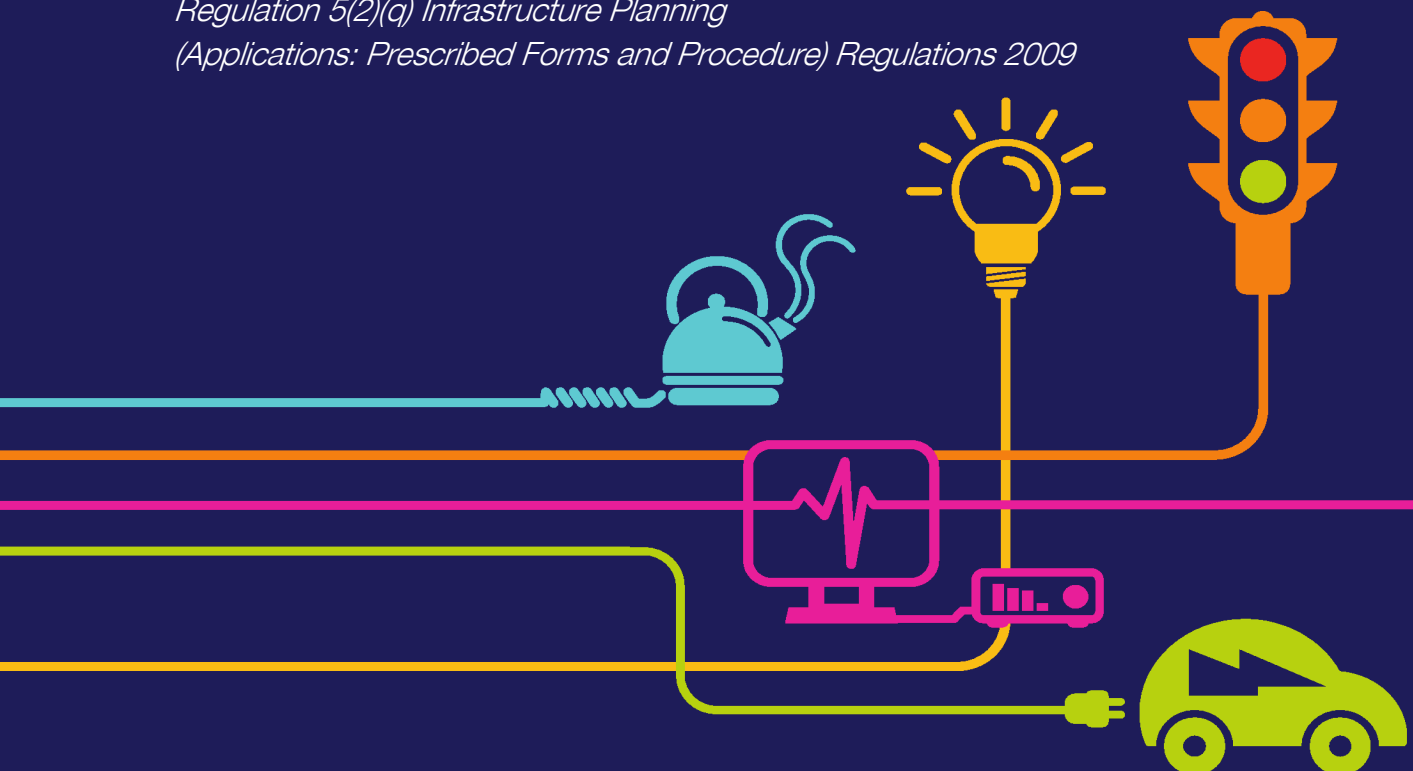


DOCUMENT 5.26

Welsh Language Impact Assessment

National Grid (North Wales Connection Project)

*Regulation 5(2)(a) Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009*



national**grid**

North Wales Connection Project

Volume 5

Document 5.26: Welsh Language Impact Assessment

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1 Introduction and Approach

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) has been produced by Cadnant Planning Ltd on behalf of National Grid. The WLIA accompanies the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the proposed North Wales Connection Project from Wylfa Substation on Anglesey to Pentir Substation, Gwynedd (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.2 Wales is a bilingual country where the Welsh language has official status, which means that the Welsh language should not be treated less favourably than the English language. According to the Ministers' foreword to the Cymraeg 2050: Welsh Language Strategy, 'The Welsh language is one of the treasures of Wales' (Ref 26.1). It is part of that which defines the Welsh nation and an integral part of everyday life. Anglesey and Gwynedd are amongst the Welsh-speaking heartlands and are the Welsh counties which contain the second highest and highest proportions of Welsh speakers respectively.
- 1.1.3 This WLIA presents an assessment of effects of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and culture. This document is supported by Appendix 26.1, WLIA Baseline (Document 5.26.2.1), which contains community and linguistic baseline data, including the number of Welsh speakers and Welsh language skills within the Travel to Work Area (TTWA) and within the relevant Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)¹.

1.2 WELSH LANGUAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 1.2.1 WLIA is a tool to support decision-making when assessing the potential effects of a project or development on the Welsh language and culture. WLIA has become an established part of the planning system in Wales to take into account the well-being of the Welsh language in the development process.
- 1.2.2 A WLIA assesses the likely effects that a proposed project or development 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

¹ These LSOAs are small geographical areas referred to by the Office for National Statistics. There are 1,909 LSOAs in Wales, and each has been ranked according to the level of deprivation. As part of this ranking process, 'deciles' have been identified, with Decile 1 being the top 10% most deprived LSOAs, and Decile 10 being the 10% least deprived LSOAs.

culture. The five key aspects of community life considered within a WLIA are set out within well-established planning guidance including Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in Anglesey and Gwynedd. The five key aspects are:

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

1.2.3 In assessing development proposals, eighteen questions are considered as part of the WLIA process to allow the decision maker to form a judgement on the effects of a proposal on Welsh language and culture. These questions are set out in well-established best practice guidance for undertaking WLIA and within adopted SPGs (see section 4). Where an assessment identifies potential adverse effects on the Welsh language and culture, mitigation measures should be suggested to mitigate those adverse effects.

1.2.4 The approach to mitigation followed in the WLIA, in line with the adopted SPG (refer to section 2.6), differs from the approach taken in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and its associated Environmental Statement (ES). For the purposes of EIA, mitigation is typically only expected where an assessment concludes that there would be significant adverse effects, i.e. typically where the effect is moderate or major adverse. WLIA guidance, including the adopted SPG, requires mitigation to be proposed even where any adverse effect is identified; therefore, for the purposes of this assessment, mitigation is applied to any minor adverse effects, not just to moderate or major effects. No mitigation is proposed for any negligible adverse or neutral effects.

1.2.5 The SPG recommends that where potential beneficial effects are identified, enhancement measures could be suggested in order to further enhance these beneficial effects for the Welsh language and culture. However, no enhancement is proposed for any negligible beneficial or neutral effects identified in this assessment.

Aims and objectives of the WLIA

1.2.6 The aim of this WLIA is to assess the potential effects of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and culture.

1.2.7 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 Proposed Development would affect Welsh language and culture;
 - to predict, analyse and assess the likely effects of the Proposed Development, 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.
- 1.2.8 The assessment that follows describes the effects that are anticipated during construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Effects during maintenance and decommissioning would be expected to be similar to those for construction, though typically more localised and of shorter duration.
- 1.2.9 Effects associated with construction are considered to be ‘short-term’, and effects associated with operation are considered to be ‘long-term’.
- 1.2.10 Given that the Proposed Development would not bring any permanent workers to the local area, the age profile of construction workers is not considered to be relevant for the purposes of assessment.
- 1.2.11 Cumulative assessment is not specified as a requirement for WLIA in the adopted SPG for Anglesey and Gwynedd (listed in section 4). An assessment of Inter-Project Effects is provided in ES Chapter 20 (**Document 5.20**).

Associated documents

- 1.2.12 Two main documents that accompany the DCO application have been drawn upon for the purpose of the WLIA. These reports provide information which relates to Welsh language and culture, and where relevant, this WLIA makes reference to and also informs these other reports. These reports are:
- the ES (**Documents 5.1 to 5.22**) (which includes technical assessments, including an assessment of socio-economic effects, which is presented in ES Chapter 17 Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**)); and
 - the Well-being Report (WBR) (**Document 5.27**). The WBR provides signposting to documents in the ES that are relevant to well-being. Whilst no separate assessment of impacts on well-being is provided, the WBR demonstrates how issues related to well-being have been considered in the application.
- 1.2.13 The following documents are also relevant to the WLIA:

- Construction Environmental Management Plan (**Document 7.4**);
- Schedule of Environmental Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**);
- Project Need Case (**Document 7.1**);
- ES Appendix 17.4 Business Survey Results (**Document 5.17.2.4**); and
- Consultation Report (**Document 6.1**).

1.2.14 The implementation of the approach to routeing is described in detail in the following DCO documents:

- Draft Route Alignment report (**Document 9.5**);
- Preferred Route Option Selection report (**Document 9.4**); and
- Design Report (**Document 7.17**).

2 Legislation, policy and guidance

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 This WLIA has been prepared in response to relevant legislation, national and local planning policy frameworks, guidance and strategies that recognise the importance of the Welsh language as a planning matter.

2.2 WHY IS A WLIA REQUIRED?

2.2.1 Wales is a bilingual country where the Welsh language has official status. As set out in the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 (Ref 26.2), this official status has a legal effect, and means that the Welsh language should not be treated less favourably than the English language in Wales. The Welsh language is a defining feature of the nation of Wales and is an integral part of everyday life.

2.2.2 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. 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.

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 In view of the above, in Wales, the Welsh language is a statutory material planning consideration, which must be taken into account when determining planning applications, as outlined in Section 31 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015. In accordance with national and local planning policy (see Table 26.1 to Table 26.5), certain projects in Wales must be subject to a particular process of assessment due to their size, nature and their potential to have significant effects upon the Welsh language. Major infrastructure developments such as the Proposed Development fall into this category and are therefore subject to WLIA.

2.3 NATIONAL PLANNING AND LANGUAGE LEGISLATION

2.3.1 Table 26.1 sets out relevant legislation and provides a summary of legislative requirements.

Table 26.1: National planning and language legislation	
Document	Summary
Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (Ref 26.2).
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	<p>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.</p> <p>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 (Ref 26.3).</p>
Planning (Wales) Act 2015	<p>This Act became law in Wales on 6 July 2015 and makes wide-ranging provisions.</p>

Table 26.1: National planning and language legislation	
Document	Summary
	<p>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.</p> <p>Taken together, both sections ensure that Welsh language is given consistent and appropriate consideration when preparing development plans and when determining planning applications (Ref 26.4).</p>

2.4 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY AND LANGUAGE POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.4.1 Relevant national planning policy and language policy frameworks are set out in Table 26.2.

Table 26.2: National planning policy and language policy framework	
Document	Summary
Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 (Welsh Government) (Ref 26.5)	Chapter 4 (Planning for Sustainability) identifies Welsh language as being a part of the cultural and social fabric of Wales and confirms that Welsh Government is committed to ensuring Welsh language is supported and encouraged to flourish. Considerations relating to the use of Welsh language may be considered during the determination of applications for planning permission so far as they are material to the application.
Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (Welsh Government)	A draft version of Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 is currently being consulted on.
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20 – Planning and the Welsh Language (Welsh Government) (Ref 26.6)	Acknowledges that 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.

Table 26.2: National planning policy and language policy framework	
Document	Summary
	<p>Advises on the role of the land use planning system in contributing to the future well-being of the Welsh language by establishing the conditions to allow sustainable communities to thrive.</p> <p>The TAN confirms that 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 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) 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.</p>
Wales Spatial Plan - People, Places, Future (2008 update) (Welsh Government) (Ref 26.7)	The Wales Spatial Plan introduces a strategic framework for directing development and policy interventions in Wales in the future. It identifies that “ <i>the Welsh language has a significant role to play in our communities and should be promoted as a positive attribute to the area</i> ”.

2.5 NATIONAL LANGUAGE STRATEGIES

2.5.1 National language strategies are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.**Table 26.3.

Table 26.3: National language strategies	
Document	Summary
Cymraeg 2050: Welsh Language Strategy - A million Welsh speakers (Welsh Government) (Ref 26.1)	<p>The strategy was launched by the First Minister and the Minister for Lifelong Learning and Welsh Language on 10 July 2017 with a vision to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050.</p> <p>The strategy identifies that “<i>the challenge of achieving a million Welsh speakers by 2050 calls for far-reaching changes</i>”. Three strategic themes have been identified within the strategy to achieve its vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the number of Welsh speakers; • increasing the use of Welsh; and • creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context.

2.6 LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES AND GUIDANCE

2.6.1 The study area for this WLIA (as defined in section 4.2) includes geographical areas which fall principally within the counties of Anglesey and Gwynedd but also includes parts of Conwy as well as parts of the Snowdonia National Park Authority. The planning policies presented in Table 26.4 reflect these various jurisdictions. The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) provides more up-to-date planning policy guidance than documents annotated with an asterix (*). However, these are still material planning considerations and are used for development management purposes.

Table 26.4: Local planning policies and guidance

Document	Summary
Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) 2011-2016. Written Statement (Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) and Gwynedd Council (Ref 26.8)	The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2016 (Written Statement), contains a specific policy (Policy PS1 Welsh language and culture) to address Welsh language and culture, and other policies to promote and support the use 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. Policy PS1 of the JLDP requires WLIA's to set out how proposed developments will protect, promote and enhance the Welsh language. Policy PS1 also states that the Councils will refuse proposals which would cause significant harm to the character and language balance of a community that cannot be avoided or suitably mitigated by appropriate planning mechanisms.
Conwy Local Development Plan (LDP) (Conwy County Borough Council) (Ref 26.9)	The Conwy LDP 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 (Snowdonia National Park Authority) (Ref 26.10)	The Eryri LDP 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.
Isle of Anglesey Single Integrated Plan 2013-	Focuses attention on improving the quality of life of local people and communities by enhancing economic, social and environmental well-being.

