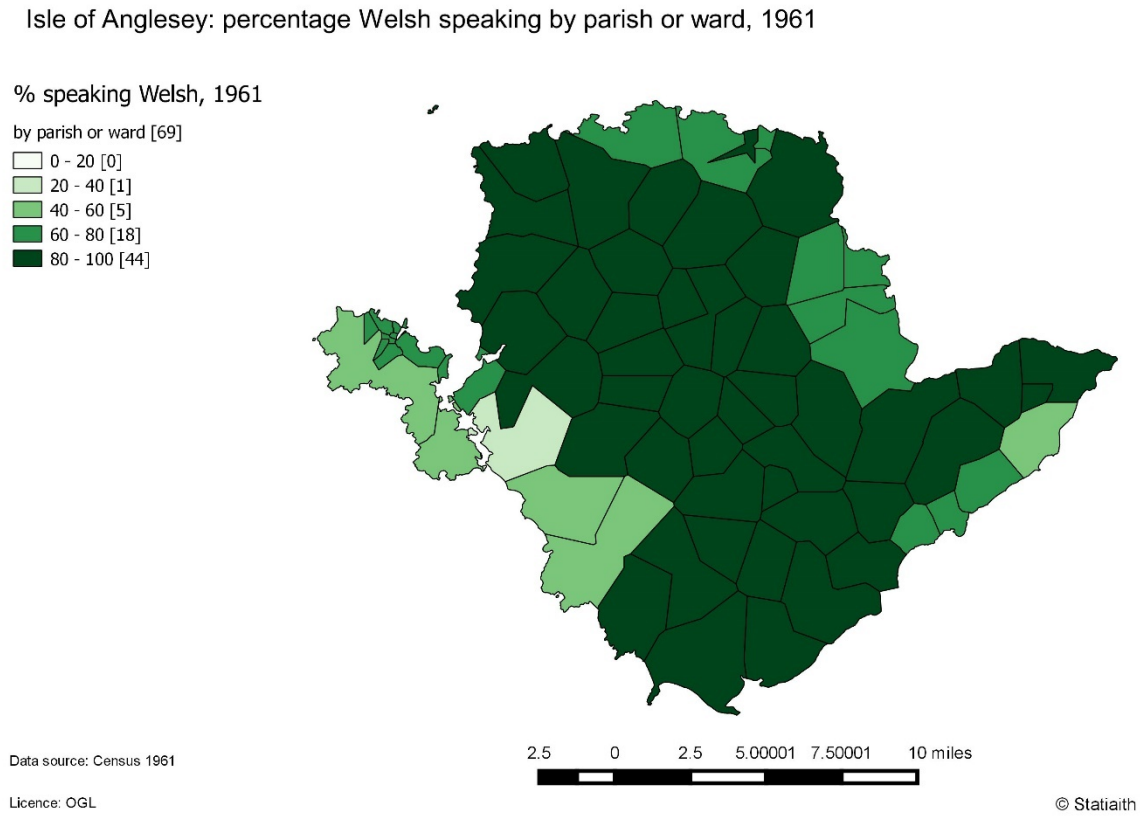
Figure C-3 Proportion and number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey, 1951–2011[55]



C.3.12 Figure C-4 maps the proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey by parish (in rural areas) and by ward (in urban areas) in 1961.

[55] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a.

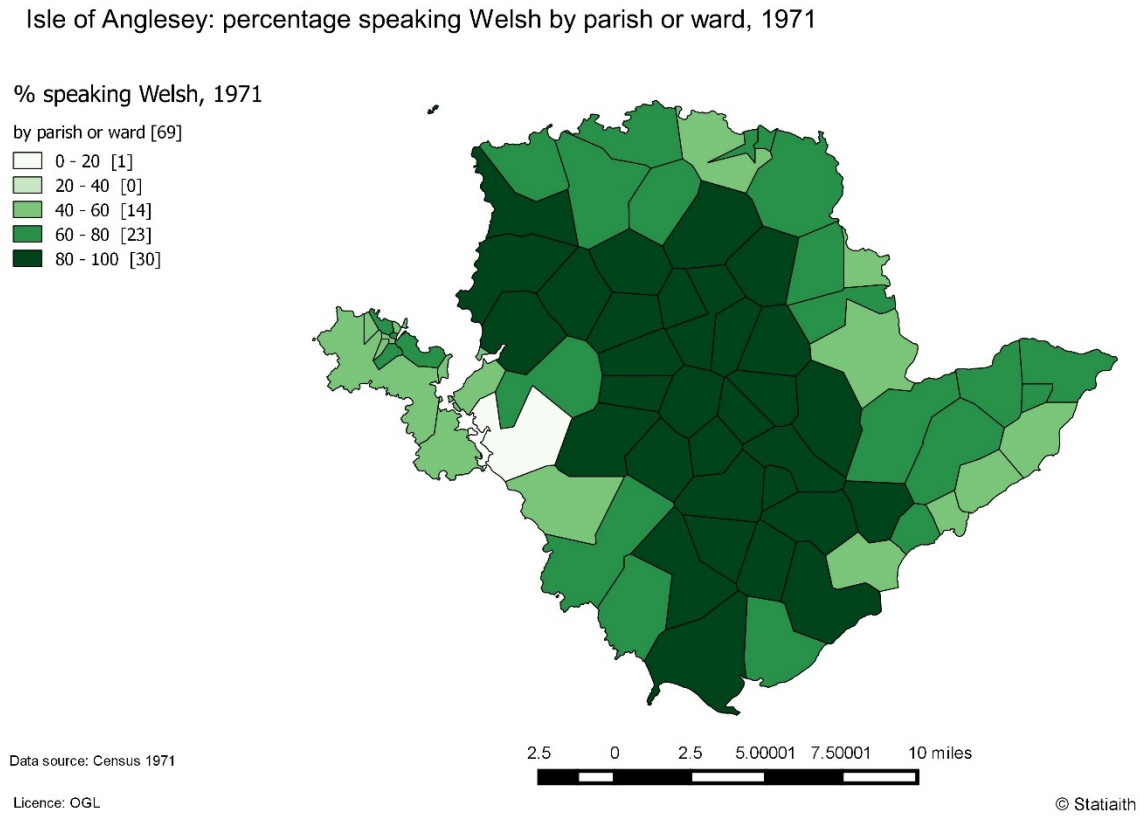
Figure C-4 Proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey by parish or ward in 1961[56]



C.3.13 Figure C-5 maps the proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey by parish (in rural areas) and by ward (in urban areas) in 1971.

[56] Jones, 2017.

Figure C-5 Proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey by parish or ward in 1971[57]

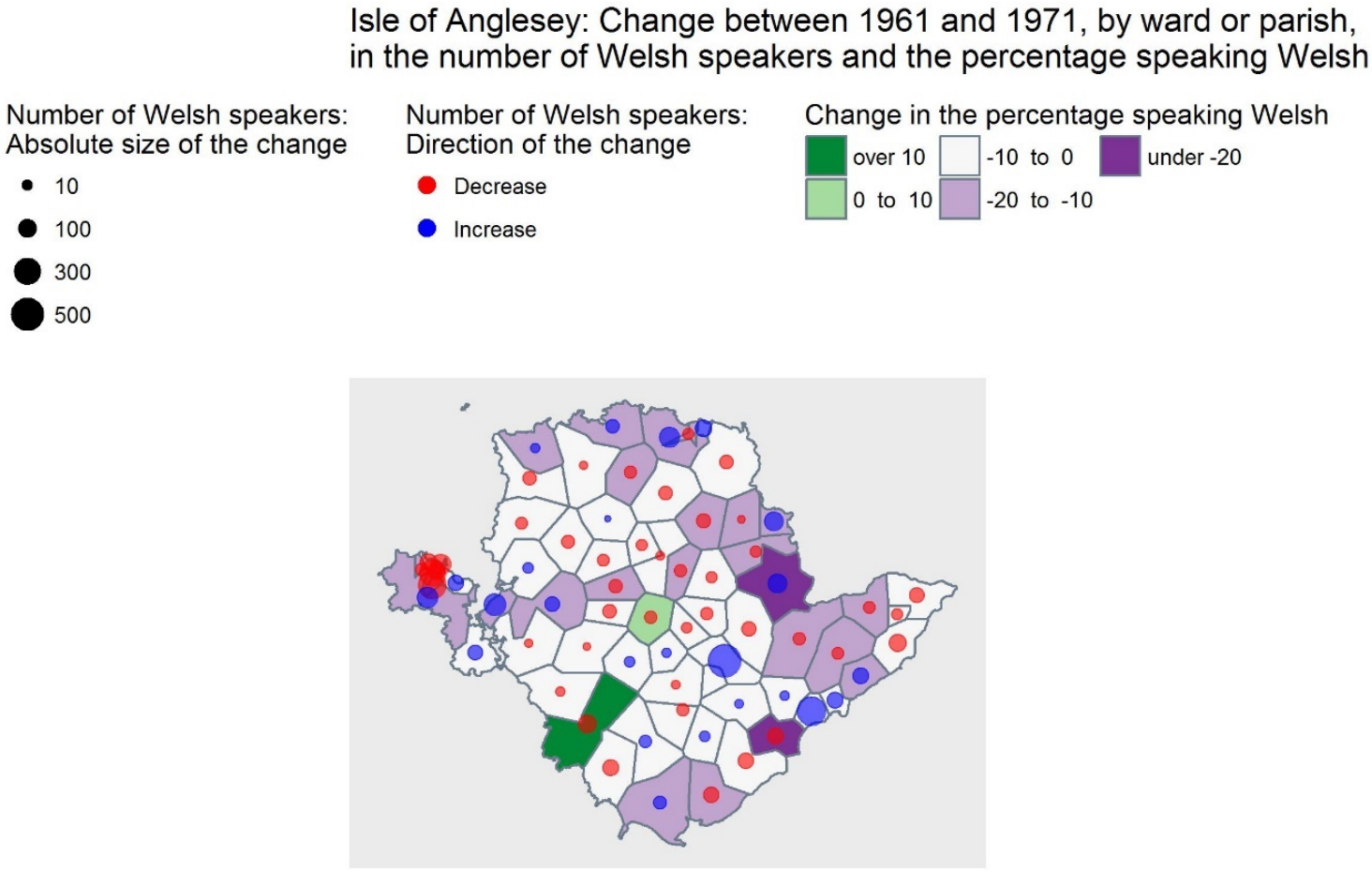


C.3.14 The Census data for 1961 show that a number of coastal areas on Anglesey had less than 80% of the population who could speak Welsh, including the parish of Llanbadrig, where the Existing Power Station is located.

C.3.15 Figure C-6 maps the change in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey between 1961 and 1971, by parish or ward.

[57] Jones, 2017.

Figure C-6 Change in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey between 1961 and 1971, by parish or ward[58]



[58] Jones, 2017.

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C.3.16 The parish which experienced the greatest reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers between 1961 and 1971 was Llanddaniel Fab (-26.2 percentage points) followed by Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf (-21 percentage points). A number of coastal parishes in the north, south and east of Anglesey experienced a 10–20% reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers (Jones, 2017).

C.3.17 During the 1960s, the road transportation links with England were improved, and an increase was experienced in vehicle ownership, which led to an increase in tourism and in the number of people moving to coastal areas to retire (Jones, 2017).

C.3.18 Bowen *et al*. note within the paper Preliminary Observations on the Distribution of the Welsh Language at the 1971 Census (Bowen *et al*., 1974) that:

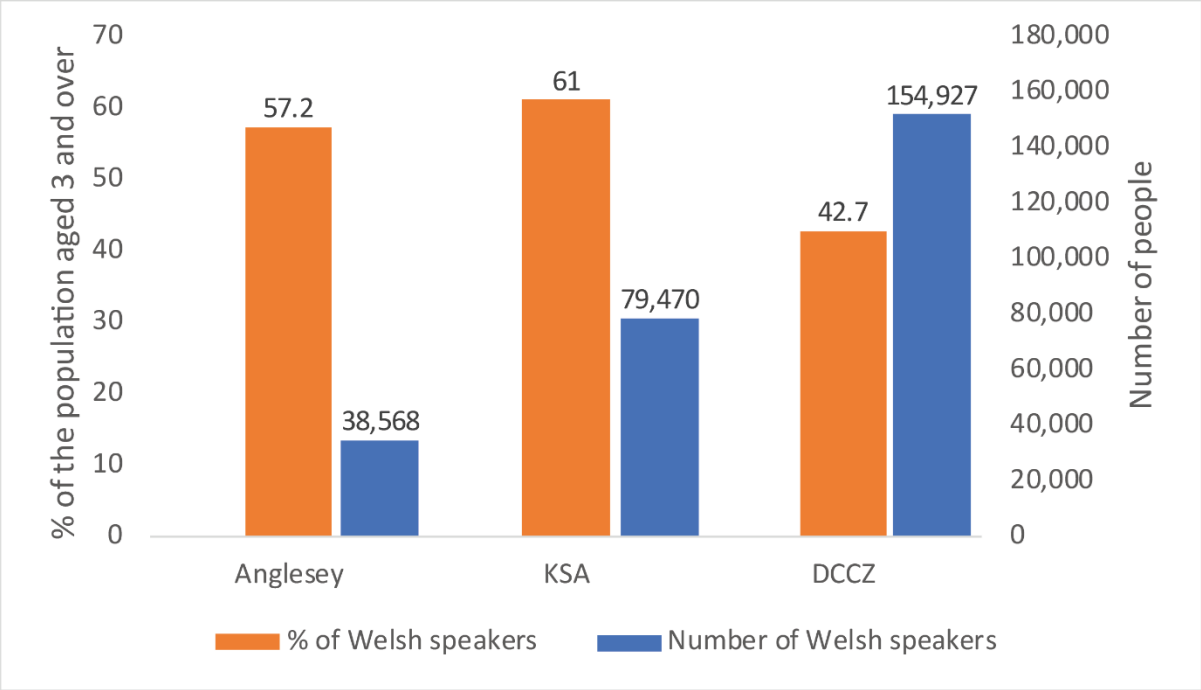
> "It is … significant that of all the Welsh counties Anglesey showed the highest increase in the proportion of its population born outside Wales between 1961 and 1971. In 1961 21.2 per cent of the population had been born outside Wales but by 1971 this had risen to 28.4 per cent, an increase of 7.2 per cent… Again if the returns for the island are considered some 21 local authority areas showed a decrease over twice the national decrease of Welsh speakers, and of those areas all but two showed increases in population, most of the quite substantial and reaching as high as 65 per cent."

C.3.19 It is possible that some of the increase in population experienced during the 1960s was due to the construction of the Existing Power Station; however, this cannot be proven (Jones, 2017).

C.3.20 It should be noted that, although the majority of the parishes and wards on Anglesey experienced a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers between 1961 and 1971, not all of the parishes and wards experienced a reduction in the number of Welsh speakers. Although Llanbadrig experienced a decrease in the proportion of Welsh speakers (-15 percentage points) between 1961 and 1971, it experienced an increase in the number of Welsh speakers (+43 people) (Jones, 2017). In this regard, Anglesey was different from the majority of Wales (Jones, 2017).

C.3.21 In 2011, Anglesey and the KSA had a higher proportion of Welsh speakers than the DCCZ. A breakdown of the number and proportion of Welsh speakers by area in 2011 is provided in figure C-7.

Figure C-7 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers by area in 2011[59]



C.3.22 All three areas witnessed a reduction in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011, with Anglesey witnessing a reduction of 325 (-0.8%) in the number of Welsh speakers, the KSA witnessing a reduction of 336 (-0.4%) and the DCCZ witnessing a reduction of 2,014 (-1.3%).

Geographical variations

C.3.23 Table C-1 and table C-2 identify the distribution of the wards within the KSA in terms of the percentage of people aged three and over who could speak Welsh in 2001 and 2011, respectively. The tables also identify the number and percentage of Welsh speakers in each group.

C.3.24 In 2011, there were fewer wards in the KSA where the majority (over 50%) of the population was able to speak Welsh, compared with 2001. There were 54 wards (73.0%) where over half the population could speak Welsh in the KSA in 2011. This compares to 61 wards (82.4%) in 2001.

C.3.25 In 2011, there were 28 wards (37.8%) in the KSA where over 70% of the population could speak Welsh. This is lower than the 30 wards (40.5%) in 2001. As is shown in table C-2, the wards within the KSA where over 70% of the population could speak Welsh in 2011 included Bethel, Bodffordd, Bontnewydd, Braint, Bryngwran, Cadnant (Gwynedd), Cefni, Clynnog, Cwm-y-Glo, Cyngar, Deiniolen, Gerlan, Groeslon, Gwyngyll, Llanberis, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog, Llanllyfni, Llanrug, Llanwnda, Menai (Caernarfon), Ogwen, Peblig (Caernarfon), Penisarwaun, Penygroes, Seiont, Talysarn,

[59] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Tudur and Waunfawr. In 2001, over 70% of the population could speak Welsh in the wards of Llannerch-y-medd and Bodorgan in addition to those listed above.

Table C-1 Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged three and over who could speak Welsh, 2001[60]

Percentage of people aged 3+ who could speak Welsh	Number of wards	Percentage of wards (%)	Number who could speak Welsh	Percentage of the total number who could speak Welsh (%)
≤10	0	0	0	0
10≤20	0	0	0	0
20≤30	1	1.4	694	0.9
30≤40	2	2.7	1,198	1.5
40≤50	10	13.5	7,170	9.0
50≤60	18	24.3	15,892	19.9
60≤70	13	17.6	14,025	17.6
70≤80	16	21.6	19,642	24.6
80≤90	14	18.9	21,184	26.5
90≤100	0	0	0	0
Total	**74**	**100**	**79,805**	**100**

Table C-2 Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged three and over who could speak Welsh, 2011[61]

Percentage of people aged three and over who could speak Welsh	Number of wards	Percentage of wards (%)	Number who can speak Welsh	Percentage of the total number who could speak Welsh (%)
≤10	0	0	0	0.0
10≤20	1	1.4	762	1.0
20≤30	1	1.4	410	0.5
30≤40	7	9.5	4,168	5.2
40≤50	11	14.9	7,743	9.7
50≤60	15	20.3	15,593	19.6

[60] NOMIS: Census 2001: Welsh Language skills (UV84).

[61] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh Language skills, unitary authorities in Wales (KS207WA).

Percentage of people aged three and over who could speak Welsh	Number of wards	Percentage of wards (%)	Number who can speak Welsh	Percentage of the total number who could speak Welsh (%)
60≤70	11	14.9	12,450	15.7
70≤80	14	18.9	16,602	20.9
80≤90	14	18.9	21,742	27.4
90≤100	0	0	0	0
Total	**74**	**100**	**79,470**	**100**

C.3.26 Table C-3 shows the percentage of people who could speak Welsh, by ward, in 2001 and 2011. The percentage of people who could speak Welsh in each single ward across the KSA varies considerably from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward, where significant numbers of higher education students are residents, to 87.8% in Llanrug ward, with both wards located in the Menai Mainland subdivision of the KSA.

Table C-3 Percentage of people (aged three and over) who could speak Welsh, by ward 2001[62] and 2011[63]

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Aberffraw	878	69.4	810	60.4	68	-7.7	-9.0
Amlwch Port[64]	906	67.3	1,559	64.5			
Amlwch Rural	686	57.0	675	54.3	11	-1.6	-2.7
Arllechwedd	818	61.2	837	61.9	-19	2.3	0.7
Beaumaris	791	39.7	748	39.5	43	-5.4	-0.2
Bethel	1,161	86.3	1,151	85.8	10	-0.9	-0.5
Bodffordd	1,162	77.9	1,098	73.3	64	-5.5	-4.6
Bodorgan	1,092	72.7	1,130	68.3	-38	3.5	-4.4
Bontnewydd	951	85.0	929	82.6	22	-2.3	-2.4
Braint	1,113	77.1	1,078	73.2	35	-3.1	-3.9

62 NOMIS: Census 2001: Welsh Language skills (UV84).

63 NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills, unitary authorities in Wales (KS207WA).

64 In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed by the ONS which led to an undercount of 1,035 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared.

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Bryn	880	45.8	793	45.0	87	-9.9	-0.8
Bryngwran	1,234	76.1	1,311	71.2	-77	6.2	-4.9
Brynteg	904	51.0	890	48.7	14	-1.5	-2.3
Cadnant (Gwynedd)	1,758	85.8	1,705	86.2	53	-3.0	0.4
Cadnant (Isle of Anglesey)	539	51.8	571	47.4	-32	5.9	-4.4
Cefni	1,151	83.1	1,160	80.5	-9	0.8	-2.6
Clynnog	559	67.8	698	73.2	-139	24.9	5.4
Cwm Cadnant	1,225	56.2	1,261	57.5	-36	2.9	1.3
Cwm-y-Glo	651	72.8	691	72.1	-40	6.1	-0.7
Cyngar	1,425	84.7	1,576	80.8	-151	10.6	-3.9
Deiniol	407	30.6	410	22.8	-3	0.7	-7.8
Deiniolen	1,277	76.1	1,360	74.4	-83	6.5	-1.7
Dewi	873	59.1	927	52.6	-54	6.2	-6.5
Garth	457	46.1	299	30.4	158	-34.6	-15.7
Gerlan	1,601	74.7	1,670	73.7	-69	4.3	-1.0
Glyder	964	55.3	893	51.7	71	-7.4	-3.6
Groeslon	1,269	80.6	1,343	81.3	-74	5.8	0.7
Gwyngyll	1,118	73.9	1,093	70.5	25	-2.2	-3.4
Hendre	711	52.2	656	45.3	55	-7.7	-6.9
Hirael	695	52.9	625	37.7	70	-10.1	-15.2
Holyhead Town	451	43.2	447	39.1	4	-0.9	-4.1
Kingsland	660	48.0	627	42.9	33	-5.0	-5.1
Llanbadrig	736	54.4	690	52.4	46	-6.3	-2.0
Llanbedr-goch	710	45.5	654	43.9	56	-7.9	-1.6
Llanberis	1,568	80.5	1,464	74.7	104	-6.6	-5.8
Llanddyfnan	881	69.9	829	64.7	52	-5.9	-5.2
Llaneilian	1,337	61.5	1,295	58.9	42	-3.1	-2.6
Llanfaethlu	1,021	67.1	1,025	64.4	-4	0.4	-2.7
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,341	51.5	1,396	50.5	-55	4.1	-1.0
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1,528	78.3	1,479	75.8	49	-3.2	-2.5

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Llangoed	676	54.6	585	48.4	91	-13.5	-6.2
Llanidan	1,111	68.7	1,162	65.1	-51	4.6	-3.6
Llanllyfni	866	74.5	919	75.5	-53	6.1	1.0
Llannerch-y-medd	1,252	72.3	1,294	69.9	42	3.4	-2.4
Llanrug	1,502	86.7	1,611	87.8	109	7.3	1.1
Llanwnda	1,499	82.5	1,556	81.6	57	3.8	-0.9
London Road	742	51.8	645	45.3	-97	-13.1	-6.5
Maeshyfryd	932	43.7	885	40.6	-47	-5.0	-3.1
Marchog	1,398	54.5	1,229	50.2	-169	-12.1	-4.3
Mechell	949	64.0	918	61.1	-31	-3.3	-2.9
Menai (Bangor)	694	27.4	762	18.6	68	9.8	-8.8
Menai (Caernarfon)	1,746	83.9	1,794	83.9	48	2.7	0.0
Moelfre	564	51.4	544	52.3	-20	-3.5	0.9
Morawelon	676	45.3	584	40.4	-92	-13.6	-4.9
Ogwen	1,731	79.4	1,831	81.2	100	5.8	1.8
Pandy	953	55.5	853	48.4	-100	-10.5	-7.1
Parc a'r Mynydd	596	53.8	563	50.4	-33	-5.5	-3.4
Peblig (Caernarfon)	1,952	88.4	1,899	87.4	-53	-2.7	-1.0
Penisarwaun	1,230	74.1	1,201	70.6	-29	-2.4	-3.5
Pentir	1,443	62.4	1,389	58.7	-54	-3.7	-3.7
Pentraeth	1,006	58.2	987	54.8	-19	-1.9	-3.4
Penygroes	1,482	88.1	1,500	86.8	18	1.2	-1.3
Porthyfelin	1,019	45.7	863	39.7	-156	-15.3	-6.0
Rhosneigr	406	42.6	351	36.0	-55	-13.5	-6.6
Rhosyr	1,339	63.7	1,272	59.3	-67	-5.0	-4.4
Seiont	2,531	87.6	2,481	85.3	-50	-2.0	-2.3
Talysarn	1,234	71.9	1,314	70.7	80	6.5	-1.2
Trearddur	979	42.6	835	38.1	-144	-14.7	-4.5
Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai	1,498	69.8	1,479	69.0	-19	-1.3	-0.8
Tudur	1,189	83.6	1,206	80.7	17	1.4	-2.9

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Tysilio	1,285	64.4	1,219	59.2	-66	-5.1	-5.2
Valley	1,283	55.0	1,253	54.7	-30	-2.3	-0.3
Waunfawr	1,109	73.3	1,226	75.8	117	10.6	2.5
Y Felinheli	1,444	72.1	1,407	64.3	-37	-2.6	-7.8
KSA	79,805	64.6	79,470	61.0	-335	-0.4	-3.6
Wales	582,368	20.8	562,016	19.0	-20,352	-3.5	-1.8

C.3.27 The total percentage of Welsh speakers across the KSA has reduced since 2001 with the majority of these wards located on Anglesey. The largest decrease was experienced in Garth ward (-15.7 percentage points) located in the Menai Mainland subdivision of the KSA.

C.3.28 Only 10 out of 74 wards within the KSA saw the percentage of Welsh speakers increase from 2001 to 2011. These wards were Arllechwedd, Cadnant (Gwynedd), Clynnog, Cwm Cadnant, Groeslon, Llanllyfni, Llanrug, Moelfre, Ogwen and Waunfawr. Clynnog ward experienced the largest increase (5.4 percentage points) in Welsh speakers.

C.3.29 Both wards which experienced the largest increase and decrease in the percentage in Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 are located in the Menai Mainland subdivision of the KSA.

C.3.30 Figure C-8 shows the proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) by ward in 2011.

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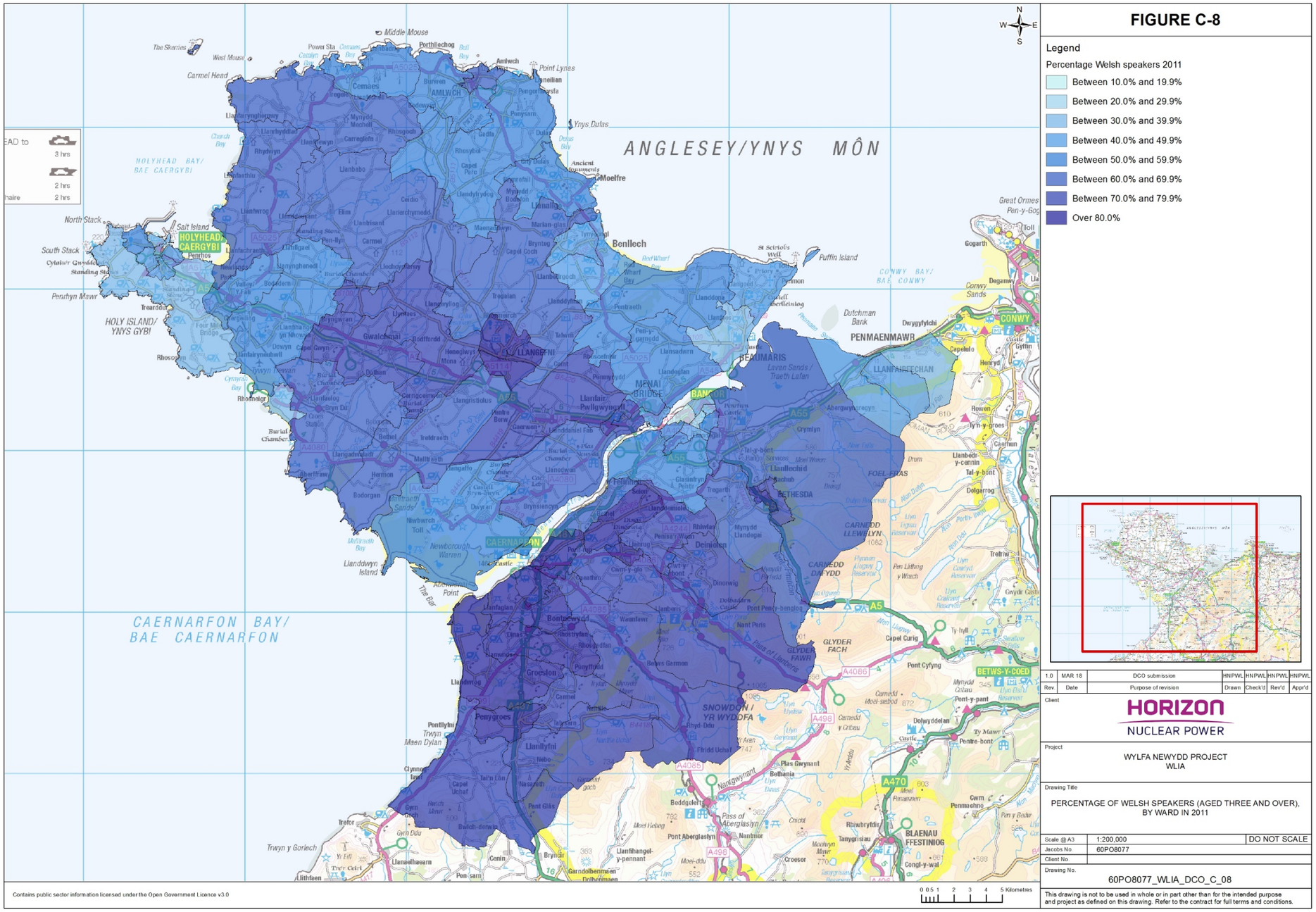
Figure C-8 Proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over), by ward in 2011[65]



65 NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

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C.3.31 The percentage of people who could speak Welsh in 2011 within each single ward across the KSA varied considerably, from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward to 87.8% in Llanrug ward, with both wards located in the Menai Mainland subdivision of the KSA.

C.3.32 Figure C-9 shows the change (percentage point) in the proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over), by ward, between 2001 and 2011.

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Figure C-9 Change (percentage point) in the proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over), by ward, 2001[66] to 2011[67] [68]

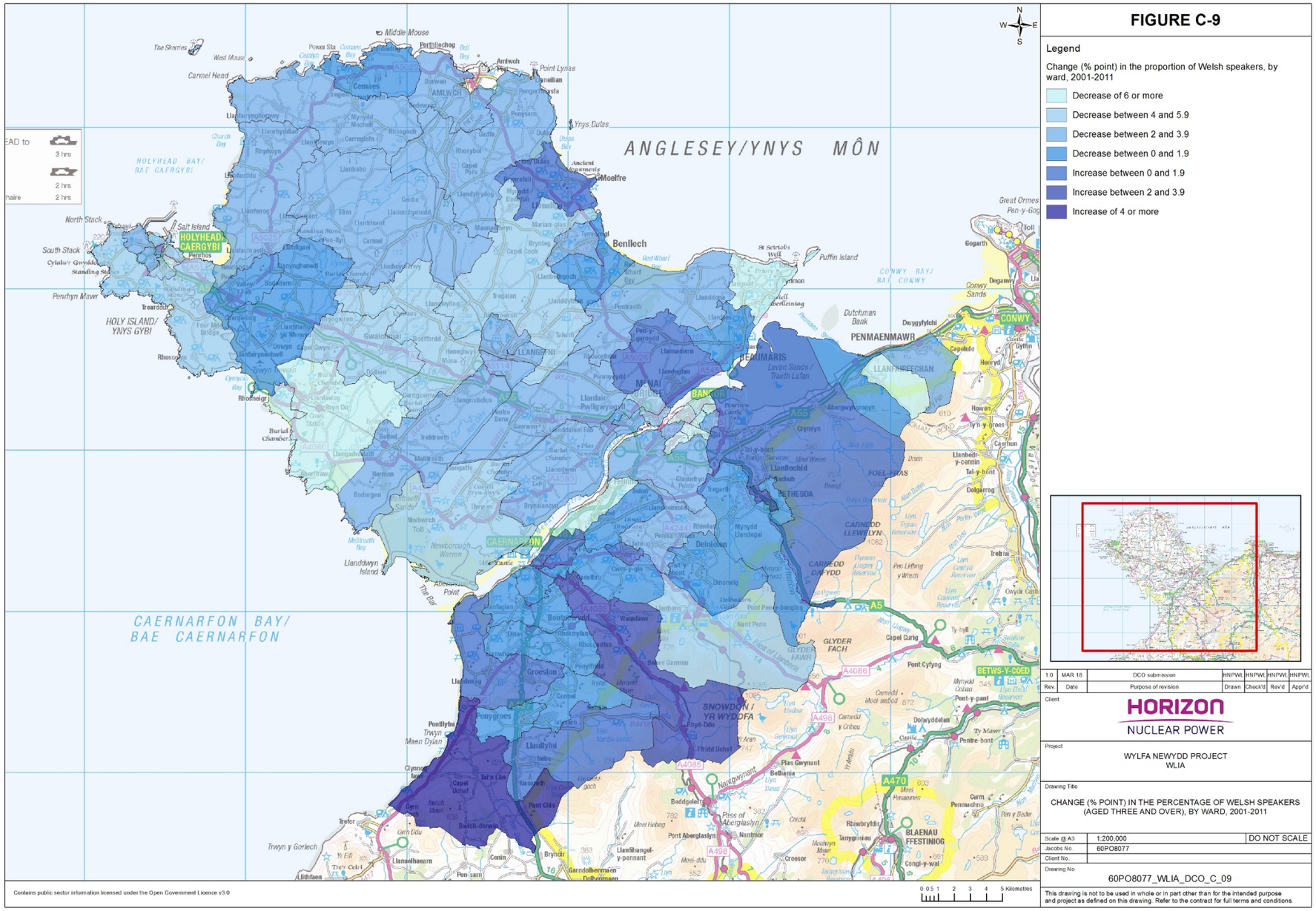
FIGURE C-9
Legend
Change (% point) in the proportion of Welsh speakers, by ward, 2001-2011
Decrease of 6 or more
Decrease between 4 and 5.9
Decrease between 2 and 3.9
Decrease between 0 and 1.9
Increase between 0 and 1.9
Increase between 2 and 3.9
Increase of 4 or more
ANGLESEY/YNYS MÔN
CAERNARFON BAY/ BAE CAERNARFON
HOLYHEAD BAY/ BAE CAERGYBI
CONWY BAY/ BAE CONWY
HOLYHEAD/ CAERGYBI
HOLY ISLAND/ YNYS GYBI
SNOWDON/ YR WYDDFA
PENMAENMAWR
BETWS-Y-COED
BLAENAU FFESTINIOG
CONWY
BANGOR
CAERNARFON
Middle Mouse
Carmel Head
Point Lynas
Ynys Dulas
Moelfre
Benllech
Puffin Island
Great Ormes Pen-y-Gog
Conwy Sands
Dutchman Bank
North Stack
South Stack
Salt Island
Penrhos
Penrhyn Mawr
Rhoscolyn
Rhoscegair
Llanddwyn Island
Newborough Warren
Trwyn y Gorlech
Llanddwyn Island
Aberffraw
Llanfaelog
Llanfaelhaearn
Pen-sarn
Cenin
Llithfaen
Pwllheli
Criccieth
Porthmadog
Tremadog
Penrhyndeudraeth
Harlech
Barmouth
Llanbedr
Llandecwyn
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll
MENAI BRIDGE
LLANGEFNI
BEAUMARIS
LLANFAIRFECHAN
Llanfairfechan
Aber
Llanllechid
BETHESDA
CARNEDD LLEWELYN
CARNEDD DAFYDD
GLYDER FACH
Capel Curig
Pont Cyfyng
Pen-y-pass
Llanberis
Nant Peris
Pass of Llanberis
Pont Aberglaslyn
Nantmor
Beddgelert
Bethania
Plas Gwynant
Rhyd-Ddu
Llyn Llydaw
Llyn Gwynant
Llyn Dinas
Llyn Cwellyn
Llyn Nantlle Uchaf
Llyn Padarn
Llyn Peris
Llyn Cwmffynnon
Llyn Ogwen
Llyn Idwal
Llyn Cowlyd
Llyn Crafnant
Llyn Geirionydd
Llyn Brenig
Llyn Alwen
Llyn Celyn
Llyn Tegid
Llyn Trawsfynydd
Llyn Mair
Llyn Eiddwen
Llyn Gwernan
Llyn Cregennen Isaf
Llyn Cregennen Uchaf
Llyn Barfog
Llyn Bodlyn
Llyn Cwm Corsiog
Llyn Cwm Dulyn
Llyn Cwm Llwch
Llyn Cwm Mynach
Llyn Du'r Arddu
Llyn Glaslyn
Llyn Llagi
Llyn Llydaw
Llyn Lliwedd Bach
Llyn Llywelyn
Llyn Morwynion
Llyn Nadroedd
Llyn Nantlle Uchaf
Llyn Padarn
Llyn Peris
Llyn Stwlan
Llyn Trawsfynydd
Llyn Tryweryn
Llyn y Adar
Llyn y Cwn
Llyn y Dywarchen
Llyn y Gadair
Llyn y Gafr
Llyn y Graig Wen
Llyn y Manod
Llyn y Morynion
Llyn y Nadroedd
Llyn y Parc
Llyn y Pandy
Llyn y Pennant
Llyn y Pysgod
Llyn y Rhaeadr
Llyn y Tri Mynydd
Llyn y Tri Phen
Llyn y Tri Thwll
Llyn y Tri Thwll
Llyn y Tri Thwll

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Age and the Welsh language

C.3.33 Table C-4 contains information about the number of Welsh speakers by age group for both periods in the KSA.

C.3.34 Figure C-9 shows the proportion of the population of the KSA who could speak Welsh, by age group, in 2001 and 2011.

Table C-4 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) who could speak Welsh, by age group, in 200169 and 2011.70

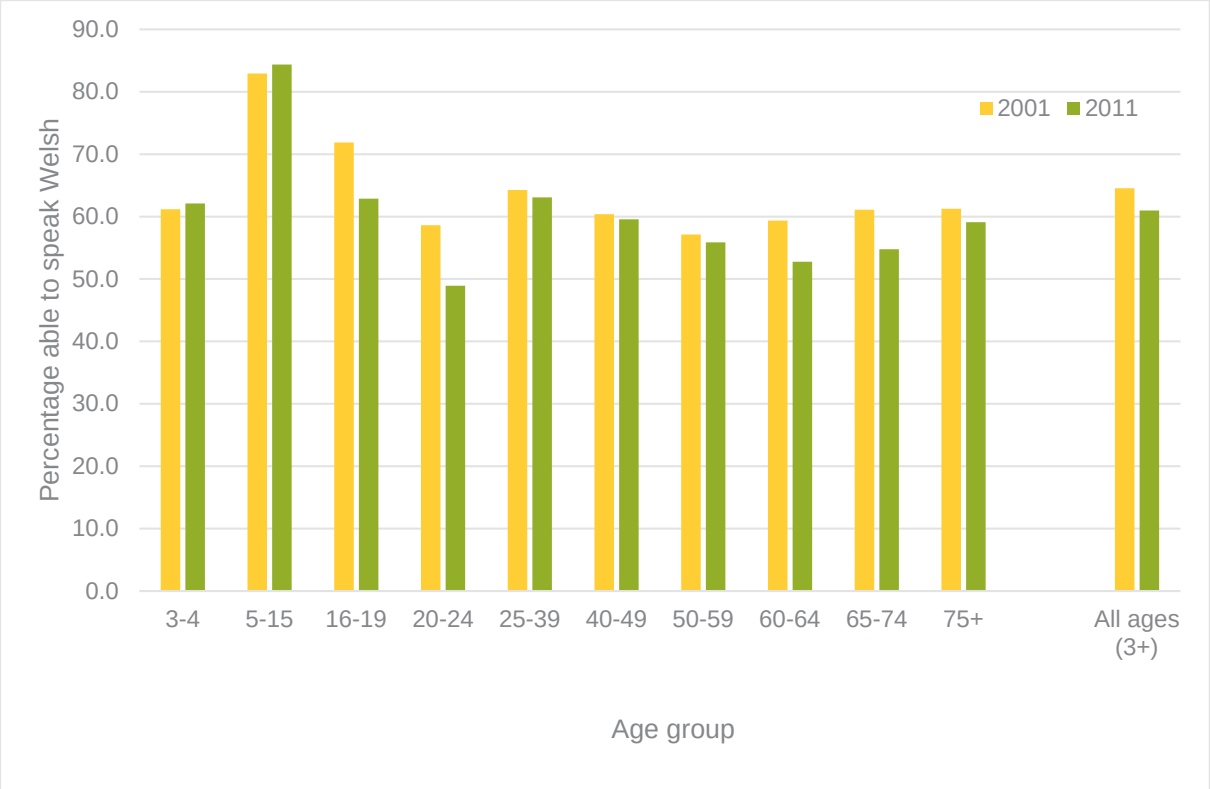
Age group	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
3–4	1,836	61.2	1,942	62.1	106	5.8	0.9
5–15	14,830	82.9	13,228	84.4	-1,602	-10.8	1.5
16–19	4,800	71.9	4,836	62.9	36	0.75	-9.0
20–24	5,014	58.6	5,363	48.9	349	7	-9.7
25–39	15,707	64.3	14,079	63.1	-1,628	-10.4	-1.2
40–49	9,816	60.4	10,785	59.6	969	9.9	-0.8
50–59	10,038	57.1	9,392	55.9	-646	-6.4	-1.3
60–64	4,172	59.4	4,935	52.8	763	18.3	-6.6
65–74	7,252	61.1	7,765	54.8	513	7.1	-6.3
75+	6,341	61.3	7,145	59.1	804	12.7	-2.2
All ages (3+)	79,806	64.6	79,470	61.0	-336	-0.4	-3.6

C.3.35 The 20–24 age group experienced the largest decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers from 2001 to 2011 (-9.7 percentage point) followed by the 16–19 age group, which experienced a -9.0 percentage point decrease. Only the 3–4 and 5–15 age groups saw the percentage of Welsh speakers increase over this period. The 5–15 age group retained the highest percentage (84.4%) of Welsh speakers as a whole, being considerably higher than all other age groups. The second highest was the 25–39 age group with 63% able to speak Welsh.

69 NOMIS: Census 2001: Sex and age by ability to speak Welsh (CAS146).

70 NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh skills by national identity by sex by age (DC2203WA).

Figure C-10 Proportion of people (aged three and over) who could speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 and 2011



C.3.36 Table C-5 and table C-6 show the change in the number of Welsh speakers by age group on Anglesey and in Wales respectively between 1981 and 2011. Unfortunately, data relating to 1971 are not available due to the way the data for the different age groups were collated.

Table C-5 Number of Welsh speakers by age group on Anglesey, 1981–2011

Age group	1981	1991	2001	2011
Age three and over	39,296	41,240	38,893	38,568
3 to 15	8,686	8,773	8,115	7,221
16 to 64	24,050	24,281	23,911	23,602
65+	6,560	8,186	6,867	7,745

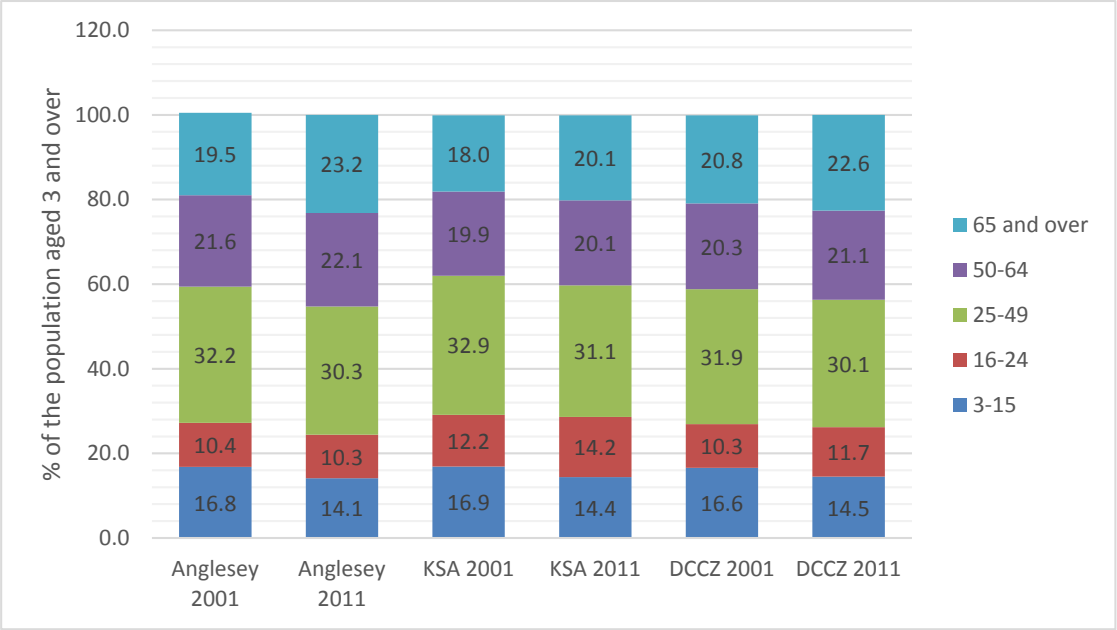
Table C-6 Number of Welsh speakers by age group in Wales, 1981–2011

Age group	1981	1991	2001	2011
Age three and over	503,532	508,098	582,368	562,016
3 to 15	91,039	113,236	184,407	168,750

Age group	1981	1991	2001	2011
16 to 64	296,567	268,801	299,517	302,334
Age 65+	115,926	126,061	98,444	90,932

C.3.37 Figure C-11 shows the age structure of the population on Anglesey, in the KSA and the DCCZ in 2001[71] and 2011[72].

Figure C-11 Population (aged three and over) age structure in 2001 and 2011



C.3.38 Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ have experienced a reduction in the proportion of the population aged 3–15 and 25–49 between 2001 and 2011 whilst there has been an increase in the proportion of the population aged 50–64 and 65 and over in all three areas. This indicates that Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ contain an overall ageing population.

C.3.39 Compared to Wales as a whole, the population age structure of Anglesey (45.3%), the KSA (40.2%) and the DCCZ (43.7%) have a higher proportion of the population aged 50 and over than Wales (39.1%).

C.3.40 Table C-7 shows the proportion of the population who could speak Welsh by age group for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

[71] Nomis: Census 2001: Sex and age by ability to speak Welsh (CS146).

[72] Nomis: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

Table C-7 Proportion of the population (aged three and over) who could speak Welsh, by age group, in 2001[73] and 2011[74]

		Age 3–15	Age 16–24	Age 25–49	Age 50–64	Age 65+	Total aged 3+
Anglesey	2001	74.6%	73.2%	57.5%	51.8%	54.5%	60.1%
	2011	75.9%	67.2%	57.0%	49.1%	49.5%	57.2%
KSA	2001	79.3%	64.2%	62.1%	57.2%	60.8%	64.6%
	2011	80.1%	54.4%	60.8%	54.1%	56.2%	61.0%
DCCZ	2001	61.2%	51.1%	42.2%	38.6%	39.9%	45.1%
	2011	62.4%	45.4%	42.2%	35.5%	36.5%	42.8%

C.3.41 Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ experienced an increase in the proportion of young people aged 3–15 able to speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011. Out of all the age groups, the 3–15 age group was the only one which experienced an increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers, with Anglesey experiencing a 1.3 percentage point increase, the KSA experiencing a 0.8 percentage point increase and the DCCZ experiencing a 1.2 percentage point increase. The 3–15 age group remained the age group with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers as a whole across all three areas.

C.3.42 The increase in the proportion of young people (aged 3–15) who could speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011 on Anglesey, in the KSA and the DCCZ indicates the success of Welsh-medium education to develop Welsh language skills amongst school-age children. In 2011, 71.9% of the population aged 3 to 15 years old born outside Wales on Anglesey possessed one or more skills in Welsh.

Country of birth and the Welsh language

C.3.43 One variable that can be considered in terms of migration statistics and the Welsh language is the country of birth of the population in terms of their Welsh language skills.

C.3.44 As there are no indigenous communities of Welsh speakers overseas, with the exception of Welsh settlements in Argentina, it is probable that the majority of newcomers, whether they are moving from other British countries or from overseas, are non-Welsh-speaking. One of the effects of in-migration is that even if the number of Welsh speakers is stable, the percentage able to speak Welsh reduces (Jones, 2012).

[73] Nomis: Census 2001: Sex and age by ability to speak Welsh (CS146).

[74] Nomis: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

C.3.45 Within the KSA, the proportion of the population born outside Wales has increased from 30.6% (37,790 people)[75] in 2001 to 32% (43,232 people)[76] in 2011.

C.3.46 Table C-8 and table C-9 below show the number and proportion of Welsh speakers and the number and proportion with one or more skills in Welsh by country of birth in 2001 and 2011. In 2011, a lower proportion (18.5%) of the KSA's population born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (81.9%). A lower proportion of the population born outside Wales possess one or more skills in Welsh (14.1%) compared with those born in Wales (85.9%).

[75] NOMIS: Census 2011: Theme Table on communal establishment residents (T09).

[76] NOMIS: Census 2011: Country of birth, local authorities in England and Wales (KS204EW).

Table C-8 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) who can speak Welsh, by country of birth, 2001[77] and 2011[78]

Country of birth	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Born in Wales	71,957	83.8	71,538	81.9	-419	-0.6	-1.9
Born outside Wales	7,854	20.8	7,932	18.5	78	1	-2.3
Total (ages 3+)	79,811	64.6	79,470	61	-341	-0.4	-3.5

Table C-9 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by country of birth, 2001[79] and 2011[80]

Country of birth	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Born in Wales	79,977	86.5	80,235	85.9	258	0.3	-0.7
Born outside Wales	12,458	13.5	13,213	14.1	755	5.7	0.7
Total (ages 3+)	92,435	73.4	93,448	71.7	1,013	1.1	-1.7

C.3.47 Despite the decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011, the numbers who were born outside Wales but could speak Welsh in the KSA increased by 78 people (equivalent to an increase of 1.0% in number) over that decade. In comparison, the number of people born in Wales and able to speak Welsh decreased by 419 (equivalent to a reduction of 0.6% in number) over that decade, reducing from a proportion of 83.8% in 2001 to 81.9% in 2011.

77 NOMIS: Census 2001: Theme Table on ability to speak Welsh (T39).

78 NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

79 NOMIS: Census 2001: Theme Table on Welsh language (T15).

80 NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

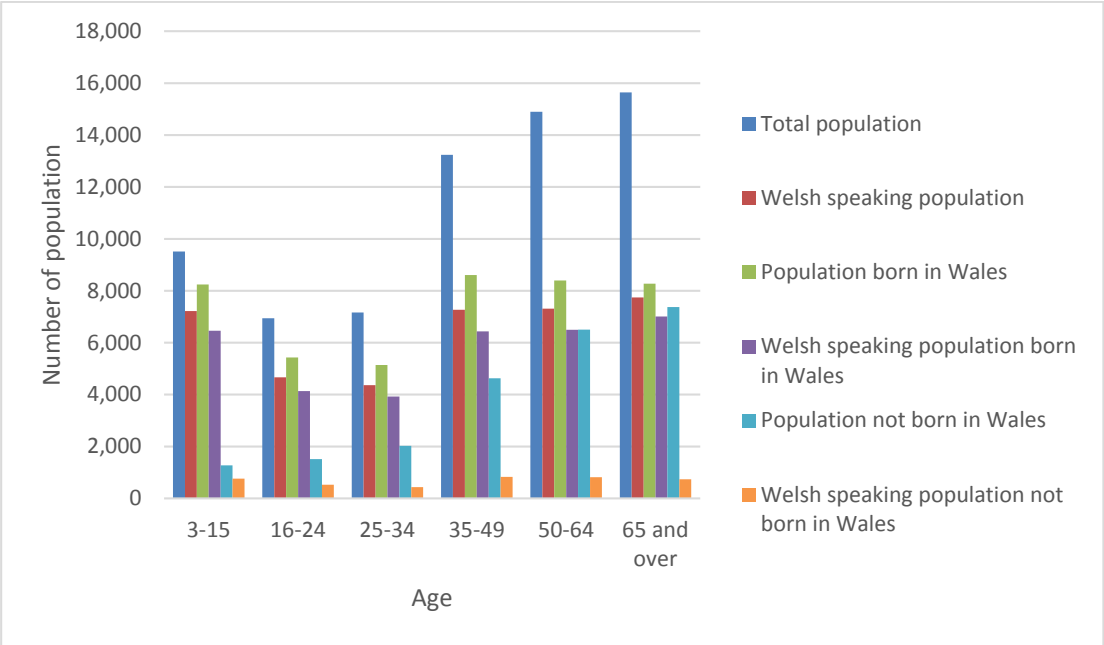
C.3.48 With regard to those people having one or more skills in Welsh, between 2001 and 2011, the number increased for those born in Wales as well as those born outside Wales. The biggest increase, in terms of the proportion of increase, was amongst those born outside Wales, increasing by 5.7% (equivalent to an increase of 755 persons).

C.3.49 The local authorities across the KSA (the IACC, Gwynedd Council and Conwy County Borough Council) operate a bilingual policy in all schools across the KSA. In 2011, 71.9%[81] of the population 3 to 15 years old on Anglesey born outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh. This is an increase from 2001, when the equivalent proportion was 66.3% (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). This illustrates that the bilingual education policy of the local authorities has a positive impact in terms of the Welsh-speaking ability of children born outside Wales.

C.3.50 In 2011, approximately two-thirds of the population of Anglesey (65.4%) and the KSA (66.8%) were born in Wales whilst a slightly lower proportion (60.3%) of the population of the DCCZ was born in Wales. With respect to Welsh speakers, a high proportion of the Welsh speakers on Anglesey (89.4%), the KSA (90.0%) and the DCCZ (88.7%) were born in Wales in 2011.

C.3.51 Figure C-12, figure C-11 and figure C-12 show the relationship between age, country of birth and the number of Welsh speakers for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ respectively in 2011.

Figure C-12 Age by country of birth and Welsh speakers on Anglesey in 2011[82]



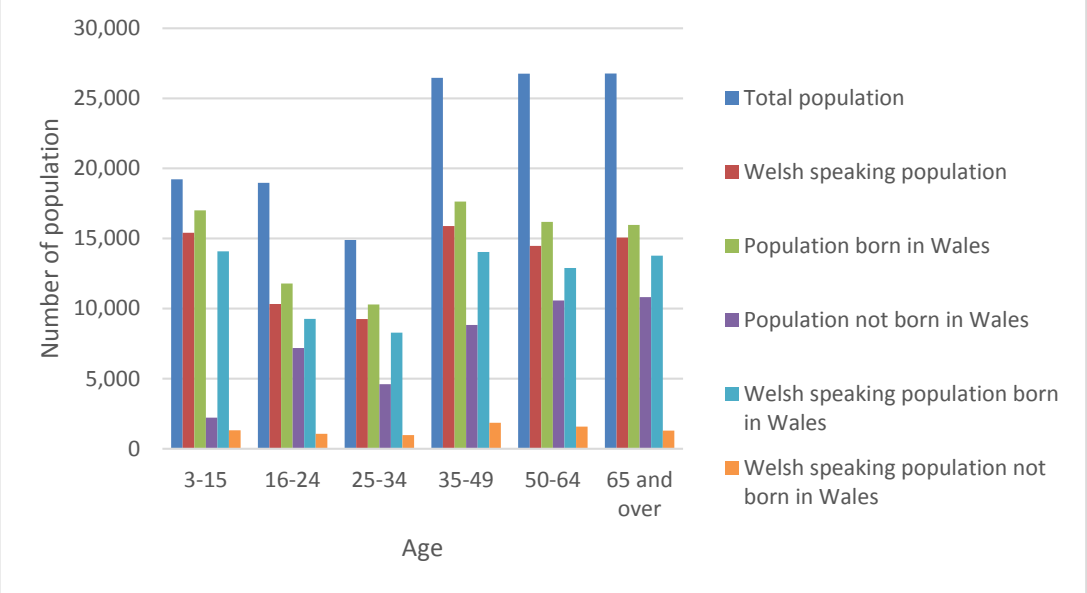
C.3.52 In 2011, a high proportion (75.9%) of Anglesey's young people aged 3–15 could speak Welsh whilst the proportion of Welsh speakers within each age

[81] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

[82] Nomis: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

group on Anglesey gradually declined with age. When looking at the proportion of the population born in Wales within each age group in 2011, it is apparent that a high proportion of the population aged 3–15, 16–24 and 25–34 (86.6%, 78.2% and 71.7% respectively) was born in Wales compared to the older age groups 56–64 and 65 and over (56.3% and 52.9% respectively).

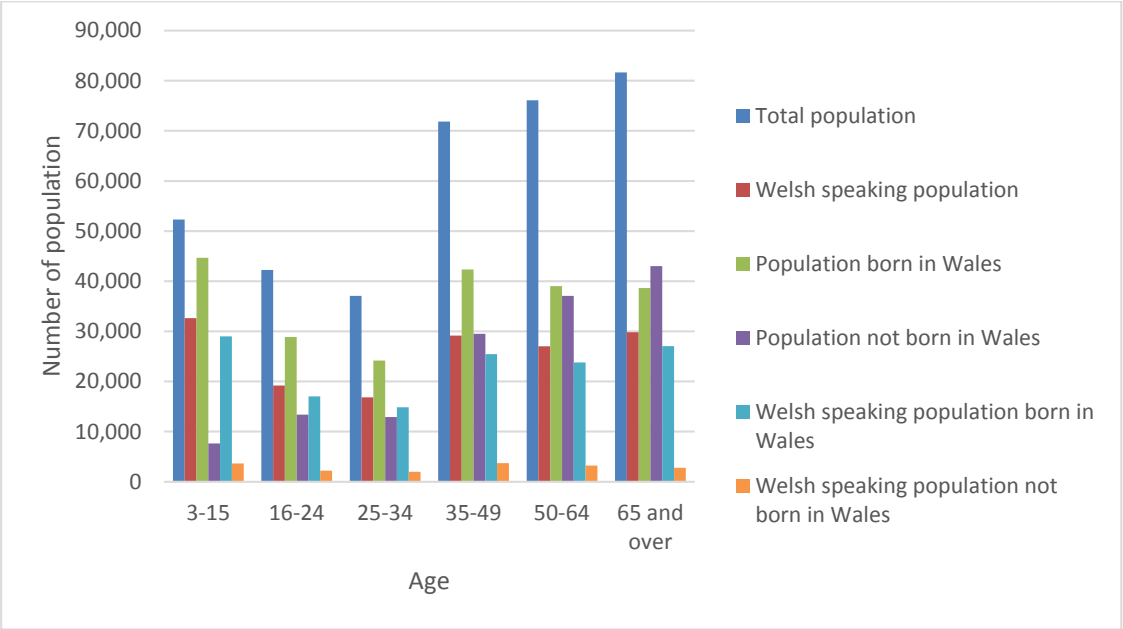
Figure C-13 Age by country of birth and Welsh speakers in the KSA in 2011[83]



C.3.53 A high proportion of young people aged 3–15 could speak Welsh in in the KSA in 2011 whilst the proportion of Welsh-speaking people aged 16–24 and the over 50 was significantly lower. When looking at the proportion of the KSA population born in Wales within each age group in 2011, it is apparent that a high proportion of the population aged 3–15 (88.4%) was born in Wales compared to age groups 16–24, 50–64 and 65 and over (62.1%, 60.4% and 59.6% respectively).

[83] Nomis: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

Figure C-14 Age by country of birth and Welsh speakers in the DCCZ in 2011[84]



C.3.54 There were lower proportions of Welsh speakers within each age group in the DCCZ in 2011 compared to Anglesey and the KSA. The DCCZ had a higher proportion of young people aged 3–15 who could speak Welsh whilst the proportion of Welsh speakers within each age group generally declined with age. When looking at the proportion of the population born in Wales within each age group in 2011, it is apparent that a higher proportion of the population aged 3–15 and 16–24 (85.4% and 68.3% respectively) was born in Wales compared to the older age groups 56–64 and 65 and over (51.3% and 47.3% respectively).

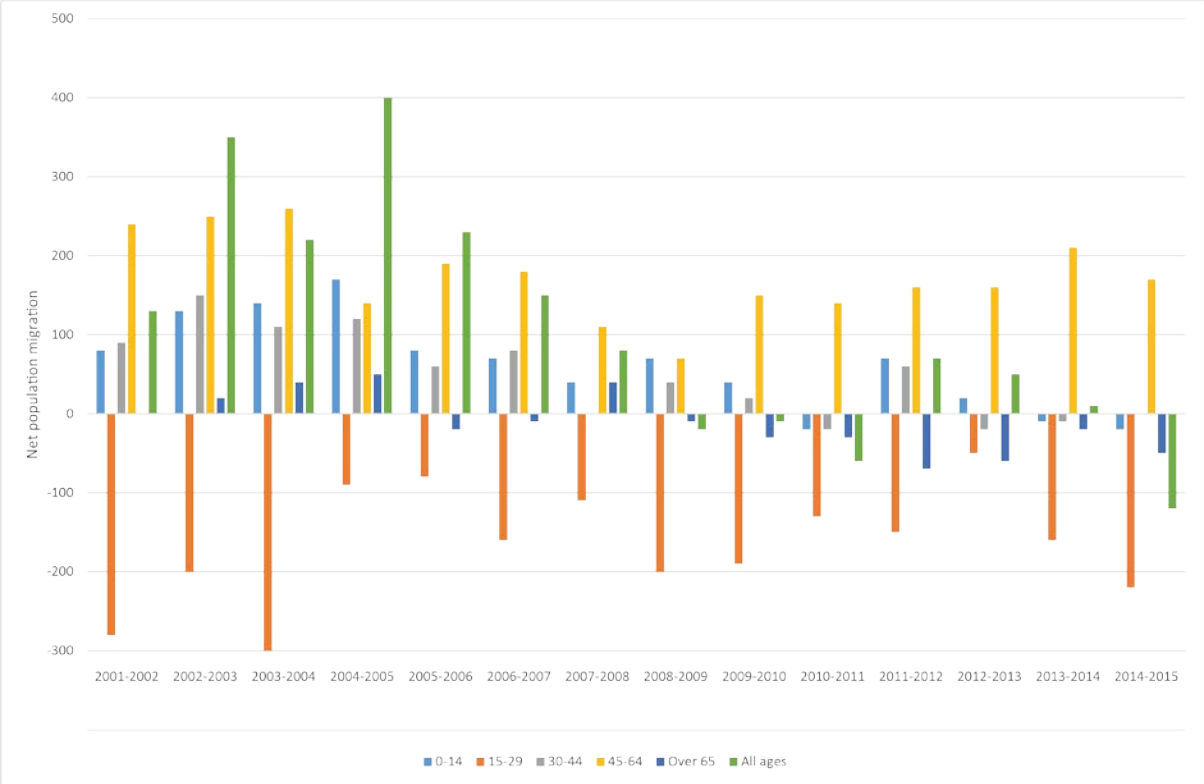
C.3.55 Therefore, it is evident that there is a strong correlation between the population born in Wales and the likelihood that a high percentage of the population speak Welsh.

Demographic change and the Welsh language

C.3.56 Figures C-15 and C-16 show migration data for the period 2001 to 2015 for Anglesey and north Wales respectively.

[84] Nomis: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA).

Figure C-15 Isle of Anglesey net population migration by age cohorts 2001 to 2015[85]

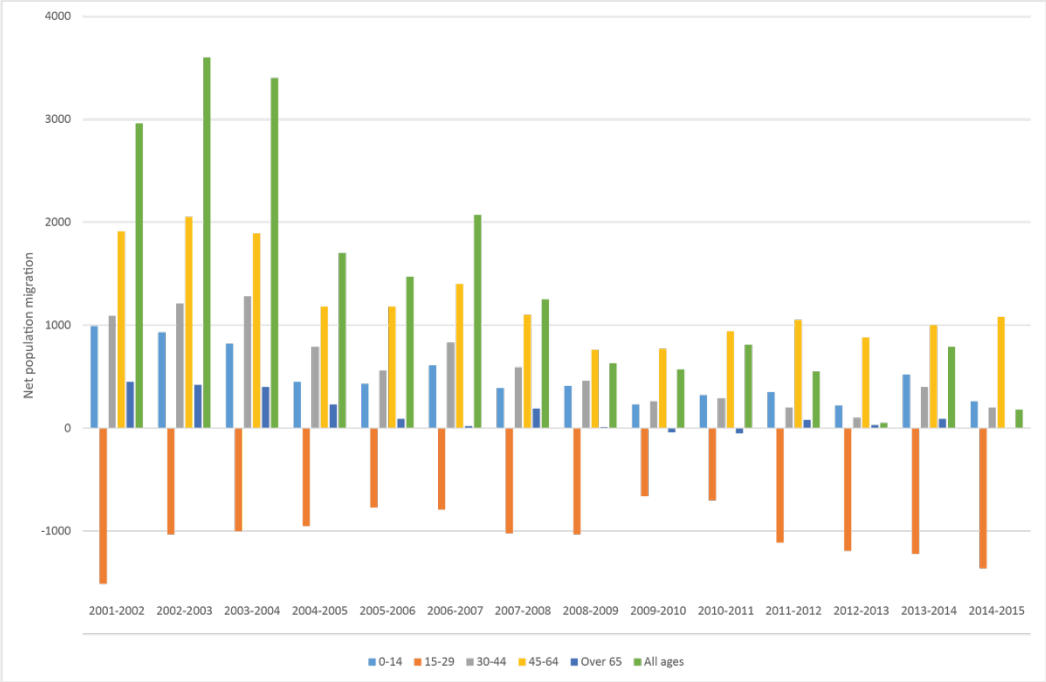


C.3.57 There was a net inflow of population to Anglesey in most years between 2001–02 and 2014–15. The exceptions to this pattern were the period from 2008–09 to 2010–11 and the year 2014–15. However, there was a net outflow of people aged 15–29 each year from 2001–02 to 2014–15. During this period, an average of 168 people aged 15–29 left Anglesey annually, with the largest outflow of 330 seen in 2003–04.

C.3.58 Over the same period (2001–02 to 2014–15), there has been a net inflow of people aged 45–64 in each year to Anglesey.

[85] Welsh Government, 2016b.

Figure C-16 North Wales net population migration by age cohorts 2001 to 2015[86]

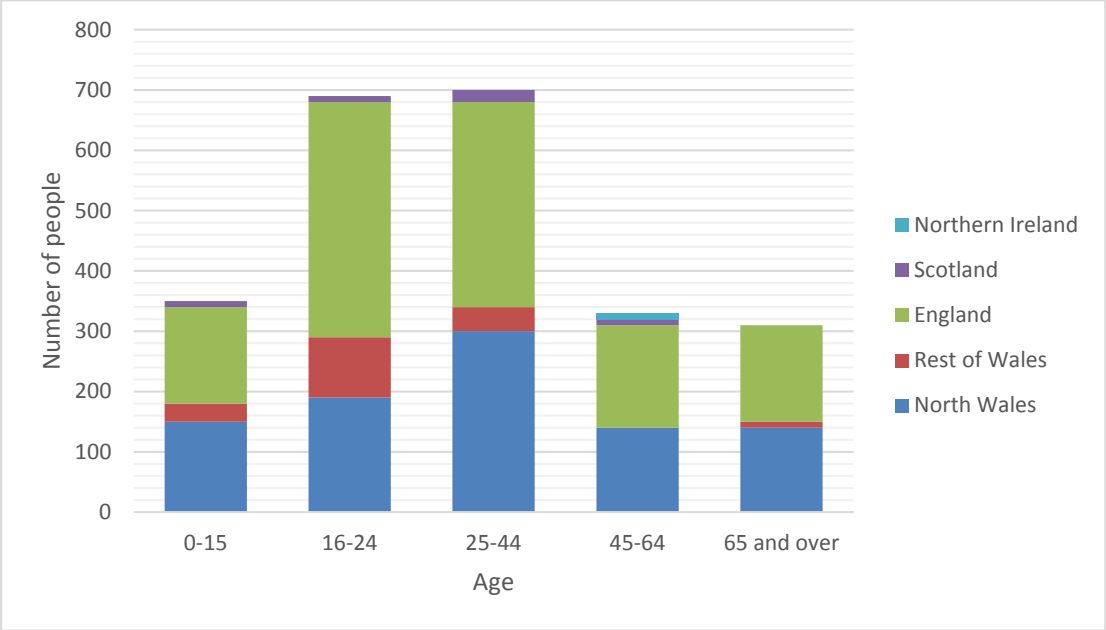


C.3.59 North Wales has generally experienced an overall net in-migration over the period of 2001 to 2015, but, as experienced on Anglesey, has continuously experienced a net outflow of people aged 15–29. However, north Wales experienced continuous net inflow of people aged 30–44 over the period.

C.3.60 Figure C-17 shows the number of people migrating from Anglesey in 2014–2015, by age and destination.

86 Welsh Government, 2016b.

Figure C-17 Number of people migrating from Anglesey in 2014–2015, by age and destination [87]

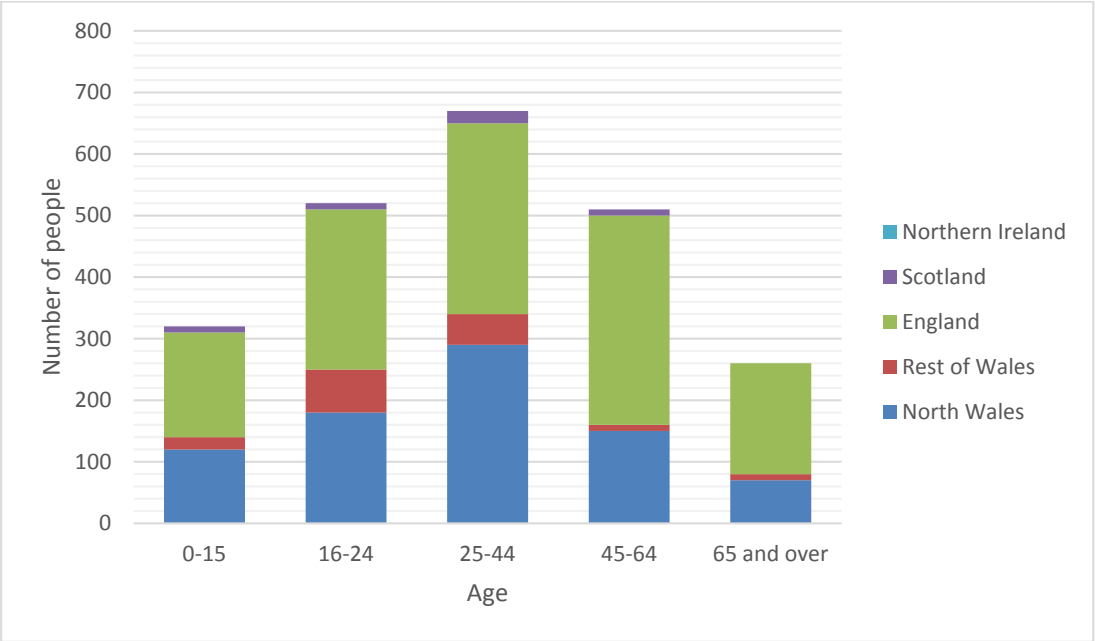


C.3.61 During 2014–2015, the highest number people migrating from Anglesey was amongst those aged 25–44 followed closely by those aged 16–24. A large number across all age groups out-migrated to England followed by north Wales, and a large number of those aged 16–24 out-migrated to counties which contained university towns such as Cardiff, Swansea, Aberystwyth and Bangor.

C.3.62 Figure C-18 shows Anglesey's in-migration flows from the UK by age and origin in 2014–2015.

[87] Welsh Government, 2016b.

Figure C-18 In-migration flows from the UK by origin, 2014–2015[88]



[88] Welsh Government, 2016b.

C.3.63 The group with the highest level of in-migration was the age group 25–44 during 2014–15. The largest number of people across all age groups in-migrated from England followed by north Wales. It is likely that a high proportion of those who in-migrated to Anglesey were non-Welsh speakers as they originated from England and other parts of north Wales where there are fewer Welsh speakers.

C.3.64 In terms of integrating newcomers into the communities of Anglesey, there are activities and resources that have been established within the local Welsh networks to educate and raise the awareness of newcomers of the linguistic and cultural background of the area.

C.3.65 A joint project by Menter Iaith Môn and Anglesey's language centres is Blas ar Gymru (Taste of Wales), which helps newcomers learn more about the area, gain information about learning Welsh and learn how to help their children as they are educated in Welsh (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, p. 17).

C.3.66 In 2008, Menter Iaith Môn implemented an integration scheme in the south-west area of Anglesey with the aim of "*creating opportunities for immigrants to be part of their local communities*". The evaluation of the project showed that this type of investment can create significant change not only in reducing alienation/fear among newcomers, but in terms of moving towards 'belonging' to the area/neighbourhood, and in changing attitudes towards Welsh significantly (the most difficult type of change to create) (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, p. 4).

C.3.67 The Welsh Assembly Government produced A welcome to Wales Pack for Migrant Workers (Welsh Local Government Association, 2007) in September 2006, which is a welcome pack for migrant workers. The welcome pack provides basic information regarding a range of topics including employment, housing, family, health, training and education, transport, help and advice, community information, starting your own business and residency permit. The pack also provides details of how migrant workers can learn and improve their knowledge of Welsh and English.

