

Wylfa Newydd Project A5025 On-line Highway Improvements

Welsh Language Impact Assessment



APPLICATION November 2017

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

- 1.1.1 This Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) has been prepared to accompany a planning application under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)* (the TCPA) [RD1] for the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.2 It presents an assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the Welsh language and culture, and proposes suitable mitigation and enhancement measures to manage any adverse effects and enhance any beneficial effects, as considered necessary.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 Land adjacent to the Existing Power Station at Wylfa Head, west of Cemaes on the north coast of the Isle of Anglesey, is considered by the UK Government to be suitable for the construction of a new nuclear power station. Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited (Horizon) proposes to construct and operate a new nuclear power station, known as Wylfa Newydd, on this land. This power station would deliver approximately 2,700 megawatts of electricity, enough power for around five million homes.

1.3 Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited

- 1.3.1 Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited (Horizon) is a UK energy company developing a new generation nuclear power station to help meet the country's need for stable and sustainable low carbon energy. Horizon's ultimate parent company is Hitachi Ltd., a Japanese corporation and the parent company of the multi-national Hitachi group of companies.

1.4 The Wylfa Newydd Project

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

Wylfa Newydd DCO Project

- 1.4.2 The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project comprises those parts of the Wylfa Newydd Project which are to be consented by a DCO, namely:
- **Power Station:** the proposed new nuclear power station, including two UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactors (UK ABWRs) to be supplied by Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy Ltd., supporting facilities, buildings, plant and structures, and radioactive waste, spent fuel storage buildings and

apparatus to transfer electrical energy to the National Grid high voltage electricity transmission network;

- **Other on-site development:** including landscape works and planting, drainage, surface water management systems, public access works including temporary and permanent closures and diversions of public rights of way, new Power Station Access Road and internal site roads, car parking, construction works and activities including construction compounds and temporary parking areas, laydown areas, working areas and temporary works and structures, temporary construction viewing area, diversion of utilities, perimeter and construction fencing;
- **Marine Works** comprising:
 - Permanent Marine Works: the Cooling Water System, Marine Off-Loading Facility, breakwater structures, shore protection works, surface water drainage outfalls, fish recovery and return system, fish deterrent system, navigation aids and Dredging;
 - Temporary Marine Works: temporary cofferdams, a temporary access ramp, temporary navigation aids, temporary outfalls and a temporary barge berth;
- **Off-site Power Station Facilities:** comprising the Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC), Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) and a Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG); and
- **Associated Development:** the Site Campus within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area; temporary Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir for construction workers (Park and Ride); temporary Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi (Logistics Centre); and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements and A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements.

1.4.3 The following terms are used when describing the geographical areas related to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project:

- **Power Station Site** - the indicative area of land and sea within which the majority of the permanent Power Station buildings, plant and structures would be located. This includes the two nuclear reactors, steam turbines, the Cooling Water System, breakwaters and the Marine Off-Loading Facility.
- **Wylfa Newydd Development Area** - the indicative areas of land and sea including the Power Station Site, and the surrounding areas that would be used for construction and operation of the Power Station, Marine Works and other on-site development. It would also include the Site Campus. This area is representative of the maximum area that would be physically affected by construction activities related to the Power Station and used to form the setting and landscaping features of the operational Power Station.

Licensable Marine Activities

- 1.4.4 The Licensable Marine Activities comprise the Permanent Marine Works, the Temporary Marine Works, the disposal of dredged material at the Disposal Site, the drainage of surface water into the sea. During construction phase this includes the construction of a waste water treatment effluent outfall, and the drainage of treated sewage into the sea.

Enabling Works

- 1.4.5 The Enabling Works comprise the Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals (SPC Proposals) and the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements.
- 1.4.6 Horizon has submitted applications for planning permission for the Enabling Works under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC).
- 1.4.7 In order to maintain flexibility in the consenting process for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the SPC Proposals have also been included in the application for development consent. The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements are not part of the application for development consent.

1.5 The A5025 Highway Improvements

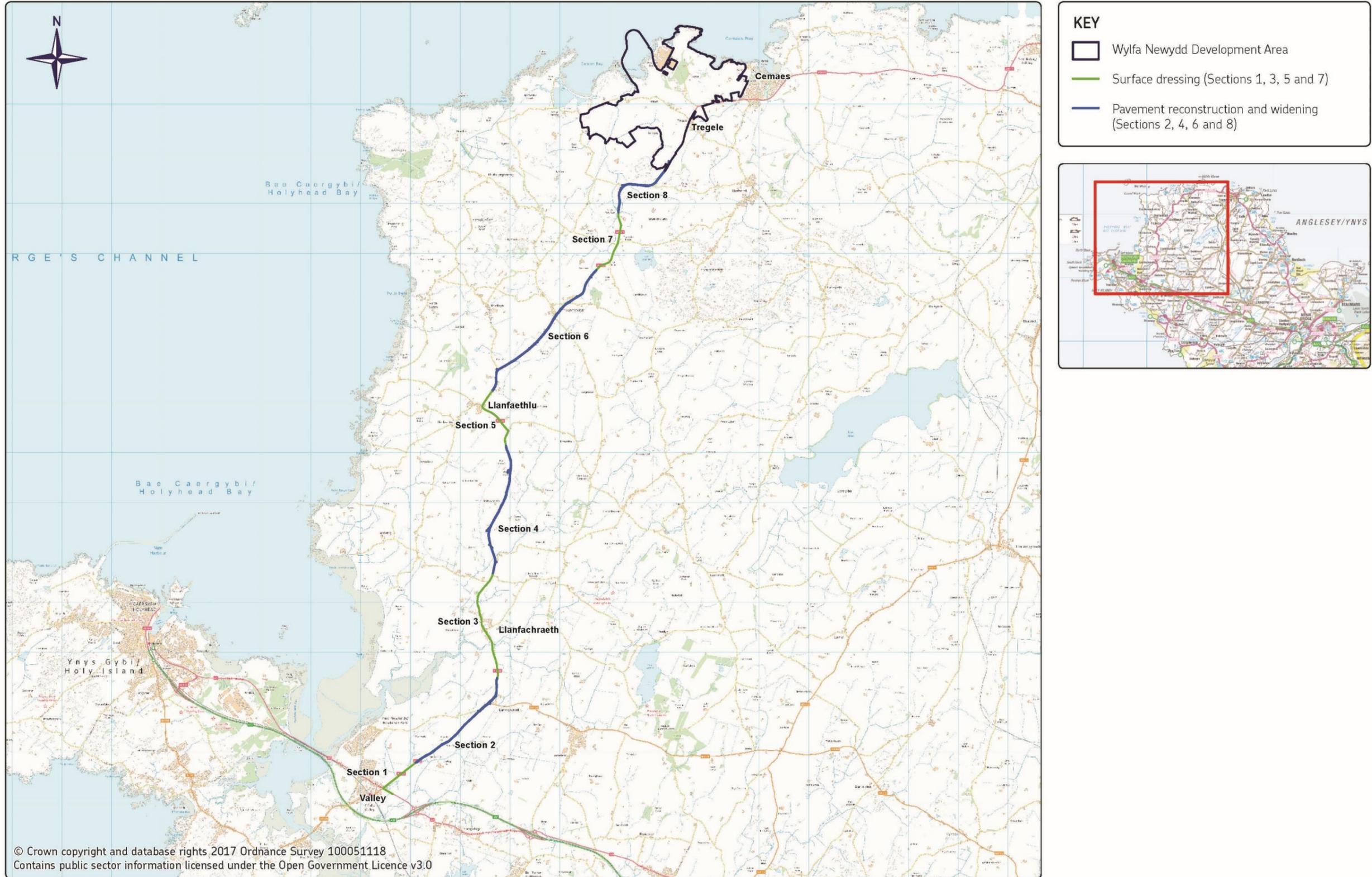
- 1.5.1 Construction of the Power Station would require very substantial transport needs for materials, large components and staff. Studies undertaken by Horizon in 2010–2011 identified that the stretch of the A5025 between Valley and the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction has physical and operational constraints in relation to its width, alignment, overtaking opportunities and surfacing condition.
- 1.5.2 As a result of these studies Horizon have committed to improve this section of the A5025 in order to mitigate the predicted impacts of increased traffic associated with construction activities that would be undertaken at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and from operational Power Station traffic, that would travel along this part of the highway network.
- 1.5.3 Horizon therefore intends to deliver a series of on-line and off-line improvements (collectively termed the A5025 Highway Improvements) between Valley and the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction as part of its wider transport strategy for the Project, the objectives being to:
- upgrade the route, both in terms of standard of construction and road geometry, such that it can support increased levels of traffic, and improve safety and accessibility;
 - ensure that all relevant abnormal loads can pass along the full length of the A5025;
 - reduce any potential increase in road accident risk;
 - reduce any adverse impacts on local communities;
 - reduce any adverse impacts on the environment; and

- seek opportunities where possible to achieve improvements for local communities and the environment through road design measures.
- 1.5.4 The 16.19km stretch of the A5025 identified for on-line improvement has been divided into eight sections (see figure 1-1).
- Section 1 – A5 east of Valley junction to north of Valley Junction (A5/A5025) – a length of 1.06km;
 - Section 2 – north of Valley Junction (A5/A5025) to north of Llanynghenedl – a length of 2.46km;
 - Section 3 – north of Llanynghenedl to north of Llanfachraeth) – a length of 2.28km;
 - Section 4 – north of Llanfachraeth to south of Llanfaethlu – a length of 2.7km;
 - Section 5 – south of Llanfaethlu to north of Llanfaethlu) – a length of 1.43km;
 - Section 6 – north of Llanfaethlu to north of Llanrhuddlad – a length of 3.36km;
 - Section 7 – north of Llanrhuddlad to north of Cefn Coch) – a length of 1.3km; and
 - Section 8 – north of Cefn Coch to the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction – a length of 1.6km.
- 1.5.5 The Proposed Development involves the implementation of on-line improvements largely within the existing highway boundary of the A5025. In summary, these comprise:
- improvement of the existing pavement through the application of a surface dressing through Sections 1, 3, 5 and 7;
 - reconstruction and localised widening of the existing carriageway through Sections 2, 4, 6 and 8;
 - modifications and improvements to existing signage and road markings through Sections 1–8; and
 - the construction of a Temporary Construction Compound (incorporating a temporary pavement recycling facility) within Section 7, immediately adjacent to the A5025.
- 1.5.6 The ‘pavement’ referenced above relates to the surface of the road within the highway boundary, defined as materials comprising the sub-base, base course and surface course placed on a sub-grade to support the traffic load.
- 1.5.7 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements would involve the construction of bypasses to reduce the effects of future traffic on existing communities, the formation of new junction arrangements (including the provision of the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction), and localised improvements to existing bends.

- 1.5.8 The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements form an integral component of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project application, and do not form part of the planning application for the Proposed Development.
- 1.5.9 This WLIA report addresses the potential effects of the Proposed Development only.

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Figure 1-1 Overview of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements



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1.6 Scoping of this WLIA

- 1.6.1 In July 2015, Horizon made a formal request to the IACC for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Opinion for the A5025 Highway Improvements to establish and agree the form and nature of the environmental assessments to be undertaken to identify the environmental effects of the Proposed Development.
- 1.6.2 No distinction was made between the A5025 On-line and Off-line Highway Improvements in assessment terms at the time of making the scoping request.
- 1.6.3 The IACC provided a formal Scoping Opinion in December 2015. Following receipt of the IACC's Scoping Opinion, a decision was made by Horizon to seek consent for the A5025 Highway Improvements by way of separate applications.
- 1.6.4 Following publication of the Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two Preliminary Environmental Information Report, Horizon made a formal request for a Screening Opinion to the IACC for Proposed Development in August 2016.
- 1.6.5 Comments provided within the Screening Opinion with regards to Welsh language noted the IACC's request for a Welsh Language Impact Assessment to be undertaken, as opposed to a Welsh Language Statement. Following this consultation feedback, Horizon has elected to assess issues voluntarily through this WLIA, which details the consideration of effects in relation to the five key aspects of community life. The approach adopted is detailed in chapter 3 of this assessment.
- 1.6.6 The IACC's Screening Opinion identified specific matters and issues which could affect Welsh language and culture as a result of the Proposed Development, and these have been considered within this WLIA.
- 1.6.7 Horizon understands that the Welsh language and culture are important matters to local communities, and is committed to developing the Project (including the Proposed Development) in a way which respects the Welsh language and culture. To demonstrate this commitment, Horizon has produced a Welsh Language Pledge [RD2] and a Welsh Language Policy [RD3] and is currently developing a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (to be submitted as part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment which accompanies the application for development consent). This includes measures to mitigate adverse effects and enhance beneficial effects of the Project on Welsh language and culture.
- 1.6.8 The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy has been developed in the context of local and national policy framework and considers several key documents and strategies, as well as legislation relating to the Welsh language. The mitigation and enhancement measures developed as part of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy intend to enable Horizon to fulfil the pledges set out in Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation.

1.6.9 Details of consultation undertaken and the outcomes of stakeholder engagement in respect of the WLIA for the Proposed Development are presented in appendix 3.1 and 3.2 within volume 3 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.

1.7 Other studies

1.7.1 The planning application for the Proposed Development is accompanied by the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report; this presents the findings of the environmental assessment of the Proposed Development. As the Welsh language is inextricably linked to the social and cultural fabric of communities across Anglesey, the WLIA draws upon the following environmental studies and information of direct relevance to the consideration of cultural and language issues:

- socio-economic considerations, presented in chapter 4 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report; and
- the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Screening Statement, which forms part of the planning application documentation.

1.8 Structure of the report

1.8.1 The remaining chapters of this WLIA are structured in the following manner.

- Chapter 2 – provides an overview of the Proposed Development in relation to the planned construction programme and how the contract for its construction would be procured.
- Chapter 3 – sets out the approach to consideration of effects on Welsh language and culture, including details of the study areas and the spatial scope of the assessment.
- Chapter 4 – presents a summary of the profile of the Welsh language within the wards of Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell.
- Chapter 5 – presents an assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the community, Welsh language and culture, set against five key aspects of community life. Mitigation and enhancement measures are proposed.
- Chapter 6 – presents an assessment of cumulative effects.
- Chapter 7 – provides a summary of the assessment and its conclusions.
- Chapter 8 – lists the references used in the assessment.

2 The Proposed Development

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This chapter presents details of the planned construction programme for the Proposed Development and how the construction contract would be procured.
- 2.1.2 An overview of the Proposed Development in the context of the Project is provided in chapter 1. For further details regarding the design and construction of the Proposed Development, please refer to chapter 2 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.

Programme

- 2.1.3 Subject to the granting of planning permission, construction of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements will commence as soon as possible following the discharge of pre-commencement planning conditions by the IACC and the land acquisition required to deliver the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.4 Construction works within Sections 1–8 would last for a period of 66 weeks; this duration includes the formation of the Temporary Construction Compound and mobilisation of plant and equipment.
- 2.1.5 Construction operations within Sections 2, 4, 6 and 8 would be undertaken concurrently in order to reduce the total duration of disruption on the highway network i.e. works would be undertaken on all four sections at once.
- 2.1.6 Upon completion of works within Sections 2, 4, 6 and 8, the application of surfacing dressing to Sections 1, 3, 5 and 7 would then commence.
- 2.1.7 Construction durations are estimated as follows:
- construction within Section 2 = 52 weeks;
 - construction within Section 4 = 50 weeks;
 - construction within Section 6 = 62 weeks;
 - construction within Section 8 = 42 weeks; and
 - surface dressing within Sections 1, 3, 5 and 7 = four weeks in total.
- 2.1.8 Following the 66 week construction period, a further four week period would be required to demobilise the Temporary Construction Compound and restore the land to its former condition.