Table 26.4: Local planning policies and guidance	
Document	Summary
2025 (IACC) (Ref 26.15)	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 Welsh language, culture and heritage are integral, flourishing elements of the social fabric of Anglesey's communities.
Isle of Anglesey County Council Plan 2017-2022 (IACC) (Ref 26.53).	The Council Plan aims to work with communities to provide high quality services which will improve the quality of life for everyone on the island. The Plan identifies three priorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the people of Anglesey can achieve their long-term potential; 2. To support vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible; and 3. To ensure all communities can cope effectively with change and development whilst protecting our natural environment.
Gwynedd Council Plan 2018-2023 (Gwynedd Council) (Ref 26.54)	The Council Plan is based around seven well-being objectives, which ensure Gwynedd residents can: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enjoy happy healthy and safe lives; 2. Live in quality homes within their communities; 3. Live in a natural Welsh society; 4. Receive education of the highest quality which will enable them to do what they want to do; 5. Earn a sufficient salary to be able to support themselves and their families; 6. Live with dignity and independently for as long as possible; and 7. Take advantage of the beauty of the County's natural environment. <p>The plan also states that promoting use of the Welsh language is one of the council's main priorities and they will continue to provide guidance and promote use of the Welsh language at every occasion.</p>
Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being Plan (Draft) (Gwynedd and Môn Public	The Well-being Plan (currently in development) identifies nine priorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need to maintain a healthy community spirit. 2. The importance of protecting the natural environment.

Table 26.4: Local planning policies and guidance	
Document	Summary
Service Board) (Ref 26.52)	<p>3. Understanding the effect of demographic changes.</p> <p>4. Protecting and promoting the Welsh language.</p> <p>5. Promoting the use of natural resources to improve health and well-being in the long term.</p> <p>6. Improving transport links to enable access to services and facilities.</p> <p>7. The need for good quality jobs and affordable homes for local people.</p> <p>8. The effect of poverty on well-being.</p> <p>9. Ensuring an opportunity for every child to succeed.</p>
Supplementary Planning Guidance; Planning and the Welsh Language (IACC, 2007) (Ref 26.11)*	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 required and WLIA methodology.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (Gwynedd Council, 2009) (Ref 26.12)*	
Supplementary Planning Guidance: LDP06 – Welsh Language (Conwy County Borough Council, 2014) (Ref 26.13)	
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (Snowdonia National Park Authority, 2011a) (Ref 26.14)	

2.7 LOCAL STRATEGIES

2.7.1 Local planning strategies are summarised in Table 26.5.

Table 26.5: Local strategies	
Document	Summary
Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 (Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum) (Ref 26.17)	<p>A Welsh language strategy formulated by The Language Strategic Forum based on Anglesey, an independently chaired forum including members of various groups and organisations operating through the medium of Welsh. The language strategy identifies three priority areas which form the basis of the strategy, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Area 1 - children and young people/the family; • Priority Area 2 - the workplace, Welsh language services, the infrastructure; and • Priority Area 2 - the community.
Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014-2017 (hunaniaith) (Ref 26.18)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the family; • children and young people; • communities; • Welsh-language services; • the workplace; and • infrastructure.

2.8 OTHER RELEVANT GUIDANCE

2.8.1 Other relevant guidance is summarised in Table 26.6.

Table 26.6: Other relevant guidance	
Document	Summary
<p>Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead (Welsh Language Board, Home Builders Federation, Welsh Assembly Government) (Ref 26.19)</p>	<p>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 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 does not represent the planning policy view of any of the participating bodies.</p> <p>The document provides best practice guidance on the methodology for undertaking WLIAs. This is reflected in the SPG of IACC, Gwynedd Council, Conwy County Borough Council and Snowdonia National Park Authority, relating to the Welsh language.</p>

3 Project Overview and Introduction to the Proposed Development

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development is located in North West Wales and crosses the administrative boundaries of IACC and Gwynedd Council. The location of the Proposed Development is illustrated in ES Figure 1.1 (**Document 5.1.1.1**).

3.2 SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Background

- 3.2.1 The UK is facing a major challenge to meet projected energy needs over the coming decades, whilst at the same time tackling climate change. A significant challenge for National Grid and the UK energy industry is to deliver low carbon energy in an affordable, secure and sustainable way.
- 3.2.2 The majority of electricity is currently generated by burning gas or coal or by the use of nuclear power stations or renewable generation such as solar and wind. However, there is potential for around 20% of generating capacity to be removed from the electricity transmission network by 2020, as a proportion of existing power stations reach the end of their operating lives or are unable to meet the requirements of climate change legislation. This means that a major investment in new electricity generation is needed to replace power stations due for closure and to meet future energy demand.
- 3.2.3 Under the Climate Change Act 2008 (Ref 3.6), the UK government is committed to reducing CO₂ emissions by at least 80% of 1990 levels by 2050.
- 3.2.4 The UK energy market therefore needs to supply electricity from renewable sources such as wind power, and also from nuclear power, to help tackle climate change and enable the country to meet its national and international obligations. The introduction of new wind and nuclear power generation over the next few years will require the reinforcement and extension of the existing electricity transmission system.
- 3.2.5 National Grid has a statutory duty to promote competition in the supply of electricity and is obliged to offer a connection to the system to anyone who applies for a connection. Horizon Nuclear Power (HNP) has applied to National Grid to connect their proposed new nuclear power station to the national system at Wylfa, Anglesey (referred to hereafter as Wylfa Newydd Power Station). The proposed Wylfa Newydd Power Station would be within a site already identified for this type of development in the UK government's

National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-6 'Nuclear Power Generation' (Ref 26.55).

3.2.6 National Grid owns and operates an existing substation at Wylfa, which the proposed Wylfa Newydd Power Station would connect to. This substation is connected to the main transmission system on the mainland in North Wales by a 400 kV overhead electricity line, connecting at the existing National Grid substation at Pentir, in Gwynedd. To provide reliable electricity supplies, National Grid cannot allow more than 1,800 mega-watts (MW) of power generation to be connected by any single overhead line (OHL). As the HNP proposal would have a total output of 2,800 MW, a second connection is required between Wylfa and the transmission system on the mainland. Further details about the need for this second connection are set out in full in the North Wales Connection Project, Project Need Case (**Document 7.1**).

The Proposed Development

3.2.7 The Proposed Development would provide a new 400 kilovolt (kV) connection between the existing substations at Wylfa and Pentir. The following six sections have been identified along the route of the Proposed Development:

- Section A Wylfa to Rhosgoch;
- Section B Rhosgoch to Llandyfrydog;
- Section C Llandyfrydog to B5110 north of Talwrn;
- Section D B5110 north of Talwrn to Ceint;
- Section E Ceint to the Afon Braint; and
- Section F Afon Braint to Pentir.

3.2.8 The Proposed Development includes the following principal components:

- Modifications to the existing substation at Wylfa;
- Sections of new 400 kV OHL between Wylfa substation and Braint Tunnel Head House (THH) and Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC) on Anglesey including modifications to parts of the existing 400 kV OHL between Wylfa and Pentir;
- Braint THH and CSEC on Anglesey;
- Tunnel between Braint and Tŷ Fodol THHs;
- Tŷ Fodol THH and CSEC in Gwynedd;

- New section of 400 kV OHL between Tŷ Fodol THH and CSEC and Pentir Substation;
- Extension to the existing substation at Pentir; and
- Temporary construction compounds, access tracks, construction working areas and third party works that are required to construct the infrastructure listed above.

3.2.9 ES Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) provides a description of the Proposed Development in terms of what infrastructure is proposed, where it would be located, what size it would be and its likely appearance.

3.2.10 Information about how the Proposed Development would be constructed and operated is provided within ES Chapter 4 Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.4**).

3.2.11 The alternatives considered in developing the Proposed Development are set out in the following documents and summarised in ES Chapter 2 Alternatives, Project History and Non Statutory Consultation (**Document 5.2**):

- Wylfa to Pentir Overhead Electricity Transmission Line – Route Corridor Identification Report (Oct 2012) (**Document 9.1**);
- Wylfa to Pentir Preferred Route Corridor Selection Report (Oct 2015) (**Document 9.2**);
- Wylfa to Pentir Route Options Report (Oct 2015) (**Document 9.3**);
- Preferred Route Option Selection Report Wylfa to the Menai Crossing Area (Sep 2016) (**Document 9.4**);
- Draft Route Alignment Report Wylfa to the Menai Crossing Area (Sep 2016) (**Document 9.5**); and
- Menai Strait Crossing Report (Sep 2016) (**Document 9.6**).

Development programme

3.2.12 Chapter 4 (**Document 5.4**) provides detail of the construction programme for the Proposed Development. Tunnel construction is expected to begin in the third quarter of 2020 with completion expected in the last quarter of 2026. Construction of the OHL is expected to commence in 2022 and be completed by the end of 2026. Work at Wylfa substation is expected to commence at the start of 2024 and be completed in the second quarter of 2026. The extension

of Pentir substation is due to commence in 2023, with completion expected in 2026.

Workforce profile

3.2.13 At the time of the assessment, there are three possible scenarios for the direction/method of tunnelling between Anglesey and Gwynedd. There are two tunnel boring machine (TBM) scenarios for tunnel construction, Scenario 1, tunnelling from Braint (drive shaft) to Tŷ Fodol (reception shaft) and Scenario 2, tunnelling from Tŷ Fodol (drive shaft) to Braint (reception shaft). A third 'drill and blast' scenario is also assessed. Construction workforce programmes have been prepared to cover all three scenarios. The three tunnelling options are summarised as follows.

- Scenario 1 – TBM, from Braint (Anglesey) to Tŷ Fodol (Gwynedd);
- Scenario 2 – TBM, from Tŷ Fodol to Braint; and
- Scenario 3 – Drill and blast from both Braint and Ty Fodol.

3.2.14 Further details of the three scenarios are provided in ES Chapter 4 Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.4**).

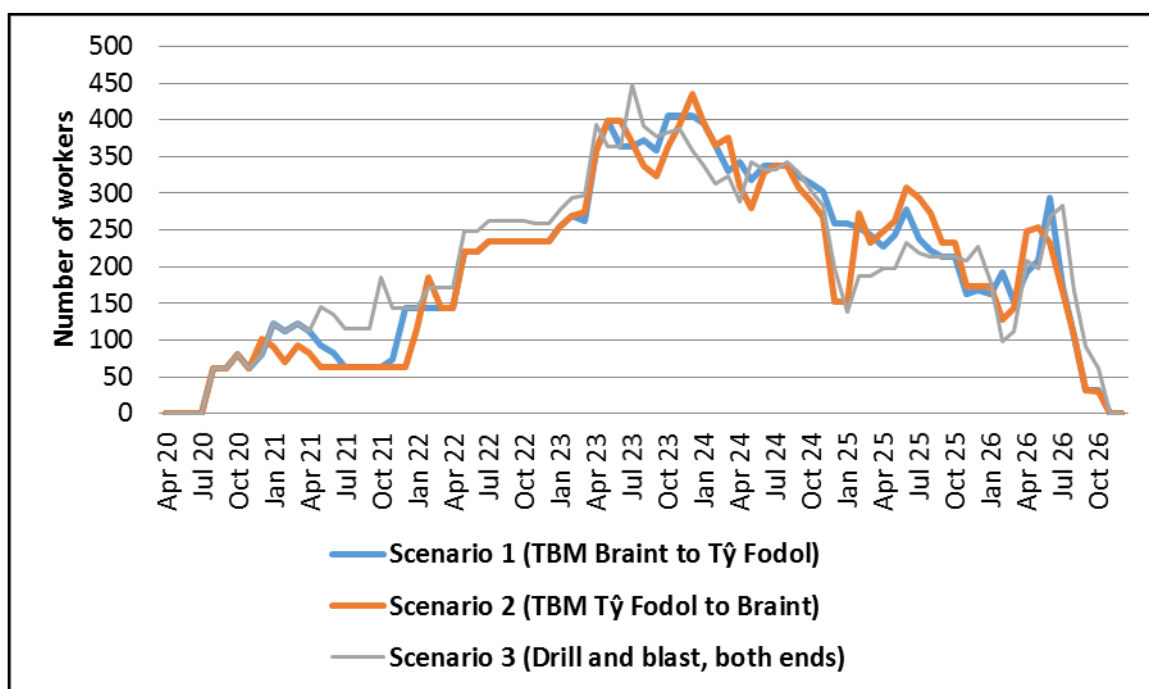
3.2.15 As set out in ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) and illustrated in Image 26.1, the estimated peak workforce for the Proposed Development is 447, based on the peak workforce for Scenario 3. The differences in the peak workforce occur due to differences in the way construction activities are envisaged to overlap.

3.2.16 The following points are noted:

- The construction programmes for each of the tunnelling scenarios are indicative only, based on the knowledge and experience of National Grid.
- For all three programmes the total duration is approximately 75 months.
- For Scenario 1, the average number of construction workers per month is 218.
- For Scenario 2, the average number of construction workers per month is 212.
- For Scenario 3, the average number of construction workers per month is 224.

- The overall average number of construction workers per month is 218 over the 75-month programme.
- The programme for OHL construction, substation construction and commissioning is the same for all three options. The programme only varies in relation to the three tunnelling scenarios.