Llwybro project

C.3.68 The Llwybro project was launched in 1998 by the Development Board for Rural Wales. The Llwybro project was "*designed to investigate the trends and factors affecting the movements of people educated in Mid Wales during the past 30 years*" (Newidiem, 2001). The Llwybro project began at a time when there was increasing awareness that many parts of rural Wales were losing their best-educated young people. The original business plan for the Llwybro project in 1997 outlined the project's proposal as:

"to initiate a project to provide accurate information on movement trends of young people in rural Wales for partners involved in economic, business, education and training, and community development. A practical 3-year programme would then utilise this information for and bring a range of economic benefits to the area." (Newidiem, 2001)

C.3.69 The aims of the Llwybro project were to (Newidiem, 2001):

- "Investigate the migration trends of young people from rural Wales, initially from a number of selected areas, and report on the existence of a qualified and experienced body of exiles that could constitute a potential pool of labour for existing and possible inward investors and companies
- Investigate and report on the view of young people on life and work in rural Wales and the geographic destinations and location of employment of those young people still within the home area
- Promote and initiate programmes of awareness amongst young people of the economic and life style potential of rural Wales
- Provide information for the appraisal of community needs which takes into account expectations of all citizens within the communities of rural Wales."

C.3.70 The project was piloted over three years in four areas of Wales: Blaenau Ffestiniog; Tywyn and Machynlleth; Central Powys; and Teifi Valley/East Ceridigion. Within these areas, there were eight pilot schools: Lampeter Secondary School, Ysgol Dyffryn Teifi in Llandysul, Tregaron Secondary School, Ysgol y Moelwyn in Blaenau Ffestiniog, Ysgol Bro Ddyfi in Machynlleth, Ysgol Tywyn, Builth Wells High School and Llandrindod High School (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.71 The initial phase of the project was to add past and present pupils to the database and raise awareness of the Llwybro project. The project was coordinated within individual schools supported initially by the Welsh Government Agency and then by Menter a Busnes. There were 4,422 names on the database at the end of October 2001, with a large number of younger past pupils, many of which were still of school, college or university age (Newidiem, 2001). The majority of people included in the database had stayed in mid-Wales which reflected the difficulty in tracking those who had moved away.

C.3.72 An evaluation of the Llwybro project was undertaken by Newidiem during the autumn of 2001 (Newidiem, 2001). The evaluation identifies that three main

stands of work were undertaken by the Llwybro project which included (Newidiem, 2001):

- "Development of the project database
- Research into the attitudes of database members into living and working in Mid Wales
- Promotion of economic opportunities in Mid Wales".

C.3.73 The development of the database was the essential precondition to the progress of the remainder of the work. The coverage of the database averages approximately 500 pupils per school against a target of 500 to 750 pupils per school (Newidiem, 2001). The overall figure masked considerable variation between participating schools in terms of commitment to the project. The commitment and approach of individual coordinators at school level was a vital ingredient in the success of those schools that reached their targets (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.74 The development of the database proceeded more slowly than originally expected, but accelerated its pace during the last two years of the Llwybro project (Newidiem, 2001). By autumn 2001, the database had developed to a stage where it contained significant numbers of young people, aged 22 and under, from the target schools (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.75 One of the main aims of the Llwybro project was to "*research into the attitudes of young people to staying and working in mid Wales and into the factors that might impact on any decision to stay in the area or to leave it*" (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.76 By autumn 2001, the only significant piece of research produced from the database was a detailed questionnaire which was completed by over 25% of the database members and analysed by Cardiff University (Newidiem, 2001). Their report examined a range of issues relating to living, studying and working in rural Wales. The main finding of the questionnaire was that employment, followed by education, were the main causes for people leaving or considering leaving mid-Wales, whilst family ties were critical elements in encouraging people to stay in the area (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.77 The evaluation of the Llwybro project analysed the profile of the personal characteristics of those who responded to the questionnaire against the wider mid-Wales population. Their findings were that, when matched against the mid-Wales population as a whole, the respondents were significantly more Welsh-speaking; better qualified; less likely to be unemployed; younger; and less likely to be self-employed (Newidiem, 2001). This showed that the Llwybro project was connecting with and enthusing exactly the people who needed to get the maximum benefits from the project and for the economy of the region (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.78 The main purpose of developing the database and undertaking the research about migration trends was to inform people from the region, especially the young and skilled, about the economic opportunities available within the region (Newidiem, 2001). There were two distinct elements for raising awareness which included general awareness-raising about the Llwybro project and economic opportunities in mid-Wales; and specific advice and

assistance to the target group in areas of education, employment and enterprise (Newidiem, 2001). The general awareness-raising activities included school reunions, use of media, a website and a newsletter (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.79 Of the wider planned activities, the development of school/company links was disappointing. It was apparent that the Llwybro project was "*more effective in the field of making links to business opportunities and the project's managers have reacted flexibly to evidence of emerging demand from the target group*" (Newidiem, 2001). In addition, it was intended to launch a new website, JobCymru.com, to provide information on companies within the region, their activities, job opportunities and skill requirements (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.80 Whilst the Llwybro project met most of its targets in relation to the promotion of economic opportunities in mid-Wales, it was apparent that the project was more active and effective in undertaking initial publicity and market work than giving in-depth advice and support to the target group. The target group needed to be carefully coordinated with other agencies for this to be done effectively (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.81 The evaluation of the project concluded that *"The Llwybro project has successfully established a database to allow it to track and research the movements and motivations of young people schooled in mid Wales"* (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.82 The Llwybro project's principal purpose was to assist in filling information gaps in the labour market in a region where there were widespread assumptions in relation to job and skill availability which was reducing the economic performance of the region (Newidiem, 2001). It was also concluded that:

"For effective delivery the project will need to develop a much more focused range of activities and dovetail them with those relevant partners while recognising that Llwybro is addressing a specific rural problem and that its target group are volunteers who can be expected to continue to take an interest in the project" (Newidiem, 2001).

C.3.83 The evaluation of the Llwybro project suggested the following recommendations (Newidiem, 2001):

- "That the project develops a clear Business Plan, to 'join up' the different activities of the various agencies to avoid duplication and maximise synergy. And include a thorough audit of associated tracking programmes.
- Develop links to employers
- Continue to develop the database
- Refocus information to database members to provide more direct news about job opportunities.
- Integrating promotion of Enterprise Opportunities and entrepreneurship into Llwybro's work.

- The WDA [Welsh Development Agency] should investigate the possibility of expanding the project to other parts of rural Wales
- Appointment of a dedicated Project Manager."

Welsh language skills

C.3.84 In terms of the population's skills in Welsh, there was a fall in the percentage of the population aged three and over with skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 in the KSA (table C-10).

Table C-10 Number and percentage of people (aged three and over) with skills in Welsh, 2001 and 2011

Skills in Welsh	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Can speak, read and write Welsh	68,072	55.1	64,618	50.0	-3,454	-5.3	-5.1
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh	3,394	2.7	5,139	4.0	1,745	34.0	1.2
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh	7,969	6.4	8,652	6.7	683	7.9	0.2
Can understand spoken Welsh only	9,632	7.8	11,942	9.2	2,310	19.3	1.4
Other combination of skills in Welsh	2,147	1.7	2,336	1.8	189	8.1	0.1
One or more skills in Welsh	91,214	73.8	92,687	71.7	1,473	1.6	-2.1
No skills in Welsh	32,430	26.2	36,666	28.3	4,236	11.6	2.1
Total population (aged 3+)	123,644		129,353		5,709	4.4	

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C.3.85 In 2011, 28.3% of the population aged three and over of the KSA had no skills in Welsh, which is higher than the percentage of 26.2% in 2001. This equates to 4,236 more people with no skills in Welsh (equivalent to an increase of 11.6% in terms of the number of people).

C.3.86 For the same period, 71.7% had one or more skills in Welsh in 2011, which is a decline from 73.8% in 2001. Despite this percentage decline, there was an increase in the number with one or more skills in Welsh from 91,214 having one or more skills in Welsh in 2001 to 92,687 by 2011, a growth of 1,473 people (equivalent to an increase of 1.6% in number).

C.3.87 There was a significant increase of 34.0% in the number of people who can speak and read but cannot write Welsh (equivalent to an increase of 1,745 people). It is possible that a significant proportion of this increase is because people considered themselves less fluent or less confident in writing in Welsh, due to a lack of opportunities to make practical use of the language.

C.3.88 Between 2001 and 2011 there was a slight increase of 1.4 percentage points in the percentage who could only understand spoken Welsh (from 7.8% in 2001 to 9.2% in 2011). Despite this slight increase in the percentage, there was an increase of 2,310 in the number of people who could only understand spoken Welsh during this period.

C.3.89 No data is available at ward level for the number and percentage of people with one or more skills in Welsh, by age group, in the 2011 Census. This means that it is not possible to provide an overall view for the KSA. Table C-11 provides data on the number and percentage of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by age group, 2001 and 2011 for Anglesey.

Table C-11 Number and percentage of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by age group, on Anglesey, 2001 and 2011

Age group	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point (%)
3–4	977	66.8	1,033	67.5	56	5.7	0.7
5–15	8,092	86	7,150	89.6	-942	-11.6	3.6
16–19	2,670	86.5	2,598	84.4	-72	-2.7	-2.1
20–24	2,724	82.4	3,000	77.7	276	10.1	-4.7
25–39	8,925	73.8	8,362	75.9	-563	-6.3	2.1
40–49	5,956	68.2	6,483	69	527	8.8	0.8
50–59	6,171	62.1	6,105	64.7	-66	-1.1	2.6
60–64	2,422	59.7	3,167	58	745	30.8	-1.7
65–74	4,125	61	4,796	55.9	671	16.3	-5.1
75+	3,472	59.5	4,185	59.2	713	20.5	-0.3

Age group	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point (%)
All ages (3+)	45,534	70.4	46,879	69.6	1,345	3	-0.8

C.3.90 Compared to the older age groups, the younger age groups tend to contain a relatively higher proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh. In 2011, the age group which had the highest percentage of people who had one or more skills in Welsh was the 5–15 age group (89.6%) followed closely by the 16–19 age group (84.4%). This also reflected the trend in 2001. The age group with the lowest percentage of people with one or more skills in Welsh in 2011 was the 65–74 age group.

C.3.91 Over the past decade, six age groups have experienced an increase in the percentage (number) of people with one or more skills in Welsh. The greatest increase was seen in the 60–64 age group, increasing 30.8% (equivalent to an increase of 745 people). Age groups 5–15, 16–19, 25–39 and 50–59 have experienced a decrease in the percentage (number) of people who had one or more skills in Welsh. The largest decrease was experienced amongst the 5–15 age group, an 11.6% decrease (which is equivalent to 942 people).

C.3.92 Figure C-19 shows the number of people aged three and over who could speak, read and write Welsh on Anglesey and in Wales in 1981[89], 1991[90], 2001[91] and 2011[92]. Unfortunately, due to the categorisation of the collated data, information is not available for 1971.

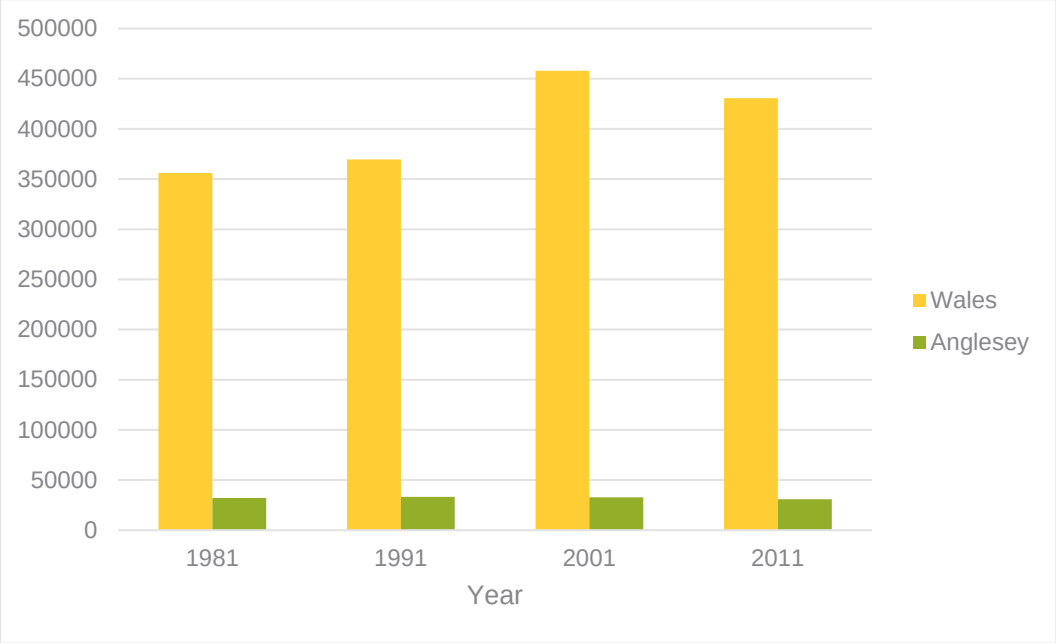
[89] NOMIS: Census 1981: Small area statistics Welsh Language (table 39).

[90] NOMIS: Census 1991: Age and sex (table 3).

[91] NOMIS: Census 2001: Sex and age by ability to speak Welsh (CS146).

[92] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language profile, unitary authorities in Wales (KS208WA).

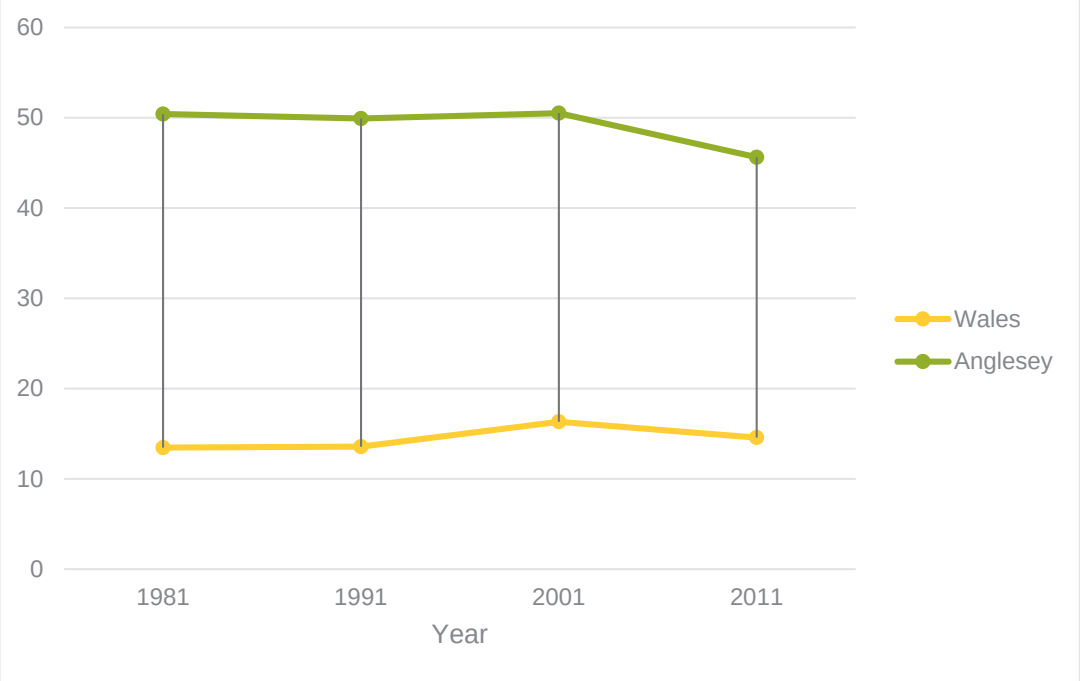
Figure C-19 Number of the population aged three and over able to speak, read and write Welsh on Anglesey and in Wales, 1981–2011



C.3.93 Since 1981, the number of people aged three and over on Anglesey who could speak, read and write Welsh increased gradually between 1981 and 1991, then gradually decreased between 1991 and 2011. In Wales, the population aged three and over who could speak, read and write Welsh increased between 1981 and 2001 and decreased between 2001 and 2011.

C.3.94 Figure C-20 shows the percentage of the total population aged three and over who could speak, read and write Welsh on Anglesey and in Wales between 1981 and 2011.

Figure C-20 Percentage of the total population aged three and over able to speak, read and write Welsh on Anglesey and in Wales, 1981–2011



C.3.95 Since 1981, Anglesey has remained well above the Wales average in terms of the percentage of people aged three and over who could speak, read and write Welsh. In 1981, 50.4% of the total population aged three and over on Anglesey could speak, read and write Welsh, whereas in Wales only 13.5% of the total population aged three and over were similarly able. The percentage of the population aged three and over who could speak, read and write Welsh decreased by 1991 on Anglesey (50.0%), whereas Wales experienced a marginal increase (to 13.6%). In 2001, both Anglesey and Wales experienced an increase in the percentage of the total population aged three and over who could speak, read and write Welsh, to 50.5% and 16.3% respectively. In 2011, 57.2% of the total population aged three and over on Anglesey was able to speak Welsh, whereas 19.0% of the total population in Wales aged three and over was able to speak Welsh.

C.3.96 Table C-12 contains information relating to the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills in Welsh, by ward, for the KSA in 2001 and 2011.

Table C-12 Percentage of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by ward, 2001[93] and 2011[94]

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Aberffraw	972	76.8	961	71.6	-11	-1.1	-5.2
Amlwch Port[95]	1,035	76.8	1,862	77.1			
Amlwch Rural	799	66.4	798	64.3	-1	-0.1	-2.1
Arllechwedd	955	71.5	1,011	74.8	56	5.5	3.3
Beaumaris	1,123	56.4	1,082	57.2	-41	-3.8	0.8
Bethel	1,219	90.6	1,214	90.5	-5	-0.4	-0.1
Bodffordd	1,249	83.8	1,208	80.7	-41	-3.4	-3.1
Bodorgan	1,183	78.8	1,255	75.8	72	5.7	-3.0
Bontnewydd	997	89.1	989	87.9	-8	-0.8	-1.2
Braint	1,206	83.5	1,205	81.8	-1	-0.1	-1.7
Bryn	1,158	60.2	1,071	60.8	-87	-8.1	0.6
Bryngwran	1,326	81.8	1,441	78.3	115	8.0	-3.5
Brynteg	1,071	60.4	1,065	58.3	-6	-0.6	-2.1
Cadnant (Isle of Anglesey)	641	61.6	721	59.8	80	11.1	-1.8
Cadnant (Gwynedd)	1,862	90.9	1,807	91.4	-55	-3	0.5
Cefni	1,220	88.1	1,254	87.0	34	2.7	-1.1
Clynnog	623	75.6	761	79.8	138	18.1	4.2
Cwm Cadnant	1,473	67.6	1,529	69.8	56	3.7	2.2
Cwm-y-Glo	706	79.0	771	80.4	65	8.4	1.4
Cyngar	1,503	89.4	1,702	87.3	199	11.7	-2.1
Deiniol	551	41.5	557	31.0	6	1.1	-10.5
Deiniolen	1,395	83.1	1,522	83.3	127	8.3	0.2

[93] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS25). For 2001 the one or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3 and over.

[94] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language profile, unitary authorities in Wales (KS208WA).

[95] In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed by the ONS which led to an undercount of 1,035 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared.

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Dewi	1,141	77.3	1,259	71.4	118	9.4	-5.9
Garth	555	55.9	398	40.5	-157	-39.4	-15.4
Gerlan	1,761	82.2	1,878	82.9	117	6.2	0.7
Glyder	1,187	68.1	1,145	66.3	-42	-3.7	-1.8
Groeslon	1,354	86.0	1,437	87.0	83	5.8	1.0
Gwyngyll	1,233	81.5	1,223	78.9	-10	-0.8	-2.6
Hendre	918	67.4	877	60.5	-41	-4.7	-6.9
Hirael	875	66.6	835	50.4	-40	-4.8	-16.2
Holyhead Town	636	61.0	691	60.4	55	8.0	-0.6
Kingsland	912	66.4	943	64.6	31	3.3	-1.8
Llanbadrig	881	65.1	838	63.7	-43	-5.1	-1.4
Llanbedr-goch	860	55.2	789	52.9	-71	-9.0	-2.3
Llanberis	1,664	85.4	1,611	82.2	-53	-3.3	-3.2
Llanddyfnan	968	76.8	930	72.5	-38	-4.1	-4.3
Llaneilian	1,479	68.1	1,515	69.0	36	2.4	0.9
Llanfaethlu	1,121	73.7	1,153	72.4	32	2.8	-1.3
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,537	59.0	1,668	60.4	131	7.9	1.4
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1,661	85.1	1,630	83.6	-31	-1.9	-1.5
Llangoed	789	63.7	747	61.8	-42	-5.6	-1.9
Llanidan	1,240	76.7	1,356	76.0	116	8.6	-0.7
Llanllyfni	923	79.4	986	81.0	63	6.4	1.6
Llannerch-y-medd	1,368	79.0	1,424	76.9	56	3.9	-2.1
Llanrug	1,564	90.3	1,687	91.9	123	7.3	1.6
Llanwnda	1,583	87.1	1,670	87.6	87	5.2	0.5
London Road	1,014	70.8	946	66.5	-68	-7.2	-4.3
Maeshyfryd	1,331	62.3	1,396	64.1	65	4.7	1.8
Marchog	1,846	72.0	1,753	71.6	-93	-5.3	-0.4

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Mechell	1,043	70.3	1,030	68.6	-13	-1.3	-1.7
Menai (Bangor)	852	33.7	984	24.0	132	13.4	-9.7
Menai (Caernarfon)	1,854	89.1	1,902	89.0	48	2.5	-0.1
Moelfre	670	61.1	645	62.0	-25	-3.9	0.9
Morawelon	945	63.4	915	63.2	-30	-3.3	-0.2
Ogwen	1,882	86.3	1,970	87.4	88	4.5	1.1
Pandy	1,168	68.0	1,102	62.5	-66	-6.0	-5.5
Parc a'r Mynydd	800	72.2	806	72.1	6	0.7	-0.1
Peblig (Caernarfon)	2,074	94.0	2,034	93.6	-40	-2.0	-0.4
Penisarwaun	1,341	80.8	1,360	80.0	19	1.4	-0.8
Pentir	1,670	72.2	1,701	71.9	31	1.8	-0.3
Pentraeth	1,191	68.8	1,210	67.1	19	1.6	-1.7
Penygroes	1,536	91.3	1,576	91.2	40	2.5	-0.1
Porthyfelin	1,453	65.2	1,377	63.4	-76	-5.5	-1.8
Rhosneigr	498	52.3	483	49.5	-15	-3.1	-2.8
Rhosyr	1,484	70.6	1,482	69.1	-2	-0.1	-1.5
Seiont	2,674	92.6	2,650	91.1	-24	-0.9	-1.5
Talysarn	1,335	77.8	1,471	79.1	136	9.2	1.3
Trearddur	1,249	54.3	1,161	52.9	-88	-7.6	-1.4
Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai	1,677	78.1	1,682	78.4	5	0.3	0.3
Tudur	1,284	90.2	1,335	89.3	51	3.8	-0.9
Tysilio	1,522	76.3	1,528	74.2	6	0.4	-2.1
Valley	1,564	67.0	1,575	68.7	11	0.7	1.7
Waunfawr	1,195	79.0	1,319	81.6	124	9.4	2.6
Y Felinheli	1,585	79.1	1,579	72.1	-6	-0.4	-7.0
KSA	91,214	73.8	93,448	71.7	2,234	2.4	-2.1

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Wales	797,717	28.4	787,854	26.7	-9,863	-1.3	-1.7

C.3.97 Since 2001, with the exception of 22 wards, the KSA has experienced a decline in the proportion of people who had one or more skills in Welsh. The largest decline was experienced in Hirael where the proportion fell from 66.6% to 50.4% over the 10-year period.

C.3.98 Since 2001, 22 wards have experienced a slight increase in the proportion of people with one or more skills in Welsh. These 22 wards are Arllechwedd, Beaumaris, Bryn, Cadnant (Gwynedd), Clynnog, Cwm Cadnant, Cwm-y-Glo, Deiniolen, Gerlan, Groeslon, Llaneilian, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Llanllyfni, Llanrug, Llanwnda, Maeshyfryd, Moelfre, Ogwen, Talysarn, Tregarth and Mynydd Llandygai, Valley and Waunfawr. Clynnog witnessed the largest increase, from 75.6% to 79.8% over the 10-year period.

C.3.99 Over half of the wards (39 out of 74) experienced an increase in the number of people who had one or more skills in Welsh from 2001 to 2011. This may be a result of the population increase experienced in both Anglesey and Gwynedd between 2001 and 2011. The largest increase, in terms of numbers, was witnessed in the ward of Cyngar, where there was an increase of 200 people having one or more skills in Welsh (from 1,503 in 2001 to 1,703 in 2011, representing an increase of 11.7% in number).

C.3.100 The largest decline in terms of number was experienced in Garth ward where there was a decrease of 157 people with one or more skills in Welsh (from 555 in 2001 to 398 in 2011, representing a decline of 39.4% in the number).

C.3.101 Figure C-13 provides a breakdown of the number and proportion of the population with one or more skills[96] in Welsh for Anglesey, the KSA and DCCZ in 2001[97] and 2011[98].

[96] One or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3 and over.

[97] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[98] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Table C-13 Number and percentage of the population with one or more skills in Welsh by area in 2001 and 2011

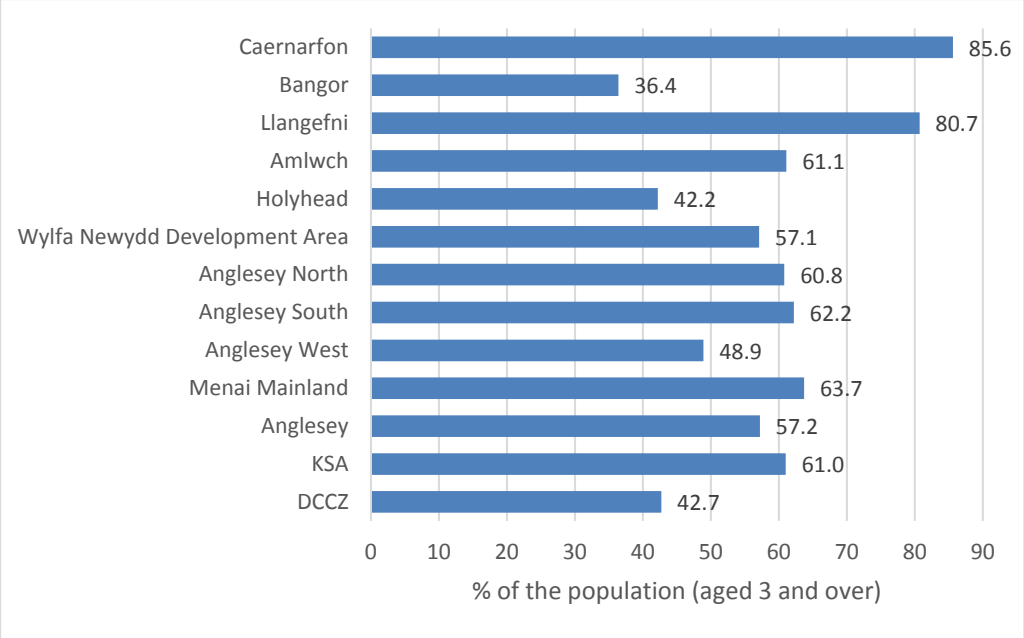
	2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%
Anglesey	45,534	70.4	46,879	69.6
KSA	91,214	73.8	92,687	71.7
DCCZ	190,742	54.3	193,325	53.3

C.3.102 All three areas witnessed a reduction in the proportion of the population aged three and over with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 (Anglesey -0.8%, the KSA -2.1% and the DCCZ -1%). Despite the decline, during the same period, Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ experienced an increase in the number of people aged three and over having one or more skills in Welsh (1,345, 1,473 and 2,583 respectively). This increase in the number of people aged three and over having one or more skills in Welsh reflects the overall growth in the population experienced across all three areas between 2001 and 2011.

Welsh language in various study areas

C.3.103 Figure C-21 shows the proportion of the population (aged three and over) who spoke Welsh in 2001 within each study area.

Figure C-21 Percentage of the population (aged three and over) who spoke Welsh, by area, 2011[99]



C.3.104 Of all sub-areas of the KSA, the Welsh language is strongest in Menai Mainland (63.7%), followed closely by Anglesey South (62.2%). The Menai

[99] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Mainland sub-area is located in the county of Gwynedd, where the Welsh language is at its strongest in Wales.

Anglesey North

C.3.105 In 2011, 60.8% of Anglesey North's population (aged three and over) spoke Welsh, which is lower than the proportion for the KSA (61.0%) but higher than the proportion for Anglesey (57.2%) and the DCCZ (42.7%).

C.3.106 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the centres of Amlwch and Cemaes are located in Anglesey North. Although on average over 60% of Anglesey North's population is able to speak Welsh, variation is seen in the proportions of Welsh speakers between the wards.

Wylfa Newydd Development Area

C.3.107 Local information for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area contains data for the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell.

C.3.108 In 2011, 57.1% of the population (aged three and over) of the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell collectively was able to speak Welsh, which is lower than the percentage for the KSA (61.0%), similar to the percentage for Anglesey (57.2%) and higher than the percentage for the DCCZ (42.7%). There is a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Mechell (61.1%) compared to Llanbadrig (52.4%) in 2011.

C.3.109 Although just over half of the population (56.3%) of the wards of Llanbadrig and Mechell collectively was born in Wales, the wards of Llanbardig and Mechell collectively has a higher percentage (87.8%) of population born in Wales and able to speak Welsh than Anglesey (78.2%) and the KSA (81.4%).

Amlwch

C.3.110 Local information for Amlwch contains data for the wards of Amlwch Port and Amlwch Rural.

C.3.111 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Amlwch within the WLIA of the JLDP (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c) as 61.1% of the population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh in 2011, which is higher than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ. Variation is seen in the percentages here, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Amlwch Port (64.5%) compared to Amlwch Rural (54.3%) in 2011.

C.3.112 Amlwch has a slightly lower percentage of people born in Wales (63.8%) than Anglesey (65.4%). The percentage of Amlwch's population born outside Wales who speaks Welsh is one of the highest (19.6%) on Anglesey (17.6%) which suggests that newcomers choose to learn Welsh or that Amlwch is a desirable area for Welsh speakers who decide to return to Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

C.3.113 The construction growth seen in Amlwch since 2002 is relatively low. For this reason, the proposed indicative level of growth within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP is significantly higher than has been experienced in the past,

which reflects the importance of Amlwch as a centre on Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Cemaes

C.3.114 The status of the Welsh language in Cemaes has been described as fragile within the WLIA of the JLDP (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c), as 50.5% of the population was able to speak Welsh in 2011 (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Cemaes has a lower percentage of the population born in Wales (53.1%) than Anglesey (66.4%) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Cemaes has a low rate of households where children use the Welsh language (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). The JLDP recognises that housing is less affordable in Cemaes and there is a relatively high percentage of second homes; as such, housing available to the local population is limited (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Anglesey West

C.3.115 Of all sub-areas of the KSA, Anglesey West contains the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers. Just under half (48.9%) of the population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh in 2011, which is lower than the percentage for Anglesey (57.2%) and the KSA (61.0%) as a whole, but is higher than the percentage for the DCCZ (42.7%).

C.3.116 The centres of Holyhead, Bodedern, Rhosneigr and Valley are located in Anglesey West. Although the status of the Welsh language is weaker on average in Anglesey West than the remainder of the KSA, variation is seen in the proportions of Welsh speakers in different areas.

Holyhead

C.3.117 Local information for Holyhead contains data for the wards of Holyhead Town, Kingsland, London Road, Maeshyfryd, Morawelon, Parc a'r Mynydd and Porthyfelin.

C.3.118 The status of the Welsh language has been described as fragile in Holyhead (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016) as 42.2% of the population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh in 2011 which is lower than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ. Variation is seen in the percentages between the wards, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Parc a'r Mynydd (50.3%) followed by London Road (45.3%) and the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Holyhead Town (39.1%) followed by Porthyfelin (39.7%) in 2011.

C.3.119 Holyhead has a higher percentage of people born in Wales (73.9%) than Anglesey (65.4%). The percentage of Holyhead's population who was born in Wales and is able to speak Welsh is low within each ward which suggests that Holyhead has a low language transfer rate between Welsh-speaking parents and their children (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

C.3.120 Holyhead is identified as an Urban Service Centre within the JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 833 housing units over the plan period (2011–

2026), which equates to an average of 55 housing units per annum (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Bodedern

C.3.121 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively strong in Bodedern (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c) as 70.7% of the population was able to speak Welsh in 2011. Bodedern experienced a reduction in the percentage of the population aged 0–19 (-14.5%) and 20–29 (14.1%) respectively between 2001 and 2011 which suggests the need to provide suitable housing to meet the need including for young families there (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Bodedern is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 57 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Rhosneigr

C.3.122 In 2011, 36% of Rhosneigr's population was able to speak Welsh which is significantly lower than the percentage for Anglesey (57.2%), the KSA (61.0%) and the DCCZ (42.7%). The JLDP recognises that housing affordability is a significant issue in Rhosneigr with less affordable housing within the centre than anywhere else on Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Rhosneigr also has a high percentage of second homes, with one in five of all houses being second homes (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). The percentage of Rhosneigr's population between 0–19 years of age reduced by 16.5% between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that out-migration amongst local young families is a problem with the lack of affordable housing being a possible factor (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). The Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP recognises that it is very important to retain and attract local young families in order to maintain the language in Rhosneigr (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Valley

C.3.123 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively fragile in Valley (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c) as 54.7% of the population was able to speak Welsh in 2011. Valley has a low rate of households where children use the Welsh language (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Valley experienced a significant increase in the percentage of the population aged over 65 between 2001 and 2011 (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). During the same period, Valley experienced a reduction in the percentage of the working age population which suggests the need to provide suitable housing for young families in Valley (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Valley is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 84 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Anglesey South

C.3.124 In 2011, 62.2% of Anglesey South's population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh which is higher than the percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey, in the KSA and the DCCZ.

C.3.125 The centres of Beaumaris, Benllech, Gaerwen, Llanfairpwll, Llangefni, Menai Bridge and Pentraeth are located in Anglesey South. Although on average over 60% of the population of Anglesey South is able to speak Welsh, variation is seen in the percentages of Welsh speakers in different areas.

Beaumaris

C.3.126 In 2011, 38.3% of Beaumaris' population was able to speak Welsh. Housing affordability is a significant issue in Beaumaris with a high percentage of second homes (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Beaumaris experienced a reduction in the percentage (–10.8%) of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that out-migration amongst local young families is a problem with the lack of affordable housing being a possible factor (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). The Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP recognises that it is very important to retain and attract local young families in order to maintain the language in Beaumaris (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Benllech

C.3.127 In 2011, 43.3% of Benllech's population was able to speak Welsh. This percentage of Welsh speakers is lower than the percentage for Anglesey. Housing affordability is a significant issue in Benllech with a high percentage of second homes (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Benllech experienced a reduction in the percentage (–9.3%) of the population aged 16–64 between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that out-migration amongst the working age population is a problem with the lack of affordable housing being a possible factor (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). The Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP recognises that it is very important to retain the working age population in order to maintain the language in Benllech (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Gaerwen

C.3.128 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Gaerwen (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c) as 76.5% of the population was able to speak Welsh in 2011. There are wide employment opportunities on offer in Gaerwen (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Gaerwen experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that it will be important to promote an adequate supply of housing units, including affordable housing to retain residents especially young adults and families (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Gaerwen is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 58 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Llanfairpwll

C.3.129 In 2011, 71.8% of Llanfairpwll's population was able to speak Welsh. Llanfairpwll experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011. The WLIA of the JLDP recognises that "*the fact that a percentage of the younger population who speak Welsh has fallen suggests that there is no suitable housing and/or fewer employment opportunities to keep young families in the area*" (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c, pp. 54–55). Llanfairpwll is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 82 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Llangefni

C.3.130 Local information for Llangefni contains data for the wards of Cefni, Cyngar and Tudur.

C.3.131 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Llangefni (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c) as 80.7% of the population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh in 2011 which is higher than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ.

C.3.132 Llangefni has a higher percentage of people born in Wales (82.2%) than Anglesey (65.4%). The percentages of Llangefni's population born in Wales and Welsh-speaking, and the percentage born outside Wales who speak Welsh, are high (91.5% and 30.5% respectively).

C.3.133 Llangefni is identified as an Urban Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 673 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) which equates to an average of 44 housing units per annum (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Menai Bridge

C.3.134 In 2011, 55.9% of Menai Bridge's population was able to speak Welsh. Housing is slightly less affordable in Menai Bridge compared to Anglesey as a whole; however, second homes are not a substantial problem in the area (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Menai Bridge is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 115 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Pentraeth

C.3.135 In 2011, 60.5% of Pentraeth's population was able to speak Welsh. Pentraeth experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger Welsh-speaking population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that it will be important to promote an adequate supply of housing units, including affordable housing to retain residents especially young adults and families in the area (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Pentraeth is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 57 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Menai Mainland

C.3.136 In 2011, 63.7% of Menai Mainland's population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh. This percentage is higher than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ.

C.3.137 The centres of Bangor, Bethesda, Caernarfon, Llanberis, Llanrug and Penygroes are located in Menai Mainland. Although over 60% of the population of the Menai Mainland is able to speak Welsh, variation is seen in the percentages of Welsh speakers in different areas.

Bangor

C.3.138 Local information for Bangor contains data for the wards of Deiniol, Dewi, Garth, Glyder, Hendre, Hirael, Marchog and Menai (Bangor).

C.3.139 In 2011, 36.4% of Bangor's population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh which is lower than the KSA and the DCCZ. Variation is seen between the wards, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the wards of Dewi, Glyder and Marchog (52.5%, 51.7% and 50.2% respectively) and the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers living within the wards of Menai (Bangor) and Deiniol (18.5% and 22.8% respectively).

C.3.140 Just under half (49.6%) of Bangor's population was born in Wales. The percentage of the population born in Wales who speaks Welsh in Bangor is lower (64.4%) than the KSA (81.4%). The WLIA of the JLDP recognises that this lower percentage of the population born in Wales able to speak Welsh "*suggests that the Welsh language is not used within families who already live in the area*" (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c, p. 40). All wards within the city experienced an increase in the percentage of the population between 2001 and 2011. It is likely that this is due to students moving into the area as well the employment opportunities available within the city such as the University of Wales and Ysbyty Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Some people may also live in Bangor but travel to work in business or industries towards the east, which suggests that the area is very attractive to non-Welsh-speaking households (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

C.3.141 Bangor is identified as a Sub-regional Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 969 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) which equates to an average of 64 housing units per annum (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Bethesda

C.3.142 The status of the Welsh language in Bethesda has been described as relatively healthy (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c) as 77.5% of the population was able to speak Welsh in 2011 (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Bethesda experienced an increase in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. Bethesda is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 99 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). The Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP identifies the need to ensure that new housing is attractive to families and

young adults in order to maintain the language in Bethesda (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Caernarfon

C.3.143 Local information for Caernarfon contains data for the wards Peblig, Cadnant and Menai (Caernarfon).

C.3.144 The status of the Welsh language has been described as very healthy in Caernarfon (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c) as 85.6% of the population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh in 2011 which is higher than the percentage for the KSA and the DCCZ. Caernarfon is considered a stronghold of the Welsh language (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

C.3.145 Caernarfon has a high percentage of people born in Wales (85.2%), a high percentage born in Wales and who are Welsh speaking (94.5%), and percentage born outside Wales who speaks Welsh (34.3%). The WLIA of the JLDP recognises that "*the level of non-Welsh speaking newcomers to the town does not seem to be placing pressure on the language*" (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c, p. 26).

C.3.146 Caernarfon is identified as an Urban Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 415 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) which equates to an average of 27 housing units per annum (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Llanberis

C.3.147 The status of the Welsh language has been described as relatively healthy in Llanberis, as 74.7% of the population was able to speak Welsh in 2011 (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Llanberis experienced a reduction in the percentage of the younger population between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that it will be important to retain families and young adults in order to maintain the language there (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Llanberis is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 65 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

Llanrug

C.3.148 In 2011, Llanrug had the highest percentage of Welsh speakers (87.8%) of any ward in Wales. Llanrug has a high percentage (72.5%) of the population born in Wales and a very high percentage (95.3%) of the Welsh-speaking population born in Wales (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Llanrug experienced an increase in number and percentage of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Llanrug is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 61 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026).

Penygroes

C.3.149 Like Llanrug, Penygroes is also an important stronghold of the Welsh language with 86.8% of the population able to speak Welsh in 2011 (IACC

and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Penygroes has a very high percentage (97.2%) of the Welsh speaking population born in Wales (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c). Penygroes is identified as a Local Service Centre within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP and has an indicative growth level of 89 housing units over the plan period (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016c).

C.4 Use of the Welsh language

C.4.1 The Welsh Government's vision for the Welsh language in 2050 is set out within their strategy Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers (Welsh Government, 2017). The vision of the strategy is to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050. Their vision for 2050 is

C.4.2 "The Welsh language is thriving, the number of speakers has reached a million, and it is used in every aspect of life. Among those who do not speak Welsh there is goodwill and a sense of ownership towards the language and a recognition by all of its contribution to the culture, society and economy of Wales." (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 4)

C.4.3 The Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers identifies that "*the challenge of achieving a million Welsh speakers by 2050 calls for far-reaching changes*" (Welsh Government, 2017 p. 4). Three strategic themes have been identified within the strategy to achieve its vision (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 4):

- "Increasing the number of Welsh speakers;
- Increasing the use of Welsh; and
- Creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context."

C.4.4 The Welsh Language Use Survey: 2013–15, published on 26 November 2015, was commissioned by the Welsh Government and the Welsh Language Commissioner in 2013 (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015). The survey was undertaken over a period of two years between 2013 and 2015. The results of the first year of the survey were published as the National Survey for Wales 2013–14: Welsh Language Use Survey on 29 January 2015. The survey collected data from Welsh-speaking adults and young people, to find out how well they could speak the language, how often, and where, when and with whom they used it. The results of the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15 are based on a sample of 7,175 Welsh speakers, compared to the sample of 3,848 used in the 2013–14 report.

C.4.5 The following data provide a current understanding about the use of the Welsh language in Wales according to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15 (unless otherwise stated).

How many people in Wales speak Welsh?

C.4.6 As previously noted, according to the 2011 Census, 19% of those aged three and over in Wales reported that they could speak Welsh. The 2011 Census is the key source of information about the number of people who can speak

Welsh. However, the 2013–14 Welsh Language Use Survey provides a picture of how fluent Welsh speakers are across Wales, and how they use the language.

C.4.7 The 2013–15 Welsh Language Use Survey showed that 24% (673,700) of all those aged three and over could speak Welsh. This is higher than the Census, but lower than the Annual Population Survey and the National Survey for Wales, which reported 27% and 24% respectively. The way in which these surveys were undertaken in comparison to the Census survey could have influenced the answers given.

How well can people speak Welsh?

C.4.8 According to the 2013–14 Welsh Language Use Survey, the percentage and number of fluent Welsh speakers in Wales had declined since 2004–2006, from 12% (317,300) to 11% (310,600). More people now consider themselves able to speak Welsh, but not fluently. However, according to a 2012 survey by Beaufort Research, a higher percentage (of a research sample) in 2012 spoke Welsh fluently, compared to a previous study in 2005 (Beaufort Research, 2013).

C.4.9 The percentage of the population who could speak Welsh fluently in 2015 was greatest amongst children and young people aged 3 to 15, with 15% of this age group reporting that they spoke Welsh fluently. However, according to the 2012 survey by Beaufort Research, the proportion considering themselves as fluent Welsh speakers was lowest among the younger age range (Beaufort Research 2013). According to the 2013–15 Welsh Language Use Survey, there had been a general increase across all age groups in the number of people able to speak Welsh but not fluently, rising from 9% in 2004–2006 to 12% in 2013–15. The highest concentrations of fluent Welsh speakers were found in local authority areas in west Wales, with the highest concentration in Gwynedd (78%), the Isle of Anglesey (68%), Ceredigion (66%) and Carmarthenshire (64%) (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015). This may be because the Welsh language is used often in these areas, therefore providing opportunities for people to maintain or develop their fluency in Welsh.

C.4.10 In 2013–15, under half (47%) of Welsh speakers considered themselves fluent in Welsh and 21% could speak a fair amount of Welsh. This is compared to 58% fluent and 21% able to speak a fair amount of Welsh in 2004–2006.

C.4.11 The percentage of Welsh speakers who considered themselves fluent in 2013–15 was lower than identified in 2004–2006, as proportionately more people reported that they could speak a little or a few words of Welsh (31% compared with 20% in 2004–06).

C.4.12 According to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15, some of the largest decreases in the number of fluent Welsh speakers since 2004–2006 were experienced in areas with the highest population of Welsh speakers. The Welsh Language Use Survey identified that the number of fluent Welsh speakers had decreased by 2,600 on Anglesey and 2,100 in Gwynedd between 2004–2006 and 2013–15 as is shown in table C-14 below.

Table C-14 Welsh speakers by fluency and local authority area, 2004–06 and 2013–15[100]

Local authority	Fluent			Not fluent		
	2004–06	2013–15	Difference	2004–06	2013–15	Difference
Isle of Anglesey	28,600	26,000	-2,600	7,700	12,000	4,300
Gwynedd	69,200	67,100	-2,100	13,800	19,400	5,600

C.4.13 The number of Welsh speakers who were not fluent had increased between 2004–2006 and 2013–15 for both Anglesey and Gwynedd, with an increase of 4,300 and 5,600 respectively. The increase in the number of Welsh speakers who were not fluent was seen in all local authorities in Wales (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

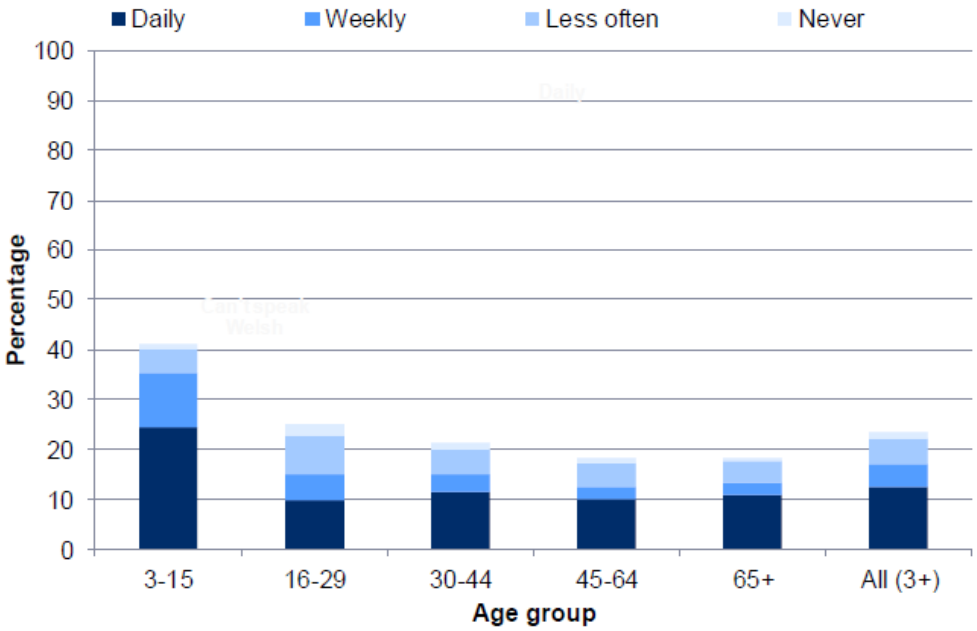
How often do Welsh speakers speak Welsh?

C.4.14 The 2013–15 Welsh Language Use Survey identified that the percentage of all people aged three and over who spoke Welsh daily remained consistent with the 2004–2006 surveys. On Anglesey, 77% of respondents spoke Welsh on a daily basis and 11% spoke Welsh on a weekly basis whereas in Gwynedd, 85% of respondents spoke Welsh on a daily basis and 7% spoke Welsh on a weekly basis (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

C.4.15 Figure C-22 presents the percentage of people in Wales who spoke Welsh by age and frequency in 2013–15.

[100] Welsh Government & Welsh Language Commissioner 2015. p. 33.

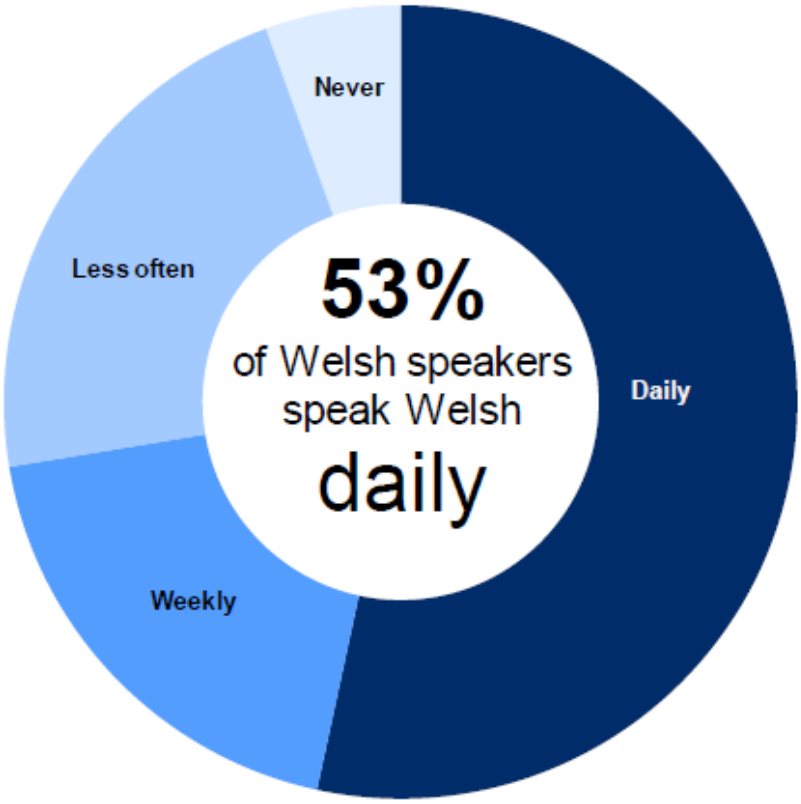
Figure C-22 Percentage of people aged three and over and living in Wales who spoke Welsh by age and frequency, 2013–15[101]



C.4.16 In 2013–2015, of those who could speak Welsh, aged three and over, just over half spoke it daily; almost 1 in 5 spoke it weekly; and slightly more than 1 in 20 people who could speak Welsh never spoke it. This is identified in figure C-23.

[101] Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015. p. 40.

Figure C-23 How often Welsh speakers spoke Welsh 2013–15[102]

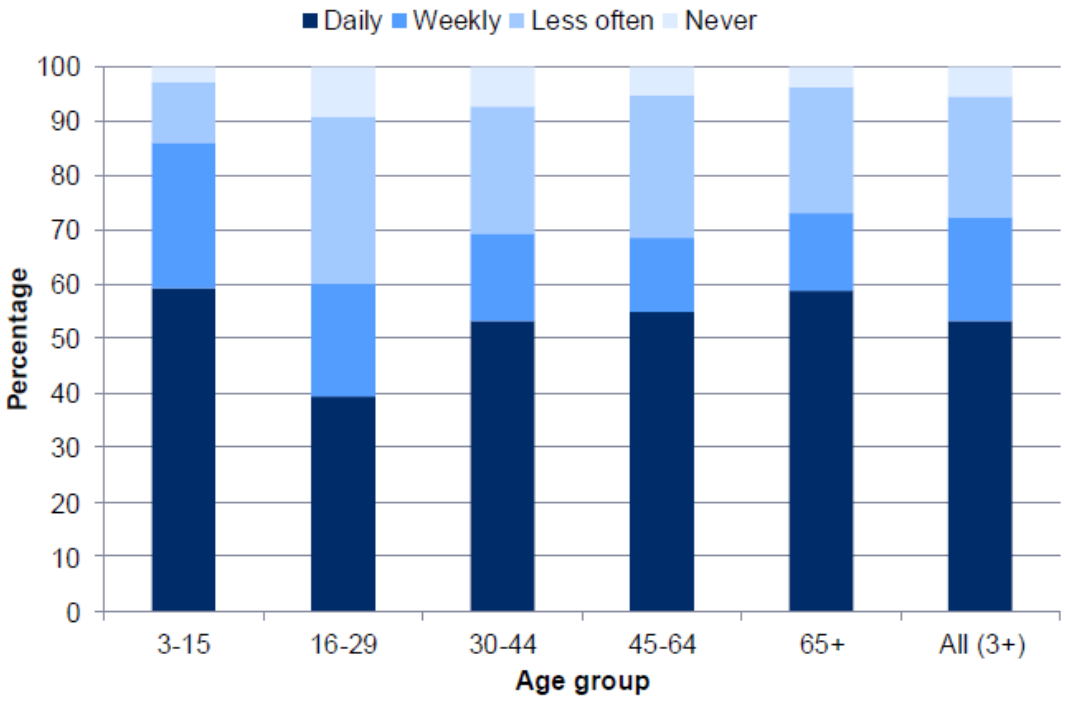


[102] Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015. p. 41.

C.4.17 Fluent Welsh speakers spoke Welsh more often than non-fluent Welsh speakers. In 2013–15, 84% of fluent Welsh speakers said that they spoke Welsh daily compared to 2% of those who were not fluent. In 2004–06, 87% of fluent Welsh speakers said that they spoke Welsh daily compared to 29% of those who were not fluent.

C.4.18 The frequency of speaking Welsh varied by age. Figure C-24 demonstrates how often Welsh speakers spoke Welsh by age, according to the 2013–15 survey.

Figure C-24 How often Welsh speakers spoke Welsh by age, 2013–15[103]



C.4.19 Of the 3–15-year-old age group, 59% spoke Welsh daily, despite the fact that only 36% spoke Welsh fluently. It is considered that this reflects their use of the Welsh language regularly at school. For all age groups except those between 16 and 29, the majority (over half) of Welsh speakers spoke Welsh daily. The 16–29 group spoke Welsh less frequently compared with other groups.

[103] Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015. p. 29.

C.4.20 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15 identifies that most Welsh speakers living in areas with the highest percentages of Welsh speakers, i.e. west Wales, spoke Welsh daily. In 2013–15, 29,500 (77%) of Welsh speakers on Anglesey spoke Welsh daily, compared to 31,500 (87%) in 2004–06.

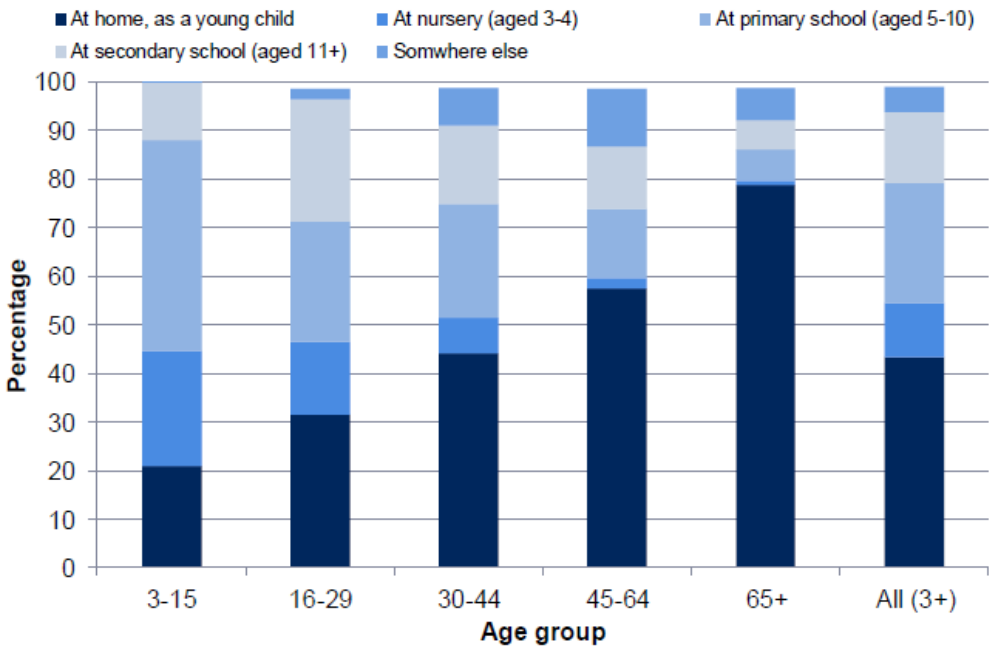
Where Welsh speakers have learnt to speak Welsh

C.4.21 The main places where Welsh speakers have learnt the language are:

- at home as a young child;
- nursery (3–4 years old);
- primary school (5–10 years old); and
- secondary school (11 years old and over).

C.4.22 Figure C-25 provides information on where Welsh speakers have learnt to speak Welsh, by age in 2013–15.

Figure C-25 Where Welsh speakers have learnt to speak Welsh, 2013–15[104]



C.4.23 As identified in figure C-25, 43% of Welsh speakers had learnt to speak Welsh at home, 11% at nursery, 25% at primary and 15% at secondary school. Welsh speakers who learnt to speak Welsh at home as young children were more likely to be fluent than those who learnt to speak Welsh at school. More than 4 in 5 Welsh speakers who learnt Welsh at home as young children were fluent.

[104] Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015. p. 52.

The language at home as a child

C.4.24 According to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15, Welsh speakers with at least one parent who was fluent were more than twice as likely to speak Welsh daily than Welsh speakers with no parents who were fluent (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

C.4.25 According to the 2013–15 Welsh Language Use Survey, 47% of Welsh speakers had at least one parent who was fluent in Welsh and almost 25% had parents with no Welsh language ability.

C.4.26 Of those who had at least one parent who was fluent, 77% considered themselves to be fluent. Whilst of fluent Welsh speakers with neither parent speaking Welsh, 8% considered themselves to be fluent.

C.4.27 Of the Welsh speakers who were not fluent in Welsh, 1 in 5 Welsh speakers stated that at least one parent could speak Welsh fluently.

C.4.28 The vast majority (82%) of Welsh speakers with at least one fluent Welsh-speaking parent had learnt to speak Welsh at home.

C.4.29 Of those with no fluent Welsh-speaking parents, 40% had learnt to speak Welsh primarily at primary school, and 25% had learnt at secondary school. Therefore, almost two thirds of people with no Welsh-speaking parents relied primarily on the education system to learn Welsh.

In what situations do Welsh speakers speak Welsh?

C.4.30 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–14 provides data on the degree to which people speak Welsh in day-to-day situations.

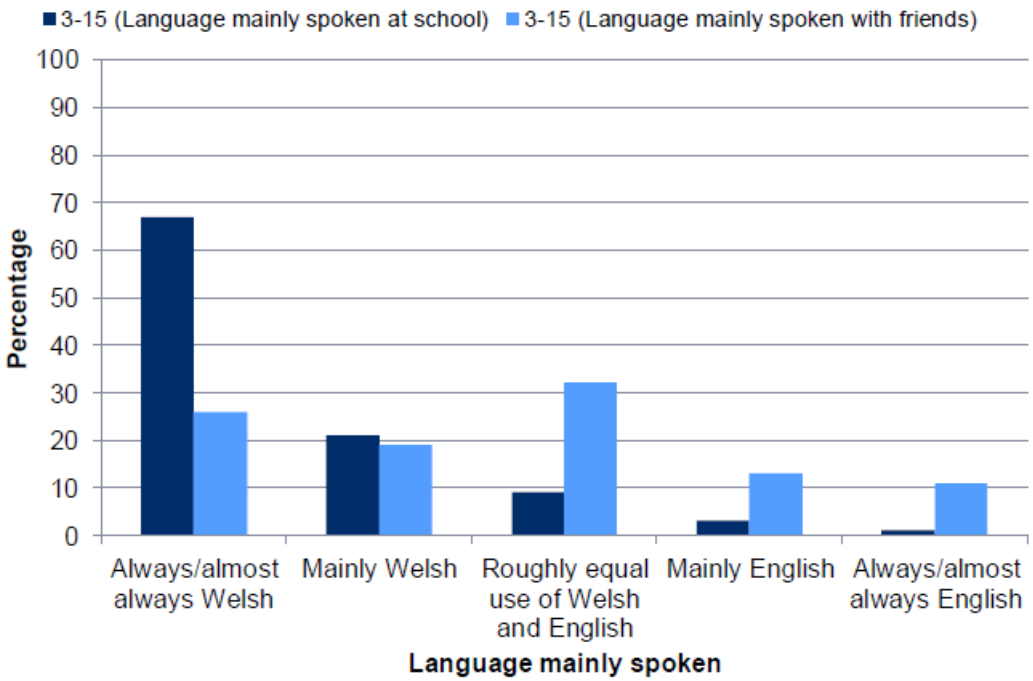
C.4.31 At home, 21% of Welsh speakers always (or almost always) spoke Welsh. The proportion increased steadily with age, increasing from 29% for ages 3–15 to 56% for people aged 65 and over. Of fluent Welsh speakers, 43% always (or almost always) spoke Welsh at home (compared to 47% in 2004–06).

C.4.32 The 2012 survey by Beaufort Research identified that the proportion of Welsh speakers who spoke Welsh at home correlated with the geographical areas where Welsh was more widely spoken, e.g. participants from north Wales were more likely to ‘always’ or ‘usually’ speak Welsh at home (Beaufort Research, 2013).

C.4.33 In terms of speaking Welsh at school, college or university, 22% of Welsh speakers always (or almost always) spoke Welsh. This varied by age, with 30% of those aged 3–15 mainly speaking Welsh at school, dropping to 14% for those aged 16–29 and increasing to 20% for those aged 65 and over.

C.4.34 Figure C-26 demonstrates the language spoken with friends by fluent Welsh speakers by age in 2013–15.

Figure C-26 Language spoken with friends by fluent Welsh speakers by age, 2013–15[105]



C.4.35 Of the young people aged 3 to 15 who were fluent in Welsh, 67% always spoke Welsh at school. Of the same group of fluent young people, just over a quarter of always spoke Welsh with their friends. The highest proportion of fluent Welsh speakers who spoke Welsh with friends were the 65 and over age group (24%).

C.4.36 In 2013–15, 32% of Welsh-speaking adults said their most recent conversation with someone who was not a family member was in Welsh and 68% said it was in English. The Welsh Language Use Survey 2004–06 reported that 41% of Welsh-speaking adults said their most recent conversation with someone who was not a family member was in Welsh. The proportion of Welsh-speaking adults who said that their most recent conversation was in Welsh increased steadily with age from 21% of those aged 16 to 29 to 46% of people aged 65 and over. Of the fluent Welsh speakers, over half (56%) conducted their most recent conversation in Welsh.

Texting, emailing and use of social media

C.4.37 Of those Welsh speakers who text, 8% always or mainly sent a text message to a friend in Welsh. Of those who email, 7% always or mainly sent emails to a friend in Welsh. When considering the use of Welsh through social media, 6% of those who used Facebook always or mainly wrote in Welsh on Facebook whilst 4% always or mainly wrote in Welsh on Twitter.

[105] Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015. p. 39.

C.4.38 Of fluent Welsh speakers, 18% always or mainly sent a text message to a friend in Welsh, 15% sent an email, 12% wrote on Facebook and 10% wrote on Twitter in Welsh.

Welsh language at work

C.4.39 In terms of Welsh speakers who spoke Welsh at work on Anglesey, 31% always spoke Welsh with their colleagues, 29% usually spoke Welsh with their work colleagues, 30% sometimes spoke Welsh with their work colleagues and 11% never did.

C.4.40 In Gwynedd, 45% always spoke Welsh with their colleagues, 24% usually spoke Welsh with their work colleagues, 21% sometimes spoke Welsh with their work colleagues and 10% never did.

C.4.41 In terms of fluent Welsh speakers, 35% always spoke Welsh with their colleagues at work; whilst 50% usually or sometimes spoke Welsh with their colleagues. Of the non-fluent Welsh speakers, 42% spoke Welsh with their colleagues sometimes.

C.4.42 There was little difference between those who spoke Welsh at work in the private and public sector (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015). Welsh speakers who worked in the public sector were slightly more likely to use Welsh with their colleagues at least sometimes, compared to Welsh speakers who worked in the private sectors and the third sector. Although there was no substantial difference between the sectors, a higher percentage (21%) of Welsh speakers who worked in the public sector always spoke Welsh with their colleagues, compared to 16% in the private sector and 12% in the third sector.

C.4.43 On Anglesey, 17% of Welsh speakers always wrote in Welsh at work, 11% usually wrote in Welsh at work, 32% sometimes wrote in Welsh at work and 40% of Welsh speakers did not write in Welsh at work (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015). In Gwynedd, 25% of Welsh speakers always wrote in Welsh at work, 22% usually wrote in Welsh at work, 22% sometimes wrote in Welsh at work and 30% of Welsh speakers did not write in Welsh at work.

C.4.44 People's ability to write well in Welsh influenced the number who wrote at work; those who could write well or very well in Welsh were more likely to write in Welsh at work than those who could not write well in Welsh.

C.4.45 In terms of the need for Welsh language skills at work, of those who had a job description at work on Anglesey, 22% had Welsh language skills specified as essential and 25% specified as desirable and 'Welsh language skills' was not noted in the job descriptions for 41% of these people (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015). In Gwynedd, 30% had Welsh language skills specified as essential and 18% specified as desirable. 'Welsh language skills' was not noted in the job descriptions for 35% of these people (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

C.4.46 When considering the attitude of employers towards the use of Welsh in the workplace, on Anglesey 65% of those who worked considered that their

employer was supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal aspects of the business, and 23% considered that their employer was supportive of Welsh informally but not in formal business matters and 7% was not supportive of the use of Welsh. Whereas in Gwynedd, 69% of those who worked considered that their employer was supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal aspects of the business, and 19% considered that their employer was supportive of Welsh informally but not in formal business matters and 5% was not supportive of the use of Welsh. (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

C.4.47 Almost three quarters of public sector workers felt that their employer was supportive of the use of Welsh in business, compared to 41% in the private sector (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

Language of education

C.4.48 Details of the Welsh language in the education system within the KSA are provided at section F of this appendix. Details provided in this section are the results of the National Survey for Wales, 2013–15: Welsh Language Use Survey.

C.4.49 Of those adults who could speak Welsh, 45% attended a nursery school where the language spoken was only or mainly Welsh; 48% attended a primary school and 33% a secondary school where the language spoken was only or mainly Welsh. The proportions who attended all three levels of schooling where the language spoken was only or mainly Welsh were higher for those under the age of 45 than for those aged 45 and over.

C.4.50 Welsh speakers who were fluent were more likely to have attended all three levels of schooling through the medium of Welsh than those who were not fluent. More than three quarters of fluent Welsh speakers had Welsh (or mainly Welsh) as the language of their nursery and primary education, and over half as the language of their secondary education.

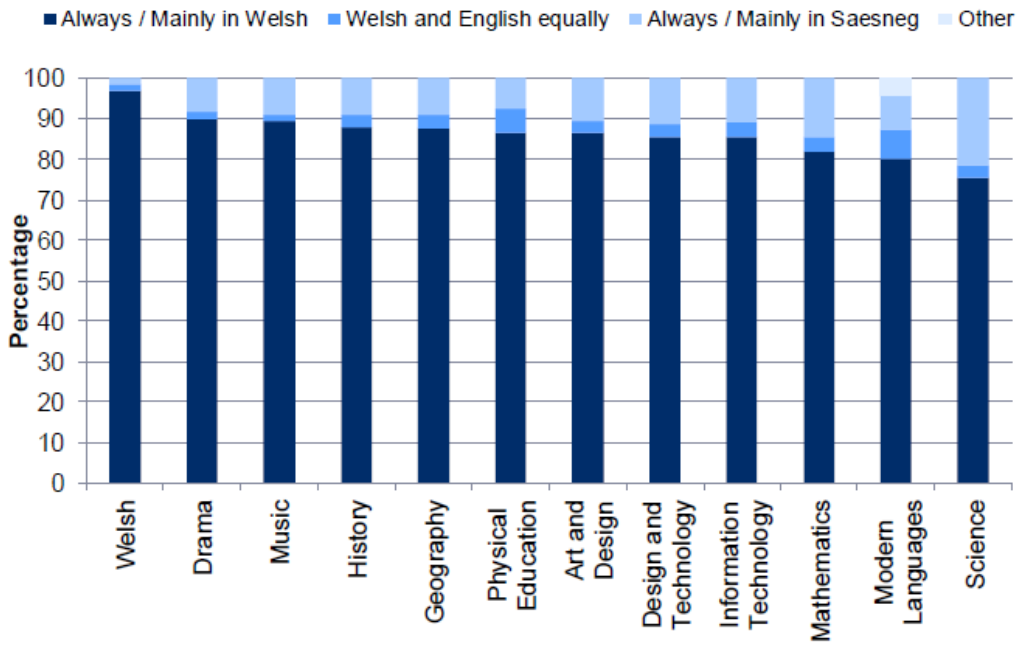
C.4.51 For all age groups and fluency levels, the proportions who attended a primary school where the language of education was (only or mainly) Welsh was higher than the proportions who attended a secondary school where the language of education was (only or mainly) in Welsh.

C.4.52 With the exception of Welsh as a subject, the proportion of Welsh speakers who were taught other subjects through the medium of Welsh varied from 32% for modern languages to 37% for music.

C.4.53 Young people who were fluent in Welsh were more likely to have studied all subjects through the medium of Welsh than English.

C.4.54 Figure C-27 demonstrates the language in which different subjects were taught for young people who were fluent in Welsh.

Figure C-27 Language in which subjects were studied at secondary school, for fluent Welsh speakers aged 11 to 15, 2013–15[106]



C.4.55 The proportion of fluent 11–15 year olds who were taught always or mainly in Welsh varied from 76% for science to 90% for drama.

Use of Welsh in the community

C.4.56 The National Survey for Wales 2013–15: Welsh Language Use Survey identified that 43% of Welsh-speaking adults had attended a social or cultural activity in the previous year which had been conducted in Welsh and 19% a sporting event or activity.

C.4.57 A more detailed analysis of data from the National Survey for Wales 2013–15: Welsh Language Use Survey and the use of Welsh in the community within the KSA is provided in section G social and community services.

[106] Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015. p. 51.

C.5 Welsh language profile in relation to Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components

Off-site Power Station Facilities (Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG)/Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC)/Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL))

C.5.2 The Off-site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL) are located within the ward of Llanfaethlu. Therefore, local information contained within this Welsh language profile contains data for the ward of Llanfaethlu.

Population

C.5.3 In 2011, Llanfaethlu had a resident population of 1,648, which comprised 2% of Anglesey's population. The working-age population of Llanfaethlu is lower (59%) than on Anglesey (61%), the DCCZ (61%) and the Welsh average (63%). The proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Llanfaethlu was higher than on Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales as a whole (table C-15).

Table C-15 Population distribution by age cohort, 2011[107]

Age	Llanfaethlu		Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Age 0 to 15	290	18	11,861	17	65,114	17	556,296	18
Age 16 to 64	978	59	42,244	61	228,719	61	1,944,616	63
Age 65 to 74	224	14	8,574	12	43,133	12	300,550	10
Age 75+	156	9	7,072	10	39,034	10	261,994	9
Total (all usual residents)	1,648	100	69,751	100	376,000	100	3,063,456	100

Welsh speakers

C.5.4 A breakdown of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers in Llanfaethlu, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011 is provided in table C-16.

[107] NOMIS: Census 2011: Age structure (KS102EW).

Table C-16 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) in 2001[108] and 2011[109]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Llanfaethlu	1,522	1,017	66.8	1,592	1,025	64.4
Anglesey North	11,911	7,451	62.6	13,158	8,000	60.8
Anglesey South	29,386	19,083	64.9	30,401	18,900	62.2
Anglesey West	23,382	12,359	52.9	23,844	11,668	48.9
Anglesey	64,679	38,893	60.1	67,403	38,568	57.2
DCCZ	351,344	157,810	44.9	362,706	154,927	42.7

C.5.5 Llanfaethlu witnessed an increase in the overall number of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 (from 1,017 in 2001 to 1,025 in 2011); however, the proportion of Welsh speakers decreased (from 66.8% in 2001 to 64.4% in 2011).

C.5.6 In 2011, 64.4% of Llanfaethlu's population (aged three and over) spoke Welsh, which is higher than Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ.

Welsh language skills

C.5.7 Table C-17 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills in Welsh in Llanfaethlu, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

[108] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[109] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Table C-17 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh in 2001[110] and 2011[111]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Llanfaethlu	1,522	1,121	73.6	1,592	1,153	72.4
Anglesey North	11,911	8,396	70.5	13,158	9,265	70.4
Anglesey South	29,386	21,652	73.7	30,401	22,043	72.5
Anglesey West	23,382	15,486	66.2	23,844	15,571	65.3
Anglesey	64,679	45,534	70.4	67,403	46,879	69.6
DCCZ	351,344	190,742	54.3	362,706	193,325	53.3

C.5.8 Llanfaethlu witnessed an increase in the overall number of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 (from 1,121 in 2001 to 1,153 in 2011); however, the proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh decreased (from 73.6% in 2001 to 72.4% in 2011).