Workforce

- 2.1.9 The following worker numbers and types are expected to be required during construction of the Proposed Development.
- Contractor's staff (site office based) = 20 people. These workers would comprise project managers, quantity surveyors, engineers, works managers, foremen and administrative staff.

- Contractor's direct workforce = 77 people. These workers would undertake works associated with site clearance, boundary treatment works, earthworks and drainage installation.
- Subcontractors = 25 people. These workers would comprise gangs of workers responsible for undertaking the pavement recycling and surfacing operations and works associated with signage and road markings.
- Designer's and client's site team = comprising three people.

2.1.10 Based on the duration and nature of the Proposed Development, it is expected that 75% of the construction workforce of up to 125 persons would be locally based, and the remaining 25% would be non-local.

Contractor for the Proposed Development

2.1.11 The Proposed Development would be delivered by way of an IACC Framework Contract for Highways Construction¹, which would also be used to deliver other projects linked to the IACC's Energy Island Programme. The terms of the IACC and Horizon Framework Contract for Highways Construction, requires the appointed contractor to promote contract opportunities within Wales and the local area, including adherence to the Horizon Supply Chain Charter. Specifically, the Framework Contract requires the appointed contractor to:

- attend a "Meet the Buyer" event to be held in North Wales, to promote the contractor's company to potential sub-contractors;
- advertise contractor and sub-contracting opportunities through Sell2Wales;
- attend a meeting with Communities First to ascertain any opportunities for disadvantaged people and those furthest from the labour market, to maximise benefits from the project;
- adhere to the Horizon Supply Chain Charter; and
- complete the Community Benefits Measurement Tool at key points during the contract, assisted by a representative of IACC or Business Wales..

2.1.12 As part of the IACC Framework Contract, work packages were split into a total of three lots, according to their financial value, in order to create more equal and accessible opportunities for smaller contractors.

2.1.13 Prior to the tendering process for the Framework Contract, a 'Meet the Buyer' event was undertaken locally (July 2015) to provide a platform for local contractors to understand the opportunities offered by the IACC Framework Contract and to raise awareness about the requirements of the tendering process.

¹ IACC Framework Contracts enable companies to become part of a 'pool' of potential businesses that can be approached directly by IACC to bid for work, when required. This results in shorter tendering processes as all businesses and companies have already qualified to bid for the work.

- 2.1.14 As part of the tendering process to be selected for the Framework Contract, potential contractors were required to demonstrate through experience and evidence successful project delivery on similar sized projects in the region. This included a requirement to demonstrate:
- an understanding of the geographical region where personnel were based;
 - experience with close engagement to stakeholders (local authorities, landowners, businesses, local networks) and a need to show understanding of Welsh working and understanding of the environment where the job is based;
 - how the contractor would be able to communicate in Welsh with stakeholders; and
 - an ability to resolve issues with stakeholders by employing Welsh speakers.
- 2.1.15 All contractors selected as part of the IACC Framework Contract have successfully demonstrated this. All contractors are also members of the Considerate Constructors Scheme. All constructors are required to adhere to a Code of Considerate Practice (Considerate Constructors Scheme, 2017a). The IACC Framework Contract also requires the appointed contractor to have a local Welsh-speaking stakeholder manager, in order to integrate with the local community.
- 2.1.16 Eleven companies have been selected by the IACC for the Framework Contract and eight of the eleven companies are from North Wales, with the remaining three companies based in Manchester, Warrington and Derbyshire.
- 2.1.17 Whilst the contractor for the Proposed Development is yet to be selected, they would be selected from Lot 3 of the IACC Framework Contract, which comprises four contractors, three of which are from the Daily Construction Commuting Zone (DCCZ) defined in section 3.2 below (two of those from Gwynedd).
- 2.1.18 In accordance with the IACC Framework Contract, the appointed contractor would be required to comply with and adhere to the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4]. The IACC has adopted the principles that, in Wales, the Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language and that persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh should they choose to do so. This policy sets out that Welsh and English will be the official languages of the IACC and will enjoy the same status and validity in the IACC's administration and work. Safeguarding and promoting the Welsh language and developing its use is one of the IACC's basic objectives.
- 2.1.19 The IACC Framework Contract also requires the appointed contractor to implement and adhere to the terms of the Welsh Assembly Government's Welsh Language Scheme which demonstrates the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to the Welsh language, and to provide Welsh speaking customers with a clear indication of the services which they can expect. The Welsh Assembly Government's Welsh Language Scheme was

prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Welsh Language Act 1993, which required public bodies in Wales to explain how they intended to treat the Welsh and English language on the basis of equality in the conduct of public business in Wales. Welsh Language Standards, as set by Welsh Ministers in accordance with The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, replaces the Welsh Language Schemes (which came to an end on 30 March 2016).

2.1.20 The appointed contractor would be required to adhere to the Welsh Language Standards Regulations which are relevant to the IACC. The aims of the Welsh Language Standards Regulations are to:

- improve the services Welsh speakers can expect to receive from organisations in Welsh;
- increase the use people make of Welsh language services;
- make it clear to organisations what they need to do in terms of the Welsh language; and
- ensure that there is an appropriate degree of consistency in terms of the duties placed on bodies in the same sector.

2.1.21 Finally, In order to minimise the effects to local businesses, under the IACC Framework Contract, the appointed contractor would undertake stakeholder engagement with businesses in advance of the works commencing, together with an implementation of a signage strategy to clearly indicate businesses are open and accessible as usual during the construction phase. All signs would be bilingual.

3 Approach to assessment of effects

- 3.1.1 The consideration of effects presented in chapter 5 assesses the Proposed Development only. The effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture are to be fully assessed in the WLIA produced to accompany the development consent application.
- 3.1.2 The approach to the assessment of effects for the Proposed Development follows the same methodology as the approach proposed for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project WLIA, as set out in the *Welsh Language Impact Assessment Interim Report* [RD5].
- 3.1.3 The approach to the assessment of effects undertaken in this WLIA has been informed by national and local planning policy guidance summarised in table 3-1.

Table 3-1 National and local planning policy guidance

Document	Summary
<i>Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Planning and the Welsh Language</i> [RD6]	Offers guidance on how the planning authority will make decisions regarding the effect of proposed developments on the Welsh language.
<i>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20 – Planning and the Welsh Language</i> [RD7]	Acknowledges that the Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric of Wales. One of the Welsh Government's aims is to reverse the trend of out-migration of fluent Welsh speakers by creating jobs to sustain communities. The local economy is also a key priority. Advises of the role of the land use planning system to contribute to the future well-being of the Welsh language by establishing the conditions to allow sustainable communities to thrive.

- 3.1.4 *Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead* [RD8] 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 SPG *Planning and the Welsh Language* [RD6] by the IACC. The methodology used for this WLIA follows that guidance.
- 3.1.5 Relevant legislation, national and local planning policy frameworks and strategies relevant to the Welsh language, together with other strategies relating to the Welsh language which, although not material planning considerations, provide context to the assessment of the Proposed Development on Welsh language are set out in the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Planning Statement, which forms part of the submitted planning application documentation.

- 3.1.6 The assessment of effects on the Welsh language and culture has been set against the following five key aspects of community life, with a view to establishing both the effects of the Proposed Development on the community in general and more specifically on the Welsh language and culture.
- Population characteristics: the effect of the Proposed Development on the population characteristics of the communities along the A5025.
 - Quality of life: the effect of the Proposed Development on quality of life, including the health of local people of the communities along the A5025 and the general amenity of these communities.
 - Economic factors, including:
 - effects on local businesses in terms of disruption, employment and additional spend in the local economy;
 - the effect on local jobs, wages and house prices; and
 - synergistic effects arising from the relationship between economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language.
 - Infrastructure supply: effects which could cause additional pressure on public and local services and infrastructure, such as schools, language immersion centres and health care facilities. This, in turn, could affect the daily use and prominence of the Welsh language in the communities along the A5025.
 - Social and cultural aspects: effects on Welsh traditions and culture, potential social tensions, and community, youth and/or voluntary groups in the communities along the A5025.
- 3.1.7 The assessment comprises 18 questions which relate to these five aspects, and are derived from the best practice guidance presented in chapter 3. As part of the assessment, each check-list question concludes with an indication of the type of effect (beneficial, neutral or adverse), which is represented by a numerical score. Scores between '0.1' to '1.0' denote grades of beneficial effects, '0' denotes a neutral effect and scores between '-0.1' to '-1.0' denote grades of an adverse effect. The assessment considers the Welsh language to be of high importance. Therefore, the base index scores are multiplied by 1.0.²
- 3.1.8 The final part of the assessment is an overall impact assessment index, which enables the assessor to identify an overall beneficial, adverse or neutral score relating to the effects perceived as likely to occur.
- 3.1.9 Where adverse or beneficial effects are identified in the WLIA, specific mitigation and/or enhancement measures are presented.

² Language impact scores: If language is considered to have high importance, base index scores are multiplied by 1.0; middle importance, base index scores are multiplied by 0.7 and low importance, base index scores are multiplied by 0.5

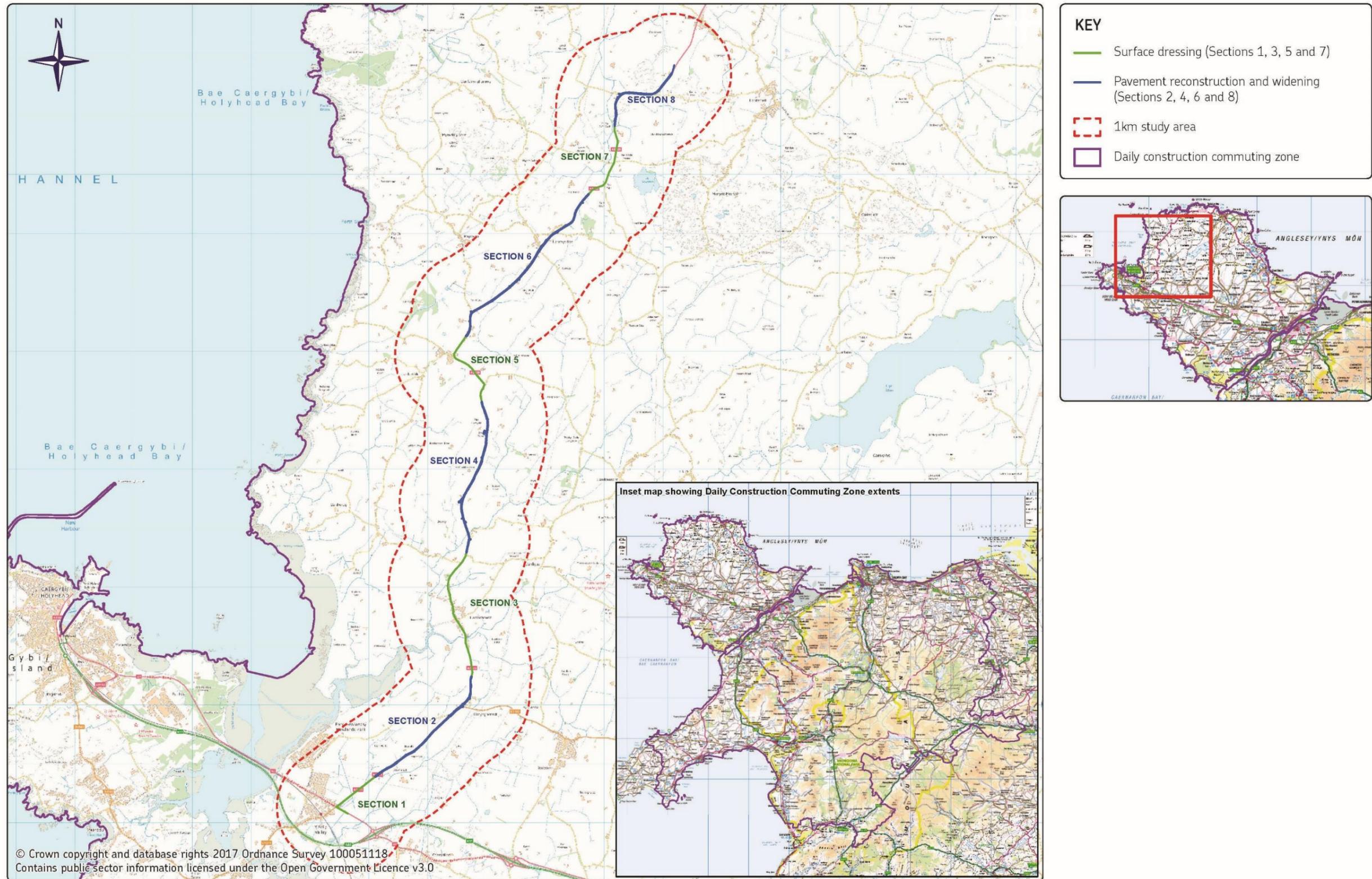
3.2 Study area

- 3.2.1 The study area for the assessment of effects on Welsh language and culture in terms of population characteristics, quality of life, infrastructure supply and social and cultural aspects including those effects which may arise from changes to residences accessing community services and facilities on either side of the A5025, reflects that applied in the socio-economic assessment (see chapter 4 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report).
- 3.2.2 This sets out a study area defined by a 1km boundary from the Proposed Development. This 1km study area runs across the three wards of Valley, Llanfaethlu, and Mechell. The detailed baseline data on Welsh language profile used within this WLIA is therefore based on these three wards and is referred to as 'the study area' in this WLIA. However, more detailed profile information is provided for four Community Council areas which fall within the study area. These Community Council areas are: Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cylch y Garn.³ Data for these four Community Council areas are only available from the 2011 Census and it is therefore not possible to show changes over time at this level.
- 3.2.3 The study area for the consideration of employment and economic activity is the DCCZ. The DCCZ represents an area that is a 90-minute commute time from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The area represents the one-way-travel time zone assumed for workers to commute on a daily basis from their permanent residence.
- 3.2.4 These study areas are identified in figure 3-1.

³ The three wards and four community council areas are not coterminous. The three wards (Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell) cover a larger geographic area than the four community council areas (Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cylch y Garn). This means that the data presented on the population and number of Welsh speakers differs across these areas. Furthermore, Llanfaethlu ward covers a larger area than Llanfaethlu community council area.

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Figure 3-1 WLIA study areas



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4 Welsh language profile

4.1.1 The Proposed Development is located across the three wards of Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell. Therefore, local information for this baseline language profile contains data for the three wards in 2001 and 2011. However, more detailed profile information for the area for 2011 only is provided for four Community Council areas: Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cylch y Garn.⁴

4.2 Welsh speakers

4.2.1 Table 4-1 provides a breakdown of the number and proportion of Welsh speakers by area in 2001 and 2011⁵.

Table 4-1 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) by area in 2001⁶ and 2011⁷

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers		Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Valley ward	2,333	1,278	54.8	2,292	1,253	54.7
Llanfaethlu ward	1,522	1,017	66.8	1,592	1,025	64.4
Mechell ward	1,483	946	63.8	1,502	918	61.1
Total across the three wards	5,338	3,241	60.7	5,386	3,196	59.3
Anglesey as a whole	64,679	38,893	60.1	67,403	38,568	57.2
Within the DCCZ	351,344	157,810	44.9	362,706	154,927	42.7

⁴ The three wards and four Community Council areas are not coterminous. The three wards (Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell) cover a larger geographic area than the four community council areas (Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cylch y Garn). This means that the data presented on the population and number of Welsh speakers differs across these areas. Furthermore, Llanfaethlu ward covers a larger area than Llanfaethlu community council area.