Image 26.1 Worker numbers for Scenario 1, Scenario 2 and Scenario 3



3.3 SCOPING AND CONSULTATION

- 3.3.1 Details regarding consultation during the scoping of the EIA for the Proposed Development are presented in ES Chapter 5, EIA Consultation (**Document 5.5**).
- 3.3.2 The North Wales Connection Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report (Ref 26.20) was provided to the Planning Inspectorate on 20 May 2016, under Regulation 8 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2263) ('the 2009 Regulations') (Ref 26.21).
- 3.3.3 In response to National Grid's Scoping Report, a Scoping Opinion (Ref 26.22) was received on 1 July 2016, which provided comments from the Secretary of State on the proposed scope of the EIA, and included copies of responses from the consultation as prescribed in Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (Ref 26.23).

Consultation undertaken

3.3.4 Details regarding consultation undertaken are presented in Chapter 5, EIA Consultation (**Document 5.5**) of the ES. This chapter summarises the consultation which has been undertaken to inform the Proposed Development, both statutory and non-statutory, and describes in more detail consultation which has been relevant to the EIA process. Further details on the responses received to both the statutory and non-statutory stages of consultation are presented in the Consultation Report (**Document 6.1**).

3.3.5 During all three stages of consultation, comments regarding Welsh language were submitted by Welsh Government, IACC, Gwynedd Council, community and town councils and members of the public. These are summarised below:

Welsh Government comments

3.3.6 Welsh Government asked National Grid to refer to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act when developing the Proposed Development, particularly around protection of tourism, environment, community cohesion, economic prosperity and promotion of Wales and the Welsh language and culture.

3.3.7 Although it was acknowledged that National Grid would be producing a WLIA, Welsh Government expressed disappointment that a WLIA had not been prepared as part of the pre-application consultation, thereby providing an opportunity for stakeholders and the public to consider its contents and provide comments as part of the formal statutory consultation process.

3.3.8 Welsh Government asked National Grid to take full consideration of this and produce a WLIA, noting that in-migration is one of the reasons for a reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the region.

3.3.9 Welsh Government suggested some typical mitigation measures that may be adopted, which included:

- affordable housing for local needs;
- employment of local workforce;
- provision of bilingual signs within and outside the establishment;
- support and funding for language induction and staff language lessons;
- support and funding for cultural and language initiatives; and
- support for the provision of school places in Welsh-medium schools.

IACC comments

3.3.10 IACC referenced a range of policies and guidelines that National Grid should take into consideration, including the Well-being Goals for Anglesey, National Well-being Goals, Town and Country Planning Act, sustainable development principles, Horlock Rules, Holford Rules, Welsh Education Strategic Plan, and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.

Gwynedd Council comments

3.3.11 Gwynedd Council asked National Grid to consider and mitigate against short-term and long-term effects on Welsh language and culture.

Other comments

3.3.12 Other stakeholder comments are summarised as follows.

- One Voice Wales Anglesey Pylon Committee (the forum that represents 30 community and town councils on Anglesey) expressed concerns that non-local workers would not speak or seek to learn Welsh and that this may impact local communities.
- Comments made by members of the public included several respondents who expressed concerns about the influx of non-local workers and the effect this might have on local communities, including Welsh language.
- One respondent comments that the proposals would impact on the local language and culture but does not specify how.
- A few respondents express support for the overall consultation process, in particular the level of consultation and engagement, and Welsh language provision.
- Others suggest improvements to the consultation process, including more online discussions, more local radio sessions, more meetings with the tourism industry, increased availability of Welsh-speaking staff at events, and the provision of written replies to all comments.

3.3.13 The Consultation Report (**Document 6.1**) provides detailed information on the consultation and engagement processes, and activities during the evolution of the current design of the Proposed Development. A summary of consultation responses, and how they have been taken into account, is also provided.

4 Approach to the assessment

4.1 METHODOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1.1 The WLIA methodology has been informed by, in particular, the following national and local planning policy guidance and strategies (as set out in section 2) which set out the well-established methodology for undertaking a WLIA of development proposals:

- Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead (Ref 26.19);
- IACC: Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language (Ref 26.11);
- Gwynedd Council: Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (Ref 26.12);
- Conwy County Borough Council: Supplementary Planning guidance LDP06 – Welsh Language (Ref 26.13);
- Snowdonia National Park Authority: Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language (Ref 26.14); and
- Technical Advice Note 20 – Planning and the Welsh Language (Ref 26.6).

4.1.2 In particular, Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead (2005) (Ref 26.19) 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 SPGs produced by IACC, Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park Authority and Conwy County Borough Council.

4.1.3 The methodology for this WLIA follows that set out in Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead (Ref 26.19). The methodology comprises 18 questions relating to five key aspects of community life which cover a wide range of potential effects on population, migration, economy, housing, character and amenity and their relation to potential effects on Welsh language and culture. The 18 questions are reproduced in Table 26.10.

4.1.4 The methodology was provided to stakeholders for comment and was subsequently presented at a Scoping Meeting with IACC, Gwynedd Council, hunaniaith and Menter Môn on 6 February 2017.

4.1.5 This WLIA is a stand-alone assessment and report but has also fed into the EIA. Considerations have been given to the potential for each ES topic to affect Welsh language in any way, drawing upon findings of this assessment. This is of particular relevance to the socio-economic assessment in ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**).

4.2 WLIA STUDY AREAS

4.2.1 Due to the interdependencies between effects on Welsh language and culture and socio-economic effects, the geographical and spatial areas used in the WLIA reflect those used in ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**).

4.2.2 Explanations for the geographic scope of the study areas used in the WLIA are provided in Table 26.7. Refer also to the Amenity Assessment Study Areas, presented in ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17.1.7**), since the WLIA draws upon the findings of the amenity assessment in the ES.

Table 26.7: WLIA study areas	
Area	Summary
3 km study area	<p>This study area has been used to consider effects on local communities in terms of general amenity and quality of life as this is the area where in-combination amenity effects (such as visual, noise and air quality effects) are most likely to occur and could potentially affect the quality of life of the local population.</p> <p>Three km represents the study area applied in the community amenity assessment, which was informed by the residential visual amenity assessment set out in ES Chapter 8, Visual Assessment (Document 5.8). Amenity effects on a community could alter the character or attractiveness of the area, or disrupt the ability of local residents to enjoy their surroundings.</p> <p>The potential for disruption to the use of individual community facilities such as schools and churches is also considered.</p>
TTWA	<p>Construction workers staying in the local area are expected to utilise accommodation within the relevant TTWA of 'Bangor, Caernarfon and Llangefni' and 'Holyhead' (using the 2001 TTWA boundary). The TTWA, as illustrated in Figure 26.1 (Document 5.26.1.1), was therefore used to consider effects on population characteristics. Supplementary information on the spatial distribution of workers is provided below.</p>

Table 26.7: WLIA study areas	
Area	Summary
IACC and Gwynedd Council	Economic effects including effects on employment and supply chain are considered for the two administrative areas within which the Proposed Development is located (Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd).

4.3 WORKER SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- 4.3.1 The effect of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and culture is largely dependent on the number of workers and their geographical distribution. The effects on Welsh language and culture would vary in different locations.
- 4.3.2 As detailed in Appendix 17.2 Workforce Analysis Assumptions Log (**Document 5.17.2.2**), for OHL construction, there would be two main construction compounds; one at Penmynydd Road on Anglesey and the other at Pentir in Gwynedd. There would also be working areas at each pylon site. It is assumed that workers would typically travel to Penmynydd Road or Pentir before moving to the area that they are working on that day. The components of the Proposed Development where work is more static i.e. the THHs, CSECs, and the extension to Pentir Substation, are located in the south of Anglesey and in Gwynedd.
- 4.3.3 Anglesey community areas close to the main infrastructure and predicted to attract workers for the Proposed Development include Llangefni and Menai Bridge. On the mainland the preferred locations are likely to be the towns/city of Y Felinheli, Bangor and Caernarfon. The communities within the TTWA in which workers are likely to reside during construction are identified in **Error! Reference source not found.**
- 4.3.4 For the construction activities taking place on the mainland (i.e. tunnel construction at Gwynedd, and the construction at Pentir Substation), workers are likely to be more widely dispersed across Gwynedd than only the parts of Gwynedd captured within the TTWA (due to the fact that the commuting zone is extended beyond the TTWA for workers in this area). For the purpose of the assessment, as a reasonable worst case, it is assumed that all construction workers would reside within the TTWA.
- 4.3.5 As illustrated in Table 26.8, the average number of monthly workers is much lower than the peak, typically around 50% to 60% less. For example, for Scenario 1, the peak number of workers for tunnelling is 185, compared to a monthly average of 108 (58% of peak). In addition, within each activity there will be the need for different expertise, meaning that throughout the construction programme different teams will be drafted in at different times. For example, tunnel construction will be split up into shorter discrete

construction activities, such as compound set-up, shaft construction, access road installation and tunnel boring, which require different specialisms. Individual tunnel construction workers are therefore unlikely to be on the project for the full duration (anticipated to be approximately 75 months).

Table 26.8: Analysis of indicative workforce programme by construction activity							
	OHL construction	Tunnel Scenario 1	Tunnel Scenario 2	Tunnel Scenario 3	Wylfa substation	Pentir substation	Commissioning
Total duration of activity	50 months (approx.), continuous	75 months, continuous	75 months, continuous	75 months, continuous	16 months, three phases	30 months (approx.), two phases	75 months, continuous
Peak number of workers	210	185	184	184	45	100	8
Duration of peak	3 months	2 months	1 month	1 month	1 month	3 months	26 months
Timing of peak	Winter 2023	Winter 2024	February 2022	October 2021	April 2024	Spring / Summer 2023	Varies throughout
Average monthly workers	117	108	103	112	11	37	4

Table 26.9: Communities within the TTWA in which workers are likely to reside during construction							
Community	% of Welsh speakers (2011)	OHL construction	Tunnel construction (Anglesey)	Tunnel construction (Gwynedd)	Wylfa substation	Pentir substation	Commissioning (at substations and THHs)
Llangefni	80.7%	✓					
Menai Bridge	55.9%	✓	✓				✓
Benllech	43.3%	✓					
Llanfairpwll	71.8%	✓	✓				✓
Bangor	36.4%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Y Felinheli	54.5%			✓		✓	✓
Llandygai	58.5%			✓		✓	✓
Caernarfon	85.6%	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Amlwch	61.1%				✓		✓
Cemaes	50.5%				✓		✓
Tregele	50.5%				✓		✓
Holyhead	42.4%	✓	✓		✓		✓

4.4 DETAILED METHODOLOGY

4.4.1 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.

Step 1: Establish a baseline

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

4.4.3 No future baseline predictions were identified relevant to Welsh language.

4.4.4 Demographic change (e.g. increase or decrease in population) was not considered as the population growth rate in Anglesey and Gwynedd has been relatively modest over the period 2001-2011 and is expected to increase at a slower rate through to 2030, according to the 2013 Economic Overview of the Isle of Anglesey (Ref 27.51).

Gathering and analysing relevant data to establish a baseline

4.4.5 A wide range of evidence has been gathered to provide an understanding of the profile and current position of the Welsh language and culture in the study areas, particularly within the TTWA. In addition, in order to further inform the assessment and to ensure consistency with the socio-economic assessment in ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**), Welsh language statistics from LSOAs which could be affected by the Proposed Development are provided in Appendix 26.1, WLIA baseline (**Document 5.26.2.1**).

4.4.6 The baseline of the WLIA (section 5) sets out available data on the current status and well-being of the language in the study area, relating to population, migration and Welsh language, profile of Welsh speakers and use of Welsh language in the community.

4.4.7 The baseline also sets out relevant statements, policies and data relating to Welsh language within the study area and provides a range of evidence of the significance of the Welsh language within the communities of the study area. This includes Census, ONS and Government data (Ref 26.39 to Ref 26.45) including the Welsh language profile of the study area, local strategies and initiatives, economic factors, provision of community facilities and worker profiles.

4.4.8 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;
- social and community groups;
- Welsh language and public services; and
- tourism.

4.4.9 The data collected, form the baseline that has been analysed as part of this WLIA (see Appendix 26.1, WLIA Baseline (**Document 5.26.2.1**)).

Step 2: Analysis of the effects of the Proposed Development on baseline

4.4.10 The baseline data collected have been analysed to consider to what extent, and how (in terms of both adverse and beneficial effects), the Proposed Development would affect Welsh language and culture within the study areas.

4.4.11 The potential effects on Welsh language and culture in the study areas were considered in response to the geographical location of all elements of the Proposed Development. Of particular relevance to consideration of effects on Welsh language and culture were:

- the number of workers required during each stage of the Proposed Development and their likelihood to be home-based workers.
- the geographical distribution of non-home-based workers.

4.4.12 The analysis of effects of the Proposed Development on the baseline considers the identification of geographical areas where effects are likely to arise and how these areas are likely to be affected.

Step 3: Assessment based on checklist questions

4.4.13 The WLIA assesses the likely effects of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development 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.

4.4.14 The assessment comprises 18 questions, which relate to the five key aspects of community life, as set out Table 26.10. These questions have been derived from best practice guidance set out within Planning and the Welsh Language – the Way Ahead (2005) (Ref 26.46) and are now also set out within the adopted SPG on planning and the Welsh language referred to in section 2 of this WLIA.

Table 26.10: Checklist questions used to assess the perceived effects of the Proposed Development on community and language
Key aspect of community life/checklist questions
Population characteristics
Q1. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to a population increase or decrease?
Q2. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to increased in-migration?
Q3. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to increased out-migration?
Q4. Is the Proposed Development likely to change the age structure of the community?
Quality of life
Q5. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an impact on the health of local people?
Q6. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an impact on the amenity of the local area?
Q7. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to the threat of increased crime or violence?
Economic factors
Q8. Is the Proposed Development likely to have a detrimental impact on local businesses?
Q9. Is the Proposed Development likely to have a detrimental impact on local jobs?

