

Welsh Language Statement

DOC 04

Development of National Significance

Alaw Môn Solar Farm

Land west of the B5112, 415m south of Llyn Alaw, 500m east of Llantrisant and 1.5km west of Llannerch-y-Medd, Anglesey

February 2024





Document Management.

Version	Date	Author	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for revision
V1	18/01/24	DG	GR	Internal Review
V2	26/02/24	DG	GR	Final



Contents.

1. Introduction.....	1
2. The Site and Proposed Development	3
The Site	3
Proposed Development.....	3
3. Policy Context	4
National.....	4
4. Methodology.....	9
5. Evidence Base.....	10
Population.....	10
Welsh Education	12
Employment.....	13
Policy Requirements	13
6. Assessment.....	14
7. Conclusion.....	15

Appendices contents.

Appendix.....	15
---------------	----



1. Introduction

- 1.1. Pegasus Group have been appointed by Wylfa Green Ltd ('the applicant') to prepare a Welsh Language Statement for a renewable energy scheme comprising ground mounted solar and ancillary battery storage facility on Land to the west of the B5112, 415m south of Llyn Alaw, 500m east of Llantrisant and 1.5km west of Llannerch-y-Medd, Anglesey.
- 1.2. The proposed development is called 'Alaw Mon Solar Farm'. By virtue of its potential generating capacity, which stands at up to 160MW [Megawatts], the proposed development constitutes a Development of National Significance ("DNS"). Therefore, instead of applying to the Local Planning Authority for Planning Permission, the application will be made to the Planning and Environment Decision Wales (PEDW). The application process is managed by PEDW on behalf of the Welsh Minister.
- 1.3. A site location plan is provided at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.4. The applicant has carried out a formal statutory pre-application consultation for Alaw Mon Solar Farm between 1st November 2023 and 13th December 2023. A copy of the draft planning application was made available for the consultation and this included the draft Planning Statement, which contained a proportionate assessment of the scheme impacts over the Welsh Language. During this period the applicant received responses from statutory consultees, community consultees and public comments.
- 1.5. The Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) requested in their response to the formal pre-application consultation that the Welsh Language Statement be a standalone documents that follows the appropriate methodology within the relevant SPG.

The Applicant

- 1.6. Alaw Mon is being promoted by Wylfa Green Ltd. Wylfa Green Limited is a partnership between Enso Energy and Cero.
- 1.7. Enso Energy is one of the UK's most experienced renewable energy developers, focused on developing renewable energy sites that drive the transition to net zero. Enso's team of experts have a deep understanding of the energy industry and how to meet the requirements of a fast-moving sector. With a background in large-scale renewable energy, the team have delivered over 1.2GW of renewable energy and storage projects since 2019. Cero Generation is a leading specialist in solar energy development, production and storage, accelerating the delivery of a net-zero future across Europe. Cero is an independent portfolio company of Macquarie Asset Management's Green Investment Group (GIG), operating on a stand-alone basis.
- 1.8. The subsequent sections of this Statement are divided into: -

Section 2 – The Site and Proposed Development

- 1.9. This Section provides further details on the Site's location, surroundings and its key physical characteristics. This section also provides details of the proposed development.

Section 3 – Policy Context



1.10. This section will provide the policy background.

Section 4 – Methodology

1.11. This Section details the methodology for the evidence set out in this report

Section 5 – Evidence Base

1.12. This section sets out the evidence base which has been collected to inform the assessment.

Section 6 – Assessment

1.13. This section applies the evidence base to the proposed development and provide assessment of the potential impact on the Welsh Language.

Section 7 – Conclusion

1.14. This section provides the concluding comments in relation to the application proposal.



2. The Site and Proposed Development

The Site

- 2.1. The Site is located on the Isle of Anglesey and extends to 268.77 hectares ('ha'). The Site is located approximately 500m to the south east of the small hamlet of Llantrisant and approximately 1.5km to the west of the village of Llannerch-y-medd. It is also to the west of the B5112 and approximately 415m to the south of Llyn Alaw. The Site includes land within the adopted highway of local roads that runs from the main part of the Site to the point of connection to the National Grid Substation at Wylfa.
- 2.2. The topography of the landscape within which the Site is located is rolling, and to the north, the Site extends over and down a local ridgeline that defines the south-eastern edge of the Afon Alaw valley. Llyn Alaw reservoir is a large waterbody to the north of the Site, with the rivers Afon Alaw and Cory-y-bol flowing south-west towards the coast. There are a number of smaller watercourses and drains through and between the Site, including a tributary of the Cors-y-bol; a pond within the Site, drainage ditches, and a number of ponds in the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- 2.3. The Site is irregularly shaped. Within the central part of the Site, several farm buildings at Nantanog are present, which are encompassed by, but located outside of, the Site boundary. Other properties in the vicinity of the Site include a cluster of houses in the hamlet of Carmel to the south of the Site.
- 2.4. The Site comprises predominantly agricultural fields, currently utilised for grazing purposes. The agricultural fields are typically bound by hedgerows. Within the central part of the site, several farm houses at Nantanog and associated buildings are present, which are encompassed by, but located outside of, the site boundary.
- 2.5. The Nantanog Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is designated for its nationally important geological exposure and is within the Site boundary. The Site is also approximately 415 metres south of Llyn Alaw, which is designated as a SSSI. A Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Cors y Bol, is present in the western part of the Site
- 2.6. The Site is intersected by several Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and the National Cycle Route (NCR) 5 dissects the Site in an east-west orientation.