⁵ Census data (2011) [RD9] have been used for the baseline data; however, where more-recent information is available, this has been used.

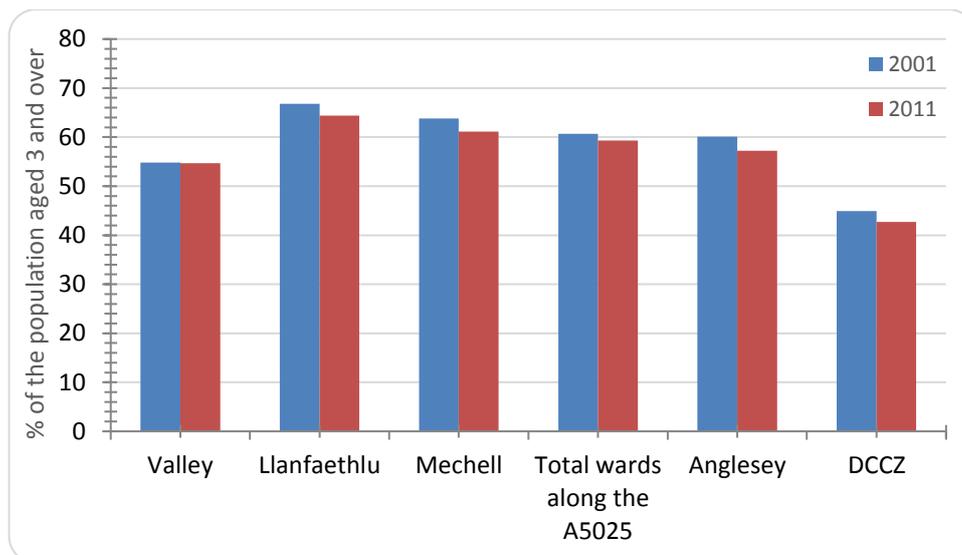
⁶ NOMIS: Census 2001 [RD10]: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025)

⁷ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

4.2.2 All areas witnessed a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) between 2001 and 2011, with the greatest reduction witnessed on Anglesey as a whole (-2.9%) followed by Mechell ward (-2.7%). In terms of the number of Welsh speakers, all areas except for Llanfaethlu ward witnessed a reduction in the overall number of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011.

4.2.3 Figure 4-1 shows the percentage of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) within the total population of each area in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 4-1 Proportion of Welsh speakers by area in 2001 and 2011



4.2.4 The baseline data for the percentage of Welsh speakers within the wards along the A5025 demonstrate that over half of the population in 2011 were Welsh speakers. A more detailed breakdown of the baseline data to community council area level shows that there are variations in the percentages of Welsh speakers in each ward ranging from 54.7% in Valley community council area to 66.3% in Llanfachraeth community council area.

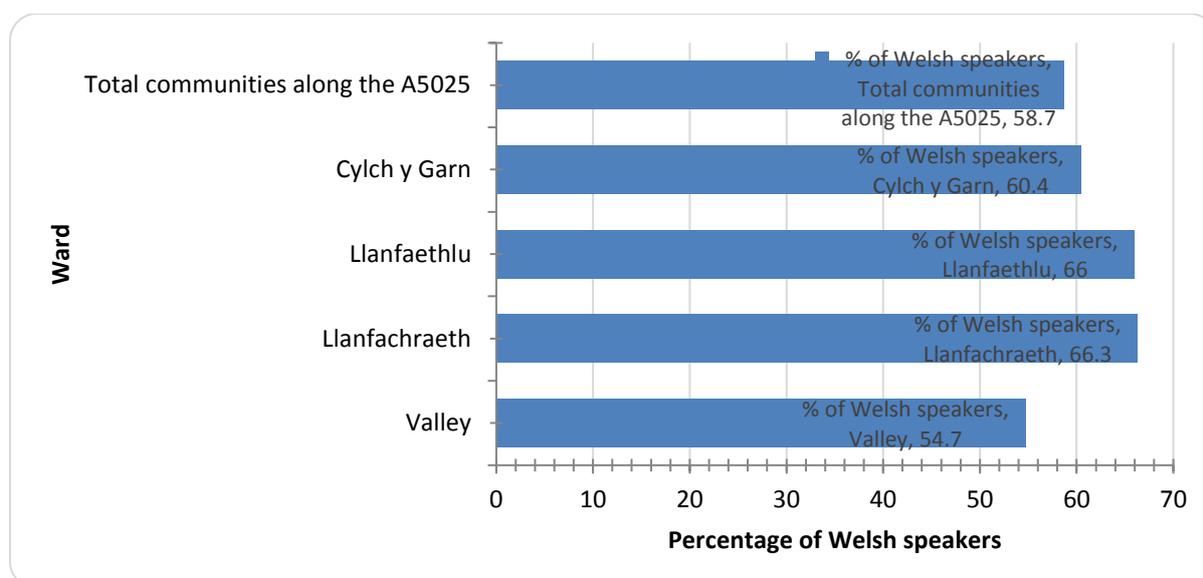
4.2.5 Table 4-2 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers within the Community Council area boundaries along the route of the Proposed Development comprising Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cylch y Garn in 2011. No data for the number and percentage of Welsh speakers for 2001 are available at Community Council area level which means it is not possible to assess changes between 2001 and 2011 at this level.

Table 4-2 Number and proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) by community council boundary in 2011⁸

Area	2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Welsh speakers	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Valley community council area	2,292	1,253	54.7
Llanfachraeth community council area	573	380	66.3
Llanfaethlu community council area	526	347	66.0
Cylch y Garn community council area	742	448	60.4
Total communities along the A5025	4,133	2,428	58.7

4.2.6 Figure 4-2 shows the proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) within each community council boundary in 2011.

Figure 4-2 Proportion of Welsh speakers (aged three and over) by community council, 2011



⁸ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

4.2.7 As can be seen from table 4-2 and figure 4-2, the community council areas of Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu had higher percentages (approximately 66% in both) of Welsh speakers in 2011 (the last census year) than Valley (54.7%) and Cylch y Garn (60.4%).

4.2.8 Table 4-3 and table 4-4 provide a breakdown of the number and proportion of Welsh speakers by age within the three wards along the A5025, and within Anglesey respectively in 2001⁹ and 2011^{10,7}.

Table 4-3 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) who could speak Welsh, by age group, within the three wards along the A5025 (Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell), in 2001 and 2011

Age group	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Number of Welsh speakers	Proportion of Welsh speakers (%)	Total population (aged three and over)	Number of Welsh speakers	Proportion of Welsh speakers (%)
3 to 15	899	719	80.0	789	657	83.3
16 to 24	557	444	79.7	493	366	74.2
25 to 49	1,707	1,038	60.8	1,557	951	61.1
50 to 64	1,251	594	47.5	1,269	621	48.9
65 to 74	498	241	48.4	760	348	45.8
75 and over	430	217	50.5	518	253	48.8
All ages (3+)	5,342	3,253	60.9	5,386	3,196	59.3

Table 4-4 Number and proportion of people (aged three and over) who could speak Welsh, by age group, on Anglesey, in 2001 and 2011

Age group	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Number of Welsh speakers	Proportion of Welsh speakers (%)	Total population (aged three and over)	Number of Welsh speakers	Proportion of Welsh speakers (%)
3 to 15	10,871	8,115	74.6	9,513	7,221	75.9
16 to 24	6,391	4,677	73.2	6,941	4,663	67.2
25 to 49	20,825	11,985	57.6	20,403	11,627	57.0
50 to 64	13,989	7,249	51.8	14,900	7,312	49.1

⁹ NOMIS: Census 2001 [RD10]: Sex and ability to speak Welsh (CS146)

¹⁰ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Ability to speak Welsh skills by national identity by sex by age (DC2203WA)

Age group	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	Number of Welsh speakers	Proportion of Welsh speakers (%)	Total population (aged three and over)	Number of Welsh speakers	Proportion of Welsh speakers (%)
65 to 74	6,766	3,693	54.6	8,574	4,080	47.6
75 and over	5,837	3,174	54.4	7,072	3,665	51.8
All ages (3+)	64,679	38,893	60.1	67,403	38,568	57.2

4.2.9 In 2001 and 2011, age groups 3 to 15 and 16 to 24 had the highest proportion of Welsh speakers within the three wards along the A5025 and Anglesey followed by age group 25 to 49. The proportion of Welsh speakers was lower within age groups 50 to 64, 65 to 74, and 75 and over across the three wards along the A5025 and Anglesey in 2001 and 2011.

4.3 Welsh language skills

4.3.1 Table 4-5 provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of people aged three and over who had one or more skills¹¹ in Welsh by area in 2001¹² and 2011¹³.

Table 4-5 Number and proportion of people aged three and over with skills in Welsh by area in 2001 and 2011

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Valley ward	2,333	1,564	67.0	2,292	1,575	68.7
Llanfaethlu ward	1,522	1,121	73.7	1,592	1,153	72.4
Mechell ward	1,483	1,043	70.3	1,502	1,030	68.6

¹¹ One or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged three and over

¹² NOMIS: Census 2001 [RD10]: Knowledge of Welsh (KS025)

¹³ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

Area	2001			2011		
	Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh		Total population (aged three and over)	One or more skills in Welsh	
	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)	Number	Number	Percentage of total population (%)
Total wards along the A5025	5,338	3,728	69.8	5,386	3,758	69.8
Anglesey	64,679	45,534	70.4	67,403	46,879	69.6
DCCZ	351,344	190,742	54.3	362,706	193,325	53.3

4.3.2 The Valley ward witnessed an increase in the overall number and percentage of people aged three and over with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The number of people with one or more skills in Welsh increased from 1,564 (67.0%) in 2001 to 1,575 (68.7%) in 2011.

4.3.3 The percentage of people aged three and over with one or more skills in Welsh declined within Llanfaethlu and Mechell wards, on Anglesey and within the DCCZ between 2001 and 2011. The largest decline in the percentage of people aged three and over with one or more skills in Welsh was witnessed within Mechell ward (-1.7%) followed by Llanfaethlu ward (-1.3%). Despite the decline in the percentage, in terms of absolute numbers, there was an increase in the number of people aged three and over with skills in Welsh within Llanfaethlu ward, on Anglesey and the DCCZ. This reflects an increase in the overall population in Llanfaethlu ward, Anglesey and the DCCZ between 2001 and 2011.

4.3.4 There was an increase in the total number of people with one or more skills in Welsh across the study area (the three wards along the A5025) between 2001 and 2011, but the percentage of the population with one or more skills in Welsh remained the same during the same period (69.8%). This is a result of the total population of the study area increasing at the same rate as the number of people with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011.

4.4 Overview of communities along the route of the Proposed Development

Valley

4.4.1 Valley is a large village located at the western end of the A5025. The village offers several important facilities and services including a primary school, a doctor's surgery, a dental practice, a pharmacy, several shops, restaurants, places of worship, a cemetery, a train station, a post office, petrol filling/service stations, vehicle repair garages, and recreational facilities associated with

Parc Mwd, including a green football area, a playground and woodland. There is some provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the village e.g. Yr Urdd, Merched y Wawr, youth clubs, Cylch Meithrin and Clwb y Cob.

- 4.4.2 Valley has a lower proportion of Welsh speakers than Anglesey as a whole. The percentage of Valley's population born outside Wales who speaks Welsh is slightly lower (16.9%) than on Anglesey (17.6%). Ysgol Gynradd Y Fali (Y Fali) provides Welsh medium education for children aged between 3 and 8 years old; however, Y Fali has a low rate of households where children use the Welsh language [RD11].

Llanynghenedl

- 4.4.3 Llanynghenedl is a hamlet located between Valley and Llanfachraeth, along the A5025. There are no local facilities within the hamlet and therefore the residents rely on other facilities and services located along the A5025 for their everyday needs.
- 4.4.4 Llanynghenedl is located within the ward and community council area of Valley as defined in the 2011 Census.

Llanfachraeth

- 4.4.5 Llanfachraeth is a village located on the A5025, near the west coast of the island. The village contains some local facilities, including a primary school (Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth), village hall, convenience store, post office, country store, public house, places of worship and green spaces. The local primary school, Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth closed in summer 2017, with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu – Ysgol Rhyd y Llan. There is limited provision of Welsh-medium social opportunities for young people within the village e.g. youth club.
- 4.4.6 Many of the residents and facilities have direct access to the A5025. The A5025 is important to the interconnectivity of the village, as the population relies on services in other locations e.g. Valley and Holyhead.
- 4.4.7 Llanfachraeth has a higher proportion of Welsh speakers than Anglesey as a whole. The percentage of Llanfachraeth's population born outside Wales who speaks Welsh is slightly higher (18.5%) than on Anglesey as a whole (17.6%).

Llanfaethlu

- 4.4.8 Llanfaethlu is a small village located between Llanfachraeth and Llanrhuuddlad, along the A5025. The village contains some local facilities, including a new primary school village hall, coffee house, local store and post office, a public house with bed and breakfast accommodation, places of worship, a local producer of traditional Welsh liqueurs, campsite and recreational facilities at Llanfaethlu Park. The local primary school Ysgol Ffrwd Win closed in summer 2017, with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu – Ysgol Rhyd y Llan. There is some provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the village e.g. Cylch Ti a Fi, Pensioner's Club and Clwb yr Odyn.

- 4.4.9 The residents of Llanfaethlu rely on other facilities and services located along the A5025 for their everyday needs.
- 4.4.10 Llanfaethlu has a higher proportion of Welsh speakers than Anglesey as a whole. The proportion of Llanfaethlu's population born outside Wales who speaks Welsh is higher (19.0%) than on Anglesey as a whole (17.6%).

Llanrhuddlad

- 4.4.11 Llanrhuddlad is a small village located to the north of Llanfaethlu, along the A5025. The village contains limited local facilities and places of worship. The local primary school Ysgol Gymuned Cylch y Garn closed in summer 2017, with pupils transferred to a new primary school in Llanfaethlu – Ysgol Rhyd y Llan. There is limited provision of Welsh medium social opportunities for young people within the village.
- 4.4.12 The residents of Llanrhuddlad rely on other facilities and services located along the A5025 for their everyday needs.
- 4.4.13 Llanrhuddlad has a higher proportion of Welsh speakers than Anglesey as a whole. The percentage of Llanrhuddlad's population born outside Wales who speaks Welsh is significantly higher (22.8%) than on Anglesey (17.6%), which suggests that a slightly higher percentage of newcomers choose to learn Welsh than on average.