Table 26.10: Checklist questions used to assess the perceived effects of the Proposed Development on community and language
Key aspect of community life/checklist questions
Q10. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to greater economic diversity?
Q11. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an impact on local wage/salary levels?
Q12. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an impact on the average cost of housing?
Infrastructure supply and education
Q13. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an impact on local schools?
Q14. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an impact on health care provision?
Q15. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an impact on local services?
Social and cultural aspects
Q16. Will the Proposed Development lead to social tensions, conflict or division?
Q17. Will the Proposed Development lead to changes in local Welsh traditions/culture?
Q18. Will the Proposed Development have an impact on local voluntary/activity/groups?

4.4.15 Each question informs an assessment of the perceived effect. The assessment of effect is subjective based on baseline information, previous evidence and professional judgement and it is intended to identify the potential effects arising as a result of the Proposed Development. 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, as shown in Image 26.2.

Image 26.2 Base Index Score Chart

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

4.4.16 The 18 base index scores have then been used to calculate an overall base score index which is simply the average score across all 18 questions. The base index scores 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, infrastructure supply, and social issues. This process, as established within the best-practice guidance and SPG, 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 and another.

Step 4: Development of mitigation and enhancement measures

4.4.17 Measures to mitigate adverse effects and to enhance beneficial effects are proposed where potential adverse and beneficial effects are identified within the assessment.

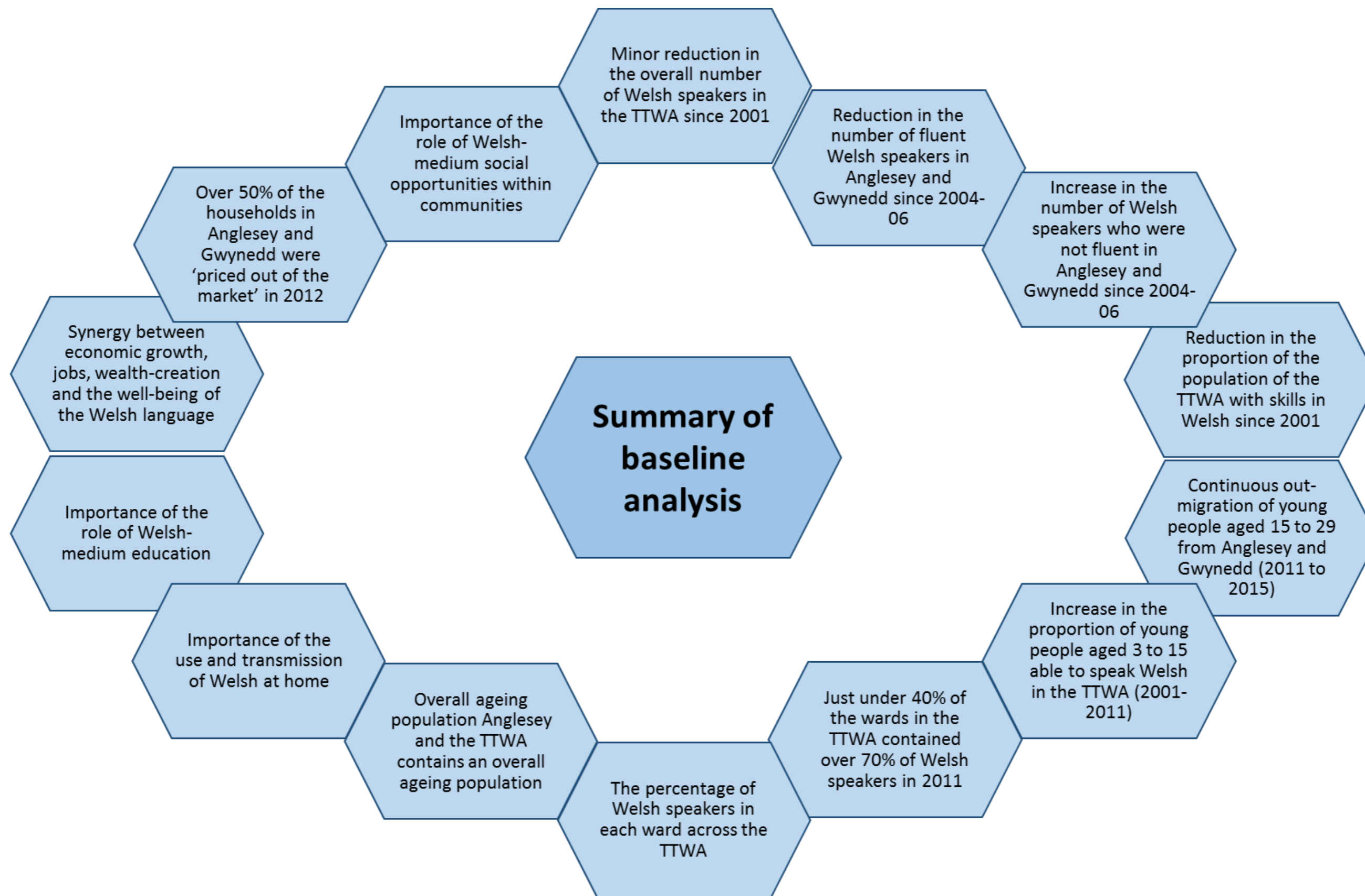
4.4.18 National Grid is committed to supporting Welsh language and culture as well as mitigating, where possible, adverse effects that may arise from the Proposed Development.

5 Analysis of the Baseline

5.1 OVERVIEW

- 5.1.1 The analysis of the baseline identifies key points, which can be seen in Image 26.3. The baseline as set out in Appendix 26.1, WLIA baseline (**Document 5.26.2.1**) serves to provide an evidence base for this WLIA.
- 5.1.2 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, employment opportunities, availability and affordability of housing, Welsh-medium public services and social opportunities to use the Welsh language all contribute towards the use, prominence and vitality of Welsh language and culture within the communities of the study areas.
- 5.1.3 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 IACC and Gwynedd Council, not just in specific areas, as demonstrated within the Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 (Ref 26.17) and Gwynedd Language Strategy 2014-2017 (Ref 26.18).
- 5.1.4 Welsh Government also has a clear vision to see the Welsh language thriving in Wales. The Isle of Anglesey 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) (Ref 26.17) 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 (Ref 26.18). In 2017, Welsh Government adopted a Strategy (Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers) with the aim to ensure that by 2050 there are a million Welsh speakers living in Wales (Ref 26.1).

Image 26.3 Summary of baseline analysis



Minor reduction in the overall number of Welsh speakers in the TTWA since 2001

- 5.1.5 The number of Welsh speakers (aged 3 and over) in the TTWA dropped from 79,805 (64.6%) in 2001 to 79,470 (61.0%) in 2011. This decrease of 335 individuals amounted to a 0.4% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the TTWA.

Reduction in the number of fluent Welsh speakers in Anglesey and Gwynedd since 2004-06

- 5.1.6 According to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15 (Ref 26.24), the number of fluent Welsh speakers has decreased in both Anglesey and Gwynedd between 2004-06 and 2013-15. The number of fluent Welsh speakers has decreased by 2,600 on Anglesey and 2,100 in Gwynedd during this period. Some of the largest decreases in the number of fluent Welsh speakers throughout Wales since 2004-06, were experienced in areas with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers (Gwynedd (78%), the Isle of Anglesey (68%), Ceredigion (66%) and Carmarthenshire (64%)) (Ref 26.24).

Increase in the number of Welsh speakers who were not fluent in Anglesey and Gwynedd since 2004-06

- 5.1.7 According to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15 (Ref 26.24), the number of Welsh speakers who were not fluent has increased in both Anglesey and Gwynedd between 2004-06 and 2013-15. The number of Welsh speakers who were not fluent has increased by 4,300 on Anglesey and 5,600 in Gwynedd during this period.

Reduction in the proportion of the population of the TTWA with skills in Welsh since 2001

- 5.1.8 A reduction was witnessed in the proportion of the people aged 3 and over in the TTWA with skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, 28.3% of the population aged 3 and over in the TTWA had no skills in Welsh which is an increase in the proportion seen in 2001 (26.2%). 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) (Ref 26.27).
- 5.1.9 Between 2001 and 2011, the largest fall in the percentage of people able to speak Welsh was among those aged 20 to 24 followed by those aged 16 to 19. The percentage of young people aged 20 to 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 to 19 year olds able to speak Welsh fell by 9.0 percentage points (from 71.9% to 62.9%) (Ref 26.40). For the same period, 71.7% had one or more skills in Welsh in 2011, which is a decline from the 73.8% seen in 2001. Despite the decline, in terms of proportion, there was an increase

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).

Continuous out-migration of young people aged 15 to 29 from Anglesey and Gwynedd (2011 to 2015)

5.1.10 Throughout the period of 2011 to 2015, Anglesey has continuously experienced a net outflow of young people (aged 15-29) with a peak outflow of 290 in 2015/2016. In the same period, Gwynedd experienced an overall net outflow of 198 young people (aged 15-29) with peak outflows of 630 in 2012/2013 and 360 in 2013/2014 (Ref 26.48).

5.1.11 For Anglesey it is not clear whether this net outflow is linked to the lack of employment opportunities on the island. Anglesey has experienced a reduction of 1,100 (6%) in the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) in employment between 2009 and 2015. Meanwhile, for the same time period, Gwynedd has experienced an increase of 3,500 (7%) in the number of FTEs in employment (Ref 26.49).

Increase in the proportion of young people aged 3 to 15 able to speak Welsh in the TTWA (2001-2011)

5.1.12 The TTWA has experienced an increase in the proportion of young people aged 3 to 15 able to speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011. Overall, the 3 to 4 and 5 to 15 age groups were the only ones which experienced an increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers, with the 3 to 4 age group experiencing a 0.9% increase and the 5 to 15 age group experiencing a 1.5% increase. The 5 to 15 age group retains the highest percentage of Welsh speakers as a whole, it being considerably higher than all other age groups with 84.4% speaking Welsh. The increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers amongst those groups could be attributed to the role of Welsh-medium education in all schools across the TTWA.

Just under 40% of the wards in the TTWA contained over 70% of Welsh speakers in 2011

5.1.13 In 2011, there were 28 wards (37.8%) in the TTWA where over 70% of the population could speak Welsh. These wards 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, Tudur and Waunfawr.

The percentage of Welsh speakers in each ward across the TTWA

5.1.14 In 2011, the percentage of people who could speak Welsh in each ward across the TTWA varies considerably from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward to

87.8% in Llanrug ward, with both wards located on the mainland, rather than on Anglesey.

Anglesey and the TTWA contains an overall ageing population

5.1.15 Anglesey and the TTWA has experienced a reduction in the proportion of the population aged 3 to 15 and 25 to 49 between 2001 and 2011 whilst there has been an increase in the proportion of the population aged 50 to 64 and 65 and over in both areas. This indicates that Anglesey and the TTWA contain an overall ageing population. Compared to Wales as a whole, the population age structure of Anglesey (45.3%) and the TTWA (40.2%) have a higher proportion of the population aged 50 and over than Wales (39.1%).

Importance of the use and transmission of Welsh at home

5.1.16 According to The National Survey for Wales 2013-15: Welsh Language Use Survey (Ref 26.24), 43% of Welsh speakers had learned to speak Welsh at home. Welsh speakers who learned to speak Welsh at home as young children were more likely to be fluent than those who learned to speak Welsh at school. More than 4 in 5 Welsh speakers who learned Welsh at home as young children were fluent.

Importance of the role of Welsh-medium education

5.1.17 As noted above, in the TTWA the 3 to 4 and 5 to 15 age groups are the only age groups which have experienced an increase in percentage of Welsh speakers since 2001. In 2011, 71.9% of the population aged 3 to 15 years on Anglesey, born outside Wales, possessed one or more skills in Welsh.

5.1.18 According to The National Survey for Wales 2013-15: Welsh Language Use Survey (Ref 26.24), 25% of Welsh speakers had learnt to speak Welsh at primary school and 15% had learnt to speak Welsh at secondary school. 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 to 15 (mainly speaking Welsh at school), dropping to 14% for those aged 16 to 29 and increasing to 20% for those aged 65 and over.

5.1.19 The linguistic progression of pupils through primary education is high in Anglesey and Gwynedd – nearly all children who are learning Welsh as a first language in Key Stage 1 (KS1) continue to learn Welsh as a first language at the end of Key Stage 2 (KS2).

5.1.20 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 proportion of the population born outside Wales with one or more skills in Welsh.

Synergy between economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language

- 5.1.21 Welsh Government recognises the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language (Ref 26.1). Welsh Government's Strategy Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers (Ref 26.1) 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".

- 5.1.22 The WLIA for the JLDP (Ref 26.25) 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".

- 5.1.23 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" (Ref 26.25).

- 5.1.24 It is evident therefore that there is considered to be a synergy between economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language.

Over 50% of the households in Anglesey and Gwynedd were 'priced out of the market' in 2012

- 5.1.25 One 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 price range (Ref 26.26). 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. Households under this threshold are considered to be 'priced out of the market' (Ref 26.26).

- 5.1.26 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 proportion of households 'priced out of the housing market' amounting to 37.2%, whilst the ward of Llanbedrgoch had the highest proportion amounting to 79.9% (Ref 26.26). 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 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% (Ref 26.26).

5.1.27 Housing affordability, in terms of the ability to buy an entry-level house, is therefore considered to be a current issue in both Anglesey and Gwynedd.

Importance of the role of Welsh-medium social opportunities within communities

5.1.28 The density of the Welsh-speaking population is critical to the 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 (Ref 26.18).

5.1.29 Within the TTWA there is an extensive provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within communities which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups include Yr Urdd (The Urdd, a youth organisation), Young Farmers' Clubs, Merched y Wawr (a voluntary organisation), Cylchoedd Meithrin (playgroups), Theatr Ieuenctid Môn (Anglesey Youth Theatre) and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi (baby and toddler groups). All of these groups promote the use of Welsh in their activities.