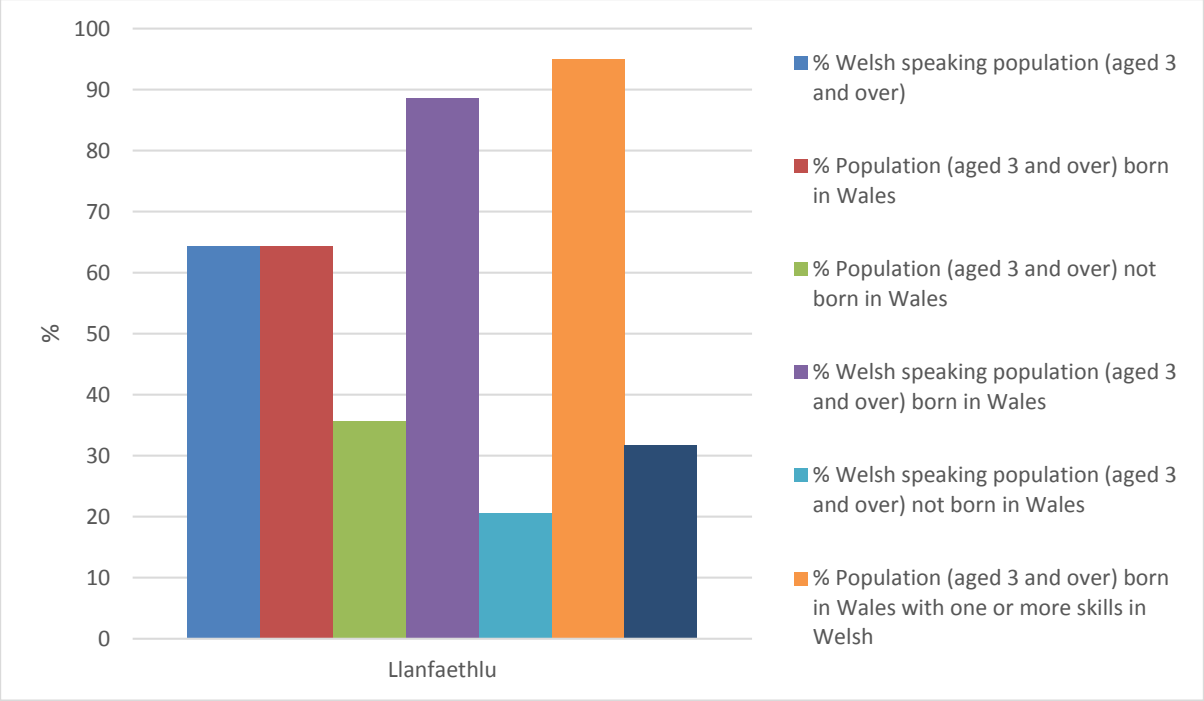
C.5.9 In 2011, 72.4% of Llanfaethlu's population (aged three and over) had one or more skills in Welsh, which is similar to Anglesey South and higher than Anglesey North, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ.

C.5.10 Figure C-28 shows the relationship between country of birth and the Welsh language in Llanfaethlu in 2011.

[110] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[111] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Figure C-28 Country of birth and the Welsh language, 2011[112]



C.5.11 In 2011, 64.4% of Llanfaethlu's population (aged three and over) was born in Wales. A lower percentage of Llanfaethlu's population (aged three and over) (20.6%) born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (88.6%). Additionally, a lower percentage of Llanfaethlu's population (aged three and over) from outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh (31.7%) compared with those born in Wales (94.9%).

Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir

C.5.12 The Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir (hereafter referred to as 'Park and Ride') would be located within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. The two community councils which form the ward of Llanfair-yn Neubwll consist of Bodedern and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. Therefore, local information contained within this Welsh language profile contains data for the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll and the community councils of Bodedern and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

Population

C.5.13 In 2011, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll had a resident population of 2,926 which comprised 4% of Anglesey's population. The working-age population (16–64 year olds) provides an indicator of the capacity of the population to participate in economic activity. The working-age population in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll is 66% higher than on Anglesey (61%), the DCCZ (61%) and the Welsh average (63%). The proportion of the population aged 65 and over was lower in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll than on Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales as a whole (table C-18).

[112] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

Table C-18 Population distribution by age cohort, 2011[113]

Age	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll		Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Age 0 to 15	658	22	11,861	17	65,114	17	556,296	18
Age 16 to 64	1,919	66	42,244	61	228,719	61	1,944,616	63
Age 65 to 74	195	7	8,574	12	43,133	12	300,550	10
Age 75+	154	5	7,072	10	39,034	10	261,994	9
Total (all usual residents)	2,926	100	69,751	100	376,000	100	3,063,456	100

Welsh speakers

C.5.14 A breakdown of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011 is provided in Table C-19.

Table C-19 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) in 2001[114] and 2011[115]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	2,606	1,336	51.3	2,762	1,396	50.5
Anglesey North	11,911	7,451	62.6	13,158	8,000	60.8
Anglesey South	29,386	19,083	64.9	30,401	18,900	62.2

[113] NOMIS: Census 2011: Age structure (KS102EW).

[114] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[115] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Anglesey West	23,382	12,359	52.9	23,844	11,668	48.9
Anglesey	64,679	38,893	60.1	67,403	38,568	57.2
DCCZ	351,344	157,810	44.9	362,706	154,927	42.7

C.5.15 Llanfair-yn-Neubwll witnessed an increase in the overall number of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 (from 1,336 in 2001 to 1,396 in 2011); however, the proportion of Welsh speakers decreased (from 51.3% in 2001 to 50.5% in 2011).

C.5.16 In 2011, 50.5% of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population (aged three and over) spoke Welsh, which is lower than the proportion for Anglesey, Anglesey North and Anglesey South but higher than the proportion for Anglesey West and the DCCZ.

C.5.17 Whilst the baseline data for the proportion of Welsh speakers in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll demonstrate that approximately half of the population in 2011 was Welsh speakers, a further breakdown of the baseline data to community council level makes it clear that there is a significant difference in the proportion of Welsh speakers at community council level.

C.5.18 Table C-20 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers within the community council boundaries of Bodedern and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2011. No data for the number and percentage of Welsh speakers for 2001 are available at community council boundary level.

Table C-20 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) in 2011[116]

Community council boundary	2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Bodedern	1,016	718	70.7

[116] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Community council boundary	2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,746	678	38.8

C.5.19 As can be seen from table C-20, the community council of Bodedern had a significantly higher proportion (70.7%) of people speaking Welsh in 2011 (the last census year) than Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (38.8%). The significant difference in the proportion of Welsh speakers in these two community councils is expected to be due to the Royal Air Force (RAF) Valley station being located in the community council area of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll. Residents living in the RAF Valley station include a higher proportion of incomers from outside the area, so a higher proportion of non-Welsh speakers.

C.5.20 Evidence from literature (Welsh Government, 2012) suggests that a population density of Welsh speakers of over 70% of the population means that the language is more likely to be used in social, leisure and business activities and not just confined to the home and to school. In these communities, Welsh is a living language, spoken, heard and seen to be used in the everyday existence of the community. Baseline data therefore suggest that the Welsh language is more likely to be part of everyday life in the village of Bodedern but not in the village of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn.

Welsh language skills

C.5.21 Table C-21 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills in Welsh in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

Table C-21 Number and percentage of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh in 2001[117] and 2011[118]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	2,606	1,537	59.0	2,762	1,668	60.4
Anglesey North	11,911	8,396	70.5	13,158	9,265	70.4
Anglesey South	29,386	21,652	73.7	30,401	22,043	72.5
Anglesey West	23,382	15,486	66.2	23,844	15,571	65.3
Anglesey	64,679	45,534	70.4	67,403	46,879	69.6
DCCZ	351,344	190,742	54.3	362,706	193,325	53.3

C.5.22 Llanfair-yn-Neubwll witnessed an increase in the overall number and proportion of people aged three and over with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The number of people with one or more skills in Welsh increased from 1,537 (59.0%) in 2001 to 1,668 (60.4%) in 2011.

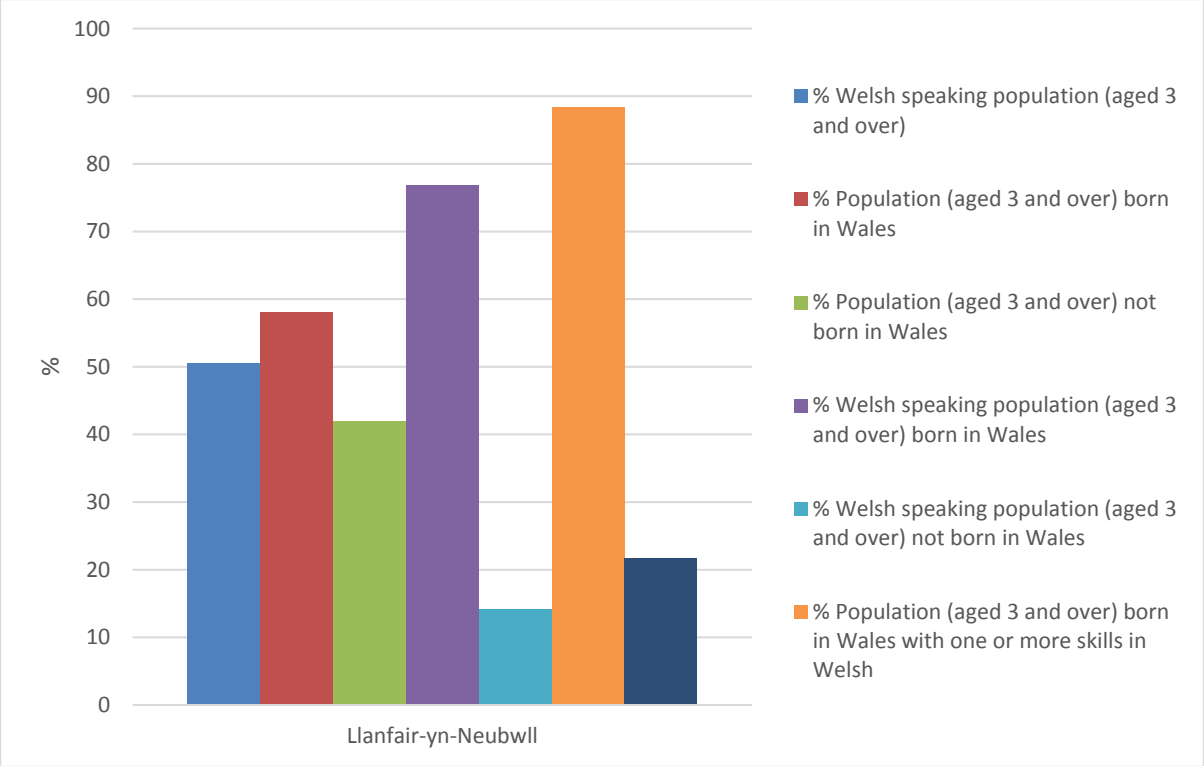
C.5.23 The proportion of the people aged three and over on Anglesey and the DCCZ with skills in Welsh reduced between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, 69.6% of Anglesey's population and 53.3% of that from the DCCZ had one or more skills in Welsh, which shows a decline from 70.4% and 54.3% respectively from the 2001 records. Despite the percentage decline, in terms of absolute numbers, there was an increase from 45,534 on Anglesey and from 190,742 in the DCCZ of people having one or more skills in Welsh in 2001 to 46,879 on Anglesey and 193,325 from the DCCZ by 2011, an increase of 1,345 people and 2,583 people respectively.

C.5.24 Figure C-29 shows the relationship between country of birth and the Welsh language in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2011.

[117] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[118] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Figure C-29 Country of birth and the Welsh language, 2011[119]



C.5.25 In 2011, 58.0% of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population (aged three and over) was born in Wales. A lower percentage of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population (aged three and over) (14.2%) born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (76.9%). Additionally, a lower percentage of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population (aged three and over) from outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh (21.7%) compared with those born in Wales (88.4%).

C.5.26 Table C-22 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills in Welsh within the community council boundaries of Bodedern and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2011. Unfortunately, the number and percentage of people who had one or more skills in Welsh for 2001 is not available at community council boundary level.

[119] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

Table C-22 Percentage of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in 2011[120]

Community council boundary	2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Bodedern	1,016	800	78.7
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,746	868	49.7

C.5.27 Bodedern had a significantly higher proportion (78.7%) of people with one or more skills in Welsh in 2011 (the last census year) than those in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (49.7%).

Power Station Site

C.5.28 The Power Station Site would be located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The 5km local area of influence (LAI) extends to the wards of Llanbadrig, Mechell, Amlwch Rural, Llanfaethlu and Llannerch-y-medd. Local information contained within this Welsh language profile contains data for all of these wards to create an overall total.

Population

C.5.29 In 2011, the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI had a resident population of 7,773 which comprised 11% of Anglesey's population. The working-age population of the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI was lower (60%) than on Anglesey (61%), the DCCZ (61%) and the Welsh average (63%). The proportion of the population aged 65 and over in the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI was higher than on Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales as a whole (Table C-23)

Table C-23 Population distribution by age cohort, 2011[121]

Age	Wylfa Newydd Development Area		Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Age 0 to 15	1,328	17	11,861	17	65,114	17	556,296	18
Age 16 to 64	4,682	60	42,244	61	228,719	61	1,944,616	63

[120] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

[121] NOMIS: Census 2011: Age structure (KS102EW).

Age	Wylfa Newydd Development Area		Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Age 65 to 74	1,064	14	8,574	12	43,133	12	300,550	10
Age 75+	699	9	7,072	10	39,034	10	261,994	9
Total (all usual residents)	7,773	100	69,751	100	376,000	100	3,063,456	100

Welsh speakers

C.5.30 A breakdown of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers in the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI, wards of Llanbadrig, Mechell, Amlwch Rural, Llanfaethlu and Llannerch-y-medd, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011 is provided in Table C-24.

Table C-24 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) in 2001[122] and 2011[123]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI	7,294	4,620	63.3	7,504	4,602	61.3
Llanbadrig ward	1,354	733	54.1	1,316	690	52.4
Mechell ward	1,483	946	63.8	1,502	918	61.1

[122] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[123] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Amlwch Rural ward	1,203	678	56.4	1,242	675	54.3
Llanfaethlu ward	1,522	1,017	66.8	1,592	1,025	64.4
Llannerch-y-medd ward	1,732	1,246	71.9	1,852	1,294	69.9
Anglesey North	11,911	7,451	62.6	13,158	8,000	60.8
Anglesey South	29,386	19,083	64.9	30,401	18,900	62.2
Anglesey West	23,382	12,359	52.9	23,844	11,668	48.9
Anglesey	64,679	38,893	60.1	67,403	38,568	57.2
DCCZ	351,344	157,810	44.9	362,706	154,927	42.7

C.5.31 The wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI witnessed a decrease in both number and proportion of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 (from 4,620 (63.3%) in 2001 to 4,602 (61.3%) in 2011).

C.5.32 In 2011, 61.3% of the population (aged three and over) across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI spoke Welsh which is lower than Anglesey South and higher than the proportion for Anglesey North, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ. Variation is seen in the proportion of Welsh speakers between the wards, with a higher proportion of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Llannerch-y-medd (69.9%) followed by Llanfaethlu (64.4%) in 2011.

Welsh language skills

C.5.33 Table C-25 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills in Welsh in the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI by ward, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

Table C-25 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh in 2001[124] and 2011[125]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI	7,294	5,212	71.5	7,504	5,243	69.9
Llanbadrig ward	1,354	881	65.1	1,316	838	63.7
Mechell ward	1,483	1,043	70.3	1,502	1,030	68.6
Amlwch Rural ward	1,203	799	66.4	1,242	798	64.3
Llanfaethlu ward	1,522	1,121	73.7	1,592	1,153	72.4
Llannerch-y-medd ward	1,732	1,368	79.0	1,852	1,424	76.9
Anglesey North	11,911	8,396	70.5	13,158	9,265	70.4
Anglesey South	29,386	21,652	73.7	30,401	22,043	72.5
Anglesey West	23,382	15,486	66.2	23,844	15,571	65.3
Anglesey	64,679	45,534	70.4	67,403	46,879	69.6
DCCZ	351,344	190,742	54.3	362,706	193,325	53.3

[124] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

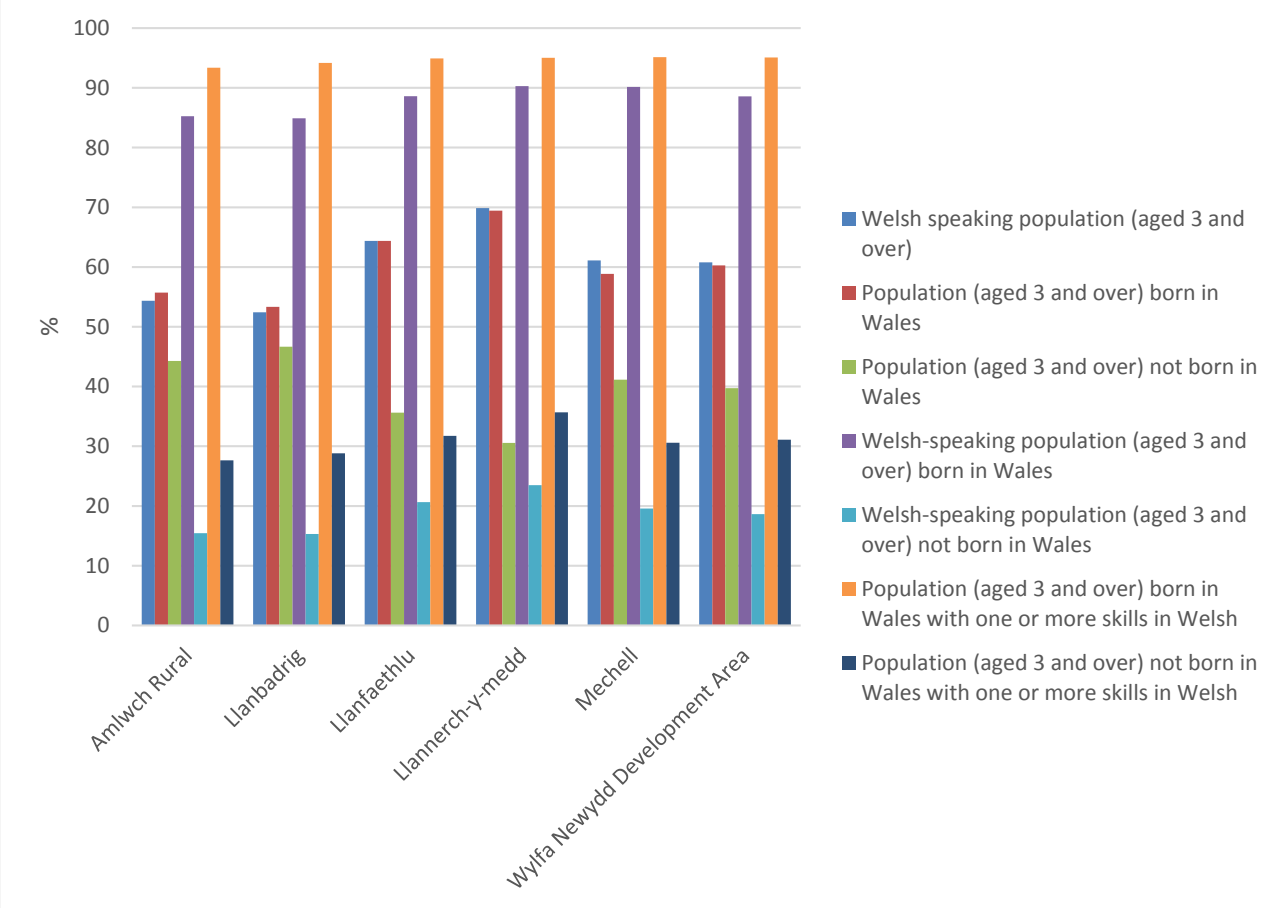
[125] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

C.5.34 The wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI witnessed an increase in the number of the population (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 (from 5,212 (71.5%) in 2001 to 5,243 (69.9%) in 2011).

C.5.35 In 2011, 69.9% of the population (aged three and over) had one or more skills in the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI, which is lower than Anglesey North and Anglesey South, similar to Anglesey as a whole and higher than the proportion for Anglesey West and the DCCZ. Variation is seen in the proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh between the wards, with a higher proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh living within the ward of Llannerch-y-medd (76.9%) followed by Llanfaethlu (72.4%) in 2011.

C.5.36 Figure C-30 shows the relationship between country of birth and the Welsh language in the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI in 2011.

Figure C-30 Country of birth and the Welsh language, 2011[126]



C.5.37 In 2011, 60.3% of the population (aged three and over) in the wards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI were born in Wales. A lower percentage of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's population (aged three and over) born outside Wales could speak Welsh (18.6%) compared with

[126] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

those born in Wales (88.6%). Additionally, a lower percentage of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's population (aged three and over) from outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh (31.1%) compared with those born in Wales (95.1%).

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

C.5.38 The proposed A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would be located across four wards of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell. Therefore, local information for this Welsh language profile contains data for the four wards.

Population

C.5.39 In 2011, the four wards along the A5025 had a total resident population of 8,479, which comprised 12% of Anglesey's population. The working-age population average within these wards was higher (62%) than on Anglesey (61%) and the DCCZ (61%) but lower than the Welsh average (63%). The proportion of the population aged 65 and over across the four wards is lower than on Anglesey and the DCCZ and similar to the Welsh average (Table C-26).

Table C-26 Population distribution by age cohort, 2011[127]

Age	Total across the four wards along the A5025		Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	number	**%**	**number**	**%**	**number**	**%**	**number**	**%**
Age 0 to 15	1,615	19	11,861	17	65,114	17	556,296	18
Age 16 to 64	5,238	62	42,244	61	228,719	61	1,944,616	63
Age 65 to 74	955	11	8,574	12	43,133	12	300,550	10
Age 75+	671	8	7,072	10	39,034	10	261,994	9
Total (all usual residents)	8,479	100	69,751	100	376,000	100	3,063,456	100

Welsh speakers

C.5.40 A breakdown of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers across the four wards along the A5025, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011 is provided in Table C-27.

[127] NOMIS: Census 2011: Age structure (KS102EW).

Table C-27 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) in 2001[128] and 2011[129]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Total across the four wards along the A5025	7,944	4,577	57.6	8,148	4,592	56.4
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll ward	2,606	1,336	51.3	2,762	1,396	50.5
Valley ward	2,333	1,278	54.8	2,292	1,253	54.7
Llanfaethlu ward	1,522	1,017	66.8	1,592	1,025	64.4
Mechell ward	1,483	946	63.8	1,502	918	61.1
Anglesey North	11,911	7,451	62.6	13,158	8,000	60.8
Anglesey South	29,386	19,083	64.9	30,401	18,900	62.2
Anglesey West	23,382	12,359	52.9	23,844	11,668	48.9
Anglesey	64,679	38,893	60.1	67,403	38,568	57.2
DCCZ	351,344	157,810	44.9	362,706	154,927	42.7

C.5.41 The four wards along the A5025 experienced an increase in the overall number of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 (from 4,577 in 2001 to 4,592 in 2011); however, the percentage of Welsh speakers decreased (from 57.6% in 2001 to 56.4% in 2011).

[128] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[129] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

C.5.42 In 2011, 56.4% of the population (aged three and over) across the four wards along the A5025 spoke Welsh which is lower than Anglesey North (60.8%), Anglesey South (62.2%) and Anglesey (57.2%) and higher than the proportion of Anglesey West (48.9%) and the DCCZ (42.7%). Variation is seen in the proportion of Welsh speakers between the four wards with a higher proportion of Welsh speakers living in the ward of Llanfaethlu (64.4%) and the lowest proportion of Welsh speakers living in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (50.5%) in 2011.

Welsh language skills

C.5.43 Table C-28 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills in Welsh across the four wards along the A5025, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

Table C-28 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh in 2001[130] and 2011[131]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Total across the four wards along the A5025	7,944	5.265	66.3	8,148	5,426	66.6
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll ward	2,606	1,537	59.0	2,762	1,668	60.4
Valley ward	2,333	1,564	67.0	2,292	1,575	68.7
Llanfaethlu ward	1,522	1,121	73.7	1,592	1,153	72.4
Mechell ward	1,483	1,043	70.3	1,502	1,030	68.6

[130] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[131] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Anglesey North	11,911	8,396	70.5	13,158	9,265	70.4
Anglesey South	29,386	21,652	73.7	30,401	22,043	72.5
Anglesey West	23,382	15,486	66.2	23,844	15,571	65.3
Anglesey	64,679	45,534	70.4	67,403	46,879	69.6
DCCZ	351,344	190,742	54.3	362,706	193,325	53.3

C.5.44 The four wards along the A5025 experienced an increase in the overall number and proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 (from 5,265 (66.3%) in 2001 to 5,426 (66.6%) in 2011).

C.5.45 In 2011, 66.6% of the population (aged three and over) had one or more skills in Welsh across the four wards along the A5025, which is lower than Anglesey North, Anglesey South and Anglesey but higher than Anglesey West and the DCCZ. Variation is also seen in the proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh between the wards, with a higher proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh living within the ward of Llanfaethlu (72.4%) and the lowest proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh living in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (60.4%) in 2011.

C.5.46 Table C-29 shows the relationship between country of birth and the Welsh language across the wards along the A5025 in 2011.

Table C-29 Country of birth and the Welsh language, 2011[132]

	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll ward	Valley ward	Llanfaethlu ward	Mechell ward	Total across the four wards along the A5025
Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over)	50.5%	54.7%	64.4%	61.1%	56.3%
Population (aged three and over) born in Wales	58.0%	63.5%	64.4%	58.9%	61.0%
Population (aged three and over) not born in Wales	42.0%	36.5%	35.6%	41.1%	39.0%
Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) born in Wales	76.9%	76.4%	88.6%	90.2%	81.5%
Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) not born in Wales	14.2%	17.0%	20.6%	19.6%	17.1%
Population (aged three and over) born in Wales with one or more skills in Welsh	88.4%	90.2%	94.9%	95.1%	91.5%

[132] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll ward	Valley ward	Llanfaethlu ward	Mechell ward	Total across the four wards along the A5025
Population (aged three and over) not born in Wales with one or more skills in Welsh	21.7%	31.3%	31.7%	30.6%	27.7%

C.5.47 In 2011, 61.0% of the population (aged three and over) in the wards along the A5025 were born in Wales. A lower percentage of the population (aged three and over) in the wards along the A5025 born outside Wales (17.1%) could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (81.5%). Additionally, a lower percentage of the population (aged three and over) from outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh in the wards along the A5025 (27.7%) compared with those born in Wales (91.5%).

Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi

C.5.48 The Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi (hereafter referred to as 'Logistics Centre') would be located within the ward of Kingsland and the 1km LAI extends to the wards of London Road and Trearddur. However, given the wider effects on Holyhead, data for the wards of Holyhead Town, Maeshyfryd, Morawelon, Parc a'r Mynydd and Porthyfelin are also included within this Welsh language profile. The following data for Holyhead have been calculated by adding the data for all of the above wards to create an overall total.

Population

C.5.49 In 2011, Holyhead had a resident population of 13,659, which comprised 20% of Anglesey's population. The working-age population of Holyhead was lower (62%) than the Welsh average (63%) but higher than Anglesey (61%) and the DCCZ (61%). The proportion of the population aged over 65 in Holyhead was higher than Wales as a whole but lower than Anglesey and the DCCZ (table C-30).

Table C-30 Population distribution by age cohort, 2011[133]

Age	Holyhead		Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Age 0 to 15	2,509	18	11,861	17	65,114	17	556,296	18
Age 16 to 64	8,434	62	42,244	61	228,719	61	1,944,616	63
Age 65 to 74	1,496	11	8,574	12	43,133	12	300,550	10
Age 75+	1,220	9	7,072	10	39,034	10	261,994	9
Total (all usual residents)	13,716	100	69,751	100	376,000	100	3,063,456	100

Welsh speakers

C.5.50 A breakdown of the number of Welsh speakers for Holyhead, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011 is provided in Table C-31.

Table C-31 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) in 2001[134] and 2011[135]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Holyhead	13,113	6,006	45.8	13,135	5,449	41.5
Holyhead Town ward	1,043	443	42.5	1,144	447	39.1
Kingsland ward	1,374	655	47.7	1,460	627	42.9
London Road ward	1,433	737	51.4	1,423	645	45.3

[133] NOMIS: Census 2011: Age structure (KS102EW).

[134] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[135] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Maeshyfryd ward	2,135	929	43.5	2,178	885	40.6
Morawelon ward	1,491	667	44.7	1,447	584	40.4
Parc a'r Mynydd ward	1,108	589	53.2	1,118	563	50.4
Porthyfelin ward	2,229	1,011	45.4	2,172	863	39.7
Trearddur ward	2,300	975	42.4	2,193	835	38.1
Anglesey North	11,911	7,451	62.6	13,158	8,000	60.8
Anglesey South	29,386	19,083	64.9	30,401	18,900	62.2
Anglesey West	23,382	12,359	52.9	23,844	11,668	48.9
Anglesey	64,679	38,893	60.1	67,403	38,568	57.2
DCCZ	351,344	157,810	44.9	362,706	154,927	42.7

C.5.51 Holyhead witnessed a decrease in the overall number and proportion of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011 (from 6,006 (45.8%) in 2001 to 5,449 (41.5%) in 2011).

C.5.52 The status of the Welsh language has been described as fragile in Holyhead (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016) as 42.2% of the population (aged three and over) was able to speak Welsh in 2011 which is lower than the percentage for Anglesey, the KSA and the DCCZ. Variation is seen in the percentages between the wards, with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Parc a'r Mynydd (50.3%) followed by London Road (45.3%) and the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers living within the ward of Holyhead Town (39.1%) followed by Porthyfelin (39.7%) in 2011.

Welsh language skills

C.5.53 Table C-32 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills in Welsh in Holyhead, Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Anglesey and the DCCZ in 2001 and 2011.

Table C-32 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh in 2001[136] and 2011[137]

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Holyhead	13,113	8,340	63.6	13,135	8,235	62.7
Holyhead Town ward	1,043	636	61.0	1,144	691	60.4
Kingsland ward	1,374	912	66.4	1,460	943	64.6
London Road ward	1,433	1,014	70.8	1,423	946	66.5
Maeshyfryd ward	2,135	1,331	62.3	2,178	1,396	64.1
Morawelon ward	1,491	945	63.4	1,447	915	63.2
Parc a'r Mynydd ward	1,108	800	72.2	1,118	806	72.1
Porthyfelin ward	2,229	1,453	65.2	2,172	1,377	63.4
Trearddur ward	2,300	1,249	54.3	2,193	1,161	52.9
Anglesey North	11,911	8,396	70.5	13,158	9,265	70.4

[136] NOMIS: Census 2001: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025).

[137] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills (KS207WA).

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Anglesey South	29,386	21,652	73.7	30,401	22,043	72.5
Anglesey West	23,382	15,486	66.2	23,844	15,571	65.3
Anglesey	64,679	45,534	70.4	67,403	46,879	69.6
DCCZ	351,344	190,742	54.3	362,706	193,325	53.3

C.5.54 Holyhead witnessed a decrease in both the number and proportion of the population (aged three and over) with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 (from 8,340 (63.6%) in 2001 to 8,235 (62.7%) in 2011).

C.5.55 In 2011, 62.7% of Holyhead's population (aged three and over) had one or more skills in Welsh, which is lower than Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West and Anglesey but higher than the proportion for the DCCZ. Variation is also seen in the proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh between the wards, with a higher proportion of the population with one or more skills in Welsh living within the ward of Parc a'r Mynydd (72.1%), followed by London Road (66.5%) and the lowest proportion with skills in Welsh living within the ward of Trearddur (52.9%) followed by Holyhead Town (60.4%) in 2011.

C.5.56 Table C-33 shows the relationship between country of birth and the Welsh language in Holyhead in 2011.

Table C-33 Country of birth and the Welsh language, 2011[138]

	Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over)	Population (aged three and over) born in Wales	Population (aged three and over) not born in Wales	Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) born in Wales	Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) not born in Wales	Population (aged three and over) born in Wales with one or more skills in Welsh	Population (aged three and over) not born in Wales with one or more skills in Welsh
Holyhead Town ward	39.1%	71.4%	28.6%	50.4%	10.7%	74.9%	24.2%

[138] NOMIS: Census 2011: Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age (DC2206WA).

	Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over)	Population (aged three and over) born in Wales	Population (aged three and over) not born in Wales	Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) born in Wales	Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) not born in Wales	Population (aged three and over) born in Wales with one or more skills in Welsh	Population (aged three and over) not born in Wales with one or more skills in Welsh
Kingsland ward	42.9%	72.1%	27.9%	54.1%	14.0%	78.5%	28.5%
London Road ward	45.3%	75.6%	24.4%	54.9%	15.6%	79.0%	27.7%
Maeshyfryd ward	40.6%	73.6%	26.4%	49.7%	15.5%	77.2%	27.6%
Morawelon ward	40.3%	74.5%	25.5%	48.9%	15.4%	74.7%	29.8%
Parc a'r Mynydd ward	50.3%	74.6%	25.4%	62.6%	14.4%	86.2%	30.6%
Porthyfelin ward	39.7%	74.7%	25.3%	49.4%	11.3%	75.5%	27.6%
Trearddur ward	38.0%	51.8%	48.2%	64.0%	10.2%	82.4%	21.3%
Total Holyhead	41.5%	70.2%	29.8%	53.7%	12.8%	78.2%	26.1%

C.5.57 In 2011, 70.2% of Holyhead's population (aged three and over) were born in Wales. A lower percentage of Holyhead's population (aged three and over) born outside Wales (12.8%) could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (53.7%). Additionally, a lower percentage of Holyhead's population (aged three and over) from outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh (26.1%) compared with those born in Wales (78.2%).

D Economy and employment

D.1.1 The following section provides summary information on the economy and employment, labour market, earnings and income, skills and qualifications profile and details the language profile of the economy. The skills and local labour section of ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) presents more detailed information on the economic structure, labour market, earnings and income, employment, skills and occupation profile.

D.2 Summary of key points

- In 2015, the DCCZ contained around 112,400 FTE jobs, with 15,400 on Anglesey[139].
- The industrial sector with the highest percentage of employees on Anglesey was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles amounted to 16.8%; and manufacturing was slightly behind with 15.4%. The sectors with the highest percentage of employees in the DCCZ and Wales were health and social work; wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor vehicles.
- In 2011, 58.3% of the usual resident population of Anglesey and 68.2% in Gwynedd aged 16 and over in employment could speak Welsh[140].
- In 2011, the highest proportion of employees on Anglesey worked in skilled trade occupations (16.7%) followed by professional occupations (15.3%). Of those employees who could speak Welsh, 18.2% were in skilled trade occupations and 15.5% were in professional occupations[141].
- In 2011, 8,888 Isle of Anglesey residents were travelling to workplaces off the island, whilst 3,127 people were travelling onto the island for work[142].
- In 2011, the highest proportion of residents for both Anglesey and Gwynedd were within the lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations socio-economic classification followed by the semi-routine occupations socio-economic classification. There were similar proportions of Welsh-speaking residents within each socio-economic classification category.

[139] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.17 FTEs in employment (2009 and 2015).

[140] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by industry (DC2611WA).

[141] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by occupation (DC2612WA).

[142] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.110).

- In 2016, the economic activity rate for the Isle of Anglesey (75.1%) is in line with both north Wales (76.3%) and Wales (74.8%)[143].
- In 2016, the unemployment rate for Anglesey was 5.7%, higher than the figures for Wales (4.8%) and north Wales (4.1%).
- The proportion of the working population claiming out of work benefits on Anglesey fell from 14.1% in May 2010 to 10.4% in May 2016, below the 11.4% for Wales as a whole.
- In 2016, median weekly earnings on Anglesey were £469 compared to £439.7 in Gwynedd and a Welsh average of £498.3[144]. There was no significant growth in earnings on Anglesey between 2008 and 2014, in contrast to other parts of north Wales. However, in 2016, earnings on Anglesey declined by 2.7% after an increase in 2015.
- In 2014, GDHI on Anglesey was £16,238 per head, above the Welsh average (£15,302) and the third highest across Welsh local authorities.

D.3 Labour market

D.3.1 This section provides a summary of the current situation within the labour market on Anglesey, within the DCCZ, and across Wales as a comparator.

Employment

D.3.2 Local employment can be represented statistically in a number of ways. One method is to count the number of jobs generated in the economy irrespective of type. Another involves differentiating between jobs held by employees as opposed to working proprietors. Employee jobs can also be represented as full-time (over 30 hours per week) and part-time (under 30 hours) jobs. Scope exists to combine these measures by using the FTE as a measure of how labour resources are used across the different areas under consideration[145].

D.3.3 Table D-1 shows the FTE employment between 2009 and 2015 for Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales. In 2015, the DCCZ contained around 112,400 FTE jobs. For Anglesey, the number was 15,400. Between 2009 and 2015, the number of jobs declined by 6% on Anglesey, but increased by 5.2% and 4.3% in the DCCZ and Wales respectively.

[143] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.2 Economic activity rate by area (January 2008 to December 2016).

[144] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.12 Median weekly earnings (£) of residents by area (2008 to 2016)).

[145] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.46).

Table D-1 FTE employment 2009–2015[146]

	Isle of Anglesey	DCCZ	Wales
2009	16,400	106,800	968,400
2015	15,400	112,400	1,010,100
Percentage change	-6.1%	+5.2%	+4.3%

Employment industry

D.3.4 Table D-2 shows the industrial structure of Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales in 2015. The industrial sector with the highest percentage of employees on Anglesey was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles amounted to 16.8%; and manufacturing was slightly behind with 15.4%. For the DCCZ, the sector with the highest percentage of employees was health and social work amounting to 18.9%, with wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles behind at 15.9%. The sectors with the highest percentage of employees in Wales were similar to the DCCZ with 15.2% in health and social work and 14.9% in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Table D-2 Industrial structure in 2015[147] (percentage of employment)

Sector	Isle of Anglesey (%)	DCCZ (%)	Wales (%)
Agriculture and fishing	3.2	2.0	1.2
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	15.4	8.1	13.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.6	1.4	1.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1.6	1.3	1.2
Construction	5.9	5.5	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	16.8	15.9	14.9

[146]ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.17 FTEs in employment (2009 and 2015).

[147] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.18 Industrial structure (percentage of employment) (2015)).

Sector	Isle of Anglesey (%)	DCCZ (%)	Wales (%)
of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage	8.8	3.8	3.8
Accommodation and food service activities	11.2	10.6	6.3
Information and communication	0.4	1.4	1.8
Financial and insurance activities	0.8	1.3	2.5
Real estate activities	1.2	1.4	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.9	4.7	5.4
Administrative and support service activities	3.2	3.2	6.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.8	6.5	7.2
Education	5.3	9.6	9.2
Human health and social work activities	10.6	18.9	15.2
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	2.1	2.7	2.3
Other service activities	1.3	1.5	1.4

D.3.5 Table D-3 shows the changes within the industrial structure between 2009 and 2013.

Table D-3 Change in industrial structure 2009 to 2015[148] (percentage of employment)

Sector	Isle of Anglesey (%)	DCCZ (%)	Wales (%)
Agriculture and fishing	-2.1	-1.8	-3.9
Mining and quarrying	-62.7	-23.3	-8.3
Manufacturing	-0.9	14.5	6.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-14.9	46.7	75.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	46.4	54.2	54.2
Construction	-20.6	-1.8	-15.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.5	6.9	6.2
Transportation and storage	9.4	13.9	3.0
Accommodation and food service activities	42.0	11.6	12.5
Information and communication	-40.3	-15.7	-16.9
Financial and insurance activities	-22.0	-12.9	-8.7
Real estate activities	28.9	54.3	36.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-30.3	16.7	27.5

[148] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.19 Change in industrial structure (percentage of employment) (2009 to 2015)).

Sector	Isle of Anglesey (%)	DCCZ (%)	Wales (%)
Administrative and support service activities	-21.1	-12.4	7.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-33.4	-12.1	-10.8
Education	-44.4	-3.5	-0.6
Human health and social work activities	1.0	7.4	6.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37.1	8.5	16.4
Other service activities	-11.3	-1.3	-6.5

D.3.6 Table D-4 provides a breakdown of the workforce into sub-categories of construction activity, with relative share of workers within general construction on Anglesey (36%) higher than that of Wales as a whole (30%), whilst building completion and finishing trades are under-represented. The DCCZ has a lower proportion of its construction workforce engaged in civil engineering including site preparation activities.

Table D-4 FTEs in construction by sub category and area (2015)[149]

Sub-category	Isle of Anglesey (%)	DCCZ (%)	Wales (%)
General construction	36	37	30
Civil engineering including site preparation	20	21	23
Building completion and finishing trades	37	37	41
Other	8	4	7
Total (Number)	900	6,300	46,600

[149] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.20 FTEs in construction by sub category and area (2015)).

D.3.7 The 2011 Census provides figures for the distribution of Welsh speakers by industry and occupation for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales. Table D-5 shows the number of residents aged 16 and over within each industry of employment and the number of Welsh speakers within each industry in 2011 for Anglesey, Gwynedd, DCCZ and Wales. For both Anglesey and Gwynedd, the most important industries of employment were public sector; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; construction and agriculture; energy and water industry.

D.3.8 Of the usual resident population aged 16 and over in employment, 58.3% could speak Welsh on Anglesey, 68.2% in Gwynedd and 43.7% in the DCCZ[150].

[150] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by industry (DC2611WA).

Table D-5 Industry of employment and Welsh speakers 2011[151]

Industry	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd				DCCZ		Wales	
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh		%	% Speaking Welsh	%	% Speaking Welsh[152]
			No.	%[153]			No.	%[154]				
All usual residents aged 16+ in employment	30,726		17,920	58.3	54,523		37,186	68.2		43.7		16.6
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	2,200	7.2	1,512	68.7	3,406	6.2	2,826	83.0	5.0	66.5	3.8	29.5
C Manufacturing	2,363	7.7	1,223	51.8	3,183	5.8	2,045	64.2	6.6	37.2	10.5	10.0
F Construction	2,711	8.8	1,758	64.8	5,227	9.6	3,876	74.2	8.7	48.0	8.2	16.4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	4,423	14.4	2,441	55.2	7,877	14.4	4,978	63.2	15.3	38.0	15.6	14.3
H Transport and storage	1,614	5.3	835	51.7	1,856	3.4	1,271	68.5	3.9	40.6	3.9	13.3
I Accommodation and food service activities	2,105	6.9	1,072	50.9	5,358	9.8	2,954	55.1	8.5	35.9	6.2	15.9

[151] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by industry (DC2611WA).

[152] Percentage of the Welsh speakers within each industry.

[153] Percentage of the Welsh speakers within each industry.

[154] Percentage of the Welsh speakers within each industry.

Industry	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd				DCCZ		Wales	
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh		%	% Speaking Welsh	%	% Speaking Welsh[152]
			No.	%[153]			No.	%[154]				
J Information and communication	470	1.5	243	51.7	1,068	2.0	706	66.1	1.8	40.1	2.3	15.9
K Financial and insurance activities	339	1.1	195	57.5	617	1.1	448	72.6	1.5	36.8	3.0	11.9
L Real estate activities	336	1.1	192	57.1	632	1.2	421	66.6	1.3	40.1	1.3	14.9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,105	3.6	539	48.8	1,998	3.7	1,225	61.3	4.1	36.9	4.3	15.3
N Administrative and support service	983	3.2	485	49.3	1,896	3.5	1,187	62.6	3.6	36.7	4.0	11.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,764	9.0	1,520	55.0	3,496	6.4	2,706	77.4	7.3	50.3	7.9	18.4
P Education	3,425	11.1	2,401	70.1	6,861	12.6	5,048	73.6	10.9	55.6	10.1	26.7
Q Human health and social work activities	4,610	15.0	2,796	60.7	7,977	14.6	5,504	69.0	16.4	41.3	14.4	16.1
R, S, T, U Other	1,278	4.2	708	55.4	3,071	5.6	1,991	64.8	5.0	42.1	4.6	18.5

Occupations profile

D.3.9 Table D-6 provides data on the occupations of residents for Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales. In 2011, Anglesey's resident workforce contained a relatively higher proportion of people working in skilled trades occupations (16.7%) compared to the DCCZ (15.3%) and the rest of Wales (13.4%). Anglesey and the DCCZ had a smaller proportion of residents within administrative and secretarial occupations, and sales and customer service occupations, than Wales.

Table D-6 Occupations of residents (2011) [155]

Occupation	Isle of Anglesey	DCCZ	Wales
	%	%	%
1: Managers and senior officials	9.8	10.3	9.2
2: Professional occupations	15.3	15.7	15.8
3: Associate professionals and technical occupations	10.2	10.0	10.8
4: Administrative and secretarial occupations	9.9	9.7	11.1
5: Skilled trades occupations	16.7	15.3	13.4
6: Personal service occupations	11.6	12.2	10.5
7: Sales and customer service occupations	7.8	8.2	9.0
8: Process, plant and machine operatives	7.5	6.9	8.1
9: Elementary occupations	11.1	11.5	11.9

D.3.10 Table D-7 shows the occupational comparisons for selected minor occupational groups for resident workers on Anglesey, in the DCCZ and in Wales. The minor groups selected represent nuclear-relevant occupations based on terminology developed by the Construction Skills Network (Construction Skills Network, 2012), who have attempted to codify nuclear-relevant skills in terms of a generally accepted classification system for occupational data.

[155] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.25 Occupation of residents by area (2011)).

D.3.11 In 2011, both Anglesey and the DCCZ had a higher proportion of workers in the construction and building trades than in Wales as a whole. Anglesey also had a higher proportion of senior officers in protective services. Anglesey and the DCCZ had a lower proportion of information technology and telecommunications professionals and business, finance and related associate professionals than Wales.

Table D-7 Occupational profile by area (minor groups) 2011[156]

Occupation	Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All categories: occupation	30,431		164,343		1,363,615	
116: Managers and directors in transport and logistics	112	0.4	616	0.4	5,475	0.4
117: Senior officers in protective services	195	0.6	373	0.2	2,186	0.2
212: Engineering professionals	414	1.4	1,782	1.1	16,939	1.2
213: Information technology and telecommunications professionals	223	0.7	1,410	0.9	16,263	1.2
214: Conservation and environment professionals	85	0.3	453	0.3	2,305	0.2
243: Architects, town planners and surveyors	164	0.5	920	0.6	8,670	0.6
246: Quality and regulatory professionals	79	0.3	392	0.2	3,767	0.3
311: Science, engineering and production technicians	408	1.3	1,507	0.9	13,748	1.0
312: Draughtspersons and related architectural technicians	26	0.1	159	0.1	1,680	0.1
313: Information technology technicians	94	0.3	572	0.3	5,910	0.4
331: Protective service occupations	574	1.9	2,460	1.5	19,757	1.4

[156] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.26 Occupational profile by area (minor groups) (2011)).

Occupation	Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
342: Design occupations	54	0.2	373	0.2	3,648	0.3
351: Transport associate professionals	138	0.5	306	0.2	1,176	0.1
353: Business, finance and related associate professionals	252	0.8	1,698	1.0	19,296	1.4
355: Conservation/environmental associate professionals	13	0.0	75	0.0	542	0.0
511: Agricultural and related trades	980	3.2	4,992	3.0	27,468	2.0
521: Metal forming, welding and related trades	133	0.4	502	0.3	6,263	0.5
522: Metal machining, fitting and instrument making	361	1.2	1,550	0.9	16,436	1.2
523: Vehicle trades	527	1.7	2,157	1.3	16,903	1.2
524: Electrical and electronic trades	447	1.5	2,249	1.4	19,279	1.4
525: Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	71	0.2	259	0.2	2,844	0.2
531: Construction and building trades	1,255	4.1	6,274	3.8	45,341	3.3
532: Building finishing trades	313	1.0	1,679	1.0	11,420	0.8
533: Construction and building trades supervisors	47	0.2	326	0.2	2,553	0.2
543: Food preparation and hospitality trades	811	2.7	4,187	2.5	26,332	1.9
544: Other skilled trades	101	0.3	620	0.4	4,270	0.3
623: Housekeeping and related services	164	0.5	971	0.6	6,389	0.5
624: Cleaning/housekeeping managers/supervisors	73	0.2	457	0.3	3,011	0.2

Occupation	Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
814: Construction operatives	272	0.9	1,404	0.9	10,193	0.7
821: Road transport drivers	738	2.4	4,613	2.8	40,447	3.0
822: Mobile machine drivers and operatives	160	0.5	857	0.5	8,730	0.6
823: Other drivers and transport operatives	236	0.8	546	0.3	3,444	0.3
912: Elementary construction occupations	251	0.8	1,153	0.7	9,265	0.7
923: Elementary cleaning occupations	794	2.6	4,824	2.9	36,579	2.7
924: Elementary security occupations	306	1.0	1,324	0.8	13,876	1.0

D.3.12 The 2011 Census provides figures of the distribution of Welsh speakers by occupation for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales. Table D-8 shows the number of residents aged 16 and over in employment within each occupation category in 2011 for Anglesey, Gwynedd, the DCCZ and Wales. For both Anglesey and Gwynedd, the highest proportion of employees worked in skilled trade occupations followed by professional occupations. The lowest proportions of workers were process, plant and machine operatives or worked in sales and customer service occupations.

Table D-8 Occupations and Welsh speakers 2011[157]

Occupations	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd				DCCZ		Wales	
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh		%	% Speaking Welsh	%	% Speaking Welsh[158]
			No.	%[159]			No.	%[160]				
All usual residents aged 16+ in employment	30,726		17,920	58.3	54,523		37,186	68.2		43.5		16.6
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	3,009	9.8	1,304	43.3	5,643	10.3	3,018	53.5	10.4	32.9	9.3	13.6
2. Professional occupations	4,693	15.3	2,780	59.2	8,634	15.8	5,796	67.1	15.7	46.3	15.8	20.9
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	3,099	10.1	1,624	52.4	5,102	9.4	3,368	66.0	10.0	42.0	10.8	16.4
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	3,041	9.9	1,872	61.6	4,867	8.9	3,548	72.9	9.7	44.8	11.1	15.6
5. Skilled trades occupations	5,179	16.9	3,270	63.1	9,192	16.9	6,754	73.5	15.5	50.2	13.5	18.9

[157] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by occupation (DC2612WA).

[158] Percentage of the Welsh speakers within each occupation.

[159] Percentage of the Welsh speakers within each occupation.

[160] Percentage of the Welsh speakers within each occupation.

Occupations	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd				DCCZ		Wales	
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh		%	% Speaking Welsh	%	% Speaking Welsh[158]
			No.	%[159]			No.	%[160]				
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	3,570	11.6	2,351	65.9	6,329	11.6	4,691	74.1	12.1	45.3	10.5	18.9
7. Sales and customer service occupations	2,399	7.8	1,293	53.9	4,241	7.8	2,706	63.8	8.1	38.3	9.0	14.6
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	2,310	7.5	1,420	61.5	3,758	6.9	2,734	72.8	6.9	44.1	8.1	12.4
9. Elementary occupations	3,426	11.2	2,006	58.6	6,757	12.4	4,571	67.6	11.5	41.9	11.9	14.1

Commuting patterns

D.3.13 Commuting patterns provide an insight into the relative mobility of labour and the role played by certain areas in supporting economic activity across a wider hinterland than that suggested by their administrative borders[161].

D.3.14 The 2011 Census provides an analysis of journey-to-work movements. In 2011, 8,888 Anglesey residents were travelling to workplaces outside the island. Of those, 6,616 travelled into Gwynedd amounting to 74% of all outflowing workers. This outflow to Gwynedd had increased by 32% compared to 2001[162]. In total, 3,127 people were travelling into workplaces on Anglesey with the majority coming from Gwynedd. Table D-9 shows the analysis of journey-to-work movements in 2011.

Table D-9 Analysis of journey-to-work movements in 2011[163]

Location of usual residence	Location of workplace							
	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Wrexham	Rest of Wales	Rest of UK
Isle of Anglesey	14,939	6,616	761	157	58	37	299	960
Gwynedd	2,011	33,538	1,520	544	194	128	1,160	1,631
Conwy	417	2,373	27,307	5,407	1,048	349	159	2,350
Denbighshire	46	322	3,332	21,409	3,353	1,423	99	2,773
Flintshire	39	121	790	2,879	37,036	4,568	110	17,036
Wrexham	21	59	269	1,322	4,242	37,698	258	10,456
Rest of Wales	134	867	141	153	163	347	821,658	20,492,209
Rest of UK	459	899	595	1,265	14,759	7,152	19,976	23,075,934

Socio-economic classification

D.3.15 The socio-economic classification provides an indication of the socio-economic status based on occupation (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). The socio-economic classification category for an individual is determined by combining the title of their vocation with information about their employment status, whether employed or self-employed and whether supervising other

[161] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.109).

[162] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.110).

[163] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.27 Analysis of journey-to-work movements (2011)).

employees. Students who are in full-time education are categorised as 'full-time students' whether they are working or not.

D.3.16 Table D-10 shows the socio-economic classification of residents aged 16 and over for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales in 2011. For both Anglesey and Gwynedd, the highest proportion of residents were within the lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations classification followed by the semi-routine occupations classification. The lowest proportion of residents were within the 'never worked and long-term unemployed' classification.

Table D-10 Socio-economic classification and Welsh speakers 2011[164]

Socio-economic classification	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd				Wales	
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh		%	% Speaking Welsh[165]
			No.	%[166]			No.	%[167]		
All usual residents aged 16+	57,890		31,347	54.1	100,923		61,965	61.4		15.7
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	4,685	8.1	1,994	42.6	7,038	7.0	3,765	53.5	7.6	15.7
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	11,643	20.1	6,275	53.9	19,968	19.8	12,753	63.9	19.4	18.6
3. Intermediate occupations	6,491	11.2	3,639	56.1	9,965	9.9	6,709	67.3	12.1	15.2
4. Small employers and own-account workers	6,996	12.1	3,524	50.4	13,696	13.6	8,048	58.8	9.5	18.5

[164] NOMIS: Census 2011: Ability to speak Welsh by NS-SeC (DC2613WA).

[165] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking residents aged 16+ within each socio-economic classification.

[166] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking residents aged 16+ within each socio-economic classification.

[167] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking residents aged 16+ within each socio-economic classification.

Socio-economic classification	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd				Wales	
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh		%	% Speaking Welsh[165]
			No.	%[166]			No.	%[167]		
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5,092	8.8	2,773	54.5	7,581	7.5	4,950	65.3	8.3	13.4
6. Semi-routine occupations	9,295	16.1	5,165	55.6	15,160	15.0	10,238	67.5	16.0	13.3
7. Routine occupations	6,839	11.8	3,976	58.1	11,238	11.1	7,759	69.0	13.3	11.9
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	3,408	5.9	1,716	50.4	4,854	4.8	2,903	59.8	5.8	10.9
Uncategorised (Full-time students)	3,441	5.9	2,285	66.4	11,423	11.3	4,840	42.4	8.1	22.9

Employment rate

D.3.17 Employment rates provide a measure of the extent to which labour resources are being used in the local economy. They offer an insight into the available headroom to accommodate growth and are therefore relevant considerations for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. In the short term, these rates are sensitive to the economic cycle, but in the longer term, they are also significantly affected by government policies with regard to higher education and welfare support and by policies that facilitate employment of women[168]. The employment rate is defined as the percentage of the resident working-age population that is in employment[169].

D.3.18 Table D-11 shows that Anglesey's employment rate was below that of Wales and north Wales for 2008, before increasing and exceeding the Welsh average until 2016. The employment rate on Anglesey increased to 73.8% in 2015, the highest employment rate in this time-period since at least 2004, the earliest year of comparable data. In 2016, the employment rate on Anglesey decreased while it increased in north Wales and Wales.

[168]ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.1).

[169] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.2).

Table D-11 Working-age employment rate by area, January 2008 to December 2016[170]

Date	Isle of Anglesey		North Wales		Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Jan 2008–Dec 2008	28,700	66.7	304,000	71.6	1,316,300	68.7
Jan 2009–Dec 2009	28,800	67.9	300,000	70.7	1,282,900	66.7
Jan 2010–Dec 2010	29,600	69.8	297,100	70.3	1,280,500	66.5
Jan 2011–Dec 2011	29,700	70.3	298,200	70.6	1,287,400	66.8
Jan 2012–Dec 2012	30,000	72.8	299,300	71.5	1,291,900	67.3
Jan 2013–Dec 2013	28,800	70.1	299,300	71.7	1,318,300	68.9
Jan 2014–Dec 2014	29,300	72.2	294,700	71.0	1,326,800	69.5
Jan 2015–Dec 2015	30,200	73.8	300,100	72.3	1,341,700	70.3
Jan 2016–Dec 2016	28,800	70.8	303,000	73.2	1,358,600	71.2

Economically active and inactive

D.3.19 Economic activity rate is the percentage of the population, both employed and unemployed, which constitutes the supply of the labour market. The rate is sensitive to how the working-age population perceives economic conditions (the supply of potential jobs) as well as policies concerning income support when not in employment. Populations who consider that there are few job opportunities available might decide to withdraw from the labour market altogether (i.e. cease to be economically active at all) in which case the economic activity rate might fall[171].

D.3.20 Table D-12 shows that Anglesey's economic activity rate increased sharply in 2015, before falling slightly in 2016. This was in contrast to north Wales and Wales, which both had relatively stable levels of economic activity. The economically active population of Anglesey was approximately 30,600 in

[170] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.1 Working-age employment rate by area (January 2008 to December 2016)).

[171] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.4)).

2016. Recent trends in economic activity rate have mirrored that of the employment rate.

Table D-12 Economically active rate, January 2008 – December 2016[172]

Date	Isle of Anglesey		North Wales		Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Jan 2008–Dec 2008	30,900	71.9	320,200	75.4	1,406,300	73.4
Jan 2009–Dec 2009	31,000	73.2	319,000	75.2	1,400,400	72.9
Jan 2010–Dec 2010	31,100	73.3	318,200	75.3	1,399,200	72.7
Jan 2011–Dec 2011	31,600	75.0	318.900	75.5	1,407,200	73.0
Jan 2012–Dec 2012	31,500	76.6	319,100	76.3	1,411,400	73.6
Jan 2013–Dec 2013	31,500	76.8	320,000	76.7	1,434,600	75.0
Jan 2014–Dec 2014	30,900	76.3	312,400	75.2	1,425,500	74.7
Jan 2015–Dec 2015	32,100	78.4	315,500	76.0	1,429,400	74.9
Jan 2016–Dec 2016	30,600	75.1	316,000	76.3	1,426,400	74.8

D.3.21 Anglesey's economic activity rate was higher than Wales in 2016 but lower than the DCCZ, as is shown in table D-13. Anglesey had a slightly lower economic inactivity rate than Wales. However, both the DCCZ (77.2%) and Anglesey (77.0%) do have a higher proportion of the economically inactive who do not want a job compared with 74.2% in Wales. The economically inactive are defined as people who are not in work, but who do not meet all the criteria for unemployment (wanting a job, seeking in the last four weeks and available to start in the next two). There are many reasons why an individual may by inactive, for example they might be studying, looking after family or long-term sick[173].

[172] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.2 Economic activity rate by area (January 2008 to December 2016).

[173] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.6).

Table D-13 Economic activity by type and area, January to December 2016[174]

	Isle of Anglesey	DCCZ	Wales
Economic activity rate (working-age population)	75.1	76.3	74.8
Employment rate (working-age population)	70.8	73.2	71.2
Unemployment rate (working-age population)	5.7	4.1	4.8
Percentage who are economically inactive (working-age population)	24.9	23.7	25.2
Percentage of economically inactive who do not want a job	77.0	77.2	74.2

Claimant count

D.3.22 The claimant count for Jobseeker's Allowance is also an indicative measure of how well the economy is using its available labour resources. Those currently unemployed are a potential resource that can be drawn upon to support economic growth.

D.3.23 Table D-14 shows that the claimant count rate between January 2008 and January 2017 for Anglesey was higher than in both north Wales and Wales as a whole. Unfortunately, comparable data for the DCCZ is only available from 2015 onwards; therefore, this table also includes north Wales for comparative purposes. In January 2017, there were 3,348 claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance within the DCCZ, of which 809 claimants were registered on Anglesey.

[174] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.3 Economic activity by type and area (January to December 2016).

Table D-14 Jobseeker's Allowance claimant count rate, January 2008 to 2017[175]

Date	Isle of Anglesey		DCCZ		North Wales		Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
January 2008	1,226	2.8	-	-	9,369	2.2	41,353	2.1
January 2009	1,552	3.6	-	-	14,201	3.3	68,319	3.5
January 2010	2,144	5.1	-	-	17,660	4.1	83,174	4.3
January 2011	1,899	4.5	-	-	15,495	3.6	75,163	3.9
January 2012	1,946	4.7	-	-	16,959	4.0	83,131	4.3
January 2013	2,047	4.9	-	-	16,808	4.0	81,329	4.2
January 2014	1,767	4.3	-	-	14,450	3.4	67,513	3.5
January 2015	1,308	3.2	6,032	2.7	10,081	2.4	49,830	2.6
January 2016	1,136	2.8	4,550	2.0	6,931	1.7	37,865	2.0
January 2017	809	1.9	3,348	1.4	5,267	1.2	28,274	1.5

D.3.24 The overall level of claimant activity only gives a partial view of the available labour resource potentially available to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project which would include economically inactive people who want a job and those who are currently underemployed as outlined below.

Underemployment

D.3.25 Underemployment rates indicate the number of people who want more work than is available to them. Underemployment is a potential resource for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project to utilise insofar as those people who are underemployed may be able to increase their hours worked, either by getting an additional job or by working more hours in their current role. Underemployment may also include people who are over-skilled for their current role; however, no data are available to assess this type of underemployment[176].

D.3.26 Bell and Blanchflower (2013) set out a method for indexing underemployment, which identifies that, on average, underemployment rates were 2.7 percentage points higher than the unemployment rate in Wales for 2012. In 2008, Wales had an underemployment index of 6.8 and an unemployment rate of 6.3. By 2010, both had increased with Wales having an underemployment index of 10.2 and an unemployment rate of 8.7. A

[175] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.4 Jobseeker's Allowance claimant count and rate by area (January 2008 to 2017).

[176] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.12).

further increase was seen in 2012 with Wales having an underemployment index of 11.3 and an unemployment rate of 8.6 (Bell and Blanchflower, 2013).

D.3.27 Whilst there is no small-scale area equivalent to the index that would provide data for Anglesey or the DCCZ, data indicating part-time employment are useful as an indication of the likelihood that underemployment is a factor in local labour market dynamics.

D.3.28 Table D-15 identifies the proportion of part-time employment in the workforce on Anglesey, in the DCCZ and for Wales respectively. Part-time employment plays a significant role in the local economies of Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales. In 2015, 22.5% of the total workforce on Anglesey, 24.9% of the total workforce for the DCCZ and 21.2% of the total workforce in Wales were in part-time employment.

Table D-15 Part-time employment[177] in 2015 by area[178]

Sector	Isle of Anglesey	DCCZ	Wales
	% employed part-time	% employed part-time	% employed part-time
Mining and quarrying	5.3	0.6	0.7
Manufacturing	4.6	4.2	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	1.7	1.3	5.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation Activities	0.6	3.8	4.3
Construction	9.0	7.4	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29.2	36.1	33.5
Transportation and storage	9.7	8.0	5.5
Accommodation and food service activities	42.1	43.8	44.4

[177] Based on employees in employment.

[178] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.7 Part-time employees (FTE) by sector and area (2015)).

Sector	Isle of Anglesey	DCCZ	Wales
	% employed part-time	% employed part-time	% employed part-time
Information and communication	8.7	5.4	6.9
Financial and insurance activities	20.3	15	10.9
Real estate activities	19.9	13.6	12.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.4	14.7	11.4
Administrative and support service activities	41.6	23.6	19.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	14.2	16.9	16.4
Education	36.4	37.2	33.0
Human health and social work activities	35.5	28.3	28.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	44.0	42.8	38.2
Other service activities	32.2	20.3	20.9
Total	22.5	24.9	21.2

D.4 Local businesses in the LAI of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components

Off-site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL)

D.4.1 Local businesses in the vicinity of the Off-site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL) are mainly situated within the settlement of Llanfaethlu. Table D-16 shows the number of businesses found within the study area, and their location.

Table D-16 Local businesses within the LAI[179]

Business	Description	Location
The Black Lion Inn	Inn	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NL
Cae'r Bryniau Boutique Bed & Breakfast	Bed and breakfast	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NN
Llanfaethlu Post Office	Post office	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NP
Ty Top Holiday Cottage	Holiday cottage	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4PB
O R Jones & Sons	Bus and coach company	Coach Depot, Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NW
Teithiau Elfyn Thomas Tours	Tour operator	Coach Depot, Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NW
Condessa Welsh Liquers	Production and online retail	Bryn Maethlu, Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NW

Park and Ride

D.4.2 Table D-17 shows the number of businesses found within 1km of the Park and Ride, and their location. The majority of the LAI is farmland with multiple farm businesses located near the Park and Ride, although there is a go-karting facility to the immediate east. An electricity substation lies within the LAI to the south of the site.

Table D-17 Local businesses within the LAI[180]

Business	Description	Location
Rozi's	Restaurant	Minffordd Road, Caergeiliog, LL65 3NA
Enfys Nails	Nail Salon	Minffordd Road, Caergeiliog, LL65 3NA
Cutting Edge	Hairdresser	Minffordd Road, Caergeiliog, LL65 3NA

[179] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume E Socio-economics (table E3-4 Local businesses within the LAI).

[180] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume F Socio-economics (table F3-4 Businesses within 1km of the Park and Ride).

Detail Bug Garage	Car repair	Minffordd Road, Caergeiliog, LL65 3NG
Cosy Cottages Wales	Accommodation	Trem Cymyran, Caergeiliog, LL65 3LT
Bodowyr Caravan and Camping Park	Caravan and camping facility	Bodowyr, Bodedern, LL65 3SS
Cartio Môn Karting	Go-karting facility	Bodedern, LL65 3PA

Wylfa Newydd Development Area

D.4.3 Table D-18 shows the number of businesses found within 5km of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and their location. The majority of these businesses are located within Cemaes as it is the largest community within the LAI; however, there are a number of other businesses located in Tregele, Llanfechell and Carreg-lefn.

Table D-18 Local businesses within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's LAI[181]

Business	Description	Location
The Brookside Garages	Car repair	Holyhead Road, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0DA
Wolburn Hill Hotel	Accommodation	2 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HH
Williams Caravan Services/Caravan Servicing and Repairs Anglesey	Caravan sales/repairs	Old Police Station, Lôn Ysgubor, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0LD
Designz Cards & Crafts	Retail	61 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL667 0HL
Bryn Padrig B&B	Accommodation	55 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HL
Annwylaf Cottage	Accommodation	22 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HL
Stiwdio Bach	Retail	18 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HL

[181] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume D Socio-economics (table D3-4 Businesses within 5km LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area).

Business	Description	Location
JJ's	Hairdresser	15 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HL
Eleanor Hanes	Deli/café	14 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HH
Y Wygyr Fish and Chips	Deli/take-away	9 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HH
Cemaes Bay Butchers	Butchers	6 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HH
Crafty T'Arts	Retail	5 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HH
McColl's	Convenience store	2 High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HH
Ye Olde Vigour Inn	Bar	High Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0HH
The Stag	Bar	Athol Street, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0EW
The Harbour Hotel	Accommodation	Yr Ardd, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0NW
Breeze Cottages	Self-catering accommodation	Beach Road, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0ES
Ty Lawr	Accommodation	21 Beach Road, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0ES
Treddolphin Guest House	Accommodation	Cemaes Bay, LL67 0ET
Tregele Petrol Station	Service station	A5025, Tregele, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0DT
The Douglas Inn	Bar/restaurant	Cromlech Terrace, Tregele, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0DT
Caffi Siop Mechell	Deli/café	The Old Post Office, Plas, Llanfechell, LL68 0RA
Llanfechell Village Store	Convenience Store	10 Mountain Road, Llanfechell, LL68 0SB
Crown Garage	Car repair/MOT Centre	Brynddu Road, Llanfechell

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

D.4.4 Table D-19 shows the number of businesses found within 1km of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, and their location.

Table D-19 Local businesses within the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements' LAI[182,183,184,185,186]

Section of A5025	Business	Description	Location
Section 1: Valley	Shan's A5 Barbers Shop	Hairdresser	Station Road, Valley, LL65 3EB
	Valley Kebeb and Pizza	Take-away	The Square, Valley, LL65 3DP
	Moduron Fali Valley Motors	Car repair	London Road, Valley, LL65 3DR
	Griffith Roberts & Sons	Funeral director	Preswylfa Chapel of Rest, Valley, LL65 3EA
	The Valley Hotel	Hotel	London Road, Valley, LL65 3DU
	Dyffryn Service Station	Service station	Valley, LL65 3DP
	Valley Post Office	Post office	Station Road, Valley, LL65 3EB
	Relish Café and Sandwich Bar	Café and sandwich bar	18 B4545, Valley, LL65 3EB
	Sunny Valley	Take-away	London Road, Valley, LL54 3DP
	Enochs Fish and Chips	Take-away	London Road, Valley, LL65 3DP
	Valley Spar	Convenience store	Station Road, Valley, LL65 3EB

[182] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume G Socio-economics (table G3-3 Businesses within the study area of section 1: Valley).

[183] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume G Socio-economics (table G3-7 Businesses within the study area of section 3: Llanfachraeth).

[184] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume G Socio-economics (table G3-9 Businesses within the study area of section 5: Llanfaethlu).

[185] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume G Socio-economics (table G3-13 Businesses within the study area of section 7: Cefn Coch).

[186] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume G Socio-economics (paragraph 3.3.47).

Section of A5025	Business	Description	Location
	Bex Pride	Restaurant	Unit 7/Valley Precinct/Station Road, Valley, LL65 3EB
	Cigydd Y Fali Butchers	Butchers	The Old Courthouse, Station Road, Valley, LL65 3EB
	Bull Hotel	Hotel	London Road, Valley, LL65 3DP
	TR Jones & Sons	Heating oil supplier	Field Street, Valley, LL65 3EG
	Michael Roberts Hair Salon	Hairdresser	Station Road, Valley, LL65 3EB
	Plas Dyffryn Residential Care Home	Residential care home	Station Road, Valley, LL65 3EL
	traxVault backing tracks	Retail (music shop)	Rhodfa Shorney, Valley, LL65 3DW
	Gwalia Service Station	Service station	Holyhead Road, Valley, LL65 3DR
	Cleifiog Uchaf Hotel	Hotel	Cleifiog Uchaf, Valley, LL65 3AB
	Summit to Sea	Retail (outdoor clothing and equipment shop)	The Old School, London Road, Valley, LL65 3DP
	Freight Yard	Railway yard	Holyhead Road, Valley, LL65
	Ty Mawr Bed & Breakfast	Bed and breakfast	Ty Mawr Farm, Valley, LL65 3HH
Section 3: Llanfachraeth	Holland Hotel	Hotel	Valley Road, Llanfachraeth, LL65 4UH
	Llanfachraeth Post Office	Post office	Llanfachraeth, Holyhead, LL65 4UL
	Wynnstay Country Store	Retail	Elim Stores, Llanfachraeth, Holyhead, LL65 4UP

Section of A5025	Business	Description	Location
	Dronwy Caravan Park	Caravan park	Llanfachraeth, Holyhead, LL65 4YB
	Penyrorsedd Farmhouse Bed & Breakfast	Bed and breakfast	Penyrorsedd Farm, Llanfachraeth, LL65 4YB
	The Old Rectory	An alternative and holistic health service	Llanfachraeth, Holyhead
Section 5: Llanfaethlu	The Black Lion Inn	Inn	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NL
	Cae'r Bryniau Boutique Bed & Breakfast	Bed and breakfast	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NN
	Llanfaethlu Post Office	Post office	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NP
	Coffee House Shop	Café	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NP
	Ty Top Holiday Cottage	Holiday cottage	Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4PB
	O R Jones & Sons	Bus and coach company	Coach Depot, Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NW
	Teithiau Elfyn Thomas Tours	Tour operator	Coach Depot, Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NW
	Condessa Welsh Liquers	Production and online retail	Bryn Maethlu, Llanfaethlu, Holyhead, LL65 4NW
Section 7: Cefn Coch	Camel Cabs Taxi Service	Taxi service	Ty Mon, Llanrhuddlad, LL65 4HT

Section of A5025	Business	Description	Location
	Pandy Cottage Bed & Breakfast	Bed & breakfast	Llanfechell, LL68 0SW
	Ziska	Travel and transport company	Ty'n yr Odyn, Amlwch
Wylfa Newydd Power Station access road junction	Tregele Petrol Station	Service station	A5025, Tregele, Cemaes Bay, LL67 0DT

Logistics Centre

D.4.5 Given the Logistics Centre site's close proximity to the port town of Holyhead, there is an abundance of local businesses and other commercial receptors located within the Logistics Centre's LAI. The majority of these are located within the Penrhos Retail/Industrial Park just north of the Logistics Centre[187].

D.5 Earnings and income

Weekly earnings

D.5.1 Median gross weekly full-time earnings are sourced from the Annual Survey of Hours of Earnings. The latest data for Anglesey, relative to the other north Wales local authorities and the Welsh average, are shown in table D-20. The data show a growth in earnings in Anglesey of 9.5% between 2008 and 2016. This is in contrast to the increase in median weekly earnings in Wales of 17.3% between 2008 and 2016. In 2016, Anglesey's median weekly earnings were £469, while Gwynedd's were just less than £440. These can be compared to the Welsh average of £498.

Table D-20 Median weekly earnings (£) of residents within local authorities across north Wales and Wales[188]

Year	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Wrexham	Wales
2008	428.5	383.9	437.7	396.1	439.0	453.0	424.8
2009	436.7	397.7	417.0	429.9	460.3	459.4	444.6
2010	439.5	416.6	452.2	406.2	479.1	459.6	456.2
2011	431.7	451.0	421.7	434.6	470.5	430.5	455.1
2012	453.2	427.7	447.6	429.7	463.1	464.7	454.9

[187] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume H Socio-economics (paragraph 3.3.3).

[188] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.12 Median weekly earnings (£) of residents by area (2008 to 2016)).

Year	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Wrexham	Wales
2013	446.7	450.8	476.3	436.0	494.9	492.6	475.3
2014	445.9	445.4	521.9	418.0	510.1	472.7	480.0
2015	481.9	434.0	492.0	429.9	527.1	488.1	487.6
2016	469.0	439.7	485.5	468.9	548.4	499.3	498.3

Occupational level earnings

D.5.2 Occupational earnings data are not available at the local authority level; however, Wales' nationwide occupational earnings data are available through the Annual Survey of Hours of Earnings. Considering these data for selected occupations consistent with nuclear-relevant skills, large earnings variations in the selected occupation groups can be seen. In Wales, the highest earnings in 2016 were for engineering professionals (around £708; this was more than twice those for security guards (£360))[189].