5 Assessment of effects

5.1 Population characteristics

Q1. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to a population increase/decrease that might:

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.1.1 In 2011, the wards along the relevant sections of the A5025¹⁴ had a total resident population of 5,554 that comprised 8% of Anglesey's population (total: 69,751).¹⁵ Of the total resident population of the wards along the A5025, 42.5% resided in Valley ward, 29.7% resided in Llanfaethlu ward and 27.8% resided in Mechell ward.
- 5.1.2 The working age population¹⁶ of the wards along the A5025 (60%) was slightly lower than that of Anglesey (61%) in 2011.¹⁷ The percentage of people aged between 0 and 15 for the wards along the A5025 and Anglesey were similar (17%). The wards along the A5025 had a marginally higher percentage (23%) of people aged 65 and over than that of Anglesey (22%).
- 5.1.3 In terms of migration, Anglesey has generally experienced a net inflow from 2001 to 2014, except during 2008 to 2011. However, throughout the period 2001 to 2014, Anglesey has continuously experienced a net outflow of people aged 15 to 29. Anglesey has also continuously experienced an inflow of people aged 45 to 64.¹⁸
- 5.1.4 With respect to the number of Welsh speakers, 3,196 (59.3%) of the study area population of the wards along the A5025 aged three and over spoke Welsh in 2011¹⁹, which is a decrease of 45 people since 2001²⁰ (3,241 people or 60.7%). At Community Council area level, there were variations in the proportion of Welsh speakers between the four Community Council areas in 2011. The Community Council areas of Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu had

¹⁴ Wards along the A5025 consist of Valley, Llanfaethlu and Mechell

¹⁵ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Usual resident population (KS101EW)

¹⁶ Those aged between 16 and 64

¹⁷ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Age structure (KS102EW)

¹⁸ Welsh Government, 2015a [RD12]: Migration between Local Authorities in Wales and the rest of the UK (POPU5023).

¹⁹ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

²⁰ NOMIS: Census 2001 [RD10]: Knowledge of Welsh (KS205)

higher percentages (approximately 66% in both) of Welsh speakers in 2011 (the last census year) than Valley (54.7%) and Cylch y Garn (60.4%).²¹

- 5.1.5 When considering the number and proportion of people aged three and over with one or more skills in Welsh across the study area, there was an increase in the total number of people with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011, but the proportion remained the same during the same period. This is a result of the wards of Llanfaethlu and Mechell witnessing an increase in population aged three and over between 2001 and 2011.
- 5.1.6 The Welsh Government's *A living language: a language for living Welsh language strategy 2012-17* [RD13, p.33] recognises that "inward and outward migration processes, limited employment opportunities and limited availability of affordable housing have had profound effects on the demographic and linguistic profile of many communities."

Overall assessment

- 5.1.7 It is anticipated that construction would be carried out over a 66-week period, with a peak of up to 125 workers required.
- 5.1.8 The majority of these workers (75%) are expected to be workers from within the DCCZ and are therefore likely to be local. Up to 31 workers (25% of the total) are likely to be from outside the DCCZ and therefore potentially resident on Anglesey for part of the time. Based on the relatively short duration of the construction period and the limited nature of the works, which are similar to works undertaken by highway authorities as part of their ongoing maintenance and improvement obligations, it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would lead to a significant increase or decrease in the number of Welsh speakers within the study area.
- 5.1.9 To illustrate this, the in-migration of up to 31 non-Welsh speakers to Anglesey for a period of around a year would lead to the percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey remaining at 57.2% (using 2011 Census data as a baseline). If all 31 of the anticipated workforce from outside the DCCZ were to be resident within the study area during the construction period (this is considered unlikely), then the impact on the percentage of Welsh speakers in the study area would be a fall from 59.3% to 59.0% (based on adding 31 non-Welsh speakers to the 2011 Census study area population) for around a year.
- 5.1.10 The appointed contractor for the Proposed Development would be one of a pool of four contractors selected as part of the IACC Framework Contract. Three of those four contractors are from the DCCZ, two of which are based in Gwynedd. Their workforce is therefore likely to be based locally within the DCCZ. Given the high proportion of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd (65.4%) (and the DCCZ 42.7%), and the proportion of usual residents working in the construction industry in Gwynedd (74.2%) and the DCCZ (48.1%) speak Welsh, the workforce of the appointed contractor is likely to include a high proportion of Welsh speakers. Even if the appointed contractor from the IACC Framework Contract is from outside the DCCZ, there is a high probability that

²¹ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Welsh language skills (KS207WA)

a workforce based in the DCCZ would be utilised. The Proposed Development would therefore provide employment opportunities for local people based in the construction sector, including those who speak Welsh. This is considered to contribute towards retaining existing Welsh speakers in the DCCZ.

- 5.1.11 It is acknowledged that the workplace is a key area that affects language use, and influences its status and perceived worth [RD14]. As part of the IACC Framework Contract, the appointed contractor would be required to implement and adhere to the terms of the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4].
- 5.1.12 During the operational phase, following completion of the Proposed Development, traffic flows would be comparable to existing. Consequently, the Proposed Development is not anticipated to have any impact on population numbers within the study area.

Overall effect

- 5.1.13 Although the baseline evidence shows a pattern of a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers across the study area since 2001, the Proposed Development is not expected to add to this decline due to the short-term nature of works and the relatively low number of construction workers required, with only up to 31 workers expected from outside the DCCZ. This effect is therefore given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on population change and the balance of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers during both the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.1.14 Given the neutral effect and the fact that the appointed contractor would be required to implement and adhere to the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4], limited mitigation measures are considered necessary and these are set out below.
- 5.1.15 Whilst the majority (75%) of the construction workforce are expected to be local from within the DCCZ, there is potential that up to 31 workers (25% of the workforce) could be from outside the DCCZ. Those workers are expected to include a higher proportion of non-Welsh speakers. In order to raise awareness amongst those workers about Welsh language and culture, workers from outside the DCCZ would be provided with welcome packs to include information on the Welsh language on Anglesey, produced by Horizon.
- 5.1.16 The appointed contractor would be one of the four contractors forming part of the IACC Framework Contract and that contractor is expected to have an existing workforce (likely to be based locally). However, should new job posts emerge as a result of the Proposed Development, those posts would be advertised through the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service (a local brokerage service) being established by the IACC, the North Wales Economic Ambition Board (NWEAB), Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, the Department for Work & Pensions and Horizon to maximise local employment opportunities.

5.1.17 A Jobs and Skills Strategy for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is being prepared and will form part of the development consent application. This includes a commitment to maximise use of the local workforce and create opportunities for employment through the use of the local supply chain and provision of apprenticeships or other forms of professional training for individuals within the local communities. Some of the commitments incorporated into the strategy will be adopted as part of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, such as the requirement for the appointed contractor to adopt Horizon's Supply Chain Charter.

Q2. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to increased in-migration?

- Might the Proposed Development result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh-speaking households?
- Would the change be permanent or temporary?

Baseline/previous evidence

5.1.18 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to population data, migration, Welsh speakers and Welsh language skills is set out as part of Q1.

5.1.19 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. In 2011, a lower percentage of the population in the study area (18.8%) and Anglesey (17.6%) born outside Wales could speak Welsh compared with those born in Wales (83.7% and 78.2% respectively). Additionally, a lower percentage of the population from outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh in the study area (31.2%) and Anglesey (30.6%) compared with those born in Wales (92.9% and 90.2% respectively).

Overall assessment

5.1.20 As set out in response to Q1, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be carried out over a 66-week period with up to 125 workers employed at any given time over the construction period. Assumptions with regards to the appointment of a contractor are presented in section 2.1. Based on socio-economic assumptions, 75% of the workforce are expected to be local to the DCCZ. This, combined with the short construction period, is unlikely to lead to in-migration of non-Welsh speakers which would have a detrimental effect on the proportion of Welsh speakers in the study area. To illustrate this, the in-migration of 31 non-Welsh speakers to Anglesey (25% of the workforce) for a period of around a year would lead to the percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey remaining at 57.2% (using 2011 Census data as a baseline).

5.1.21 During operation (following the completion of the A5205 On-line Highway Improvements) the traffic flows along the A5025 are expected to be similar to existing and therefore there is no anticipated effect on in-migration within the study area, which would affect the proportion of Welsh speakers in the study area.

Overall effect

- 5.1.22 This effect is therefore given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on possible in-migration of non-Welsh speakers during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.1.23 In light of an overall neutral effect, no measures in addition to those set out in Q1 are considered necessary.

Q3. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to increased out-migration?

- Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh-speaking households?
- Would the change be permanent or temporary?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.1.24 The baseline analysis provided as parts of Q1 and Q2 are also of relevance to Q3 relating to out-migration.
- 5.1.25 Of particular relevance to the assessment of out-migration is the fact that, throughout the period of 2001 to 2014, Anglesey continuously experienced a net outflow of people (aged 15 to 29). Anglesey has also continuously experienced an inflow of people aged 45 to 64. Anglesey is a key attraction for older people wishing to retire [RD15].
- 5.1.26 The 20 to 24 age group experienced the largest percentage decrease of Welsh speakers from 2001 to 2011 (9.7%) followed by the 16 to 19 age group which experienced a 9.0% decrease. This is considered to be directly related to the continuous outflow of young people aged 15 to 29 from 2001 up until 2014.

Overall assessment

- 5.1.27 Out-migration resulting from the Proposed Development would only be likely to arise if there was significant, long-term disruption or adverse impact on traffic flow or on the amenity of the study area, which would reduce the desirability to live in the study area. As set out in response to Q1 and Q2, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be carried out over a 66-week period. This is not considered to be likely to cause such long-term disruption that would consequently lead to out-migration from the study area.
- 5.1.28 During the operational phase, effects on traffic flows would be neutral with slight beneficial effects on driver stress, journey times, and accidents and safety. The Proposed Development is not anticipated to have any effect on out-migration of Welsh speakers within the study area.

Overall effect

- 5.1.29 This effect is therefore given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on possible out-migration of Welsh speakers during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.1.30 Given the neutral effect on out-migration, no mitigation or enhancement measures are proposed.

Q4. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to a changing age structure of the community? Might it:

- result in 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; or
 - social tensions/break-up of traditional social networks?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.1.31 The baseline analysis provided as part of Q1 and Q3 is also of relevance to Q4 relating to age structure.
- 5.1.32 The working age population (those aged between 16 and 64) provides an indicator of the capacity of the population to participate in economic activity. In 2011, the working age population within the wards along the A5025 and Anglesey was around 60%, slightly lower than the Welsh average of 63%.²²
- 5.1.33 Census 2011 data also reveals that people aged 65 years and over comprise a greater proportion of the population within the wards along the A5025 and within Anglesey than for Wales as a whole.
- 5.1.34 For both the route of the Proposed Development and Anglesey, the proportion of people aged 65 years and above has increased between the years 2001 to 2011, whilst there has been a progressive fall in the proportion of 0 to 15 year olds.

Overall assessment

- 5.1.35 The nature of the Proposed Development in itself is not expected to affect a certain age group more than another; therefore no change to the age structure of the community is expected to occur. The proportion of Welsh speakers within the existing communities along the route of the Proposed Development is not therefore expected to change.
- 5.1.36 During the construction of the Proposed Development some localised disruption and inconvenience is likely to be experienced in relation to access to the A5025. Construction would result in temporary effects such as the closure of parking bays, lane closures, restrictions to on-street parking and

²² NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Age structure (KS102EW)

some inconvenience for people accessing land and property. However, access to all properties, businesses, community and services along the route of the Proposed Development would be maintained in accordance with the IACC Framework Agreement. Direct disruption outside any property at any one time during the construction phase would be up to 1–2 weeks as a worst case. However, no specific age group would be affected which would lead to a changing age structure in the communities along the route of the Proposed Development.

- 5.1.37 During construction, the communities along the route of the Proposed Development may suffer from temporarily reduced access to the community services centres that they would usually reach using the A5025 due to the disruption to traffic on the road. No centres or community services would be severed entirely from any community. Once again, no specific age group would be affected which would lead to a changing age structure in the communities along the route of the Proposed Development.
- 5.1.38 The potential disruption is considered to represent a slight adverse effect in terms of increased journey times (as noted in chapter 6 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report). However, this would occur for a pre-determined period of time and would not likely be such that it would have a consequential effect on Welsh language through the break-up of traditional social networks. The effects of the Proposed Development are not expected to lead to a change in the age profile of the existing community, which would adversely affect the proportion of Welsh speakers in the study area.

Overall effect

- 5.1.39 This effect is therefore given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on possible change in age structure or social networks within the community during both the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.1.40 Given the overall neutral effect on possible change in age structure and social networks, no mitigation measures are proposed.

5.2 Quality of life

Q5. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on the health of local people? Might it:

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.2.1 Detailed baseline analysis on health is provided within the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Rapid HIA Screening Statement, which forms part of the planning application for the Proposed Development.
- 5.2.2 In 2011, a high proportion of the population of the wards along the A5025 and Anglesey aged three and over defined themselves as having 'very good (77.3%) or good health (77.9%)'.²³
- 5.2.3 Of the Welsh-speaking population (aged three and over) within the wards along the A5025 in 2011, 82.0% stated that their health was 'very good or good', while 13.1% stated 'fair health' and 4.9% stated 'very bad or bad health'.²⁴

Overall assessment

- 5.2.4 The Proposed Development has the potential for air quality effects from the following emission sources during the construction phase:
- air pollutants would include emissions to air from plant or machinery (primarily non-road mobile machinery), or dust emissions generated by activities such as earthworks, road carriageway construction or re-surfacing works and vehicle movements on dusty surfaces; and
 - emissions from road vehicles such as cars, vans and lorries travelling on the road network that are associated with the construction activities for the Proposed Development.
- 5.2.5 Chapter 7 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report describes the assessment of potential air quality effects resulting from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Consideration has been given to the potential air pollutant and dust effects of the construction of the Proposed Development on local communities including residential properties, primary schools, community buildings, places of worship, recreational areas and footpaths.
- 5.2.6 The assessment concludes that, in light of the existing environmental conditions and in respect of construction effects being temporary and manageable with good practice mitigation, it is considered that there would not be any significant adverse effects relating to air quality during construction.
- 5.2.7 Consequently, during the construction phase, the Proposed Development would not increase the risk of illness and would not reduce the desirability of living in the community.
- 5.2.8 The Proposed Development would not result in changes to road traffic flows during operation. The requirement for an air quality assessment for vehicle emissions during operation was therefore scoped out of the Environmental Assessment as any operational effects on local air quality at sensitive

²³ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA)

²⁴ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: General health by ability to speak Welsh by age (LC3202WA)

receptors within the study area would be negligible. Once completed, there would be minor beneficial effects to the health of users of the A5025 due to reduced travelling times and the provision of a road network which is of higher quality. Improved traffic flow reduces traffic congestion (resulting in less stress for drivers) and reduced emissions from stationary traffic. This beneficial effect is not expected to lead to an identifiable effect on the health of the population which would affect the overall profile of Welsh speakers in the study area.

- 5.2.9 Due to the nature of the work, the Proposed Development is not expected to make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population.

Overall effect

- 5.2.10 This effect is therefore given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on the health of local people during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development. Given the neutral effect on health of local people, the Proposed Development is not likely to reduce the desirability of living in the community or potentially increase the risk of financial problems/stress of the local Welsh-speaking population. Consequently, the effect on Welsh language is neutral.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.2.11 No language specific enhancement or mitigation measures are proposed given the neutral effect on language arising from possible effects on health of local people. The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report identifies construction air quality effects as being temporary and manageable through the employment of good practice mitigation measures.