Proposed Development

- 2.7. The proposal is for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground mounted solar farm which will generate electricity for distribution to the national grid. Provision is also made for a battery storage facility which would be utilised to reinforce the power generation of the solar farm. All associated plant and equipment, together with associated development (such as CCTV and fencing) is included within the proposals. The proposal would operate for a time limited period of up to 40 years.

3. Policy Context

3.1. This Section provides details of the policies of relevance to the likely impact of the development proposal on community life and the Welsh language. It considers policy at both the national and local level. A full account of the planning policy context of the site and proposal are provided within the Planning Statement submitted in support of this Application.

National

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

3.2. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 introduced legislative provision for the Welsh Language in the Planning System. The Act provided further clarity relating to the use of the Welsh language may be taken into account where material to an application for planning permission. It is required that the Welsh language to be considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of all documents with development plan status and explains that impacts on the Welsh language should be a consideration in the determination of planning applications. The IACC's JLDP therefore complies with the above requirements in the Planning (Wales) Act 2015.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

3.3. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act provides legally binding common purpose goals (the seven well-being goals). The aim of the Act is to make public bodies think about the long term. One of the seven well-being goals pertinent to this statement is 'A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language'.

Future Wales: the National Plan 2040

3.4. Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 was published on the 24th of February 2021, with a revised Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) being issued alongside it. This constitutes the defacto Development Plan for DNS schemes and seeks to provide a strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system. The Welsh Language is identified as one of the key challenges and opportunities, with the Plan stating that '*Welsh is a living language, with over 562,000 speakers across all parts of the nation. Our ambition for the Welsh language is to reach a million Welsh speakers, as well as increasing the percentage of people who speak Welsh by 10% by 2050*'. Outcome four of Future Wales seeks '*A Wales where people live in places with a thriving Welsh Language*'.

Planning Policy Wales (12th Edition, February 2024)

3.5. Edition 12 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW11) was published in February 2024. The following extracts are considered of direct relevance to this Statement:

- Paragraph 3.25 *The Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric, and its future well-being will depend upon a wide range of factors, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities and places. The land use planning system should take account of the conditions which are essential to the Welsh language and in so doing contribute to its use and the Thriving Welsh Language well-being goal.*

- Paragraph 3.26 *Planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans on the use of the Welsh language as part of the Sustainability Appraisal. Planning authorities should seek to ensure a broad distribution and phasing of development that takes into account the ability of the area or community to accommodate development without adversely impacting use of the Welsh language.*
- Paragraph 3.27 *Development plans should include a statement on how planning authorities have taken the needs and interests of the Welsh language into account in plan preparation and how any policies relating to the Welsh language interact with other plan policies*
- Paragraph 3.28 *Considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language may be taken into account by decision makers so far as they are material to applications for planning permission. Policies and decisions must not introduce any element of discrimination between individuals on the basis of their linguistic ability and should not seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds.*
- Paragraph 3.29 *If required, language impact assessments may be carried out in respect of large developments not allocated in a development plan which are proposed in areas of particular sensitivity or importance for the language.*

3.6. Page 75 of PPW identifies how (inter alia) *“A Vibrant Culture and thriving Welsh Language are supported by the provision of jobs and economic activity”*. It goes on to state how *“Development proposals should look to the long term to consider how they can be flexible to adapt to future employment needs and practices, including responding to relevant future trends, the decarbonisation of our energy system, how people will move around or communicate in the future and safeguard the resources which may be needed by future generations”*.

Technical Advice Note 20 (TAN 20) – Planning and the Welsh Language (October 2017)

3.7. The updated TAN 20 provides local planning authorities, developers and communities with advice on how the language can be supported and protected by the planning system.

3.8. Paragraph 3.2.2 of the TAN states that *“When a LPA receives a proposal for a large development on a windfall site in an area it has defined as linguistically sensitive or significant, an assessment of the likely impact of the development on the Welsh language may be undertaken”*.

3.9. Paragraphs 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 identify the circumstances that mitigation measures should be applied to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts of development on the Welsh language.

Welsh Language Strategy, Cymraeg 2050 (July 2017)

3.10. The overarching vision of the Welsh Language Strategy is to achieve one million Welsh Language speakers in Wales by 2050. The strategy states that *“the land use planning system should contribute to the vitality of the Welsh language by creating suitable conditions for thriving, sustainable communities, supported by an awareness of the relevant principles of language planning.”* The Strategy also states that *“Decisions regarding the type, scale and exact location of developments within a specific community has the potential to have an*

effect on language use, and as a result on the sustainability and vitality of the language. This calls for strengthening the relationship between language planning and land use planning”.