D.5.3 Table D-21 shows details of the selected occupational earnings data for Wales in 2016. The numbers in table D-15 differ slightly from those in table D-14 due to differences in definition.

[189] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.37).

Table D-21 Selected occupational earnings data for Wales in 2016[190]

Occupation	SOC2010 code	Wales median (£)	Wales annual % change	UK median (£)	UK annual % change
Wales – All	-	492.40	2.9	538.70	2.2
Managers, directors and senior officials	1	670.80	4.9	797.60	1.7
Professional occupations	2	704.10	1.0	725.80	1.3
Engineering professionals	212	707.60	-3.7	769.50	0.4
Civil engineers	2121	600.60	-13.8	765.60	2.7
Engineering professionals n.e.c.	2129	679.60	-8.0	758.90	-1.3
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	542.80	1.5	593.70	0.2
Administrative and secretarial occupations	4	390.20	0.6	423.30	2.0
Skilled trades occupations	5	469.10	-1.2	498.00	1.9
Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	52	578.90	3.2	565.40	2.6
Skilled construction and building trades	53	457.60	1.8	507.00	1.7
Construction and building trades	531	451.70	2.8	498.40	1.8
Roofers, roof tilers and slaters	5313	436.50	4.0	457.70	1.9
Plumbers and heating and ventilating engineers	5314	553.60	0.4	574.40	4.6

[190] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.13 Median weekly pay for selected occupations for Wales (2016)).

Occupation	SOC2010 code	Wales median (£)	Wales annual % change	UK median (£)	UK annual % change
Carpenters and joiners	5315	440.90	0.3	498.60	1.6
Glaziers, window fabricators and fitters	5316	328.60	-11.2	404.80	-2.0
Building finishing trades	532	400.00	0.0	454.40	1.0
Painters and decorators	5323	404.70	2.6	449.10	0.9
Construction and building trades supervisors	533	587.90	-3.5	632.80	0.4
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	6	346.40	4.1	352.90	3.4
Sales and customer service occupations	7	344.20	3.3	354.90	3.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	8	435.20	3.4	467.50	3.1
Construction operatives	814	469.10	-0.2	496.90	1.5
Scaffolders, stagers and riggers	8141	-	-	602.10	0.0
Construction operatives n.e.c.	8149	445.20	-1.6	459.10	0.0
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	82	441.30	1.2	498.50	2.5
Elementary occupations	9	342.60	4.4	356.40	3.4
Elementary construction occupations	912	399.50	6.9	411.00	2.8
Elementary security occupations	924	335.60	-5.8	430.40	2.3
Security guards and related occupations	9241	359.00	-2.1	436.90	1.3

Income

D.5.4 Figures are available for the median household income and the lower quartile household income for Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales and the UK. Unfortunately, figures are not available for the DCCZ.

D.5.5 In 2013, the median household incomes for Wales and the UK were £24,909 and £27,512 respectively. The median household income for Anglesey (£23,937) was 3.9% below the figure for Wales and 13.0% less than that of the UK (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). Gwynedd's median household income of £22,111 was 11.2% below the figure for Wales and 19.6% less than that of the UK (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

D.5.6 The lower quartile household incomes for Wales and the UK in 2013 were £15,597 and £17,024 respectively. The lower quartile household income for Anglesey (£13,112) was 15.9% below the figure for Wales and 23.0% less than that of the UK (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). Gwynedd's lower quartile household income of £12,237 was 21.5% below the figure for Wales and 28.1% less than that of the UK (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

Gross disposable household income

D.5.7 GDHI is a measure of the amount of money individuals have available for spending or saving. It generally provides a more reliable indicator of living standards across different areas as it is based on where people live rather than where they work[191].

D.5.8 Table D-22 identifies the GDHI per head for the local authorities in north Wales between 2008 and 2014. In 2014, the GDHI per head for Anglesey was £16,238, the third highest among the Welsh local authorities, exceeding the Welsh average.

[191] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.39).

Table D-22 GDHI per head (£) 2008 to 2014[192]

Year	Isle of Anglesey (£)	Gwynedd (£)	Conwy and Denbighshire (£)	Flintshire and Wrexham (£)	Wales (£)
2008	13,830	13,034	14,447	13,989	13,730
2009	14,436	13,610	14,668	14,187	13,986
2010	15,129	14,192	15,375	14,908	14,605
2011	15,391	14,255	15,732	15,342	14,799
2012	15,970	14,794	16,371	15,853	15,389
2013	15,959	14,644	16,165	15,960	15,310
2014	16,238	14,640	16,004	15,610	15,302

D.6 Skills and qualification profile

D.6.1 The ability of the local economy to supply people with the relevant skills to work on the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project would be a critical determinant of the degree to which the local economy benefits from the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The likelihood that workers would be drawn into work on the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project from outside the local economy increases if there is an insufficient supply of local labour with the required level of skills

Skills

D.6.2 The reporting of skills availability is a function of objective measures such as qualifications attainment and current occupation but also an ability to meet specific employer-defined workplace competencies that are often the product of experience or company-specific approaches to working[193].

D.6.3 A report by Cogent, Power People: The Civil Nuclear Workforce 2009–2025 (Cogent SSC Ltd, 2009), suggests that approximately 5% of the nuclear workforce is due to retire each year. Therefore, by 2025, over half of the workers in the nuclear sector in 2009 will have left through natural attrition. The greatest attrition is likely to be from the higher and more mature skill levels, so that up to two thirds of the professional and manager/senior manager skills pool, occupational levels 4 and 5, will have retired by 2025. This suggests that there may be skills mismatches after 2025[194].

[192] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.14 Gross disposable household income (£) per head (2008 to 2014)).

[193] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.97).

[194] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph D.98).

Qualifications

D.6.4 Table D-23 shows the qualifications profile for Anglesey, the DCCZ and Wales in 2011. For both Anglesey and the DCCZ, 24% of residents had no formal qualifications compared to 26% for Wales as a whole.

D.6.5 The percentage of the working-age population of Anglesey with a National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 4+ was 26.1% compared to a Welsh average of 24.5%. The proportion for the DCCZ was 25.3%, slightly lower than Anglesey, but above the Welsh average. The percentage of the working-age population with an NVQ Level 3 was broadly similar across Anglesey (11.9%), the DCCZ (12.5%) and Wales (12.3%).

Table D-23 Qualifications profile[195]

Area	No qualifications		Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications		Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications		Highest level of qualification: Apprentice		Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Isle of Anglesey	13,991	24.2	9,406	16.2	6,887	11.9	2,739	4.7	15,098	26.1
DCCZ	76,739	24.7	50,428	16.2	38,764	12.5	12,575	4.0	78,784	25.3
Wales	650,517	25.9	393,819	15.7	308,171	12.3	98,843	3.9	614,116	24.5

D.6.6 The qualifications profile for Anglesey and Wales can be broken down to the number of Welsh speakers within each category. No figures are available for the DCCZ; however, figures for Gwynedd are available. Table D-24 shows the number and percentage of Welsh speakers for each qualification category for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales. Table D-24 suggests that across Wales, Welsh speakers are more highly qualified but that this is not the case in Gwynedd and Anglesey. For example, across Wales 30.2% of those who can speak Welsh have qualifications at Level 4 or above compared with 24.5% on average. Furthermore, a lower percentage of Welsh speakers (20.2%) across Wales have no qualifications compared with the average (25.9%). However, in Anglesey, the percentage with higher (Level 4) qualifications is slightly lower (24.7%) among those who are able to speak Welsh than average (26.1%). This pattern is reflected in Gwynedd.

[195] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table D.24 Qualifications profile by area (2011)).

Table D-24 Qualifications and Welsh speakers, 2011[196][197]

Qualifications[198]	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd				Wales	
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh		%	% Speaking Welsh[199]
			No.	%[200]			No.	%[201]		
All usual residents aged 16+	57,890		31,347		100,923		61,965			
No qualifications	13,991	24.2	7,715	24.6	23,365	23.2	14,963	24.1	25.9	20.2
Level 1 qualifications	7,342	12.7	3,890	12.4	11,889	11.8	7,984	12.9	13.3	11.6
Level 2 qualifications	9,406	16.2	5,401	17.2	16,238	16.1	11,225	18.1	15.7	18.1
Apprenticeship	2,739	4.7	1,499	4.8	3,783	3.7	2,466	4.0	3.9	3.4
Level 3 qualifications	6,887	11.9	3,996	12.7	14,638	14.5	7,826	12.6	12.3	13.7
Level 4 qualifications and above	15,098	26.1	7,749	24.7	26,673	26.4	15,467	25.0	24.5	30.2
Other qualifications	2,427	4.2	1,097	3.5	4,337	4.3	2,034	3.3	4.3	2.8

[196] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015.

[197] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a.

[198] No qualifications: no academic or professional qualifications; Level 1 Qualifications: 1–4 O Levels/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills; Level 2 Qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*–C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/2–3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma, Apprenticeship; Level 3 Qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma; Level 4 Qualifications and above: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4–5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (not stated/level unknown).

[199] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking residents aged 16+ within each qualification category.

[200] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking residents aged 16+ within each qualification category.

[201] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking residents aged 16+ within each qualification category.

D.7 The economy and the Welsh language

D.7.1 The Welsh Government is committed to creating the best environment to support the mutually beneficial growth of the Welsh language and economic development. The Welsh Government recognises the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language (Welsh Government, 2017).

D.7.2 The Welsh Government's strategy Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers (Welsh Government, 2017) recognises that

"The economy is integral to creating the social conditions where Welsh speakers can stay in Welsh-speaking communities, or return to those communities. While we cannot control every factor which influences economic growth, there are things which we can influence. These include skills, the prestige placed on the Welsh language, the location public sector jobs, clusters, ensuring that the Welsh language is seen as a valuable skill in large developments, and opportunities to use those skills." (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 59)

D.7.3 One of the aims of the Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers is to "*support rge socioeconomic infrastructure of Welsh-speaking communities*" (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 60). To achieve this aim, the Welsh Government will "*develop a new regional focus to economic development to help all parts of Wales to benefit from prosperity and support each area to develop its own distinctive identity*" (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 60).

D.7.4 The Welsh Government (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 62) recognises that "*In an open market economy like Wales, economic growth and development will to some extent be uneven in its distribution. However, there is a role for government in seeking to ensure that all parts of Wales can benefit from economic growth.*" As such the Welsh Government will take steps to deliver a regional dimension to economic development that supports national delivery.

D.7.5 The Welsh Government acknowledges that

"Decisions regarding the type, scale and exact location of developments within a specific community has the potential to have an effect on language use, and as a result on the sustainability and vitality of the language. This calls for strengthening the relationship between language planning and land use planning." (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 63)

D.7.6 In December 2012, the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport announced the establishment of the Welsh Language and Economy Task and Finish Group to consider the relationship between the Welsh language and economic development. They explored how the Welsh language and bilingualism could support economic development, and how economic development could help increase the use of Welsh.

The workplace and the Welsh language

D.7.7 Individuals spend a significant proportion of time at work, so the workplace is one of the key areas that determine the language people use. The Welsh

Government's Strategy Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers recognises that

"The workplace is central to our day-to-day lives, and provides an important context for an individual's linguistic development. Whether a fluent speaker, a speaker lacking in confidence who wishes to improve their skills, or a new speaker, the workplace provides opportunities to use, practise and learn Welsh." (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 49)

D.7.8 Evidence from the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15 (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015) suggests that more Welsh speakers use Welsh with their colleagues where the employer is supportive of the use of Welsh in most aspects of the work of the business.

D.7.9 The Welsh Government recognises that *"strong and visible leadership is therefore required across all sectors to embed bilingualism as a natural part of the workplace – not only to ensure compliance with legislation, but to ensure a culture shift towards a recognition of the benefits that an increasingly bilingual workforce can contribute within the economy."* (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 50)

D.7.10 Priority Area 2 of Anglesey's Welsh Language Strategy 2016–2021 (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016) focuses on the workplace, Welsh language service and the infrastructure with the following aim:

"To promote and increase the availability of Welsh language services, increase opportunities / expectations to use Welsh in the workplace and work together to identify opportunities to mainstream the language into developments and activities." (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016, p. 25)

D.7.11 Operational standards introduced under the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 provide means for ensuring further opportunities to use Welsh in the workplace. Welsh language standards can be imposed on companies who fall within the scope of the measure, such as telecommunications companies, bus and train operators and utility companies. Representative bodies in the private sector have expressed support for the need to increase the use of Welsh, although with a clear preference that this should be on a voluntary basis (Welsh Government, 2014).

D.7.12 As a result, the Welsh Language Commissioner provides advice to organisations in all sectors regarding good practices for the use of Welsh in the workplace. Locally, Sgiliaith offers language awareness provision to private businesses and the third sector.

E Housing (including the housing market)

E.1.1 The availability of a mix of good quality housing stock to accommodate a range of different needs is important to maintaining mixed and vibrant communities. Fluctuations in the demand for housing are likely to lead to either an increase or decrease in house prices. This is likely to affect different sections of the community disproportionally. An increased demand for housing as a result of a large-scale infrastructure project such as the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project could lead to an increase in local house prices. This could lead to some population groups being priced out of the market. It can also lead to in-migration and out-migration that in turn can affect the extent of Welsh language use in the community.

E.2 Summary of key points

- In 2011, there were 58,027 households within the KSA, of which 53% (30,594) were on Anglesey[202].
- The highest proportion of households within the KSA were owner-occupied followed by the Private Rented Sector (including those living rent-free) and social rented sector. Anglesey South had the highest share of owner occupation and Anglesey West had the lowest.
- In 2011, 51.9% of Anglesey household reference persons could speak Welsh. In Gwynedd, the percentage was higher (61.1%).
- There is a relatively high proportion of second homes within the KSA. The 2011 Census of Population introduced a new measure based on identifying persons normally resident outside a local authority with a second address within the local authority involving a stay greater than 30 days. In terms of non-residents with a second address within the local authority, Gwynedd was ranked fourth and Anglesey was ninth across England and Wales.
- There were 784 empty properties on Anglesey in 2016.
- The number of new homes being built on Anglesey fell by over 60% between 2008–09 and 2015–16, a significantly larger decline than across Wales as a whole (3.1%). In contrast, the number being built in Conwy rose by 48% over the same period[203].
- The median house price on Anglesey was £160,000 as of April 2016, higher than neighbouring local authorities and the Welsh average of £145,000[204].The number of additional affordable housing units provided

[202] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.5 Stock tenure by household by KSA subdivision (2011)).

[203] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.15 New dwelling completions by area (2008–09 to 2015–16)).

[204] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.32).

on Anglesey fell to just 35 units in 2015–16, with 94 units planned to be built in 2016–17[205].

- It is anticipated that there is an affordable housing need of approximately 635 affordable units per annum on Anglesey and 709 affordable units per annum in Gwynedd to meet backlog and emerging needs (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016).

E.3 Housing market, stock and tenure type

E.3.1 The following section provides summary information on the housing market, stock and tenure type, household structure and growth projections, housing need, affordable housing, homelessness and details the language profile of housing. The accommodation and distribution of workers section of ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) presents more detailed information on the housing market, stock and tenure type, household structure and growth projections, housing need, affordable housing and homelessness.

Supply of accommodation

E.3.2 The 2011 Census provides data on the types of housing for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales, details of which are shown in table E-1.

[205] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.14 Affordable housing units delivered by area (2007–08 to 2017–18)).

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Table E-1 Types of housing, 2011[206]

	All households	Unshared dwellings									Shared dwelling
		Unshared dwellings: total	Whole house or bungalow				Flats, maisonette or apartment				Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	
			Total	Detached	Semi-detached	Terrace (including end terrace)	Total	Purpose built block of flats or tenement	Part of a converted or shared house (including bedsits)	In a commercial building		
Isle of Anglesey	30,594	30,577 (The basis of percentages)	28,229 (92.3%)	14,534 (47.5%)	6,783 (22.2%)	6,912 (22.6%)	2,136 (7.0%)	1,437 (4.7%)	413 (1.4%)	286 (0.9%)	212 (0.7%)	17
Gwynedd	52,473	52,387 (The basis of percentages)	47,013 (89.7%)	17,804 (34.0%)	12,767 (24.4%)	16,442 (31.4%)	5,124 (9.8%)	3,294 (6.3%)	1,116 (2.1%)	714 (1.4%)	250 (0.5%)	86
Wales	1,302,676	1,300,696 (The basis of percentages)	1,136,208 (87.4%)	361,141 (27.8%)	414,386 (31.9%)	360,681 (27.7%)	160,486 (12.3%)	123,580 (9.5%)	26,124 (2.0%)	10,782 (0.8%)	4,002 (0.3%)	1,980

[206] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016.

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E.3.3 In 2011, 47.7% of the unshared dwellings on Anglesey were detached houses or bungalows, which was substantially higher than the average figure for the whole of Wales (27.8%). Of the unshared dwellings in Gwynedd, 35.0% were detached or bungalows. For both Anglesey and Gwynedd, the percentages of households living in unshared semi-detached houses (22.2% and 24.4% respectively) were lower than the corresponding percentage for the whole of Wales (31.9%). Of all unshared dwellings on Anglesey, 22.6% were terraced housing, which was lower than the Welsh average (27.7%). In Gwynedd, 31.4% of unshared dwellings were terraced housing, which was higher than the Welsh average. For both Anglesey and Gwynedd, the percentages of unshared flats, maisonettes or apartments (7.0% and 9.8% respectively) were lower than the corresponding percentage for the whole of Wales (12.3%).

E.3.4 The Welsh Government's dwelling stock estimates show an annual growth rate of less than 1% for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy between 2000–01 and 2012–13[207].

E.3.5 Table E-2 shows the stock tenure by household in 2011. There were 58,027 households within the KSA, of which 30,594 households 53% were on Anglesey. Of these households on Anglesey, around 45% were located within Anglesey South. The highest proportion of households were owner-occupied, followed by the Private Rented Sector (including those living rent-free) and social rented sector.

Table E-2 Stock tenure by household 2011[208]

Tenure	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
All categories: tenure	5,941	13,771	10,882	27,433	58,027
Owned outright	2,586	5,956	3,902	9,224	21,668
Owned with a mortgage or loan	1,614	3,936	2,977	8,109	16,636
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	10	31	22	83	146
Rented from council (local authority)	744	1,443	1,712	2,714	6,613
Other social rented	69	233	286	2,416	3,004

[207] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.8).

[208] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.5 Stock tenure by household by KSA subdivision (2011)).

Tenure	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Private landlord or letting agency	654	1,593	1,452	3,761	7,460
Private rented: employer of a household member	4	24	76	54	158
Private rented: relative or friend of household member	88	180	142	375	785
Private rented: other	18	23	70	71	182
Living rent free	154	352	243	626	1,375

E.3.6 Anglesey South had the highest share (71.8%) of owner occupation, whilst Anglesey West had the lowest (63.2%). Within the Private Rented Sector, the Menai Mainland sub-area had the highest share (15.5%), with Anglesey North having the lowest (12.8%). Since the 2011 Census, most social housing has been transferred from local housing authority management to registered social landlords, with the exception of the IACC who remains the main provider of social housing[209].

E.3.7 Table E-3 shows the percentage of distribution of tenure types within Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Menai Mainland 2011 and the KSA. In 2011, there was a high percentage (18.3%) of households in Anglesey West in accommodation rented from the council or another social landlord.

Table E-3 Percentage distribution of tenure types[210]

Tenure	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland 2011	KSA
Owned outright	43.5%	43.3%	35.9%	33.6%	37.3%
Owned with a mortgage or loan	27.2%	28.6%	27.4%	29.6%	28.7%

[209] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.9).

[210] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.6 Percentage distribution of tenure types by KSA subdivision (2011)).

Tenure	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland 2011	KSA
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Rented from local authority	12.5%	10.5%	15.7%	9.9%	11.4%
Other social rented	1.2%	1.7%	2.6%	8.8%	5.2%
Private landlord or letting agency	11.0%	11.6%	13.3%	13.7%	12.9%
Private rented: employer of a household member	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Private rented: relative or friend of household member	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Private rented: other	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Living rent-free	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%

E.3.8 The 2011 Census provides data on Welsh speakers and tenure and is based on statistics regarding the household reference person (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). The household reference person is a single person within the home who operates as point of contact for gathering further statistics and for characterising the entire home (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). Table E-4 shows the number of household reference persons speaking Welsh by tenure for Anglesey and Gwynedd in 2011.

Table E-4 Household reference persons speaking Welsh by tenure in 2011[211]/[212]

Tenure	Isle of Anglesey				Gwynedd			
	No.	%	Speaking Welsh		No.	%	Speaking Welsh	
			No.	%[213]			No.	%[214]
Total household reference persons	30,594		15,893		52,473		32,040	
Owned or shared ownership [215]	21,034	68.8	10,911	68.7	34,495	65.7	21,391	66.8
Social rented	4,487	14.7	2,676	16.8	8,561	16.3	5,777	18.0
Private rented or does not pay rent	5,073	16.6	2,306	14.5	9,417	17.9	4,872	15.2

E.3.9 In 2011, 15,893 (51.9%) of Anglesey household reference persons[216] could speak Welsh and 32,040 (61.1%) of Gwynedd household reference persons could speak Welsh. When compared to the entire population of household reference persons, a slightly larger proportion of household reference persons who spoke Welsh for both Anglesey and Gwynedd rented socially.

Private Rented Sector accommodation

E.3.10 The Private Rented Sector is generally considered to be accommodation that is privately owned (i.e. not owned by a local authority or housing association)

[211] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a.

[212] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015.

[213] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking household reference persons within each tenure category.

[214] Percentage of the Welsh-speaking household reference persons within each tenure category.

[215] Part owned or part rented.

[216] Household reference person is a single person within the home who operates as a point of contact for gathering further statistics and for characterising the entire home based on the chosen reference person (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015c).

and that is being rented out by a landlord. It is a very diverse sector and accommodation can range from executive housing through to bedsits[217].

E.3.11 Census data for 2011 provide an estimate of the number of potential bed spaces from the Private Rented Sector, with the assumption that a single bed space is equivalent to a bedroom. Table E-5 shows the estimation of bed spaces for sub-areas within the wider KSA based on ward-level data.

Table E-5 Bedroom analysis 2011[218]

	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Private rented sector – households[219]	654	1,593	1,452	3,761	7,460
Private rented sector – estimated bedrooms	1,910	4,660	4,110	11,017	21,697

E.3.12 The above bedroom analysis table suggests that 21,697 bedrooms might be contained within the 7,460 accessible Private Rented Sector units located within the KSA in 2011.

E.3.13 Whilst stock available through private landlords and letting agents may be the most available to workers, it is possible that workers might experience other barriers in accessing this accommodation. Landlords may have a specific preference for types of tenants which do not fit the construction worker profile[220].

E.3.14 The data show that there are more Private Rented Sector units in the southern part of the KSA, particularly either side of the Menai crossing which may, in part, reflect the presence of a substantial number of students, especially associated with Bangor University[221].

E.3.15 The Private Rented Sector includes houses in multiple occupation, which are defined as houses where at least three individuals live, forming more than one household[222], and where a toilet, bathroom or kitchen facilities are

[217] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.11).

[218] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.7 Bedroom analysis by KSA subdivision (2011)).

[219] This total omits various forms of private rented accommodation that are unlikely to be available to construction workers.

[220] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.14).

[221] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.16).

[222] A household is either a single person or members of the same family who live together. A family includes people who are married or living together – including people in same-sex relationships,

shared with other tenants. A large house in multiple occupation would be at least three storeys high and have at least five tenants. Across the counties comprising the KSA, there are an estimated 2,960 houses in multiple occupation[223].

Tourist accommodation

E.3.16 There is a significant local supply of tourist accommodation in the KSA, with an estimated 54,700 bed spaces available. Table E-6 shows the estimates of tourist bed space distribution by type in 2013 across the KSA. Around 70% of the estimated tourist bed spaces fall within the category caravans and camping, with the highest proportion in Anglesey North.

E.3.17 The majority of caravan parks have invested in central facilities and landscaping. However, there remain numerous lower-quality sites which require significant investment to meet future market requirements. Policies within the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP restrict the expansion of existing sites, especially those with static caravans. It is probable that there would be restrictions on year-round occupancy on many sites. In addition, some sites may close for a period of one or two months' duration. Therefore, the actual level of bed spaces may be much lower[224]. Other areas on Anglesey have a greater percentage of other tourist accommodation types available than Anglesey North.

Table E-6 Estimates of tourist bed space distribution by type in 2013 across the KSA[225]

	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfasts	193	1,789	1,073	2,145	5,200
Self-catering	352	1,131	2,476	3,128	7,087
Caravans and camping	11,448	4,726	6,705	16,905	39,784

relatives or half-relatives, e.g. grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, step-partners and step-children.

[223] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.17).

[224] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.18).

[225] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.8 Estimates of tourist bed-space distribution by type by KSA subdivision (2013)).

	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Other, e.g. hostels	0	106	0	2,544	2,650
Total	11,993	7,752	10,254	24,722	54,721

Owner occupied

E.3.18 Approximately two thirds of all households are owner occupied. Table E-7 shows the range of owner-occupied housing types measured in terms of bedroom capacity in 2011.

Table E-7 Owner occupied unit – bedroom capacity by sub-area in 2011[226]

	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
1 bedroom	74	66	155	373	668
2 bedrooms	752	1,247	2,045	3,652	7,696
3 bedrooms	2,295	3,965	4,839	9,082	20,181
4 or more bedrooms	1,089	1,623	2,884	4,309	9,905

Second homes

E.3.19 Second homes can be held for a variety of reasons other than private recreation and include[227]:

- holiday homes owned as a commercial venture;
- those needed for job or educational reasons by a member of the household;
- other personal reasons within the household, like marital problems;
- as an initial step in the household's move to or from the area; and
- inherited from another family member and the inheritor does not want to sell for sentimental reasons.

[226] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.9 Owner occupier unit – bedroom capacity by KSA subdivision (2011)).

[227] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.21).

E.3.20 It is important to note that second homes can easily switch from being a source of private recreation to something else such as Private Rented Sector units that may be accessible to workers[228].

E.3.21 The 2011 Census of Population introduced a new measure based on identifying persons normally resident outside a local authority with a second address within the local authority involving a stay greater than 30 days. Table E-8 reviews this measure and identifies that Gwynedd was ranked fourth, with the highest number of homes owned by persons usually residing elsewhere among all local authorities in England and Wales. Anglesey was ranked ninth across England and Wales in terms of this measure.

Table E-8 Usual residents of England and Wales with second addresses in the local authority in 2011 (top 10) [229]

Local authority	2011 Usual residents	Usual residents elsewhere, with a second address in this local authority	People with a second address per 1,000 usual residents
City of London	7,375	1,366	185
Isles of Scilly Unitary Authority	2,203	266	121
Richmondshire	51,965	5,129	99
Gwynedd (rank fourth)	121,874	12,012	99
South Hams	83,140	7,672	92
South Lakeland	103,658	8,628	83
Purbeck	44,973	3,713	83
North Norfolk	101,499	7,939	78
Isle of Anglesey (rank ninth)	69,751	5,088	73
Cotswold	82,881	5,898	71

E.3.22 The 2011 Census of Population also records household space, which is described as accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents. A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. However, vacant

[228] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.22).

[229] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.10 Usual residents of England and Wales with second addresses in the local authority (2011)).

household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses are also classified in census results as household space with no usual residents. As such, the distribution of vacant household spaces can indicate the possible distribution of second homes[230]. Table E-9 shows this distribution for Anglesey North, Anglesey South, Anglesey West, Menai Mainland, Gwynedd and Wales.

Table E-9 Distribution of vacant household spaces[231]

	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Household spaces with no usual residents	793	1,426	1,370	2,177	5,766

E.3.23 Unfortunately, the separation of second home use is only possible by using the 2001 Census of Population, which found that 3.7% of homes were classified as second or holiday residences on Anglesey compared to 1.2% for Wales as a whole. This was the third highest after Gwynedd and Pembrokeshire. The average does however disguise localised effects, with Aberffraw having 18% of stock classified as second homes and Moelfre having 15% classified as second homes[232].

E.3.24 Table E-10 shows the number of empty properties within the town council areas of Holyhead, Amlwch, Llangefni and Menai Bridge for 2013, 2014 and 2016. Unfortunately, no 2014 data are available for Menai Bridge, and data were not available for 2015.

Table E-10 Empty properties on Anglesey by community council area[233]

Community council area	Number of empty properties, 2013	Number of empty properties, 2014	Number of empty properties, 2016[234]
Holyhead	151	130	118
Amlwch	76	85	38
Llangefni	47	52	69
Menai Bridge	28	-	23

[230] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.24).

[231] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.11 Distribution of vacant household spaces by KSA subdivision (2011)).

[232] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.25).

[233] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.12 Empty properties on Anglesey by community council area (2013, 2014, and 2016).

[234] Data provided directly by IACC.

E.3.25 In April 2012, there were 699 empty properties on Anglesey. The number had risen to 855 by April 2014 and decreased to 784 in 2016[235].

E.3.26 Data from Gwynedd Council's Private Housing Sector Service notes that there were 1,078 long-term empty properties in Gwynedd in 2013–14[236].

New house build activity

E.3.27 Table E-11 shows new house building activity for Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, north Wales and Wales between 2008 and 2016. With the exception of Conwy and north Wales, all areas have experienced a fall in house building activity since 2008–09.

Table E-11 New house building activity[237]

Year	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	North Wales	Wales
2008–09	159	206	152	1,112	7,121
2009–10	154	148	197	951	6,174
2010–11	112	169	131	1,147	5,505
2011–12	74	123	116	1,083	5,575
2012–13	131	160	158	1,018	5,451
2013–14	79	131	260	1,190	5,843
2014–15	80	189	182	1,235	6,170
2015–16	61	141	225	1,261	6,900
Percentage change 2008–09 to 2015–16	-61.6%	-31.6%	48.0%	13.4%	-3.1%

E.3.28 Table E-12 shows the percentage of units that are unfit by tenure on Anglesey, in Gwynedd and in Wales according to the Welsh House Condition Survey 1998.

[235] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.27).

[236] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.28).

[237] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.15 New dwelling completions by area (2008–09 to 2015–16)).

Table E-12 Unfit dwellings by tenure, 1998[238]

Tenure	Percentage of units that are unfit		
	Wales	Gwynedd	Isle of Anglesey
Owner-occupied	7.6%	11.3%	3.9%
Social housing	8.2%	5.6%	3.1%
Private rented housing	18.4%	15.5%	10.2%
All unit types	8.5%	10.5%	4.4%

E.3.29 The Welsh Government's Welsh House Condition Survey 1998 identified that, on the whole, Gwynedd had higher percentages of unfit units than Anglesey. This may be partially related to the fact that the housing stock in Gwynedd is older than on Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016).

House prices

E.3.30 In recent years, the effects of the recession have affected the average house price on Anglesey, as is the case across Wales and the UK. Data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) show that the average house price on Anglesey declined by almost 8% between the three months to September 2007 and the three months to September 2011, a stronger decline than the 6.1% seen across Wales as a whole. The rates of house price declines over the same period in Conwy and Denbighshire were lower at 3.3% and 4.6%, respectively[239].

E.3.31 The latest available data for house price inflation at a local authority level is for the three months to September 2015. Therefore, the following analysis considers the change in house prices between the third quarters of each year.

E.3.32 House prices on Anglesey fell between 2009 and 2012, before increasing by 3.4% in both 2013 and 2014 and by 3.2% in 2015. In contrast, house prices in Wales continued to decline until 2013, before increasing by 1.2% in 2014 and by 3.1% in the year to September 2015[240].

E.3.33 The median sale price on Anglesey in the three months to March 2016 was £160,000, which is higher than in Gwynedd (£146,000), Conwy (£149,000) and Denbighshire (£136,000), and above the Welsh average (£145,000). Property values are highest for detached houses, with the average price

[238] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016.

[239] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.29).

[240] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.31).

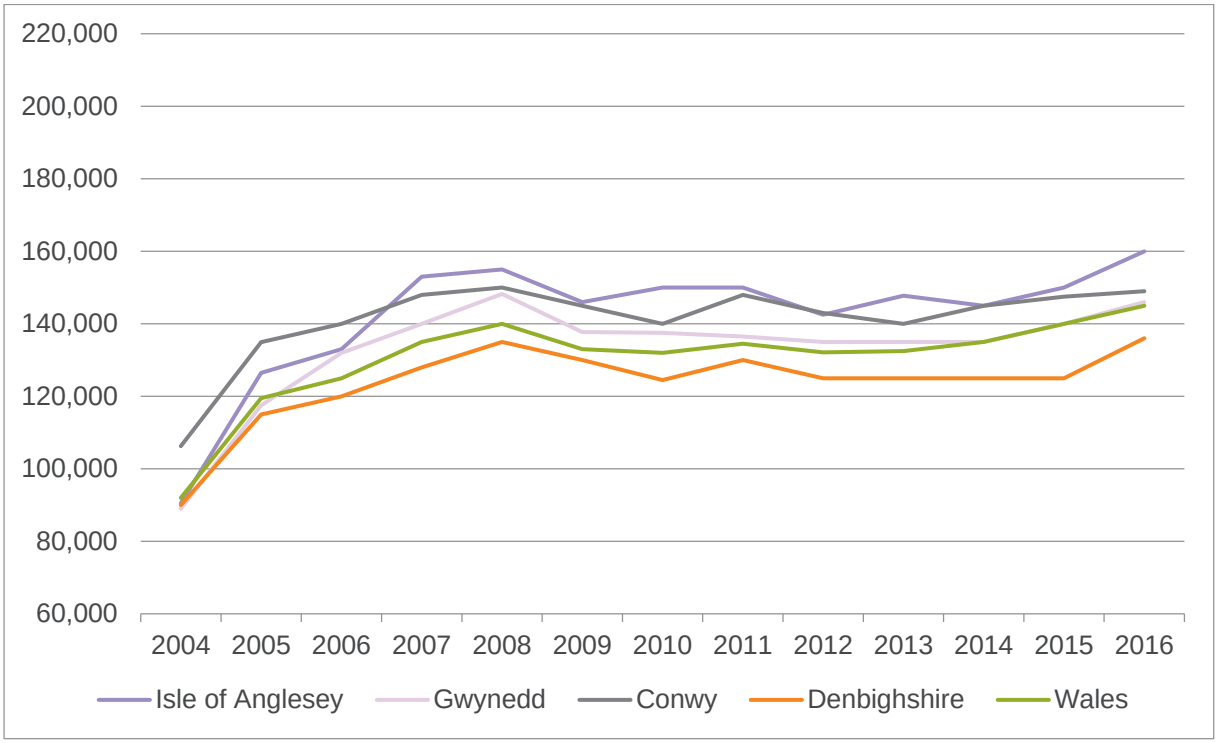
differential largest in Gwynedd, where average house prices are £146,000 and the average price paid for a detached house is £212,250[241].

E.3.34 Figure E-1 shows the average house prices for Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire and Wales between 2004 and 2016.

E.3.35 Figure E-2 shows the average house price by type of dwelling for Anglesey between 2004 and 2016.

[241] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.32).

Figure E-1 Average house prices for Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire and Wales 2004–2016[242]



[242] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure E.1 Median house prices by area (Q1 2004 to Q 2016)).

Figure E-2 Average house price by type of dwelling, Isle of Anglesey, 2004–2016[243]

E.3.36 In 2015, median house prices on Anglesey were 7.1 times greater than the median income, compared to ideal ratios of 2.9 for an individual income and 3.5 for a dual income. However, the ratio was higher in Gwynedd at 8.1 and in Conwy at 7.3. This compares to an average of 9.1 across England and Wales[244].

E.3.37 Data regarding the number of sales and house prices (median, the lower and upper quartile and 90th percentile) by house types in 2012 for Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a) and Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015) are available from the Land Registry, and are shown in tables E-13 and E-14.

[243] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure E.2 Average house price by type of dwelling on Anglesey (Q1 2004 to Q1 2016)).

[244] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.34).

Table E-13 House prices on Anglesey, 2012[245]

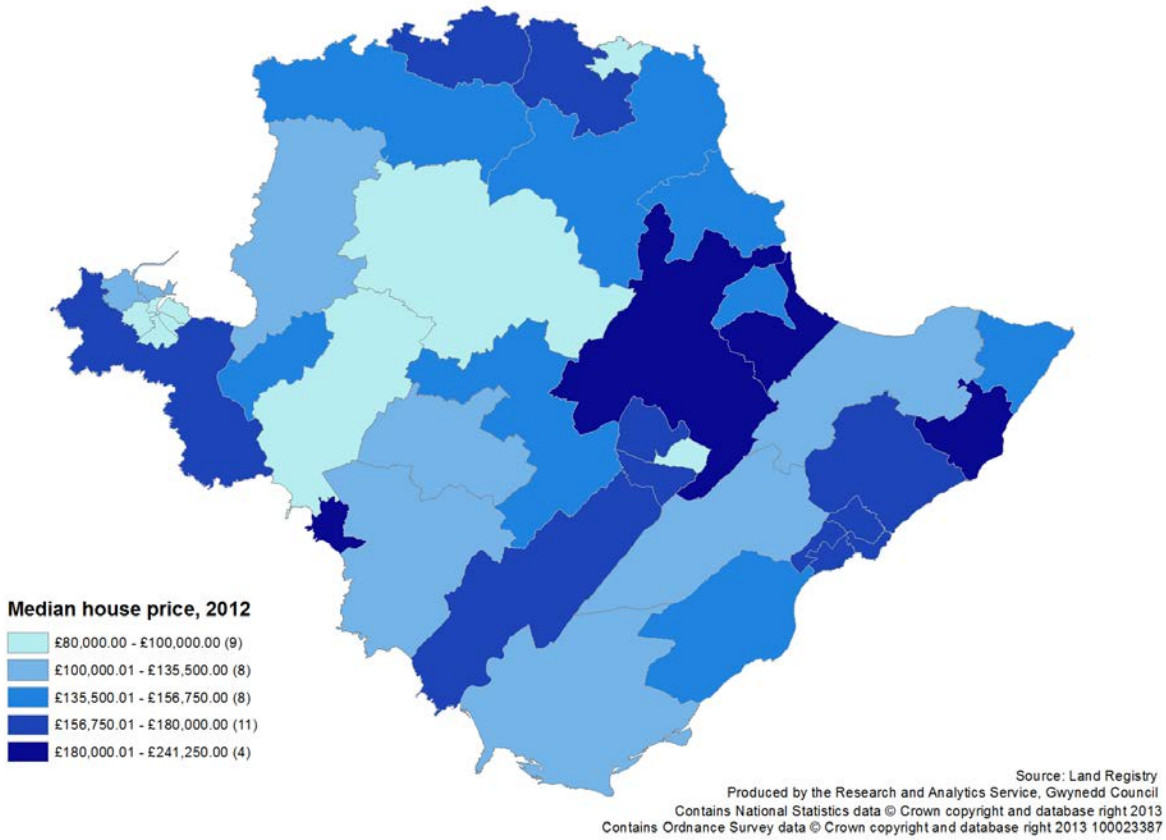
House type	Number of sales	House prices			
		Median	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	90th percentile
Detached	343	£180,000	£150,000	£229,000	£280,000
Semi-detached	137	£123,000	£100,250	£153,500	£182,800
Terraced	176	£99,950	£75,750	£130,000	£160,600
Flat/apartment	46	£155,000	£97,500	£176,250	£407,465
Total	702	£150,000	£110,000	£192,625	£249,950

E.3.38 In 2012, 702 homes were sold on Anglesey, a decrease of 17 properties (2.4%) since 2011. The median house price was £150,000, a decrease of £10,000 (7.1%) since 2011. The most expensive type of housing was detached homes, with a median price of £180,000, whilst the cheapest type was terraced housing with a median price of £99,950. The median price of detached and semi-detached houses decreased by £5,000 (2.7%) since 2011. However, the median price of terraced houses and apartments increased since 2011.

[245] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a.

E.3.39 Figure E-3 shows the median house prices by ward for Anglesey during 2012.

Figure E-3 Median house prices by ward for Anglesey, 2012[246]

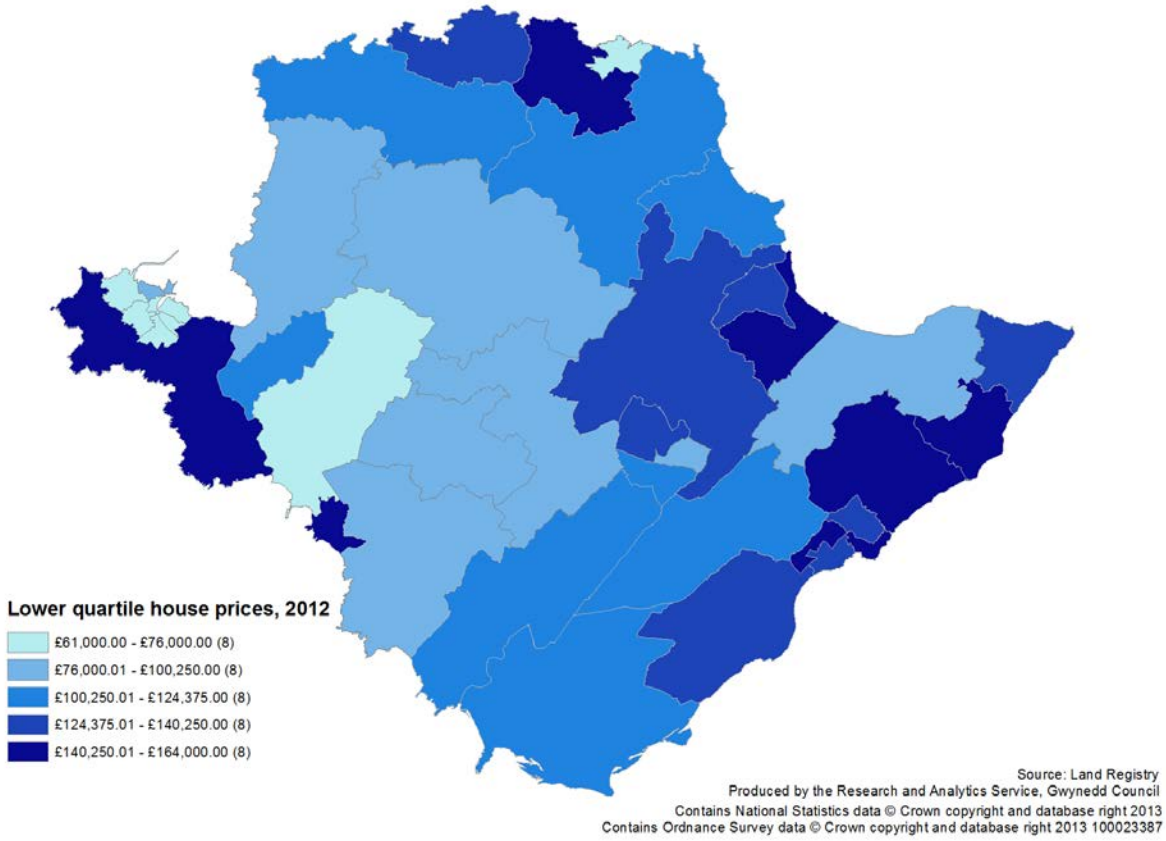


E.3.40 During 2012, the lowest median house price of £80,000 was found in the ward of Holyhead Town, and the highest median house price of £241,250 was found in the ward of Rhosneigr (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

[246] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a. p. 62.

E.3.41 Figure E-4 shows the lower quartile house prices by ward for Anglesey during 2012.

Figure E-4 Lower quartile house prices by ward for Anglesey, 2012[247]



E.3.42 During 2012, the lowest lower quartile house price of £61,000 was found in the ward of Holyhead Town, and the highest lower quartile house price of £164,000 was found in the ward of Llanbedr-goch (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

[247] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a. p. 63.

Table E-14 House prices in Gwynedd 2012[248]

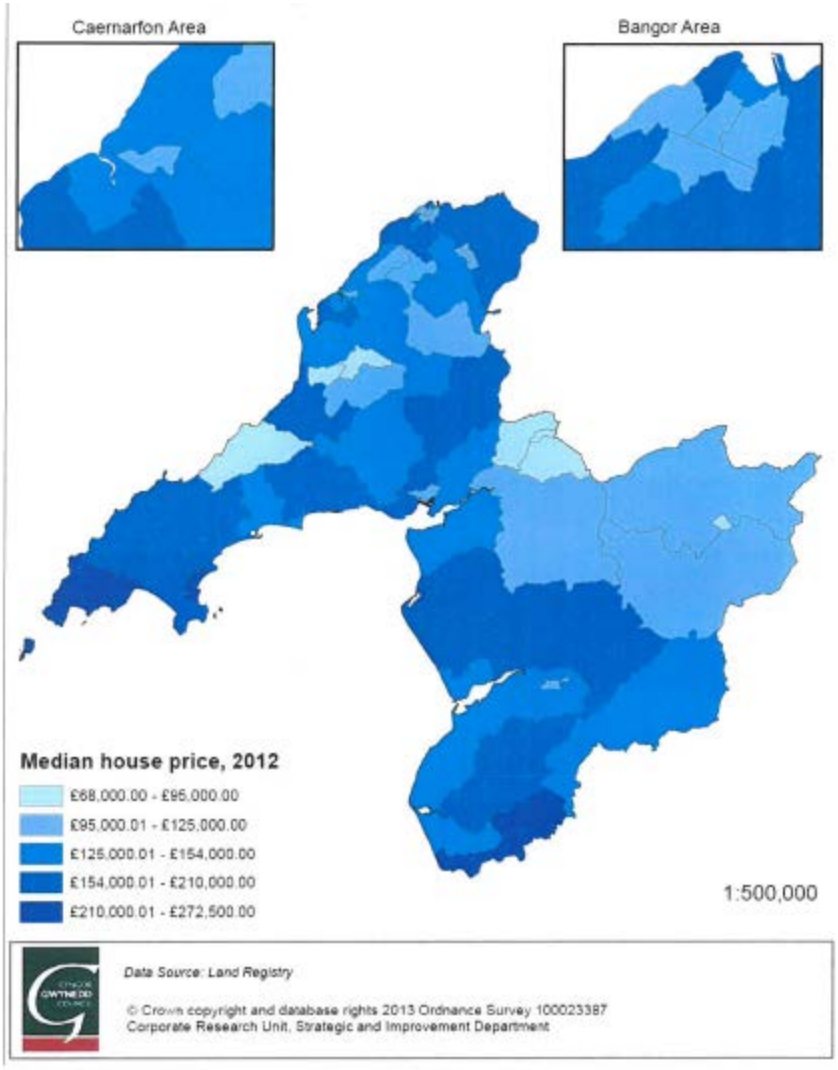
House type	Number of sales	House prices			
		Median	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	90th percentile
Detached	378	£190,000	£155,750	£245,000	£298,020
Semi-detached	231	£145,000	£115,000	£177,500	£212,000
Terraced	459	£106,000	£80,000	£132,000	£170,000
Flat/apartment	52	£84,000	£63,000	£115,250	£153,400
Total	1,120	£136,000	£95,625	£187,000	£247,499

E.3.43 In 2012, 1,120 homes were sold in Gwynedd, a decrease of 132 properties (10.5%) since 2011. The median house price was £136,000, an increase of £4,000 (3.0%) since 2011. The most expensive type of housing was detached homes with a median price of £190,000, whilst the cheapest type was flat/apartment housing with a median price of £84,000. The median price of all house types apart from semi-detached had decreased since 2011, with the greatest decrease of £18,000 (17.7%) among flat/maisonette median prices (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

E.3.44 Figure E-5 shows the median house prices by ward for Gwynedd during 2012.

[248] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015.

Figure E-5 Median house prices by ward for Gwynedd, 2012[249]

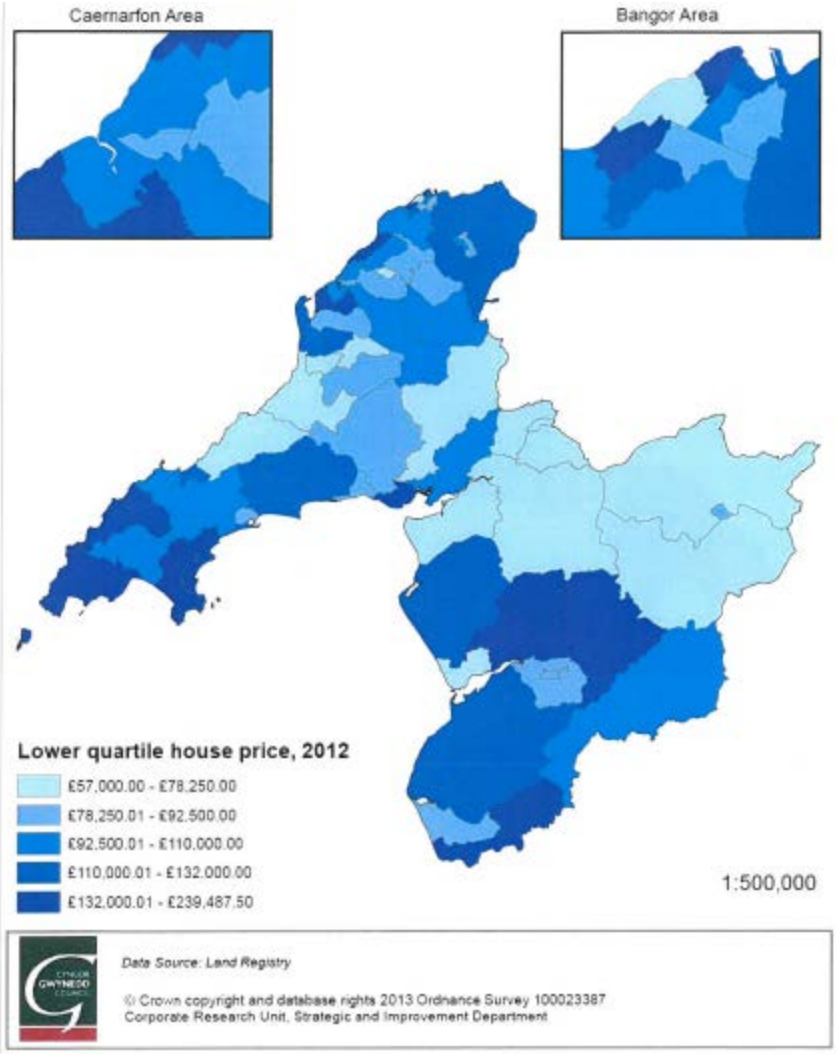


E.3.45 During 2012, the lowest median house price of £38,000 was found in the ward of Bowydd and Rhiw in Meirionnydd, and the highest median house price of £272,500 was found in the ward of Abersoch in Dwyfor (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). The wards of Bowydd and Rhiw and Abersoch lie outside the KSA, which is the main focus for the WLIA.

[249] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015. p. 71.

E.3.46 Figure E-6 shows the lower quartile house prices by ward for Gwynedd during 2012.

Figure E-6 Lower quartile house prices by ward for Gwynedd, 2012[250]



E.3.47 During 2012, the lowest lower quartile house price of £57,000 was found in the ward of Bowydd and Rhiw, and the highest lower quartile house price of £239,488 was found in the ward of Abersoch (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). The wards of Bowydd and Rhiw and Abersoch lie outside the KSA, which is the main focus for the WLIA.

E.3.48 Tables E-15 and E-16 show the number of residential units sold according to price for Anglesey and Gwynedd in 2013.

[250] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015. p. 72.

Table E-15 Number of residential units sold according to price, Anglesey, 2013[251]

Price (£ thousands)	Type of unit				Total
	Terrace	Semi-detached	Detached	Flat	
<50	9	0	0	4	13
50–75	46	7	3	6	62
75–100	67	24	9	3	103
100–125	38	40	39	2	119
125–150	29	38	54	5	126
150–175	17	28	91	6	142
175–200	2	5	47	4	58
200–225	2	3	29	2	36
225–250	2	5	25	4	36
250–275	0	2	19	0	21
275–300	2	1	15	0	18
300–325	1	1	17	0	19
325–350	1	0	7	0	8
350–375	0	0	8	0	8
375–400	2	0	1	1	4
400–450	1	0	5	0	6
450–500	1	0	3	0	4
500–550	0	1	2	0	3
550–600	0	0	2	0	2
600–800	0	0	2	0	2
800–1,000	0	0	1	0	1
1,000+	0	0	0	0	0
Total	220	155	379	37	791

E.3.49 On Anglesey during 2013, more detached houses were sold than any other type of residential unit. The price category with the greatest number of residential units sold during this time was £150,000–£175,000, followed by the price categories £125,000–£150,000 and £75,000–£100,000. The highest number of terraced houses sold was within the £75,000–£100,000 price category. The highest number of semi-detached houses sold was within the £100,000–£125,000 price category followed closely by the price

[251] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016.

category £125,000–£150,000. The highest number of detached houses sold was within the £150,000–£175,000 price category.

Table E-16 Number of residential units sold according to price, Gwynedd, 2013[252]

Price (£ thousands)	Type of units				Total
	Terrace	Semi-detached	Detached	Flat	
<50	16	1	5	4	26
50–75	76	12	7	16	111
75–100	115	29	10	11	165
100–125	135	47	21	6	209
125–150	78	56	39	11	184
150–175	36	50	51	7	144
175–200	20	33	62	4	119
200–225	14	13	49	3	79
225–250	11	8	54	3	76
250–275	4	2	25	1	32
275–300	2	4	19	0	25
300–325	2	3	15	0	20
325–350	0	1	4	0	5
350–375	0	1	5	0	6
375–400	1	0	7	0	8
400–450	0	1	9	0	10
450–500	0	0	3	0	3
500–550	0	0	2	0	2
550–600	1	0	2	0	3
600–800	0	0	1	0	1
800–1,000	0	0	1	0	1
1,000+	0	0	1	0	1
Total	511	261	392	66	1,230

E.3.50 In Gwynedd during 2013, more terraced houses were sold than any other type of residential unit. The price category with the greatest number of residential units sold during this time was £100,000–£125,000, followed by the price categories £125,000–£150,000 and £75,000–£100,000. The

[252] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016.

highest number of terraced houses sold was within the £100,000–£125,000 price category followed by the price category £75,000–£100,000. The highest number of semi-detached houses sold was within the £125,000–£150,000 price category followed closely by the price categories £100,000–£125,000 and £150,000–£175,000. The highest number of detached houses sold was within the £175,000–£200,000 price category.

Household structure and growth projections

E.3.51 The demand for various types of accommodation is dependent on population growth and demographic components of change including, most importantly, the capacity to form additional households. These factors reflect underlying socio-economic factors such as growth and sector diversity and so forth[253].

E.3.52 Table E-17 shows county-level household projections for Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, north-west Wales and Wales between 2016 and 2036. It is projected that the number of households for Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, north-west Wales and Wales will grow by 1%, 10%, 2%, 5% and 11% respectively over this period.

Table E-17 Household growth projections[254]

Area	2016	2022	2036	2016 to 2022	2016 to 2036
Isle of Anglesey	31,107	31,468	31,269	1%	1%
Gwynedd	53,657	55,520	58,985	3%	10%
Conwy	52,042	52,809	53,082	1%	2%
North-west Wales	136,806	139,797	143,336	2%	5%
Wales	1,349,045	1,403,151	1,494,188	4%	11%

E.3.53 Household projections produced for the IACC suggest that the number of households on Anglesey could increase by 12% between 2016 and 2035, taking into account the potential effects of the Energy Island Programme on Anglesey.

E.3.54 Table E-18 shows the household structure within the overall growth in the number of households for Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy and north-west Wales between 2016 and 2036. A double-digit growth is expected in the number of single-person households between 2016 and 2036 for all three local

[253] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.2).

[254] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.2 Household growth projections (2016 to 2036)).

authorities. These trends are indicative of an ageing population, with more single-person households surviving the death of or separation from a partner[255].

E.3.55 During the same period, the number of multiple-person households (i.e. the number of three- and four-person households) is expected to fall across north-west Wales. This is driven by declines on Anglesey and in Conwy, with some growth expected for four-person households in Gwynedd. The number of two-person households is projected to increase in Gwynedd and Conwy. Similar trends are expected for Wales.

Table E-18 Household structure, 2016 to 2036[256]

Area	Household structure	2016	2022	2036	2016 to 2022	2016 to 2036
Isle of Anglesey	All households	31,107	31,468	31,269	1.2%	0.5%
	1 person	10,436	11,046	12,112	5.8%	16.1%
	2 person	11,062	10,987	10,393	-0.7%	-6.0%
	3 person	4,276	4,130	3,785	-3.4%	-11.5%
	4 person	3,505	3,470	3,226	-1.0%	-8.0%
	5 person	1,828	1,837	1,754	0.5%	-4.0%
Gwynedd	All households	53,657	55,520	58,985	3.5%	9.9%
	1 person	19,623	21,126	24,052	7.7%	22.6%
	2 person	17,594	17,986	17,979	2.2%	2.2%
	3 person	6,796	6,712	6,598	-1.2%	-2.9%
	4 person	5,851	5,792	6,031	-1.0%	3.1%
	5 person	3,793	3,904	4,326	2.9%	14.1%
Conwy	All households	52,042	52,809	53,082	1.5%	2.0%
	1 person	17,939	18,620	19,843	3.8%	10.6%
	2 person	19,082	19,382	19,313	1.6%	1.2%
	3 person	6,805	6,670	6,193	-2.0%	-9.0%
	4 person	5,479	5,449	5,267	-0.5%	-3.9%
	5 person	2,736	2,687	2,467	-1.8%	-9.8%
	All households	136,806	139,797	143,336	2.2%	4.8%

[255] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.5).

[256] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.3 Household structure by area (2016 to 2036)).

Area	Household structure	2016	2022	2036	2016 to 2022	2016 to 2036
North West Wales	1 person	47,998	50,792	56,007	5.8%	16.7%
	2 person	47,738	48,355	47,685	1.3%	-0.1%
	3 person	17,877	17,512	16,576	-2.0%	-7.3%
	4 person	14,835	14,711	14,524	-0.8%	-2.1%
	5 person	8,357	8,428	8,547	0.8%	2.3%
Wales	All households	1,349,045	1,403,151	1,494,188	4.0%	10.8%
	1 person	427,745	462,436	534,344	8.1%	24.9%
	2 person	472,565	491,170	513,251	3.9%	8.6%
	3 person	204,326	203,855	199,322	-0.2%	-2.4%
	4 person	164,062	164,867	166,113	0.5%	1.3%
	5 person	80,346	80,823	81,157	0.6%	1.0%

E.3.56 Table E-19 shows the forecast change in average household size for Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, North West Wales and Wales between 2016 and 2036.

Table E-19 Forecast change in average household size[257]

Area	Household structure	2016	2022	2036
Isle of Anglesey	All households	31,107	31,468	31,269
	Average household size	2.256	2.229	2.200
Gwynedd	All households	53,657	55,520	58,985
	Average household size	2.291	2.256	2.228
Conwy	All households	52,042	52,809	53,082
	Average household size	2.240	2.227	2.232
North West Wales	All households	136,806	139,797	143,336
	Average household size	2.264	2.239	2.223
Wales	All households	1,349,045	1,403,151	1,494,188
	Average household size	2.304	2.252	2.175

E.3.57 Within the JLDP, a medium growth level which equated to 511 housing units per annum is set for Anglesey and Gwynedd for the life of the plan (2011–2026) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016a). This medium growth level takes

[257] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.4 Forecast change in average household size by area (2016 to 2036)).

into consideration the demand for housing units in order to deliver affordable housing; opportunities to strengthen the local economy; and condition of the local housing market (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016a).

E.3.58 The housing growth figure within the JLDP is 7,184 units with an additional 10% slippage allowance giving an overall total of 7,902, equating to 3,817 units for Anglesey and 4,084 for Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016b). The spatial distribution of growth has up to 55% in the Sub-regional Centre of Bangor and the Urban Service Centres, at least 20% to the Local Service Centres and no more than 25% in villages, clusters and the countryside (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016b). On Anglesey, the Urban Service Centres of Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch have an anticipated growth level of 833, 673 and 533 respectively within the JLDP (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016b).

E.3.59 The JLDP recognises that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and other Anglesey Energy Island Programme investments would, if the best-case scenario is realised, mean that the employment situation on Anglesey and Gwynedd would be greatly enhanced over time (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016a). The JLDP has therefore been focused on combating decline rather than accepting decline of employment (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016).

E.3.60 The Census of Population provides an indication of the change in household types for both Anglesey and Gwynedd, and details of such are shown in table E-20 and table E-21.

Table E-20 Change in type of households on Anglesey, 2001 and 2011[258]

Household composition	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Total households	28,356		30,594		2,238	7.9	
Population in private households	66,167		68,941		2,774	4.2	
Average household size	2.33		2.25				
One-person household	8,289	29.2%	9,888	32.3	1,599	19.3	3.1
Households with dependent children	8,120	28.6%	7,763	25.4	-357	-4.4	-3.2

[258] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a.

Household composition	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Families – no children	7,891	28.1	8,621	28.2	640	8.0	0.1
Families – all children non-dependent	3,003	10.6	3,208	10.5	205	6.8	-0.1
Other households	963	3.4	1,114	3.6	151	15.7	0.2

E.3.61 Between 2001 and 2011, the number of households on Anglesey increased by 2,238 (7.9%) whilst the average household size fell from 2.33 in 2001 to 2.25 in 2011.

Table E-21 Change in type of household in Gwynedd, 2001 and 2011[259]

Household composition	2001		2011		Change 2001–2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Total households	49,237		52,473		3,236	6.6	
Population in private households	113,837		117,974		4,137	3.6	
Average household size	2.31		2.25				
One-person household	15,897	32.3	18,548	35.3	2,651	16.7	3.0
Households with dependent children	13,564	27.5	13,014	24.8	-550	-4.1	-2.7
Families – no children	12,793	26.0	13,493	25.7	700	5.5	-0.3
Families – all children non-dependent	4,952	10.1	4,887	9.3	-65	-1.3	-0.8
Other households	2,031	4.1	2,531	4.8	500	24.6	0.7

[259] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015.

E.3.62 Between 2001 and 2011, the number of households in Gwynedd increased by 3,236 (6.6%) whilst the average household size fell from 2.31 in 2001 to 2.25 in 2011.

E.3.63 Household growth rates for both Anglesey and Gwynedd are higher than the rates of population growth. The reason for this may be that the long-term trend towards smaller households, together with population growth, has had an effect on the number of households within the population (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

E.3.64 A key factor affecting the number of households and the average household size for both Anglesey and Gwynedd in 2011 was the growth in the number of single-person households. The effect of this is more noticeable within both counties due to the relatively high number of older people in the population of the area (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). The majority of single-person households are pensioners living alone. It was estimated that, in 2011, 4,802 of Anglesey's households were occupied by single pensioners, which represented 15.7% of all households and 48.6% of all single-person households (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). In Gwynedd, it was estimated that 8,701 households were occupied by single pensioners in 2011, which represented 16.6% of all households and 46.9% of all single-person households (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

E.3.65 Other factors that affected the change in the average household sizes over the past decade were the trend towards smaller families and the increase in the incidence of divorce, which are expected to continue (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). The figures for both Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a) and Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015) suggest that new housing developments should focus mainly on the provision of one-, two- and three-bedroomed dwellings to meet the need. In addition, consideration should be given to meeting the needs of an ageing population.

E.3.66 Reviewing the number of households and the different types of households within an area provides an indication of the type of housing that may be required in the future (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

E.3.67 Table E-22 shows the household composition estimates for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales in 2011.

Table E-22 Household composition estimates 2011[260]

Household composition	Isle of Anglesey		Gwynedd		Wales
	No.	%	No.	%	
All households	30,594		52,473		1,302,676
Population in private households	68,941		117,974		3,011,182

[260] NOMIS: Census 2011: Household composition (KS105EW).

Household composition	Isle of Anglesey		Gwynedd		Wales
	No.	%	No.	%	
Average household size	2.25		2.25		2.31
One-person household	9,888	32.3%	18,548	35.3%	30.8%
Aged 65+	4,802	15.7%	8,701	16.6%	13.7%
Other	5,086	16.6%	9,847	18.8%	17.1%
One family household only	18,985	61.9%	30,410	58.0%	62.8%
No children	8,621	28.2%	13,493	25.7%	26.1%
Couple households	7,322	23.9%	12,028	22.9%	25.3%
Dependent children	5,297	17.3%	8,976	17.1%	18.4%
All children non-dependent	2,025	6.6%	3,052	5.8%	6.8%
Lone parent household	3,009	9.8%	4,889	9.3%	11.4%
Dependent children	1,826	6.0%	3,054	5.8%	7.5%
All children non-dependent	1,183	3.9%	1,835	3.5%	3.8%
Other households	1,754	5.7%	3,515	6.7%	6.5%
Dependent children	640	2.1%	984	1.9%	2.2%
All aged 65+	122	0.4%	192	0.4%	0.3%
Other	992	3.2%	2,339	4.5%	3.9%
Households with dependent children	7,763	25.4%	13,014	24.8%	28.2%
Households where all are aged 65+	8,177	26.7%	13,884	26.4%	22.9%

E.3.68 In 2011, there were 30,594 households on Anglesey, 52,473 households in Gwynedd and 1,302,676 households in Wales. The estimates of the number and types of households indicate that average household sizes for Anglesey and Gwynedd are lower than for the whole of Wales. This is due to the relatively high proportion of single-person households in both Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a) and Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

E.3.69 The proportion of single-person households for both Anglesey and Gwynedd were higher than Wales, with Anglesey being 1.5 percentage points higher and Gwynedd being 4.5 percentage points higher than Wales. The proportion of households with children for both Anglesey and Gwynedd were lower than Wales, with Anglesey being 2.8 percentage points lower and Gwynedd being 3.4 percentage points lower. Households consisting only of people aged 65 and over for both Anglesey and Gwynedd were higher than Wales, with Anglesey being 3.8 percentage points higher and Gwynedd being 3.5 percentage points higher.

Housing need

E.3.70 The Anglesey Local Housing Market Assessment and the Housing Needs Study in Gwynedd provide an indication of the scale of affordable housing likely to be required in both Anglesey and Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016). It is anticipated that there is an affordable housing need of approximately 1,344 housing units per annum for five years to meet backlog and emerging needs (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016). This figure is based upon approximately 635 affordable units per annum for Anglesey and 709 affordable units per annum for Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016). These figures have been based upon distributing the affordable housing need over a period of five years and also upon the Welsh Government's methodology which calculates that 25% of household income is spent on housing costs (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016). The assessments also indicate that the highest need was for social rented units rather than shared ownership dwellings (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016). However, this is not a statement of the number of affordable houses that would need to be built, as a portion of the need could be met by alternative means (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2016).

Affordable housing

E.3.71 Affordable housing is not limited to social housing but also includes low-cost home ownership (such as housing provided through the Welsh Government's Homebuy scheme), shared ownership and, increasingly, intermediate rent, where rents are set at up to 80% of market levels, which is significantly higher than levels found in traditional social housing[261]. This definition has been extended to mean affordable access to the private sector provision. A number of social letting agencies have been established in Wales to facilitate access to available provision for people in housing need.

E.3.72 An influx of non-home-based workers has the potential to create an indirect effect on affordable housing by using capacity that might otherwise be available for people in housing need.

E.3.73 Housing affordability can be measured by observing the ratio of house prices to household income. This measure provides a general indication of whether or not house prices are affordable in relation to incomes (IACC and Gwynedd

[261] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.35).

Council, 2015a). Tables E-23 and E-24 show the ratio of house prices to household income for Anglesey and Gwynedd based on the median and lower quartile figures between 2008 and 2012.

Table E-23 House price to household income ratios for Anglesey, 2008 to 2012[262]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Median household income	£25,128	£26,210	£24,353	£24,733	£23,770
Median house price	£150,250	£149,999	£150,000	£140,000	£150,000
Median ratio	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.3
Lower quartile household income	£15,906	£16,693	£14,373	£14,198	£12,504
Lower quartile house price	£110,000	£110,000	£103,000	£100,000	£110,000
Lower quartile ratio	6.9	6.6	7.2	7.0	8.8

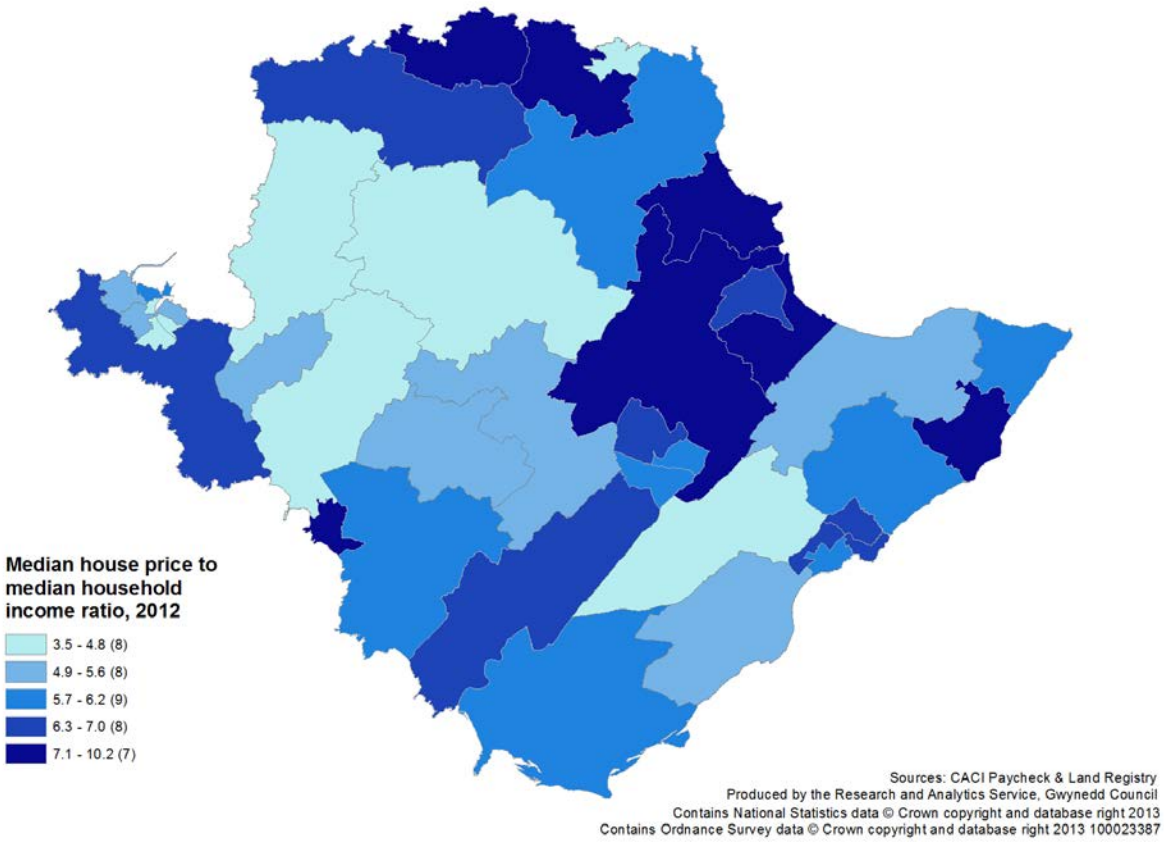
E.3.74 The median house price on Anglesey in 2012 was 6.3 times the median household income, while the lower quartile house price was 8.8 times the lower quartile household income. Since 2008, the median ratio has been relatively stable. However, the lower quartile ratio has increased from a ratio of 6.9 in 2008 to 8.8 in 2012. This suggests that it has become increasingly difficult for households with lower quartile household incomes to afford their own homes (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

E.3.75 The median annual household income fell by £963 between 2011 and 2012 from £24,733 to £23,770. During the same period, the lower quartile household income fell by £1,694 from £14,198 to £12,504.

E.3.76 The ratios of median house prices to median household incomes amongst the wards of Anglesey in 2012 are shown in figure E-7.

[262] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a.