Q6. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on the amenity of the local area? Might it:

- deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability of living in the community?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.2.12 The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 'physical environment' domain measures factors in the local area that may impact on the well-being or quality of life of those living in an area [RD16]. The Proposed Development would be located across four LSOAs which are Valley 1, Valley 2, Llanfaethlu and Mechell. Within this domain, all of the four LSOA's were amongst the 50% least deprived throughout Wales. With respect to Anglesey as a whole, over 50% of the LSOAs were within the top half of the physical environment domain, and there were not many LSOAs in the bottom deciles.

Overall assessment

- 5.2.13 Chapter 7 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on air quality.

Only construction dust effects have been considered. Emissions from plant and machinery, and road traffic emissions, were scoped out due to the likelihood of their negligible effects on local air quality at sensitive receptors.

- 5.2.14 The assessment of potential effects on air quality has shown that there would be no significant effects during construction.
- 5.2.15 Chapter 12 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report considers the potential effects associated with the Proposed Development on people's views and visual amenity. During construction of the Proposed Development, there would be a moderate adverse effect on 11 groups of residential properties, the community of Llanynghenedl, users of National Cycle Network Route 5, users of footpaths near Valley and Llanynghenedl and near Bryn Tirion, and users of local roads near Cefn Coch and Nanner Road.
- 5.2.16 In the opening year, only nine receptors (comprising individual and grouped residential properties, users of footpaths and users of one local road) would experience a slight adverse effect, reducing to a neutral effect for all receptors by the future year. Whilst the construction period for the Proposed Development is expected to last for 66-weeks, these works would be phased and no receptor would be affected for the whole duration of the construction period.
- 5.2.17 Whilst there would be moderate and slight adverse effects in terms of landscape and visual impact, the effects are not considered to be significant in terms of language impact. That is, the effects would not reduce the desirability of living within the communities along the route of the Proposed Development to such an extent that they would create a consequent effect on the community's language profile. Direct disruption outside any property along the route of the Proposed Development during the 66-week period would be limited to a maximum of 1-2 weeks, and access to properties would be provided at all time during construction.
- 5.2.18 It is acknowledged that construction would cause a degree of inconvenience to users of the A5025. However, the degree of disruption is not expected to result in an overall adverse effect on the amenity of communities along the route of the Proposed Development which would reduce the desirability of living in these communities, and therefore affecting the proportion of Welsh speakers in those communities.

Overall effect

- 5.2.19 This effect is therefore given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on the amenity of the local area during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.2.20 No additional mitigation or enhancement measures are proposed given the overall neutral effect on the amenity of the local area.

Q7. Is the Proposed Development likely to lead to the threat of increased crime or violence in the community? Might it:

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.2.21 There were 42.3 recorded crimes per 1,000 people recorded on Anglesey in the year to March 2016 [RD38]. This was lower than the rate recorded for North Wales (55.7 crimes per 1,000 population). Recorded crime in Anglesey and North Wales was highest for offences categorised as violence and sexual offences [RD38].
- 5.2.22 The perception of crime in North Wales was investigated in 2009, with a press report²⁵ noting that people's fear of crime is greater than is warranted in North Wales. The accompanying police report released in March 2009 revealed that 12% of people feared becoming victims of violent crime, when the actual likelihood was 0.11%.
- 5.2.23 The WIMD 'community safety' domain considers deprivation in relation to living in a safe community. It covers actual experience of crime and fire, as well as perception of safety whilst out and about in the local area [RD16]. Within this domain, the LSOAs of Valley 1 was more deprived than Valley 2, Llanfaethlu and Mechell. Valley 1 was amongst the 30% to 50% most community safety-deprived areas in Wales, whilst Valley 2, Llanfaethlu and Mechell were amongst the 50% least deprived areas in Wales. With respect to Anglesey as a whole, over 50% of Anglesey's LSOAs were within the top half of the community safety domain, and there were few LSOAs in the bottom deciles.

Overall assessment

- 5.2.24 The Proposed Development would be implemented in accordance with appropriate *Codes of Practice for Safety at Street Works and Road Works 2013* [RD18]. This would include measures to ensure that the Temporary Construction Compound and construction site working areas are secure. As such, increased crime arising from the works during the construction or operational phases is unlikely.

Overall effect

- 5.2.25 This effect is given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on the threat of increased crime and violence during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.2.26 No mitigation or enhancement measures are proposed given the neutral effect of the threat of crime and violence.

²⁵ Daily Post, 2009

5.3 Economic factors

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

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.3.1 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to local population data and Welsh-speaking residents is set out within chapter 4.
- 5.3.2 A large proportion of Anglesey's workforce is employed in the public sector whilst retail, accommodation and food services account for the greatest proportions of service-sector employees.²⁶ This reflects, to a degree, the importance of tourism activity on Anglesey.
- 5.3.3 Anglesey is highly reliant on micro-businesses employing four or fewer people. Approximately 70% of the businesses on Anglesey fall into this category with less than 5% employing 20 people or more.
- 5.3.4 There are a range of businesses and community services along the A5025 including hotels, service stations, post offices, convenience stores, pubs, bed and breakfasts, holiday parks and local coffee shops, as shown in figures 5-1 and 5-2 and tables 5-1 and 5-2.

²⁶ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Ability to speak Welsh by industry (DC2611WA)

Figure 5-1 Socio-economic receptors: Sections 1 to 4

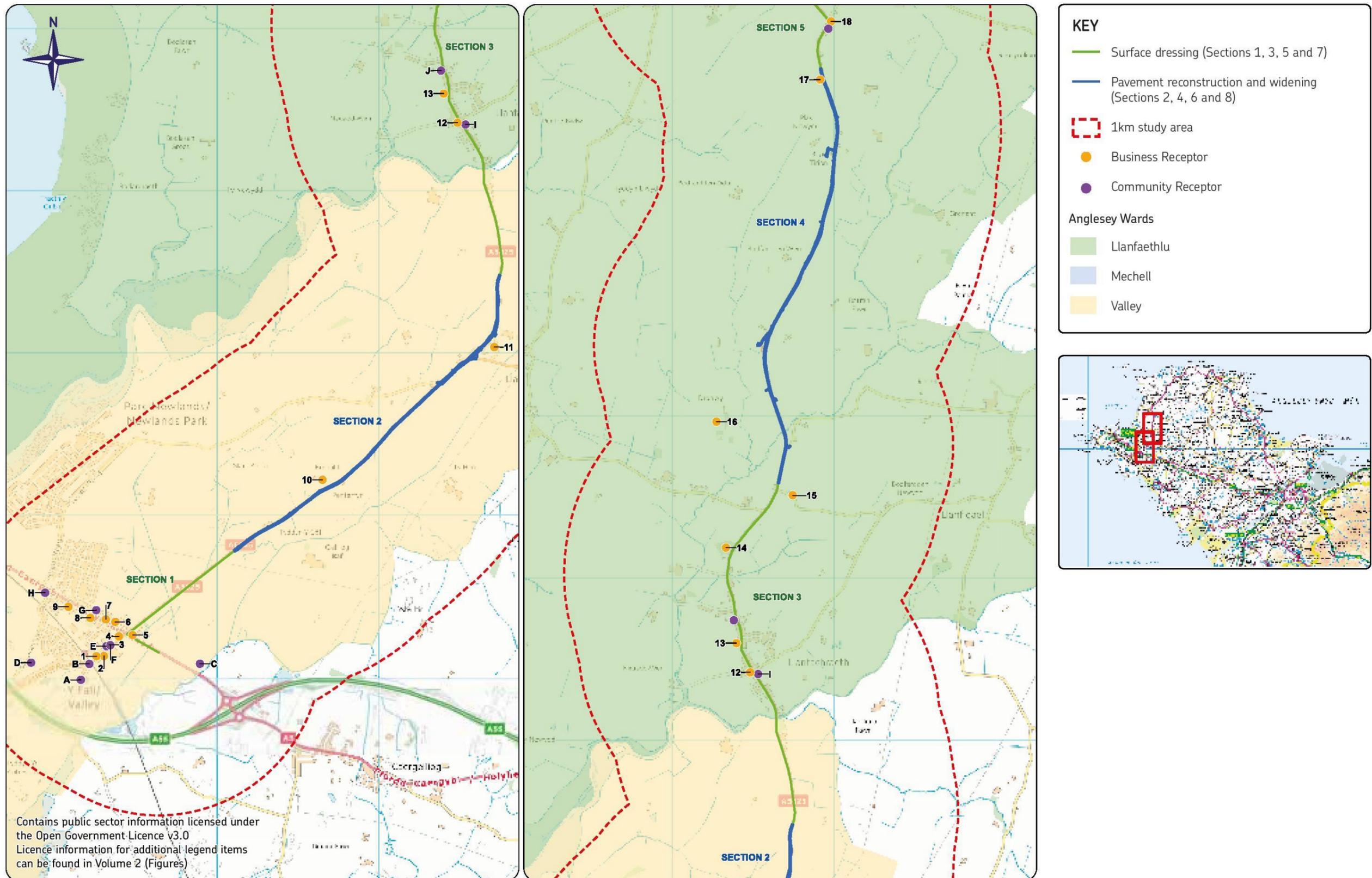


Figure 5-2 Socio-economic receptors: Sections 5 to 8

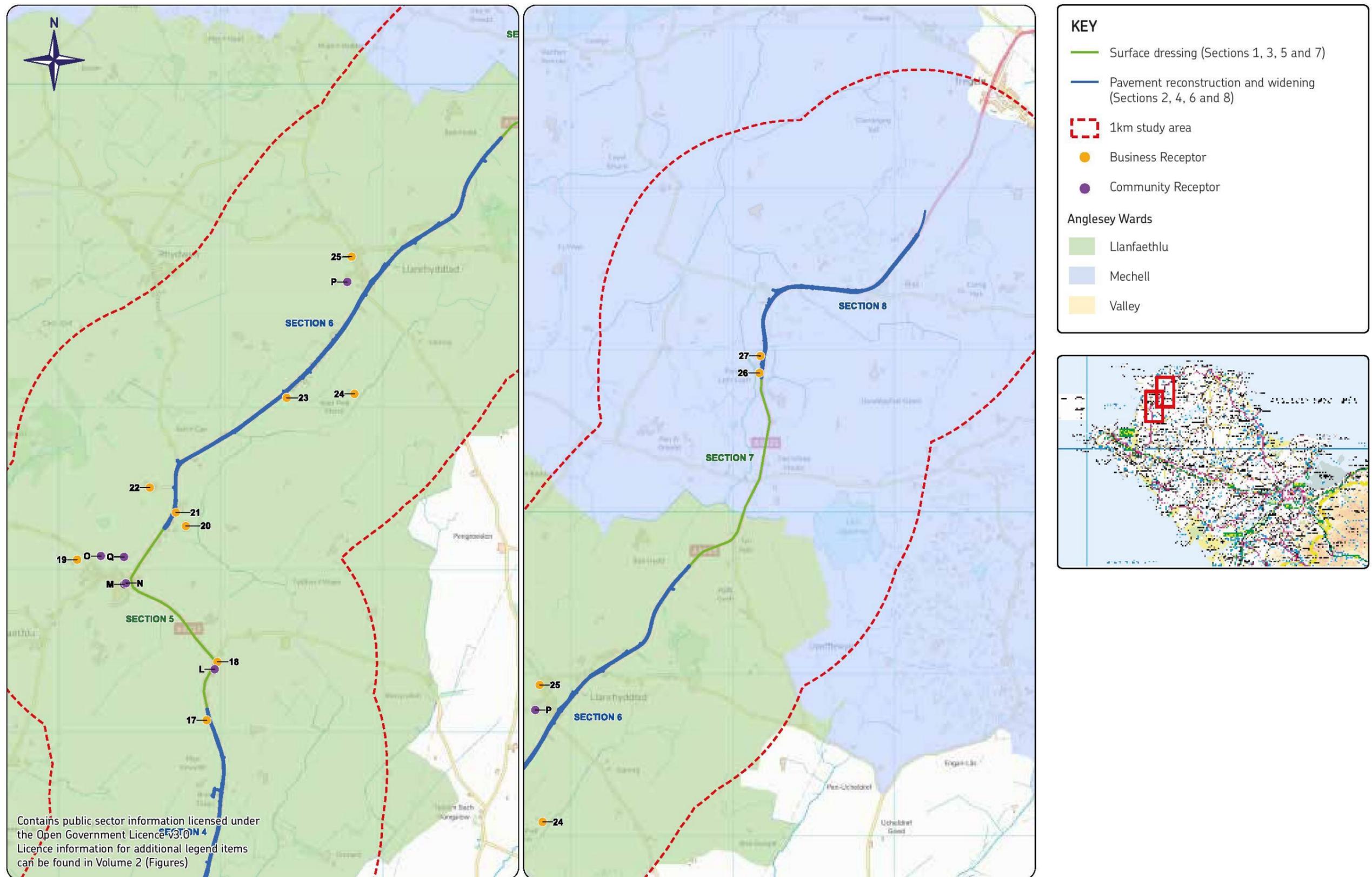


Table 5-1 Business receptors within the local study area

Business receptor	
1. Cigydd Y Fali Butchers (Section 1)	15. Plas Ellen Campsite (Section 3)
2. Bex Pride Restaurant (Section 1)	16. Dronwy Caravan Park (Section 4)
3. Spar (Section 1)	17. Bodedern Garage Services (Section 4)
4. Valley Hotel (Section 1)	18. The Black Lion Inn (Section 5)
5. Gwalia Service Station (Section 1)	19. Western Heights, Lodging (Section 5)
6. Sunny Valley Restaurant (Section 1)	20. O.R. Jones & Sons (Section 5)
7. Enochs Fish & Chips (Section 1)	21. Teithiau Elfyn Thomas Tours (Section 6)
8. Bull Hotel (Section 1)	22. Condessa Welsh Liquers (Section 6)
9. Dyffryn Service Station (Section 1)	23. The Chandlery Boatyard (Section 6)
10. Hughes TJ Agricultural Services (Section 2)	24. Aberpwell Holiday Centre (Section 6)
11. Shop Farm, Holyhead (Section 2)	25. Camel Cabs (Section 6)
12. Holland Hotel (Section 3)	26. Pandy Cottage B&B (Section 8)
13. Wynnstay Stores (Section 3)	27. ZISKA Travel & Transport (Section 8)
14. Inspiratrix Therapies (Section 3)	

Table 5-2 Community receptors within the local study area

Community receptor
A. Parc Mwd (Section 1)
B. Valley Train Station (Section 1)
C. Ynys Wen Cemetery (Section 1)
D. Ysgol Gymuned Y Fali Primary School (Section 1)
E. Tabor Methodist Church (Section 1)
F. Valley Post Office (Section 1)
G. St Michael's Church (Section 1)
H. Valley Police Station (Section 1)
I. Old Post Office (Section 3)
J. Capel Abarim (Section 3)
K. Soar Addoldy Y Bedyddwyr Church (Section 5)
L. Llanfaethlu Village Hall (Section 5)
M. Llanfaethlu Church (Section 5)
N. Site of new primary school at Llanfaethlu (Section 5)

5.3.5 Two additional community receptors, both educational facilities (Ysgol Llanfaethlu Primary School and Ysgol Gymuned Cylch Y Garn), were closed and consolidated into a Welsh-medium school known as Ysgol Rhyd y Llan at Llanfaethlu in August 2017. While they are both located in close proximity to the Proposed Development, they would not be operational at the time of construction.