Local

Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (adopted 2017)

- 3.11. For the purposes of this Application, the highest tier of the statutory development plan comprises Future Wales. The Gwynedd and Anglesey JLDP (adopted in 2017) provides the local planning context and is a material consideration in DNS decision-making. The plan covers the period 2011 – 2026.
- 3.12. The JLDP Vision sets out that *“the Joint LDP area will be one which adapts and responds positively to the challenges of climate change and where the Welsh language is an integral part of communities.”*
- 3.13. The following policies of relevance to this Welsh Language Statement are:
- PS1 – Welsh Language and Culture;
 - PS5 – Sustainable Development;
 - PS6 – Alleviating and adapting to the effects of climate change;
 - PCYFF3 – Design and Place Shaping;
 - PS7 – Renewable Energy Technology; and
 - ADN2 – PV Solar Energy.
- 3.14. Policy PS1 – Welsh Language and Culture states:

‘The Welsh language plays an important role in the social, cultural and economic life of the Plan area’s residents and visitors. In 2001, 60% and 69% of Anglesey and Gwynedd’s (County) population, respectively, were Welsh speakers. The use of the language varies in communities. The first tranche of information released from the 2011 Census about the Welsh language reveals lower levels of Welsh speakers in both Counties: 57% and 65% in Anglesey and Gwynedd, respectively’.

‘Where development is proposed, consideration must be given to the enhancement and protection of the language and culture. Key to this is sustaining existing communities. The Plan, along with national planning policy and guidance, offers a number of policy approaches that although not directly referring to the Welsh language, along with other partner initiatives, will have a positive impact. The strategy recognises that a large proportion of the existing population live in rural settlements and therefore supports rural as well as urban communities.’

Maintaining and Creating Distinctive and Sustainable Communities (2019)

- 3.15. This SPG identifies that Policy PS1 (stated above) requires more detailed analysis and assessment on certain applications depending on the location and scale of the development.
- 3.16. Section 2 of the SPG provides further guidance on how to satisfy the requirements of Policy PS1.

The Anglesey Energy Island

- 3.17. Anglesey's Energy Island Programme aims to place Anglesey at the forefront of low carbon energy research, development and generation. The Isle of Anglesey Council acknowledges the development of major projects as key to transforming the Island's future economy and ensure that a sustainable and high quality of life for Anglesey's residents.
- 3.18. The Council is investing a lot of resources to ensure that the Island can take full advantage of the inward investment by the private sector. The vision is to: *"be an exemplar in the transition to a prosperous and resilient low carbon economy, providing high quality jobs, education and supply chain opportunities, whilst protecting and enhancing the natural environment and enabling the Welsh Language and culture to thrive in vibrant communities."*
- 3.19. The Council aims to ensure maximum benefit is delivered from all proposed energy generation projects across the Island to:

1. 'Encourage growth in new technology, research and development, and innovation'
2. 'Create local jobs, building skills, thriving businesses'
3. 'Support resilient and cohesive communities'
4. 'Ensure responsible, pioneering, and timely climate action'
5. 'Ensure a balanced environment' By supporting the low carbon energy transition across the Island, to maximise local jobs, benefits and supply chain opportunities, the Programme shall
 - Influence the scale and location of potential energy developments.
 - Enable the Council to undertake its statutory consenting responsibilities effectively.
 - Demonstrate that Anglesey is at the forefront of low carbon development.
 - Facilitate knowledge sharing between business, academics and other key partners.
 - Projects to pioneer new energy technologies to address the energy 'trilemma'.
 - Ensure the development, construction and operation of energy projects contribute to the well-being of the Island and its communities

3.20. Through the Energy Island Programme, IACC is eager to develop and maintain positive and long-term relationships with all major project developers in order to maximise the long term legacy benefits for the Island and its residents¹.

Isle of Anglesey County Council Plan 2023–2028

3.21. The IACC’s Plan 2023–2028 will inform strategies and plans for the provision of services over the next five years. One of the strategic objectives of the plan is to “increase opportunities to learn and use” the Welsh Language. Isle of Anglesey contains the second highest Welsh Language proportion in Wales and by 2028 the Council aims to have:

- ensured that when our Welsh language promotion strategy is revised in 2026 it is appropriate to respond to the results of the last census
- updated our Welsh language policy and developed a new policy on the use of Welsh in the workplace
- used grant programmes to develop the Welsh language in the economy and with businesses
- expanded our training offer to create increased opportunities for our staff, councillors, partners and the island’s residents to develop their Welsh language skills

¹ Source: A Vision for 2025 A thematic framework to realise the IACC’s legacy aspirations, published September 2017.

4. Methodology

4.1. This Section details the methodology for the evidence set out in this report which has been informed by Appendix 7 of the Maintaining and Creating Distinctive and Sustainable Communities SPG. The Council's guidance states the evidence should be delivered as follows:

Step 1 – Collect, record and analyse information about the local area:

- Population
- Household
- Education
- Labour Market

Step 2 – Collect, record and analyse the Policy requirements:

- National, Local and regional policy impacting the delivery of the development including those which impact positively on the Welsh language.

Step 3 – Applying the Information Gathered in step 1 & 2:

- Describe the application and why you think it is consistent with national and local policies and impacts positively on the Welsh language in the community/local area.
- Key issues set out by the Council in Appendix 7 of the SPG evidenced and explained against the development proposals.