5.1.30 The Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15 (Ref 26.24), identifies the link between the number of Welsh speakers living within a local authority boundary and the number of fluent Welsh speakers and suggests that "*this is possibly because the Welsh language is used often in those areas, thus providing opportunities for people to maintain or develop their fluency in Welsh*" (Ref 26.24). Both Anglesey and Gwynedd have been recognised for their high concentrations of fluent Welsh speakers within the survey. Therefore, Welsh-medium social opportunities have a vitally important role in the future of the language within communities, providing opportunities for people to maintain or develop their fluency in Welsh.

6 Assessment of effects

6.1 OVERVIEW

6.1.1 The potential effects on Welsh language and culture from the Proposed Development are considered against the 18 checklist questions, according to the methodology described in section 4, covering the five key aspects of community life, as described in section 1.

6.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Q1. Will the Proposed Development be likely to lead to a population increase/decrease?

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

Analysis of baseline/evidence

- 6.2.1 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 Welsh language.
- 6.2.2 Between 2011 and 2016, Anglesey experienced an overall outflow of people with peak outflows in the 15 to 29 and 65+ age categories (Ref 26.48). Anglesey has also continuously experienced an inflow of people aged 45 to 64 (174 people per year on average).
- 6.2.3 For the same time period, Gwynedd has experienced an overall outflow of people of all ages (Ref 26.48). Throughout the period, Gwynedd has continuously experienced an inflow of people aged 45 to 64 (164 people per year on average). Gwynedd has also experienced a continuous outflow of those aged 1 to 44 (288 people a year on average).
- 6.2.4 Reduced economic opportunities and the need to move away to obtain higher education in universities are among the main reasons young people migrate. There was a reduction of 1,050 (6%) FTEs in employment on Anglesey between 2009 and 2013.

- 6.2.5 The provision of sufficient housing and economic growth is important to reducing out-migration of people (including Welsh speakers) from their communities.
- 6.2.6 The recently adopted JLDP (Ref 26.8) identifies that parts of Anglesey and Gwynedd are anticipated to experience significant employment opportunities from 2018 onwards as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project, the decommissioning of the existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and other major infrastructure projects. The JLDP makes provision for the development of 7,184 housing units between 2011 and 2026. This level of development identified within the JLDP is based on employment-led growth. However, 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. Welsh Government projections do not explicitly state whether they include the effect of Wylfa Newydd and other significant infrastructure projects.
- 6.2.7 IACC commissioned its own population projections which factor into the potential impacts of the Energy Island Programme on the island, including the Wylfa Newydd Project. These projections suggest that the population on Anglesey will increase by 9.5% between 2016 and 2035, the latest year of projections.
- 6.2.8 A high percentage of the TTWA 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 TTWA 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.
- 6.2.9 Between 2001 and 2011, the largest fall in the percentage of people able to speak Welsh was among those aged 20 to 24 followed by those aged 16 to 19. The percentage of young people aged 20 to 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 to 19 year olds able to speak Welsh fell by 9.0 percentage points (from 71.9% to 62.9%). Though the overall number of Welsh speakers in these age groups increased over the same period by 36 and 349 respectively.
- 6.2.10 The percentage of 3 to 4 and 5 to 15 year olds able to speak Welsh increased in the TTWA between 2001 and 2011 (0.9 percentage points and 1.5 percentage points respectively). The 5 to 15 age group remains the age group with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers, 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 TTWA.

- 6.2.11 It has long been argued by language planners and others that a high density of Welsh speakers is required for the Welsh language to be an everyday language of the community and part of its social fabric. The percentage of wards in the TTWA 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. The percentage of people who spoke Welsh in 2011 in each ward across the TTWA varied considerably from 18.6% in Menai (Bangor) ward to 87.8% in Llanrug ward.
- 6.2.12 The percentage of Welsh speakers across the TTWA has reduced since 2001 with most 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) and is attributed to the large numbers of student residents of Bangor University not being Welsh speakers. Only 10 out of the 74 wards within the TTWA experienced an increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers.

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.2.13 During the construction phase (Scenario 1), the construction workforce would exceed 200 workers for a period of approximately 44 months (three and a half years) from May 2022 onwards. For Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 the exceedance of 200 workers occurs for 43 months and 41 months respectively. At peak, the need for up to around 450 workers, approximately 10% of which would be home based, would not lead to a significant change to the existing population characteristics of the TTWA.
- 6.2.14 A high proportion of the TTWA population (aged 3 and over) spoke Welsh in 2011 (61.0% compared to an average of 19% in Wales). The remaining 39% who are non-Welsh speakers equate to 53,752 people. Adding the worst-case scenario of around 400 non-home-based construction workers would not alter the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers beyond the 61% and 39% split. This is also assuming a scenario where the overall population remains static and takes no account of the JLDP's aspirations for growth or of Welsh Government and Local Authority Strategies to increase the number and proportion of Welsh speakers through the implementation of their respective Language Strategies.
- 6.2.15 It is however, important to note that the Proposed Development crosses a number of rural wards of Anglesey and Gwynedd where the proportion of Welsh speakers is higher than the average across the TTWA. Many of these wards have lower population densities and smaller centres of population, where the influx of large numbers of construction workers could noticeably

alter the proportion of Welsh speakers within those communities albeit for a temporary period.

- 6.2.16 Using a worst-case scenario that none of the non-home-based workers would be Welsh speakers, the effect on the Welsh language and culture of workers residing without their families in the TTWA would be negligible. The overall population of the TTWA in 2011 was 137,826. Adding a further 447 residents to that population at peak would only result in a 0.3% increase in the resident population. It is considered unlikely that workers would concentrate in the more rural communities, and therefore adverse effects on the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers in those communities would not be expected.
- 6.2.17 During the operational phase, the Proposed Development would not require a workforce other than routine maintenance teams and administrative and management employees as is the case with the current electricity transmission infrastructure. The effect during the operational phase is therefore assessed to be neutral.

Overall effect: population level

- 6.2.18 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Q2. Will the Proposed Development be likely to lead to an increase in in-migration?

- Might the Proposed Development result in an increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households; and
- Will the change be temporary or permanent?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

- 6.2.19 Migration patterns are a key component of population change and in-migration is largely determined by economic conditions. Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to the population data and the Welsh language skills of the TTWA is set out as part of the assessment under Q1.
- 6.2.20 Due the specialist nature of much of the construction work, most of the construction workers are expected to be specialist teams from other parts of the United Kingdom or Europe. It is assumed that the majority would be non-Welsh-speaking.
- 6.2.21 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. Welsh Government's Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers (Ref 26.1) 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’.

- 6.2.22 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.
- 6.2.23 In 2011, a lower percentage (18.5%) of the TTWA’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%).
- 6.2.24 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 TTWA has increased (by 78 people).
- 6.2.25 The education authorities across the TTWA (IACC, Gwynedd Council and Conwy County Borough Council) operate a bilingual policy in all schools across the TTWA. 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 has a positive effect in terms of the Welsh-speaking ability of children born outside Wales. No equivalent data for Gwynedd were identified.

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.2.26 The effect of a marginal and temporary increase in the population as a direct result of in-migration of up to 400 non-home-based workers at peak is presented in Q1 and this is also of relevance to the assessment of this question. This includes the effect on the proportion 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 minor adverse, prior to mitigation, only if all the accommodation is concentrated at the more rural wards where the overall population levels are low but the proportion of Welsh speakers high. For example, Llanerchymedd ward on Anglesey is crossed by the Proposed Development. The population of the ward is 1,294 of which 69.9% are Welsh speakers. These rural wards have less capacity than the larger urban wards to absorb non-Welsh speakers, even for a temporary period, without having a potential adverse effect on the Welsh language.
- 6.2.27 The construction workers are not expected to relocate their families to the area during the construction phase, as detailed in Appendix 17.2 Workforce Analysis Assumptions Log (**Document 5.17.2.2**). The specialist construction workers required for OHL and tunnel construction are accustomed to working away from home, rather than moving to the location of each project. The

nature of the work is such that projects are located all over the UK and also overseas. Workers do not typically move with each project, as this would be very disruptive to family life, particularly if they have children in school or a spouse/partner in work. Therefore, the beneficial mitigating effect of the authorities' bilingual education policy is unlikely to have an effect on the language ability of non-home-based workers.

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

6.2.29 Baseline analysis suggests that communities containing over 70% Welsh speakers are those where the Welsh language is viable as a community language, whilst the 50% threshold is a simple measure where the balance of the population able to speak Welsh are in the majority. The in-migration of non-home-based construction workers into wards which currently include over 70% Welsh speakers could result in adverse effects on those wards if, because of the introduction of construction workers, these wards would temporarily fall below the 70% threshold where a language is viable as a community language.

6.2.30 No-in-migration effects are anticipated during operation.

Overall effect: in-migration

6.2.31 The effect of in-migration of non-home-based construction workers on the balance of Welsh speakers would be for a temporary period with the number of workers exceeding 200 for a period of three and a half years. This, combined with the fact that workers are not expected to relocate their families to the area, and that they tend to return to their homes during off-shift periods, is not considered to be sufficient to detrimentally affect the well-being of Welsh language and culture within the TTWA. However, as indicated in response to Q1, even though the change may be temporary, if significant numbers of workers were accommodated in wards where the overall population number is low and the proportion of Welsh speakers is close to the thresholds of 70% and 50%, there could be adverse effects.

6.2.32 Prior to mitigation, the effect of in-migration associated with the Proposed Development is assessed to be a minor adverse effect. The effect would not be permanent, and only introduces just over 200 non-home-based workers to the area for a period of three and half years. An adverse effect on the TTWA as a whole is therefore considered unlikely, although the potential for effects at ward-level is recognised.

6.2.33 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall minor adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.3).

Mitigation measures

6.2.34 The following measures, set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (**Document 7.4**), are proposed to address the minor adverse in-migration effect:

- **GP21** A bilingual community relations agency will be appointed to provide dedicated community relations and external communications support. The community relations agency will work with the internal established communications team at National Grid and include Welsh speakers.
- **GP31** The contractor will be a member of the Considerate Constructors Scheme and will adhere to a Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct will include sections on respecting the environment, respecting communities and respecting Welsh language and culture.
- **GP32** Information will be provided to workers on language awareness, local linguistic and cultural context and how to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and cultural sensitivity.
- **GP33** Site inductions and toolbox talks, will include information about Welsh language words and phrases, and information on resources for learning Welsh.
- **GP34** The contractor will establish a process to monitor where workers are staying by type of accommodation and location. The results of this monitoring will be provided to National Grid.

Q3. Will the Proposed Development be 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

6.2.35 Out-migration is often linked to economic trends and housing provision and prices. Of relevance to the assessment of out-migration is the fact that, throughout the period of 2011 to 2015, Anglesey has continuously experienced a net outflow of young people (aged 15-29) with a peak outflow of 290 in 2015/2016. For the remainder of the age groups, out-migration is low.

6.2.36 The 20 to 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 to 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 to 29 from 2011 up until 2016. The JLDP strategy aims to reverse this trend through a focus on economic prosperity and job creation linked to Energy Island developments such as Wylfa Newydd.

6.2.37 Between 2011 to 2015, Gwynedd experienced an overall net outflow with a peak of 830 in 2012. The 15 to 29 age group experienced the highest outflows with a peak outflow of 630 in 2012. Throughout the same period, Gwynedd experienced an overall net inflow within the 45 to 64 age group.

Effects during construction and operation

6.2.38 Up to three properties have been identified for acquisition, which would no longer be occupied as private residences as a result of the Proposed Development. In addition, there is a derelict property that would be prevented from being brought back into residential use. One property is located in Section A (Wylfa to Rhosgoch), two are in Section B (Rhosgoch to Llandyfydog) and one is in Section D (B5110 North of Talwrn to Ceint). The properties are located away from communities, and are either isolated or located in an area where properties are scattered, and as such, acquisition of these properties would not lead to an out-migration effect that could have an impact on Welsh language. See ES Chapter 3 Description of Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) for an explanation of route sections.

6.2.39 The employment opportunities offered during the construction phase are not expected to be extensively taken up by local labour due to the specialist nature of the work. However, the Proposed Development would result in some direct and induced employment and, as such, could have a negligible beneficial effect in reducing out-migration.

6.2.40 No out-migration effects are expected during operation.

Overall effect: out-migration

6.2.41 Based on the assessment presented above and the potential for job creation to reduce out-migration, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Q4. Will the Proposed Development be likely to lead to a changing age structure in the community?

- Might the Proposed Development 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

- 6.2.42 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 likely to migrate in to, or out of, an area. Large-scale development can also lead to social tensions as a result of, for an example, the influx of new residents. The Proposed Development would not however, be expected to lead to a significant influx or outflow of a residents from the area during the construction and operation phases.
- 6.2.43 The available construction workforce profile does not provide a breakdown of the age profile of all workers. However, the profile of workers by skills clarifies that the construction workers would be a mix of administrative, management, specialist construction, non-specialist construction and health and safety workers.

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.2.44 The presence of non-home-based workers in the TTWA at the numbers proposed would not cause a significant change in demographics within the area as discussed in detail in Q1.
- 6.2.45 In 2011, 61% of the total population of Anglesey and 63% of the total population of the TTWA were of working age, comparable to the Welsh national average (63%). An additional 400 at peak of non-home-based workers would not result in an increase in the percentage of the population of the TTWA which are of working age.
- 6.2.46 Given the consistent pattern of out-migration amongst young people aged 15 to 29 on Anglesey from 2011 to 2016, the limited employment opportunities offered during the construction phase have the potential to contribute towards 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. This would be of benefit to a local community where the Welsh language is widely spoken, maintaining and strengthening the age balance.
- 6.2.47 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 TTWA who are of working age is lower than the Welsh national average, this is considered to be a beneficial effect.
- 6.2.48 However, it must also be acknowledged that the majority of the non-home-based workers moving into the TTWA during construction are assumed to be non-Welsh-speakers. Whilst this would contribute towards rebalancing the

age-structure, the percentage of the population who are non-Welsh-speakers would marginally increase. However, the effect of this is captured in the responses to Q1 and Q2 above and is not considered again here.