Overall assessment

5.3.6 During construction, localised disruption and inconvenience is likely to be experienced in relation to access onto the A5025. Construction would result in temporary effects such as the closure of parking bays, lane closures, restrictions to on-street parking and some inconvenience for people accessing land and property via the A5025. However, access to properties including businesses would be retained at all times.

5.3.7 Potential effects that could occur relate to a loss of viable agricultural land, a reduction or increase in trade and local expenditure, and an increase in employment in the area.

5.3.8 During construction, it is expected that a small loss of passing trade would affect a number of businesses along the A5025 between Sections 1-8, due to inconvenience for road users, however, access would be retained at all times. The socio-economic assessment presented in chapter 4 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report identifies that the following businesses would experience a slight adverse effect during construction. These businesses are particularly sensitive due to the nature of their business and their reliance on passing trade:

- 4. Valley Hotel (Section 1);
- 5. Gwalia Service Station (Section 1);
- 8. Bull Hotel (Section 1);
- 9. Dyffryn Service Station (Section 1);
- 12. Holland Hotel (Section 3);
- 16. Bodedern Garage Services (Section 4);
- 17. Black Lion Inn (Section 5); and
- 25. Pandy Bed & Breakfast (Section 8).

5.3.9 During construction, any diversions in terms of access to local businesses would be sign-posted by the use of bilingual signage in accordance with the requirement of the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4]. This would include providing bilingual signage to confirm that local services and facilities are open as usual. This would be a contractual obligation placed on the appointed contractor.

5.3.10 Although these businesses may be affected by some loss of passing trade, this effect must be balanced against the increased spend in local businesses as a result of the construction work. Local businesses along the route of the Proposed Development and those nearby in Valley are likely to experience some increase spend from up to 125 construction workers being present for 66-weeks. This increased spend within local businesses owned and run by local people, including Welsh speakers, is considered to have a beneficial effect on Welsh language.

5.3.11 Local suppliers within the DCCZ are also expected to experience an increase in spend as a result of the construction work and the need for local materials and supplies. As part of the process of supporting the use of the IACC Framework Contract, following the selection of contractors, a second 'Meet the Buyer' event took place (September 2016), specifically with a view of providing an opportunity for local suppliers (for example building merchants) to understand the potential opportunities which would become available as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development. The 'Meet the Buyer' event (September 2016) provided a platform for local suppliers to understand the requirement of the four contractors forming part of the IACC Framework Contract, whilst also enabling those contractors to understand the supplies and services which could be provided by the local supply-chain. Local suppliers are therefore expected to benefit from the construction phase of the Proposed Development. This in turn would benefit the long-term viability of the Welsh language.

5.3.12 Assumptions with regards to the appointment of a contractor are presented in chapter 2. The construction phase would therefore provide an opportunity for three local businesses from the DCCZ to be appointed as a contractor for the Proposed Development. Should a contractor from the DCCZ be appointed, this would provide employment opportunities for a local workforce, helping to retain local workers (including Welsh speakers) working in the construction sector. This would have a beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture in the DCCZ.

5.3.13 Operationally, the Proposed Development is unlikely to give rise to any long-term impacts on access to facilities, commercial interests, local businesses or tourist destinations.

Overall effect

5.3.14 Whilst adverse effects have been identified on some local businesses during construction of the Proposed Development, which might lead to a reduction in trade for businesses and services where the use of Welsh is commonplace, the effects are not to affect the long-term viability of those businesses. Beneficial effects to local businesses along the route of the Proposed Development are also expected due to increase spend from the presence of up to 125 construction workers over a 66-week period. Furthermore, local businesses, primarily suppliers, in the DCCZ are expected to be beneficially effected by the increase spend to support the construction work. Upon balance, this effect is given a score of +0.2 to reflect an overall beneficial effect on local businesses.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

5.3.15 In light of measures already sought to be in place with regards to bilingual construction signage, no additional mitigation measures are considered necessary. The appointed contractor would be required to implement and adhere to standards and requirements set out in the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4] which includes the provision of traffic signs.

5.3.16 In light of measures which have already been implemented such as the implementation of the IACC Framework Contract and a 'Meet the Buyer' event to support the local suppliers, only limited enhancement measures are considered necessary. In order to further enhance the opportunities for local businesses as suppliers to the appointed contractor, details of Horizon's list of local suppliers would be shared with the appointed contractor.

5.3.17 Where effects occur due to changes in access, as described above, these changes have been incorporated in order to improve safety. No further operational mitigation is proposed.

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

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.3.18 The economic-activity rate (78.4%)²⁷ and the employment rate (73.7%)²⁸ on Anglesey were higher than in both North Wales (76.0% and 72.3% respectively) and Wales (74.9% and 70.3% respectively) over the period January to December 2015.
- 5.3.19 In 2014, there were 15,496 Full-Time Equivalent jobs on Anglesey.²⁹ Between 2009 and 2014, the number of jobs on Anglesey declined by 5.4% which coincided with closures of major employers such as Anglesey Aluminium.
- 5.3.20 Anglesey has a higher proportion of workers in the construction and building trades than in Wales as a whole. In 2014, there were approximately 1,100 Full-Time Equivalent jobs in the construction industry on Anglesey.³⁰ The people employed in the construction sector on Anglesey accounted for approximately 9% of the total workers employed. The skills required by those in the construction sector are assumed to be largely similar to those required for the construction of the Proposed Development.
- 5.3.21 In 2011, 58.3% of Anglesey's resident population aged 16 and over in employment spoke Welsh. Of the residents working within the construction industry on Anglesey and in the DCCZ, 64.8% and 48.1% respectively spoke Welsh.³¹

Overall assessment

- 5.3.22 Beneficial effects are likely to be realised through local employment opportunities for construction workers. Around 75% of workers (94) are anticipated to be DCCZ residents and 48.1% of DCCZ residents working within the construction industry on Anglesey are reported to be Welsh speakers. If the construction workforce were to reflect these figures, then approximately 45 of the construction workers would be Welsh speakers.
- 5.3.23 Based on 125 workers being required for a construction period of 66-weeks, this results in an estimate of 159 job-years (where one job-year equates to one job held for one year) of employment associated with construction (see chapter 4 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report).
- 5.3.24 Chapter 4 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report provides an assessment of the potential adverse and beneficial socio-economic effects resulting from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. To estimate the net effect on employment within the DCCZ, a series of adjustment factors have been applied based on the socio-economic analysis.

²⁷ NOMIS 2015 [RD19]: Annual Population Survey – Economic Activity Rate

²⁸ NOMIS 2015 [RD19]: Annual Population Survey – Employment Rate

²⁹ NOMIS 2015a [RD20]: Business Register and Employment Survey

³⁰ NOMIS 2015a [RD20]: Business Register and Employment Survey

³¹ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Ability to speak Welsh by industry (DC2611WA)

- 5.3.25 The socio-economic assessment also refers to the benefits that occur outside the target area; in terms of employment this would mean the jobs go to those who typically reside outside of the DCCZ. An IACC Framework Contract is already in place to deliver the Proposed Development. It is assumed that even if the appointed contractor is from outside the DCCZ, the majority (75%) of the workforce would be local within the DCCZ. Due to the nature of the construction work, which is more specialised for road projects than general types of construction, a medium leakage factor (25%) has been applied, with a reasonably high proportion of benefits being retained in the target area. The final contribution of local labour would be dependent on the contractors' arrangements and commitments.
- 5.3.26 Displacement is defined as the proportion of employment associated with a development that reduces employment elsewhere in the DCCZ area. Hence displacement refers to employment which has merely transferred from one place to another within the DCCZ rather than resulting in the creation of a new job. The scale of the Proposed Development is such that it is unlikely that a large proportion of workers would come from other, non-highways projects within the DCCZ, which suggests a low (25%) level of displacement. However, the fact that framework contractors have been identified to deliver the Proposed Development, as well as other projects linked to the IACC's Energy Island Programme, could mean that people leave their current jobs to take up employment with one of the framework contractors, suggesting a medium (50%) level of displacement could be realised. Displacement has therefore been assessed within the range of 25% to 50%.
- 5.3.27 In addition to direct employment (those employed directly to construct the Proposed Development), there would be further knock-on effects in the economy, generating additional employment. The socio-economic assessment estimates the number of indirect and induced jobs³² by applying a medium multiplier factor of 1.5, representing an area of average economic linkages. This indicates that, in addition to direct job creation, the Proposed Development would lead to the indirect creation of the equivalent of 30 to 45 job-years.
- 5.3.28 As indicated in response to Q8, there may be adverse effects on some existing businesses along the route of the Proposed Development during construction due to disruption and some inconvenience in terms of access, but these are not expected to be long-term or affect the viability of those businesses.
- 5.3.29 Any potential adverse effects on businesses along the route of the Proposed Development, and therefore employment, must also be considered against the context that the Proposed Development would directly create additional employment locally, combined with additional spend by construction workers during construction.

³² Induced effects can also be referred to as 'knock-on' effects. This means that expenditure by A5025 contractors on local suppliers and workers' expenditure in the local economy generates income for other local businesses who, in turn, spend a proportion of this income on suppliers of local goods and services themselves. This then generates multiple rounds of income within the local economy.

Overall effect

- 5.3.30 This effect is given a score of +0.4 to reflect an overall beneficial effect arising from the creation of direct and indirect jobs during the construction and operational phase and, given that a framework agreement is already in place with contractors, predominantly from the DCCZ to maximise the employment benefits within the DCCZ.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.3.31 In order to enhance beneficial effects, should there be new job posts as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development, the appointed contractor will advertise posts through the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service (a local brokerage service) being established by the IACC, NWEAB, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, the Department for Work & Pensions and Horizon to maximise local employment opportunities.

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

- potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local Welsh-speaking population due to economic diversification; or
- lead to increased in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.3.32 The Welsh Government's Policy Statement *A living language: a language for living – moving forward* [RD21], emphasises the need to increase the value of the Welsh language as a skill for the workplace, to strengthen the economies of traditionally Welsh-speaking areas in north and west Wales and to support Welsh speakers to remain in those areas or return to them.
- 5.3.33 The *Ynys Môn Local Plan* [RD22] identifies the correlation between economic growth and the future of the Welsh language:
- “The nature of many local communities is changing. Local people are leaving in search of work and being replaced by relatively affluent newcomers. As well as raising house prices, this is reducing the stability of the population and the chances of the Welsh language flourishing as the main means of communication. The future of the language is very much dependent on successful economic development.”*
- 5.3.34 In December 2012, the Welsh Minister for Economy, Science and Transport announced the establishment of the Welsh Language and Economy Task and Finish Group to consider the relationship between the Welsh language and economic development. The Group explored how the Welsh language and bilingualism could support economic development, and how economic development could help increase the use of Welsh.
- 5.3.35 The *Report of the Welsh Language and Economic Development Task and Finish Group to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport* [RD23] recognises that *“bilingualism and an appreciation of differing cultures are an important part of marketing strategies of successful businesses across the*

- globe strengthening company brands and also making them more relevant to local customers.”* The evidence received by the Welsh Language and Economic Development Task and Finish Group suggests that *“there is a demand for a bilingual workforce to meet business and customer needs; this can be addressed by developing the linguistic skills and confidence to meet the requirements of businesses.”*
- 5.3.36 TAN 20 [RD7] also identifies that *“the distribution of economic growth can also affect the social character and sustainability of communities. Policies to ensure that there is sufficient level and range of economic opportunities, including sites and premises, to support and develop local communities could also benefit the Welsh language.”*
- 5.3.37 The Welsh Language Impact Assessment for the *Joint Local Development Plan Gwynedd and Môn* [RD11] 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.”* 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”* [RD11]. The provision of *“sufficient housing and economic growth are important elements of reducing out-migration of people (including Welsh speakers) from their communities as well as facilitating migration of working age households, which in turn help sustain or create age balanced communities”* [RD11].
- 5.3.38 According to *The National Survey for Wales 2013-15: Welsh Language Use Survey* [RD24], about a third of Welsh speakers always (or usually) spoke Welsh with their work colleagues. Those in the age group 45 to 64 were more likely than younger Welsh speakers to use Welsh always or usually with their colleagues at work.
- 5.3.39 Of those who worked in the public sector who had job descriptions, 60% had one that specified Welsh language skills as either essential or desirable compared with 18% in the private sector. Larger companies were also more likely to have Welsh language skills noted on their workers’ job description.
- 5.3.40 Of those who had Welsh language skills noted as either essential or desirable within their job descriptions (both public and private sector workers), 85% spoke Welsh with their colleagues, 81% spoke Welsh with people outside of their organisation, and 71% wrote in Welsh at work.
- 5.3.41 When considering the attitude of employers towards the use of Welsh in the workplace, 49% of those who worked considered that their employer was supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal aspects of the business. 19% considered that their employer was supportive of Welsh informally, but not in formal business matters, and 6% considered that their employer was not supportive of the use of Welsh. The support of employers for the Welsh language increased slightly with the increased fluency of workers’ language skills.

5.3.42 It is evident there is a synergy between economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language.

Overall assessment

5.3.43 As indicated in response to Q9, the Proposed Development would create additional employment and it is anticipated that the majority of these additional jobs would be taken-up by local people from the DCCZ. Around 75% of workers (94 of the total workforce of 125) are anticipated to be DCCZ residents and 48.1% of DCCZ residents working within the construction industry on Anglesey are reported to be Welsh speakers. If the construction workforce were to reflect these figures, then approximately 45 of the workers would be Welsh speakers. However, in terms of the required number of workers a recent survey of workers on the Llangefni Link-Road, a comparable highway development at Llangefni, found that over 80% of those employed on that development were Welsh speakers [RD25]. The construction of the Proposed Development is therefore also likely to have a beneficial effect through the creation of direct employment and additional associated employment opportunities during the construction phase.

5.3.44 As indicated in response to Q2, and as evidenced by the recent survey of workers on the Llangefni Link Road, the Proposed Development is not expected to lead to a degree of in-migration of non-Welsh speakers which would adversely affect the use of the Welsh language or the proportion of Welsh speakers, due to the relatively small scale nature of the work, the short duration of the contract and the availability of local labour. Of the total construction workers, 75% are expected to be local from the DCCZ with 25% being from outside the DCCZ (and therefore less likely to be Welsh speakers). To illustrate the potential in-migration of non-Welsh speakers, the in-migration of up to 31 non-Welsh speakers to Anglesey for a period of around a year would lead to the percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey remaining at 57.2% (using 2011 Census data as a baseline).

Overall effect

5.3.45 Due to the nature of the construction work which is more specialised for road projects than for general construction, this effect is given a score of +0.2 to reflect an overall minor beneficial effect on economic diversity during the construction phase with a neutral effect on economic diversity during the operational phase.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

5.3.46 Given the beneficial effect, mitigation measures are not proposed. Enhancement measures proposed as part of Q9 are considered to be of relevance.

Q.11 Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

- potentially increase/decrease wage/salary levels due to increased workforce/business competition?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.3.47 In terms of gross weekly earnings, Anglesey has not experienced any significant growth since 2008. In 2015, Anglesey's residents' median weekly earnings was £481.20 [RD26].
- 5.3.48 In 2013, the median annual household income for Anglesey of £23,937 was 3.9% below the figure for Wales and 13.0% less than that of the UK [RD27].
- 5.3.49 In 2015, civil engineers were earning on average £716 per week in Wales [RD26].