4.2. Steps 1 and 2 will be presented in section 5, while step 3 will be presented in section 6.

5. Evidence Base

Population

- 5.1. In 2001, the total Welsh Speaking population on Anglesey was 38,893, or 60.1% of the County's population. By 2021, the overall Welsh Speaking population of Anglesey is 37,413, or 55.8% of the population. This represents a decrease of 1,480 in the total population that can speak Welsh, or a decrease of 4.3 percentage points. This is a trend that can be seen in most local authorities in Wales, with a majority seeing a decrease in the population of people being able to speak Welsh.
- 5.2. The Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021–2026 provides two tables of the wards with the highest number of Welsh speakers and lowest number of Welsh speakers.

Ward	2001		2011		Variation
	Position	Percentage	Position	Percentage	
Cyngar	1	84.7%	1	80.8%	-3.9%
Tudur	2	83.6%	2	80.7%	-2.9%
Cefni	3	83.1%	3	80.5%	-2.6%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	4	78.3%	4	75.8%	-2.5%
Bodffordd	5	77.9%	5	73.3%	-4.6%
Braint	6	77.1%	6	73.2%	-3.9%
Bryngwran	7	76.1%	7	71.2%	-4.9%
Gwyngyll	8	73.9%	8	70.5%	-3.4%
Bodorgan	9	72.7%	10	68.3%	-4.4%
Llannerch-y-medd	10	72.3%	9	69.9%	-2.4%

Table 1 – Wards with the highest number of Welsh speakers

Ward	2001		2011		Variation
	Position	Percentage	Position	Percentage	
Beaumaris	1	39.7%	4	39.5%	-0.2%
Rhosneigr	2 (=)	42.6%	1	36.0%	-6.6%
Trearddur	2 (=)	42.6%	2	38.1%	-4.5%
Holyhead Town	4	43.2%	3	39.1%	-4.1%
Maeshyfyd	5	43.7%	7	40.6%	-3.1%
Morawelon	6	45.3%	6	40.4%	-4.9%
Llanbedrgoch	7	45.5%	9	43.9%	-1.6%
Porthyfelin	8	45.7%	5	39.7%	-6.0%
Kingsland	9	48.0%	8	42.9%	-5.1%
Moelfre	10	51.4%	10	52.3%	-0.9%

Table 2 – Wards with the lowest number of Welsh speakers

- 5.3. The site is located within the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Llannerch-y-Medd which in 2001 had the 10th highest proportion of Welsh Speakers on Anglesey, rising to 9th by 2011. For the period between 2011 and 2021 the percentage of Welsh Speakers in the LSOA decreased by 2.8% to 67.1%. Therefore, between the period of 2001 to 2011 there has been a decrease of 5.2% in the proportion of Welsh Speakers in the LSOA. The LSOA is still above the Anglesey average in 2021 of 55.8%.
- 5.4. On Census Day, 21 March 2021, an estimated 538,300 usual residents in Wales aged three years or older reported being able to speak Welsh, or 17.8% of the population. This is a decrease of 23,700 people or 1.2% of the population from 2011. The percentage of people aged three years or older able to speak Welsh in 2021 was the lowest ever recorded in a census.
- 5.5. The ability to speak Welsh varies drastically across different areas of Wales, and also across age ranges. The below table demonstrates the demographic change in Welsh speakers by age ground between 2011 to 2021 on the Isle of Anglesey:

Aged 3 to 15	Aged 16 to 64	Aged 65+	All Ages (3+)
-3.5%	0.3%	-3.7%	-1.5%

Table 3 – Change in the percentage of people able to speak Welsh, by age group, 2011 to 2021 in the Isle of Anglesey

- 5.6. A decrease can be seen in the proportion of people aged 3 to 15 across all Local Authorities in Wales, which is reflected in the decrease in Isle of Anglesey. Overall, in Wales the decrease of Welsh speakers among people aged 3 to 15 is 5.7%, which means the decrease in Anglesey is less than the average decrease across Wales.
- 5.7. According to the 2011 Census, the percentage of Welsh speakers in the Isle of Anglesey across all age groups is 67.5%. Over 72.8% of 15 – 19-year-olds can speak Welsh in Anglesey which is the highest percentage of Welsh speakers in that category across the whole of Wales. Over 61% of 25-29-year-olds can speak Welsh in Anglesey, which is the second highest percentage of Welsh speakers in that category across the whole of Wales. The number of Welsh speakers is lower (at 60.2%) for the 30-34 age group, the 50-54 age group (50.6%), the 70-74 age group (49.6%), and the 85+ age group (at 50.8%). As can be seen, the highest percentages are in the 15 – 19 age group. This probably reflects the influence of the education system on the linguistic skills of school-aged children. It must be noted that the dataset is unavailable currently from the 2021 Census, but it is anticipated that the results would be similar to the data found in 2021.
- 5.8. One of the challenges highlighted in the IACC’s Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021–2026 is that families fail to pass on the language to the next generation is a particular barrier to the prosperity of Welsh on Anglesey. In homes where only one parent (of a couple) can speak Welsh, only 38.1% of three-year-olds can speak the language. Even where both parents speak Welsh, the equivalent figure for three-year-olds is 76.7%. The Strategy identifies that this is the greatest opportunity as passing Welsh onto children in the home leads to a 63% higher likelihood of speaking fluent Welsh as adults.
- 5.9. Anglesey is ranked 2nd in Wales as the local authority that agrees that the Welsh language is something to be proud of. 82% of respondents strongly agreed, while 14% tended to agree. This demonstrates that the Welsh language is seen as a positive in Anglesey, by both Welsh speakers and non-Welsh speakers.