6.2.49 No effects on the age structure of the community are anticipated during operation.

Overall effect: age structure

6.2.50 No significant changes to the age-profile of the population of the TTWA are expected to occur as a direct result of the Proposed Development during construction or operation.

6.2.51 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

6.3 QUALITY OF LIFE

Q5. Will the Proposed Development be likely to affect the health of local people?

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

Analysis of baseline/evidence

6.3.1 People's health and the community in which they live are directly linked. Health deterioration can be linked to a wide range of factors 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 that speaks Welsh.

6.3.2 Baseline analysis on well-being is provided within the WBR (**Document 5.27**). The potential effects of the Proposed Development are considered in terms of 'determinants', i.e. factors which could result in adverse or beneficial effects on well-being. These determinants are linked to the relevant well-being goals from the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

6.3.3 Vulnerable groups identified in section 2.2 of the WBR (**Document 5.27**) include residents in rural locations, older people, carers, the unemployed and low-income households.

- 6.3.4 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 (Ref 26.27).
- 6.3.5 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) (Ref 26.27).
- 6.3.6 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. The personal well-being data indicate that Anglesey residents, on average, have a higher overall life satisfaction than the rest of Wales and the UK (Ref 26.45).
- 6.3.7 Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation (Ref 26.29) 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 areas, known as LSOAs, in terms of deprivation.
- 6.3.8 The health domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The TTWA is among the least deprived in the health domain, with less than 30% of LSOAs in the bottom half of the index.
- 6.3.9 ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) refers to a Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd Cyf (2017) Review of the Private Rented Sector (PRS) in North West Wales (Ref 26.34), which reports that the PRS market in Anglesey is focussed around Menai Bridge and the south of Anglesey toward the mainland. In Gwynedd, the market is concentrated around Bangor and Caernarfon. The market in Bangor is reported to be highly buoyant, boosted by the large student market. Fewer properties are reportedly coming onto the market in Anglesey, leading to low turnover levels. The PRS market review points to a lack of affordable homes and poor availability of social housing as drivers for increasing demand on PRS market.
- 6.3.10 The Communities and Local Government 2014-2015 English Housing Survey (Ref 26.35) estimated the level of vacancy by tenure based on properties' previous occupancy². For PRS properties, the results of the study indicate that 11.1% are vacant. Allowing for a transactional vacancy rate of 3%, the

² It is noted that no equivalent data for Wales could be found and therefore the assessment relies on the English survey.

same as applies to social lettings, the proportion of vacant properties available would be around 8%.

- 6.3.11 In 2016, the median rent for private sector accommodation was £536 per month in Anglesey and £524 per month in Gwynedd (Ref 26.36).

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.3.12 One of the well-being goals from the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is to ensure a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language with the purpose of the goal being to promote and protect culture, heritage, language and encourage participation. The WBR (**Document 5.27**) identifies vulnerable groups with reference to this goal as those living in rural or isolated locations. These groups could be disproportionately affected if there was significant in-migration of non-Welsh-speaking workers.
- 6.3.13 The proposed activities relating to construction and operation have the potential to affect the well-being of local people. These effects are discussed in greater detail in the WBR (**Document 5.27**) and cross-references to relevant chapters of the ES are also provided. Important determinants for the well-being of the local people are air quality, noise, physical activity, employment and housing (Ref 26.47).
- 6.3.14 Potential effects resulting from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development include severance impacts associated with access to green space and recreational facilities, and the potential loss of green space. Access to these facilities is likely to be linked with participation in physical activity and is therefore relevant for well-being (see Table 27.12 of the WBR, **Document 5.27**).
- 6.3.15 Potential adverse effects of environmental and social disturbance for the closest communities to the Proposed Development are balanced against the wider economic and energy supply benefits, as set out within the Project Need Case (**Document 7.1**).
- 6.3.16 With reference to the cost of living, the Proposed Development would create some direct and indirect local employment which, due to the availability of higher skilled jobs, could increase average wages with consequent positive effects on residents' purchasing power.
- 6.3.17 It is estimated in ES Chapter 17 – Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) that 22% of the workforce would take up accommodation in the PRS, equivalent to 100 workers.
- 6.3.18 On the basis of two workers per household, these 100 workers would take up 5.0% of the available headroom in Anglesey and Gwynedd. If Anglesey headroom only is considered, this gives a worst case figure of 14%. If Gwynedd headroom only is considered, the worst case figure is 7.7%. On

this basis, the socio-economic assessment (**Document 5.17**) concludes that the overall effect on the PRS is not significant.

Overall effect: health of local people

- 6.3.19 The overall effect of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and culture, indirectly due to effects on the well-being of the local population, is identified as neutral, based on the fact that the overall conclusion set out in Table 27.29 of the WBR (**Document 5.27**) is that the Proposed Development would have no significant effect on the well-being goals. As such, no increased risk of illness is expected.
- 6.3.20 Furthermore, the socio-economic assessment (**Document 5.17**) concludes that the overall effect on the PRS is not significant. It is therefore concluded that there would be no significant effect on the cost of housing during construction, and life would not be made more expensive for local residents. No increase in risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population is expected.
- 6.3.21 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

Q6. Is the Proposed Development likely to affect the amenity of the local area?

- Might the Proposed Development lead to a deterioration of the environmental quality, thereby reducing the desirability of living in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

- 6.3.22 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 from their communities if the amenity of the local area deteriorated.
- 6.3.23 ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) includes an assessment of community amenity effects. Amenity, in this context, is used to describe the character or attractiveness of a neighbourhood.
- 6.3.24 Amenity effects arise from a combination of environmental effects. For the Proposed Development these include visual, traffic, air quality and noise effects. As such, within the socio-economic assessment (**Document 5.17**), the maximum study area has been determined by those topic assessments. The study area for the amenity assessment is contained within the boundary of the TTWA.

6.3.25 Receptors with potential amenity effects are considered in detail within ES Chapter 17 – Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) and include:

- Community (Settlements): where amenity effects on a community (defined as groups of five or more households) could disrupt the character or attractiveness of the area, or the ability of residents to enjoy their surroundings.
- Community (Facilities): where amenity effects could cause disruption to the use of individual community facilities such as schools and churches;
- Tourist attractions and recreational resources: effects on sites or assets that could disrupt the use or function of the receptor, such as Country Parks;
- Public Rights of Way (PRoW): where amenity effects could cause disruption to the use of public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes; and
- Commercial receptors: Businesses, including tourism businesses, where amenity effects could result in a loss of trade.

Effects during construction and operation

6.3.26 A total of 50 community settlements were considered in relation to potential amenity effects. For the assessment of amenity effects during construction, the following direct effects were considered: visual, traffic, air quality and construction noise effects. The effects of the Proposed Development during the construction phase have been assessed as negligible adverse or minor adverse, and therefore **not significant**, for all 50 communities.

6.3.27 During operation only two of the four constituent amenity topics are relevant as there are no traffic or air quality effects as a result of the Proposed Development, only visual effects and noise effects. As for construction, a total of 50 community settlements were considered for their potential to experience operational amenity effects. Amenity effects from the Proposed Development during the operation phase are assessed as negligible adverse or minor adverse, and therefore **not significant**, for all 50 communities.

6.3.28 Where a significant effect within a community was identified, potential effects on individual community facilities within that community were also assessed, during both the construction and operational phases. Effects on communities during construction and operation were assessed as not significant in all communities; accordingly, effects on community facilities during construction are also assessed as not significant.

6.3.29 No significant amenity effects are expected for any tourist attractions, recreational resources, or PRoWs. Amenity effects on commercial receptors are reported in section 6.4 under Q8.

Overall effect: amenity

6.3.30 Some adverse amenity effects are anticipated at community level but these are not expected to be significant, and therefore the assessment concludes that there would be potential for an adverse effect on the desirability of living in the affected communities but that this would be negligible overall.

6.3.31 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Q7. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to an increase in crime or violence in the community?

- Might the Proposed Development increase the risk of crime or violence, thereby reducing the desirability of living in the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

6.3.32 A change in the level of crime or the perception of an increased risk of crime, could affect the desirability of living in an area.

6.3.33 The Welsh language relies on thriving, sustainable communities, especially those areas where 70% or more of the population speaks Welsh. Crime, like well-being 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. These quality-of-life issues threaten social balance. Social imbalances are likely to work contrary to the interests of the Welsh language, which is more likely to thrive in balanced social communities.

6.3.34 There were 56 crimes per 1,000 people recorded across North Wales in the year to March 2016 (Ref 26.30). This rate was higher than the rates recorded in both Anglesey and Gwynedd of 42 per 1,000 population and 50 per 1,000 population, respectively. Recorded crime was highest for offences categorised as 'violence and sexual offences'.

6.3.35 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 (Ref 26.31). The accompanying police report released in March 2009 (Ref 26.31) 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. Older people, and those living in rural or isolated locations may feel more vulnerable to an increase in crime or the perception of an increased risk of crime, reducing their well-being.

- 6.3.36 A joint project was set up between Medrwn Môn, IACC and HNP to increase the participation of the residents of Anglesey in the consultation work and planning processes around Horizon's public consultation, by using varied and alternative methods of engaging and capturing information that would help to inform the wider information-gathering processes being used through the formal consultation period (Ref 26.32). Three Community Involvement Officers worked on the project for a period of eight months. As detailed in the joint project summary report, feeling safe within a community ranked highly in people's list of priorities and many felt that community spirit was a huge asset (Ref 26.32).
- 6.3.37 The Community Survey undertaken for the proposed Wylfa Newydd Power Station 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 nor agreeing with the statement, 4% disagreeing, 5% having no opinion and 12% not sure. This suggests that there is not much fear of anti-social behaviour and crime by construction workers amongst the people of Anglesey.
- 6.3.38 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. 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, with those that are, being concentrated around Holyhead, Llangefni, Amlwch and Valley.

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.3.39 Given the relatively low level of non-home-based workers required during the construction phase, the Proposed Development would not be expected to increase crime or violence within the TTWA to a point which would reduce the desirability of living in the TTWA. The minor increase in population over the temporary construction period is not considered sufficient to affect the desirability of living in the TTWA, and is not expected to influence long-term social balance within the Welsh-speaking communities of the TTWA. Similarly, the size of the workforce during operation would not be expected to increase crime or violence within the TTWA.
- 6.3.40 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 includes a goal for 'A Wales of cohesive communities'. The potential for crime is considered under

this goal in the WBR (**Document 5.27**), with the conclusion that there are no significant effects of relevance to this goal.

Overall effect: crime or violence in the community

6.3.41 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

6.4 ECONOMIC FACTORS

Q8. Is the Proposed Development likely to have a detrimental effect on local businesses?

- Might the Proposed Development potentially lead to local, Welsh-speaking, businesses closing down, due to:
 - a decline in overall local population?
 - an increase of non-Welsh-speaking residents?
 - an increase in harmful/helpful competition?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

- 6.4.1 Infrastructure developments have the potential to affect established local businesses and the supply chain. A major infrastructure project could bring large associated capital spend, which would benefit local businesses. This would include expenditure as a result of the development itself as well as by its workforce (e.g. on local amenities) and the increased demand for supplies and services.
- 6.4.2 A large proportion of Gwynedd and Anglesey's workforce is employed in the public sector, whilst retail, accommodation and food services account for the greatest proportions of service-sector employees.
- 6.4.3 Gwynedd and Anglesey are highly reliant on micro-businesses employing nine or fewer people. Approximately 90% of the businesses in both Anglesey and Gwynedd in 2017 fell into this category with less than 2% employing 50 people or more (Ref 26.33).
- 6.4.4 As part of the assessment in ES Chapter 17 Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**), a business survey was undertaken during the period December 2016 – January 2017. Telephone interviews were undertaken by an independent market research company, targeting businesses that may be affected by the Proposed Development. Over 400 businesses were contacted, resulting in 52 responses, a response rate of 13%.
- 6.4.5 Initially, interviewees were located across Anglesey and north Gwynedd, targeting businesses within the Consultation Zone (approximately 3 km from

the Order Limits). This approach yielded 39 responses; the remaining 13 responses were from businesses between 3 km and 5 km of the Order Limits who were contacted in early 2017. Questions focussed on understanding how businesses anticipate their business operations and viability might be affected by the construction, operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development. Full results of the survey are provided in Appendix 17.4 Business Survey Results (**Document 5.17.2.4**).

6.4.6 The findings of the business survey are summarised as follows:

- The major issues facing businesses over the next 12 months were identified as 'Brexit uncertainty' (15%), 'UK economy/recession' (13%), 'Increased competition' (12%), and 'Business rates/council rates' (10%).
- Other commonly identified issues were 'Poor weather' (8%), 'Fewer visitors/customers' (8%), and 'Recruitment/skills shortage' (8%).
- Only one respondent identified 'Infrastructure developments' as a major issue facing the business.
- Around 61% of respondents expect construction of the Proposed Development to have no effect on their business; and almost one quarter (23%) thought that the presence of the Proposed Development would have a negative effect on their business. Six respondents (12%) expect construction to have a positive effect on the business, and 4% responded that they didn't know.
- Around half (46%) of respondents expect a positive effect on the local business economy (Anglesey/North Gwynedd) from construction. One-third (31%) expect a negative effect.
- More than half of respondents (56%) thought that the presence of the Proposed Development would have no effect on their business during its operation. A quarter of respondents (25%) expect the Proposed Development to have a negative effect on their business, while 10% thought it would have a positive effect.
- Almost one-third of respondents (31%) expect that the presence of the Proposed Development would have a positive impact on the local economy; a slightly lower proportion than those expecting a negative effect (37%). The remaining respondents thought it would have no effect (21%) or said they didn't know (11%).
- The top reasons given for potential benefits include more customers for businesses in the local area (construction workers) (27%) and more jobs to the area (13%).