Figure E-7 Median house price to median household income ratios by wards, Isle of Anglesey, 2012[263]

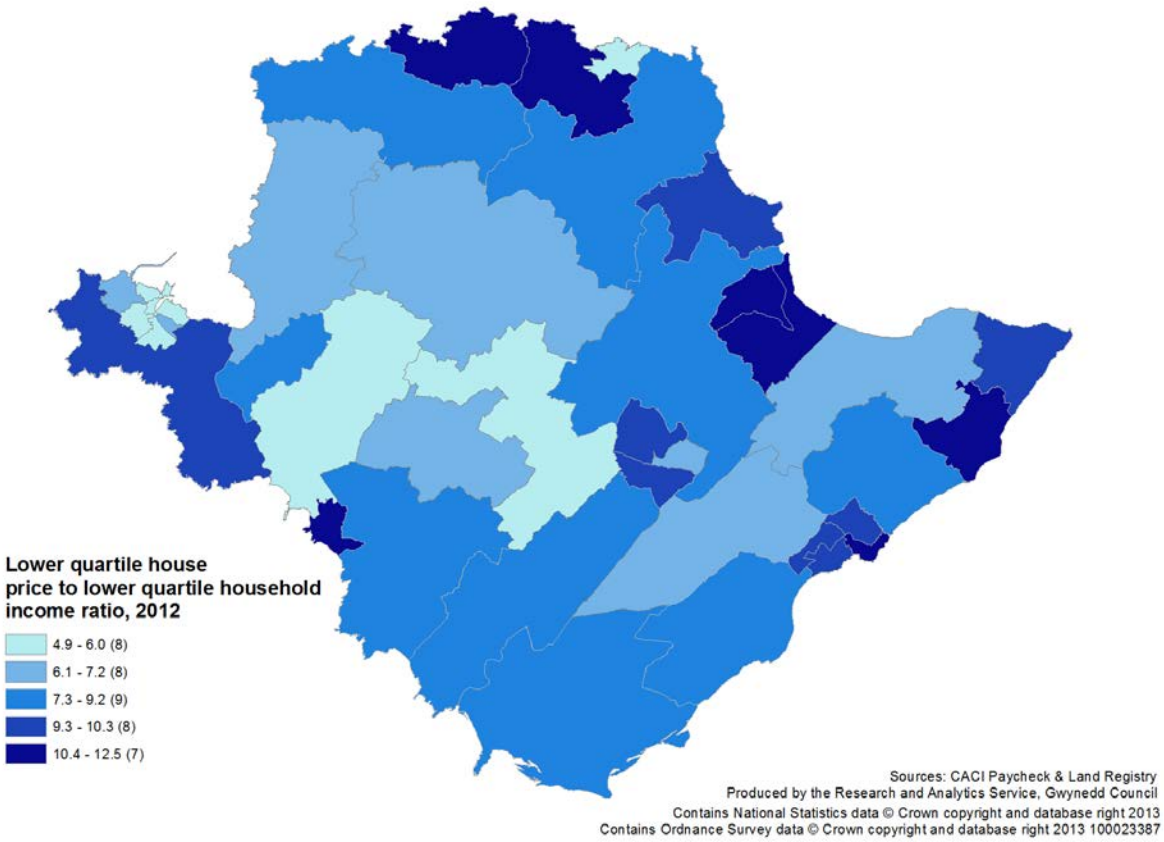


E.3.77 In 2012, there were substantial differences in ratios of median house prices to median household incomes seen across Anglesey. The ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll had the lowest ratio of 3.5 and the ward of Rhosneigr had the highest ratio of 10.2. High median house price to income ratios were seen in the wards of Amlwch Rural and Llanbadrig, which are located in Anglesey North, and the wards of Llanddyfnan, Moelfre, Llanbedr-goch and Beaumaris, which are located in Anglesey East (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). This may be related to the fact that high proportions of homes located in these wards have no usual residents (this includes second/holiday homes) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

E.3.78 Figure E-8 shows the ratios of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile household incomes amongst the wards of Anglesey in 2012.

[263] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a. p. 65.

Figure E-8 Lower quartile house price to lower quartile household income ratios by wards, Isle of Anglesey, 2012[264]



E.3.79 The ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll also had the lowest lower quartile house price to lower quartile household income ratio of 4.9, whilst the ward of Rhosneigr had the highest ratio of 12.5 (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

Table E-24 House price to household income ratios for Gwynedd 2008 to 2012[265]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Median household income	£24,046	£24,879	£23,046	£23,278	£22,369
Median house price	£140,000	£139,000	£136,000	£132,000	£136,000
Median ratio	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.1

[264] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015c, p. 66.

[265] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015.

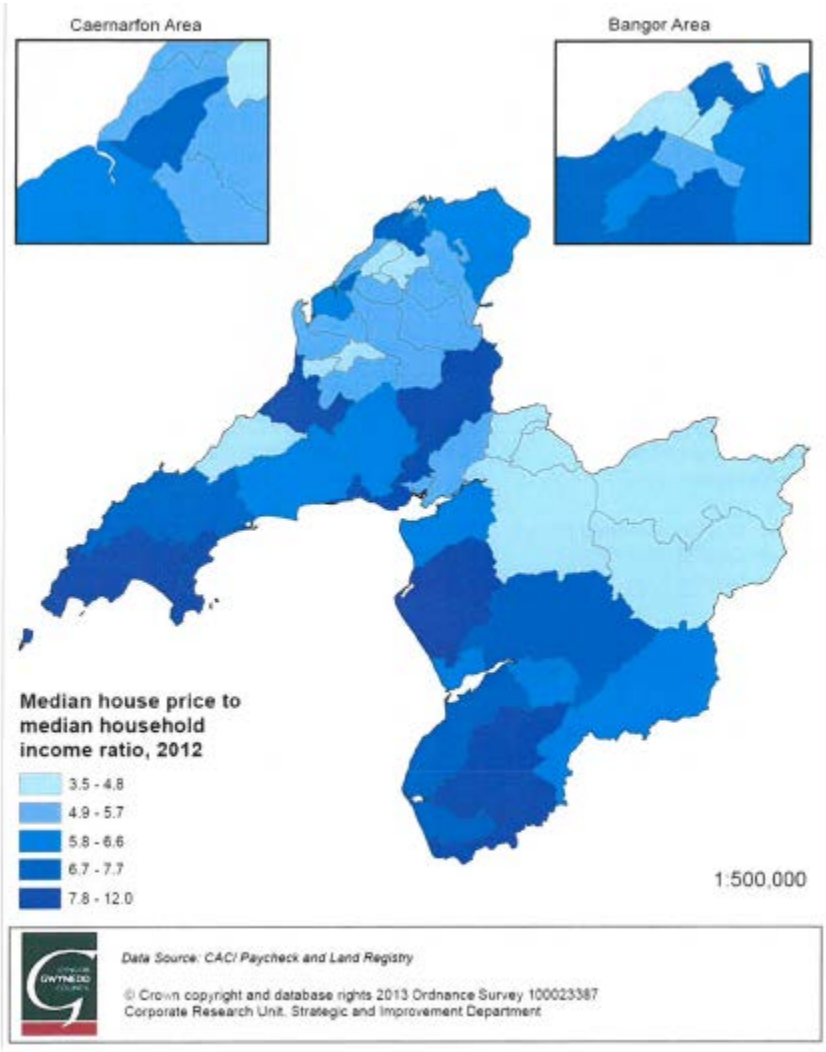
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lower quartile household income	£15,315	£15,967	£13,669	£13,390	£11,786
Lower quartile house price	£104,500	£98,500	£102,000	£100,000	£95,625
Lower quartile ratio	6.2	6.2	7.5	7.5	8.1

E.3.80 The median house price in Gwynedd in 2012 was 6.1 times the median household income, while the lower quartile house price was 8.1 times the lower quartile household income. Since 2008, the median ratio has been relatively stable. However, the lower quartile ratio has increased from a ratio of 6.8 in 2008 to 8.1 in 2012. This suggests that it has become increasingly difficult for households with lower quartile household incomes to afford their own homes (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

E.3.81 The median annual household income fell by £909 between 2011 and 2012 from £23,278 to £22,369. During the same period, the lower quartile household income fell by £1,604 from £13,390 to £11,786.

E.3.82 The ratios of median house prices to median household incomes amongst the wards of Gwynedd in 2012 are shown in figure E-9.

Figure E-9 Median house price to median household income ratios by wards, Gwynedd, 2012[266]

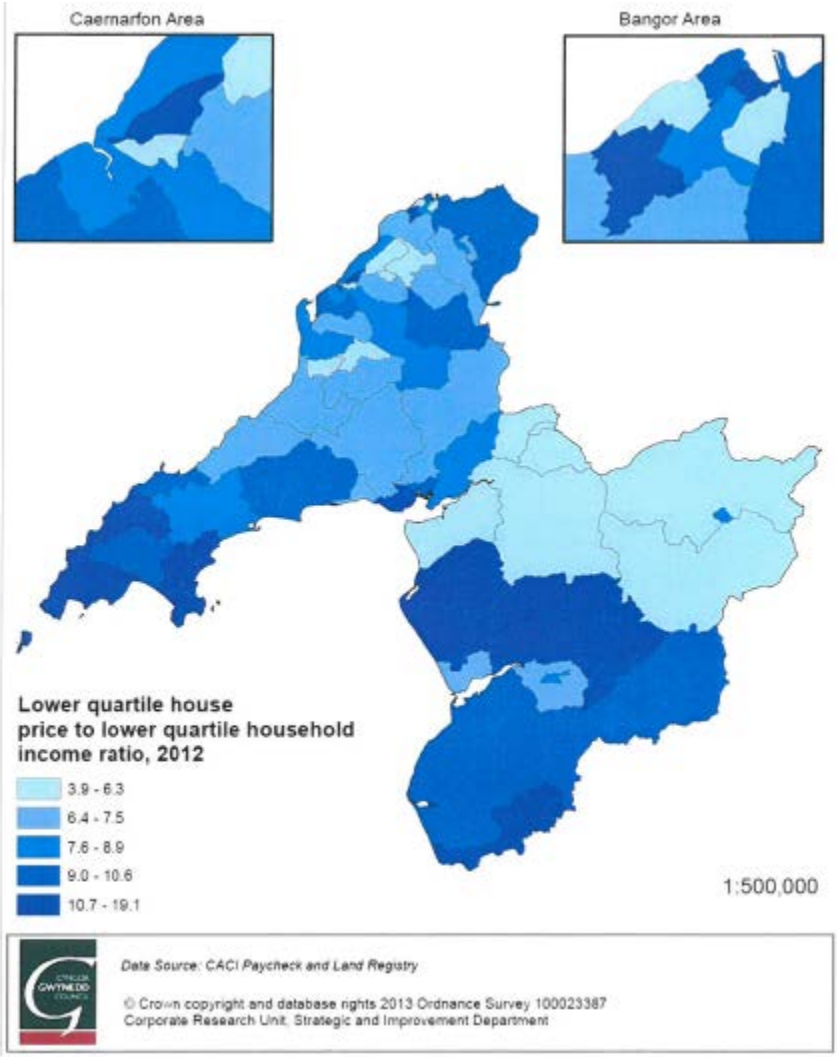


E.3.83 In 2012, there were substantial differences in ratios of median house prices to median household incomes seen across the county of Gwynedd. The ward of Penygroes in Arfon[267] had the lowest ratio of 3.5 and the ward of Aberdaron in Dwyfor had the highest ratio of 12.0. High median house price to income ratios were seen in the wards situated along the coast of Dwyfor (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). This may be related to the fact that high proportions of homes located in these wards have no usual residents (this includes second/holiday homes) (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). Figure E-10 shows the ratios of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile household incomes amongst the wards of Gwynedd in 2012.

[266] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015, p. 74.

[267] Arfon is a parliamentary constituency in Gwynedd and includes the towns of Bangor and Caernarfon.

Figure E-10 Lower quartile house price to lower quartile household income ratios by wards, Gwynedd, 2012[268]



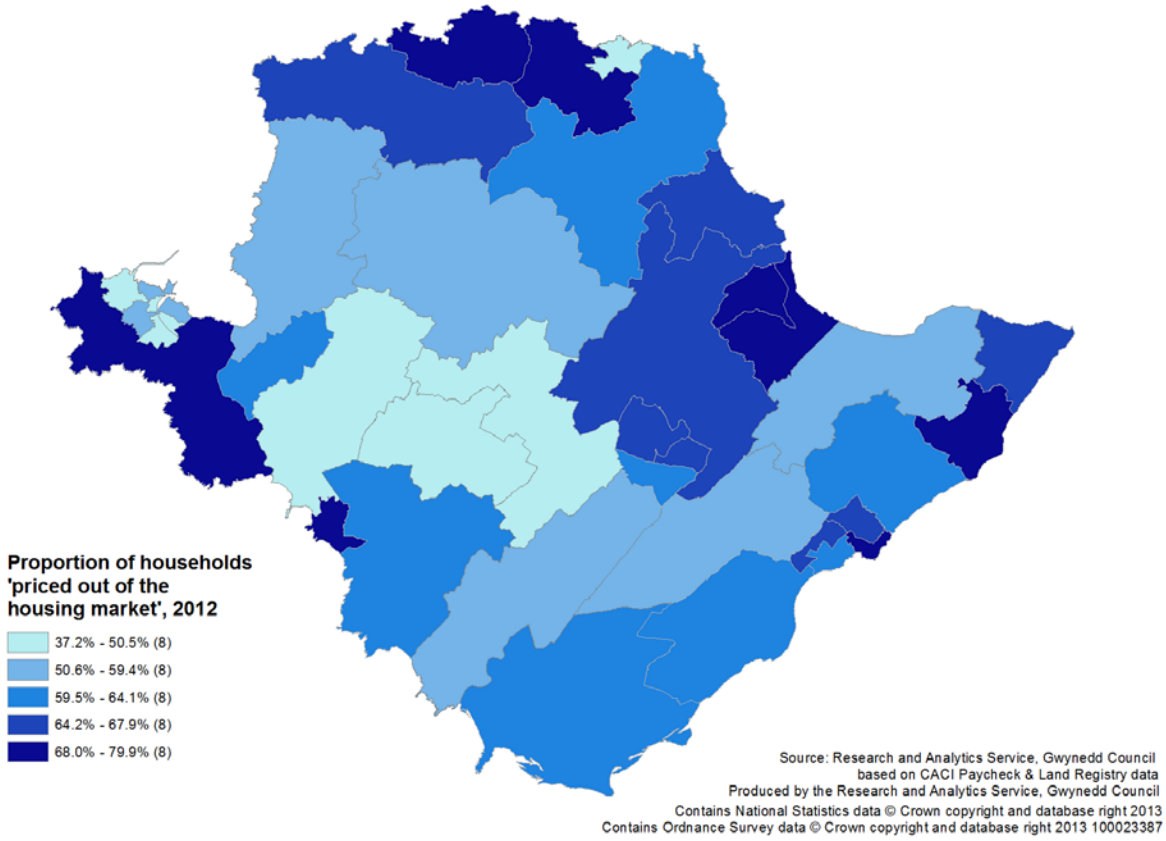
E.3.84 The ward of Bowydd and Rhiw in Meirionnydd had the lowest lower quartile house price to lower quartile household income ratio of 3.9 whilst the ward of Abersoch in Dwyfor had the highest ratio of 19.1 (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). Both the wards of Bowydd and Rhiw and Abersoch are located outside the KSA, which is the main focus for the WLIA.

E.3.85 Another measure of affordability within the housing market is the proportion of households who cannot afford to buy an entry-level house which is within the lower quartile priced sector (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). The lower quartile house price is divided by 3.5 to calculate the household income threshold that would be required to afford an entry-level house (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). Households under this threshold are considered to be 'priced out of the market' (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

[268] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015. p. 75.

E.3.86 Figures E-11 and E-12 show the proportion of households priced out of the housing market by wards on Anglesey and in Gwynedd in 2012.

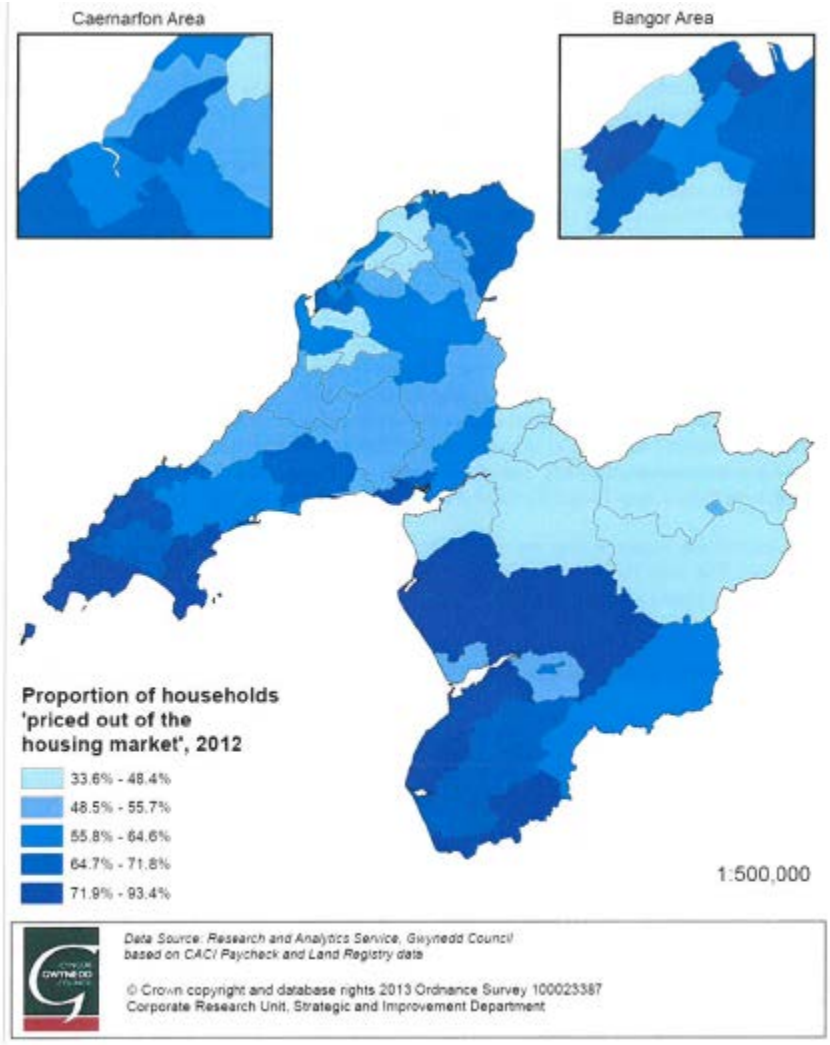
Figure E-11 Proportion of households priced out of the housing market by wards on Anglesey, 2012[269]



E.3.87 In 2012, 21,433 (68.2%) households on Anglesey were priced out of the housing market. The ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll had the lowest proportion of households priced out of the housing market, amounting to 37.2%, whilst the ward of Llanbedr-goch had the highest proportion, amounting to 79.9% (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a).

[269] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a. p. 68.

Figure E-12 Proportion of households priced out of the housing market by wards in Gwynedd, 2012[270]



E.3.88 In 2012, 30,911 (58.1%) households in Gwynedd were priced out of the housing market. The ward of Menai in Bangor (located in the Menai Mainland) had the lowest proportion of households priced out of the housing market, amounting to 33.6%, whilst the ward of Abersoch had the highest proportion, amounting to 93.4% (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). The ward of Abersoch lies outside the KSA.

E.3.89 A key source of evidence on the need for affordable housing comes through the local housing market assessment process managed by the local housing authorities (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). With reference to the KSA, a local housing market assessment has been conducted for the north-west Wales authorities (Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy). At the time, the

[270] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015. p. 77.

following ranges of affordable housing need have been agreed by local partners[271]:

- Isle of Anglesey – 249 to 304 units per annum;
- Gwynedd – 664 to 828 units per annum; and
- Conwy – 331 units per annum.

E.3.90 A key driver of housing need is the relationship between incomes and house prices (typically the median). In the supporting evidence base for the JLDP, the median house price to income ratio in Gwynedd was 5.67 in 2011. On Anglesey, this figure was 5.66. The technical evidence report noted that these are higher than the ideal ratio, which is 2.9 for an individual income and 3.5 for dual incomes. A more recent calculation suggests that the median annual income of residents of Anglesey is £23,517 (compared with £26,562 in Conwy; Gwynedd's figure has been supressed due to statistical unreliability) and the average property price is £150,000. This gives a home price to income ratio of 6.3[272].

E.3.91 The erection of additional affordable housing can offer a means of tackling housing need. Table E-25 shows the quantity of affordable housing built on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, Conwy, north Wales and Wales from 2007–08 to 2017–18.

Table E-25 Affordable housing units delivered from 2007–08 to 2017–18[273]

Year	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	North Wales	Wales
2007–08	77	85	26	400	1,692
2008–09	116	93	49	476	2,543
2009–10	79	53	60	344	2,370
2010–11	85	110	76	623	2,486
2011–12	49	37	32	344	2,432
2012–13	110	66	45	354	2,042
2013–14	31	65	158	540	2,416
2014–15	37	182	78	523	2,218
2015–16	35	54	85	343	2,400

[271] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.36).

[272] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.37).

[273] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.14 Affordable housing units delivered by area (2007–08 to 2017–18)).

Year	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	North Wales	Wales
2016–17[274]	94	50	75	351	2,792
2017–18[275]	94	40	111	532	3,351

E.3.92 The rate of additional affordable housing provision on Anglesey fell in 2014–15 and increased in 2015–16, being the fourth lowest of all 22 local authorities in Wales (Welsh Government, 2016a). Following a decrease in 2011–12, the rate of additional affordable housing provision in Gwynedd increased in 2012–13. It increased significantly in 2014–15 but fell again in 2015–16 and was the second lowest of all 22 local authorities. In 2015–16, the rate of additional affordable housing provision in Conwy slightly increased from the 2014–15 but still ranked below the Welsh average[276].

Homelessness

E.3.93 Homelessness is an indicator of housing stress and can highlight problems with the supply and demand of accommodation as well as specific concerns with social housing if insufficient capacity exists to manage people becoming homeless. Whilst Wylfa Newydd would not directly affect homelessness, anything which causes existing residents difficulty in locating accommodation may be reflected in the homelessness rate. The term homelessness has a meaning in statute and regulation and becoming homeless requires the Local Housing Authority to accept that a person falls within the accepted definition of being homeless[277].

E.3.94 No specific statistics on homelessness exist for the KSA. However, data are collected on the rate of homelessness acceptances for each of the county authorities that are included either in whole or in part within the KSA. The term ‘homelessness acceptances’ is applied to those persons considered eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and in priority need. These households are owed main homelessness duty by a local housing authority; the main duty is to secure suitable accommodation for the applicant and their household[278].

E.3.95 Table E-26 shows the rate of homeless acceptances per 10,000 households over the period of 2008 to 2015. These data show a general fall in the rate

[274] Planned: these figures are estimates and may be subject to change in future years.

[275] Proposed: these figures are estimates and may be subject to change in future years.

[276] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.40).

[277] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.43).

[278] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.44).

of homelessness acceptances over the period for all housing authorities, across north-west Wales and, more recently, in Wales as a whole.

Table E-26 Rate of homelessness acceptances 2008 to 2015[279]

Year	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	North West Wales	Wales
2008–09	48	53	29	43	46
2009–10	44	47	27	39	43
2010–11	41	44	36	40	48
2011–12	23	44	49	41	50
2012–13	21	32	36	31	44
2013–14	19	34	29	29	39
2014–15	15	27	37	28	38

E.3.96 Between 2008–09 and 2009–10, the rate of homelessness acceptances on Anglesey remained generally in line with the Welsh average. The homelessness acceptance rate fell below the Wales average in 2011–12 and has remained well below the Welsh average and that of North West Wales.[280].

E.3.97 In Gwynedd, between 2008–09 and 2009–10 the rate was above the Welsh average. Between 2010–11 and 2014–15 the rate was below the Welsh average[281].

E.3.98 In Conwy, the rate of homelessness acceptances remained well below the Welsh average over the period of 2008–09 to 2012–13 with the exception of 2011–12. In 2013–14, it continued to fall and was the seventh lowest rate amongst local authorities in Wales[282]. However, the rate of homelessness acceptances in Conwy rose again in 2014–15, in contrast to North West Wales and Wales as a whole.

E.3.99 Generally, the rate of homelessness acceptances for the area covered by the KSA has tended to fall and be lower than for Wales as a whole.

E.4 Housing market in relation to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area

E.4.1 Within the IACC's Report 1: Local Housing Market Assessment Update (IACC, 2016), Anglesey has been split into three market areas: Holyhead, Menai Straits and the rest of Anglesey. The Wylfa Newydd Development Area falls within the rest of Anglesey market area. The median property

[279] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table E.16 Rate of homelessness acceptances per 10,000 households by area (2008–09 to 2014–15).

[280] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.47).

[281] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.48).

[282] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph E.49).

prices by size and price market for the rest of Anglesey during December 2015 were £135,000 for a two-bedroom property, £193,500 for a three-bedroom property and £332,000 for a four-bedroom property.

E.4.2 During the same period, entry-level property prices in the rest of Anglesey ranged from £113,500 for a two-bedroom property to £242,500 for a four-bedroom property (IACC, 2016).

E.4.3 The median private rents by size and price market for the rest of Anglesey during December 2015 were £375 per calendar month for a one-bedroom property, £475 per calendar month for a two-bedroom property, £525 per calendar month for a three-bedroom property and £650 per calendar month for a four-bedroom property (IACC, 2016).

E.4.4 Entry-level rents within the rest of Anglesey market area ranged from £325 per calendar month for a one-bedroom property up to £575 per calendar month for a four-bedroom property (IACC, 2016).

E.4.5 An analysis of the housing market gaps shows that market entry rents for one-bedroom, two-bedroom, three-bedroom and four-bedroom properties are 12.7%, 34.9%, 33.8% and 47.7% respectively, higher (in terms of income required) than the cost of social rented accommodation in the rest of Anglesey market area (IACC, 2016). The large gap recorded between social rents and market entry rents indicates that intermediate housing could potentially be useful for a number of households (IACC, 2016). Intermediate rent is a social tenure intended for households on the Housing Register and can be set at up to 80% of open market rents (IACC, 2016).

F School and education (early years provision, and primary, secondary, further and higher education)

F.1 Summary of key points

- Children's education from 3 to 16 years old is provided through the medium of Welsh across the KSA.
- There is limited nursery provision across the KSA, with facilities largely oversubscribed. A number of childminders registered on Anglesey are non-Welsh speakers. The standard of the provision of the Welsh language in non-maintained locations varies from good to unsatisfactory.
- For primary and secondary education, there is capacity in terms of overall levels of provision, although there are some areas where primary schools are oversubscribed (Anglesey West and Menai Mainland in particular).
- Whilst there are school modernisation proposals for Anglesey, these are expected to be for replacement of existing schools rather than for additional schools.
- In terms of pupils assessed through the medium of Welsh, overall, the percentage of Foundation Phase pupils assessed in through the medium of Welsh is considerably higher on Anglesey and in Gwynedd in comparison to Conwy which is close to the Welsh national average. Gwynedd has the highest percentage of Foundation Phase pupils assessed in through the medium of Welsh.
- The linguistic continuity of pupils through primary education is high on Anglesey and in Gwynedd; nearly all children who are learning Welsh as a first language in Foundation Phase continue to learn Welsh as a first language at the end of KS2. However, as pupils progress to secondary school, this linguistic continuity declines. This trend is reflected across Anglesey and Gwynedd.
- Overall, Gwynedd has the highest percentage of KS3 pupils who are assessed through the medium of Welsh (average of 83%) followed by Anglesey (average of 64.3%). The average percentage of KS3 pupils in Conwy assessed through the medium of Welsh is significantly lower than Gwynedd and Anglesey (being 21.9%) whilst the Welsh national average is lower at 16.5%.
- The provision of Welsh-medium education and language immersion methodologies has an essential role to play in the process of ensuring that children learn to speak Welsh. There is one primary language centre at Moelfre with a satellite primary unit at Ysgol Llanfawr. Both language centres have the capacity to cater for 15 pupils per term, amounting to a total of 30 pupils at any one time. The centres are oversubscribed and each centre has a pupil waiting list.

- In Gwynedd, there are four primary language centres and one secondary centre. Generally, both primary and secondary centres are run to their full capacity; however, if the centres are under-capacity, the teachers at the centres offer aftercare service to former pupils. Between 2005 and 2014, a total of 1,341 pupils attended the primary centres and 433 pupils attended the secondary centre.

F.2 Welsh in education

F.2.1 The Welsh Government recognises that education has a crucial role to play in order to support the aspirations of a bilingual nation (Welsh Government, 2017) and support the use of the Welsh language within communities.

F.2.2 The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 came into force in Wales on 4 March 2013. The Act places a statutory duty on local authorities to prepare and present a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan for the Welsh Government. The initial plans under these statutory arrangements were implemented from 1 April 2014 for a three-year period until March 2017. These plans outline how local authorities intend to achieve Welsh Government objectives and targets in the Welsh-medium Education Strategy.

F.2.3 The IACC, Gwynedd Council and Conwy County Borough Council have implemented a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2014–2017 and the IACC has drafted a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017–2020.

F.2.4 The IACC's Draft Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017–2020 has a vision *"that all Anglesey's child and young people are proficiently bilingual and possess the ability to use both languages equally at the end of their educational career ensuring that no pupil is deprived of that ability or merit"* (IACC, 2017, p. 1).

F.2.5 In order to achieve its vision over the next three years, the IACC has set six aims which are outlined in table F-1.

Table F-1 Aims of IACC's Draft Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017–2020[283]

	Aim
Early years	Ensure, through purposeful and appropriate nursery provision and organization (including immersion methods), that each pupil is given (whatever their linguistic background) a firm foundation in Welsh as soon as possible.
Foundation period	Build on the foundation set in the nursery period and receive by continuing to develop the pupils' grasp of Welsh.
KS2	Continue to develop the pupils' grasp of Welsh giving attention to developing their language skills.

[283] IACC, 2017, pp. 1–2.

	Aim
KS3	Ensure that every pupil who has received a Welsh first language assessment at the end of KS2 continues to study Welsh first language in order to ensure appropriate continuation and continuity in the language; and that there is appropriate and purposeful intervention for those pupils who do not attain Level 3+ at the end of KS2 in order for them to continue to develop their language skills. For pupils who are Welsh learners in KS3, ensure that they learn Welsh as soon as possible through appropriate provision in KS3.
Key Stage 4 (KS4)	Ensure that every pupil studies Welsh as a subject until the end of year 11 and sits an examination in an acknowledged qualification at the end of KS4. For pupils who are Welsh learners in KS4 ensure that they receive a foundation in Welsh through appropriate provision by the end of the Period.
Key Stage 5 (KS5)	Ensure that there are opportunities available for students who follow subjects through Welsh. Ensure that post-16 students have knowledge of Wales' cultural, economic, environmental, historical and linguistic characteristics through comprehensive language awareness programmes and enriching the Welsh Curriculum through all the authority's schools, developing them to be confidently bilingual citizens in order to enable them to be full members of the bilingual society which they partake.

F.2.6 The IACC's Education Department's language policy sets the ambitious aim of "ensuring that all the county's pupils have the appropriate linguistic skills in Welsh and English, to enable them to be full members of the bilingual society of which they are a part. This accords well with the main aim of the Welsh Language Strategic Plan, namely that of improving the Welsh language skills of all pupils in Ynys Môn".

F.2.7 Gwynedd Council's Education Department's language policy also sets the ambitious aim of "ensuring that all pupils in the county possess appropriate language skills in Welsh and English, to enable them to become full members of the bilingual community to which they belong. This well matches the principal objective of the Welsh Strategic Plan namely to ensure the development of Welsh as a subject and learning medium from pre-school age onwards and promote our children and young people's use of Welsh as a social language".

F.2.8 Conwy County Borough Council's Education Services aims "to ensure that all pupils in the county are fluent and confident in the use of English and Welsh to enable them to be full members of the bilingual society in which they live. We encourage pride in the language, heritage and culture of Conwy and Wales".

F.2.9 Throughout children's education from 3 to 16 years old (nursery, primary and secondary education stages), the teaching of Welsh as a subject is firmly embedded into the National Curriculum for all pupils within schools within the KSA. The availability of education through the medium of Welsh is also provided within all primary and secondary schools in the KSA.

F.2.10 The Priority Area 1 of Anglesey's Welsh Language Strategy 2016–2021 (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016) is focused on children and young people and family with the aim of:

- "An increase in the number of families where Welsh is used as the main language with children, with an increase in the opportunities and support for it to be used socially and to ensure progress.
- Ensuring that all children have the right to be fully bilingual by the age of 16.
- Increasing the capacity and the use of Welsh as a medium of communication and learning among children and young people in education and in social activities".

F.2.11 Therefore, safeguarding the future use of Welsh-medium schools and ensuring that there is sufficient capacity in Welsh-medium schools is considered to be very important to supporting the use of Welsh language within communities.

The Welsh Language Charter

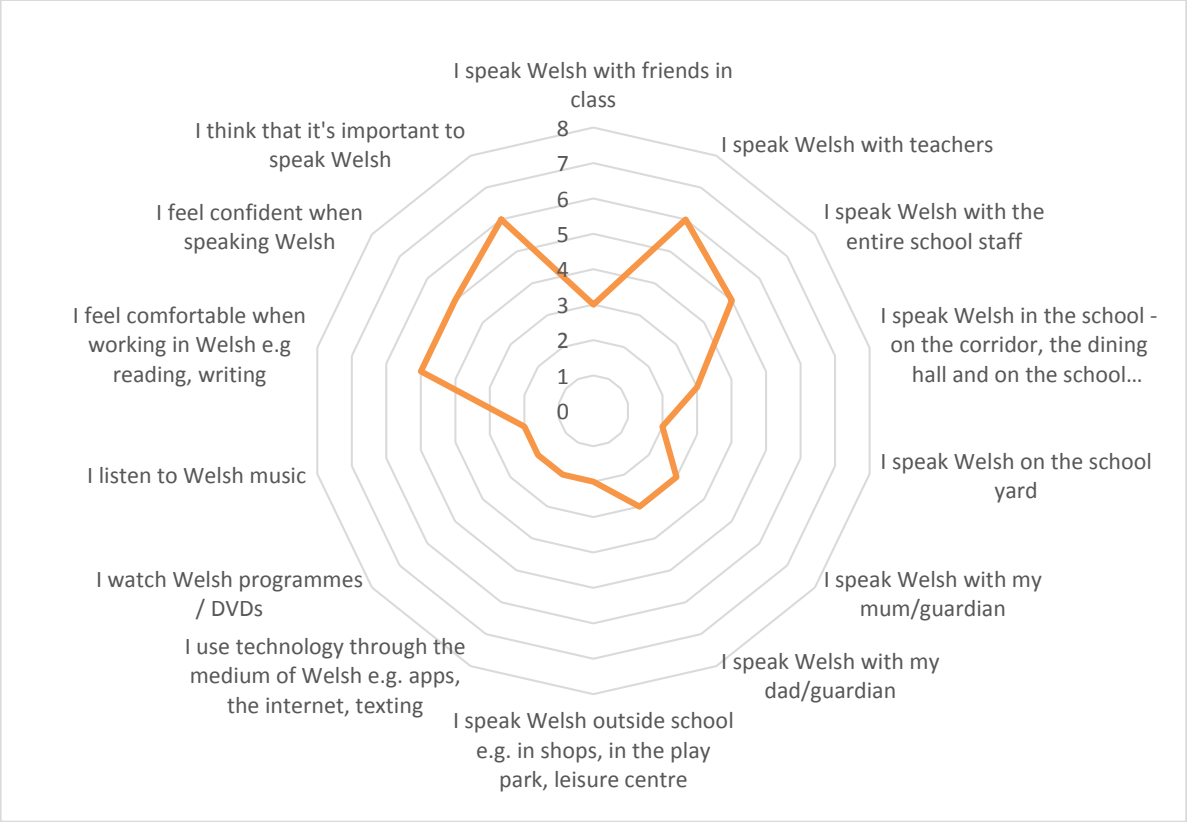
F.2.12 For the Welsh language to survive, it has to be a current and relevant medium for children and young people in their everyday lives (hunaniaith, 2014). In order to achieve this, a Welsh Language Charter was developed and launched in Gwynedd and Anglesey.

F.2.13 The aim of the Welsh Language Charter is to promote children's social use of the Welsh language, to encourage children to speak Welsh. The Welsh Language Charter is in action in all primary schools across Anglesey and Gwynedd.

F.2.14 The Welsh Language Charter is based on the principle that every individual school may set its own challenging and attainable vision in connection with promoting the use of the Welsh language. This recognises that circumstances may vary from school to school and provides an opportunity for every school to implement its own programme and achieve its own vision. Schools can be awarded with bronze, silver and gold awards and the aim is to achieve the gold award over a three-year period.

F.2.15 Baseline data of children's use of Welsh in the social context have been collected as part of the Welsh Language Charter through an online questionnaire. Schools can then utilise these data to set their own challenges in connection with promoting the Welsh language. Data collected as part of Anglesey's primary Welsh Language Charter are presented in figure F-1.

Figure F-1 Responses of primary pupils on Anglesey to questions asked as part of the Welsh Language Charter



0	Never	Not important	Not confident
2	Very little	Not very important	Not very confident
4	Sometimes	Fairly important	Fairly confident
6	Often	Important	Confident

F.2.16 The data presented in figure F-1 identifies that children are most likely to speak Welsh at school when communicating with teachers and other school staff. The likelihood of children speaking Welsh at school reduces in the corridor, in the dining hall and in the school playground. It was highlighted during the consultation process on the Gwynedd Language Strategy 2010–2013 Draft Plan that there was social tension between young Welsh speakers and non-Welsh speakers and that the language of a group of friends was a key factor when determining language use (hunaniaith, 2014). This could therefore influence the use of Welsh outside school.

F.2.17 There are very few instances when children speak Welsh outside school, when they listen to Welsh music or watch Welsh programmes. The frequency which children speak to their mother/father/guardian in Welsh is also recorded only as very little/sometimes. However, children do think it is important to speak Welsh.

F.2.18 It is recognised that there is a need to raise people's confidence in their linguistic skills and their use of the Welsh language (hunaniaith, 2014). Children's lack of confidence in Welsh could therefore contribute towards the use of the language. The Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014–2017 identifies the need to create a desire amongst children and young people to use the Welsh language when speaking face to face and especially when communicating using technology, placing less emphasis on learning formal language and more emphasis on the use of Welsh.

F.3 Early years (blynyddoedd cynnar)

F.3.1 In terms of nursery provision across the KSA, this is provided by the public sector (within maintained schools) and by the voluntary sector (non-maintained locations). Throughout the KSA, all children aged three and over have had the offer of half-time education for free, since September 2004.

F.3.2 The Welsh Government is introducing a new childcare offer of 30 hours free childcare starting in September 2017 which will be piloted in certain areas of south Anglesey and Gwynedd. The project offers working parents a combined total of 30 hours of free early education and childcare per week for 3- and 4-year-olds for up to 48 weeks a year,

F.3.3 Anglesey will test the offer in the areas of Menai Bridge, Llandegfan, Llanfairpwll, Beaumaris and Llangoed; the villages of Niwbwrch, Dwyran, Brynsiencyn, Llangaffo, Llanddaniel and Llanedwen; and the town of Llangefni and Talwrn.

F.3.4 Gwynedd will test the offer in the well-being area of Bangor which includes Bethesda; the well-being area of Porthmadog which also includes Criccieth, Penrhyndeudraeth, Harlech and Garndolbenmaen; the well-being area of Ffestiniog which includes areas down to Trawsfynydd; and the well-being area of Dolgellau which includes the area around Barmouth, Corris, Dinas Mawddwy, Dyffryn Ardudwy and Llanbedr.

F.3.5 From January 2018, the well-being area of Caernarfon which includes Bethel, Cwm-y-Glo, Bontnewydd, Deiniolen, Llanberis, Groeslon, Llanllyfni,

Clynnog, Llanrug, Llanwnda, Penisarwaen, Penygroes, Talysarn and Waunfawr will also be testing the offer.

F.3.6 On Anglesey, the IACC Early Years Development Plan ensures nursery education provision from the start of term following a child's third birthday, within the voluntary sector, is free of charge (for at least two hours a day). The pre-school education provision from the September following the child's third birthday is within maintained schools and in the voluntary sector, dependent on the geographical location.

F.3.7 The IACC's aim for Welsh-medium early years education is to *"Ensure, through purposeful and appropriate nursery provision and organization (including immersion methods), that each pupil is given (whatever their linguistic background) a firm foundation in Welsh as soon as possible"*. (IACC, 2017, p. 1)

F.3.8 According to 2015 data, nursery provision by the public sector on Anglesey (within maintained schools), is largely oversubscribed. The 39 schools providing these services are oversubscribed by 11 places. The service areas which are most constrained are in Holyhead, Llangefni and Menai Bridge; spare capacity is largely available in the north and east of the island. In Holyhead, four of the seven primary schools offering nursery provision are oversubscribed, with a total deficit of 21 places. The remaining three primary schools were reported to have spare capacity for only seven additional pupils in total.

F.3.9 Within Menai Mainland, the 38 primary schools offering nursery provision have a total of 82 spare places; however, the average number of spare places is only two. Most of the spare capacity in this area is found in Bangor. To the south of Caernarfon, there is also a supply of spare places across most of the 14 primary schools, only two of which are oversubscribed.

F.3.10 Table F-2 provides data on all the primary schools on Anglesey and in Arfon which offered nursery provision in 2015 together with their capacity, number of pupils and spare places. Unfortunately, the data are not available for the KSA.

Table F-2 Nursery provision on Anglesey and in Arfon in 2015[284]

School name	Nursery capacity	Number attending	Difference	Area
Amlwch	29	31	-2	Anglesey
Beaumaris	20	9	11	Anglesey
Bodedern	12	21	-9	Anglesey
Bodffordd	11	11	0	Anglesey
Bryngwran	8	9	-1	Anglesey
Caergeiliog	43	50	-7	Anglesey

[284] IACC, 2015.

School name	Nursery capacity	Number attending	Difference	Area
Carreg-lefn	6	1	5	Anglesey
Cemaes	10	8	2	Anglesey
Cylch y Garn	9	4	5	Anglesey
Dwyran	0	9	-9	Anglesey
Esceifiog	17	12	5	Anglesey
Ffrwd Win	8	4	4	Anglesey
Kingsland	26	23	3	Anglesey
Llaingoch	23	27	-4	Anglesey
Llanbedr-goch	6	5	1	Anglesey
Llanfachraeth	11	6	5	Anglesey
Llanfawr	21	31	-10	Anglesey
Llanfechell	13	10	3	Anglesey
Llangaffo	6	7	-1	Anglesey
Llangoed	14	10	4	Anglesey
Llannerch-y-medd	18	27	-9	Anglesey
Moelfre	11	9	2	Anglesey
Morswyn	21	18	3	Anglesey
Niwbwrch	14	11	3	Anglesey
Parc	24	23	1	Anglesey
Parc y Bont	12	12	0	Anglesey
Parch Thomas Ellis	23	23	0	Anglesey
Pencarnisiog	8	6	2	Anglesey
Pentraeth	15	14	1	Anglesey
Penysarn	12	14	-2	Anglesey
Rhoscolyn	12	13	-1	Anglesey
Rhosneigr	12	4	8	Anglesey
Rhos-y-bol	9	7	2	Anglesey
Santes Fair	20	27	-7	Anglesey
Y Borth	19	31	-12	Anglesey
Y Fali	27	8	19	Anglesey
Y Ffridd	12	9	3	Anglesey
Y Graig	24	48	-24	Anglesey

School name	Nursery capacity	Number attending	Difference	Area
Y Tywyn	18	23	-5	Anglesey
Abercaseg	20	29	-9	Arfon
Babanod Coed Mawr	13	6	7	Arfon
Baladeulyn	5	3	2	Arfon
Bethel	24	15	9	Arfon
Bodfeurig	9	8	1	Arfon
Bontnewydd	19	17	2	Arfon
Bro Lleu	18	26	-8	Arfon
Bronyfoel	4	2	2	Arfon
Cae Top	40	30	10	Arfon
Carmel	7	4	3	Arfon
Cwm-y-Glo	9	2	7	Arfon
Dolbadarn	41	26	15	Arfon
Ein Harglwyddes	10	10	0	Arfon
Felinwnda	4	3	1	Arfon
Glancegin	37	30	7	Arfon
Groeslon	11	9	2	Arfon
Gwaun Gynfi	18	10	8	Arfon
Hirael	22	15	7	Arfon
Llandwrog	10	5	5	Arfon
Llandygai	19	11	8	Arfon
Llanllechid	36	33	3	Arfon
Llanllyfni	13	8	5	Arfon
Llanrug	29	49	-20	Arfon
Maesincla	40	36	4	Arfon
Nebo	5	2	3	Arfon
Penisarwaen	9	5	4	Arfon
Rhiwlas	6	3	3	Arfon
Rhosgadfan	8	6	2	Arfon
Rhostryfan	5	10	-5	Arfon
Santes Helen	11	11	0	Arfon
Talysarn	9	6	3	Arfon

School name	Nursery capacity	Number attending	Difference	Area
Tregarth	9	11	-2	Arfon
Waunfawr	17	12	5	Arfon
Y Faenol	18	30	-12	Arfon
Y Felinheli	23	18	5	Arfon
Y Garnedd	30	36	-6	Arfon
Y Gelli	30	30	0	Arfon
Yr Hendre	60	49	11	Arfon
TOTAL	1,302	1,231	71	

F.3.11 Nursery care is also provided by private nurseries across the KSA through the Mudiad Meithrin and Wales Pre-school Providers Association. The standard of provision of the Welsh language in the non-maintained locations on Anglesey was evaluated during summer 2012 as being good at 33 locations, satisfactory at eight and unsatisfactory at three (IACC, 2011–2012, p. 4).

F.3.12 There are 112 registered settings offering 1,982 childcare places on Anglesey (IACC, 2017a). Table F-3 provides data on childcare providers and services on Anglesey in 2017.

Table F-3 Childcare providers and services on Anglesey in 2017[285]

	Bro Aberffraw and Bro Rhosyr	Aethwy and Seiriol	Lligwy and Twrcelyn	Canolbarth Môn and Llifon	Caergybi and Ynys Cybi	Talybolion	Total
Population	8,663	12,798	13,731	14,999	13,670	6,308	70,169
% Anglesey Population	12%	18%	19%	21%	20%	9%	
Childminders	3	10	18	9	5	5	50
Full day care	1	3	1	4	3	0	12
Sessional	4	5	8	10	7	5	39
Flying Start	1	0	0	2	2	0	5
After school registered	3	2	1	1	4	0	11
After school unregistered	0	2	1	4	0	2	9
Holiday	1	0	1	0	3	0	5

[285] IACC, 2017a.

F.3.13 Table F-4 provides data on the supply and demand and geographical distribution of childcare places per childcare type during term time on Anglesey in 2017.

Table F-4 Geographical distribution of childcare places per childcare type – population during term time, 2017[286]

	Bro Aberffraw and Bro Rhosyr	Aethwy and Seiriol	Lligwy and Twrcelyn	Canolbarth Môn and Llifon	Caergybi and Ynys Cybi	Talybolion	Total
Population	8,663	12,798	13,731	14,999	13,670	6,308	70,169
% Anglesey Population	12%	18%	19%	21%	20%	9%	
Childminders	3	10	18	9	5	5	50
Full day care	1	3	1	4	3	0	12
Sessional	4	5	8	10	7	5	39
After school registered	3	2	1	1	4	0	11
After school unregistered	0	2	1	4	0	2	9

F.3.14 Childcare provision during term time is generally sufficient across Anglesey up to 11 years old (IACC, 2017a). There are gaps in provision in some of the rural areas such as the Bro Aberffraw area and Talybolion. Caergybi and Ynys Cybi have fewer childminders than the other urban areas although there are three day nurseries operating in the area. Lligwy and Twrcelyn have one day nursery located in the town of Amlwch. Childminder provision is available in most villages in this area. There is very little after-school provision within schools in this area. There are no regular childcare settings for children over 12 years of age within secondary schools in the county. All the secondary schools offer a variety of after-school activities although not on a regular enough basis to be utilised as reliable childcare (IACC, 2017a).

F.3.15 Table F-5 provides data on the supply and demand and geographical distribution of childcare places per childcare type during school holidays on Anglesey in 2017.

[286] IACC, 2017a.

Table F-5 Geographical distribution of childcare places per childcare type – supply and demand during school holidays, 2017[287]

	Bro Aberffraw and Bro Rhosyr	Aethwy and Seiriol	Lligwy and Twrcelyn	Canolbarth Môn and Llifon	Caergybi and Ynys Cybi	Talybolion	Total
Population	8,663	12,798	13,731	14,999	13,670	6,308	70,169
% Anglesey Population	12%	18%	19%	21%	20%	9%	
Childminders	3	10	17	9	5	5	49
Full day care	1	3	1	4	3	0	12
Sessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flying Start	1	0	0	2	2	0	5
After school registered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After school unregistered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holiday	1	0	1	0	3	0	5

F.3.16 Holiday provision for school age children on Anglesey has historically been a difficult area in which to find the right balance between supply and demand (IACC, 2017a). In 2017, there were two holiday clubs operating in Holyhead and Amlwch. There is no registered holiday club provision within Llangefni in the centre of the county, which is an area with a high population and two local primary schools which have a total of 547 pupils (IACC, 2017a).

F.3.17 Of the 50 childminders on Anglesey in 2017, 15 identified themselves as being Welsh, 16 as being English with some Welsh and 19 as being English (IACC, 2017a). The availability of Welsh-speaking childminders is a difficulty on Anglesey (IACC, 2017a).

F.3.18 Of the 12 day nurseries on Anglesey, 11 offer a bilingual service and one offers a Welsh language service (IACC, 2017a).

F.3.19 Sessional childcare on Anglesey is provided by Cylchoedd Meithrin and Playgroups which are open during school terms. There are 30 Welsh medium Cylchoedd and nine bilingual playgroups on Anglesey which offer sessions for children from two and a half years to four years old (IACC, 2017a).

F.3.20 A voluntary organisation that specialises in early years care and education is the Mudiad Meithrin. The aim of Mudiad Meithrin is to provide every young child in Wales with an opportunity to benefit from early years services and experiences through the medium of Welsh.

[287] IACC, 2017a.

F.3.21 Table F-4 provides statistical data for Mudiad Meithrin for Anglesey and Arfon during the period September 2015 to July 2016.

Table F-6 Statistical data for Mudiad Meithrin, September 2015 to July 2016[288]

	Anglesey	Arfon
Number of 'Cylchoedd Meithrin' (playgroups)	44	51
Number of children attended Cylchoedd Meithrin	731	1,070
Number of children attended 'Cylch Ti a Fi' (baby and toddler groups)	154	341
% of children attended Cylchoedd Meithrin who also attended Cylch Ti a Fi	21.1%	31.9%
Number of Welsh-speaking households	292	556
% of Welsh-speaking households	39.9%	52.0%
Number of English speaking households	275	251
% of English speaking households	37.6%	23.5%
Number of bilingual households	156	228
% of bilingual households	21.3%	21.3%
Number of households speaking other languages	8	35
% of households speaking other languages	1.1%	3.3%
Number of children left Cylchoedd Meithrin	573	889
Number of children transferred from Cylchoedd Meithrin to primary school	515	792
Number of children transferred from Cylchoedd Meithrin to a Welsh school	505	792
% of children transferred from Cylchoedd Meithrin to a Welsh school	98.1%	100.0%
Number of children transferred from Cylchoedd Meithrin to an English school	10	0
% of children transferred from Cylchoedd Meithrin to an English school	1.9%	0.0%
Number of children left Cylchoedd Meithrin for other reasons	58	97

[288] Mudiad Meithrin, 2017a.

F.3.22 The Welsh Government is working with Mudiad Meithrin to deliver its Cymraeg i Blant programme, which was launched nationally in July 2016. The aim of the Cymraeg i Blant programme is to *"increase the number of Welsh speakers amongst young children"* (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017c). The programme reinforces Mudiad Meithrin's work in ensuring that a clear pathway from birth to school age is available through the medium of Welsh where early years care and education are concerned. The programme aims to support parents and prospective parents to introduce and use Welsh at home, support parents to enable their children's socio-linguistic development, and support parents to enable their children's educational linguistic development (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017c).

F.3.23 The Cymraeg i Blant programme was launched on Anglesey in April 2017.

F.3.24 As part of the programme, Cymraeg i Blant information packs are given to prospective parents in partnership with National Health Service (NHS) Wales to inform prospective parents about the options available to raise their baby on a bilingual journey. The packs also include information about Cymraeg i Blant activities held locally and the services on offer by Mudiad Meithrin.

F.3.25 A wide range of activities are offered to children and their families through the programme including baby massage sessions, baby yoga, story and song sessions, story and rhyme time sessions, splash and song sessions and sessions to build confidence in using Welsh (Welsh Government, 2016a).

F.4 Primary education

F.4.1 There are 66 primary schools in the study area: 47 on Anglesey and 19 in Menai Mainland. These schools cater for approximately 60,285 pupils (55,735 and 4,550 respectively). The capacity of the existing primary schools is 11,942 (6,427 and 5,515 respectively). Across the KSA there was an excess capacity of approximately 1,660 places as of 2016.

F.4.2 With an average of 35 spare places in each primary school across the study area, the majority have spare capacity. However, there are 17 primary schools that are oversubscribed: 14 on Anglesey (by 172 places) and three in Menai Mainland (by 25 places).

F.4.3 Table F-6 presents the capacity by sub-area within the KSA.

Table F-7 Primary school capacity by region (2016)[289]

	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Number of pupils registered	935	2,297	2,504	4,548	10,284
Capacity	1,124	2,650	2,653	5,514	11,941
Difference	+213	+353	+163	+966	+1,695
Number of schools oversubscribed	1	5	8	3	17
Number of places oversubscribed [290]	1	90	81	25	197

School modernisation

F.4.4 One of the IACC's commitments is to supply the very best educational provision for all the children and young people of Anglesey. The IACC recognises that as part of that commitment, modernising education and ensuring that school buildings are attractive learning environments is a major priority. The IACC is therefore modernising school infrastructure which will:

- further improve standards of leadership and the quality of teaching and learning;
- improve educational outcomes for children and young people and break the link between deprivation and low educational attainment;
- be responsive to the IACC's socio-economic and community improvement programme; and
- deliver sector-leading schools and sector-leading standards for every community.

F.4.5 The modernisation agenda programme will involve:

- existing new build plans;
- merging of existing schools through a combination of school federations on one preferred site;
- catchment area boundary reviews and amendments;

[289] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table F.1 Primary school capacity by sub-area (2016)).

[290] This is the number of places by which the above mentioned 'oversubscribed schools' are oversubscribed by.

- building new area schools;
- co-locating primary and secondary schools on the same campus (or close together) as the first stage in the move to 3 to 18-year-olds catchment area provision; and
- closure of schools that are not fit for purpose.

F.4.6 The modernisation agenda for schools will give priority to strengthening and safeguarding education through the medium of Welsh/bilingual education.

F.4.7 The key underlying principle driving the school modernisation agenda is for Anglesey to be a top performing local authority in Wales with sector-leading schools and provision.

F.4.8 The optimum solutions for the IACC are the following:

- option 2a: modernise the primary school estate and remodel secondary schools, co-locating primary school(s) on the same campus where possible; and
- option 3: a further development of option 2a establishing one multi-site 3 to 18-year-olds school in each catchment area under the leadership of an executive head teacher in the 'central hub' with supporting head teachers in 'satellite' locations.

F.4.9 Each of the above has a post-16 option, with or without post-16 provision.

F.4.10 The modernisation programme covers a 15-year period and is divided into four bands (A to D) as set out in table F-7.

Table F-8 Division of bands as part of the IACC's school modernisation programme

Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D
Holy Island (North) Y Parc, Parchedig Thomas Ellis, Llaingoch	South East Anglesey Llangoed, Llanddona, Beaumaris	Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern Ysgol David Hughes	Holy Island (South) Kingsland, Morswyn, Llanfawr, Fali
North West Anglesey Llanfachraeth, Ffrwd Win, Cylch y Garn	North East Amlwch, Penysarn, Carreg-lefn, Llanfechell, Cemaes, Rhos-y-bol and Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones	North Coast Llanfechell, Cemaes, Garreglefn	
South West Coast Dwyran, Bodorgan, Niwbwrch a Llangaffo, Brynsiencyn, Parc y Bont	Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni	South East Coast Llanfairpwll, Llandegfan, Porthaethwy	
Llangefni Area Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas, Talwrn, Y Graig	Central North West Llannerch-y-medd	Central West Bryngwran, Y Ffridd, Pencarnisiog, Rhosneigr	
	East Coast Moelfre		

F.4.11 Formal consultation meetings within four areas have been undertaken and the non-statutory consultation in the Llangefni area was completed in 2016. The timescales for the implementation of the modernisation programmes are set out in table F-8.

Table F-9 Timetable for formal implementation of the IACC's school modernisation programme

	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D
Implementation	2014–2019	2019–2024	2024–2027	2027–2030

F.4.12 The formal consultation for each scheme takes place approximately three years before the completion of the scheme. The consultation for Band A projects are currently underway (three projects have already been completed) and some projects have been started. The length of Band C and Band D is not known but have been estimated to be three years each. A summary of the latest proposals is set out below.

- Holy Island (North): Merge three schools (Ysgol y Parc, Ysgol Llaingoch and Ysgol Y Parchedig Thomas Ellis) in a new primary school in Holyhead (Cybi site) to create a Voluntary Controlled Church in Wales school. The three schools are expected to close when the new primary school, Ysgol Cybi, opens in September 2017.
- South East Anglesey: Ysgol Llanddona closed in August 2014 and the pupils transferred to various nearby schools. Currently, there are plans to revisit the area as the final scheme in Band A, but this will take place at the start of Band B.
- North West Anglesey: Close three schools (Ysgol Llanfachraeth, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Cylch Y Garn) and transfer the pupils to a new build area school in Llanfaethlu, a central location within the combined catchment area. The new school, formally named as Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, is expected to open in September 2017.
- South West Coast: The Executive Committee of the IACC, held on 19 October 2015, decided to approve option B4a for the provision of primary education provision in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas. Option B4a entailed the erection of a new voluntary controlled Church in Wales school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo; Ysgol Parc y Bont School to become a community school; and the federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with another school. The continued viability of Ysgol Brynsiencyn will be dependent upon sustaining viable numbers of pupils on the school roll.

F.4.13 On 20 June 2016, the Executive Committee decided to bring the Llangefni area review forward from Band C to Band A due to increasing numbers in the six local schools. The non-statutory consultation in the area has been completed.

F.4.14 No consultation has taken place to date in respect of projects for Bands B, C and D. The order of projects within this area could potentially change in the near future.

F.5 Secondary education

F.5.1 There are 10 secondary schools within the study area: five on Anglesey and five in Menai Mainland. They provide for approximately 8,030 pupils (3,840 and 4,190 respectively). The capacity of these secondary schools is 10,560 (5,170 and 5,390 respectively). Across the KSA in 2016, there was excess capacity of approximately 2,530 places.

F.5.2 Secondary school capacity is therefore significantly greater than the current number of registered pupils. The average spare capacity in each secondary school is 251, although this ranges from approximately 100 to 520.

F.5.3 Table F-9 below presents the capacity by sub-area within the KSA. There is spare capacity in all secondary schools.

Table F-10 Secondary school capacity by region (2016)[291]

	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Number of pupils registered	510	1,842	1,507	4,194	8,053
Capacity	971	2,179	2,021	5,393	10,564
Difference	+461	+337	+514	+1,199	+2,511

F.5.4 As previously stated, throughout children's education from 3 to 16 years old (nursery, primary and secondary education stages), the teaching of Welsh as a subject is firmly embedded into the National Curriculum for all pupils within schools in the KSA. Education in all local authority secondary schools in the KSA is provided bilingually offering Welsh-medium education.

F.6 Welsh in primary and secondary education

F.6.1 The counties of Anglesey and Gwynedd do not define primary schools according to linguistic categories since the same language policy operates in all schools. The emphasis on bilingualism is the same, namely to enable all pupils to be confidently bilingual.

Welsh first language

F.6.2 Studies have shown that children who are assessed in Welsh first language tend to consider themselves as Welsh speakers 10 years later (hunaniaith, 2014).

F.6.3 The first outcome for the Welsh in Education Strategy 2014–2017 for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy is for more seven-year-old children to be educated through the medium of Welsh. Tables F-10, F-11, F-12 and F-13 provide data on the number of pupils in Foundation Phase cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, Conwy and Wales respectively.

[291] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table F-2 Secondary school capacity by area (2016)).

Table F-11 Number of pupils in the Foundation Phase cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language on Anglesey 2010–2014[292]

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Foundation Phase (no)	456/650	469/682	510/678	468/671	520/721
Foundation Phase (%)	70%	69%	75.2%	69.7%	72.1%

F.6.4 According to the IACC's Draft Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017–2020, 72.4% of seven-year-old pupils were assessed in Welsh as first language at the end of the foundation period on Anglesey in 2015–16 (IACC, 2017, p. 2).

Table F-12 Number of pupils in the Foundation Phase cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language in Gwynedd 2010–2014[293]

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Foundation Phase (no)	1,152/1,156	1,108/1,126	1,181/1,200	1,290/1,325	1,244/1,272
Foundation Phase (%)	99.7%	98.4%	98.4%	97.4%	97.8%

Table F-13 Number of pupils in the Foundation Phase cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language in Conwy 2010–2013[294]

	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
Foundation Phase (no)	214/1,021	259/1,042	251/1,059	260/1,117
Foundation Phase (%)	21.0%	24.9%	23.7%	23.3%

Table F-14 Percentage of pupils in the Foundation Phase assessed in Welsh first language in Wales 2009–2014[295]

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Foundation Phase (%)	21.8%	21.9%	21.9%	22.4%	22.2%

F.6.5 Overall, the percentage of Foundation Phase pupils assessed in Welsh first language is considerably higher on Anglesey and Gwynedd in comparison to Conwy which is closer to the Welsh average. Overall, Gwynedd has the highest percentage of Foundation Phase pupils assessed in Welsh first language.

[292] IACC 2014. p. 4.

[293] Gwynedd Council 2014. p. 4.

[294] Conwy County Borough Council 2014. p. 3.

[295] Gwynedd Council 2014. pp. 4–5.

F.6.6 The majority of children who are learning Welsh as a first language at school will be assessed in Welsh at the end of Foundation Phase (i.e. the end of year 2). Comparing the percentages assessed in Welsh at the end of Foundation Phase to the percentage assessed in Welsh at the end of KS2 provides a measure of how consistent the continuity of teaching medium is through the primary school years as year 6 is the end of KS2 (Jones, 2012, p. 66).

F.6.7 The second outcome of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2014–2017 for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy is to see more learners continuing to improve their language skill when transferring from primary to secondary schools.

F.6.8 Tables F-9, F-10, F-11 and F-12 provide data on the number of pupils in KS3 cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, Conwy and Wales respectively.

Table F-15 Number of pupils in the KS3 cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language on Anglesey 2010–2014[296]

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
KS3 (no)	473/741	466/736	431/664	423/685	422/622
KS3 (%)	64%	63%	64.9%	61.8%	67.8%

Table F-16 Number of pupils in the KS3 cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language in Gwynedd 2010–2014[297]

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
KS3 (no)	1,054/1,290	1,185/1,427	1,154/1,341	1,095/1,328	1,058/1,304
KS3 (%)	82%	83%	86.1%	82.5%	81.2%

Table F-17 Number of pupils in the KS3 cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language in Conwy 2008–09 to 2012–13[298]

	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
KS3 (no)	287/1,196	253/1,146	235/1,140	237/1,117	226/1,038
KS3 (%)	24%	22.1%	20.6%	21.2%	21.8%

[296] IACC 2014. p. 9.

[297] Gwynedd Council 2014. p. 14.

[298] Conwy County Borough Council 2014. p. 14.

Table F-18 Number of pupils in the KS3 cohort and the number of those assessed in Welsh first language in Wales 2010–2013[299]

	2010	2011	2012	2013
KS3 (no)	5,550/34,717	5,862/35,903	5,787/34,520	5,668/33,380
KS3 (%)	16%	16.3%	16.8%	17%

F.6.9 Overall, there is a significant difference in the percentage of KS3 pupils assessed in Welsh first language on Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy and thereafter throughout Wales. Overall, Gwynedd has the highest percentage of KS3 pupils assessed in Welsh first language (average of 83%) followed by Anglesey (average of 64.3%). The average percentage of KS3 pupils in Conwy assessed in Welsh first language is significantly lower than Gwynedd and Anglesey (average of 21.9%) whilst the Welsh national average is even lower at 16.5%.

F.6.10 Tables F-18 and F-19 below identify the number of pupils in the Foundation Phase, KS2 and KS3 cohorts and the numbers and percentages assessed in Welsh first language on Anglesey and Gwynedd.

Table F-19 Numbers of pupils in the Foundation Phase, KS2 and KS3 cohorts and the numbers and percentages assessed in Welsh first language on Anglesey 2010–2014[300]

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Foundation Phase	456/650	70.2	469/682	68.8	510/678	75.2	468/671	69.7	520/722	72.0
KS2	556/751	74.0	530/659	80.4	572/685	83.5	508/682	74.5	468/644	72.7
KS3	473/741	63.8	466/736	63.3	431/664	64.9	423/685	61.8	418/622	67.2

Table F-20 Numbers of pupils in the Foundation Phase, KS2 and KS3 cohorts and the numbers and percentages assessed in Welsh first language in Gwynedd 2010–2014

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Foundation Phase	1,152/1,156	99.7	1,108/1,126	98.4	1,182/1,200	98.5	1,290/1,325	97.4	1,244/1,272	97.8
KS2	1,272/1,277	99.6	1,264/1,269	99.6	1,227/1,238	99.1	1,128/1,139	99.0	1,147/1,179	97.3

[299] IACC 2014. p. 9.

[300] IACC 2014. p. 9.

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
KS3	1,054/ 1,290	81.7	1,185/ 1,427	83.0	1,154/ 1,341	86.1	1,095/ 1,328	82.5	1,058/ 1,304	81.1

F.6.11 As seen in table F-13 and table F-14, the linguistic progression of pupils through primary education is high across Anglesey and Gwynedd. It can be considered that this is a sign that nearly all children who are learning Welsh as a first language in Foundation Phase continue to learn Welsh as a first language to the end of their time at primary school (end of KS2). However, as pupils progress to secondary school, this linguistic continuity declines. This is demonstrated in figure F-2 and figure F-3.

Figure F-2 Percentage of pupils in Foundation Phase, KS2 and KS3 assessed in Welsh as first language on Anglesey 2010–2014

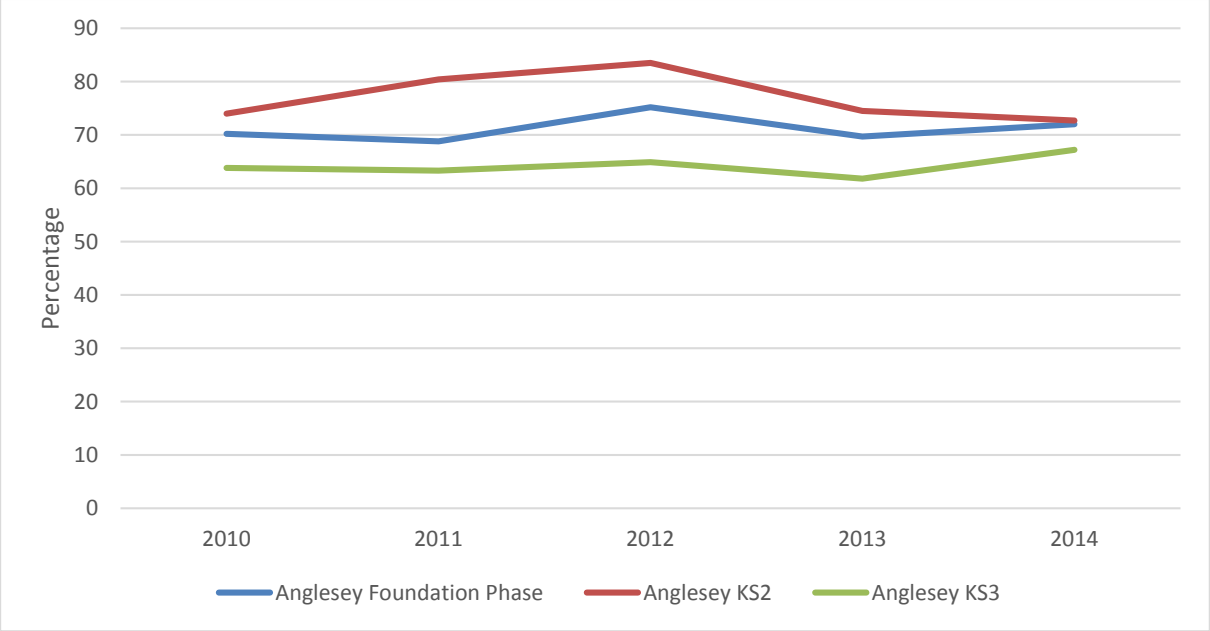
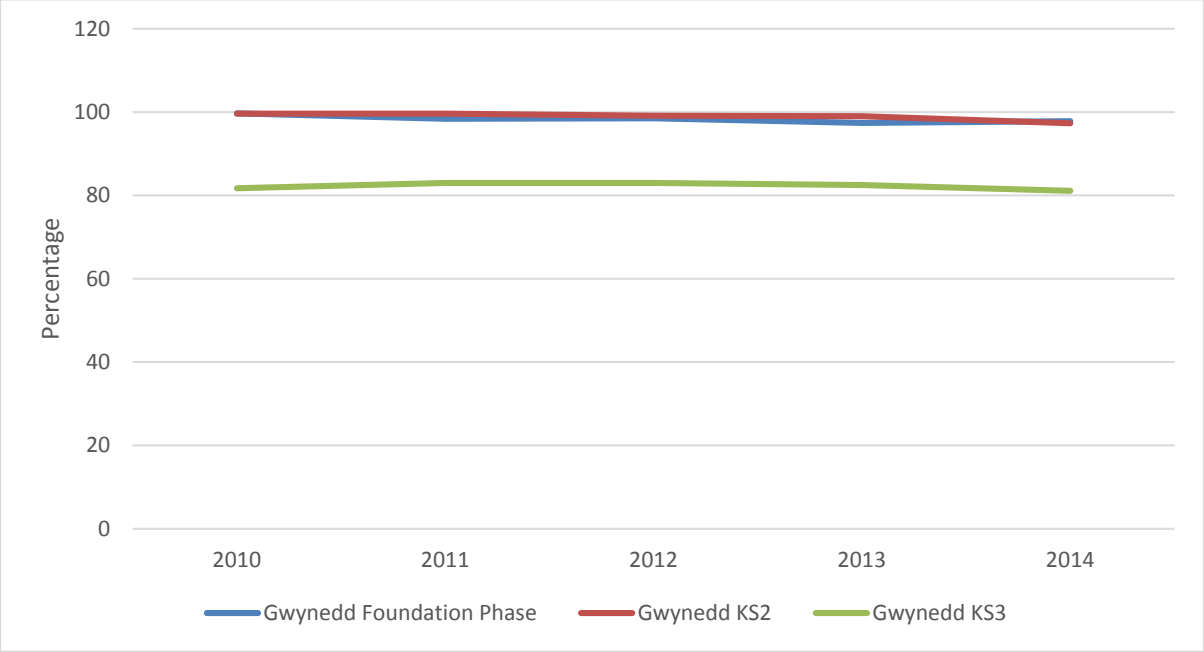


Figure F-3 Percentage of pupils in KS1, KS2 and KS3 assessed in Welsh as first language in Gwynedd 2010–2014



F.6.12 In terms of the progression of pupils to be assessed through the medium of Welsh, the following data provide information on the pupils aged 14 to 16 studying for qualifications through the medium of Welsh. Table F-20 provides data on the percentage of year 11 pupils on Anglesey and in Gwynedd studying for two or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh.

Table F-21 Number and percentage of year 11 pupils studying for two or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh across Anglesey and Gwynedd

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anglesey	324/ 533	60.8	289/ 497	61.1	326/ 502	64.9	315/ 497	63.4	254/ 457	55.6
Gwynedd	1,090/ 1,395	78.1	1,083/ 1,375	78.8	988/ 1,249	79.1	1,141/ 1,392	82.0	1,151/ 1,315	87.5

F.6.13 The percentage of year 11 pupils studying for two or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh was higher in Gwynedd compared with Anglesey. Whilst the percentage increased considerably in Gwynedd from 2010 to 2014, the trend on Anglesey was similar, with the exception of 2014, which experienced a decrease, although Anglesey's rate of percentage increase was smaller. In 2014, there was considerable difference between the percentage of year 11 pupils studying for two or more qualifications in Welsh between Anglesey (55.6%) and Gwynedd (87.5%).

F.6.14 Table F-21provides data for the number and percentage of year 11 pupils studying for five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh on Anglesey and Gwynedd.

Table F-22 Number and percentage of year 11 pupils studying for five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh across Anglesey and Gwynedd

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anglesey	149/ 533	28	136/ 473	28.8	159/ 502	31.7	150/ 497	30.2	89/ 457	19.5
Gwynedd	848/ 1,395	60.8	890/ 1,375	64.7	837/ 1,249	67	993/ 1,392	71.3	964/ 1,315	73.3

F.6.15 Once again, the percentage of year 11 pupils studying for five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh was higher in Gwynedd than on Anglesey. However, the difference between both education authorities was greater for the percentage of pupils studying for five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh compared to two or more qualifications. A similar trend was experienced on Anglesey and Gwynedd for the percentage of year 11 pupils studying for five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh and the trend for percentage of year 11 pupils studying for two or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh; that being a general increase in the percentage in Gwynedd from 2010 to 2014 and an increase on Anglesey from 2010 to 2013 decreasing considerably in 2014.

F.6.16 When reviewing the linguistic progression of pupils through the medium of Welsh through from KS1 to KS4 on Anglesey and in Gwynedd, the percentage of pupils studying through the medium of Welsh decreases with age. This is clearly shown in Figure F-4 and F-5 which identify that the percentage of year 11 pupils studying for five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh is considerably lower than those studying for two or more qualifications in Welsh and those assessed in Welsh first language at the end of KS1, KS2 and KS3.