Overall assessment

- 5.3.50 As set out in response to Q1, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be carried out over a 66-week period with up to 125 employed at any given time over the construction period. Whilst this may have some beneficial impact in terms of local employment as well as some short-term displacement, this is unlikely to have a significant effect on local wage levels. Consequently, the Proposed Development would not have an adverse effect on local, well established businesses where the current workforces are likely to have a high proportion of Welsh speakers.

Overall effect

- 5.3.51 This effect is given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on local wage and salary levels during the construction and the operational phases.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.3.52 Given the neutral effect, no mitigation measures are proposed to address wage and salary levels.

Q12. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on the average cost of housing? Might it:

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.3.53 In 2012, 68.2% or 21,433 households on Anglesey were 'priced out of the housing market' [RD28]. Households who are 'priced out of the market' relate to households who cannot afford to buy an entry-level house, which is a lower quartile priced house. The ward of Llanfaethlu had a lower proportion (between 50.6% and 59.4%) of households 'priced out of the housing market' whilst Valley and Mechell had a higher proportion (between 59.5% and 64.1%,

and 64.2% and 67.9% respectively) of households 'priced out of the housing market' in 2012 [RD28].

- 5.3.54 According to IACC's Housing Needs for local residents and Housing Solutions resulting from the Energy Island Programme Report 1: *Local Housing Market Assessment* [RD29], the median property prices by size and price market for the Rural West area during August 2012 were £125,000 for a two-bedroom property, £153,500 for a three-bedroom property and £252,000 for a four-bedroom property.
- 5.3.55 Within the *Local Housing Market Assessment*, Anglesey has been split into three market areas – Holyhead, Menai Straits and the rest of Anglesey [RD29]. The wards along the A5025 falls within the rest of Anglesey market area. Entry-level property prices in the rest of Anglesey ranged from £107,500 for a two-bedroom property to £217,000 for a four- bedroom property [RD29]. Entry-level rents within the rest of Anglesey market area range from £450 per month for a two-bedroom property up to £625 per month for a four- bedroom property [RD29].
- 5.3.56 An analysis of the housing market gaps shows that market entry rents for a three-bedroom property within the rest of Anglesey market area are 62.6% higher (in terms of income required) than the cost of social rented accommodation in the rest of Anglesey market area [RD29]. The large gap recorded between social rents³³ and market entry rents³⁴ indicates that intermediate housing could potentially be useful for a number of households [RD29]. Intermediate rent is a social tenure intended to house households on the Housing Register and can be set at up to 80% of open market rents [RD29].

Overall assessment

- 5.3.57 The Proposed Development is expected to be completed within a 66-week period with a construction workforce predominantly from within the DCCZ. No significant effect in terms of demand for accommodation is expected to occur. The Proposed Development is not, therefore, expected to lead to an identifiable adverse effect on the average cost of housing or accommodation.
- 5.3.58 The overall scale of the Proposed Development is small and is required to improve the surfacing and safety of the existing highway rather than to reduce journey times. The operation of the Proposed Development is therefore not expected to significantly reduce journey times to a point where this would affect house prices by improving the accessibility of communities along the route of the Proposed Development (making the area attractive for non-local people, who are likely to include a higher proportion of non-Welsh speakers).

³³ Social rented housing is defined as housing 'provided by local authorities and registered social landlords where rent levels have regard to the Assembly Government's guideline rents and benchmark rents' [RD29].

³⁴ Private housing for rent where the price is set in the open market and their occupation is not subject to control by the local planning authority [RD37].

Overall effect

5.3.59 This effect is given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on the average cost of housing during the construction and the operational phases.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

5.3.60 Given the neutral effect, no mitigation measures are proposed.

5.4 Infrastructure supply

Q13. Is the Proposed Development likely to have an effect on local schools? Might it:

- threaten/secure local schools due to an increase/decrease of student rolls; or
- alter the balance between Welsh-speaking students?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.4.1 The Welsh language strategy *A Living Language: A Language for Living* [RD13] identifies that the Welsh Government's vision is to see the Welsh language thriving in Wales. One of the two core elements for achieving this vision is through measures to enable and encourage children and other people to acquire the language, such as through Welsh-medium education [RD13].
- 5.4.2 The wards along the A5025 and Anglesey had a high proportion of the population aged 3 to 15 born outside Wales, which possessed one or more skills in Welsh in 2011 (88.5% and 71.9% respectively).³⁵ This indicates the success of Welsh-medium education on Anglesey to develop Welsh language skills amongst school age children. For many Welsh-speaking children from homes without Welsh-speaking parents/carers, schools provide one of the few opportunities to use the language.
- 5.4.3 Studies have shown that children who are assessed in Welsh first-language tend to continue to consider themselves as Welsh speakers 10 years later [RD30].
- 5.4.4 The Education Department on Anglesey is responsible for maintaining centres for latecomers, known as language immersion centres. These centres provide intensive Welsh courses for young incomers to enable them to blend into the bilingual society they are part of on Anglesey.
- 5.4.5 There is evidence to support the fact that immersion education is successful, including in Wales [RD31]. Pupils who experience immersion become competent in a new language and achieve academic success through the medium of that language.

³⁵ NOMIS: Census 2011 [RD9]: Welsh language skills by country of birth by age (LC2206WA)

- 5.4.6 There are four primary schools in the vicinity of the Proposed Development including Ysgol Gymuned Y Fali, Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Gymuned Cylch y Garn [RD32].
- 5.4.7 The primary schools Ysgol Gynradd Llanfachraeth, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Gymuned Cylch Y Garn have closed and the pupils transferred to a new-build area school in Llanfaethlu alongside the A5025, which is a central location within the combined catchment area. The new school, formally named as Ysgol Rhyd y Llan opened in September 2017.
- 5.4.8 The nearest secondary schools to the Proposed Development are Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern and Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi [RD32].

Overall assessment

- 5.4.9 As indicated in response to Q1 and other questions within this assessment, the Proposed Development would require a workforce of 125 persons for a short period of 66-weeks, mainly anticipated to be local labour. Due to the short period of work, none of the workers from outside the DCCZ are expected to bring families with them. As such, the works are not expected to have an effect on student rolls.
- 5.4.10 Access to primary schools along the route of the Proposed Development would be maintained during the construction phase, albeit with some minor disruption and short delays to journey times. During the operational phase, the routes used to access the primary schools would benefit from improved conditions on the A5025.
- 5.4.11 None of these effects are likely to alter the balance between Welsh and non-Welsh-speaking students within local schools.

Overall effect

- 5.4.12 This effect is given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on local schools during the construction and the operational phases.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.4.13 Given the neutral effect on local schools, no mitigation measures are proposed.

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

- threaten/secure local Welsh-medium facilities/services?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.4.14 The nearest doctor's surgeries to the Proposed Development are: Valley Pharmacy (a branch of Meddygfa Victoria, Holyhead; The Surgery, Bro'r Ysgol, Bodedern and Cemaes Surgery, High Street, Cemaes.
- 5.4.15 Hospital services for Anglesey are provided by Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. In addition to Ysbyty Gwynedd, a minor injuries unit is available at Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley in Holyhead. The nearest pharmacies are located in Valley and Cemaes.
- 5.4.16 There are dental practices located in Valley and Cemaes that provide services to National Health Service patients.
- 5.4.17 A wide range of public services, including health care provision on Anglesey, are provided through the medium of Welsh. These contribute towards providing opportunities to use Welsh in everyday aspects of life. 90% of Wales' Welsh speakers believe that providing Welsh-medium services is vital in order to ensure the survival of the language [RD30].
- 5.4.18 Furthermore, providing services is a way of creating opportunities to use the language, which is a key component of promoting and encouraging the use of the Welsh language [RD30].
- 5.4.19 The provision of services through the medium of Welsh, especially in the field of health care, is vital as these are areas in which users' needs cannot be fully catered for without a dedicated bilingual provision [RD30].
- 5.4.20 According to the Welsh Government's strategic framework *More Than Just Words* [RD33] "*It is important for people working in health, social services and social care to recognize that many people can only communicate their care needs effectively through the medium of Welsh. For many Welsh speakers, being able to use your own language has to be seen as a core component of care, not an optional extra*" [RD33, p.6].
- 5.4.21 The WIMD access to services domain considers deprivation resulting from a household's inability to access a range of services considered necessary for day-to-day living [RD16]. It covers material deprivation (e.g. not being able to get food) and social aspects of deprivation (e.g. not being able to attend after-school activities). This domain measures travel times to a range of services as a proxy for wider access to services [RD16]. Within this domain, the LSOAs of Llanfaethlu and Mechell were more deprived than Valley 2 and Valley 1. Llanfaethlu and Mechell were amongst the 10% most access-to-services deprived areas in Wales, whilst Valley 2 was amongst the 30 to 50% most deprived areas in Wales, and Valley 1 was amongst the 50% least deprived areas in Wales.

- 5.4.22 Detailed baseline analysis on access to health services is provided within the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Rapid HIA Screening Statement, which forms part of the submitted planning application documentation.

Overall assessment

- 5.4.23 The Proposed Development has been subject to a Rapid HIA, which assesses the potential impact on people's health and on healthcare provision.
- 5.4.24 This has concluded that, during construction, the priority given by other traffic to blue-light journeys (emergency services) would minimise any increase in blue-light journey time. For non-emergency journeys to healthcare facilities, there would be the potential for some increase in journey time. However, due to the temporary nature of the works, and ability for people to adapt to known planned road works (e.g. leave slightly earlier) such delays are not expected to significantly change health outcomes. As the construction workforce for the Proposed Development is expected to be relatively small with the majority (75%) to come from North Wales, there are not anticipated to be implications for health service planning.

Overall effect

- 5.4.25 This effect is given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on health care provision during the construction and the operational phases.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.4.26 Given the neutral effect on health care provision, no mitigation measures are proposed.

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

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.4.27 Analysis of the baseline evidence relating to local services and facilities within the communities along the A5025 are set out within chapter 4.
- 5.4.28 A wide range of public services on Anglesey 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.
- 5.4.29 Various sectors, including the public sector, have an important role in strengthening the infrastructure for the Welsh language raising awareness of the value of the Welsh language.

- 5.4.30 The density of the Welsh-speaking population is key to the prosperity of the language and this is reflected by community activity through the medium of Welsh [RD30]. Should key services such as post offices, banks and public houses close, then this reduces the instances where Welsh is used as the language of first choice within the community as it forces people to travel to larger centres where the proportion of Welsh speakers may well be lower.
- 5.4.31 Further detailed baseline analysis of local services is provided within chapter 4 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.

Overall assessment

- 5.4.32 Whilst the construction phase of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements would not result in change to the provision of local services, the provision of access to community facilities may be affected. Access would be retained to community facilities at all times, however, there is expected to be some degree of inconvenience caused to those seeking access. However, there are some areas where access to and from private properties to community facilities would be permanently modified. These include the following areas (taken from the socio-economics assessment within chapter 4 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report).
- Section 4 - An existing section of the carriageway providing access to Tyddyn Waen farm and two other residential properties would be stopped up, with access to be located 160m north of the previous position. This would result in a minor change on these properties in accessing community facilities located to the south, such as at Llanfachraeth, due to the slight inconvenience and longer travel times.
 - Section 4 - At Fronallt, the existing layby at the front of four residential properties would be removed. Proposed alternative parking to the rear of the properties would be provided, including a disabled parking bay, which would represent a replacement of provisions and a minor change over the existing conditions.
 - Section 6 - Junctions 18.B and 18.C would be stopped up, with access from residences provided at Junction 18.A. Junction 18.D would be stopped up with access from residences towards the south provided at Junction 19.A. This is considered to result in a minor change as access is still available towards key community centres; however, the additional distance to access the A5025 from some residences would increase by up to approximately 200m.
 - Section 8 - Junction 22 would be made one-way only, with access onto the A5025 to be provided at a replacement Junction 23 approximately 75m north. These changes are considered to be minor, as some journeys from nearby residences would incur a small additional travel time.
- 5.4.33 As indicated in response to Q8, it is expected that a small loss of passing trade would affect a number of businesses along the A5025 between Sections 1 to 8 during construction, and this includes some local services such as hotels, shops and garages/service stations. Such effects would be short-term

associated with construction. During this phase, the communities along the route for the Proposed Development may suffer, as a result of the disruption to traffic on the road, from temporarily reduced access to centres of community services that they would usually reach using the A5025. However, no centres of community services would be severed entirely from any community for long periods and any reduced access would be temporary in nature and are not considered to detrimentally affect the proportion of Welsh speakers or the use of the Welsh language within the communities along the route of the Proposed Development.

- 5.4.34 During construction, any diversions in terms of access to local services or facilities would be sign-posted by the use of bilingual signage in accordance with the requirement of the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4]. This would include providing bilingual signage to confirm that local services and facilities are open as usual. This would be a contractual obligation placed on the appointed contractor.
- 5.4.35 Operationally, the Proposed Development is unlikely to give rise to any long-term adverse effects on access to services. To the contrary, the improved road surface and higher quality of the carriageway, would improve access to local services along the route of Proposed Development, where the Welsh language is used as part of everyday life.

Overall effect

- 5.4.36 Whilst there would be some disruption and inconvenience caused in terms of access to local services and facilities where the Welsh language is used within the community on a daily basis, access would be retained at all times with appropriate bilingual signage providing information about diversions and services and facilities which are 'open as usual'. This would be in accordance with contractual obligations placed on the appointed contractor to adhere to requirements set out in the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4]. Upon completion of the construction work, there would be improved access to local services and facilities along the route of the Proposed Development, supporting the use of those facilities and service by the local population, including Welsh speakers. Upon balance, a minor beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture is expected and a score of +0.2 is provided to reflect this effect.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.4.37 In light of an overall beneficial effect, no additional mitigation measures are considered necessary.

5.5 Social and cultural aspects

Q16. Would the Proposed Development potentially lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh-speaking community? Might it:

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

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.5.1 Welsh identity is often based on the Welsh language. A study of population change and migration on Anglesey and in Gwynedd, which are both areas seen as strongholds of Welsh culture and language, finds evidence of social and cultural tensions between incomers and local people. *“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.”* [RD34, p.7].
- 5.5.2 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.

Overall assessment

- 5.5.3 The construction phase would include some disruption to communities along the route whilst, in the longer term, the Proposed Development would benefit those communities through improved road safety and accessibility. Other communities, beyond those affected by the construction phase, would also benefit from the road safety improvements. However, these advantages to other communities, together with the short-term nature of disruption to communities within the study area, are not so significant as to have an effect on social tensions within the local communities along the route of the Proposed Development.
- 5.5.4 The limited extent of the Proposed Development is also unlikely to have an effect on the traditional values of the communities within the study area.

Overall effect

- 5.5.5 This effect is given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on social tensions during the construction and operational phase.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.5.6 Given the neutral effect on the potential for the Proposed Development to create social conflict or serious divisions within communities, no mitigation measures are proposed.

Q17. Would the Proposed Development potentially lead to changes in local Welsh traditions/culture? Might it:

- result in local Welsh-speaking households moving away from the area;
- lead to a significant increase of non-Welsh-speaking households;
- lead to an erosion of family ties or other social networks;
- lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles; or
- affect local Welsh-speaking households by introducing/accelerating social change?