Welsh Education

- 5.10. According to the Welsh Government’s School Census (2023) of the 45 schools on Anglesey, 43 are Welsh medium, with the rest being English medium schools. This demonstrates that the majority of Anglesey is taught through the medium of Welsh, and that the education system is helping to maintain the Welsh language across Anglesey, and also that Welsh is taught to a high proportion of non-Welsh background children which is aiding in preserving the language.
- 5.11. The nearest primary school to the site is Ysgol Gymuned Llannerch-y-medd, which is located in the centre of the village of Llannerch-y-medd. The nearest secondary school is Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern, which is located to the south east of the site in the village of Bodedern. Both schools are defined by the Welsh Government as Welsh medium schools.

- 5.12. The National Centre for Learning Welsh, 'Learn Cymraeg' was established in 2006 following the Welsh Government's restructuring of Welsh learning for adults. One centre is located in North Wales. They offer both face-to-face and virtual Welsh language courses for adults with lessons available in Anglesey with the 'Dysgu Cymraeg Gogledd Cymru' as the provider.

Employment

- 5.13. According to the 2021 Census 29,201 of residents of Anglesey over the age of 16 were in employment the week before the census. The Census provides further breakdown of the employment statistics to different industries. The industries relevant to this proposal are 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply' and 'construction'. Within the 'electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply' industry 364 people are employed on Anglesey, which accounts for 1.2% of the total employed residents. Additionally, 2,805 people are employed in the 'construction' industry, which equates to 9.6% of the total employed residents. Construction is the 4th largest industry on Anglesey, which highlights its economic and social importance.
- 5.14. In terms of the use of the Welsh language in the work place, the 2021 Census provides further detail on the proportion of workers in industries that speak Welsh. Within construction industry, 63.1% of employed residents within the industry are able to speak Welsh, with the rest unable to speak Welsh. The proportion of Welsh speakers within the construction industry on Anglesey is higher than the Welsh average, therefore in order to protect and enhance the language and culture, construction opportunities should be encouraged on the Island.

Policy Requirements

- 5.15. A detailed description and assessment of the relevant planning and Welsh language policies has been given in Section 3 of this report. It must be highlighted that the IACC have a substantial planning policy basis regarding the protection and enhancement of the Welsh Language.

6. Assessment

- 6.1. In this section of the WLS the information gathered in steps 1 and 2 (section 5) will be applied to the proposed development. Step 3 below sets out and seeks to ensure that mitigation measures are provided where the key issues indicate a particular impact on the Welsh language as a result of this development.
- 6.2. The Council's SPG provides a Risk Matrix of the effects on the Welsh language over a 20-year period (Figure 7.2 of Appendix 7):
- Negligible (0);
 - Small Effect (1) – decrease of up to 2% than the projected speakers (usually business);
 - Medium Effect (2) – decrease of over 2% to 5% than the projected speakers (usually business);
 - Substantial Effect (3) – decrease of 5% to 10% than the projected speakers (usually business); and
 - Significant (4) – Decrease of 10% and over than the projected speakers (usually business).
- 6.3. The Council's SPG also provides a list of key issues to be considered below paragraph 23 of Appendix 7. The key issues will be discussed in the below table. The table will include the key issues referred from the SPG, evaluation of the proposal, the evidence base, assessment of the impact and any mitigations or enhancements required.

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
Language and Population Movement				
<p>How will the development ensure opportunities for local people to stay in their communities?</p>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest that the proposal will prevent opportunities for local people to stay within their local communities. The Alaw Mon Supply Chain and Skills Plan that accompanies this submission highlights that the applicant will 'use reasonable endeavours to provide opportunities for local jobseekers, apprentices and graduates'. A career-type event will be held along with increasing awareness of training opportunities with delivery partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 4th largest industry in Anglesey is construction, with an above average amount of Welsh speakers employed within the industry. • Anglesey have the highest proportion of Welsh speaking residents aged between 15-19 in Wales. • 43 out of 45 schools in the area are Welsh medium. 	<p>Positive</p>	<p>Enhancement –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career-type event • Working with delivery partners to increase awareness of the industry. • Prioritising local workforce were practical.
<p>Is it likely that the development will attract people to the community? If there is, how many are expected? How many and what percentage are likely to be Welsh speakers?</p>	<p>According to the Economic Benefits Report that accompanies the submission it is estimated that 70% of the construction workforce during the construction period is assumed to be taken by people outside of the local area.</p> <p>It is not possible to calculate the percentage of workers that do not reside in the local area that speak Welsh. On the other hand, given the 2021 Census, it is estimated that a minimum of 19% of the total work force is anticipated to be able to speak Welsh. It must be noted that these figures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 55% of residents of Anglesey are able to speak Welsh. • 63.1% of employees within the construction industry speak Welsh. • Construction accounts for 9.6% of employment on Anglesey. 	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant is encouraging local suppliers to introduce themselves and take part in the procurement process for the construction of the solar farm.