Figure F-1 Percentage of pupils in Foundation Phase, KS2 and KS3 assessed in Welsh as first language, percentage of year 11 pupils studying for two or more and five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh on Anglesey 2010–2014

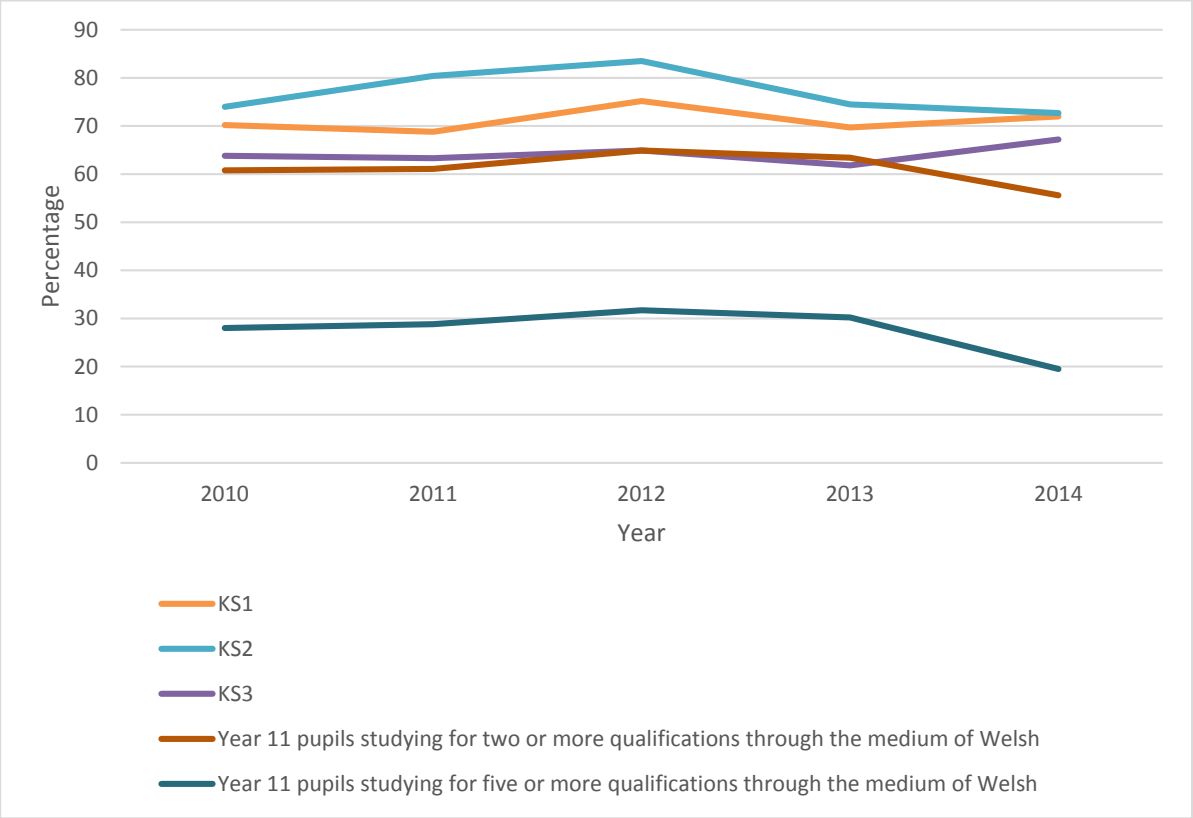
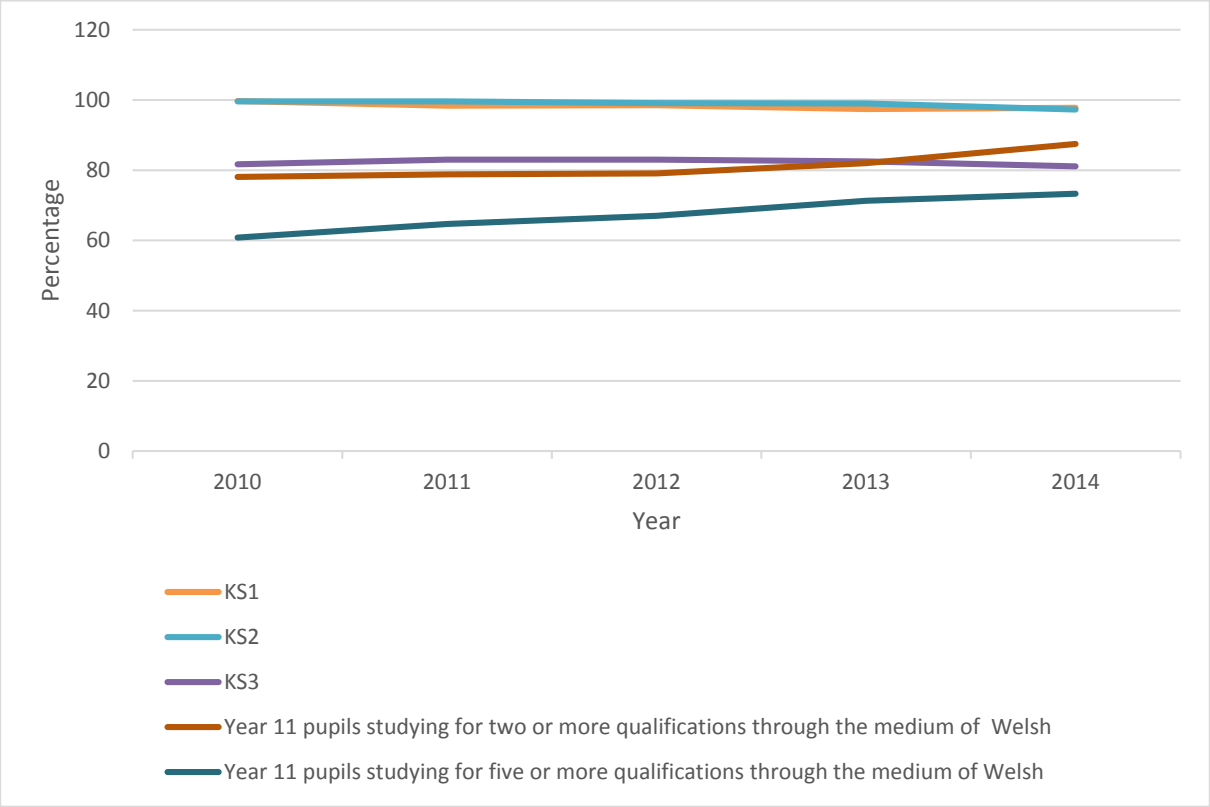


Figure F-2 Percentage of pupils in KS1, KS2 and KS3 assessed in Welsh as first language, percentage of year 11 pupils studying for two or more and five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh in Gwynedd 2010–2014



F.6.17 Figure F-5 identifies that the percentage of year 11 pupils studying for five or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh was lower than those studying for two or more qualifications in Welsh and those assessed in Welsh first language at the end of KS1, KS2 and KS3. However, the difference between each stage of assessment was reduced by 2014 compared to 2010. By 2014, the percentage of year 11 pupils studying for two or more qualifications through the medium of Welsh was higher than the percentage assessed in Welsh first language at the end of KS3.

Welsh second language

F.6.18 An objective identified in the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2014–17 is to "*improve provision and standards of Welsh Second Language*".

F.6.19 Tables F-22 and F-23 below identify the number and percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh as a second language at the end of KS2 and KS3.

Table F-23 Number and percentage of pupils who gained Level 4+ in teacher assessments in Welsh as a second language at the end of KS2 on Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy, 2010–14

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anglesey	66/176	37.5	62/128	48.4	26/77	33.8	65/168	38.7	116/179	64.8
Gwynedd	0/0	0	0/4	0	0/3	0	0/-1	0	0/3	0
Conwy[301]	*	50.6	*	58.8	*	68.7	*	69.2	*	*

Table F-24 Number and percentage of pupils who gained Level 5+ in teacher assessments in Welsh as a second language at the end of KS3 on Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy, 2010–14

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anglesey	171/268	63.8	181/270	67.0	154/233	66.1	199/262	76.0	156/204	76.5
Gwynedd	136/238	57.1	139/246	56.5	127/191	66.5	180/236	76.3	194/249	77.9
Conwy[302]	*	63.9	*	67.8	*	70.9	*	78.7	*	*

F.6.20 Pupils in Gwynedd are not assessed in Welsh as a second language at the end of KS2. Generally, the percentage of pupils who gained Level 4+ in teacher assessments in Welsh as a second language at the end of KS2 increased from 2010 to 2014 for Anglesey and in 2013 for Conwy. The percentage of pupils who gained Level 5+ in teacher assessments in Welsh as a second language at the end of KS3 was similar for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy and generally increased from 2010 to 2013–14.

F.6.21 Table F-124 identifies the number and percentage of pupils at the end of KS4 attaining A*–C grades in GCSE Welsh as a second language for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy.

[301] * data are not available.

[302] * data are not available.

Table F-25 Number and percentage of pupils at the end of KS4 attaining A*–C grades in GCSE Welsh as a second language full course on Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy, 2010–14

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anglesey	86/ 144	59.7	106/ 178	59.6	170/ 225	75.6	185/ 243	76.1	150/ 193	77.7
Gwynedd	200/ 255	78.4	195/ 237	82.3	159/ 195	81.5	183/ 210	87.1	135/ 155	87.1
Conwy[303]	*	67.1	*	64.9	*	70.6	*	73.0	*	79.8

F.6.22 Schools on Anglesey and Gwynedd do not offer Welsh second language as a short course; however, this offer is available at one school in Conwy, this being Ysgol Emrys ap Iwan.

F.6.23 The percentage of pupils attaining A*–C grades in GCSE Welsh as a second language (full course) has generally increased from 2010 to 2014 and this trend is repeated across Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy. In 2014, a higher percentage of pupils attained A*–C grades in Gwynedd in comparison to Anglesey and Conwy.

F.7 Higher education

F.7.1 Grŵp Llandrillo Menai offers opportunities to study at higher education level offered in partnership with three main higher education institutes: Bangor University, Glyndŵr University and University of Wales, Newport. The facilities offered at Coleg Menai's site in Llangefni include a Construction Skills Centre and Energy Centre, which have the potential to educate and develop the skills of young workers who may be interested in gaining employment within the Power Station.

F.7.2 Bangor University works in partnership with the Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol. The Coleg has existed since April 2011 and its aim is to promote teaching and learning through the planning of Welsh-medium opportunities in higher education. The Coleg does not have one geographical location, but rather, it works with existing higher education institutions in Wales. The Bangor branch of the Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol is located in Canolfan Bedwyr.

F.7.3 Data on the number of pupils studying towards higher education qualifications through the medium of Welsh are limited.

F.7.4 In terms of students enrolled at Bangor University, table F-20 provides data on the number and percentage of students who enrolled on courses with some teaching through Welsh over the period 2008 to 2015.

F.7.5 The proportion of students enrolled as postgraduate students with some teaching through the medium of Welsh has increased from 165 (6.9%) in

[303] * data are not available.

2008/2009 to 475 (17.9%) by 2014/2015 (an increase of 11%). The proportion of undergraduates enrolled with some teaching through the medium of Welsh has decreased, then risen back to the same level, falling from 1,165 (13.2%) in 2008/2009 to 1,000 in number (11.8%) in 2012/2013 (a decrease of 1.4%), then rising back to 15.1% in 2014/2015.

Table F-26 Number and percentage of students enrolled at Bangor University with some teaching through the medium of Welsh 2008–2015

	Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Total	
Year	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
2008–2009	165	6.9	1,325	15.1	1,490	13.3
2009–2010	250	9.0	1,165	13.4	1,415	12.4
2010–2011	300	10.8	1,180	14.0	1,480	13.2
2011–2012	290	10.3	1,040	12.3	1,330	11.8
2012–2013	330	11.4	1,000	11.8	1,330	11.7
2013/2014	360	13.8	1,140	14.2	1,500	14.1
2014/2015	475	17.9	1,225	15.1	1,705	15.8

F.8 Lifelong learning and adult education

F.8.1 The National Centre for Learning Welsh is responsible for all aspects of the Welsh for Adults education programme, from curriculum and course development to resources for tutors, research, marketing and e-learning. The Centre was established in response to the report Raising our sights: review of Welsh for Adults, published in July 2013. Its aim is to attract new learners to the Welsh language and increase the numbers using and enjoying Welsh each day. The Centre operates at arm's length from Welsh Government, which funds it, and is part of the University of Wales Trinity St. David group.

F.8.2 There are six regional Welsh for Adults centres across Wales that provide courses across a number of localities. The regional Welsh for Adults centre for north Wales is at Bangor University. The north Wales Welsh for Adults centre works with five independent providers to deliver high standards of learning. They also act as a one-stop shop for Welsh learners in the region and offer information, advice and resources to help ensure the best possible learning experience for Welsh learners.

F.8.3 The centres offer a range of courses at different levels, from beginners to fluent speakers. Courses include:

- Lefel Mynediad (Entry) – targeted for complete beginners, where the emphasis is on conversational Welsh;
- Lefel Sylfaen (Foundation) – a course which enables students to expand their speaking skills;

- Lefel Canolradd (Intermediate) – more writing, reading and listening is introduced at this level;
- Lefel Uwch (Advanced) – helps students strengthen their written skills; and
- Lefel Hyfedredd (Proficiency) – a course for experienced learners as well as for people who speak Welsh as a first language and want to improve their skills.

F.8.4 The centre also offers beginner Welsh for families, courses allowing parents to learn the language following the same steps as children at school. These include:

- 'Cymraeg o'r Crud' – an introduction to Welsh for babies and their parents enabling families to be bilingual;
- 'Cymraeg i'r Teulu' (Welsh for Family) – a course for parents who want to learn to speak Welsh with children of foundation phase age;
- 'Un dau tri, hwyl a sbri' – a course for practitioners who work with young children to increase their confidence to use Welsh in their daily activities at nursery; and
- 'Cwrs Iaith Meithrin' – a Welsh course for early years practitioners.

F.8.5 In response to the establishment of Language Standards by the Welsh Language Commissioner, the north Wales Centre provides Welsh language training plans for various workplaces. These include taster and fast-track courses dependent on the requirement of the workplace. Online and distance learning courses are also available through the Welsh for Adults centres.

F.8.6 Welsh for Adults also offers fast-track and residential learning opportunities for those who prefer to learn Welsh at pace by attending several hours of tuition each week. Nant Gwrtheyrn on the Llŷn Peninsula offers residential learning courses.

F.9 Welsh language immersion centres

F.9.1 It is acknowledged by the Welsh Government that the provision of Welsh-medium education and language immersion methodologies has an essential role to play in the process of ensuring that children learn to speak Welsh and can participate in Welsh-medium education.

F.9.2 The provision and utilisation of Welsh language immersion centres within the KSA in the past have been very successful and the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project WLIA considers the capacity of these centres as an important and integral part of the infrastructure to successfully encourage in-migrating non-Welsh-speaking children to learn the Welsh language.

F.9.3 The aim of language centres is to provide an intensive Welsh course for incomers to enable them to integrate into a bilingual society and participate fully in bilingual education experiences. This provision is core in assisting primary and secondary schools to implement the current language policy.

F.9.4 In terms of the current provision of language centres on Anglesey, there is one primary language centre at Moelfre with a satellite primary unit at Ysgol Llanfawr. Both language centres have the capacity to cater for 15 pupils per term, amounting to a total of 30 pupils at any one time. The centres are oversubscribed and each centre has a pupil waiting list. There is currently no secondary school immersion provision on Anglesey.

F.9.5 Welsh language immersion courses are also held at Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern during the summer term for pupils transferring from the primary sector to Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern in September. During the summer of 2015, 36 pupils attended the course.

F.9.6 The facilities of the language centres at Moelfre and Llanfawr are also currently being upgraded. Better amenities will be provided for the pupils and adaptation will be made to allow the centres to be used by the pupils' parents and the wider community.

F.9.7 In terms of the provision of language centres in Gwynedd, there are four primary language centres and one secondary centre. The primary centres are located at Caernarfon, Dolgellau, Llangybi and Penrhyndeudraeth and the secondary centre is located at Porthmadog. The primary centres at Caernarfon, Llangybi and Penrhyndeudraeth have the capacity to cater for a maximum of 16/18 pupils each for a period of 12 weeks. The secondary centre at Porthmadog has the capacity to cater for a maximum of 16 pupils over periods of eight weeks. Whilst these are located outside the KSA, the primary centre at Caernarfon serves the Menai Mainland catchment and the secondary centre at Porthmadog serves Gwynedd as a whole. Generally, both primary and secondary centres are run to their full capacity; however, if the centres are under-capacity, the teachers at the centres offer aftercare service to former pupils. Between 2005 and 2014, a total of 1,341 pupils attended the primary centres and 433 pupils attended the secondary centre.

F.9.8 Gwynedd Council secured £300,000 through the Bwrw Mlaen Capital Investment Grant 2015–16 to create a multi-purpose Welsh language centre in Bangor (Welsh Government, 2015).

F.9.9 The provision within primary language centres is mainly provided for pupils aged 7 to 11 (KS2) who are latecomers to the area. The pupils attend an intensive course for a term to immerse and prepare them for their schooling. It is a multi-medium, cross-curricular course on which the teachers base their scheme of work. The scheme enables the pupils to return to schools in their area and follow their curriculum through the medium of Welsh.

F.9.10 Within secondary centres, the provision focuses mainly on year 7 and then year 8 pupils with small numbers of year 9 pupils if there is capacity available. The pupils are immersed with an intensive course in Welsh in a short period of time, providing other subjects through the medium of Welsh as well.

F.9.11 In order to ensure appropriate progression at the schools, the language centre teachers will provide aftercare for every pupil upon their return to school.

F.9.12 Table F-26 identifies the number of pupils who attended language centres on Anglesey and Gwynedd, 2007–2014.

Table F-27 Number of pupils that have attended language centres on Anglesey and in Gwynedd, 2007–2014[304][305]

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Anglesey	69	74	70	64	50	97	85	67	576
Gwynedd	17	24	20	17	35	39	25	30	207

[304] IACC 2014, p. 7.

[305] Gwynedd Council 2014, p. 12.

G Social and community groups

G.1 Summary of key points

- A high density of speakers is required for Welsh to be an everyday language of a community.
- The density of the Welsh-speaking population is key to prosperity of the language and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh.
- Within the KSA there is an extensive provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the communities which promote Welsh culture and language. These groups include Yr Urdd, Ffederasiwn Ffermwyr Ieuainc Môn Federation of Young Farmers, Merched y Wawr, Cylchoedd Meithrin and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi.

G.2 Welsh language and the community

G.2.1 Evidence shows that there is a strong correlation between the viability and survival of a language and the existence of geographical areas where that language is predominant. A high density of speakers is also required for Welsh to be an everyday language of a community (Welsh Government, 2014).

G.2.2 The density of the Welsh-speaking population is key to prosperity of the language and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh. Community and cultural activities within a local area contribute towards the value of the language and can also create a feeling of belonging to a community or area (hunaniaith, 2014).

G.2.3 As previously stated in section C, in 2011, there were fewer wards in the KSA with the majority of the population able to speak Welsh, compared with 2001. There were 54 wards (73.0%) where over half the population could speak Welsh in the KSA in 2011. This is lower than the 61 wards (82.4%) in 2001. The Welsh language therefore remains widely spoken within the communities of the KSA.

G.2.4 ‘Living language: a language for living’ as well as the language strategies for both Gwynedd and Anglesey identify ‘communities’ as a strategic area. The language strategies’ intention is to weave the strategic area into the concepts of the measuring framework which ensures linguistic vitality; namely the ability and opportunities to use the language, along with the desire to do so.

G.2.5 The Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014–2017 identifies a vision for the strategic area of the communities, this being to “Empower community groups and help them to strengthen the position of the Welsh language within their localities”. The implementation period for the strategy has been extended to 2018.

G.2.6 Linguistic profiles created by hunaniaith as part of the Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014–2017 include Dyffryn Ogwen, Dyffryn Nantlle, Y Felinheli and Bangor, all of which fall within the KSA. These profiles show a desire

amongst the communities to try to secure Welsh language services locally, to strengthen the provision for children and young people, supporting and encouraging learners, and to spread the message about the value of Welsh amongst businesses and the need for jobs, affordable housing and the transfer of language in the home.

G.2.7 In Gwynedd, hunaniaith work within the community promoting and empowering communities themselves to implement and increase community activity through the medium of Welsh.

G.2.8 Priority area 3 of Anglesey's Welsh Language Strategy 2016–2021 (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016) focuses on promoting the Welsh language at community level with the following aim:

G.2.9 "Promoting and marketing the value and importance of Welsh. Promote and identify opportunities to strengthen the Welsh language within the communities and identify gaps in provision" (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016, p. 28).

G.2.10 The desired outcome of the third priority area is to "*maintain the wards where 70% of the population speak Welsh and increase the percentages of the other, remaining wards*" (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum, 2016, p. 28).

G.2.11 On Anglesey, Menter Iaith Môn has developed a draft corporate plan 'Cynllun Corfforaethol Menter Iaith Môn 2016–2019' which explains the objectives of Menter Iaith Môn and how they will implement their objectives during the period of 2016 to 2019 (Menter Iaith Môn, 2015). The Cynllun Corfforaethol Menter Iaith Môn 2016–2019 identifies four priority areas which include the family, children and young people, the community and the workplace (Menter Iaith Môn, 2015).

G.2.12 There are also past projects and initiatives which have been run on Anglesey and in other areas of Wales which introduce the Welsh language and culture to newcomers moving into an area where the Welsh language is part of the social fabric of the community.

G.2.13 Examples of such projects include 'Blas ar Gymru' (A Taste of Wales); a joint project by Menter Iaith Môn and Anglesey's language centres; and 'Cynllun Cymhathu' (assimilation scheme) supported by the Welsh Language Board; each of which is reviewed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Blas ar Gymru

G.2.14 Blas ar Gymru (A Taste of Wales) was a Supporting Families of Latecomers Project run by Menter Iaith Môn and Anglesey's language centres during the spring season in 2012. The project was funded by the Welsh Language Board. The project's intention was to improve the parents' general attitudes towards the Welsh language, and to increase their understanding and knowledge of the area's linguistic nature, history, culture and things of general interest (Menter Iaith Môn and Anglesey's Language Centres, 2012).

G.2.15 Five sessions were held between 22 February 2012 and 21 March 2012. Whilst the parents attended the sessions, the children attended a music-making session at Bocsŵn Studio.

G.2.16 An evaluation questionnaire was issued to all parents at the end of the project. The responses received were positive and identified that the sessions had helped the parents with providing ideas of how they could support their children with developing their language skills; providing information about the opportunities for children and families to socialise through the medium of Welsh and the resources available for children to learn Welsh. Therefore, the parents had gained a better understanding of the linguistic and cultural nature of the area (Menter Iaith Môn and Anglesey's Language Centres, 2012).

Cynllun Cymhathu

G.2.17 Cynllun Cymhathu was a pilot project operated in areas located in south-western Anglesey. The project ran over a period of three years between 2006 to 2009, with the support of the Welsh Language Board. The project was operated by Menter Iaith Môn with a clear connection with Menter Môn and in co-operation with North Wales Welsh for Adults Centre and the Anglesey's Latecomers Centre (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.18 Areas in south-western Anglesey were chosen as over 70% of the population spoke Welsh and no specific community language action had been previously taken in the area. Three Community Language Officers were appointed (for five hours a week) which mainly operated in Newborough/Aberffraw, Brynsiencyn and Gaerwen (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.19 The aim of the Cynllun Cymhathu project was to create opportunities for incomers to be part of their local communities. During the first two years the objectives of the project were to:

- contact the incomers and create social opportunities to raise their awareness of the Welsh language in the area;
- raise awareness about the linguistic character, culture and heritage of the island;
- promote the provision of Welsh for adults;
- create connections with relevant institutions in the community e.g. schools, churches, shops, surgeries, etc.; and
- arrange activities for learners (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.20 Following changes in the Welsh Language Board's policy/strategies, the objectives were revised in the third year as follows:

- contact 35 incomers and create social opportunities to raise their awareness of the Welsh language in the area;
- arrange activities for learners;
- promote the provision of Welsh for adults;

- create connections with relevant institutions in the community e.g. schools, churches, shops, surgeries, etc.; and
- identify Welsh speakers to support the project's objectives (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.21 During the first phase of the Cynllun Cymhathu project, connections were developed with individuals and local institutions that would identify people who had moved into the area recently. A welcome pack was produced which gave an introduction to the Isle of Anglesey, the Welsh language and useful connections. The pack was supplemented with specific details of local connections, events and services in the relevant areas. The officers visited the identified incomers which was not always easy as the response received varied significantly. Those who showed an interest were encouraged to attend activities which were arranged by Menter Iaith Môn such as 'Paned a Sgwrs' and 'Sadwrn Sgwrsio' (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.22 A series of specific events including sessions on place names, folk signing, the story of Dwynwen, love spoons, folk dancing, medicinal plants and walks were organised by Cynllun Cymhathu and Menter Iaith Môn. In some areas, the number which attended the organised sessions was small. As a result, the officers tried to encourage incomers to attend other events that were held locally or events that concentrated on learners' needs. However, the sessions were very popular in one area in particular which identified a gap in the existing provision in that area (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.23 On the whole, the project attracted interest from the older generation of incomers, although some of the organised events attracted a small number of families and local people (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.24 During the project, the relationship with the north Wales Welsh for Adults centre grew with additional courses organised in Brynsiencyn and Dwyran, and the project attracted more learners to attend existing courses held in Aberffraw and Gaerwen (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.25 During the final phase of the Cynllun Cymhathu project the emphasis moved towards targeting families. As a result, a relationship developed with Anglesey's Latecomers Centre in Moelfre which provided an intense course to children aged 7 to 11. By joint working with the Welsh for Adults Centre, provision was developed for the parents to be introduced to the project and the resources used by the children (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.26 In terms of contact with local Welsh language institutions/groups, individual activities were held such as 'Siarad gyda Dysgwr' by Gaerwen's branch of Merched y Wawr. More emphasis was given to developing these wider connections in one particular area, and it is recognised that the need to develop the capacity of institutions and Welsh community networks is key to the wider assimilated agenda (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.27 Table G-1 shows the number of people who were in connection with the Cynllun Cymhathu project in each area.

Table G-1 Number of people who were in connection with the Cynllun Cymhathu Project by area

Area	Number of people
Aberffraw	38
Newborough	63
Brynsiencyn	59
Gaerwen	30
Bodorgan (first phase)	17
Total	207

G.2.28 An evaluation of the Cynllun Cymhathu project was undertaken by Hywel Evans Cyf in July 2009 which looked at the response to the project, compared the project with other assimilated experiences, identified key issues/lessons and provided recommendations.

G.2.29 In terms of response to the project, it was apparent that there were significant variations between communities, where it was unlikely that the same activity would be effective in all areas. Therefore, it was identified that there was a need to tailor for different local characteristics and a need to be able to identify each community's characteristics (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.30 The feedback received by the beneficiaries of the Cynllun Cymhathu project was positive as many found the sessions helpful. Many had gained valuable knowledge and greater awareness of the Welsh language and culture as a result of the project and some had started to learn Welsh. Many beneficiaries noted that community liaison was key in connecting with the project together with articles in the local newspapers and leaflets (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009). In terms of attendance at events, it was identified that the reminder phone call by the Community Language Officer was paramount (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.31 The response to specific events were positive and it was evident that these events such as folk dancing and organised walks were vital in attracting local people and families. It was noted that the local people which attended some of the sessions realised that the local elements were interesting and of relevance to them also. In general, there was an agreement that there was a need to organise specific events to secure continuation (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009). It was also noted that the Cynllun Cymhathu project had made a tremendous difference to the newcomers in integrating with the community (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

G.2.32 The findings of the Community Language Officers can be summarised as follows:

- it is possible to trigger a significant change in attitudes towards the Welsh language;
- there is a need to connect people with existing events;

- there is a need to use all kinds of contacts/institutions which are of relevance locally;
- the connection with the local school can be important;
- whilst there is sense in targeting parents/young people, it is important not to forget the older generation of people, especially in relation to the wider family side effects;
- not every approach will work, sometimes there is a need to persevere; and
- there is a need to attract Welsh speakers from the beginning, but it is acknowledged that this can be challenging, that intertwining enthusiastic learners is important (Hywel Evans Cyf, 2009).

Welsh Government's information packs

Understanding Wales

G.2.33 In 2010, the Welsh Assembly Government published Understanding Wales, an information pack to migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and their families entering Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, 2010). The aims of the Understanding Wales pack are to "*ensure that people who come to this country to live and work are made aware of their rights and responsibilities*" (Welsh Government, 2012a).

G.2.34 The document provides information on the procedures before entering the UK, bringing families to the UK, general information, general information on living in Wales, places and attractions, community safety, community information, welfare benefits, driving, education, employment, emergency services, financial matters, health, housing, learning English classes, life in the UK test Gaining Citizenship and religions/faith/beliefs.

A welcome guide to Wales

G.2.35 As part of the UK-wide programme to resettling Syrian refugees, the Welsh Government published A welcome guide to Wales in February 2016, a booklet which provides essential information about the UK, Wales, living in Wales, education, health, employment and financial matters, housing, learning English, community safety, emergency services and driving (Welsh Government, 2016).

Use of Welsh in the community

G.2.36 The National Survey for Wales 2013–15: Welsh Language Use Survey (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015) captured new information about the extent to which young people and adults attend social or cultural and sporting events held in the Welsh language. For young people, the data represents attendance at events organised by their schools outside school hours as well as those not organised by the school.

G.2.37 Of the Welsh-speaking adults, 43% said that they had attended a social or cultural activity in the previous year which had been conducted in Welsh; 19% had attended a sporting event held in Welsh.

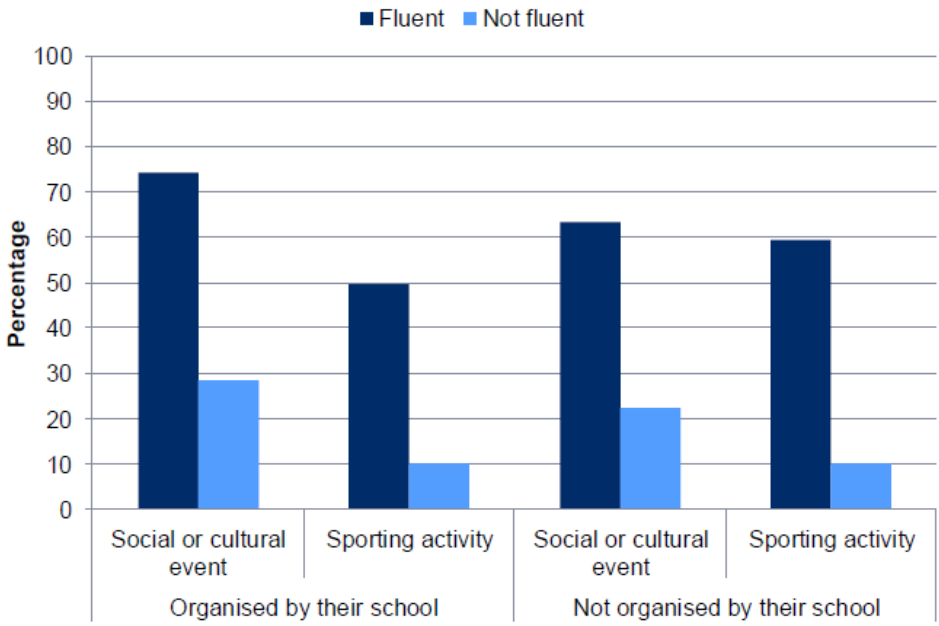
G.2.38 Attendance at a social, cultural or sporting event conducted in Welsh was higher for adults who were fluent in Welsh than for those who were not: 565% of fluent Welsh-speaking adults had been to a cultural event conducted in Welsh in the previous year, and 27% to a sporting event held in Welsh.

G.2.39 The data for young people provide an insight into the extent to which the Welsh language features in the social life of children and young people. It also provides an indication of the extent to which their use of Welsh is dependent on activities organised by schools.

G.2.40 Of the young people who could speak Welsh, 37% had been to a social or cultural event held in Welsh in the previous year not organised by the school and 24% to a sporting event. 47% had been to a social or cultural event held in Welsh organised by the school (but outside school hours) and 28% to a sporting event.

G.2.41 Figure G-1 demonstrates the proportion of Welsh-speaking young people who attended a social or cultural or sporting event held in Welsh, by fluency, whether it was organised by their school or not.

Figure G-1 Young people's attendance at social, cultural or sporting event by fluency[306]



G.2.42 Young people who were fluent in Welsh were more likely to attend a social, cultural or sporting event held in Welsh (74% and 59%) than those who did not speak Welsh fluently (28% and 10%).

Community Involvement Officers Report, April 2017

G.2.43 A Community Involvement Officers joint project between Medrwn Môn, IACC and Horizon was undertaken to increase the participation of residents on Anglesey in the consultation work and planning processes around Horizon's Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two. As part of the project, three Community Involvement Officers were employed to engage with communities within the following areas identified as those most likely to be affected by the development of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (Medrwn Môn *et al*., 2017):

- Area 1: Amlwch, Burwen, Bodewryd, Porthllechog, Bull Bay and Carreg-lefn;
- Area 2: Cemaes, Tregele, Llanfechell, Mynydd Mechell and Llanbadrig;
- Area 3: Llanfairynghornwy, Llanrhuddlad, Rhydwyn and Llanfflewyn;
- Area 4: Llanfaethlu, Llanfwrog, Llanfachraeth, Llanddeusant, Elim and Llantrisant;
- Area 5: Valley, Caergeiliog and Bodedern;
- Area 6: Holyhead;
- Area 7: Llangefni; and

[306] Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner 2015, p. 77.

- Area 8: Llanfairpwll and Menai Bridge.

G.2.44 The model used as part of the community engagement was the Building Communities Model which looked at assets, gaps and service areas, and priorities or solutions. Over the project's eight-month period, the three Community Involvement Officers engaged with over 2,390 people across the eight areas. The information gathered as part of the Community Involvement Officers joint project is published within the Community Involvement Officers Report, published in April 2017 (Medrwn Môn *et al*., 2017).

G.2.45 The key themes and messages gathered as part of the Community Involvement Officers joint project can be summarised as follows.

A picture of Anglesey

- There is a deep sense of place and community; feeling connected and safe within a community is directly linked to resilience and the ways in which communities use and view local services.
- Green spaces, infrastructure and the environment contribute heavily to a feeling of quality of life.
- Access to the environment and assets listed within the environmental context were highlighted as one of the most important aspects of community life on Anglesey.
- Feeling safe within a community ranked highly in people's list of priorities and many felt that community spirit was a huge asset.
- Links between language, culture and heritage underpinned much of the information captured. A strong sense of identity and accessing services and activities through the medium of Welsh emerged as one of the strongest themes for discussion about the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
- Integration of new people into communities is important to local residents; however, their priorities lie in providing the right information and environment for people to learn the language, for schools to remain bilingual and to create a sense of acceptance and welcoming atmosphere for new residents.

Barriers and inequalities

- Strain on local health services – in particular doctor and dentist surgeries. The main pressure identified was trying to book an appointment with a local surgery.
- Mental health – the lack of employment and training opportunities locally impacts mental health and this would be compounded should the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project fail to invest in up-skilling and providing opportunities for local people to access quality employment and instead choose to bring in a trained workforce. Mental health was also a factor in the potential effect of a construction workforce on smaller communities in

terms of community safety, anti-social behaviour and inequality of access to already strained services.

- Public transport – many of the people living in rural communities are disadvantaged by their geographical location, which makes it difficult to access activities and services that they need. The availability of an effective and efficient transport infrastructure is an inherent need identified and is vital in understanding the links between strong, self-sufficient communities and services that support them.
- Housing – there is lack of availability of affordable homes and rental accommodation on Anglesey. Being able to work and find housing in an area close to family, friends, community activities and services is central to the well-being of residents. Many expressed concerns at the lack of housing options available for older people who want to downsize and remain independent but find themselves asset rich. Concern was also expressed about the low availability of housing stock and the fear that competition for housing would be increased with the number of workers likely to settle locally following the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station.
- Employment – a process is needed to put into place quickly to ensure that local residents have the necessary skills to be able to access future employment opportunities that are likely to arise for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. There was a strong feeling that if small local businesses were able to take on trainees and apprentices, this would lessen the impact of displacement of workers when the construction phase begins. Consideration was also given to the fact that there are a generation of people living locally without caring responsibilities for children or relatives who would like full-time employment. The majority of respondents indicated that previous big developments brought with them quality opportunities for employment and a good living wage and many would like to see this replicated for current communities.
- Engagement – there was a lack of accessible information about what was going on in their communities and that they did not know how to get their opinions and views heard by those who represented them at decision-making levels.

Other emerging themes

- Environment – the environment and access to open spaces was one of the top priorities for most of the groups spoken to. Many feel that in order to remain independent and resilient they must have access to outdoor space, beaches, coastal and woodland walks and water-based activities. Being able to walk from one village to another or having adequate pavements to be able to access activities including activities for young people was considered to be important.

- Displacement – when discussing large developments, concerns were expressed that local people were not being treated as equally as the construction workforce. Concerns were also raised about the fear of displacement (in context of access to jobs, training, higher wages, housing options, etc.). Respondents expressed concerns that higher wages would lead to employees of the smaller run, local businesses choosing to work on the construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, leaving smaller businesses without skilled staff to fill their place. Concerns were also expressed that those smaller businesses will stop trading and will not be available for their previous workers to return once the construction phase has been completed, potentially leaving mass unemployment in the area. The fear of displacement of the Welsh language in favour of English-led services and activities were also mentioned as an impact following the increase in number of residents from outside Anglesey during the construction phase.
- Tourism and local businesses – opinions were split about the advantages and disadvantages of tourism and the effects of large developments on towns and villages. Many felt that the tourism industry itself was an asset, providing a much needed boost to areas such as Beaumaris, Trearddur Bay and Cemaes, and felt that an increase in population with the construction workforce would help to sustain some of the businesses linked to tourism. Others felt that the workforce population and the development of the Power Station would have an adverse impact on the tourism industry due to traffic congestion, and the potential for increased anti-social behaviour. Many called for the careful planning of workforce accommodation to ensure that local businesses do not experience a sudden boom in business, increasing staff numbers and services offered only to find that this is temporary and unsustainable once the construction phase is completed. Many felt that the workforce should be encouraged to use local businesses and visit local tourist sites as a way of integration into communities while they are here.

G.3 Voluntary organisations

G.3.1 Within the KSA there is an extensive provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within communities which can help conduct and promote Welsh cultural and creative networks together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. Table G-2 below provides some examples of the Welsh language social opportunities.

Table G-2 Organisations/activities which promote Welsh

Organisation/activity	Notes
Urdd Gobaith Cymru otherwise known as the Urdd	The Urdd is an organisation which offers a variety of activities for children and young people. The Urdd's aim is to provide opportunities, through the medium of Welsh, for all young people in Wales to develop as individuals; and enable them to play a constructive role within society, by fostering personal and social skills. On Anglesey, the Urdd has 55 branches comprising 11 community branches, 39 primary schools and five secondary schools and it also employs three members of staff on Anglesey. In August 2016, the Urdd had 2,877 members on Anglesey. Activities offered by the Urdd include (but are not limited to) competing in the Urdd Eisteddfod, a range of sporting competitions, tours abroad and short breaks in Glan Llyn, Llangrannog and Cardiff.
Mudiad Meithrin	Mudiad Meithrin is a voluntary organisation and is the main provider of Welsh-medium early years care and education in the voluntary sector. Mudiad Meithrin's aim is "*to give every young child in Wales the opportunity to benefit from early years care and education experiences through the medium of Welsh*." (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017) Over 200 staff are employed by Mudiad Meithrin nationally, and additionally 1,500 members of staff work in the cylchoedd meithrin (Welsh-medium playgroups) throughout Wales. Development officers work at a local level in each county offering guidance and practical advice to staff, volunteers and parents (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017). As play is integral to every aspect of children's development, the experiences and activities offered by Mudiad Meithrin are based on learning through play. Special emphasis is placed on language development and the personal, social and emotional development of the children (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017).

Organisation/activity	Notes
	Mudiad Meithrin offers Welsh-medium childcare through its cylchoedd meithrin, day nurseries and cylchoedd ti a fi (baby and toddler groups). The aim of cylchoedd meithrin is to "*promote the education and development of children from two years old to school age. Children will be able to learn through play and socialise under the guidance of professional, qualified and dedicated staff*." (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017a) The purpose of the cylch Ti a Fi is to offer parents and carers an opportunity to meet regularly to socialise and enjoy playing with their children. Cylch Ti a Fi provides activities promoting the development of children from birth to school age (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017b). Mudiad Meithrin administers its national training scheme across Wales through a subsidiary company, Cam wrth Gam (Mudiad Meithrin, 2012). The national training scheme offers training on the CACHE Level 3 Diploma in Children's Care, Learning and Development through the medium of Welsh, for those who wish to work in cylchoedd meithrin, day nurseries and Welsh-medium nursery classes in schools across Wales. The training scheme also organises placements for pupils in Welsh-medium nursery classes in schools across Wales (Mudiad Meithrin, 2012). As part of a contract with the Welsh Government, 200 places are offered each year on the training scheme (Mudiad Meithrin, 2012). The training scheme is open to Welsh-speaking pupils including pupils who have learnt Welsh as a second language, who wish to use and improve their Welsh language skills. Welsh language courses are available if required, offering the necessary language skills to enable pupils to work with young children through the medium of Wales (Mudiad Meithrin, 2012). Training scheme aims to "*ensure that early years education in Wales will be enriched by hundreds of new practitioners able to work confidently in the early years through the medium of Welsh, or bilingually*" (Mudiad Meithin, 2012, p. 2).
Merched y Wawr and Clybiau Gwawr	Merched y Wawr is a voluntary organisation which arranges social and educational activities for women through the medium of Welsh. Its aim is to

Organisation/activity	Notes
	promote any cause which is considered by law to be charitable at this time or at any time in the future, that benefits women in Wales. Meched y Wawr promotes Welsh culture, education and the arts in Wales through the medium of Welsh (Merched y Wawr, 2015). On Anglesey, Merched y Wawr has 19 branches and one Clwb Gwawr (Merched y Wawr, 2017).
Wales Federation of Young Farmers Clubs	The Wales Federation of Young Farmers Clubs is a voluntary youth organisation operating bilingually throughout rural Wales. Over 5,000 young people aged between 10 and 26 years are currently members of the organisation in Wales, all of which are members of a network of 157 Young Farmers Clubs in 12 county federations. There are six Young Farmers Clubs on Anglesey and Anglesey's county federation had 225 members in June 2017.
Cymraeg i Blant	Welsh Government is working with Mudiad Meithrin to deliver its Cymraeg i Blant programme, which was launched nationally in July 2016. The aim of the Cymraeg i Blant programme (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017c) is to "*increase the number of Welsh speakers amongst young children*." The programme reinforces Mudiad Meithrin's work in ensuring that a clear pathway from birth to school age is available through the medium of Welsh where early years care and education are concerned. The programme aims to support parents and prospective parents to introduce and use Welsh at home; support parents to enable their children's socio-linguistic development; and support parents to enable their children's educational linguistic development (Mudiad Meithrin, 2017c). The Cymraeg i Blant programme was launched on Anglesey in April 2017. As part of the programme, Cymraeg i Blant information packs are given to prospective parents in partnership with NHS Wales to inform prospective parents about the options available to raise their baby bilingually. The packs also include information about Cymraeg i Blant activities held locally and the services on offer by Mudiad Meithrin. A wide range of activities are offered to children and their families through the programme including

Organisation/activity	Notes
	baby massage sessions, baby yoga, story and song sessions, story and rhyme time sessions, splash and song sessions and sessions to build confidence in using Welsh (Welsh Government, 2016a).
Welsh for Adults Centre	The centre is responsible for the provision of Welsh for Adults across north Wales. The centre offers a wide range of classes providing the learner with a clear progression route from one level to the next. Courses are available daytime and evening across Gwynedd, Conwy and Anglesey (Bangor University, 2017). The centre's vision is to develop an ethos of progress, derived from careful planning and as a result of co-ambition in the north Wales region (Welsh for Adults Centre, 2015).
Menter Iaith Môn	Menter Iaith Môn was established in 1997 with a vision "…*to promote and facilitate the Welsh language on the island*..." (Menter Iaith Môn, 2017). The Menter Iaith is a local organisation which offers support to communities to increase and develop their use of the Welsh language. The Menter Iaith services the whole of Ynys Môn, and it reflects the wish of local people to make more use of the language. The Menter offers advice and assistance to individuals, organisations and businesses, and organises activities to raise the profile of the Welsh language (Menter Iaith Môn, 2017). Menter Iaith Môn offers a range of activities including (but not limited to) Theatr Ieuenctid Môn, Sadwrn Sgwrsio, Gweu Geiriau and 'Paned a Sgwrs' for Welsh learners (Menter Iaith Môn, 2017a).
Eisteddfodau and local events	The Anglesey Eisteddfod is held annually in different areas throughout the island. There are also several smaller Eisteddfods held annually on Anglesey including (but not limited to) Eisteddfod Bro Llandegfan, Eisteddfod Gadeiriol Bodffordd, Eisteddfod Marian-glas and Eisteddfod Y Talwrn (Cymdeithas Eisteddfodau Cymru, 2017). Gwyl Cefni is a Welsh-medium music festival which is held annually in July in Llangefni. A variety of food festivals are held annually on Anglesey including (but not limited to) Beaumaris

Organisation/activity	Notes
	Food Festival, Anglesey Oyster and Produce Festival and Menai Seafood Festival.
Statutory Youth Groups	IACC runs 30 youth clubs across Anglesey (IACC, 2014b). The provision is available bilingually.

G.3.2 The organisations and activities listed in table G-2 play a key role in supporting the language in many communities across the KSA and beyond. These organisations are responsible for developing local leaders and for supporting volunteers within the local community. They also offer vital social activities through the medium of Welsh.

G.3.3 Siop Mechell is a community-owned hub which opened on 1 April 2016 in Llanfechell (North Wales Chronicle, 2016). Siop Mechell offers a range of facilities including a café, postal service, shop, community kitchen, flat, garden and other village facilities. Horizon has supported the establishment of Siop Mechell and is therefore already active in supporting voluntary community activity.

G.4 Welsh medium social opportunities within the communities in the vicinity of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components

Off-site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL)

G.4.1 In Llanfaethlu, there is a provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd;
- Cylch Ti a Fi;
- Pensioners' Club; and
- Clwb yr Odyn.

Park and Ride

G.4.2 In Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, there is a provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools within the ward and Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern);
- Merched y Wawr (held in Bodedern);

- Youth clubs (held in Bodedern and Caergeiliog);
- Cylch Meithrin (held in Bodedern);
- Cylch Ti a Fi (held in Bodedern);
- Young Farmers' Clubs (held in Bodedern);
- Women's Institute Welsh branch (held in Bodedern); and
- Theatr Ieuenctid Môn (held in Bodedern).

Power Station Site

G.4.3 Near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there is a provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools and secondary schools);
- Merched y Wawr (held in Amlwch, Cemaes, Llannerch-y-medd and Llanfechell);
- Youth clubs (held in Cemaes, Amlwch, Llannerch-y-medd and Llanfair-yng-Nghornwy);
- Cylchoedd Meithrin (held in Amlwch, Cemaes, Carreg-lefn, Llannerch-y-medd and Llanfechell);
- Cylchoedd Ti a Fi (held in Cemaes and Carreg-lefn);
- Young Farmers' Clubs (held in Bodedern and Rhos-y-bol);
- Theatr Ieuenctid Môn (held in Amlwch);
- Women's Institute Welsh branch (held in Carreg-lefn); and
- Cymdeithas yr Engan (held in Cemaes).

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

G.4.4 Near the A5025, there is a provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools and secondary schools near the A5025);
- Merched y Wawr (held in Valley, Cemaes, Bodedern and Llanfechell);
- Youth clubs (held in Valley, Llanfachraeth, Bodedern and Llanfair-yng-Nghornwy);
- Cylchoedd Meithrin (held in Valley, Cemaes, Bodedern and Llanfechell);
- Cylchoedd Ti a Fi (held in Llanfaethlu, Cemaes and Bodedern);
- Young Farmers' Clubs (held in Bodedern and Rhos-y-bol);

- Clwb y Cob (held in Valley);
- Women's Institute Welsh branch (held in Bodedern);
- Pensioners' Club (held in Llanfaethlu);
- Clwb yr Odyn (held in Llanfaethlu); and
- Cymdeithas yr Engan (held in Cemaes).

Logistics Centre

G.4.5 In Holyhead, there is a provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):

- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools and Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi);
- Merched y Wawr;
- Youth club;
- Cylch Meithrin; and
- Cylch Ti a Fi.

H Welsh language, public services and community facilities

H.1.1 The availability and choice of local services and facilities influences a community's vitality and sustainability. It helps to retain existing populations in the community or even attract people with local connections to return to the area. Local facilities often act as meeting and social gathering places, supporting community interaction and Welsh-speaking networks.

H.1.2 In-migration to an area due to a large infrastructure project could result in increased demand for public services, including emergency services (police and ambulance) and recreation and leisure facilities.

H.2 Summary of key points

- The average ratio of patients to GPs across the KSA is below the English benchmark of 1,800 patients per GP and the Welsh benchmark of 1,600 patients per GP. However, one surgery fails to meet the English benchmark and four others fail to meet the Welsh benchmark.
- Hospital services for KSA residents are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor, with additional health requirements being served by facilities located in adjacent counties. Major A&E services can be provided by Glan Clwyd Hospital in Denbighshire and Wrexham Maelor Hospital in Wrexham. Minor injuries units are available at Bryn Beryl Hospital in Pwllheli, Denbigh Community Hospital, Dolgellau and Barmouth District Hospital, Holywell Community Hospital, Llandudno General Hospital, Mold Community Hospital, Tywyn Memorial Hospital, Ysbyty Alltwen in Tremadog and Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead.
- Based upon the estimated waiting list times reported by dentists, existing dentist practices within the KSA are oversubscribed. Based on data on the dental industry in Wales, the Health Board area has a patient to dentist ratio of 2,358, while Wales has a ratio of 2,222 and the UK has a ratio of 2,380. This indicates that dental provision in the region is more constrained than in Wales as a whole but on par with the UK provision.
- There are a number of leisure and recreation facilities in the KSA, including 10 libraries and four leisure centres on Anglesey.
- There is provision of emergency services throughout the KSA, with 10 police stations and 17 fire stations.

H.3 Overview of public service provision and community facilities across the KSA

Holyhead

H.3.1 Holyhead is the largest town on Anglesey, and the main retail and service centre. Holyhead is also home to many community facilities, including seven primary schools, a secondary school, a college, a community hospital, five

GP surgeries and a leisure centre. The town has a rich built environment with a number of Listed Buildings, and is surrounded by a high quality natural environment.

H.3.2 Holyhead has very good national and international transport connections: to the rest of Anglesey and the mainland via the A5 and A55 and via the North Wales Coast railway line. The ferry port, which is the busiest in Wales, provides a gateway to Ireland. In addition, air transport is provided between the nearby Anglesey Airport and Cardiff Airport.

H.3.3 Despite these advantages in access to services and links to other areas, the Holyhead area also has high unemployment and suffers from relative deprivation, across almost all deprivation indicators.

H.3.4 Holyhead falls within the wards of Parc a'r Mynydd, Holyhead Town, Maeshyfryd, Porthyfelin, Morawelon, London Road and Kingsland.

Trearddur Bay

H.3.5 The village of Trearddur Bay is located to the south of Holyhead. The village contains a range of facilities, including hotels, golf club, bed and breakfast accommodation, post office, restaurants, cafes, a church and other commercial businesses, green football area and a playground.

H.3.6 Trearddur Bay is located within the ward of Trearddur.

Llangefni

H.3.7 Llangefni is Anglesey's second largest settlement, and benefits from a range of community facilities such as primary schools, a secondary school, college, leisure centre, GP surgeries and a hospital with limited facilities. Llangefni has a mix of Listed Buildings and business and industrial zones sitting around the historic old town, mostly set amidst land of high agricultural grade. A local nature reserve borders the north-west edge of the town.

H.3.8 There is high potential for future business growth in the town, with development of new industrial zones being a key future priority. However, despite being an area of high employment on the island, areas in the town record relatively high deprivation.

H.3.9 Llangefni falls within the wards of Cyngar, Tudur and Cefni.

Amlwch

H.3.10 Amlwch, the most northerly town in Wales, is the main centre for both employment and services in the north of the island. The town contains several important facilities, including a primary school, secondary school, health centre and a leisure centre.

H.3.11 The town and the surrounding area consist of a rich and sensitive environment and considerable industrial-cultural heritage. To the north of the town, the coastline is part of the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The town, particularly the Port Amlwch area and around the nearby Parys Mountain, have considerable industrial heritage, and are sites of tourist attractions.

H.3.12 However, Amlwch has high unemployment levels and deprivation issues, particularly in the employment, education and access to services indicators. The town also has a very high rate of out-commuting, with residents travelling elsewhere for employment.

H.3.13 Amlwch is located within the ward of Amlwch Port.

Cemaes

H.3.14 Cemaes is located to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The village has a primary school, a GP surgery, library and retail areas providing services not just to local residents but also to surrounding communities in north Anglesey.

H.3.15 The local area has both locally and internationally recognised areas for nature conservation, and the coastline is part of the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Within Cemaes there are several Listed Buildings that add to the local character. All year, but particularly during the summer months, the area is a tourist destination for walkers, cyclists and other types of visitor.

H.3.16 Cemaes is located within the ward of Llanbadrig.

Tregele

H.3.17 Tregele is a small village located to the south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The village does not have any key community services, relying on Cemaes and other villages along the A5025 for access to services.

H.3.18 The local area has both locally and internationally recognised areas of nature conservation, and the coastline is part of the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

H.3.19 Tregele is located within the ward of Mechell.

Rhosgoch

H.3.20 Rhosgoch is a small village set amidst agricultural land. It has tourist accommodation available for visitors but does not have any key local services. The village's residents rely on services located at Cemaes, Amlwch and other larger towns.

H.3.21 To the north of Rhosgoch, a decommissioned water treatment site has been identified as the Rhosgoch Enterprise Zone. Business support will be offered within this area to business development or new businesses that fit the vision of the Welsh Government and IACC's vision for the area.

H.3.22 Rhosgoch is located within the ward of Mechell.

Llanrhuddlad

H.3.23 Llanrhuddlad is a small village located to the north of Llanfaethlu, along the A5025. The village contains limited local facilities, and these include places of worship. A primary school (Ysgol Gymuned Cylch y Garn) closed in

summer 2017 with pupils transferred to the new primary school in Llanfaethlu, Ysgol Rhyd y Llan.

H.3.24 Llanrhuddlad is located within the ward of Llanfaethlu.

Llanfaethlu

H.3.25 Llanfaethlu is a small village located between Llanfachraeth and Llanrhuddlad, along the A5025. The village contains some local facilities, including a village hall, coffee house, local store and post office, a public house with bed and breakfast accommodation, places of worship, a local producer of traditional Welsh liqueurs, campsite and recreational facilities at Llanfaethlu Park. A primary school (Ysgol Ffrwd Win) closed in summer 2017 with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu, Ysgol Rhyd y Llan.

H.3.26 Llanfaethlu is located within the ward of Llanfaethlu.

Llanfachraeth

H.3.27 Llanfachraeth is a village located to the south of Llanfaethlu along the A5025. The village contains some local facilities, including a, village hall, convenience store, post office, country store, public house, places of worship and green spaces. A primary school (Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth) closed in summer 2017 with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu, Ysgol Rhyd y Llan.

H.3.28 Llanfachraeth is located within the ward of Llanfaethlu.

Llanynghenedl

H.3.29 Llanynghenedl is a hamlet located between Valley and Llanfachraeth, along the A5025. There are no local facilities within the hamlet and therefore the residents rely on other facilities and services located along the A5025 for their everyday needs.

H.3.30 Llanynghenedl is located within the ward of Valley.

Valley

H.3.31 Valley is a large village located at the western end of the A5025. The village offers several important facilities and services, including a primary school (Ysgol Gymuned y Fali), a doctor's surgery, a dental practice, a pharmacy, several shops, restaurants, places of worship, a cemetery, a train station, a post office, petrol filling/service stations, vehicle repair garages and recreational facilities associated with Parc Mwd, including a green football area, a playground and woodland.

H.3.32 Valley is located within the ward of Valley.

Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn

H.3.33 Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn is a village located to the south of the Park and Ride. The village contains some local facilities including a primary school (Ysgol y Tywyn), restaurant, nail salon, hairdresser and a vehicle repair garage.

H.3.34 Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn is located within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

Caergeiliog

H.3.35 Caergeiliog is a village located to the west of the Park and Ride. The village contains a limited range of facilities including a primary school (Ysgol Caergeiliog Foundation School) and a restaurant.

H.3.36 Caergeiliog is located within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

Bodedern

H.3.37 Bodedern is a village located to the north of the Park and Ride. The village contains a range of facilities including a convenience store and Post Office, butchers shop, doctor's surgery, two public houses, primary school (Ysgol Gynradd Bodedern), secondary school (Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern), hair salon, car and vehicle garage and places of worship.

H.3.38 Bodedern is located within the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.

Bangor

H.3.39 Bangor is the largest city in Gwynedd, and home to Bangor University and Coleg Menai. As such students make up over half of the city's population. Bangor has a range of community facilities and public services including both primary and secondary schools, four GP surgeries and a hospital (Ysbyty Gwynedd), which is expected for a community of this size.

H.3.40 Bangor falls within the wards of Marchog, Menai (Bangor), Garth, Deiniol, Glyder, Hendre and Dewi.

Caernarfon

H.3.41 The town of Caernarfon is the administrative centre for Gwynedd. In addition, its rich historic setting makes it a popular tourist centre, with a thriving market and marina.

H.3.42 Services in the town include four primary schools, one secondary school that serves the town and the surrounding area, two GP surgeries, and a local campus for Coleg Menai.

H.3.43 Caernarfon falls within the wards of Seiont, Peblig, Cadnant and Menai (Caernarfon).

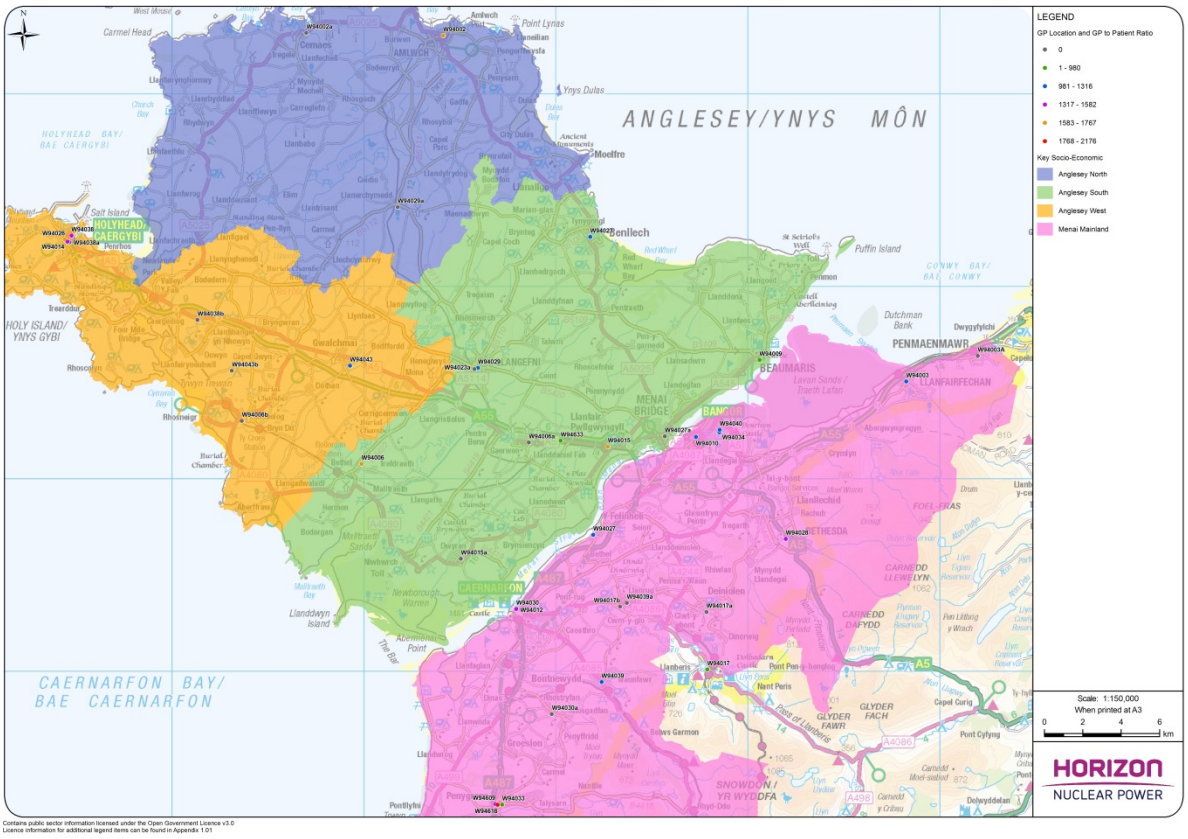
Health-related services

GP surgeries

H.3.44 There are 23 GP surgeries located within the KSA, 11 of which are located on Anglesey and 12 in the Menai Mainland.

H.3.45 Figure H-1 shows the GP surgeries within the KSA and their capacity. These surgeries have a total of 102 GPs, split almost equally on and off Anglesey. The surgeries serve 132,945 registered patients which are likewise divided between the mainland and Anglesey.

Figure H-1 GP surgeries in the KSA and the GP to patient ratio[307]



H.3.46 The ratio of patients to GP is an average of 1,333 across all GP surgeries, and each surgery has an average of four GPs.

H.3.47 This is considered below both the English benchmark of 1,800 patients per GP and the Welsh average of almost 1,600 patients per GP. There is not a Welsh patient to GP benchmark ratio and therefore the English benchmark and the current average for Wales are used to provide some context.

H.3.48 Table H-1 shows how these surgeries are distributed within the KSA by sub-area. The average patient to GP ratio for Anglesey North is already

[307] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure F.1 GP surgeries in the KSA and the GP to patient ratio).

exceeding the Welsh benchmark and Anglesey West is very close to exceedance.

Table H-1 GP capacity by area[308]

Area	Practice List Size	Number of GPs	Average Patient/GP Ratio
Anglesey North	10,214	6	1,702
Anglesey West	22,545	15	1,503
Anglesey South	33,189	27	1,229
Menai Mainland	66,997	54	1,240
KSA	132,945	102	1,303

H.3.49 Whilst only one GP surgery fails to meet the English benchmark ratio, four others exceed the Welsh average. These surgeries are all located on Anglesey:

- Dolwenith in Penygroes (2,176 patients per GP);
- Cambria Surgery in Holyhead (1,767 patients per GP);
- Glanrafon Surgery in Amlwch (1,702 patients per GP);
- The Health Centre in Llanfairpwll (1,648 patients per GP); and
- Parc Glas Surgery in Bodorgan (1,601 patients per GP).

H.3.50 The other two surgeries in Holyhead, Longford House Surgery and Meddygfa Victoria, which are close to exceeding the Welsh average have patient to GP ratios of 1,571 and 1,459 respectively.

H.3.51 There are also a number of GP surgeries that are well below the Welsh average ratio of patients per GP. On Anglesey these are:

- Beaumaris Health Centre (958 patients per GP); and
- Meddygfa Star Surgery in Gaerwen (621 patients per GP).

H.3.52 In Menai Mainland they are:

- the surgery in Llanberis (980 patient per GP); and
- Llys Meddyg in Penygroes (787 patient per GP).

H.3.53 The number of registered patients is greater than the actual resident population in the study area. This discrepancy may be a result of administrative differences between GP registrations and population count recorded by the 2011 Census. It should be noted that data showing the location of registered patients are not currently available so it is not possible to determine where GP registered patients are travelling from.

[308] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table F.3 GP capacity by sub-area (2014)).

Hospitals

H.3.54 Hospital services for KSA residents are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. Information provided by the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) summarises the number of hospital visits to Ysbyty Gwynedd by residents registered to GPs located within Anglesey and the Menai Mainland.

H.3.55 Over 172,000 outpatient attendances were recorded at Ysbyty Gwynedd for individuals registered at GPs, accounting for an estimated 0.78 attendances per GP registration in the KSA or 1,279 outpatient attendances per 1,000 GP registrations. Across Wales, a total of 1,011 outpatient attendances per head of population was recorded in 2011–12. While this may be considered significantly lower than the benchmark for Ysbyty Gwynedd, this may be explained by the slight difference in definitions as one is defined as 'rate per GP registration' while the other is defined as 'rate per head of population'.

H.3.56 Approximately 34,000 A&E attendances at Ysbyty Gwynedd were generated by patients registered within the KSA, representing a total of 0.25 attendances per GP registration or 252 A&E attendances per 1,000 GP appointments. Across Wales, a total of 345 A&E attendances per 1,000 population were recorded in 2011–12. Again, note the slightly different definitions used for the datasets which mean they are not directly comparable.

H.3.57 The BCUHB area had a total of 2,300 beds available in 2015/16, the vast majority of which are in acute care. Bed occupancy is highest within geriatrics and acute wards (92 and 82 occupied respectively).

H.3.58 In the year July 2013 to June 2014 BCUHB received on average 18,200 A&E attendances per month. On average the time from arrival until admission, transfer or discharge was less than four hours for 81% of patients[309].

H.3.59 Table H-2 shows the proportion of adults in the local authorities in north Wales and in BCUHB who reported using selected health services in 2015 (Welsh Government, 2016). The results from the Welsh Health Survey are similar for Anglesey and for the BCUHB as a whole.

[309] Welsh Health Survey 2012 and 2013.

Table H-2 Adults who reported using selected health services (2015)[310]

Service	Isle of Anglesey (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Conwy (%)	Denbigh-shire (%)	Flintshire (%)	BCUHB (%)	Wales (%)
In the past 2 weeks:							
- Talked to family doctor (GP)	16	15	16	16	16	16	17
In the past 12 months:							
- Attended casualty department	13	12	15	16	17	15	17
- Outpatient department	29	28	31	35	34	32	32
- In hospital as an inpatient	8	9	8	10	8	9	9
- Pharmacist	63	64	69	69	70	67	69
- Dentist	77	70	74	73	71	72	70
- Optician	46	47	48	46	50	48	51

H.3.60 Non-welsh resident admissions to BCUHB hospitals in 2015/16 accounted for 3.5% (6,492 people) of all admissions[311].

H.3.61 It has been reported that by using the Department of Health guidance on occupancy rates, all speciality groups with the exception of maternity bed spaces within the hospital are either at capacity or over capacity. The overall occupancy rate for the BCUHB suggests there is currently a shortage of bed spaces within the region.

H.3.62 In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd located in Bangor, health requirements within the KSA are also served by facilities located in adjacent counties. Major A&E services can be provided by Glan Clwyd Hospital in Denbighshire and Wrexham Maelor Hospital in Wrexham. Minor injuries units are available at Bryn Beryl Hospital in Pwllheli, Denbigh Community Hospital, Dolgellau and Barmouth District Hospital, Holywell Community Hospital, Llandudno General Hospital, Mold Community Hospital, Tywyn Memorial Hospital, Ysbyty Alltwen in Tremadog and Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead.

[310] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table F.4 Adults who reported using selected health services (2015)).

[311] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph F.48).

Dentists

H.3.63 Based upon the estimated waiting-list times reported by dentists, existing dental practices within the KSA are oversubscribed.

H.3.64 Based on data on the dental industry in Wales (National Leadership and Innovation Agency, 2012) the Health Board area has a patient to dentist ratio of 2,358, while Wales has a ratio of 2,222 and the UK has a ratio of 2,380. This indicates that dental provision in the KSA is more constrained than in Wales as a whole, but is on par with the UK provision.

H.3.65 There are 20 dentists in the KSA providing services to NHS patients (12 on Anglesey and eight in the Menai Mainland). These practices have a total of 31 dentists. Patient enrolment waiting lists are between one month to two years. Dental practices are predominantly located in areas of higher population density, such as Bangor, Caernarfon, Holyhead, Llangefni and Menai Bridge.

Health-related services in the vicinity of Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components

Off-site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL)

H.3.66 The nearest GP surgeries to the Off-site Power Station Facilities are Valley Pharmacy (a branch of Meddygfa Victoria, Holyhead; The Surgery, Bro'r Ysgol, Bodedern; and Cemaes Surgery, High Street, Cemaes.

H.3.67 Hospital services for Anglesey are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd, a minor injuries unit is available at Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead. The nearest pharmacies are located in Valley and Cemaes.

H.3.68 There are dental practices located in Valley and Cemaes that provide services to NHS patients.

Park and Ride

H.3.69 The nearest GP surgeries to the Park and Ride are Valley Pharmacy GP surgery and The Surgery, Bro'r Ysgol, Bodedern. The nearest dental practice that provides services to NHS patients is located in Valley.

H.3.70 Hospital services for Anglesey are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd, a minor injuries unit is available at Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead.

H.3.71 Gwyddfor Residential Care Home is located to the north-east of the Park and Ride and within the LAI. This is a privately owned care home with 19 residents. Registered care categories for this care home are dementia, learning disability, mental health condition, old age, physical disability and younger adults[312].

[312] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume F Socio-economics (paragraph 3.3.8).

Power Station Site

H.3.72 The nearest GP surgery to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is Cemaes Surgery, High Street, Cemaes.

H.3.73 Hospital services for Anglesey are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd, a minor injuries unit is available at Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead. The nearest dental practice and pharmacy are located in Cemaes.

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

H.3.74 The nearest GP surgeries to the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are Valley Pharmacy (a branch of Meddygfa Victoria, Holyhead; The Surgery, Bro'r Ysgol, Bodedern; and Cemaes Surgery, High Street, Cemaes.

H.3.75 Hospital services for Anglesey are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd, a minor injuries unit is available at Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead. The nearest pharmacies are located in Valley and Cemaes.

H.3.76 There are dental practices located in Valley and Cemaes that provide services to NHS patients.

Logistics Centre

H.3.77 The nearest GP surgeries to the Park and Ride are Longford House Surgery, Longford Road, Holyhead; Meddygfa Victoria, Holyhead; and Cambria Surgery, Ucheldre Avenue, Holyhead.

H.3.78 Hospital services for Anglesey are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd, a minor injuries unit is available at Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead. The nearest pharmacies are located in Penrhos Retail Park and Holyhead town centre.

H.3.79 There are two dental practices located in Holyhead that provide services to NHS patients.

H.3.80 Fairway Nursing Home is located to the south of the Logistics Centre site and within the LAI. This is a privately owned care home with registered care categories of dementia, old age and physical disability[313].

Recreation and leisure facilities

Libraries

H.3.81 There are 10 libraries on Anglesey which provide a range of services including books in Welsh and English, large print books, books on tape, exhibitions, various information services, fax services and free internet access.

[313] Wylfa Newydd DCO Environmental Statement: chapter 3, volume H Socio-economics (paragraph 3.3.7).

H.3.82 In addition, there is a library and information service provided for the housebound on Anglesey. It is provided on a monthly basis and currently has around 230 registered users. There is also a mobile community library service provided, for those who live in an area not directly served by a static library service.

H.3.83 There are approximately 1.5 libraries per 10,000 population on Anglesey, although there is a variation across sub-areas with Anglesey North having 2.4 libraries per 10,000 population, Anglesey South having 1.7 libraries per 10,000 population and Anglesey West having 0.8 libraries per 10,000 population.

H.3.84 In 2014–15 the number of visits to public libraries on Anglesey was just under 4,200 per 1,000 population, one of the lowest rates among all 22 local authorities in Wales and substantially lower than the Welsh average of 5,526. The number of visits to public libraries in Gwynedd was similar to that on Anglesey, but Conwy and Denbighshire had more visits per thousand population with 5,100 and 5,800 respectively.

Leisure centres

H.3.85 There are four leisure centres on Anglesey with one located on Anglesey North (Amlwch), three on Anglesey South (Menai Bridge and Llangefni) and one on Anglesey West (Holyhead). There are a further five leisure centres in the Menai Mainland (two in Caernarfon, Bangor, Bethesda and Penygroes).

H.3.86 The leisure centres provide a range of facilities including sports halls, swimming pools, multi-purpose rooms and squash courts.

H.3.87 The percentage of adults who regularly participated in sports and active recreation on Anglesey was 44% in 2008–09, in line with the Welsh average. The percentage in Gwynedd was slightly higher at 48%.

H.3.88 In 2014–15 there were around 8,400 visits per thousand population to local sport and leisure centres on Anglesey, slightly below the Welsh average of 8,700. It was, however, much lower than the average of 13,800 in neighbouring Gwynedd. It is not possible to obtain information on usage for individual leisure centres.

Culture facilities

H.3.89 There are five culture facilities on Anglesey which are managed by the IACC Museums and Culture Service. Three of these (Oriel Ynys Môn, Beaumaris Courthouse and Beaumaris Gaol) are located in Anglesey South; Llynnon Mill is located in Anglesey North; and South Stack Lighthouse is located in Anglesey West. Details of Anglesey's culture facilities are included in Table H-3.

Table H-3 Anglesey's culture facilities[314]

Culture facility	Description
Oriel Ynys Môn	Anglesey's centre for art and history. The main art gallery holds up to eight exhibitions annually by local, national and international artists, while the Long Gallery and the Central Gallery holds six shows a year. Oriel Kyffin Williams has a changing programme of exhibitions displaying the artists' work. The History Gallery provides an introduction to the island's past.
Beaumaris Courthouse	The courthouse was built in 1614, and was later renovated in the 19th century. Visitors can walk through the large rectangular courtroom, stand in the original dock and view the splendour of the grand jury room.
Beaumaris Gaol	The Victorian jail was built in 1829. The gaol features the only original tread wheel in situ in Britain and the gibbet is still fixed to the outer wall.
Llynnon Mill and Roundhouses	The only working windmill in Wales. Operates as an agricultural museum, and produces stoneground wholemeal flour using organic wheat. The Roundhouses form a reconstructed settlement that reflects what existed on Anglesey and North West Wales about 3,000 years ago.
South Stack Lighthouse	The lighthouse acts as a waymark for coastal traffic and a landmark and orientation light for vessels crossing the Irish Sea to and from the ports of Holyhead and Dun Laoghaire.

H.3.90 The IACC are seeking other organisations to manage Beaumaris Courthouse, Beaumaris Gaol and Llynnon Mill and Roundhouses.

Emergency services

Police

H.3.91 The North Wales Police force has 10 police stations within the KSA, located in Llangefni, Amlwch, Benllech, Holyhead, Menai Bridge, Caernarfon, Bangor, Bethesda, Llanberis and Penygroes. It should be noted that not all these police stations have public front counters, and those that do are only open for a restricted number of hours per week. Data suggest that the force has an estimated total of over 1,800 FTE staff. Almost 1,000 of the staff have a police constable role.