- The top reasons given for potential negative effect include 'Will have a negative effect on the natural beauty of the area/pylons are an eyesore' (13%), 'Negative impact on tourism/will stop visitors coming here' (12%), and 'Disruption to transport links' (10%).
- 6.4.7 In addition to the business survey, a Tourism Survey was undertaken over the period August to October 2016. The survey involved face-to-face interviews with visitors to various camping/caravan sites and attractions, and users of public footpaths, resulting in the compilation of 739 usable responses.
- 6.4.8 The purpose of the survey was to understand visitor behaviour and motivation for visiting the area, and whether construction and operation of the Proposed Development would be likely to affect visitors' intentions to return, their spending or the types of activities they undertake.
- 6.4.9 The survey was administered by an independent research company and respondents were offered the choice to conduct the interview in either English or Welsh.
- 6.4.10 As with the business survey, full results of the survey are provided in Appendix 17.3 Business Survey Results (**Document 5.17.2.5**).
- 6.4.11 The results of the visitor survey are summarised as below.
- The most commonly cited reason for visiting Anglesey was the 'Beautiful scenery/views/natural landscape', followed by 'Relaxing/peaceful/tranquil/quiet'. Other common responses were 'Been here before/come here often' and 'Meeting/visiting with friends/family'.
 - When asked 'How likely are you to visit Anglesey/this area of Gwynedd again in future?', 89% responded 'Very Likely' and 9% responded 'Fairly Likely'.
 - The majority of respondents (77%) said that the construction process for additional pylons would make no difference to the likelihood of them revisiting. A similar proportion (78%) reported that the construction process would make no difference to the type of activities undertaken in the area.
 - For those that would be less likely to visit during construction, the main concerns were: i) that construction traffic would hinder access to and around the island [count = 69, 9% of total]; and ii) construction would be a blot on the landscape (and/or noisy) [count = 45, 6% of total].

- For those that responded that the construction would make no difference to their likelihood of a future visit, the most common response was that: i) it wouldn't stop them coming because they like the place or are visiting family [count = 165, 22% of total]; or ii) it doesn't bother them or they take no notice [count = 45, 6% of total].
- The majority of respondents (84%) said that the presence of additional pylons/OHLs (during operation) would make no difference to the likelihood of them revisiting. The main reasons cited for it making no difference were that i) it wouldn't stop them coming because they like the place or are visiting family [count = 178, 24% of total], and ii) it doesn't bother them or they take no notice [count = 117, 16% of total].
- For those that would be less likely to visit due to the presence of additional pylons/OHL, the main concern was that the infrastructure would be a blot on the landscape (and/or noisy) [count = 47, 6% of total].
- Equally, 84% reported that additional pylons/OHLs (during operation) would make no difference to the type of activities undertaken in the area. The sample size of those who responded that additional pylons would influence activities 'a little' or 'a lot' was relatively small [count = 74, 10% of respondents in total, some giving more than one reason]. The main concerns raised were: i) blot on the landscape; and ii) will visit other areas to avoid the pylons.

6.4.12 The results suggest that visual and construction traffic effects are the main visitor concerns for these types of infrastructure project but are only reported by a small minority of visitors.

6.4.13 ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) includes an assessment of amenity effects on commercial receptors. This includes tourism businesses, where amenity effects could result in a loss of trade. Over 1,000 commercial receptors were initially considered in the assessment, of which 193 were screened for detailed assessment. This included 63 tourism accommodation businesses and 130 non-tourism businesses.

Effects during construction and operation

6.4.14 The assessment in ES Chapter 17 concludes that there are no significant amenity effects on tourism accommodation businesses during construction, however there are two tourism accommodation businesses that may experience a moderate adverse secondary effect (loss of trade), resulting from visual effects.

6.4.15 There are no significant amenity effects on tourism accommodation businesses during operation. Thirteen tourism accommodation businesses

may experience a major or moderate adverse secondary effect during operation of the Proposed Development. The nature of these businesses is such that views are likely to be an important factor in the attractiveness of their 'offer'. As such, it is considered likely that they could be affected by adverse secondary effects (loss of trade).

- 6.4.16 Given that there are several hundred tourism accommodation facilities listed in the TTWA, the relatively small number of facilities affected means that the overall effect on the tourism accommodation sector in Anglesey and Gwynedd was assessed as not significant.
- 6.4.17 Out of the total of 130 non-tourism businesses considered in the assessment, only one is assessed to have a possible significant amenity effect during construction, having both a moderate adverse visual effect and a moderate adverse noise effect during construction. Given the nature of the business (vehicle hire), neither of these effects (either in combination or individually) is considered likely to lead to a significant effect on the business and no secondary effect is anticipated.
- 6.4.18 During operation, there are four businesses that could be significantly affected by the Proposed Development by moderate adverse visual effects: three are automotive, and one electrical contractor. None of these businesses is considered to be sensitive to visual effects. As a result, no secondary effects are anticipated. Overall, the effects on non-tourism commercial receptors are considered to be not significant.
- 6.4.19 Furthermore, no significant amenity effects are expected in the locations where key tourist attractions and recreational resources are located. There would be no disruption to use of these resources and therefore no impact on tourism revenue.
- 6.4.20 In Section 9.9 of ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**), the potential for a significant effect on visitor numbers and behaviour during construction and operation is recognised but it is considered unlikely that this effect would be realised.
- 6.4.21 In-migration and out-migration effects are not expected to impact on local businesses during construction and operation, and no harmful/helpful competition impacts have been identified.

Overall effect: local businesses

- 6.4.22 Based on the assessment presented above, and the potential for some localised amenity effects on businesses, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Q9. Is the Proposed Development likely to have a detrimental effect on local jobs?

- Might the Proposed Development create jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh-speaking people having the right skills)?
- Might the Proposed Development threaten jobs of the local Welsh-speaking population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

6.4.23 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 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 Proposed Development could influence migration rates.

6.4.24 The Business Register and Employment Survey data (Ref 26.32) reveal that 6.3% of industrial workers on Anglesey are construction workers compared to an average 4.7% for Wales. Gwynedd has a lower proportion of the population working in construction with 4.8%, in line with the Welsh average. Industries with greater percentages in Anglesey are health (13.1%); manufacturing (12.5%) and retail (11.9%). For Gwynedd, industries with greater percentages are health (19.0%); education (14.5%) and accommodation and food services (11.4%). It is therefore assumed that there is good availability of construction workers on Anglesey.

6.4.25 A breakdown of the workforce into sub-categories of construction activity is provided in Table 26.11 and shows that 'specialised construction activities' have the highest percentage of FTEs in construction across all of the geographies, although the proportion in Anglesey and Gwynedd is lower than the Welsh average. Construction of buildings and civil engineering both account for a higher share of Anglesey and Gwynedd's construction workforce than the average for Wales.

Table 26.11: FTE of the population working in construction			
FTEs in construction by sub-category and area (2014)			
Sub-category	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
Construction of buildings	39.2%	40.9%	30.5%
Civil engineering	20.9%	19.4%	18.5%

Table 26.11: FTE of the population working in construction			
FTEs in construction by sub-category and area (2014)			
Sub-category	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
Specialised construction activities	39.8%	39.7%	51.0%
Total Number of FTEs	1,032	2,049	49,672

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.4.26 Employment effects have been assessed within ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) based on the profile of construction activities and associated worker numbers. To better understand how employment generation would impact on the overall labour market, average monthly employment on the Proposed Development has been considered within the context of total employment. Additionality factors have been applied to determine the net effect on employment within the study area both at the sector level and considering the labour pool.
- 6.4.27 Gross employment is estimated within the socio-economic assessment (**Document 5.17**). Applying the additionality calculation for employment, the assessment concludes that the Proposed Development would have an overall positive effect on the local employment market, but that this effect would not be significant.
- 6.4.28 During construction, it is estimated that the total number of direct and indirect jobs filled from the local resident workforce is 28 (based on the average monthly workforce over the construction programme, averaged for the three tunnelling options). Considering that total employment in Anglesey and Gwynedd is in the region of 85,000, the Proposed Development would attract 0.033% of total employment.
- 6.4.29 It is assumed, therefore, that the local workforce could easily absorb this additional demand for jobs without impacting on other businesses. It is considered highly unlikely that the creation of jobs could result in a skills shortage within the construction sector. Staff shortages in other sectors, such as tourism, are also considered highly unlikely. Further, any adverse effects relating to a skills shortage would, in any case, need to be considered in the context of the beneficial direct and indirect effects of employment generation.
- 6.4.30 Employment effects during the operational phase have not been considered. General operation activities are expected to be undertaken by existing

National Grid employees and the numbers would be expected to be low. Any employment generation that could be directly attributed to the operation of the Proposed Development would be minimal and represent a 'no change' or 'no impact' scenario. A neutral effect on local jobs is anticipated during operation.

Overall effect: local jobs

- 6.4.31 It is concluded that employment generated by the Proposed Development would have an overall beneficial effect on the local employment market, but this effect would not be significant. Although many of the jobs require specialist construction skills, it is evident that Anglesey, in particular, has a higher than average proportion of construction workers within the available pool of industrial workers.
- 6.4.32 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Q10. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to greater economic diversity?

- Might the Proposed Development potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population, due to economic diversification?
- Might the Proposed Development lead to an increase of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

- 6.4.33 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.
- 6.4.34 Welsh Government is committed to creating the best environment to support the mutually beneficial growth of the Welsh language and economic development, and recognises the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language (Ref 26.6).
- 6.4.35 Y Gynhadledd Fawr was a public conversation on the future of the Welsh language following the 2011 Census results on the Welsh language. Technical Advice Note 20 (Ref 26.6) confirms that 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.

- 6.4.36 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-speakers 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 and operation

- 6.4.37 The construction phase would offer limited local employment opportunities. It is expected that the majority of specialist construction jobs would be filled by non-home-based workers, consisting of teams of specialist workers. Approximately 10-20% of the peak construction workers are expected to come from the TTWA. This would have a negligible beneficial effect in terms of the well-being of the Welsh language and culture, as these limited job opportunities would help retain some of the existing local population, a high percentage of whom speak Welsh. No impact on local jobs is anticipated during operation.
- 6.4.38 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 which forms part of the Anglesey and Gwynedd 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. Welsh Government also recognises the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language.
- 6.4.39 One of the goals of the WFGA 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 opportunities and diversity offered during the construction phase could provide opportunities to nurture specialist skills and growth in the use of Welsh language, together with economic growth.
- 6.4.40 No effects on economic diversity are expected during operation.

Overall effect: economic diversity

- 6.4.41 The limited employment opportunities and the range of job roles offered during the construction phase would be likely to lead to marginally greater

economic diversity in the TTWA, which would be beneficial to Welsh language and culture in terms of helping to retain local people, a high percentage of whom speak Welsh. The synergy between economic growth and the future well-being of Welsh language and culture is recognised in national and local policy. However, due to the specialist nature of the construction jobs, this would also lead to non-home-based workers locating temporarily within the TTWA (see Q1 and Q2).

6.4.42 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

Q11. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels?

- Might the Proposed Development potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to an increase in competition in terms of workforce/business?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

6.4.43 Large infrastructure projects 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.

6.4.44 Anglesey has not experienced significant growth in between 2008 and 2016. This contrasts with 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. By comparison, average national median weekly earnings were £498.

6.4.45 In 2014, gross disposable household income per head on Anglesey was £16,238 and was third highest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities.

Effects during construction and operation

6.4.46 It is anticipated that the majority of the specialist construction roles (those with higher salaries, relatively speaking) would be filled by non-home-based workers. As such the Proposed Development is unlikely to contribute towards increasing the overall weekly earnings and household income for the home-based residents within the TTWA.

6.4.47 Whilst in 2011, 64.8% and 48.1% of the population of Anglesey and the TTWA who work in the construction industry spoke Welsh, in recognition that most of the roles on the Proposed Development would be taken by non-home-based workers, increased employment opportunities in the construction sector would only be of negligible benefit to the local Welsh-speaking population of the TTWA.

- 6.4.48 Whilst the potential increase in wages to a small number of workers from the TTWA who could be employed during construction is identified as a negligible beneficial effect to the workers, it could also be regarded as an adverse effect to local businesses who may experience some limited displacement of workers who leave to work on the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The offer of higher wages for those employed during construction may mean that some local businesses may struggle to retain existing workers, though in this case the effect is likely to be negligible.
- 6.4.49 Due to the size of the workforce and the low number of local resident workforce (28), a neutral effect on local wage/salary levels is anticipated during operation.

Overall effect: local wages

- 6.4.50 Given that many of the Proposed Development construction workforce jobs would generally provide a higher weekly earning than the current median weekly earnings for the TTWA, the construction phase would be expected to result in higher wages and salary levels but would be unlikely to result in displacement from local businesses given that only 28 new jobs would be created locally.
- 6.4.51 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

6.5 INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPLY AND EDUCATION

Q12. Is the Proposed Development likely to affect the cost of housing and accommodation?

- Might the Proposed Development force local Welsh-speaking people to leave the community?
- Might the Proposed Development potentially lead to an increase in homelessness/housing stress amongst local Welsh-speaking households?
- Might the Proposed Development prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

- 6.5.1 Given that the workforce would be mainly non-home-based and would take up accommodation within the TTWA during the temporary construction period, it is likely that a proportion of workers would use dwellings within the PRS. The WLIA considers the potential effects of this on the accommodation needs of local households.