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
	<p>are based on Census 2021 data, and the number of workers speaking Welsh may be higher in reality due to the higher proportion of Welsh speakers in the locality of the site.</p> <p>The development offers opportunities for workers who do not live in the local area to learn Welsh. It must also be noted that the construction period is temporary, and all workers who do not live in the area will leave the area post construction and will not lead to long term in-migration.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career-type events to encourage local workforce. • Prioritising local workforce were practical to minimise in influx of non-Welsh speakers to the area. • Provide information on opportunities to learn Welsh.
Is there a likelihood that local people will migrate from the community as a result of the development?	The Residential Visual amenity Assessment submitted in support of the application (Appendix 7.6 of the Environmental Statement) confirms that there will be no significant adverse impacts on surrounding residential amenity. Chapter 12 of the Environmental Statement deals with noise; an assessment of construction noise and vibration has identified no significant impact. No mitigation measures for the Development’s operational phase are considered necessary, beyond an appropriately worded, noise-limiting planning condition. noise, As a result the proposed development would not lead to an out-migration of population.	The proposed development has demonstrated in the accompanying Planning Statement that the proposal is in accordance with local and national policies.	Neutral	N/A
Balance between Welsh speakers	As mentioned above, the development is likely to attract both Welsh and non-Welsh speakers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High proportion of Welsh speakers located within 	Neutral	Mitigation:

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
(including learners) and individuals that do not have any Welsh language skills	<p>The Economic Benefits Report outlines that an estimated 70% of the work force is likely to be from outside of the area, but it is not possible to calculate how many of these will be able to speak Welsh. In terms of the local workforce, the proportion of Welsh speakers within the construction industry is proportionally higher than the average Welsh speaking population of Wales and Anglesey.</p> <p>Any non-Welsh speaking workers on the site will be able to benefit from the high proportion of Welsh Speakers within the local area, being in the top 10 located within Anglesey. Opportunities are available for adults to learn Welsh via educational schemes.</p> <p>As aforementioned, the construction phase of the development will include the largest influx of workers, which is a temporary period limited to approximately 12 months.</p>	<p>the local area, which is above the average for Anglesey and Wales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welsh language education available on Anglesey for adults. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for locals to be employed on the proposed development. Promote Welsh language education opportunities to all workers.
Is the development likely to lead to a change in the age structure within the population: more or less children, young	Due to the nature of the development, it is not expected that the development will lead to any changes in the age structure within the local population.	N/A	Neutral	N/A

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
people, middle- age people, elderly?				
Is the change likely to be a permanent one or a temporary one?	The proposed development has a temporary lifespan of 40 years. There will be no long term recognisable negative impacts on the Welsh Language.	N/A	Neutral	N/A
Visual Elements				
Whether the development will increase the visibility of the language?	<p>The development intends to incorporate bilingual signage in all public areas within and outside of the site in line with Policy PS1.</p> <p>During the pre-submission stage, consultees have been corresponded with in both Welsh and English and the applicant's website has been available in both Welsh and English.</p> <p>All respondents have had the opportunity to discuss with members of the development's team in Welsh or English.</p> <p>All of the above demonstrates the applicant's intention to promote the Welsh language wherever possible.</p>	All signage located on any public footpaths or highway networks will be bilingual.	Positive	<p>Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All marketing material to be bilingual • All signage in public view to be bilingual.
Corporate image and branding – signs and advertisements on	The applicant confirms that all signs, advertisements and marketing material will be	The Consultation Report demonstrates that all measures were taken to	Positive	Enhancement:

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
the site that are within the planning remit, e.g. advertising/marketing sign for a new housing site, signs and advertisements to customers in public places on employment sites	<p>available in Welsh and English, which includes physical and digital copies.</p> <p>All pre-submission consultations with the local community were provided in both Welsh and English with all respondents being able to receive responses in either or both languages.</p>	ensure that any respondents were able to have access to Welsh or English team members to discuss the proposal.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All marketing material to be bilingual • All signage in public view to be bilingual.
The name of the site or development –will it retain an old Welsh name or will any new name be derived from historic, geographical or local ties to the area, if practical	The applicant ensures that the development will be referred to by the site’s name, Fferm Solar Alaw Mon / Alaw Mon Solar Farm. The name is derived from the lake located to the north of the site.	N/A	Positive	N/A
Quality of Life Including Community Infrastructure				
Is there a sufficient supply of child care and pre-school places in the locality?	<p>Due to the nature of the development it is unlikely that the supply of child care and pre-school places will be negatively impacted.</p> <p>The construction phase of the development is temporary and is expected to last for 12 months. All employment from outside the local area will reside in local accommodation for a temporary</p>	N/A	Neutral	N/A

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
	<p>period and are not expected to bring any family members that require child care or pre-schooling.</p> <p>Once operational there will be no full-time workers located on site.</p>			
<p>Is there sufficient capacity in schools in the locality? Is the development likely to require more school places or is the provision already sufficient? Is there sufficient resources to ensure that the schools are able to carry on to accomplish their role of producing fluent Welsh speakers?</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the development it is unlikely that the supply of school places will be negatively impacted.</p> <p>The construction phase of the development is temporary and is expected to last for 12 months. All employment from outside the local area will reside in local accommodation for a temporary period and are not expected to bring any family members that require school places.</p> <p>Once operational there will be no full-time workers located on site.</p>	N/A	Neutral	N/A
<p>The balance between non-Welsh speakers and Welsh speaking pupils in the school</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the development it is expected that there will be no change in the balance of non-Welsh and Welsh speaking pupils in school.</p>	N/A	Neutral	N/A
<p>Will the development increase the demand for Welsh immersion</p>	<p>The construction period for the development is temporary. Opportunities for Welsh language classes and education will be provided to all</p>	N/A	Neutral	N/A