H.3.92 Table H-4 shows the number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population in the year to March 2016. In total, there were 55.71 crimes per 1,000 people recorded across north Wales in the year to March 2016. This rate was much higher than the rates recorded in both Anglesey and Gwynedd of 42.26 per

[314] IACC, 2011

1,000 population and 49.83 per 1,000 population, respectively. Recorded crime was highest for offences categorised as 'violence and sexual offences'.

Table H-4 Recorded crime per 1,000 population in the year to March 2016[315]

Crime type	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	North Wales Constabulary
All crime	42.26	49.83	55.71
Bicycle theft	0.21	0.39	0.80
Burglary	2.54	3.66	5.09
Criminal damage and arson	8.48	9.40	10.66
Drugs	1.85	2.09	2.05
Other crime	1.10	0.97	1.01
Other theft	4.59	5.58	6.07
Possession of weapons	0.23	0.36	0.32
Public order	1.50	2.69	2.14
Robbery	0.17	0.13	0.22
Shoplifting	3.68	5.19	5.55
Theft from the person	0.21	0.20	0.29
Vehicle crime	1.71	2.09	2.96
Violence and sexual offences	15.99	17.09	18.56

Fire service

H.3.93 The North Wales Fire and Rescue Service has a total of 44 stations covering north Wales. There seven fire stations on Anglesey and 14 stations in Gwynedd, three of which are located in the Arfon area. The service employs around 850 staff in operational and support roles across the north Wales region.

H.3.94 Within the KSA, fire service staff are primarily located in Holyhead, Caernarfon and Bangor which have staffed stations with full fire crews employed. The remaining stations are all unmanned for the most part with crew only attending the fire station when they receive an emergency callout.

[315] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table F.8 Recorded crime per 1,000 population in the year to March 2016).

H.3.95 The number of staff at each station is variable depending on the number of hours of cover provided and subject to change due to ongoing recruitment.

H.3.96 The North Wales Fire and Rescue Service has a transport fleet of around 54 fire appliances, one incident command unit and 31 'special' vehicles (all-terrain and foam carriers) across north Wales. All fire stations on Anglesey and Gwynedd have at least one rescue pump fire engine with the main stations at Holyhead on Anglesey and Caernarfon and Bangor in Gwynedd accommodating two rescue pumps with additional facilities including an environmental protection unit, technical rescue unit, aerial ladder platform, incident response unit and water incident unit.

H.3.97 Smaller stations at Llangefni and Amlwch on Anglesey, and Porthmadog, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Dolgellau in Gwynedd also accommodate additional narrow access appliances. These can be utilised across north Wales as and when required. The remaining stations accommodate just one rescue pump fire engine.

Ambulance service

H.3.98 The Welsh Ambulance Service is the provider of emergency and urgent care services alongside patient transport services to planned hospital appointments and outpatient clinics. The service also provides a health courier service that provides clinical logistics services across all Health Boards in Wales and operates the NHS Direct Wales service. Therefore, the service is complex in nature and provides a number of different functions.

H.3.99 In September 2015, there were 872[316] calls made from Anglesey to the Welsh Ambulance Service, equivalent to 2.4% of total calls made in Wales. Of these, around 36% were category A (immediately life-threatening). Only around 51% of the category A calls made on Anglesey are currently answered within the allotted eight minutes, below the Welsh average of 56%.

H.3.100 In 2014, around 299,100 calls were made to NHS Direct Wales. A geographic breakdown of the calls made is not available, but this equates to an average of 0.16 calls per head of population within the service area. Based on the population of Anglesey and Gwynedd, an estimated 29,700 calls were made from those two local authority areas.

Public Welsh language services

H.3.101 Cymraeg 2050 – A million Welsh speakers is the Welsh Government's Language Strategy for 2017–21. One of the aims of the strategy is to "ensure the continued development of Wlesh language infrastructure (dictionaries, terminology, the translation profession) as integral to the delivery of this strategy" (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 60). The strategy states that "In order to create the right conditions to enable the number of Welsh speakers and users to increase, solid infrastructure is required. Long-term investment in

[316] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph F.75)

this infrastructure needs to continue to secure a firm foundation for the future." (Welsh Government, 2017, p. 72)

H.3.102 A wide range of public services, including health care provision on Anglesey and in Gwynedd are provided through the medium of Welsh. These contribute towards providing opportunities to use Welsh in everyday aspects of life. According to 90% of Wales' Welsh speakers, providing Welsh-medium services is vital in order to ensure the survival of the language (hunaniaith, 2014).

H.3.103 Furthermore, providing services is a way to create opportunities to use the language, which is a key component of promoting and encouraging the use of the Welsh language (hunaniaith, 2014).

H.3.104 The provision of services through the medium of Welsh, especially in the field of health care is vital, as these are areas in which users' needs cannot be fully catered for without a dedicated bilingual provision (hunaniaith, 2014).

H.3.105 According to the Welsh Government's strategic framework More Than Just Words "It is important for people working in health, social services and social care to recognize that many people can only communicate their care needs effectively through the medium of Welsh. For many Welsh speakers, being able to use your own language has to be seen as a core component of care, not an optional extra" (Welsh Government, 2012c, p. 6).

H.3.106 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15 identifies that when dealing with public organisations, just over half of Welsh speakers in Wales use Welsh at least occasionally (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

H.3.107 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013–15 also recognises that Welsh speakers who speak the language daily are twice as likely to try to use Welsh when dealing with public organisations as those who speak Welsh less often Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015). Nine in ten Welsh speakers who always speak Welsh with people from outside the company or organisation try to use Welsh with public organisations at least sometimes (Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, 2015).

H.3.108 The Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014–2017 has been developed by hunaniaith, a body which acts as a language initiative in Gwynedd. One of the strategy's vision is "bodies and services collaborating to integrate the Welsh language into policies and activities" (hunaniaith, 2014).

H.3.109 In the preparation of the strategy, the importance of the relationship between the economy, housing and the Welsh language was emphasised in discussions with professionals and community representatives (hunaniaith 2014). In Gwynedd, there are examples of collaboration between the Rural Development Plan 'Llwyddo yng Ngwynedd' and hunaniaith. One of the projects of Llwyddo yng Ngwynedd was Sustainable Communities where support was given to five communities in Gwynedd to conduct an audit of their physical and community assets (hunaniaith 2014). Two of the five communities, Dyffryn Ogwen and Y Felinheli are located in the KSA. By now in Dyffryn Ogwen, Partneriaeth Ogwen have established 'Siop Ogwen' a centre that offers a place for public bodies, such as the police, to offer advice

or a service, in addition to providing a local service as a one-stop shop for residents and visitors (hunaniaith 2014).

Welsh language policy

H.3.110 The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 requires public bodies in Wales, including unitary councils, to conduct their public business in a way that treats the Welsh and English languages on a basis of equality. A Welsh Language Scheme has been adopted by the IACC, Gwynedd Council and Conwy County Borough Council and outlines how the council will implement this principle of equality in the delivery of its services.

Isle of Anglesey

H.3.111 The Welsh Language Scheme (4th edition, March 2012) identifies that IACC will provide the public with a full bilingual service in Welsh and English across all its services (IACC, 2012).

Gwynedd Council

H.3.112 The Welsh Language Scheme 2010–2013 identifies that in its dealings with the public and in the exercise of the democratic process, Gwynedd Council will treat Welsh and English on the basis of equality and both languages shall have the same status and validity. It also identifies that Gwynedd Council is committed to maintaining the Welsh language (Gwynedd Council, 2010). Gwynedd Council has also adopted a Welsh language policy which outlines how the authority and its staff will ensure that all of its services meet the needs of the local population from a linguistic perspective (Gwynedd Council, 2016).

Conwy County Borough Council

H.3.113 The Welsh Language Scheme 2009 for Conwy County Borough Council "recognises that language is an essential part of a person's identity, is committed to respecting the identity of all those it serves, and recognises that members of the public can express their views and needs better in their preferred languages and that enabling them to use their preferred language whenever accessing or receiving services is a matter of good practice rather than a concession" (Conwy County Borough Council, 2009).

I Health and community well-being

I.1.1 People's health and the community in which they live are directly linked. Health deterioration can be linked to a wide range of determinants including poor housing stock, inadequate housing space, poor transport links and downturn in financial circumstances. If development leads to a reduction in quality of life, community stability may be threatened as those who can afford to move out of an area, do so. In an area where the Welsh language is widely spoken, this can have an effect on the percentage of the population which speaks Welsh.

I.2 Summary of key points

- A higher percentage of the population of both Anglesey and Gwynedd described themselves as having very good health compared to Wales[317].
- A higher proportion of the population who can speak Welsh on Anglesey and in Gwynedd reported having good or very good health compared to the total population.
- The survey of personal well-being shows that Anglesey residents in 2015–16, on average, have a higher overall life satisfaction than rest of the UK[318].
- The WIMD shows that 2% of the Isle of Anglesey's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, compared to 10% of areas across Wales as a whole.

I.3 General health

I.3.1 Table I-1 provides data of self-assessed health (an individual's perception of all aspects of their health and well-being) for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales. This is a good indication of general well-being and health-related quality of life.

Table I-1 General health by percentage (2011)[319]

	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
Very good health (%)	48.0	50.4	46.6
Good health (%)	30.6	30.7	31.1
Fair health (%)	15.1	13.6	14.6

[317] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table H.2 General health (%) (2011)).

[318] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table H.1 Personal well-being indicators (2015–16)).

[319] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table H.2 General health (%) (2011)).

	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
Bad health (%)	4.9	4.1	5.8
Very bad health (%)	1.4	1.2	1.8

I.3.2 The data identifies that 50.4% of the population of Gwynedd defined themselves as having very good health compared to 48% on Anglesey and 46.6% in Wales.

I.3.3 In terms of the general health of the population of Anglesey and Gwynedd (aged three and over) who can speak Welsh, this is demonstrated in table I-2 for 2011.

Table I-2 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) who speak Welsh on Anglesey[320] and Gwynedd[321] by general health (2011)

	Isle of Anglesey		Gwynedd		Wales	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Good or very good health	31,268	81.1	64,020	83.1	474,246	84.4
Fair health	5,330	13.8	9,630	12.2	62,510	11.1
Bad or very bad health	1,970	5.1	3,350	4.4	25,260	4.5
All ages (3+)	38,568		77,000		562,016	

I.3.4 In 2011, 81.1% of the population aged three and over who could speak Welsh on Anglesey stated that their health was good or very good while 13.8% stated that their health was fair and 5.1% stated that their health was bad or very bad. In Gwynedd, 83.1% of the population aged three and over who could speak Welsh stated that their health was good or very good, while 12.2% stated 'fair health' and 4.4% stated 'bad or very bad health'.

I.3.5 Since 2001 the general health of the population aged three and over who speak Welsh on Anglesey has improved, with an increase of 14.3% in the number stating that their health status was good or very good (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a). Gwynedd had also experienced an increase in the health of those aged three and over who speak Welsh, with an increase of 14.1% in the number stating that their health status was good or very good (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015).

I.3.6 A higher proportion of the population who can speak Welsh (81.1% and 83.1%) reported having good or very good health compared to the total population (78.6% and 81.1%) on Anglesey (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a) and Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015) respectively in 2011.

[320] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a. p. 41.

[321] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015. p. 47.

I.3.7 Table I-3 provides information on the number and proportion of people aged three and over who speak Welsh on Anglesey and Gwynedd, with a limiting long-term health problem or disability in 2011.

Table I-3 Number and proportion of people aged three and over who speak Welsh on Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales, with a limiting long-term health problem or disability in 2011

	Isle of Anglesey		Gwynedd		Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With a limiting long-term health problem or disability	8,076	20.9	14,719	19.1	562,016	19.0
Without a limiting long-term problem or disability	30,492	79.1	62,281	80.9	2,393,825	81.0
All ages (3+)	38,568		77,000		2,955,841	

I.3.8 Of the population of Anglesey aged three and over who can speak Welsh, 20.9% reported having a long-term health problem or disability (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015a), compared with 19.1% in Gwynedd (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015). This trend is similar to the Welsh national situation. These percentages are slightly lower than the total population of the counties, 23.1% and 20.5% respectively and 22.7% for Wales.

I.3.9 The National Survey for Wales health re-contact survey (2016) provided data on satisfaction with Welsh language provision in healthcare. 41% of Welsh speakers interviewed said they would like to access healthcare services in Welsh every time, with a similar proportion saying they would prefer to do so some of the time (38%).

I.4 General health in relation to Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components

Off-site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL)

I.4.1 Table I-4 provides data on the general health of the population living in Llanfaethlu in 2011 and Table I-5 provides data on the general health of the Welsh-speaking population living in Llanfaethlu in 2011.

Table I-4 General health of the population living in Llanfaethlu (2011)[322]

	Llanfaethlu	
	Number	**%**
Good or very good health	1,207	75.8
Fair health	272	17.1
Bad or very bad health	113	7.1
All ages (3+)	1,592	

Table I-5 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) who speak Welsh in Llanfaethlu, by general health (2011)[323]

	Llanfaethlu	
	Number	**%**
Good or very good health	835	81.5
Fair health	140	13.6
Bad or very bad health	50	4.9
All ages (3+)	1,025	

I.4.2 In 2011, a high proportion of Llanfaethlu's population (75.8%) considered themselves as having good or very good health. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) in Llanfaethlu, 81.5% stated that their health was good or very good, whilst 13.6% stated fair health and 4.9% stated bad or very bad health.

Park and Ride

I.4.3 Table I-6 provides data on the general health of the population living in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2011 and Table I-7 provides data on the general health of the Welsh-speaking population living in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll in 2011.

Table I-6 General health of the population of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (2011)[324]

	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	
	Number	**%**
Good or very good health	2,270	82.2
Fair health	326	11.8
Bad or very bad health	166	7.3
All ages (3+)	2,762	

[322] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

[323] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

[324] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

Table I-7 Number and proportion of the population of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (aged three and over) who speak Welsh, by general health (2011)[325]

	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	
	Number	**%**
Good or very good health	1,159	83.0
Fair health	177	12.7
Bad or very bad health	60	4.3
All ages (3+)	1,396	

I.4.4 In 2011, a high proportion of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll's population (82.2%) considered themselves as having good or very good health. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) in Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, 83.0% stated that their health was good or very good, whilst 12.7% stated fair health and 4.3% stated bad or very bad health.

Power Station Site

I.4.5 Table I-8 provides data on the general health of the population living in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area in 2011 and Table I-9 provides data on the general health of the Welsh-speaking population living in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area in 2011.

Table I-8 General health of the population living in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (2011)[326]

Area		Good or very good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	All ages (3+)
Amlwch Rural	Number	915	225	102	1,242
	%	73.7	18.1	8.2	
Llanbadrig	Number	965	235	116	1,316
	%	73.3	17.8	8.8	
Llaneilian	Number	1,597	389	211	2,197
	%	72.7	17.7	9.6	
Llanfaethlu	Number	1,207	272	113	1,592
	%	75.8	17.1	7.1	
Llannerch-y-medd	Number	1,483	254	115	1,852
	%	80.1	13.7	6.2	
Mechell	Number	1,154	230	118	1,502

[325] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

[326] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

Area		Good or very good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	All ages (3+)
	%	76.8	15.3	7.8	
Total wards within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Number	7,321	1,605	775	9,701
	%	75.5	16.5	8.0	

Table I-9 Number and proportion of the population living in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (aged three and over) who speak Welsh, by general health (2011)[327]

Area		Good or very good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	All ages (3+)
Amlwch Rural	Number	531	100	44	675
	%	78.7	14.8	6.5	
Llanbadrig	Number	548	98	44	690
	%	79.4	14.2	6.4	
Llaneilian	Number	1,019	203	73	1,295
	%	78.7	19.9	5.6	
Llanfaethlu	Number	835	140	50	1,025
	%	81.5	13.6	4.9	
Llannerch-y-medd	Number	1,078	151	65	1,294
	%	83.3	11.7	5.0	
Mechell	Number	765	103	50	918
	%	83.3	11.2	5.4	
Total wards within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Number	4,776	795	326	5,897
	%	81.0	13.5	5.5	

I.4.6 In 2011, a high proportion of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area's population (75.5%) considered themselves as having good or very good health. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, 81.0% stated that their health was good or very good, whilst 13.5% stated fair health and 5.5% stated bad or very bad health.

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

I.4.7 Table I-10 provides data on the general health of the population living in the four wards along the A5025 in 2011 and Table I-11 provides data on the

[327] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

general health of the Welsh-speaking population living in the four wards along the A5025 in 2011.

Table I-10 General health (2011)[328]

Area		Good or very good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	All ages (3+)
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Number	2,270	326	166	2,762
	%	82.2	11.8	6.0	
Valley	Number	1,803	354	135	2,292
	%	78.7	15.4	5.9	
Llanfaethlu	Number	1,207	272	113	1,592
	%	75.8	17.1	7.1	
Mechell	Number	1,154	230	118	1,502
	%	76.8	15.3	7.8	
Total wards along the A5025	Number	6,434	1,182	532	8,148
	%	79.0	14.5	6.5	

Table I-11 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) who speak Welsh on by general health (2011)[329]

Area		Good or very good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	All ages (3+)
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	Number	1,159	177	60	1,396
	%	83.0	12.7	4.3	
Valley	Number	1,021	175	57	1,253
	%	81.5	14.0	4.5	
Llanfaethlu	Number	835	140	50	1,025
	%	81.5	13.6	4.9	
Mechell	Number	765	103	50	918
	%	83.3	11.2	5.4	
Total wards along the A5025	Number	3,780	595	217	4,593
	%	82.3	13.0	4.7	

I.4.8 In 2011, a high proportion of the population living in the four wards along the A5025 (79.0%) considered themselves as having good or very good health. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) living in the four

[328] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

[329] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

wards along the A5025, 82.3% stated that their health was good or very good, whilst 13.0% stated fair health and 4.7% stated bad or very bad health.

Logistics Centre

I.4.9 Table I-12 provides data on the general health of the population living in Holyhead in 2011 and Table I-13 provides data on the general health of the Welsh-speaking population living in Holyhead in 2011.

Table I-12 General health of the population of Holyhead (2011)[330]

Area		Good or very good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	All ages (3+)
Kingsland	Number	1,152	214	94	1,460
	%	78.9	14.7	6.4	
London Road	Number	1,070	242	111	1,423
	%	75.2	17.0	7.8	
Trearddur	Number	1656	398	139	2,193
	%	75.5	18.1	6.3	
Total wards	Number	1,645	342	120	2,107
	%	78.1	16.2	5.7	

Table I-13 Number and proportion of the population of Holyhead (aged three and over) who speak Welsh, by general health (2011)[331]

Area		Good or very good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	All ages (3+)
Kingsland	Number	497	93	37	627
	%	79.3	14.8	5.9	
London Road	Number	485	117	43	645
	%	75.2	18.1	6.7	
Trearddur	Number	663	132	40	835
	%	79.4	15.8	4.8	
Total wards	Number	1,645	342	120	2,107
	%	78.1	16.2	5.7	

I.4.10 In 2011, a high proportion of Holyhead's population (78.1%) considered themselves as having good or very good health. Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) living in Holyhead, 78.1% stated that their

[330] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

[331] NOMIS: Census 2011: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA).

health was good or very good, whilst 16.2% stated fair health and 5.7% stated bad or very bad health.

I.5 Personal well-being

I.5.1 The ONS undertakes annual surveys into personal well-being estimates based on data from the Annual Population Survey that includes responses from around 165,000 people. This provides a large representative sample of adults aged 16 and over living in residential households in the UK. Personal well-being estimates are subject to a degree of uncertainty and should be interpreted as providing a good estimate, rather than an exact measure of personal well-being.

I.5.2 In 2015–16 the average ratings[332] for each of the four measures of personal well-being are:

- 7.66 points out of 10 for life satisfaction (up 0.01 points on the previous year);
- 7.84 points out of 10 for feeling that what one does in life is worthwhile (unchanged from previous year);
- 7.48 points out of 10 for happiness yesterday (up 0.02 points on the previous year); and
- 2.90 points out of 10 for anxiety yesterday (up 0.01 points on the previous year).

I.5.3 Table I-4 presents the averages for Anglesey and UK in the 2015–16 survey and shows that Anglesey provides preferable scores for all indicators compared to the UK average.

Table I-14 Personal well-being indicators for Anglesey and UK in 2015–16[333]

Indicator	Isle of Anglesey	UK average	Difference
Life satisfaction	7.83 out of 10	7.65 out of 10	+0.18
Worthwhile	8.00 out of 10	7.84 out of 10	+0.16
Happiness	7.67 out of 10	7.48 out of 10	+0.19
Anxiety	2.57 out of 10	2.87 out of 10	-0.3

I.5.4 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 has established Public Services Boards for each local authority area to ensure that public bodies work together to create a better future for the people of Wales (Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board, 2017).

[332] Scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

[333] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table H.1 Personal well-being indicators (2015–16)).

I.5.5 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 sets out seven well-being goals including a prosperous Wales; a resilient Wales; a healthier Wales; a more equal Wales; a Wales of cohesive communities; a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language; and a globally responsible Wales (Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board, 2017).

I.5.6 Gwynedd and Môn Public Service Board recognises that:

"There isn't a single definition for 'well-being'. Indeed, there are continuous discussions about what it means, but it's quite likely that 'well-being' means different things to different people. Many say that well-being describes everything that affects how good our lives are. Our personal well-being includes feelings of happiness, our standard of living and the idea of living life to the full. Our communities and culture, our health, the environment and the economy all affect how well we live our lives." (Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board, 2017, p. 3)

I.5.7 Gwynedd and Môn Public Service Board conducted surveys to ascertain what was good about living in the area; what was not so good; what is important to well-being and quality of life; and what people would change about their area to make it a better place (Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board, 2017). The result of the surveys is outlined within the Anglesey Well-being Assessment and the Gwynedd Well-being Assessment and the main messages received can be summarised as follows:

- the need to maintain the healthy community spirit which is key to well-being;
- the importance of protecting the natural environment;
- understanding the effect of the changing demography on Anglesey;
- protecting and promoting the Welsh language;
- promoting the use of natural resources to improve health and well-being in the long term;
- improving transport connections to enable access to services and facilities;
- the need for high quality jobs and housing that is affordable for local people;
- the effect of living in poverty, on well-being; and
- ensuring every child has the opportunity to succeed.

I.6 Deprivation

I.6.1 The Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales is presented in the WIMD, which is currently made up of eight separate domains of deprivation, each compiled from a range of different indicators:

- income;
- employment;

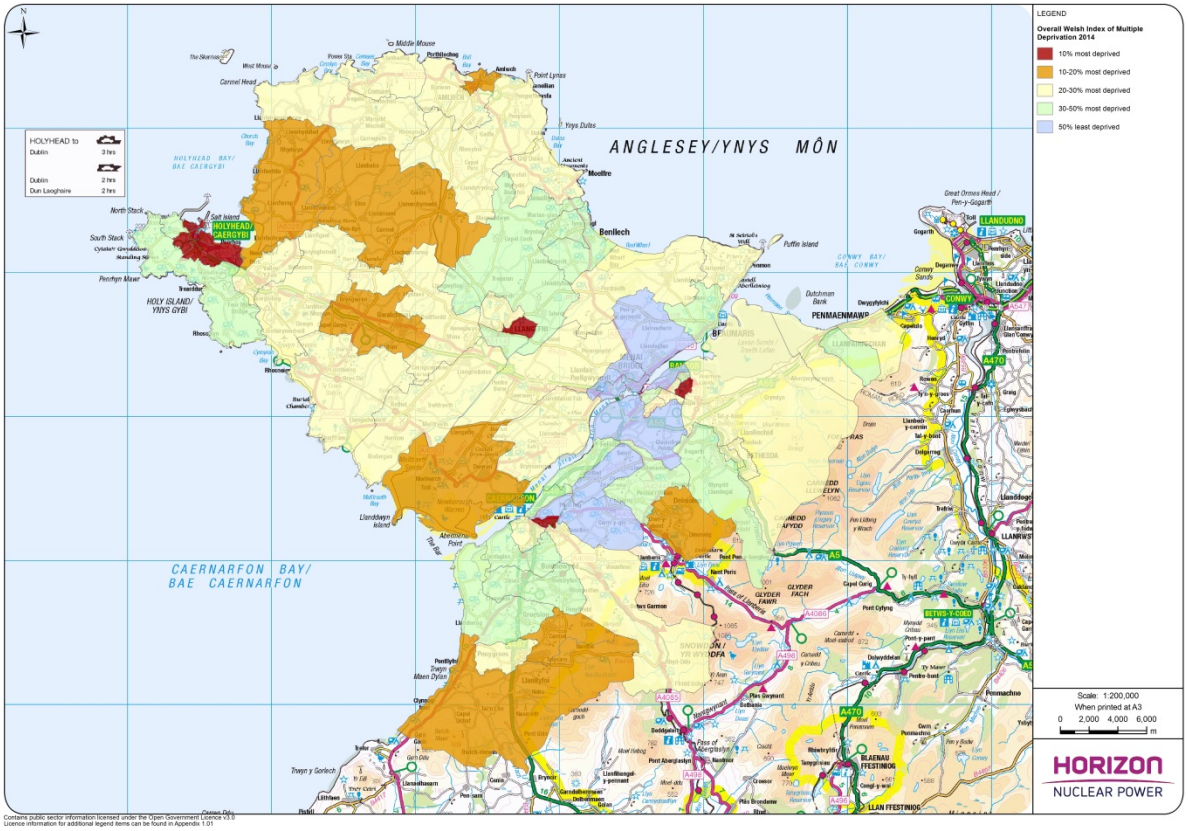
- health;
- education;
- access to services;
- community safety;
- physical environment; and
- housing.

Overall

I.6.2 The WIMD ranks small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation. Around 2% of Anglesey's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales but most of its areas are more deprived than the Welsh average[334].

I.6.3 Overall, over 50% of LSOAs are within the top half of the WIMD and there are not many LSOAs in the bottom deciles. This indicates that most areas of Anglesey and Gwynedd do not have overall deprivation issues. However, the different domains may highlight issues.

Figure I-1 WIMD overall deprived LSOAs for north Wales, 2014[335]



334 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph H.29).

335 ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.1 WIMD overall deprived LSOAs for North Wales).

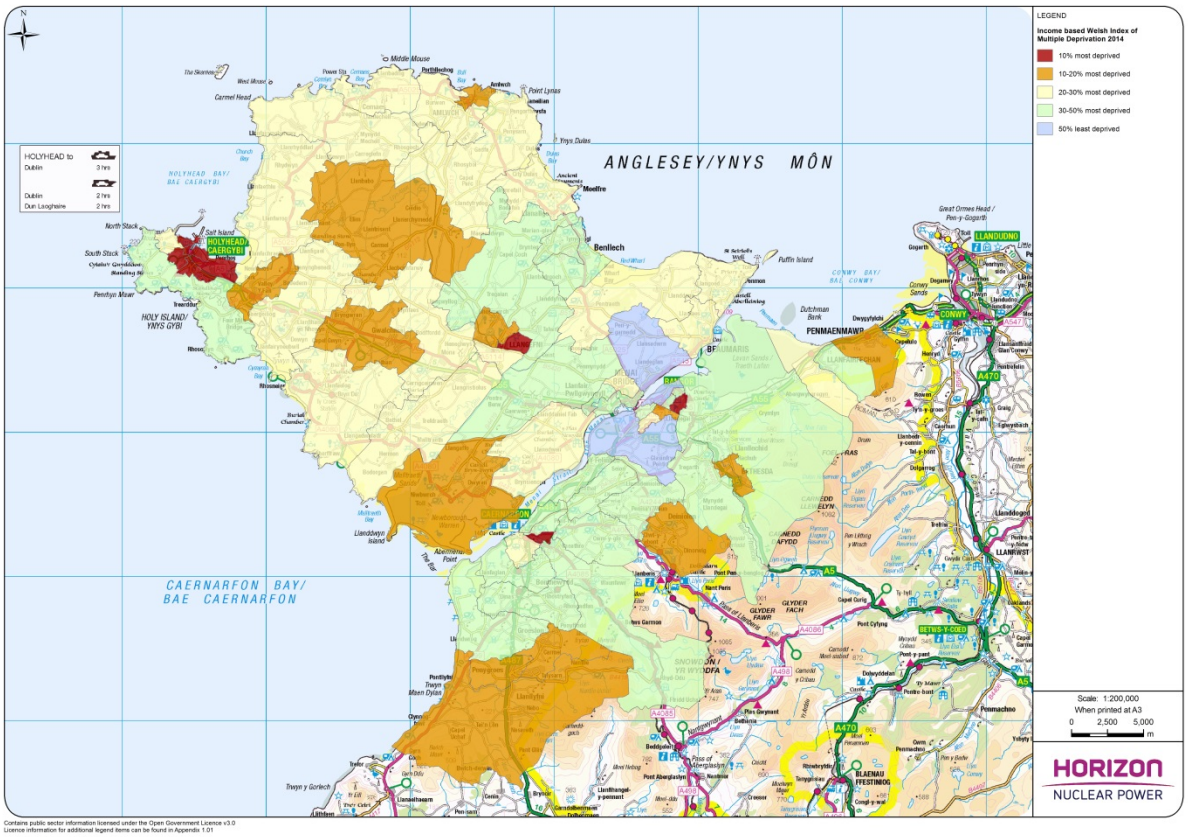
WIMD by domain

Income

I.6.4 The income domain considers the proportion of people in an area with an income below a defined level.

I.6.5 Figure I-2 shows that over 50% of LSOAs are within the top half of the income domain, with only a few areas in the bottom deciles.

Figure I-2 Income deprivation, 2014[336]



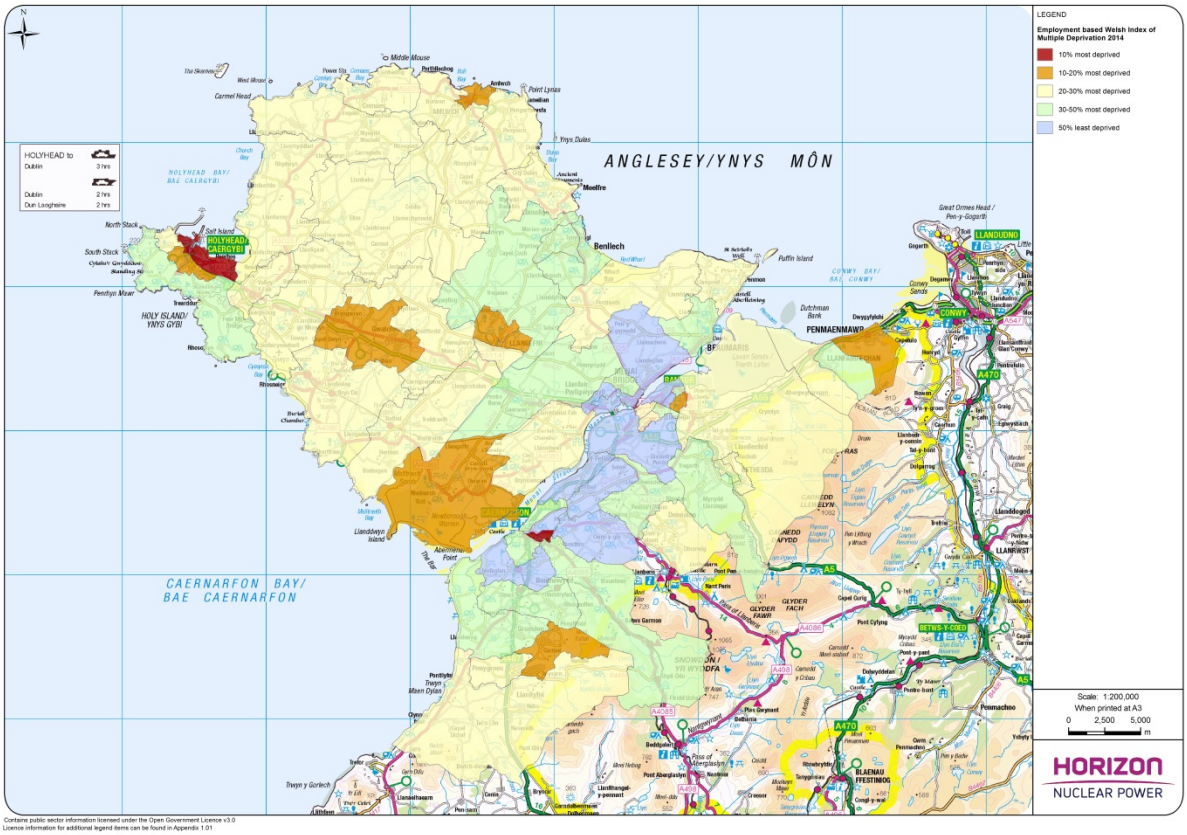
[336] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.2 Income deprivation (2014)).

Employment

I.6.6 The employment domain captures lack of employment and covers the involuntary exclusion of the working-age population from work. It includes those who cannot work due to ill health or who are unemployed but are actively seeking work.

I.6.7 Figure I-3 shows that over 50% of LSOAs are within the top half of the employment domain, and there are not many areas in the bottom deciles.

Figure I-3 Employment deprivation, 2014[337]

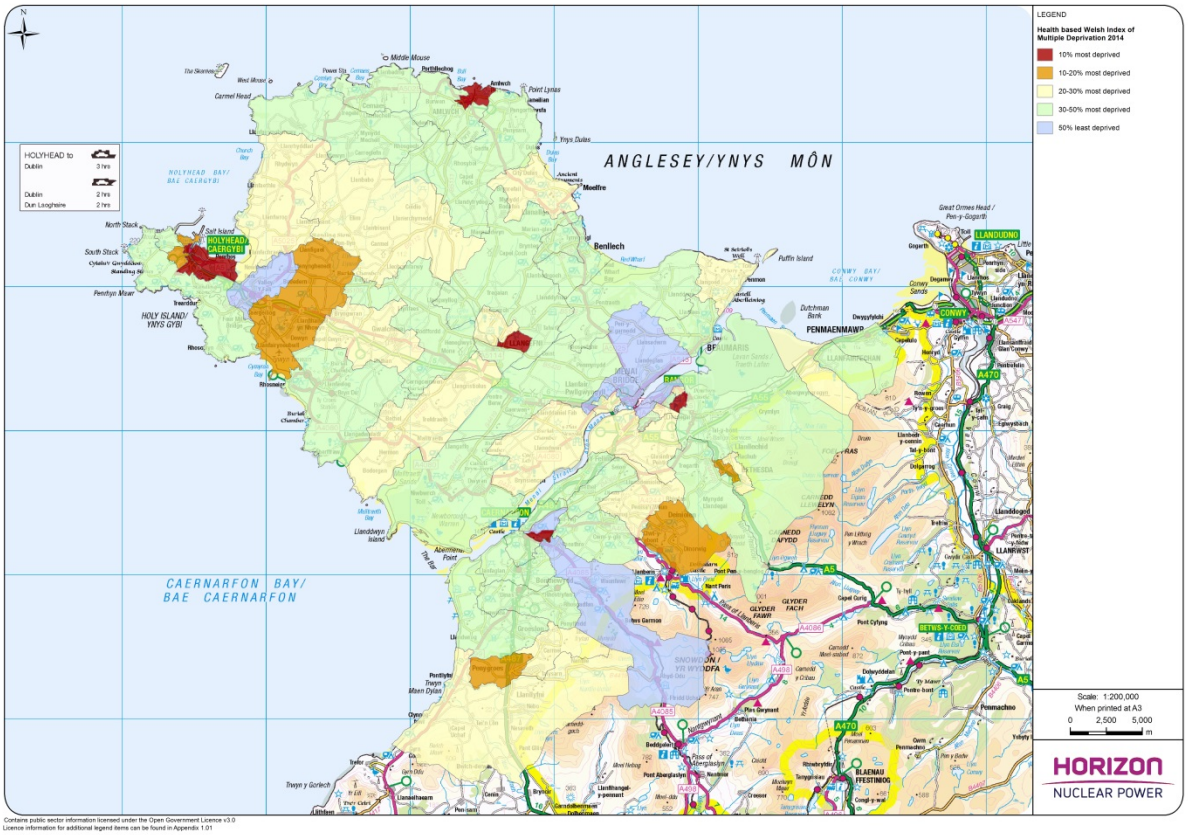


[337] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.3 Employment deprivation (2014)).

Health

I.6.8 The health domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. Anglesey and Gwynedd are particularly undeprived in this measure, with less than 30% of LSOAs in the bottom half of the index as demonstrated in figure I-4.

Figure I-4 Health deprivation, 2014[338]

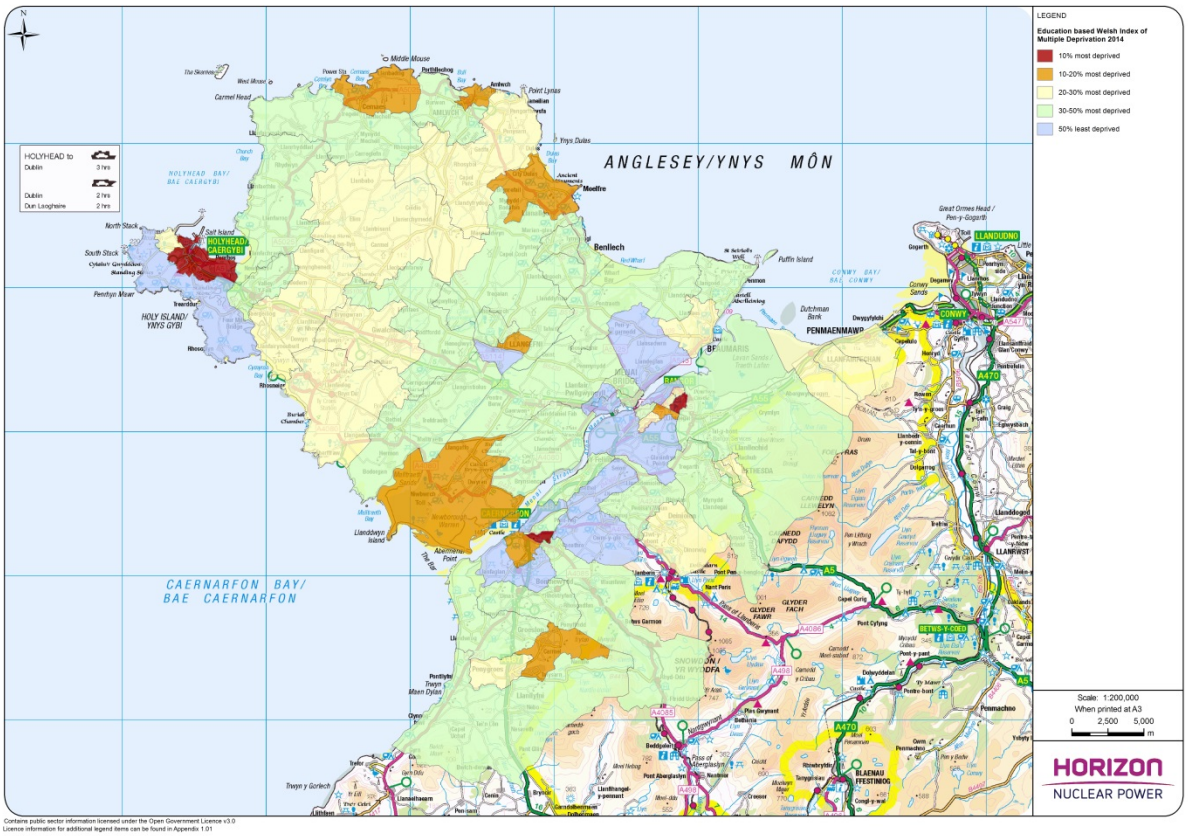


[338] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.4 Health deprivation (2014)).

Education

I.6.9 The education domain captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in an area. This includes both the education of children and young people, and adult skills. Over 50% of LSOAs are within the top half of the education domain, and there are not many LSOAs in the bottom deciles as seen in figure I-5.

Figure I-5 Education deprivation, 2014[339]

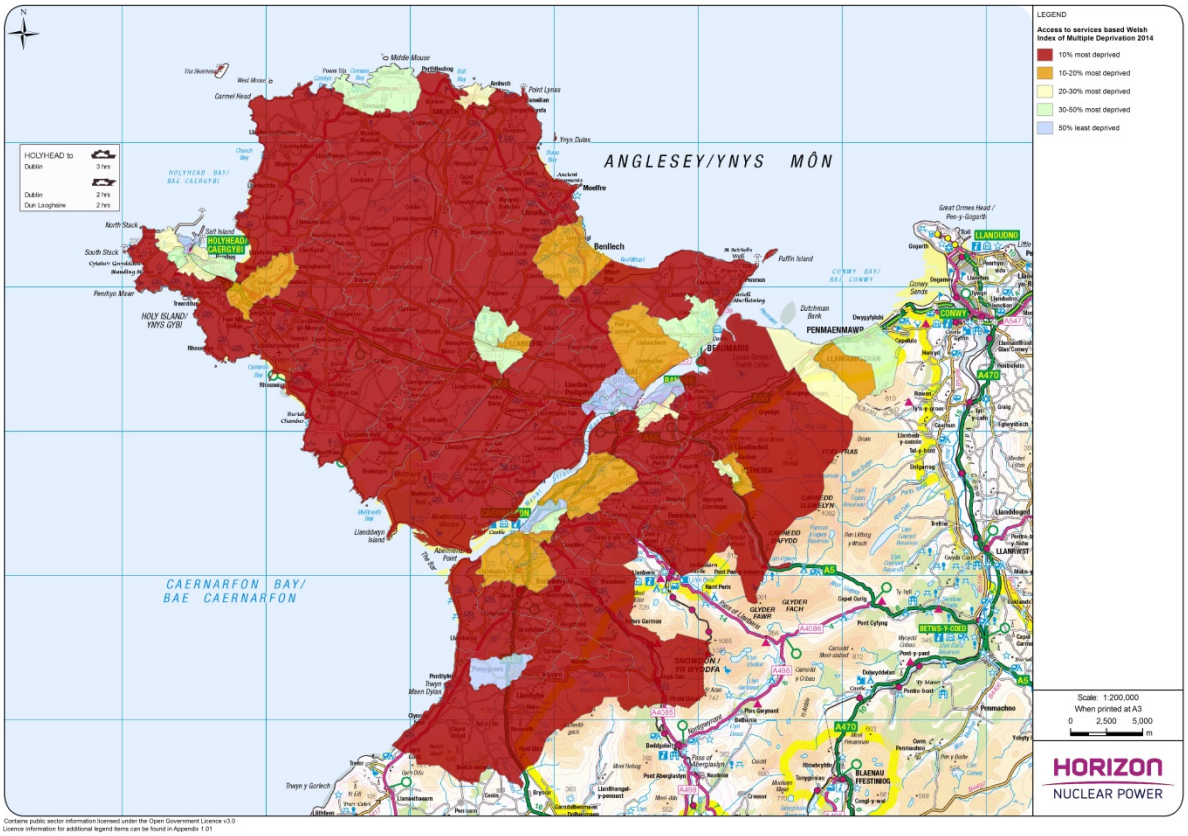


[339] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.5 Education deprivation (2014)).

Access to services

I.6.10 The access to services domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of key local services. This primarily considers geographical barriers which relate to the physical proximity of local services. Both Anglesey and Gwynedd are highly deprived by this measure (figure I-6), with 50% of LSOAs in both Anglesey and Gwynedd in the bottom 20%. The study area is likely to be sensitive to both positive and negative effects upon this domain.

Figure I-6 Access to services deprivation, 2014[340]

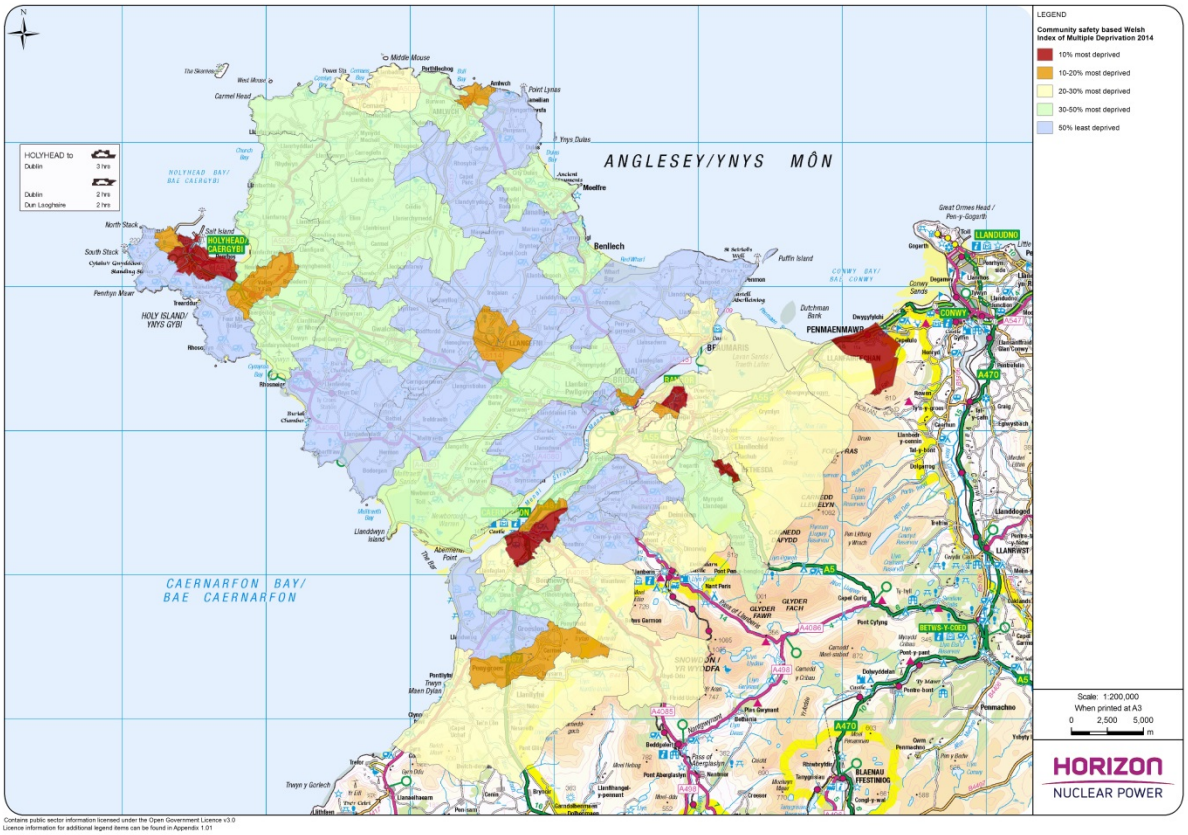


[340] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.6 Access to services deprivation (2014)).

Community safety

I.6.11 The community safety domain covers actual experience of crime and fire, as well as perceptions of safety in the local area. Over 50% of LSOAs are within the top half of the community safety domain, and there are not many LSOAs in the bottom deciles as seen in figure I-7.

Figure I-7 Community safety deprivation, 2014[341]



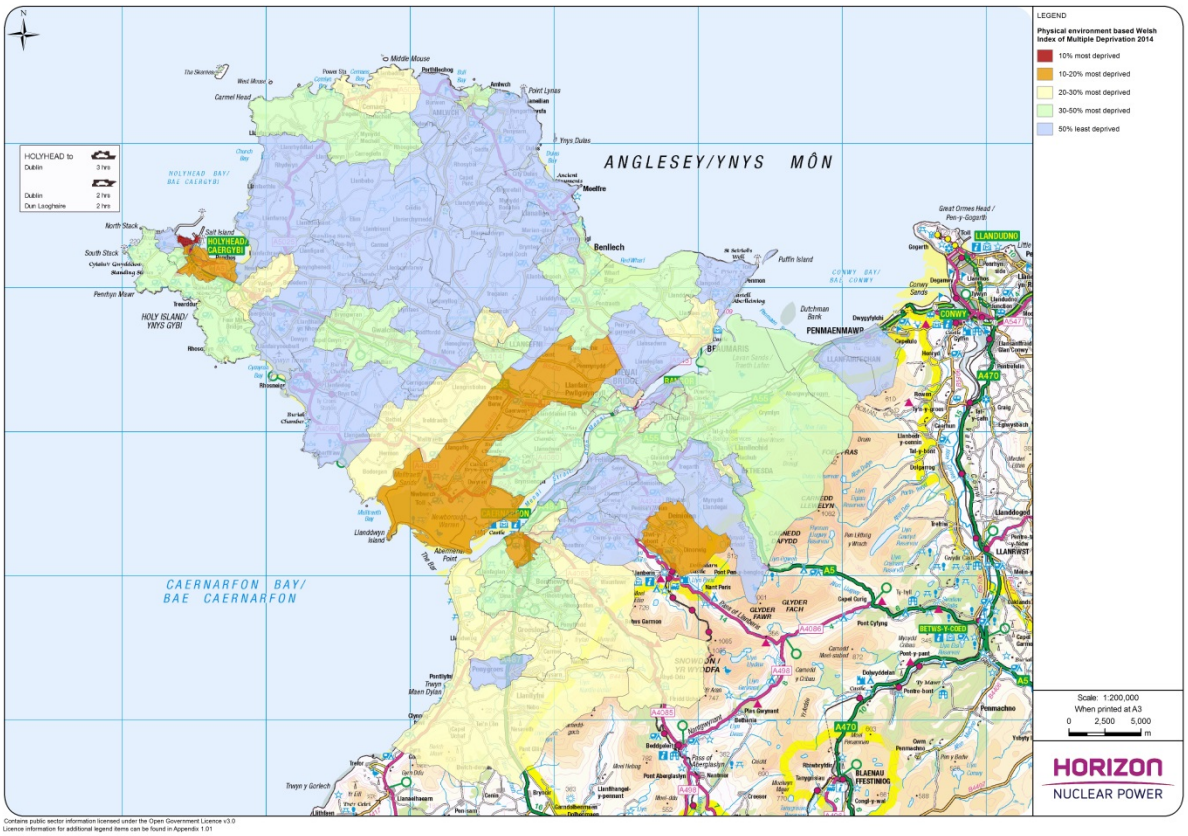
[341] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.7 Community safety deprivation (2014)).

Physical environment

I.6.12 The physical environment domain measures factors in the local area that may affect the well-being or quality of life of those living in an area, and includes consideration of flood risk, air quality and proximity to industrial or waste sites.

I.6.13 Figure I-8 shows that over 50% of LSOAs are within the top half of the physical environment domain, and there are not many LSOAs in the bottom deciles.

Figure I-8 Physical environment deprivation, 2014[342]

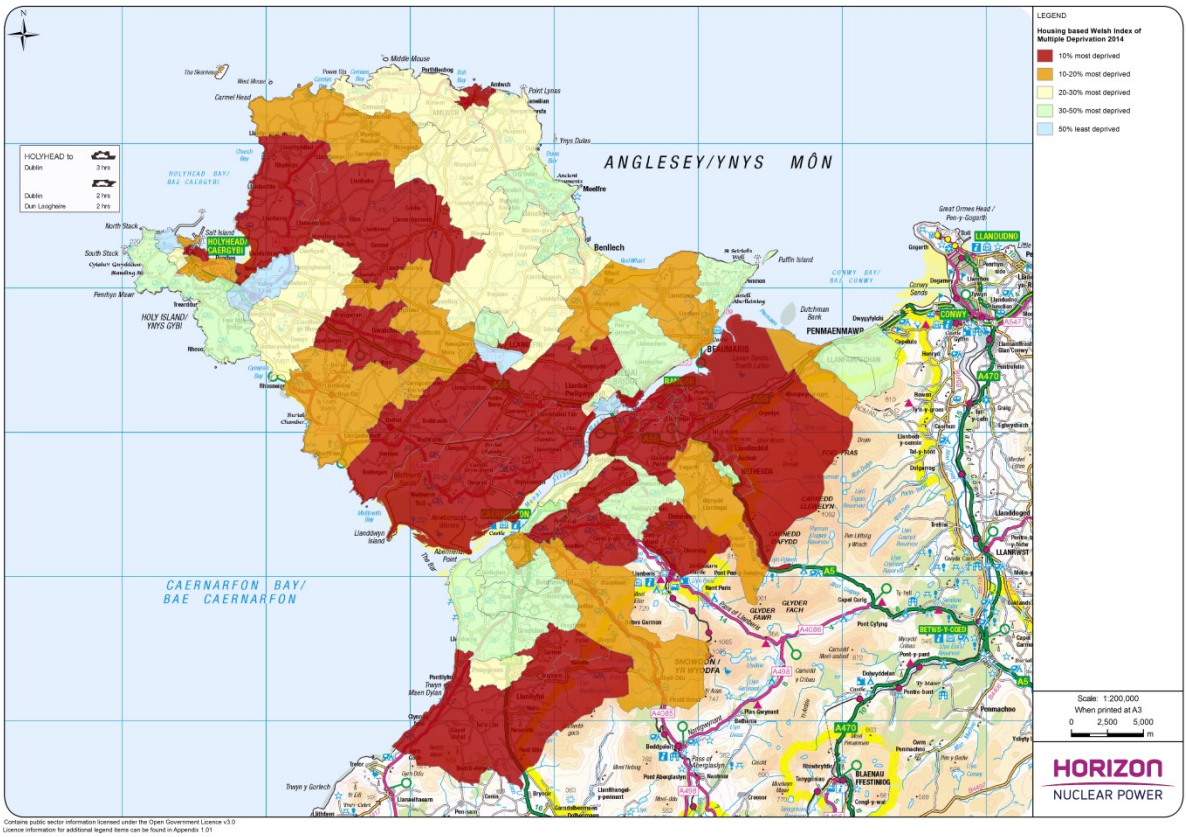


[342] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.8 Physical environment deprivation (2014)).

Housing

I.6.14 The housing domain aims to measure deprivation through lack of adequate housing, in terms of physical condition, living conditions and availability. Both Anglesey and Gwynedd have areas which are deprived by this measure, with this being a particularly acute issue in Gwynedd as demonstrated in figure I-9. It is likely that the area will be sensitive to any development that puts pressure on the supply or condition of housing stock.

Figure I-9 Housing deprivation, 2014[343]



[343] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (figure H.9 Housing deprivation (2014)).

WIMD in relation to Wylfa Newydd DCO Project components

Off-site Power Station Facilities (MEEG/AECC/ESL)

I.6.15 The Off-site Power Station Facilities are located within the LSOA of Llanfaethlu. Table I-15 outlines the WIMD by domain for Llanfaethlu.

Table I-15 WIMD by domain for the area of Llanfaethlu[344]

WIMD domain	Ranking	
	Out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	**Out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority**
Overall	721 (30–50% most deprived)	11
Income	903 (30–50% most deprived)	17
Employment	1,058 (50% least deprived)	23
Health	1,006 (50% least deprived)	16
Education	1,167 (50% least deprived)	23
Access to services	56 (10% most deprived)	2
Community safety	1,413 (50% least deprived)	28
Physical environment	1,686 (50% least deprived)	36
Housing	65 (10% most deprived)	1

Park and Ride

I.6.16 The Park and Ride LAI is located within the LSOAs of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1 and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 2. Table I-16 outlines the WIMD by domain for these LSOAs.

[344] Welsh Government, 2015a.

Table I-16 WIMD by domain for Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1 and Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 2[345]

WIMD Domain	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1		Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 2	
	Ranking		**Ranking**	
	Out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	**Out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority**	**Out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales**	**Out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority**
Overall				
Income	919 (30–50% most deprived)	18	805 (30–50% most deprived)	13
Employment	1,162 (50% least deprived)	30	1,230 (50% least deprived)	31
Health	606 (30–50% most deprived)	9	1,373 (50% least deprived)	34
Education	872 (30–50% most deprived)	16	819 (30–50% most deprived)	16
Access to services	217 (10–20% most deprived)	16	168 (10% most deprived)	8
Community safety	1,423 (50% least deprived)	29	1,162 (50% least deprived)	19
Physical environment	1,761 (50% least deprived)	38	1,864 (50% least deprived)	43
Housing	770 (30–50% most deprived)	25	445 (20–30% most deprived)	16

Power Station Site

I.6.17 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area LAI is located across the following LSOAs: Llanbadrig, Mechell, Llanfaethlu, Llannerch-y-medd, Amlwch Rural and Llaneilian.

[345] Welsh Government, 2015a.

I.6.18 Table I-17 outlines the WIMD by domain for these LSOAs.

Table I-17 WIMD by domain

LSOA		Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to services	Community safety	Physical environment	Housing
Llanbadrig	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	980 (50% least deprived)	850 (30–50% most deprived)	861 (30–50% most deprived)	1,180 (50% least deprived)	755 (30–50 most deprived)	898 (30–50% most deprived)	941 (30–50% most deprived)	960 (50% least deprived)	1,038 (50% least deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	23	16	14	24	13	31	15	10	32
Mechell	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	852 (30–50% most deprived)	982 (50% least deprived)	940 (30–50% most deprived)	1,199 (50% least deprived)	1,263 (50% least deprived)	77 (10% most deprived)	1,478 (50% least deprived)	1,426 (50% least deprived)	410 (20–30% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	13	22	19	25	28	4	30	25	14

LSOA		Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to services	Community safety	Physical environment	Housing
Llanfaethlu	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	721 (30–50% most deprived)	903 (30–50% most deprived)	1,058 (50% least deprived)	1,006 (50% least deprived)	1,167 (50% least deprived)	56 (10% most deprived)	1,413 (50% least deprived)	1,686 (50% least deprived)	65 (10% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	11	17	23	16	23	2	28	36	1
Llannerch-y-medd	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	640 (30–50% most deprived)	707 (30–50% most deprived)	811 (30–50% most deprived)	1,005 (50% least deprived)	962 (50% least deprived)	44 (10% most deprived)	1,229 (50% least deprived)	1,571 (50% least deprived)	302 (10–20% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	9	10	12	15	17	1	22	29	6
Amlwch Rural	Ranking out of 1,909	1,126 (50% least deprived)	1,110 (50% least deprived)	948 (30–50% most deprived)	1,254 (50% least deprived)	1,158 (50% least deprived)	338 (10–20% most deprived)	1,180 (50% least deprived)	1,789 (50% least deprived)	1,033 (50% least deprived)

LSOA		Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to services	Community safety	Physical environment	Housing
	LSOAs in Wales									
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	29	32	20	28	22	20	20	40	31
Llaneilian	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	969 (50% least deprived)	978 (50% least deprived)	935 (30–50% most deprived)	1,159 (50% least deprived)	1,126 (50% least deprived)	179 (10% most deprived)	1,598 (50% least deprived)	1,599 (50% least deprived)	805 (30–50% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	21	21	18	22	21	10	35	32	26

A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements

I.6.19 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are located across the following LSOAs: Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1, Valley 1, Valley 2, Llanfaethlu and Mechell. Table I-18 outlines the WIMD by domain for these LSOAs.

Table I-18 WIMD by domain[346]

LSOA		Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to services	Community safety	Physical environment	Housing
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll 1	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	873 (30–50% most deprived)	919 (30–50% most deprived)	1,162 (50% least deprived)	606 (30–50% most deprived)	872 (30–50% most deprived)	217 (10–20% most deprived)	1,423 (50% least deprived)	1,761 (50% least deprived)	770 (30–50% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	15	18	30	9	16	16	29	38	25
Valley 1	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	954 (30–50% most deprived)	755 (30–50% most deprived)	920 (30–50% most deprived)	892 (30–50% most deprived)	591 (30–50% most deprived)	1,329 (50% least deprived)	823 (30–50% most deprived)	1,048 (50% lest deprived)	1,586 (50% least deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	20	12	17	11	8	37	14	12	41
Valley 2	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	1,739 (50% least deprived)	1,670 (50% least deprived)	1,585 (50% least deprived)	1,636 (50% least deprived)	1,484 (50% least deprived)	746 (30–50% most deprived)	1,856 (50% least deprived)	1,797 (50% least deprived)	1,588 (50% least deprived)

[346] Welsh Government, 2015a.

LSOA		Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to services	Community safety	Physical environment	Housing
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	43	43	42	40	37	29	44	41	42
Llanfaethlu	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	721 (30–50% most deprived)	903 (30–50% most deprived)	1,058 (50% least deprived)	1,006 (50% least deprived)	1,167 (50% least deprived)	56 (10% most deprived)	1,413 (50% least deprived)	1,686 (50% least deprived)	65 (10% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	11	17	23	16	23	2	28	36	1
Mechell	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	852 (30–50% most deprived)	982 (50% least deprived)	940 (30–50% most deprived)	1,199 (50% least deprived)	1,263 (50% least deprived)	77 (10% most deprived)	1,478 (50% least deprived)	1,426 (50% least deprived)	410 (20–30% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	13	22	19	25	28	4	30	25	14

Logistics Centre

I.6.20 The Logistics Centre LAI is located within the following LSOAs: Trearddur 2, Kingsland and London Road. Table I-19 outlines the WIMD by domain for these LSOAs.

Table I-19 WIMD by domain[347]

LSOA		Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to services	Community safety	Physical environment	Housing
Trearddur 2	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	1,246 (50% least deprived)	1,496 (50% least deprived)	1,279 (50% least deprived)	1,117 (50% least deprived)	1,560 (50% least deprived)	209 (10–20% most deprived)	1,061 (50% least deprived)	1,204 (50% least deprived)	642 (30–50% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	33	41	35	21	40	15	16	13	21
Kingsland	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	326 (10–20% most deprived)	231 (10–20% most deprived)	351 (10–20% most deprived)	393 (20–30% most deprived)	468 (20–30 most deprived)	683 (30–50% most deprived)	325 (10–25% most deprived)	737 (30–50% most deprived)	622 (30–50% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs	6	5	7	3	7	28	5	6	20

[347] Welsh Government, 2015a.

LSOA		Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to services	Community safety	Physical environment	Housing
	in Isle of Anglesey local authority									
London Road	Ranking out of 1,909 LSOAs in Wales	238 (10–20% most deprived)	194 (10–20% most deprived)	232 (10–20% most deprived)	477 (20–30% most deprived)	223 (10–20% most deprived)	1,134 (50% least deprived)	174 (10% most deprived)	513 (20–30% most deprived)	646 (30–50% most deprived)
	Ranking out of 44 LSOAs in Isle of Anglesey local authority	3	4	4	6	2	35	2	3	22

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I.7 Fear of crime

I.7.1 The perception of crime in north Wales was investigated in 2009, with a press report[348] noting that people's fear of crime in the region is greater than is warranted. The accompanying police report released in March 2009 revealed that 12% of people feared becoming victims of violent crime, when the actual likelihood was 0.11%. A fifth of respondents believed there was a 40% chance of becoming a victim of crime generally, whereas the actual rate was 3% according to the Police Authority's mapping system. This would suggest there is a high fear/perception of crime in north Wales.

I.7.2 Data from the Crime Survey England and Wales show there were an estimated 6.9 million incidences of crime against households and resident adults (aged 16 and over) in England and Wales for the year ending December 2014. This is a 7% decrease from 7.5 million incidents estimated in the previous year's survey and continues the long-term downward trend seen since the mid-1990s. Table I-20 provides a breakdown of the number and types of crimes recorded by the Crime Survey England and Wales.

Table I-20 Number of crimes recorded by the Police in England and Wales[349]

Offence group	Jan 2014 to Dec 2014	January 2014 to December 2014 compared with:			
		Jan 1995 to Dec 1995	Apr 2003 to Mar 2004	Apr 2008 to Mar 2009	Jan 2013 to Dec 2013
	Number of incidents (thousands)	Percentage change			
Violence	1,316	-66	-41	-26	-3
with injury	621	-73	-48	-35	-14
without injury	695	-56	-31	-15	10
Robbery	106	-69	-61	-60	-31
Theft offences	4,123	-65	-37	-26	-7
Theft from the person	478	-30	-21	-32	-15
Other theft of personal property	768	-63	-40	-28	-17
Unweighted base –	32,666				

[348] Daily Post 2009.

[349] ONS, 2015.

Offence group	Jan 2014 to Dec 2014	January 2014 to December 2014 compared with:			
		Jan 1995 to Dec 1995	Apr 2003 to Mar 2004	Apr 2008 to Mar 2009	Jan 2013 to Dec 2013
	Number of incidents (thousands)	Percentage change			
number of adults					
Domestic burglary	796	-67	-39	-20	-2
Domestic burglary in a dwelling	564	-68	-40	-21	-7
Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling	232	-64	-38	-15	13
Other household theft	780	-50	-13	-10	-3
Vehicle-related theft	906	-79	-56	-37	-6
Bicycle theft	395	-40	9	-23	6
Criminal damage	1,404	-57	-42	-47	-8
Unweighted base – number of households	32,624				
All Crime Survey England and Wales	6,949	-64	-39	-32	-7

I.7.3 Table I-21 provides a breakdown of crime rates in 2010–2011 for Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales.

Table I-21 Crime rates (2010–2011) [350]

Rate of recorded offences per 1,000 population	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
Rate of total recorded offences per 1,000 people	51.02	58.2	67.8
Violence against the person	14.79	15.78	14.19
Sexual offences	0.84	0.92	0.82
Robbery	0.16	0.16	0.31
Burglary	5.48	4.95	7.97
Offences against vehicles	2.02	3.56	7.12
Other theft offences	10.97	13.5	16.27
Fraud and forgery	1.06	1.23	1.62
Criminal damage	11.58	13.43	14
Drug offences	3.37	3.5	4.51
Miscellaneous offences	0.74	1.16	1.06

I.7.4 In 2009–2010 the Isle of Anglesey had the fourth lowest crime rate in Wales; Gwynedd had the eighth lowest crime rates in Wales (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015b).

[350] IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2015b.

J Tourism

J.1.1 A large proportion of Anglesey's workforce is employed in the public sector whilst retail, accommodation and food services account for the greatest proportions of service-sector employees. This reflects to a degree the importance of tourism activity on Anglesey.

J.1.2 Development has the potential to affect established local businesses and the supply chain. A major infrastructure project would bring large associated capital spend, which would benefit local businesses. This would include expenditure as a result of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and by its workforce and the increased demand for supplies and services. Large infrastructure projects could also lead to labour displacements from the local economy, to the disadvantage of local businesses.

J.2 Summary of key points

- In 2015, the total economic effect of tourism on Anglesey was estimated to be around £279 million, a 7.1% increase on 2014, with the total number of visitor days increasing to 5.54 million[351].
- Around 4,000 jobs on Anglesey are related to tourism, largely in accommodation, food and drink, and retail, with a further 15,200 in Gwynedd[352].
- There is a substantial supply of tourist accommodation in the KSA, with an estimated 54,700 bed spaces in total. The Menai Mainland has the largest proportion (45%), followed by Anglesey North (22%), Anglesey West (19%) and Anglesey South (14%)[353].

J.3 North Wales tourism

J.3.1 Wales attracted 86.5 million visitors during 2015 (GTS, 2016) with a total economic impact of £7.7 billion. Visitors to north Wales were one third of the total for Wales (29.1 million) and around 37% of the total economic effect of tourism was recorded in north Wales (£2.9 billion).

J.3.2 The Tourism Strategy North Wales 2010–2015 acknowledges the importance of tourism:

"Tourism is vitally important to North Wales and has ramifications which extend far beyond the economic. It can be a powerful tool and stimulus for regeneration and in some places, it can help underpin the social and environmental fabric of places."

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[351] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.4 STEAM assessment: tourism expenditure and revenue (£million) (2015)).

[352] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.5 STEAM assessment: employment supported (FTE jobs) (2015)).

[353] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.7 Estimates of tourist bed-space distribution by KSA subdivision (2013)).

J.3.3 It notes that their vision is for north Wales to be “One of the top five UK tourism destinations, internationally known for its natural beauty, dramatic scenery, heritage and distinctive culture”.

J.3.4 In terms of the tourism industry on Anglesey, efforts are being made to promote the industry. The aim of the Isle of Anglesey Destination Management (2012) is to:

J.3.5 “Develop a successful and sustainable tourism industry in Anglesey which generates wealth for the Island, draws on and sustains its special environment and culture, brings enjoyment to visitors and at the same time contributes to residents’ quality of life.”

J.3.6 The primary attraction on Anglesey is the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty coastline and sandy beaches, serviced by a string of small traditional resorts and towns, linked by the Wales Coast Path.

J.3.7 Seasonality of the tourism industry within Anglesey is a major issue with peaks associated with summer months and school holidays. The North Wales Economic Observatory[354] provides information on tourism for the north Wales region (North Wales Economic Observatory, 2015).

[354] The North Wales Economic Observatory supports the work of the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and provides the partners and others with easy access to a range of economic and other contextual data that can be used to strengthen supply chains in the region, to develop the region’s infrastructure to facilitate and support economic investment, to improve and upgrade the region’s skills base and promote employment growth and to promote the marketing of North Wales as a destination for businesses and visitors.

Tourism businesses

J.3.8 Data are provided in table J-1 on the percentage of businesses within the accommodation and food sector as well as entertainment, recreation and other service businesses. The data demonstrate that Anglesey is broadly similar to Wales as a whole but has a slightly lower percentage of accommodation businesses compared to Gwynedd and Conwy.

Table J-1 Tourism-related businesses by area (percentage of total businesses) (March 2015)[355]

Area	Percentage of accommodation and food service businesses (%)	Percentage of arts, entertainment, recreation and other service businesses (%)
Isle of Anglesey	10.6	5.7
Gwynedd	11.2	6.4
Conwy	11.6	7.1
Denbighshire	8.6	6.3
Flintshire	6.3	5.9
Wrexham	6.3	7.6
Wales	8.2	6.9

Visitor accommodation provision

J.3.9 There is a substantial supply of tourist accommodation in the KSA, with an estimated 54,700 bed spaces in total. The Menai Mainland has the largest proportion (45%), followed by Anglesey North (22%), Anglesey West (19%) and Anglesey South (14%). A breakdown of this is provided below in table J-2.

Table J-2 Tourism bed space distribution and type (2013) [356]

Accommodation type	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfasts	193	1,789	1,073	2,145	5,200
Self-catering	352	1,131	2,476	3,128	7,087
Caravans and camping	11,448	4,726	6,705	16,905	39,754

[355] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.3 Tourism-related businesses by area (percentage of total businesses) (March 2015)).

[356] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.7 Estimates of tourist bed-space distribution by KSA subdivision (2013)).

Accommodation type	Anglesey North	Anglesey South	Anglesey West	Menai Mainland	KSA
Other e.g. hostels	0	106	0	2,544	2,650
Total	11,993	7,752	10,254	24,722	54,691

STEAM data

J.3.10 The Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM) analyses data to produce estimates of the number of visitors, visitor days, employment supported by tourism, and revenue generated. It uses locally-derived data from a variety of sources including tourist information centres, visitor attractions and events, accommodation bed stocks and occupancy rates[357].

J.3.11 Table J-3 includes an overview of tourist economic activity including revenue and expenditure. The table highlights that shopping and accommodation are major sources of expenditure associated with tourism and that non-serviced accommodation is a significant contributor in terms of revenue generation on the Isle of Anglesey (proportional to serviced accommodation). Expenditure represents monies spent by visitors, while revenue is an alternative way of looking at those monies from the point of the businesses (in terms of the revenue they make from visitors).

Table J-3 STEAM assessment: tourism expenditure and revenue (£million), 2015[358]

Issue (£million)	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Wrexham
Total expenditure	279.0	963.9	819.8	458.4	238.7	112.0
Direct expenditure	172.9	597.4	514.5	286.7	150.0	70.3
Accommodation	43.6	119.1	113.0	55.9	21.1	11.9
Food and drink	40.2	151.6	119.1	81.1	45.3	19.7
Recreation	15.9	53.6	37.4	23.5	12.9	6.2
Shopping	53.5	201.3	188.1	92.8	54.3	25.3
Transport	19.7	71.8	57.0	33.3	16.3	7.2
Indirect expenditure	71.6	247.1	202.3	114.4	58.8	27.6
Revenue	279.0	963.9	819.8	458.4	238.7	112.0

[357] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (paragraph G.8).

[358] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.4 STEAM assessment: tourism expenditure and revenue (£million) (2015)).

Issue (£million)	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Wrexham
Serviced accommodation	41.9	89.6	193.4	93.2	37.6	25.2
Non-serviced accommodation	199.7	702.9	317.6	198.5	82.4	15.0
Staying with friends and relatives	8.2	14.2	13.5	14.7	23.9	21.2
Day visitors	29.2	157.2	295.3	152.0	94.8	50.5

Please note that columns may not sum due to rounding

J.3.12 Comparing 2014 and 2015 data[359], Anglesey experienced a significant growth across all indicators of economic effect of tourism in particular total visitor numbers (3.2% increase to 1.63m), number of staying visitors (4.3% increase to 0.97m), number of day visitors (1.5% increase to 0.66m) and total visitor days (5.5% increase to 5.54m). The total economic effect of tourism in 2015 was £279.0m, a 7.1% increase since 2014.

J.3.13 Table J-4 shows the employment generated by tourism activities, highlighting that the greatest proportion of employment on Anglesey is attributable to accommodation.

Table J-4 STEAM assessment: employment supported (FTE jobs), 2015[360]

FTE	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Wrexham
Direct employment	3,201	12,520	9,830	4,854	2,515	1,334
Accommodation	1,075	4,636	3,255	995	343	353
Food and drink	874	3,298	2,591	1,764	986	428
Recreation	283	954	667	419	230	111
Shopping	824	3,101	2,897	1,429	837	390
Transport	146	530	421	246	120	53
Indirect employment	789	2,723	2,230	1,261	648	304
Employment supported – total	3,990	15,243	12,060	6,114	3,163	1,639

[359] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.11 STEAM assessment: sectors in which employment is supported (FTE jobs) (2014 and 2015)).

[360] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.5 STEAM assessment: employment supported (FTE jobs) (2015)).

Please note that columns may not sum due to rounding

J.3.14 In terms of employment generated by tourism, the greatest proportion on Anglesey is attributed to direct employment (3,201 FTE) followed by accommodation (1,075 FTE).