- 6.5.2 In 2011, there were 30,594 households on Anglesey, of which 14.1% were in the PRS. In Gwynedd, 15.4% of 52,473 households were in the PRS.
- 6.5.3 ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) refers to a Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd Cyf (2017) Review of the PRS in North West Wales (Ref 26.34). The review concludes that the PRS market on Anglesey is focussed around Menai Bridge and the south of Anglesey toward the mainland. In Gwynedd, the market is concentrated around Bangor and Caernarfon. The market in Bangor is reported to be highly buoyant, boosted by the large student market. Fewer properties are reportedly coming onto the market in Anglesey, leading to relatively low turnover levels. The PRS market review points to a lack of affordable homes and poor availability of social housing as drivers for increasing demand on the private rental market.
- 6.5.4 The Communities and Local Government 2014-2015 English Housing Survey (Ref 26.35) estimated the level of vacancy by tenure based on properties' previous occupancy³. For private rented properties, the results of the study indicate that 11.1% are vacant. Allowing for a transactional vacancy rate of 3%, the same as applies to social lettings, the proportion of vacant properties available for construction workers would be around 8%.
- 6.5.5 In 2016, the median rent for private sector accommodation was £536 per month in Anglesey and £524 per month in Gwynedd (Ref 26.36).

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.5.6 It is estimated in ES Chapter 17 – Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) that as a worst-case, 22% of the workforce would take up accommodation in the PRS, equivalent to 100 workers.
- 6.5.7 On the basis of two workers per household, these 100 workers would take up 5.0% of the available headroom in Anglesey and Gwynedd. If Anglesey headroom alone is considered, this figure is 14%. If Gwynedd headroom alone is considered, this figure is 7.7%. On this basis, the socio-economic assessment (**Document 5.17**) concludes that the overall effect on the PRS is not significant.
- 6.5.8 It is unlikely that significant numbers of local Welsh-speaking residents would be displaced from PRS within their communities, based on an assumption that workers would locate predominantly within those areas with higher PRS stock. Based on the temporary effects on the PRS during construction, and the low numbers of construction workers expected to take up bed spaces in this type of accommodation, it is considered highly unlikely that the Proposed

³ It is noted that no equivalent data for Wales could be found and therefore the assessment relies on the English survey.

Development would prevent local Welsh-speaking people from returning to the area/community

- 6.5.9 No effect on the cost of housing (and/or housing stress) is anticipated during operation.

Overall effect: cost of housing

- 6.5.10 Based on the assessment presented above, and the small number of workers that would take up bed spaces in the PRS, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Q13. Might the Proposed Development have an effect on local schools?

- Might the Proposed Development threaten/secure local schools due to a decrease/increase of student rolls?
- Might the Proposed Development alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking students?

- 6.5.11 The potential effect on local schools is neutral as it is considered that the construction workforce from outside the TTWA would not relocate to the TTWA with families, as detailed in Appendix 17.2 Workforce Analysis Assumptions Log (**Document 5.17.2.2**). The specialist construction workers required for OHL and tunnel construction are accustomed to working away from home, rather than moving to the location of each project. The nature of the work is such that projects are located all over the UK and also overseas. Workers do not typically move with each project, as this would be very disruptive to family life, particularly if they have children in school or a spouse/partner in work.

Overall effect: local schools

- 6.5.12 Based on the assessment presented above, a neutral effect is identified on local schools (with a score of 0).

Q14. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on health care provision?

- Might the Proposed Development threaten/secure local Welsh-medium facilities/services?

- 6.5.13 The potential effect on health care provision is neutral as it is considered that the construction workforce from outside the TTWA would not relocate to the TTWA with families, as detailed in Appendix 17.2 Workforce Analysis Assumptions Log (**Document 5.17.2.2**). The specialist construction workers required for OHL and tunnel construction are accustomed to working away from home, rather than moving to the location of each project. The nature of the work is such that projects are located all over the UK and also overseas.

Workers do not typically move with each project, as this would be very disruptive to family life, particularly if they have children in school or a spouse/partner in work.

6.5.14 No effects on health care provision are expected during operation.

Overall effect: local healthcare provision

6.5.15 Given that the workforce would not register with local healthcare facilities a neutral effect on healthcare provision is identified (with a score of 0).

Q15. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on the provision of local services, such as shops/post offices/banks/pubs?

- Might the Proposed Development threaten/secure local shops/post offices/banks/pubs in Welsh speaking communities, thereby forcing certain sections of the population out of the area/community e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

6.5.16 Section 9.11 of ES Chapter 17, Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) provides an analysis of the effects of the Proposed Development on expenditure and supply chain.

6.5.17 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.

6.5.18 In-migration to an area could result in increased demand for public services, local services and facilities including shops, food and drink businesses and recreation and leisure facilities.

6.5.19 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.

6.5.20 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.

6.5.21 IACC's Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 (Ref 26.2) 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"*.

6.5.22 The language standards introduced by the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 establishes rights for Welsh speakers to receive services in Welsh.

6.5.23 As discussed previously in this WLIA, the density of the Welsh-speaking population is critical to the prosperity of the language and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh.

Effects during construction and operation

6.5.24 Given that the population of the TTWA would temporarily increase marginally as a result of the influx of non-home-based workers, the construction phase would marginally increase demand for local services. This increase in demand would include community facilities such as local shops, post offices, banks and public houses.

6.5.25 Over recent years, communities within the TTWA have experienced regular closure of such local services. The increased use of these facilities would contribute to 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.

6.5.26 This is considered to be important in terms of safeguarding opportunities for local Welsh-speaking populations to use the language within the community. Therefore, in terms of safeguarding the provision of such facilities, this is identified as a beneficial effect.

6.5.27 Community facilities contribute towards providing opportunities to use Welsh in everyday aspects of life. Welsh-medium services are considered vital to the future of the language and they provide opportunities to use the language on a regular basis. 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 effect in terms of diluting the use of the Welsh language within the community.

6.5.28 No increase in demand for local services is anticipated during operation.

Overall effect: provision of local services

6.5.29 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 into communities could, over a period of years, adversely dilute the use and prominence of the Welsh language within the community.

6.5.30 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall negligible beneficial effect is identified (with a score of +0.2).

6.6 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

Q16. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community?

- Might the Proposed Development have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others?
- Might the Proposed Development violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

6.6.1 Welsh identity is often based on the Welsh language. A study of population changes and migration on Anglesey and in Gwynedd (Ref 26.38), which are both areas seen as strongholds of Welsh culture and language, reports evidence of social and cultural tensions between incomers and local people, as follows.

“Movement into the area from outside was widely perceived as creating social and cultural issues – relationships between ‘English’ and ‘Welsh’... People entering the area were often poorly informed about local cultural, linguistic and social patterns; they tended to rely on limited information and partial expectations.”

6.6.2 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.

6.6.3 The measures included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (**Document 7.4**), presented as mitigation for the effects identified in Q2, are relevant to this question (Q16).

Effects during construction and operation

6.6.4 The construction phase would include some disruption to communities along the route of the Proposed Development. However, the short-term nature of disruption to communities within the study area is not considered sufficiently significant as to have an effect on social tensions within the vicinity of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, the limited number of workers and the temporary nature of the construction phase is also unlikely to have an effect on the traditional values of the communities within the study area.

6.6.5 No effects on social tensions, conflict or serious divisions are expected during operation.

6.6.6 The WFGA 2015 includes a goal for ‘A more equal Wales’. Social support, social networks, and divisions in the community are considered under this

goal in the WBR (**Document 5.27**), with the conclusion that there are no significant effects of relevance to this goal. A list of the vulnerable groups considered is provided in full in the WBR (**Document 5.27**).

Overall effect: social tension/conflict/division in the community

6.6.7 The overall effect on social tensions during the construction and operational phase is assessed as neutral (with a score of 0).

Q17. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to changes in local, Welsh traditions and/or culture?

- Might the Proposed Development result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area?
- Might the Proposed Development lead to significant increase of non-local and/or non-Welsh-speaking households?
- Might the Proposed Development lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles?
- Might the Proposed Development impact on local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Analysis of baseline/evidence

6.6.8 Some developments can lead to a reduction in Welsh speakers and/or the introduction of non-Welsh-speakers in predominantly Welsh-speaking communities 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.

6.6.9 Some large infrastructure projects, due to land-take, result in severance or closure of family farms or other businesses displaced by the actual development. Though compensated, long-standing ties to an agricultural holding or community can be difficult to recreate and could affect the ability of the local population working in agriculture (including Welsh speakers) to remain in the area.

Effects during construction and operation

6.6.10 As previously discussed in Q1-Q3, the Proposed Development is expected to have a negligible adverse effect on population characteristics and a minor adverse effect on Welsh language and culture as a result of in-migration. As the Proposed Development would lead to temporary in-migration of workers from outside the area, this also has some potential to dilute Welsh traditions and culture, due to the introduction of non-Welsh-speakers. However, the Proposed Development is not expected to lead to a significant increase in

non-Welsh-speaking households, nor would it lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening existing lifestyles.

6.6.11 The Proposed Development would result in temporary land-take where land would be reinstated to its previous use post-construction, and permanent land-take where land cannot be reinstated as it falls within the footprint of the permanent infrastructure.

6.6.12 The majority of land-take would be temporary and would affect primarily agricultural land which would be reinstated and returned to the previous use. The Proposed Development is not therefore expected to lead to permanent severance of land holdings which would have an adverse effect on local populations working in the agricultural industry and therefore on Welsh traditions and culture.

6.6.13 Up to three properties have been identified for acquisition, which would no longer be occupied as private residences as a result of the Proposed Development. In addition, there is a derelict property that would be prevented from being brought back into residential use. The properties are located away from communities, and are either isolated or located in an area where properties are scattered, and as such, acquisition of these properties would not lead to an adverse effect on Welsh traditions and culture.

6.6.14 No effects on local traditions or culture are expected during operation.

Overall effect: Welsh traditions and culture

6.6.15 There would be no significant community severance as a consequence of the Proposed Development, as most land-take is temporary only and agricultural holdings are likely to remain intact, as assessed in ES Chapter 18 Agriculture (**Document 5.18**). Given that only a small number of households would potentially be affected by acquisition, it could reasonably be expected that any Welsh-speaking residents would relocate within the community. Based on the assessment presented above, an overall negligible adverse effect is identified (with a score of -0.2).

Q18. Is the Proposed Development likely to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups?

- Might the Proposed Development 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

- 6.6.16 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, have the potential to disrupt social balance and local involvement in voluntary/activity/youth groups over time.
- 6.6.17 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 (Ref 26.50). A high density of speakers is also required for Welsh to be an everyday language of a community.
- 6.6.18 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.
- 6.6.19 Within the TTWA there is extensive provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities within the communities which can 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 (The Urdd, a youth organisation), Young Farmers' Clubs, Merched y Wawr (a voluntary organisation), Cylchoedd Meithrin (playgroups), Theatr Ieuencid Môn (Anglesey Youth Theatre), Statutory Youth Service, Allenni (a bilingual community group) and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi.
- 6.6.20 These organisations and activities play a key role in supporting the language in many communities across the TTWA 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.

Effects during construction and operation

- 6.6.21 The accommodation needs of the Proposed Development construction workers would be unlikely to have such an effect on the availability of accommodation and housing, that people active in local community groups would be displaced from their communities.
- 6.6.22 The voluntary and community groups can often provide a link between newcomers to an area and the community. However, in the case of this Proposed Development, workers who are only expected to be resident in the area during shift periods and only for parts of the temporary construction period are unlikely to engage with the local community groups.
- 6.6.23 No effects on local youth groups are anticipated during operation.

6.6.24 It is anticipated that there would be a neutral effect on local voluntary/activity/youth groups, and subsequently on Welsh language and culture, as a result of the Proposed Development.

Overall effect: voluntary/activity/youth groups

6.6.25 Based on the assessment presented above, an overall neutral effect is identified (with a score of 0).

6.7 CONCLUSION

Overall impact assessment index

6.7.1 The overall impact assessment index for the Proposed Development (prior to the implementation of mitigation measures) is presented in Image 26.4. The index is colour-coded to ease the identification of possible beneficial, adverse or neutral effects.

Overall conclusion

6.7.2 As illustrated in Table 26.12, for eight out of 18 questions, the assessment concludes that effects are neutral. Where a beneficial effect is identified, the magnitude of effect is negligible. The same applies for adverse effects (all effects are negligible), with the exception of Q2 (in-migration) for which a minor adverse effect is identified. The overall score is -0.02, rounded to 0.0, indicating an **overall neutral effect** on Welsh language and culture.

Image 26.4 Base Index Score Chart

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

Table 26.12: Range of base index scores applied to reflect the magnitude of effect																		
	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural		
	Q1 General shift	Q2 In-migration	Q3 Out-migration	Q4 Age structure	Q5 Health	Q6 Amenity	Q7 Crime	Q8 Local businesses	Q9 Local jobs	Q10 Economic diversity	Q11 Income	Q12 Cost of housing	Q13 Schools	Q14 Health care	Q15 Local services	Q16 Tensions/conflict	Q17 Culture and traditions	Q18 Youth/voluntary/groups
Base index score ⁴	-0.2	-0.3	+0.2	0	0	-0.2	0	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	0	0	+0.2	0	-0.2	0
Dimensional index score ⁵	-0.08				-0.07			+0.04					+0.07			-0.07		
Overall base index score ⁶	-0.02																	

⁴ Base index scores: 0.1 to 1.0 denotes a beneficial effect, 0 denotes a neutral effect, and -1.0 to -0.1 denotes an adverse effect.

⁵ The 18 base index scores are used to calculate a dimensional index, which is a mean score for each of the community life components.

⁶ The overall base index score is the average score across all 18 base index scores. The assessment considers the Welsh language to be of high importance and therefore the base index scores have been calculated as high language impact scores.

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