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
support for newcomers?	workers from non-Welsh speaking background, but due to the temporary nature of the development it is unlikely that this will lead to a material increase in demand for Welsh immersion support.			
Will the development increase the demand on local facilities and services?	<p>It is expected that during the construction period that the development will increase demand on local facilities and services.</p> <p>In the Economic Benefits Report it is estimated that construction workers from outside of the local area will spend £1.7 million in local business on food, drink and accommodation. This will aid in supporting one of the largest industries in Anglesey.</p> <p>Additionally, immersion with the local community will provide opportunities for the workers to learn about the culture and learn Welsh.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18.6% of IACC residents are employed in retail and wholesale sector. • 13.0% of IACC residents are employed in the accommodation and food services sector. • IACC have 655 accommodation, food & drink and retail businesses 	Positive	N/A
The extent to which the development will have a positive or negative impact on existing facilities or services?	As mentioned above, it is anticipated that there will be a positive impact on existing facilities and services.	N/A	Positive	N/A
To what degree will the development	As mentioned above, increased movements to the local area will aid in supporting local	N/A	Positive	N/A

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
<p>create new opportunities to promote the Welsh language in local facilities and services such as halls, shops, and so on?</p>	<p>business, with economic benefits to local businesses estimated to equate to £1.7 million during the construction period. As the local area contains a high proportion of Welsh speakers the development will support local Welsh businesses. This will allow the Welsh businesses to continue to operate through the medium of Welsh.</p>			
Employment				
<p>How will the development contribute to current employment opportunities in the area, e.g. will it foster economic variability in the local area or not?</p>	<p>During construction it is anticipated that there will be employment opportunities for 350 people. The applicant is committed to prioritising work to local residents where possible. Additionally, the applicant is committed to increasing awareness on renewable schemes and working with delivery partners such as local schools and collage to increase opportunities in the local area.</p> <p>In regard to the cumulative effect, there are further renewable energy scheme likely on Anglesey and by increasing awareness, this might lead to specialisation in renewable energy being based on Anglesey. This may lead to economic variability and opportunity in the future.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
<p>Number of full and/ or part time jobs</p>	<p>During the construction phase it is anticipated that 350 jobs will be offered during the 12-month phase. The Economic Benefits Report estimates that 30% of this is assumed to be taken by the local work force.</p> <p>During the operational phase, it is estimated that that up to 12 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs will be supported by the Proposed Development in IACC and the wider economy. This is likely to include roles in civil engineering, land management, operations and maintenance.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Skills which are necessary for the business or organisation and how that compares with the labour skills of local people (within the travel to work area)</p>	<p>The construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development will include a wide range of industries and specialist inputs.</p> <p>During construction the likely industries which will have the most involvement are the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and construction. On the Isle of Anglesey 6.1% of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment a week before the 2021 census works in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry and 9.6% works in the construction industry. Employment within these industries are higher than the Welsh average, which suggests that a strong labour workforce is located within the local area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1% of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment a week before the 2021 census works in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry on Anglesey. • 9.6% of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment a week before the 2021 census works in the construction industry on Anglesey. • 0.7% of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in 	<p>Positive.</p>	<p>Mitigation during construction –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career-type events to encourage local workforce. • Prioritising local workforce were practical to minimise in influx of non-Welsh speakers to the area. <p>Enhancement during operation –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with delivery partners to promote

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
	<p>On the other hand, due to the specialist nature of some parts of the proposed development, approximately 70% of the construction phase workforce is assumed to be taken from people outside of the local area.</p> <p>During the 40-year proposed operational phase of the development, it is proposed that 12 full time equivalent jobs will be provided on the site. These are likely to include roles in civil engineering, land management, operations and maintenance. As stated above, within these industries, the Isle of Anglesey have a higher proportion of workers within these industries than the Welsh average. It is therefore considered that the 12 full time equivalent roles will be supported by local workforce.</p>	<p>employment a week before the 2021 census works in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry in Wales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.6% of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment a week before the 2021 census works in the construction industry in Wales. 		<p>opportunities for employment during operation for local workforce.</p>
Salaries that will be offered and how that compares with average wages in the area	Unknown at this stage.	N/A	Neutral	N/A
The labour skills of local people (within the travel to work area) and how likely it is according to the above assessment the posts will be filled	<p>The construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development will include a wide range of industries and specialist inputs.</p> <p>During construction the likely industries which will have the most involvement are the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning</p>	N/A	Positive	<p>Mitigation during construction –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career-type events to encourage local workforce.