J.3.15 The STEAM data for 2015 show that 3,990 FTE jobs are supported by tourism spend on Anglesey. This has a decreased by 0.3% since 2014.

J.3.16 Table J-5 provides information on the number of tourist days for the north Wales counties.

Table J-5 STEAM assessment: tourist days (thousands), 2015[361]

(Thousands)	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Wrexham
Tourist days	5,538	21,190	17,144	11,131	6,301	2,570
Serviced accommodation	364	941	2,113	782	304	218
Non-serviced accommodation	4,253	16,227	7,893	5,598	2,685	385
Staying with friends and relatives	258	450	428	349	566	503
Day visitors	663	3,573	6,710	4,403	2,746	1,464
Tourist numbers	1,634	6,879	9,288	5,856	3,561	1,863
Serviced accommodation	209	538	1,198	442	173	128
Non-serviced accommodation	653	2,579	1,200	863	404	60
Staying with friends and relatives	108	189	180	146	238	211
Day visitors	663	3,573	6,710	4,403	2,746	1,464

Please note that columns may not sum due to rounding

J.3.17 When considering the number of visitor tourist days, Gwynedd experienced the largest number of visits (21,190) compared to other north Wales authorities including Anglesey (5,538) whose tourist days were attributed to non-serviced accommodation.

[361] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.6 STEAM assessment: tourist days and tourist numbers (thousands) (2015)).

J.3.18 However by 2015, Anglesey experienced a growth in all tourist days per accommodation type, especially in non-serviced accommodation, which showed a 6.7% increase since 2014[362]. The increase in non-serviced accommodation was also supported by the tourist numbers, with the numbers using non-serviced accommodation on Anglesey experiencing a 5.7% increase between 2014 and 2015[363].

J.3.19 Vacancies related to tourism are an indication of the demand currently placed on tourism within the area. More jobs may suggest that there could be an issue with achieving the necessary skills or wages attributed to a particular sector. There is a significant proportion of vacancies on Anglesey that are unfilled between one to three months. Other areas of north Wales listed have the greatest proportion of unfilled vacancies less than one month. This would suggest there is a demand on Anglesey for tourism skills, that is currently exceeding supply/availability.

[362] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.12 STEAM assessment: tourist days and tourist numbers (thousands) (2014 and 2015)).

[363] ES Volume C - Project-wide effects App C1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.8) (table G.12 STEAM assessment: tourist days and tourist numbers (thousands) (2014 and 2015)).

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RD43	Merched y Wawr. 2015. Cynllun Corfforaethol. [Online]. [Accessed: 01 June 2017]. Available from: http://merchedywawr.cymru/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Cynllun_Corfforaethol-LL.pdf.
RD44	Merched y Wawr. 2017. Rhanbarth Môn. [Online] [Accessed: 01 June 2017] Available from: http://merchedywawr.cymru/rhanbarth/mon/#tabs-4.
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	http://www.meithrin.cymru/creo_files/upload/downloads/cam_wrth_gam.pdf.
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RD47	Mudiad Meithrin. 2017a. *Cylchoedd Meithrin (Playgroups).* [Online]. [Accessed: 01 June 2017]. Available from: http://www.meithrin.cymru/playgroups/.
RD48	Mudiad Meithrin. 2017b. *Cylch Ti a Fi (baby and toddler groups).* [Online]. [Accessed: 01 June 2017]. Available from: http://www.meithrin.cymru/parent-toddler/.
RD49	Mudiad Meithrin. 2017c. Cymraeg i Blant. [Online]. [Accessed: 01 June 2017]. Available from: http://www.meithrin.cymru/cymraeg-i-blant/.
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RD52	Newidiem. 2001. 'Llwybro – Routes Project Evaluation, November 2001'.
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RD54	NHS Wales Informatics Service. 2015. *The Emergency Department Dataset. Monthly Accident and Emergency Report.* [Online]. [Accessed: 02 September 2015]. Available from: http://www.infoandstats.wales.nhs.uk/docmetadata.cfm?orgid=869&id=270705.
RD55	North Wales Chronicle. 2016. *Community-owned café, shop and post office open in 'bold' Anglesey initiative.* [Online]. [Accessed: 26 October 2016]. Available from: http://www.northwaleschronicle.co.uk/news/2016/04/05/gallery/community-owned-cafe-shop-and-post-office-open-in-bold-new-anglesey-initiative-43949/.
RD56	North Wales Economic Observatory. 2015. *Intelligent data to support and improve current and future businesses within the North Wales regional economy.* [Online]. [Accessed: September 2015]. Available from: http://nwef.infobasecymru.net/ias/themes/databyregionalpriorities/tourism.

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RD57	ONS. 2015. *Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending December 2014.* [Online]. [Accessed: 15 October 2017]. Available from: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_401896.pdf.
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RD60	Welsh for Adults Centre. 2015. *Cais am Grant Cymraeg i Oedolion 2015/16 Canolfan Cymraeg i Oedolion Gogledd Cymru.*
RD61	Welsh Government. 2012. *Iaith Pawb A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales.* [Online]. [Accessed: 21 July 2017]. Available from: http://gov.wales/depc/publications/welshlanguage/iaithpawb/iaithpawbe.pdf?lang=en.
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RD63	Welsh Government. 2012b. *2011 Census: First Results on the Welsh Language.* [Online]. [Accessed: 20 July 2017]. Available from: http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2012/121211sb1182012en.pdf.
RD64	Welsh Government. 2012c. More than just words. [Online]. [Accessed: 9 September 2016]. Available from: http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/415/WEB%20-%2016184_Narrative_e_WEB.pdf.
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RD68	Welsh Government. 2016. *A welcome guide to Wales.* [Online]. [Accessed: 27 April 2016]. Available from: http://gov.wales/docs/dsjlg/publications/equality/151209-welcome-to-wales-en.pdf.

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RD69	Welsh Government. 2016a. *Cymraeg for Kids*. [Online]. [Accessed: 26 June 2017]. Available from: http://cymraeg.llyw.cymru/learning/cymraegiblant/?lang=en.
RD70	Welsh Government. 2016b. *Migration between Wales and the rest of the UK by local authority, flow and period of change.* [Online]. [Accessed: 26 June 2017]. Available from: https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Migration/Internal/migrationbetweenwalesandrestofuk-by-localauthority-flow-periodofchange.
RD71	Welsh Government. 2016c. Population projections by local authority and year. [Online]. [Accessed: 27 April 2016]. Available from: https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Population/Projections/Local-Authority/2014-based/populationprojections-by-localauthority-year.
RD72	Welsh Government. 2017. *Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers*. [Online]. [Accessed: 21 July 2017]. Available from: http://gov.wales/docs/dcells/publications/170711-welsh-language-strategy-eng.pdf.
RD73	Welsh Government & Welsh Language Commissioner. 2015. *Welsh language use in Wales 2013-15.* [Online]. [Accessed: 26 November 2015]. Available from: http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2016/160301-welsh-language-use-in-wales-2013-15-en.pdf.
RD74	Welsh Local Government Association. 2007. *A welcome to Wales pack*. [Online]. [Accessed: 26 November 2015]. Available from: http://www.wlga.gov.uk/1community-cohesion/welcome-pack-for-migrant-workers.
RD75	Welsh Health Survey. 2012 and 2013. *Local authority and local health board results*. [Online]. [Accessed: August 2015]. Available from: http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/welsh-health-survey/?tab=previous&lang=en.

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Appendix I1 Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy

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1. Introduction

1.1 About this Strategy

1.1.1 This Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (the Strategy) for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (the Project) contains the measures that have been identified for mitigating and enhancing the effects of the Project on the Welsh language and culture in the Key Socio-economic Study Area (KSA). This Strategy document provides background information on the development of the Strategy, an overview of the methodology adopted and the measures that have been developed.

Background and context

1.1.2 This Strategy has been developed in the context of a local and national policy framework and considers several key documents and strategies as well as legislation relating to the Welsh language. The Strategy also builds upon the findings of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) published as part of the DCO application. Further detail on the WLIA is included in Section 2. Relevant policies and legislation relating to the Welsh language are set out in Section A.2 of the WLIA.

1.1.3 Horizon is committed to supporting the well-being of the Welsh language and has implemented a Welsh Language Policy [RD1], which clearly sets out its commitment to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis.

Terms and definitions

1.1.4 A glossary of key terms, definitions and acronyms is provided in Section 5 of this Strategy.

Acknowledgements

1.1.5 We are grateful to Welsh Language Stakeholders (WL Stakeholders) who have contributed their time and evidence to the development of this Strategy. These include Horizon staff, members of the Project WLIA steering group and wider WL Stakeholders who have attended workshops and have provided valuable supporting documentation[39].

[39] An independently chaired steering group has been set up to guide the WLIA process and to ensure that local stakeholders have wider input to the WLIA of the Project. Members of this WLIA steering group include representatives from Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils, Menter Môn, Llais Ni and Wylfa Newydd's Project Liaison Group. The Welsh Government and the Welsh Language Commissioner also act as observers to the work of the WLIA steering group, but are not members.

2. Methodology

2.1 Methodology for developing the Strategy

2.1.1 This Strategy has been developed based on a review of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) and has involved a mixture of stakeholder workshops, one-to-one consultation and a review of relevant documentation and literature. This section provides a description of the approach taken to develop this Strategy.

Review of literature

Welsh Language Impact Assessment

2.1.2 As part of the DCO application for the Project, Horizon have undertaken an assessment to understand how the proposals may affect the Welsh language and culture. The WLIA has identified several positive and negative effects on the language including:

- a potential positive effect through increased job opportunities for Welsh speakers, locally and from outside the area;
- a potential negative effect on the percentage of Welsh speakers in communities, particularly in areas with high proportions of temporary workers during the construction phase;
- a potential negative effect on education providers due to increased demand for places and the need to provide additional language immersion support to ensure children become bilingual;
- potential for changes to the housing market, which may benefit local tourism businesses, but could increase competition for private rental accommodation;
- positive effect on local businesses, many of which employ Welsh speakers, through opportunities to secure new contracts or through increased demand for goods and services from Wylfa Newydd's workforce.

2.1.3 The *Wylfa Newydd Project Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report* was published as part of the Stage One Pre-Application Consultation in 2014. This was reviewed to inform the initial workshop conducted as part of the development of this Strategy. The *Welsh Language Impact Assessment Interim Report* was published as part of PAC 2 and the final WLIA has been prepared as part of the DCO application.[40]

2.1.4 A review of the WLIA Interim Report was undertaken as part of PAC 2 and the final WLIA has been reviewed in preparing this Strategy. This enabled

[40] Previous reports published as part of the WLIA can be accessed at www.horizonnuclearpower.com/consultation

this Strategy to consider evidence relating to the key effects identified through the WLIA.

Review of wider literature

2.1.5 A range of other literature was reviewed to gather evidence to support the development of the measures in this Strategy including:

- Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD1];
- national and local strategies and guidance of relevance to this Strategy (see Section A.2 of the WLIA);
- published Welsh language and linguistic skills strategies and action plans from other organisations;
- published tools for workforce planning and development (e.g. Welsh language skills and competency frameworks, workforce assessment tools, awareness materials);
- evidence on effective practice in community engagement (e.g. Evaluations of community language programmes).

First stakeholder workshop (June 2016)

2.1.6 A workshop was convened in June 2016 with WLIA steering group members and some external WL stakeholders. The aim of the workshop was to achieve consensus on the main themes for the Strategy and the broad mitigation and enhancement measures that should be included within it.

2.1.7 The workshop was structured to include questions on the types of mitigation measures that could be developed under three key themes:

- Workforce;
- Children, young people and families;
- Community and local services.

2.1.8 These themes were identified based on a review of the *Wylfa Newydd Project Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report* and priorities from *Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021* [RD2][41]

2.1.9 During the workshop, all participants spent time discussing each of the three themes above and agreeing on a summary of what they considered to be key mitigation measures under each theme.

2.1.10 Three workshop participants were nominated as 'hosts' for a breakout group while other participants were split into three groups of 4-5 participants. Each of these breakout groups discussed one of the three themes. The host for each group took notes and then produced a summary which was agreed with group members. All participants (aside from the hosts) then moved to the next table to discuss another of the three themes.

[41] A fourth theme of 'Accountability' was identified and added to these following a second stakeholder workshop (See 2.1.21).

2.1.11 The host for each group remained at their table and shared key points from the previous discussion with the new group at their table. The new group discussed the same points and considered what they agreed/disagreed with as well as what they wanted to add or change. The host noted where there was consensus within the groups.

2.1.12 Following three breakout group sessions, the hosts provided summary feedback in a plenary session. Participants agreed that the summary feedback reflected their discussions. A workshop report was produced and shared with the WLIA steering group for discussion at a follow-up meeting in July 2016. It was agreed that this reflected the discussions and broad areas of mitigation and enhancement that should be included in the Strategy.

Development of a framework for the Strategy (July-August 2016)

2.1.13 Following the agreement of broad measures for the workshop report, a framework for the mitigation and enhancement measures was developed in July and August 2016. The WLIA steering group agreed that the framework should include precise details on the measures required to deliver the broad areas of mitigation that were included in the workshop report. The WLIA steering group also agreed that the Strategy should specify the organisation(s) responsible for leading on the delivery each measure as well as key partner organisations that would need to be involved. It was also agreed that timescales/milestones and costs should be included where possible.

2.1.14 The framework that was developed and discussed during WLIA steering group meetings included the following:

- Broad measures agreed with WLIA steering group
- Description of measure
- Who should lead on delivering this?
- Who else should be involved?
- Timescale
- Costs
- Monitoring mechanism

2.1.15 The framework for the Strategy was agreed by the WLIA steering group in August 2016.

Stakeholder interviews (August-October 2016)

2.1.16 A series of one-to-one interviews was conducted with WL Stakeholders between August and October 2016. The purpose of these interviews was to gather more detailed views on areas of mitigation that should be included within the Strategy and how these could be implemented. The one-to-one interviews provided evidence that enabled the population of the framework that had been developed.

Interviews with Horizon staff

2.1.17 Interviews with nine Horizon staff were conducted during August and September 2016. These included representatives of the following departments within Horizon: Human Resources, Stakeholder engagement, Supply Chain Development, Industry Engagement, Education, Learning and Development, Corporate Sustainability and Training.

Interviews with steering group members and WL stakeholders

2.1.18 WLIA steering group members and representatives of other stakeholder organisations were interviewed during September and October 2016. A total of 13 interviews were conducted with individuals during this period.

Second stakeholder workshop (October 2016)

2.1.19 The draft measures were further developed in advance of a second stakeholder workshop which was convened in October 2016. This workshop included steering group members and a broader group of external WL stakeholders than the June workshop. Draft copies of the populated framework were circulated to the workshop attendees in advance of the event.

2.1.20 The aim of the workshop was to share and further develop the draft mitigation measures for the Project. The workshop's objectives were to:

- confirm and challenge the appropriateness of the measures;
- explore measures in greater detail;
- consider the associated monitoring arrangements for the Strategy

2.1.21 Workshop attendees were asked to scrutinise and discuss the draft measures during the meeting. Written comments on the draft measures provided individually and notes from group discussions were collated and used to refine the measures and add further details. A fourth theme of 'Accountability' (and associated measures) was identified and added to the Strategy following this workshop.

Development of the Strategy

2.1.22 A draft Strategy was prepared and shared with WLIA steering group members in March 2017. Comments from the WLIA steering group were collated and reviewed with a further draft prepared for Horizon internal review in April 2017.

2.1.23 This final version of the Strategy was prepared for the DCO application in January 2018. The Strategy was developed alongside a review of the DCO WLIA. This review considered the effects that have been identified under the 18 questions in the WLIA and identified which measures were required to help mitigate and enhance those effects. The mitigation and enhancement measures included in the Strategy are therefore also presented under each of the questions and effects identified in the WLIA.

3. Summary

3.1.1 This section provides a summary of the mitigation and enhancement proposals that have been developed for the Project. At a strategic level, this includes Horizon's Welsh Language Pledge [RD3], which sets out broad areas of mitigation and enhancement (see 3.1.2). At a more detailed level, the mitigation and enhancement measures are set out from Section 3.1.3 onwards.

Horizon's Welsh Language Pledge

3.1.2 Horizon developed and published a Welsh Language Pledge [RD3] to support and enhance the Welsh Language and Culture as part of the Project. The Welsh Language Pledge [RD3] summarises the broad areas of mitigation and enhancement under three themes: Workforce; Children and young people; and Community. [42]

Summary of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures

3.1.3 This Strategy presents measures that are secured through Section 106 obligations, the DCO requirement, Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) (Application Reference Number: 8.13) as well as measures that are part of the Community Benefits Package. The mitigation and enhancement measures for the Project have been developed with the intention of enabling Horizon to fulfil the Welsh Language Pledge as well as mitigating and enhancing effects identified in the WLIA [See Volumes B-G of the WLIA]. The rationale for each of the measures is outlined in more detail in section 4 of this Strategy. The WLIA also presents these measures under each of the effects identified on the Welsh language and culture.

3.1.4 The measures in Tables 3.1 - 3.4 below are listed from 1-24.

[42] The Welsh Language Pledge was published as part of Stage Two Pre-application Consultation (PAC 2) and can be accessed through the consultation website:

https://consultation.horizonnuclearpower.com/download/documents/191

Table 3-1 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to the workforce

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
1	Enhancement measure - There is a need for co-ordination of the measures in the Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement strategy	1-4, 7, 9-11, 13, 15-18	Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC) to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project.	Horizon HR	Horizon Training / Learning & Development	Pre-construction	s106
2	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are considered and valued by Horizon during the Project	3, 9-11	Horizon will assess the Welsh language skills requirements for job roles when developing construction and operational job profiles at Wylfa Newydd. This assessment will be based on a Welsh language skills competency framework and assessment tool to be developed by Horizon. The level of	Horizon HR & WLCC	Recruitment Managers & potentially external support; National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction	s106 (construction and operational job descriptions)

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			Welsh language skills required for each post will be recorded as part of the recruitment process and included within the job profile				
3	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are considered and valued by Horizon during the Project	3, 9-11	Horizon will ensure a Welsh-speaking member of staff is included on interview panels for jobs where candidates are required to have Welsh language skills so that the candidate's linguistic skills can be properly assessed	Horizon HR & WLCC	Potentially external Welsh speakers	Pre-construction and pre-operation	s106 (construction and operational hiring practices)
4	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11	Horizon will continue to distribute, on a regular basis, information on career opportunities at Wylfa Newydd to local communities and young people including the bilingual Wylfa Newydd	Horizon Education team	IACC	Construction; ongoing	s106 (construction and operational phases)

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			'Career Route Maps' and Job Profiles. Horizon will develop role model activities and resources to encourage awareness of career opportunities within the community. Welsh-speaking Horizon staff (including Welsh-learners) and local suppliers will be involved and front these. Staff and contractors will take part in various 'role model' activities and resources such as case study video clips, written materials, presentations in schools.				
5	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11	As part of its recruitment strategy, Horizon will ensure all available job opportunities are advertised through recruitment channels that target a Welsh-	Horizon HR & WLCC	IACC, Cyngor Gwynedd; North Wales Economic Ambition Board, Grŵp Llandrillo	Construction; ongoing	s106 (construction and operational phases)

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			speaking audience. This will include the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service as well as other local and national partners that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience. All job advertisements will be posted in English and Welsh.		Menai, Welsh Government; Department for Work and Pensions; WLIA Steering group; Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn; Careers Wales		
6	Enhancement measure - demonstrate Horizon's commitment to the Welsh language and culture and increase the visibility of the Welsh language at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11	Horizon's Welsh Language Policy to be updated on an annual basis to include details on what types of internal communications will be made available bilingually.	Horizon Head of Strategic Development (Wales);	Horizon HR & Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator	Pre-construction	s106
7	Enhancement measure - demonstrate Horizon's commitment to the Welsh language and culture and	3	Permanent and temporary public signs relating to the Project will be bilingual.	Horizon Supply Chain team	Horizon Supply Chain team, contractors	Construction; operation	Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
	increase the visibility of the Welsh language at Wylfa Newydd						Reference Number: 8.6) Wylfa Newydd CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13)
8	Enhancement measure - ensure Welsh language workforce skills are valued by Horizon	3, 9-11	Horizon will develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework and a Welsh language skills assessment tool for recruitment processes. Horizon will provide relevant recruitment managers with training to use tools to determine the language requirements of	Horizon HR / WLCC - See Measure 1	National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction; ongoing	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			construction and operational roles.				
9	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh speaking workers moving to the KSA and ensure that they are aware of the Welsh language and culture when applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd. There is also a need to enhance the positive impacts on employment by ensuring that Welsh speakers are aware that their linguistic skills will be valued by Horizon.	1-4, 7, 16-18	Horizon will distribute information to contractors and all personnel on the Welsh language and culture as part of recruitment materials. This will include a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills, the level of Welsh language skills required for a post as well as background information on the Welsh language.	Horizon HR; WLCC;	Horizon Recruitment Managers; Supply chain & Commercial; Welsh Government, IACC, Menter Newydd Contractor; National Centre for Learning Welsh	Pre-construction	s106, WMS (Application Reference Number: 8.5)
10	There is a need to ensure that suppliers are aware of the situation of the Welsh language and culture in the KSA and Horizon's Welsh language policy.	1-4, 7-11, 16-18	Horizon will include Welsh Language information requirements as an agenda item for all contractor meetings. Horizon will provide	Horizon: Supply Chain team & WLCC - See measure 1	Menter Newydd	Pre-construction; ongoing	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			information on their Welsh language capacity, Horizon's Welsh Language Policy and obligations, and how contractors will adhere to Horizon's Welsh Language Policy (i.e. through recruitment processes and internal and external communications).	(Application Reference Number: 8.14).			
11	Enhancement measure - increase the opportunities for local companies (who are more likely to employ Welsh speakers) to compete for work at Wylfa Newydd.	1-4, 8-11	Horizon will ensure Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers are provided with information on, and encouraged to use, local suppliers. Contractors will be provided with the business database being developed by IACC, other local authorities, North Wales Economic Ambitions	Horizon Supply Chain team	Menter Newydd IACC, North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Pre-construction	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			Board and Welsh Government				
12	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh speaking workers moving to the KSA and ensure that they are aware of the Welsh language and culture. There is also a need to enhance the positive impacts on employment by ensuring that Welsh speakers are aware that their linguistic skills will be valued and, where relevant, developed. As the number of workers from outside the KSA increases, there is also a need to Increase the visibility of Welsh-speakers to encourage the use of the language at Wylfa Newydd.	1-4, 7, 9-11, 16-18	Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff and require staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners. Horizon will maintain their Welsh speaker	Horizon Training / Learning & Development & Horizon WLCC - See measure 1 (Application Reference Number: 8.14)	Grŵp Llandrillo Menai (as Horizon's appointed training provider); National Centre for Learning Welsh	Construction; ongoing	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			badge scheme as well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme. Horizon will collect data on the Welsh language skills of its own workforce and update this on an annual basis. Horizon will encourage staff to take up Welsh language training opportunities.				
13	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education	1-4, 13	Horizon will collect aggregate and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the KSA with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include	Horizon HR	Menter Newydd IACC - to ensure that relevant information is provided	Construction	s106, WMS (Application Reference Number: 8.5)

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. This process may be linked to the Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) being developed				

Table 3-2 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to children, young people and families

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
14	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11, 13	Horizon will continue to develop and provide bilingual educational support for primary and secondary pupils as well as Further Education students	Horizon Education team	IACC and Gwynedd Council Education Departments. Schools, Welsh	Construction.	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
					Language in Education Forum, Head teachers forum North Wales Economic Ambitions Board,		
15	Enhancement measure - increase the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd	3, 9-11, 13	Horizon will maintain the Project apprenticeship scheme and continue to provide the 'Work Insight Week', or an equivalent scheme, to young people	Horizon Training; Horizon Education team	Training providers (Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai)	Pre-construction.	s106
16	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education	1-2, 4, 13	Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and	IACC & Cyngor Gwynedd Council	Schools, Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn (representative group of Welsh language organisations), Cyngor	Pre-construction.	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of data.		Gwynedd Council		
17	There is a need to mitigate the impact of the inflow of partners and dependents (estimated 251 dependents) with non-home-based workers from outside	1-2, 4, 7, 13, 16-18	Horizon will develop and circulate welcome packs to all families of the Project's workers who move to the KSA. These will draw on information in the	Horizon Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator; Welsh		Construction	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
	KSA on the Welsh language		Welsh Government's planned Welcome Packs and will provide information on local services and the community.	Government, IACC			

Table 3-3 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to community and local services

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
18	To mitigate the impact of the inflow of non-home-based workers and their families from outside KSA on the Welsh language	1-2, 4, 7, 13, 16-18	Horizon will fund provision of community language services (including the development of appropriate training materials) to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. This would be linked to the role of the Community Involvement Officers.	Horizon	IACC; Community language representation (e.g. local Mentrau Iaith); Cyngor Gwynedd Council; Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn; National Centre for	Construction	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
					Learning Welsh		
19	There is a need to mitigate the impact of non-Welsh speaking workers moving to the KSA on local services, especially education and early years services (e.g. childcare, nursery, pre-school services)	1-2, 4, 13, 15	Horizon will engage and facilitate ongoing dialogue with IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and Menter Iaith Môn to discuss the inflow of pre-school age children and the impact on local Welsh-medium provision and measures to mitigate this impact. As part of this dialogue, Horizon will monitor on an ongoing basis the number of workers bringing families, including those of pre-school age. This data will be used to identify the appropriate mitigation required to	Horizon	IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and Menter Iaith Môn	Construction	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			mitigate the effect on Welsh-medium provision.				
20	To mitigate the impact of the inflow of non-home-based workers and their families from outside KSA on the Welsh language	1-2, 4, 13, 15, 16-18	Horizon to help fund a community translation service (where relevant to Horizon Wylfa Newydd) to enable local organisations to provide simultaneous translation facilities for community groups. This will assist local community groups to effectively engage and discuss issues relating to the Wylfa Newydd Project. The details will be established pre-construction.	Horizon	IACC, Menter Môn	Pre - construction	s106

Table 3-4 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures relating to accountability

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
21	To mitigate and enhance the impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will establish a management group which will have oversight of and be accountable for the delivery of this Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy as well as Horizon's Corporate Welsh Language Policy	Horizon Senior Managers, Strategic Development Wales & WLCC - See measure 1 (Application Reference Number: 8.14)	Horizon HR, Training, Learning & Development, Supply Chain, Commercial - Head of Strategic Procurement	Pre-construction	s106
22	To mitigate and enhance the impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (Welsh Language and Culture Coordinator) to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and provide advice on its delivery	Horizon	Local authorities, Community organisations	Pre-construction	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
23	There is a need to evaluate the Strategy and the actual impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language.	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will complete an evaluation of the impact of the Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external stakeholder group	Horizon	Local authorities, Community organisations	Construction	s106
24	To mitigate and enhance the impact of Wylfa Newydd on the Welsh language and culture	1-4, 7, 13, 15-18	Horizon will implement the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy prior to and throughout the construction period of the Project. Horizon will monitor and report on compliance with the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy every six months to the Management Group (noted in measure	Horizon		Construction	s106

Item no	Issue	Relevant WLIA questions	Description of measure	Who should lead on delivering this?	Who else should be involved?	Trigger	Securing mechanism
			1264) and the strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis.				

4 Mitigation and enhancement measures

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 This section includes a more detailed description of each of the mitigation and enhancement measures for Wylfa Newydd. These are presented under four themes:

- Workforce;
- Children, young people and families;
- Community and local services;
- Accountability.

4.1.2 Information on how each of the measures are secured is included in Tables 3-1 to 3-4 above.

4.2 Workforce

4.2.1 The measures developed under the workforce theme focus on issues around workforce planning, recruitment, staff development and learning for staff employed by Horizon. Most of these measures relate more directly to staff based at Wylfa Newydd, although some are relevant to staff across the broader company. Some measures have been developed that relate to the Project's contractors.

Appointment of a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC)

Measure 1 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC) to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.2 Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD2] is currently the responsibility of the Head of Strategic Development (Wales). Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC) to oversee the implementation of Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD2] and the Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures for construction and operational phases of the Project. This would include overseeing the development of Horizon's Welsh language skills competency framework and tools for assessing the

Welsh language skills needs of posts (See measure 8) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) in partnership with the Horizon HR team. The role will also include liaising with Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai and Bangor University to develop the programme of Welsh language learning and awareness training (See measure 12) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) for the workforce, as well as overseeing the proposed in-house mentoring system. The WLCC would also liaise with key external partners such as the National Centre for Learning Welsh, Welsh Language Commissioner and Welsh Government in order to seek advice and take advantage of resources being developed by these partners.

Consideration of Welsh language skills needs of each post on the Project

Measure 2 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will assess the Welsh language skills requirements for job roles when developing construction and operational job profiles at Wylfa Newydd. This assessment will be based on a Welsh language skills competency framework and assessment tool to be developed by Horizon. The level of Welsh language skills required for each post will be recorded as part of the recruitment process and included within the job profile (Lead: Horizon)

4.2.3 Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD2] notes that *'we formally assess what level of Welsh language skills are required to perform each role in our organisation. We will consider and record what level of Welsh language skills are required to perform certain positions within the organisation e.g. where there is direct contact with the public.'* This policy will be further developed to ensure that all operational posts on the Project are formally assessed using a recognised Welsh language competency framework (See measure 8) (Application Reference Number: 8.14). To achieve this, the question 'What level of Welsh language skills does this post require?' will be embedded as a central consideration when defining the requirements of all new posts on the Project.

4.2.4 WL Stakeholders agreed that Horizon should ensure that an assessment of the level of Welsh language skills required for each new post should be undertaken at the earliest stage of planning the workforce. Consultation revealed that there are around 30-40 recruitment managers within Horizon who develop 'job profiles' in partnership with the HR team when planning to recruit new staff. The question 'What level of Welsh language skills does this post require?' will be included at this stage and consider oral and written levels based on the proposed Welsh language competency framework (See measure 8) (Application Reference Number: 8.14).

4.2.5 It was reported that there is currently mixed level awareness of the Welsh language among recruitment managers. Implementing this measure assumes Welsh language and culture awareness training would be provided to 30-40 recruitment managers as an initial starting point. This would need to be followed up with more specific training to equip recruiting managers with the skills for assessing Welsh language skills needs of posts. Delivering this type of training could potentially be undertaken by the WLCC (see measure 1) (Application Reference Number: 8.14). It may require the involvement of either external training organisations or ensuring that the HR team includes individuals with experience of assessing the Welsh language skills needs of posts.

Ensure Welsh language capacity for interviewing staff

Measure 3 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will ensure a Welsh-speaking member of staff is included on interview panels for jobs where candidates are required to have Welsh language skills so that the candidate's linguistic skills can be properly assessed. (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.6 Horizon will continue to ensure that a Welsh-speaker is included on interview panels for jobs where there is a relevant Welsh language skills requirement. The majority of Horizon Wylfa Newydd staff are Welsh speakers and the appointment of the WLCC will further increase this capacity. WL Stakeholders noted that staff with Welsh language skills will be required to enable the Welsh language competency of applicants to be assessed during interviews. This measure could be further supported by increasing the numbers of Welsh speakers within Horizon's central HR team. Horizon has previously brought in external staff with Welsh language capacity to sit on interview panels when sufficient capacity does not exist internally.

Continue to distribute information on job opportunities to young people

Measure 4 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will distribute, on a regular basis, information on career opportunities at Wylfa Newydd to local communities and young people including the bilingual Wylfa Newydd 'Career Route Maps' and Job Profiles. Horizon will develop role model activities and resources to encourage awareness of career opportunities within the community. Welsh-speaking Horizon staff (including Welsh learners) and local suppliers will be involved and front these 'role

model' activities and resources such as case study video clips, written materials, presentations in schools (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.7 Horizon has a bilingual website (in line with the company's Welsh language policy [RD2]) and has developed a section of the website aimed at young people (www.horizonnuclearpower.com/futures) which includes a series of bilingual educational resources (Career Route Maps) that aim to **promote awareness of career pathways and job opportunities** on the Project as well as increasing participation in STEM subjects locally. Horizon plan to develop the Career Route Maps into an interactive tool which would allow young people to enter subjects that they're currently studying in order to be shown relevant job opportunity available at Wylfa Newydd. Horizon will include the general statement on the value placed on Welsh language skills (See measure 9) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) in information on job opportunities at Wylfa Newydd.

4.2.8 Developing materials promoting employment opportunities associated with the Project to the local population was identified as a priority by WL Stakeholders. Horizon have developed 6 'Career Route Maps' that outline the types of roles that will be available at Wylfa Newydd. Horizon has also developed six job profiles that are regularly used at events and the company is considering further developing them into video clips featuring staff, graduates and apprentices talking about their roles and experiences of working at Wylfa Newydd. The job profiles are aimed at people with different levels of qualifications e.g. apprenticeship, Further Education leaver, graduate. It is intended that the resources on the website can be accessed by young people and adults and can be shared with schools, colleges and Universities. Interactive versions of the profiles may be developed that enable young people to select subjects / topics of interest and signpost them to the most relevant career for them.

4.2.9 WL Stakeholders agreed that Horizon should promote employment opportunities associated with the Project among the local population, particularly among young people. WL Stakeholders agreed this should include public events and promotional materials that highlight the potential pathways or entry routes to different roles and job types.

4.2.10 As part of the promotion of opportunities to the local population, Horizon are working in partnership with North Wales Economic Ambition Board, Careers Wales and other key employers across North Wales to develop role model materials that could help encourage local people to consider a career at Wylfa Newydd. These materials will be developed during 2018 and may include video clips of Horizon apprentices that can be accessed via Horizon's YouTube channel. Role models could include existing staff at Wylfa Newydd or local companies that had been successful in winning contracts. The role models

could be involved in presentations, careers events, videos and profiled in written materials.

4.2.11 Horizon are developing a STEM Ambassador Programme that will be rolled out during 2018. The role models programme of activity will involve Wylfa Newydd staff - including former pupils of the Isle of Anglesey's schools, Welsh speakers, Welsh learners and young people on their graduate and apprenticeship schemes. As part of this, the company is looking to develop video clips exemplifying good practice in interview techniques using Project staff, graduates, local staff and possibly apprentices.

Target recruitment at Welsh speakers as part of broader recruitment strategies

Measure 5 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): As part of its recruitment strategy, Horizon will ensure all available job opportunities are advertised through recruitment channels that target a Welsh-speaking audience. This will include the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service as well as other local and national partners that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience. All job advertisements will be posted in English and Welsh. (Lead: Horizon)

4.2.12 As part of their broader recruitment strategies, Horizon will advertise posts through recruitment channels including those that target a predominantly Welsh-speaking audience. WL Stakeholders agreed that there are a range of potential channels that can enable Horizon to target recruitment materials (job adverts) at a Welsh-speaking audience. As a first step, Horizon will identify a list of recruitment channels that would best enable Horizon to target Welsh speakers in the KSA and beyond. Examples include recruitment websites such as Lleol.net, Safle Swyddi and Golwg 360. This could form part of the role of the WLCC (See measure 1) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) in association with the HR team.

4.2.13 Horizon will also advertise posts through the local brokerage service (Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service) which is being established by the Department of Work and Pensions, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, IACC, North Wales Economic Ambition Board, Welsh Government and Horizon. This brokerage service is intended to provide local people with a 'one-stop-shop' for finding out about opportunities at Wylfa Newydd[43] and will be piloted during recruitment for early phases of the project (e.g. Site Preparation and Clearance).

[43] At the time of writing this is being referred to as the 'Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service'.

4.2.14 Horizon will also distribute job opportunities through organisations that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience (e.g. local authorities, youth organisations, cultural organisations). WL Stakeholders noted that Horizon should engage with organisations that work with Welsh speakers to try and establish a distribution list of organisations that could help encourage Welsh-speaking applicants to apply for posts at Wylfa Newydd. As a first step, Horizon will engage with these organisations (potentially through Horizon community engagement representation at Wylfa Newydd) and outline the rationale for distributing job opportunities through them to try and gain their co-operation in targeting Welsh speakers. Following this, Horizon will develop a method for distributing job opportunities via these organisations (e.g. email distribution list).

4.2.15 In addition, Horizon will distribute job opportunities to agencies involved in tracking young people (e.g. Careers Wales, local authorities, Universities) to promote job opportunities to those who may have moved away from the KSA. Attracting local people including Welsh speakers who have left the KSA to return to work on the Project at Wylfa Newydd is a potentially positive effect. To achieve this, Horizon will engage with agencies involved in tracking young people (e.g. Careers Wales, Job Centre Plus, local authorities, Universities) to seek their co-operation in targeting Welsh speakers with job advertisements. As a first step, Horizon will engage these organisations and outline the rationale for distributing job opportunities through them. Following this, Horizon will agree a method for distributing job opportunities via these organisations (e.g. email distribution list).

Agree a policy on internal communications

Measure 6 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon's Welsh language policy to be updated on an annual basis to include details on what types of internal communications will be made available bilingually (Lead: Horizon)

4.2.16 Horizon's current Welsh language policy [RD2] notes that the company *'will support and facilitate the use of Welsh in the workplace wherever possible, whilst recognising the operational language of the nuclear industry in the UK and of our regulators is English.'* It also notes that Horizon *'will endeavour to use more Welsh in our internal publications wherever it is reasonable to do so.'* This measure proposes updating Horizon's Welsh-Language Policy to include more detail on the type of internal communications that will be made available bilingually.

Ensure bilingual signage is used

Measure 7 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): All permanent and temporary public signs relating to the Project will be bilingual (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.17 Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD2] notes that all permanent and temporary public signs at the Project site are bilingual. It also notes that *Horizon '…will encourage all third parties operating on our behalf to install bilingual temporary signage in publicly accessible areas wherever possible.'* All public signs at the Project site will be Horizon's responsibility. WL Stakeholders emphasised the need to ensure that all businesses involved in delivering contracts as part of the construction and operation of the Project adhere to any linguistic requirements included in tender specifications. A more detailed review of different classifications of on-site signage should be undertaken by Horizon to consider whether it is appropriate for 'safety-critical' signage to be bilingual recognising the operational language of the nuclear industry and regulators in the UK is English. This review should also consider whether use of other languages where appropriate (e.g. where significant numbers of workers are non-Welsh or English speakers).

Develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework and assessment tool

Measure 8 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework and a Welsh language skills assessment tool for recruitment processes. Horizon will provide relevant recruitment managers with training to use tools to determine the language requirements of construction and operational roles (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.18 Horizon's Welsh language policy [RD2] notes that the company 'formally assess what level of Welsh language skills are required to perform each role in our organisation'. It also notes that *'We keep an informal record of the Welsh language skills of certain employees through our intranet system, so that we can direct Welsh language enquiries to the appropriate person. Welsh language skills will also be recorded on employee training records.'*

4.2.19 As part of this Strategy, Horizon will develop and implement a **Welsh language skills competency framework** using a recognised model such as the Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE) levels 0-5. This framework will draw on good practice from other organisations (e.g. North Wales Police, Ceredigion Council) and will enable Horizon to formally record the Welsh

language skill level required for relevant posts at Wylfa Newydd. Horizon will seek the advice of the National Centre for Learning Welsh in developing this framework.

4.2.20 An ALTE framework provides a tool for assessing the competence of individuals in terms of Welsh language skills and could be used to indicate what level of skills (0-5) would be required for relevant construction and operational posts at Wylfa Newydd. This would include an assessment of what oral and written skills would be required for posts. WL Stakeholders considered that using a recognised framework such as ALTE is considered preferable to labelling the Welsh language skills requirements of posts as 'essential' or 'desirable'. WL Stakeholders reported that specifying levels of written and oral competence provided applicants with greater clarity whereas simply using the terms 'essential' or 'desirable' could dissuade those who may be confident Welsh speakers but had lower Welsh written skills. North Wales Police's ALTE framework provides an example of this type of an approach and ranges from level 0 (no appreciable Welsh language skills) to level 5 'proficient' (competent, confident and willing to use Welsh with the public in the course of duties). Level 1 skills typically enable individuals to demonstrate linguistic courtesy e.g. understand/use greetings on a reception desk or telephone, pronounce personal/place names.

4.2.21 Horizon will also develop a **Welsh language skills assessment tool** alongside the competency framework to formally assess and record the Welsh language skill level needs of posts at Wylfa Newydd. Horizon will seek the advice of the National Centre for Learning Welsh in developing this tool and draw on good practice from assessment tools used by other organisations (e.g. Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai, Carmarthenshire Council).

4.2.22 A Welsh language skills assessment tool can be used in conjunction with a Welsh language competency framework to help plan what level of Welsh language skills are required for a post. It usually involves a series of questions such as: 'Does the post involve regular contact with members of the public, either face to face or over the phone?'; 'Does the post involve liaison with local agencies and stakeholder organisations?'. Responses to the above questions are scored and provide an indication of the level of Welsh language skills required for the post.

4.2.23 Developing this framework and assessment tool will be one of the roles of the Horizon WLCC in partnership with the HR team (See measure 1) (Application Reference Number: 8.14). It may be that external support would be required to develop an appropriate ALTE framework for Horizon in consultation with HR staff. This type of support could be procured via secondment from employers with experience of developing/implementing an ALTE framework (e.g. local

authorities or other public sector employers) or through the support of the National Centre for Learning Welsh.

4.2.24 In order to implement this measure, relevant HR and recruitment managers for the Project will be provided with Welsh language awareness training and more detailed follow-up **training to use the assessment tool and Welsh language skills competency framework** sufficiently to assess the Welsh language skills needs of posts. This training could be provided by the WLCC drawing on the partnership with the HR and Training teams.

Distribute information on the Welsh language throughout the recruitment process and supply chain

Measure 9 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will distribute information to contractors and all personnel on the Welsh language and culture as part of recruitment materials. This will include a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills, the level of Welsh language skills required for a post as well as background information on the Welsh language.

4.2.25 Horizon will develop a general statement on the value of Welsh language skills which will be included on all construction and operational job adverts/ job specs/ person specs where there is a relevant requirement within the post e.g. 'Horizon values the Welsh language as a workforce skill and we want to support workers to develop their language skills'. Horizon will also ensure that Project contractors in all tiers are required to include a similar statement on their recruitment materials.

4.2.26 WL Stakeholders considered that a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills would give prominence to the Welsh language throughout the recruitment process. WL Stakeholders were of the view that such a statement should be included in all recruitment material regardless of the specific linguistic needs of each post. WL Stakeholders felt that such a statement would help raise awareness of the Welsh language among non-Welsh speakers and encourage those with Welsh language skills to apply for posts. Ensuring that contractors also utilise this statement would support the commitment to ‘ensure due consideration and respect is given to Welsh language and culture in our supply chain activities’ in Horizon’s Supply Chain Charter.

4.2.27 Horizon will also note the level of linguistic skills required on recruitment materials for posts requiring Welsh language skills. As noted in measure 8, Horizon will adopt a Welsh language competency framework and assessment

tool for deciding on the Welsh language requirements of posts at levels 0-5. The level of oral and written Welsh language skills required (based on the framework and assessment tool) will be specified in recruitment materials, most likely using descriptions as well as the levels. WL Stakeholders considered this approach preferable to labelling the Welsh language skills requirements of posts as 'essential' or 'desirable'. WL Stakeholders reported that specifying levels of written and oral competence provided applicants with greater clarity on the requirements of the role whereas simply using the terms 'essential' or 'desirable' could dissuade those who, for example, may be confident Welsh speakers but had lower level Welsh written skills. Horizon will also maintain a formal record of the Welsh language skills of staff and will monitor the progress of staff whose posts require Welsh language skills and attend training. This may involve utilising the self-assessment tool currently being developed by the National Centre for Learning Welsh.

4.2.28 As part of this measure, Horizon will include background information on the Welsh language on the Isle of Anglesey and north west Wales within recruitment packs for posts. Information distributed will include basic background on the Welsh language and culture on the Isle of Anglesey and north west Wales, information on the local education system, the benefits of bilingualism and opportunities to learn the language. This could be a short summary of the welcome packs proposed for new staff and their families (See measure 17) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) to ensure consistency and avoid duplication.

Ensure that the Welsh language is considered in procurement processes

Measure 10 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will include Welsh Language information requirements as an agenda item for all contractor meetings. Horizon will provide information on their Welsh language capacity, Horizon's Welsh Language Policy and obligations, and how contractors will adhere to Horizon's Welsh language policy (i.e. through recruitment processes and internal and external communications). (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.29 Horizon's Welsh language policy [RD2] notes that the company *'will encourage contractors or third parties that perform activities on our behalf to comply with this policy'*. Horizon will amend their specification creation procedure to require staff developing specifications (requestors) to consider whether works being commissioned require contractors to offer a bilingual service (e.g. for telephone enquiries or reception staff at offices). In cases where bilingual capacity is

required, requestors will include this requirement as part of the specification and consider it as part of any assessment of proposals. Horizon will also include Welsh Language information requirements as an agenda item for inaugural contractor meetings where work is primarily being undertaken in north Wales. As a first step, this will be agreed with Menter Newydd as the Tier 1 contractor responsible for construction of Wylfa Newydd.

4.2.30 Third parties providing services to Horizon will be duty bound to adhere to any linguistic requirements outlined in the tendering documents and specifications. To this end, WL Stakeholders were of the view that procurement processes managed directly by Horizon and those managed by contractors should include questions relating to the Welsh language capacity of organisations (e.g. number of staff with Welsh language skills) and how contractors will conform with Horizon's Welsh language policy [RD2]. This information could be collected from contractors by including a mandatory returnable schedule in request for proposal (RFP) documentation which would require contractors to provide the Welsh language capacity information.

Ensure information on local contractors is distributed throughout supply chain

Measure 11 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will ensure Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers are provided with information on, and encouraged to use, local suppliers. Horizon's suppliers will be provided with the business database being developed by IACC, other local authorities, North Wales Economic Ambitions Board and Welsh Government (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.31 Horizon's Supply Chain Charter commits to *'ensuring that the local community and supply chain are informed of new opportunities and given fair opportunity to compete'*. Horizon has established a supplier portal and has been working with Welsh Government, IACC and North Wales Economic Ambitions Board to promote opportunities for local contractors. To ensure that local businesses (who are more likely to employ Welsh speakers) can take advantage of tendering opportunities at Wylfa Newydd, WL Stakeholders highlighted a need to promote awareness of local businesses within the supply chain, particularly among Tier 1 and 2 companies. To this end, Horizon will ensure that Menter Newydd and contractors in Tiers 2 and below are provided with the business database being developed by IACC, other local authorities, North Wales Economic Ambitions Board and Welsh Government. Horizon and Menter Newydd should also monitor the value of contracts awarded to companies from

north Wales as part of the construction phase. This will also help demonstrate the direct economic effect of the project over time.

Develop a programme of training related to the Welsh language, encourage take-up and establish a mentoring programme

Measure 12 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff and require staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners. Horizon will maintain their Welsh speaker badge scheme as well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme. Horizon will collect data on the Welsh language skills of its own workforce and update this on an annual basis. Horizon will encourage staff to take up Welsh language training opportunities. (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.32 Horizon will create a requirement for all Horizon Wylfa Newydd staff to be able to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and be aware of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. This measure will strengthen Horizon's current commitment by including compulsory **language awareness raising** as part of the corporate induction programme for staff at Wylfa Newydd, including both construction and operational staff.

4.2.33 WL Stakeholders considered that all Project staff should be able to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and be aware of Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD2]. For this reason, WL Stakeholders believed that compulsory language awareness raising should be provided to all the Project's construction and operational staff within a specified time period following recruitment. This training could be provided via an e-learning module on Horizon's internal learning platform alongside other training modules. Examples of good practice (e.g. Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, North Wales Police) could be shared with Horizon as potential templates for consideration. Horizon will also seek the advice of the National Centre for Learning Welsh in developing this course.

4.2.34 Developing and supporting the Welsh language awareness raising could form part of the WLCC's role (see measure 1). For staff with existing Welsh language

skills, training could be tailored to help them encourage and support their colleagues to develop their skills (e.g. modelling good practice in encouraging Welsh learners, how to be a language champions / mentors within the workplace). Horizon will make the Welsh language awareness e-learning module accessible for construction staff and suppliers and ensure contractors access it. This would support the commitment to 'ensure due consideration and respect is given to Welsh language and culture in our supply chain activities' in Horizon's Supply Chain Charter.

4.2.35 As part of the process of raising awareness of the Welsh language and culture, Horizon will place appropriate publicity materials (e.g. posters or videos) in areas where workers are likely to see them. This will include the Park and Ride facility and shuttle buses used by workers.[44]

4.2.36 In terms of broader **Welsh language workforce training**, Horizon will ensure that a menu of training is available that maps to the Welsh language skills framework that is developed. Ensuring that relevant Project construction and operational staff are provided opportunities to develop their Welsh language skills as part of a continuum was considered a priority by WL Stakeholders.

4.2.37 Horizon's Welsh Language Policy [RD2] notes that the company *'currently do not offer specific provision to help staff to improve their Welsh language skills. However, we aim to include Welsh language skills in our staff management and training processes in the future*.' Horizon has supported staff members who have requested Welsh language training by funding their attendance on courses held at the National Welsh Language and Heritage Centre, Nant Gwrtheyrn. The company has also provided Welsh language lessons at its Gloucester and Wylfa Newydd offices.

4.2.38 Horizon has a memorandum of understanding with Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai to provide training for staff. Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai have been tasked by Horizon to provide language training for staff based at Wylfa Newydd and are finalising the details of the required provision. Developing this programme of training could form part of the Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator's role on the Project (See measure 1) (Application Document Reference 8.14). Horizon will seek the advice of the National Centre for Learning Welsh in developing their programme of workforce training. Horizon will monitor the progress of staff whose posts require Welsh language skills and attend training. This may involve utilising the self-assessment tool currently being developed by the National Centre for Learning Welsh.

[44] The park and ride is a temporary facility where workers can park their vehicles securely and transfer to our shuttle buses, which will take them to the Power Station Site. The site is designed to include a zone for buses to collect and drop off passengers, with a management office and parking for staff (working at the park and ride facility).

4.2.39 In addition to establishing a programme of training, Horizon will encourage operational staff to develop their Welsh language skills through taking up training courses. **Encouraging staff to take-up opportunities to learn Welsh** will form part of the role of the WLCC. This could include promotion of in-house or external courses (e.g. intensive residential courses) or promoting informal opportunities to use Welsh skills (e.g. learners' discussion groups, mentoring programme). For construction staff, Horizon will encourage Menter Newydd and contractors to provide information to workers on opportunities to learn Welsh.

4.2.40 As part of this Strategy, Horizon's formal employee appraisal procedures will gather information on the demand for Welsh language training among employees whose roles require some Welsh language skills (ALTE levels 1-5). This will provide a more systematic approach to assessing the demand for provision and **monitoring the development of Welsh language skills** over time. During Horizon Wylfa Newydd operational staff employee appraisals, Horizon line managers will ask employees in roles that require Welsh language skills at ALTE levels 1-5 if they wish to develop their Welsh language skills and, if staff express an interest, encourage them to set goals to do so.

4.2.41 Horizon will maintain a formal record of the Welsh language skills of staff whose roles require some Welsh language skills (ALTE levels 1-5) and will also record the progress made by those who have set goals for developing their skills. This may involve using the self-assessment tool currently being developed by the National Centre for Learning Welsh. Following up on the information gathered could be part of a role for the WLCC on the Project (See measure 1).

4.2.42 To support staff who are developing their Welsh language skills, Horizon will **establish a mentoring system for construction and operational staff learning Welsh** and create informal opportunities for operational staff to practice their Welsh in the workplace (e.g. breakfast/lunch conversational clubs). Horizon will develop a description of a Welsh language workplace mentor role and invite staff to express interest in becoming mentors for employees who wish to learn Welsh. This will support staff who are learning Welsh and provide a valuable support network to complement formal courses. Horizon will seek the advice of the National Centre for Learning Welsh on establishing their mentoring system. Many WL Stakeholders highlighted the benefits of establishing informal mentoring systems to support staff in learning Welsh. As well as utilising the existing skills of Welsh speakers at Wylfa Newydd, research demonstrates that this type of approach can support the development of language skills among those attending formal courses. Additional potential benefits highlighted by WL Stakeholders included improved staff morale and encouraging greater cross-departmental communication. Establishing a mentoring system could be part of the WLCC. Horizon will

encourage Menter Newydd and contractors to provide information to construction workers on opportunities to learn Welsh.

4.2.43 Horizon will maintain their **Welsh speaker 'orange badge' scheme** and ensure that Menter Newydd and contractors in Tiers 2 and below also operate such as scheme. Horizon currently encourage staff able to speak Welsh to wear a 'Cymraeg' (Welsh speaker) badge when they are at work (these are provided through the Welsh Language Commissioner's 'Iaith Gwaith' scheme) and provide badges to Welsh-speaking new starters with the company. WL Stakeholders highlighted the potential benefits of operating this type of scheme in the workplace among all businesses involved in delivering contracts as part of the construction and operation of Wylfa Newydd. This type of scheme can raise awareness of linguistic skills in the workplace and encourage Welsh speakers to use the language with co-workers. It can also promote confidence among Welsh learners to practice their Welsh skills in the workplace. In addition, when staff are off-site or at public events such a scheme can help demonstrate the language capacity of Horizon's workforce to local people. Horizon will maintain its Welsh speaker 'Cymraeg' badge scheme and consider whether badges could be sewn into work clothes for Welsh-speaking staff. Horizon will also ensure that Menter Newydd and contractors in Tiers 2 and below adopt such as scheme. This will be discussed with contractors during inaugural contract meetings.

Collecting and sharing data on the needs of families of workers moving to the area

Measure 13 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will collect aggregate and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the KSA with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. This process may be linked to the Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) being developed (Lead: Horizon).

4.2.44 Horizon will develop a tool that can be utilised following recruitment for gathering data on whether families of new construction and operational recruits from outside the KSA are moving to the area. This will include gathering aggregate and anonymised information on the number of children moving to the area, the community they are likely to move to, how long they are likely to stay and their Welsh language skill levels.

4.2.45 WL Stakeholders highlighted the need to understand the profile of families of construction and operational workers moving to the KSA at the earliest possible stage so that local services can prepare as well as possible. This was particularly the case for education and early years providers, who emphasised the need to be able to plan for inflows to school catchment areas and the potential effect on early years providers as soon as possible.

4.2.46 Horizon will engage with IACC and Gwynedd Council education departments to assess what information they require for planning Welsh language services (particularly early years, education and immersion services) at an early stage. This will include the level of detail required, frequency of information sharing and data protection considerations. Horizon will work with the local authorities to develop a consent-based method for sharing information on numbers of new construction and operational recruits and their families from outside the KSA moving to different communities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners.

4.2.47 To ensure that information is provided to education providers at the earliest possible stage, Horizon HR and IACC and Gwynedd Council Education Departments will discuss what information could be collected from new recruits to the Project and how this could be securely shared (with individuals' consent) following acceptance of a job offer. Consideration will need to be given to data protection obligations and aggregation and anonymization of data. Horizon is currently planning a Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) in partnership with IACC and Welsh Government. This service could potentially support the collection of this type of data on workers' families.

4.3 Children, young people and families

4.3.1 The measures developed under the children, young people and families theme focus on issues around education services, welcome packs for families, education resources and apprenticeships. Some of the measures will be led by IACC and others by Horizon.

Develop educational resources for primary, secondary and Further Education learners

Measure 14 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will continue to develop and provide bilingual educational support for

primary and secondary pupils as well as Further Education students (Lead: Horizon).

4.3.2 Horizon, in partnership with schools, are currently developing **primary bilingual educational classroom materials** aimed at pupils in Key Stage 2. The first aspect of this work was completed in Autumn 2016. Six units which map to the school curriculum have been developed in partnership with primary teachers on the Isle of Anglesey. The materials include animations and video clips are available on the Horizon website (www.horizonnuclearpower.com/futures). The Horizon Education Programme Co-ordinator has delivered sessions using the materials in a local primary school and further sessions are planned during 2018 in partnership with Bangor University. Horizon are also considering developing materials aimed at Foundation Phase pupils. These would support existing materials in Key Stage 2 (ACT on STEM). These materials focus on promoting STEM careers among primary pupils and challenging stereotypical views on gender in STEM careers. Horizon will monitor usage of materials and evaluate teacher and pupils feedback on the resources as part of the monitoring process for the Strategy.

4.3.3 Horizon have developed science **classroom materials for secondary schools** including the 'Veg Batteries' educational resources for teachers and pupils. Two secondary schools on the Isle of Anglesey have already been provided with these materials and the remaining three will also be provided with them later in 2018. Horizon has also worked with two secondary schools to develop Key Stage 4 Physics lesson plans. Horizon will be supplying educational materials to enable schools to increase practical Physics sessions which compliment already existing resources develop by GwE (the north Wales regional educational consortium).

4.3.4 The Horizon Education Programme Co-ordinator will also be working with one of the secondary schools on the Isle of Anglesey to develop materials for the Welsh Baccalaureate qualification in **Key Stage 4 and post-16 settings**. These will be bilingual and available on the Horizon website. It will also be in partnership with WJEC and GwE, the north Wales education consortium. Once formalised it is hoped that the resources will be accredited by WJEC.

4.3.5 Horizon have also held initial discussions with North Wales Economic Ambition Board to develop bilingual video clips which will support young people with interviewing skills and producing CV's. These will be developed further during 2018. Horizon will monitor usage of classroom materials and evaluate teacher and pupils feedback on the resources as part of the monitoring process for the Strategy.

Maintain the Project apprenticeship scheme and work insight week

Measure 15 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will maintain the Project apprenticeship scheme and continue to provide the 'Work Insight Week', or an equivalent scheme, to young people (Lead: Horizon)

4.3.6 WL Stakeholders welcomed the development of the Project's **apprenticeship scheme** as an important pathway to employment for young people at Wylfa Newydd. Wylfa Newydd's first cohort of apprentices started in September 2016. There are 8 apprentices (6 of these are Welsh speakers and the other two are from the Isle of Anglesey). It is intended that the apprenticeship scheme will be expanded over the coming years. Horizon will maintain the apprenticeship scheme as the Project progresses and look to increase the numbers of places available in future years. The number of places offered, take-up, completion rates and progression to employment rates will be monitored on an annual basis and continue to be reported to WL Stakeholders.

4.3.7 Horizon will also continue to provide a **'Work Insight Week'** to young people**.** Horizon have piloted a 'Work Insight Week' for 12 students from the Isle of Anglesey's secondary schools and Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai Further Education students. This provides an insight into the various departments within the company as well as interactive activities aimed at preparing participants for the world of work (e.g. developing their employability skills, preparing for presentations and, participating in mock interviews). The Work Insight Week was increased to two weeks, targeting Years 11-13 students in July 2017.

Support the language immersion service

Measure 16 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. The

number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of data. (Lead: IACC)

4.3.8 The WLIA identifies an estimated inflow of around 251 children during construction and operation (broken down to 220 school-age children during the construction phase and up to 31 during the operational phase). This data is based on Horizon's socio-economic assessment for the Project. The socio-economic assessment estimates that 220 school-age children of construction staff will arrive between the start of construction and peak construction. A further 31 children are assumed to arrive during the operational phase. The socio-economic assessment does not break this down further by year.

4.3.9 Currently, local authority Welsh language immersion centres within the KSA, provide intensive Welsh courses for incomers to enable them to participate fully in bilingual education. The language immersion service works with around 70 pupils per year and has five full-time members of staff. The provision includes a full-time intensive 10-week course for pupils at one of two immersion settings on the Isle of Anglesey with additional follow-up one-to-one work. Each language immersion teacher works with around 15 pupils in each of the autumn and spring terms (delivering a 10-week course at one of the centres) and then undertakes targeted follow-up work with pupils during the summer term.

4.3.10 Five full-time members of staff currently provide Welsh language immersion courses to pupils based across 2 centres on the Isle of Anglesey. IACC representatives highlighted that immersion education at the centres tends to focus on primary pupils, with secondary pupils tending to request peripatetic teaching at their school site. Peripatetic teaching tends to be more resource intensive.

4.3.11 The WLIA highlights that the inflow of school-aged children to the KSA during the construction phase would increase the demand for places beyond capacity at the immersion centres. WL Stakeholders highlighted that an expanded team would be required that would need to be able to work across many schools and centres as well as with different age groups. The precise nature of additional provision would depend upon:

- the number of school-age children moving to the KSA (estimated at 251 during the construction phase);
- the age of children arriving: immersion provision for secondary pupils would be likely to be more resource intensive than for primary pupils;
- the timing of the children moving to the area.

4.3.12 The peripatetic teacher service proposed by IACC would be able to work in primary and secondary schools across the local authorities as well as in immersion centres if required. WL Stakeholders were of the view that the

peripatetic teacher service should include sufficient flexibility to operate in Gwynedd if additional demands are placed on immersion services there.

4.3.13 WL Stakeholders also identified a need for capacity to provide support for pupils and families with low or no English language skills who want to access this type of support. This will require consideration as part of wider mitigation measures for Wylfa Newydd

4.3.14 As part of the process of monitoring this Strategy, IACC & Cyngor Gwynedd Council should monitor the inflow of new pupils to schools and take-up of immersion provision against the projected data from Horizon's socio-economic assessments (see measure 13).

Develop welcome packs for families of Project workers

Measure 17 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon to develop and circulate welcome packs to all families of Project workers who move to the KSA. These will draw on information in the Welsh Government's planned Welcome Packs and will provide information on local services and the community. (Lead: Horizon, Welsh Government, IACC).

4.3.15 Welsh Government are in the process of developing welcome packs for families who move to Wales and are considering piloting them on the Isle of Anglesey. There is potential for duplication if Horizon were to develop similar welcome packs independently (although welcome packs for Horizon staff could include supplementary information specific to the company). However, there would appear to be no mechanism to ensure that welcome packs are distributed and explained to incomers. WL Stakeholders noted that the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy should include a measure for resourcing of Welsh language community representation is to ensure that welcome packs are distributed to incomers and to build capacity among the local population. The Horizon Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator, Welsh Government and IACC representatives should maintain an ongoing dialogue to discuss the proposed content of these language welcome packs and agree how Horizon can use the Welsh Government template for the packs. Following this, Horizon should consider what additional information is required for families of the Project workforce.

4.4 Community and local services

4.4.1 Horizon has been working in partnership with many local community organisations since 2013 to deliver a range of activities related to the Welsh language. The Welsh Language is one of the criteria used when considering requests for funding. Horizon's Welsh Language Pledge [Horizon, 2016] notes

that the company will support community activities in the medium of Welsh, such as sport, art and music. Examples of the types of organisations the company has supported are shown in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1 Examples of Welsh-language activities supported by Horizon since 2013

Community organisations	Educational organisations & projects	Cultural organisations & events
Menter Môn: support for language schemes such as 'I understand it, but I don't speak it' and 'Fy Ardal i' (My Local Area) initiative, which aims to raise awareness of the history and heritage of Anglesey. Facilities at Rhosneigr Village Hall Noddfa Community Centre	Ysgol David Hughes: IT software and hardware Gwasanaeth Ysgolion William Mathias: Support for a Music Event for School Children Welsh language nursery Cylch Meithrin Amlwch Clybiau Plant Cymru Kids Club Copper Kingdom: an Education and Cultural Programme for local school children as well as arts and community groups on Anglesey.	Copperfest 2016: support for a bilingual music festival held in Amlwch during August Môn FM: Anglesey's bilingual, volunteer-led community radio station Financial support to Ffederasiwn Ffermwyr Ifanc Môn (Anglesey Young Farmers Federation) in 2014 and 2016 Eisteddfod Môn 2015

4.4.2 The measures developed under the community and local services theme focus on issues around supporting the integration of incomers, developing capacity in local communities, supporting community projects (e.g. sport, culture) and supporting early years provision. Most of the measures will be led by organisations other than Horizon.

Support community language representation

Measure 18 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will fund provision of community language services (including the

development of appropriate training materials) to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. This would be linked to the role of the Community Involvement Officers. (Lead: IACC)

4.4.3 Horizon will fund the provision of community language services to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. WL Stakeholders agreed that the inflow of around 7,000 workers from outside the KSA during the construction period would require significant efforts to promote integration. The WLIA sets out the number of workers expected to move to each area of the KSA and this measure is designed to mitigate the effect of this inflow of workers during the construction period. WL Stakeholders agreed that provision of community language services could help mitigate the effect. Community language services would need to work in partnership with existing community organisations to build capacity in Welsh-speaking communities and promote opportunities to integrate incomers, particularly those whose families also move to the area. WL Stakeholders noted that there were several examples of previously successful projects involving the deployment of specific community language representation (e.g. projects run by IACC, Menter Môn, Welsh Language Board).

4.4.4 WL Stakeholders noted that precise focus of this work would need to be determined once the profile of the incoming workforce was clearer. However, WL Stakeholders suggested that operation could be implemented on a geographic basis (e.g. by school catchment), thematically (e.g. leisure, culture, families, support for the Language Charter) or by age group depending on the nature of support identified during the construction period.

4.4.5 The exact model of working would be determined by the lead partner (IACC) in partnership with Cyngor Gwynedd and existing community organisations represented on Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn (such as Menter Môn, Urdd Gobaith Cymru and Young Farmers Clubs). WL Stakeholders also noted that the team should have flexibility to operate in communities within Gwynedd if this were deemed necessary by IACC and Cyngor Gwynedd.

4.4.6 IACC should monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these community language services and report back on this to the external stakeholder group overseeing this Strategy (see measure 22) on an annual basis.

4.4.7 WL Stakeholders agreed that building capacity within the local Welsh-speaking community would be important to the successful integration of incoming workers. It was agreed that provision of community language representation (see measure 18) could support the development of this capacity, but that there is a need for resources to enable them to develop these skills within communities. To this end, several consultees identified a gap in current

provision that equips local people with skills to become community leaders (e.g. through participate in local PTAs, school governance, community councils). It was also identified that training could also help equip people with strategies for integrating incomers.

4.4.8 As part of this measure, Horizon would therefore fund the development of appropriate training materials to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community This type of training could include a focus on issues such as:

- how to introduce the Welsh language and culture to incomers;
- developing community leadership skills in a bilingual context;
- how to run a bilingual event successfully;
- chairing a meeting bilingually;
- planning bilingual community activities e.g. groups, arts activities, sports clubs.

4.4.9 The first step in the implementation of this measure should be for the lead organisation (IACC) to review existing practice such as the development of 'Academi Arweinyddiaeth Gymunedol' (Community Leadership Academy) in Ceredigion led by Cered, Menter Iaith Ceredigion and Theatr Felinfach. The advice of the National Centre for Learning Welsh should also be sought in developing this module. Further information would need to be sought on the potential costs of developing such as module.

4.4.10 Once developed, take-up and delivery of the course should be monitored and feedback from participants evaluated.

Support early years provision

Measure 19 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will engage and facilitate ongoing dialogue with IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and Menter Iaith Môn to discuss the inflow of pre-school age children and the impact on local Welsh-medium provision and measures to mitigate this impact. As part of this dialogue, Horizon will monitor on an ongoing basis the number of workers bringing families, including those of pre-school age. This data will be used to identify the appropriate mitigation required to mitigate the effect on Welsh-medium provision.

4.4.11 The effect of the Project on the number of pre-school age children (0-4) has not been forecast as part of the overall socio-economic assessment. In light of this,

measures to mitigate any potential effect on the Welsh-medium early years sector will need to be agreed following the DCO application. This will require an ongoing dialogue between Horizon and IACC, Gwynedd Council, Mudiad Meithrin (Welsh-medium early years representative body) and Menter Iaith Môn to discuss the inflow of pre-school age children and mitigate the effect on local Welsh-medium provision.

4.4.12 Measure 13, which relates to Horizon sharing information on the numbers of children moving to the KSA with Project workers, could provide IACC and Gwynedd Council with information for planning early years services (e.g. numbers of pre-school children moving to different areas and taking up provision) in collaboration with key early years providers such as Mudiad Meithrin and Menter Iaith Môn. Implementing these measures will enable an assessment of the effect of the Project on early years provision and the development of more detailed mitigation.

4.4.13 Horizon's Welsh language pledge [RD3] notes that the company will support opportunities for parents and children to learn and speak Welsh together, drawing on good practice in language learning and language transfer. WL Stakeholders agreed that the inflow of families to the area will place additional demands on early years provision in the KSA, including maintained and non-maintained childcare and nursery education settings. WL Stakeholders suggested that analysis should be undertaken to identify capacity issues in childcare and early years provision, particularly Welsh-medium childcare and 'Ti a Fi' (Ti a Fi are parent and toddler groups delivered and run through the medium of Welsh). An early years Childcare Sufficiency Assessment for the Isle of Anglesey was published in March 2017. This assessment will be considered as part of ongoing dialogue between Horizon, IACC and Gwynedd Council.

Support a community translation service

Measure 20 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon to help fund a community translation service (where relevant to Horizon Wylfa Newydd) to enable local organisations to provide simultaneous translation facilities for community groups. This will assist local community groups to effectively engage and discuss issues relating to the Wylfa Newydd Project. The details will be established pre-construction.

4.4.14 WL Stakeholders believe that this measure will enable community groups to continue to conduct meetings in Welsh when non Welsh-speaking people are in attendance. This will help mitigate the effect of incomers on the language that is used in community meetings. Funding would be required for a small team

of simultaneous translators and equipment. Further discussion is needed with Menter Môn to scope funding requirements.

4.4.15 The measure could be monitored by Menter Môn reporting on usage of the service to the external stakeholder group overseeing this Strategy (See measure 22) on an annual basis.

4.5 Accountability

4.5.1 The development of appropriate mechanisms for overseeing the implementation of this Strategy within Horizon and for monitoring progress externally were considered crucial by the WL Stakeholders consulted. Developing these processes was considered to be important in ensuring that the Strategy is implemented in the most efficient and effective way and that corrective actions are taken to overcome any barriers encountered. Three specific measures have been developed below relating to how the Strategy is monitored within Horizon and by external partners.

Ensure internal oversight of the Strategy

Measure 21 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will establish a management group which will have oversight of and be accountable for the delivery of this Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy as well as Horizon's Corporate Welsh Language Policy (Lead: Horizon).

4.5.2 WL Stakeholders noted that one of the key characteristics of the successful implementation of Welsh language strategies in other organisations has been senior managers taking ownership of the strategy and overseeing its implementation. For this reason, WL Stakeholders agreed that a group of senior officers in Horizon should take ownership of this Strategy and monitor its implementation on a regular basis. Horizon will establish a management group to include senior leaders from Horizon as well as the WLCC (see measure 1) and key managers from the HR, Training/Learning, Education & Development and Supply Chain/Commercial teams.

4.5.3 The group's terms of reference would need to be established but would broadly be to review progress against each of the measures in the Strategy and put in place necessary measures to overcome any difficulties.

Ensure external oversight of the Strategy

Measure 22 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (Welsh Language and Culture Coordinator) to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and provide advice on its delivery (Lead: Horizon)

4.5.4 External monitoring and oversight is important to ensure that the Strategy is scrutinised and that the expertise of local WL Stakeholders is utilised in implementing the measures. Establishing an external stakeholder group, potentially drawing on the membership of the existing WLIA steering group and the Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum (Fforwm Iaith Strategol Ynys Môn) will provide a source of independent monitoring and ensure that the Strategy is aligned with the activities of partner organisations. The group's role will broadly be to review progress against each of the measures in the Strategy and advise on measures required to overcome any difficulties. A key task for the group will be to develop an accountability framework for monitoring the Strategy.

Evaluate the impact of the Project on the Welsh language

Measure 23 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will complete an evaluation of the impact of the Project on the Welsh language in the KSA overseen by the external stakeholder group (Lead: Horizon)

4.5.5 Horizon will complete an evaluation of the impact of the Project on the Welsh language in the KSA, overseen by Horizon and the external stakeholder group. The precise terms of reference, timing and methodology for this evaluation will be agreed by Horizon and the external stakeholder group. However, the evaluation could include an interim phase (e.g. mid-way through the construction phase) and a final phase (e.g. at the end of the construction phase). The evaluation would be able to examine how the actual effects of the Project compare to anticipated effects. This will serve two purposes:

- At the interim phase, enabling Horizon and the external stakeholder group to consider whether any amendments required to the implementation of the mitigation measures;
- At the final stage, providing data to inform future language planning for major developments.

Measure 24 (Application Reference Number: 8.14): Horizon will implement the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy prior to and throughout the construction period of the Project. Horizon will monitor and report on compliance with the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy every six months to the management group (noted in measure 21) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) and the Strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis. (Lead: Horizon)

4.5.6 The implementation of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy will be monitored on an ongoing basis throughout the construction phase. Horizon will report to the management group (noted in measure 21) (Application Reference Number: 8.14) on its compliance with the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. In addition, an annual review of the Strategy will be completed to monitor its implementation.

4.6 Wider mitigation and enhancement measures

4.6.1 Additional mitigation and enhancement measures that are relevant to the Welsh language and culture are included in other DCO submissions. These measures relate to issues such as managing where Project workers live, considering any effects on local healthcare provision, maximising benefits to local businesses and re-using lost Welsh-language place names. Measures within these topic areas that are relevant to the Welsh language are included in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4); Comprehensive Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19); Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3) and ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Reference Number: 6.4.11).

5 References

5.1 Schedule of references

Table 5-1 Schedule of references

ID	Reference
RD1	Horizon Nuclear Power. 2016. *Welsh Language Policy.* [Online]. [Accessed 02 August 2017]. Available from: https://www.horizonnuclearpower.com/files/downloads/Public%20Documents/welsh-language-policy/HNP%20Welsh%20Language%20Policy%20SEPT%2016.pdf
RD2	Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum. 2016. *Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021.* [Online]. [Accessed: 03 October 2016]. Available from: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/b/t/r/Welsh-Language-Strategy-2016-2021.pdf
RD3	Horizon Nuclear Power. 2016. *Welsh Language Pledge.* [Online]. [Accessed 02 August 2017]. Available from: https://consultation.horizonnuclearpower.com/download/documents/191