Baseline/previous evidence

5.5.7 The Welsh Language Measure of 2011 [RD14] states:

“The Welsh language is an essential part of the cultural identity and character of Wales. It helps to define us as a nation – in our communities, in our relationships with friends and families and as individuals. With many other languages, it forms part of the rich diversity that shapes the social landscape of this country, the UK and Europe.”

5.5.8 The IACC also recognises that the Welsh language, culture and heritage are integral elements of the social fabric of Anglesey’s communities and are central to many people’s sense of identity [RD15].

5.5.9 Various pieces of evidence and studies identify concerns that in-migration to rural Wales is having an adverse effect on Welsh language and culture. A survey undertaken as part of research into the social and cultural effects of population change in rural Wales [RD35] identifies adverse effects of in-migration on Welsh language and culture by established households.³⁶ Such effects include culture clashes, loss of sense of identity, loss of the Welsh language, lack of understanding and knowledge of Welsh culture, and lack of willingness to learn the Welsh language.

Overall assessment

5.5.10 Effects on Welsh culture and tradition are intrinsically linked to potential effects of the Proposed Development on employment, housing, schools and community cohesion. The potential effects of each topic are discussed as part of Q9, Q12, Q13 and Q16 respectively. From these previous discussions, it is clear that the Proposed Development is not of a scale, duration or type which would have adverse effects on Welsh culture and tradition.

5.5.11 In-migration has the potential to influence the prominence of Welsh traditions and culture. However, in this case the Proposed Development only requires a construction workforce of up to 125 for a 66-week period and 75% of the workforce are expected to be local to the DCCZ. The in-migration of up to 31 workers from outside the DCCZ (of which a higher proportion are expected to be non-Welsh speakers in comparison to those from the DCCZ) for this 66-

³⁶ A household resident at the same address in rural Wales for over 20 years.

week period is not expected to detrimentally affect Welsh traditions and culture on Anglesey.

- 5.5.12 Assumptions with regards to the appointment of a contractor are presented in chapter 2. The four contractors appointed as part of the IACC Framework Contract have successfully demonstrated to the IACC during the tendering process, that they implement measures to enable them to successfully integrate well into the communities where they work. This, in addition to the fact that three of the four contractors forming part of the IACC Framework Contract are from the DCCZ, strongly suggests that the appointed contractor is likely to be fully aware of the role of Welsh culture and traditions to everyday life within the communities along the route of the Proposed Development. The appointed contractor is therefore expected to work in a manner that respects and supports Welsh traditions and culture which form an integral part of the communities along the route of the Proposed Development.
- 5.5.13 Based on the assessment presented in Q3, the Proposed Development is not expected to lead to the existing local population along the route of the Proposed Development (including Welsh speakers) to leave the area. As a result, there is no reason to believe that the Proposed Development would lead to an erosion of family ties and other social networks upon which Welsh traditions and culture are built. An overall neutral effect is therefore expected on Welsh traditions and culture.

Overall effect

- 5.5.14 This effect is therefore given a score of zero (0) to reflect a neutral effect during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.5.15 Given the neutral effect on local Welsh traditions and culture no mitigation measures are proposed.

Q.18 Is the Proposed Development likely to have a potential effect on local voluntary/activity/youth groups? Might it:

- force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
 - an increase in unemployment/economic stress; or
 - an increase in house prices/housing stress?

Baseline/previous evidence

- 5.5.16 The Welsh Government's *A living language: a language for living Welsh language strategy 2012-17* [RD13] recognises that "evidence from countries around the world, over a number of decades, 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 considered to be the predominant language. The evidence also suggests that a high density of speakers is required for Welsh to be an everyday language of a community." [RD21, p.33].

- 5.5.17 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 [RD30].
- 5.5.18 Near the A5025, there is a provision of Welsh medium social opportunities within the community which can help promote Welsh cultural and creative networks, together with promoting the experience of being part of a lively Welsh community. These groups and activities include (but are not limited to):
- Yr Urdd (held in all primary schools and secondary schools near the A5025);
 - Merched y Wawr (held in Valley, Cemaes, Bodedern and Llanfechell);
 - Youth clubs (held in Valley, Llanfachraeth, Bodedern and Llanfair yng Nghornwy);
 - Cylchoedd Meithrin (held in Valley, Cemaes, Bodedern and Llanfechell);
 - Cylchoedd Ti a Fi (held in Llanfaethlu, Cemaes and Bodedern);
 - Young Farmers' Clubs (held in Bodedern and Rhosybol);
 - Clwb y Cob (held in Valley);
 - Women's Institute Welsh branch (held in Bodedern);
 - Pensioner's Club (held in Llanfaethlu);
 - Clwb yr Odyn (held in Llanfaethlu); and
 - Cymdeithas yr Engan (held in Cemaes).

Overall assessment

- 5.5.19 As indicated in response to Q8 and Q15, there would be some disruption for local businesses and services during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, however, access would be retained at all times. The Welsh medium social opportunities within the community offered by the groups referred to above are as important as local businesses in terms of the use of the Welsh language socially.
- 5.5.20 These groups meet predominantly within schools and community buildings within the main villages along the route of the Proposed Development. The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report identifies that there would be some delay to journey times during the construction phase. However, due to the temporary nature of the works, and ability for people to adapt to known planned road works (e.g. leave slightly earlier), the effects are not expected to affect attendance and support for these existing groups.
- 5.5.21 Effects of the Proposed Development on out-migration, employment and housing are discussed as part of Q3, Q9 and Q12 respectively. The assessment presented in Q3 does not expect the Proposed Development to lead to out-migration. Furthermore, the assessment presented in Q9 concludes that the Proposed Development would have a beneficial effect in terms of local employment opportunities, whilst Q12 concludes that there

would be a neutral effect on house prices as a result of the Proposed Development. Based on these assessments, the Proposed Development is not expected to affect local voluntary/activity/youth groups due to out-migration of individuals (including Welsh speakers) who are active in such groups.

Overall effect

- 5.5.22 This effect is given a score of zero (0) to reflect an overall neutral effect on local voluntary and community groups during the construction and operational phase.

Mitigation/enhancement measures

- 5.5.23 Given the neutral effect on the use and support of community groups and voluntary organisations, no mitigation measures are proposed.

5.6 Overall impact assessment index

- 5.6.1 The overall impact assessment index for the Proposed Development (prior to the implementation of mitigation and/or enhancement measures) is presented in table 5-3.
- 5.6.2 In order to ease the identification of possible beneficial, adverse or neutral effects, the beneficial, adverse or neutral scores are illustrated through colour coding. The key illustrating the colour coding is below.

Impact key
Beneficial effect
Neutral effect
Adverse effect

Table 5-3 Overall impact assessment index for the Proposed Development

	Population characteristics				Quality of life			Economic factors					Infrastructure supply			Social and cultural aspects		
	General shift	In-migration	Out-migration	Age structure	Health	Amenity	Crime	Local businesses	Local jobs	Economic diversity	Income	Cost of housing	Schools	Health care	Local services	Tensions/conflict	Culture and	Youth/voluntary/ activity
Base index ³⁷	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2	0	0	0	0	+0.2	0	0	0
Dimensional index ³⁸	0				0			+0.16					+0.07			0		
Overall (base) index score (based on language consideration being of high importance) ³⁹	+0.23																	

³⁷ Base index scores: 0.1 to 1.0 denotes level of beneficial effect, 0 denotes neutral effect and -1.0 to -0.1 denotes level of adverse effect.

³⁸ The 18 base index scores are used to calculate a dimensional index, which is a mean score for each of the community life components.

³⁹ 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.

5.7 Summary of mitigation and enhancement measures

5.7.1 Measures are already in place as part of the Proposed Development which give due consideration to potential effects on Welsh language and culture. These include:

- The establishment of an IACC Framework Contract to appoint a contractor for the Proposed Development;
- Prior to the tendering process for the IACC Framework Contract, a 'Meet the Buyer' event was undertaken locally to provide a platform for local contractor to understand the opportunities offered by the IACC Framework Contract and to raise awareness about the requirements of the tendering process;
- Requirements as part of the tendering process for the IACC Framework Contract for contractors to demonstrate through experience and evidence successful project delivery on similar sized projects in the region;
- Following the selection of contractors for the IACC Framework Contract, a 'Meet the Buyer' event was held specifically with a view to providing an opportunity for local suppliers (for example such as building merchants) to understand the potential opportunities which would become available as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development. This also provided an opportunity for the contractors to meet local suppliers to understand the services and supplies that could be provided by local suppliers;
- the need for the appointed contractor to implement and adhere to the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4]; and
- the need for the appointed contractor to provide bilingual signage including signs which confirm that businesses affect by changes to access arrangements are 'open as usual'.

5.7.2 Therefore, only limited mitigation and enhancement measures are proposed. These mainly seek to maximise any future employment opportunities which arise as a result of the Proposed Development for local people. These include:

- requiring contractors to advertise any new posts through the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service (a local brokerage service) being established by the IACC, NWEAB, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, the Department for Work & Pensions and Horizon to maximise local employment opportunities; and
- ensure that details of Horizon's list of local suppliers are shared with the appointed contractor.

- 5.7.3 Whilst the majority (75%) of the construction workforce are expected to be local from within the DCCZ, there is potential that up to 31 workers could be from outside the DCCZ. Those workers are expected to include a higher proportion of non-Welsh speakers. In order to raise awareness amongst those workers about Welsh language and culture, workers from outside the DCCZ would be provided with welcome packs to include information on the Welsh language on Anglesey, to be produced by Horizon.

6 Cumulative effects

6.1 Intra-development effects

6.1.1 The potential for intra-development effects on Welsh language and culture from the Proposed Development have been considered in this assessment, including potential effects resulting from impact on amenity, health, community cohesion, employment and education. These are presented in table 5-3.

6.2 Intra-project effects

6.2.1 The potential for intra-project cumulative effects in terms of the population characteristics and, in particular, the potential effects on the proportion of Welsh speakers, arises primarily from the number of construction workers, their home base and the timing of the construction period for the Proposed Development and other Project developments.

6.2.2 The SPC Proposals, which are a part of the Enabling Works on the Wylfa Newydd Power Station site, are expected to temporally overlap with the construction of the Proposed Development. This temporal overlap would mean that the demands on some construction skills, particularly those associated with site clearance, would be high in the local area during this time. This would therefore, increase the beneficial effect to Welsh language and culture resulting from the Proposed Development associated with employment. Providing employment opportunities for the existing local population, a high proportion of which speak Welsh, contributes towards retaining existing Welsh speakers, which is beneficial for well-being of Welsh language and culture.

6.2.3 In the case of both the Proposed Development and the SPC Proposals, the demand for workers within the DCCZ is unlikely to exceed the availability of the local workforce (which is 14,407 persons (resident employment by industry, 2011 Census)), as such, no adverse cumulative effects in terms of Welsh language and culture are expected.

6.3 Inter-project effects

6.3.1 The inter-project proposals were filtered from an original long list of Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects compiled for the Project, and subsequently reduced to a short list of projects with potential temporal and spatial links with the Proposed Development. This short list of Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects is presented in chapter 15 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.

6.3.2 Inter-project proposals which are anticipated to have a spatial and temporal scope that would overlap with the Proposed Development, as well as an overlapping skill requirement, include the following:

- Penrhos Leisure Village; and
- A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass.

- 6.3.3 Details of these proposals are presented in chapter 15 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.
- 6.3.4 Inter-project cumulative effects in terms of Welsh language and culture are most likely to arise from the construction employment and the demand for labour from within the DCCZ and the overlap between the Project developments.
- 6.3.5 Both the Penrhos Leisure Village and A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass would be expected to overlap temporally with the construction of the Proposed Development, as they would both draw upon workers with civil engineering experience, particularly during site preparation phases and the construction of roadways within the Penrhos Leisure Village development.
- 6.3.6 Whilst there would be an increased demand, the cumulative effect on employment would be beneficial. This would also result in a beneficial effect on the Welsh language given the synergy between economic benefits and the Welsh language. The demand for workers within the DCCZ is unlikely to exceed the availability of the local workforce and therefore, no significant cumulative effects which would affect Welsh language and culture are expected to occur.
- 6.3.7 Overall, the inter-project cumulative effects from the Proposed Development in terms of Welsh language and culture are not expected to be significant.

7 Summary and conclusions

- 7.1.1 This WLIA presents an assessment of potential effects of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and culture.
- 7.1.2 The Proposed Development is required to upgrade an existing route with improved new bilingual signage, pavement reconstruction, localised widening and road markings, all largely within the existing highway boundary.
- 7.1.3 These improvements are a key component of Horizon's embedded mitigation that would reduce potentially adverse effects of the Project, particularly for people living near the A5025.
- 7.1.4 The design of the Proposed Development includes input from both the IACC and Horizon as a result of a Collaboration Agreement. Measures are already in place as part of the Proposed Development which give due consideration to effects of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and culture, such as:
- the establishment of a Framework Contract to appoint a contractor for the Proposed Development;
 - 'Meet the Buyer' events specifically targeted at local contractors and suppliers;
 - requirements for contractors to demonstrate through experience and evidence successful project delivery on similar sized projects in the region;
 - the need for the appointed contractor to implement and adhere to the IACC's Welsh Language Policy [RD4]; and
 - the need for the appointed contractor to provide bilingual signage.
- 7.1.5 In terms of effects on the Welsh language and culture, those affected by the Proposed Development are likely to include communities and businesses along the route and, in terms of employment, the wider DCCZ.
- 7.1.6 Construction related effects would be temporary and subject to good practice mitigation to minimise disruption and inconvenience to existing communities and businesses. Minor adverse effects have been identified on some local businesses and services along the route due to disruption and changes to access arrangements. However, those businesses are also expected to experience increased local spend over a 66-week period due to the presence of construction workers in the communities along the route of the Proposed Development. Increased spend within local businesses is considered to beneficially support the viability of the Welsh language in the communities along the route of the Proposed Development.
- 7.1.7 Local suppliers are also expected to benefit from the new opportunities which would arise during construction of the Proposed Development to provide services and supplies to the appointed contractor. Previous 'Meet the Buyer' events have provided a good foundation for collaborative working between the contractors on the IACC Framework Contract and local businesses and suppliers.

- 7.1.8 Beneficial effects of the Proposed Development have been identified from direct employment, with the majority of workers expected to come from the DCCZ, and further beneficial effects from indirect job creation which, in turn, allows Welsh speakers to stay in their communities.
- 7.1.9 The IACC identified concerns relating to impacts on Welsh-speaking communities in terms of access to services, in particular, schools, clubs, social facilities and places of worship in their *Screening Opinion* [RD36] for the Proposed Development. Effects on important social facilities, schools, early-years learning and community groups have been assessed and are found to be neutral, as delays experienced along the route during construction of the Proposed Development are expected to be minor and so are unlikely to alter the attendance and support for existing groups. Safe access to these facilities during operation of the Proposed Development would be improved.
- 7.1.10 Overall, the Proposed Development is expected to have a beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture. Therefore, only limited mitigation and enhancement measures are proposed and these relate to maximising future employment and supply chain opportunities that would result from the Proposed Development for local people and local suppliers, and raising awareness amongst workers from outside the DCCZ about Welsh language and culture.

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