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
<p>from among the local population</p>	<p>supply and construction. On the Isle of Anglesey 6.1% of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment a week before the 2021 census works in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry and 9.6% works in the construction industry. Employment within these industries are higher than the Welsh average, which suggests that a strong labour workforce is located within the local area.</p> <p>On the other hand, due to the specialist nature of some parts of the proposed development, approximately 70% of the construction phase workforce is assumed to be taken from people outside of the local area.</p> <p>During the 40-year proposed operational phase of the development, it is proposed that 12 full time equivalent jobs will be provided on the site. These are likely to include roles in civil engineering, land management, operations and maintenance. As stated above, within these industries, the Isle of Anglesey have a higher proportion of workers within these industries than the Welsh average. It is therefore considered that the 12 full time equivalent roles will be supported by local workforce.</p> <p>Overall, a proportion of construction jobs will be supported by the Isle of Anglesey workforce, while the majority of the long-term operational</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising local workforce were practical to minimise in influx of non-Welsh speakers to the area. <p>Enhancement during operation -</p> <p>Work with delivery partners to promote opportunities for employment during operation for local workforce.</p>

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
	jobs is assumed to be supported by the local workforce.			
Is it likely that you will need to search outside the local area for employees, e.g. to obtain specialist skills	Due to the specialist nature of some parts of the proposed development, approximately 70% of the construction phase workforce is assumed to be taken from people outside of the local area.	N/A	Negative	Mitigation – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career-type events to encourage local workforce. • Prioritising local workforce were practical to minimise influx of non-Welsh speakers to the area. • Work with delivery partners to promote opportunities for employment during operation for local workforce.
What type of Welsh language skills are essential and desirable for the jobs that will be created by the development? These will need to be	Due to the specialist nature of some parts of the proposed development it is considered that Welsh Language is not an essential skill for the jobs created. Nonetheless, the applicant is committed to ensuring that the Welsh Language will not be	N/A	Neutral	Enhancement – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All job advertisements will define Welsh language skills as 'desirable'.

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
defined as part of the development's Welsh language Plan (voluntary or statutory).	<p>treated no less favourably than the English language, which aligns with the IACC's Welsh Language Policy.</p> <p>Additionally, any roles that liaise with the local community, the Welsh Language will be a distinct advantage. Any such role will be advertised with Welsh Language skills being classed as desirable.</p>			
Welsh Language skills that will be necessary for the workers and their dependants to integrate into the local community	<p>During the construction phase of the proposed development, it is anticipated that all workers from outside of the local area will return to their place of residence outside of the local area. They are not anticipated to integrate into the community given the temporary nature of the work.</p>	N/A	Neutral	<p>Enhancement –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career-type events to encourage local workforce. • Prioritising local workforce were practical to minimise in influx of non-Welsh speakers to the area. • Work with delivery partners to promote opportunities for employment during operation for local workforce.

Question	Evaluation of proposal	Evidence Base	Assessment of Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement
<p>The possible cumulative impact that the development could have, taking account of any other relevant recent development in the local area</p>	<p>PPW states how <i>“A Vibrant Culture and thriving Welsh Language are supported by the provision of jobs and economic activity”</i>. It goes on to state how <i>“Development proposals should look to the long term to consider how they can be flexible to adapt to future employment needs and practices, including responding to relevant future trends, the decarbonisation of our energy system, how people will move around or communicate in the future and safeguard the resources which may be needed by future generations”</i>. Anglesey’s Energy Island Programme aims to place Anglesey at the forefront of low carbon energy research, development and generation.</p>	<p>The Isle of Anglesey Council acknowledges the development of major projects as key to transforming the Island’s future economy and ensure that a sustainable and high quality of life for Anglesey’s residents. The Council is actively encouraging multiple energy development to come forward within Anglesey and along its shores.</p>	<p>Potential for positive contribution towards the objectives of the Energy Island Programme.</p>	<p>Mitigation & enhancement –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career-type events to encourage local workforce. • Prioritising local workforce were practical to minimise in influx of non-Welsh speakers to the area. • Work with delivery partners to promote opportunities for employment during operation for local workforce.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1. This Welsh Language Statement is submitted in support of a planning application for a proposed renewable energy scheme comprising ground mounted solar and ancillary battery storage facility.
- 7.2. The assessment (section 6) demonstrates that the proposed development provides potential opportunities and benefits for the Welsh language and have an overall positive impact on the demographic characteristics of existing Welsh speaking communities. The proposal is sustainably located and will present employment and training opportunities for the local area.
- 7.3. As demonstrated above, the proposed development will generate substantial employment opportunities during construction and will provide 12 full-time equivalent jobs during the operational and maintenance phase of the development. It can be demonstrated that the local labour skills of the area will benefit from the proposed development.
- 7.4. Notwithstanding the above, the assessment has identified a number of mitigation and enhancement measures which are designed to support the local communities and the Welsh language – which includes:
- Bi-lingual signage
 - the ability to speak Welsh will be listed as desirable in all job advertisements
 - Work with delivery partners to promote opportunities for employment during operation for local workforce.
 - Career-type events to encourage local workforce.
 - Prioritising local workforce were practical.
 - All marketing material to be bilingual
 - Provide information on opportunities to learn Welsh.
- 7.5. In conclusion, having assessed the proposed development using the methodology outlined within Appendix 7 the Council's Welsh Language SPG, it can be demonstrated that the proposals provide the opportunity for an overall positive community and linguistic impact.



Appendix 1 – Site Location Plan

Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Bristol

First Floor, South Wing, Equinox North,
Great Park Road, Almondsbury, Bristol, BS32 4QL
T 01454 625945
E Bristol@pegasusgroup.co.uk
Offices throughout the UK.

Expertly Done.

DESIGN | ECONOMICS | ENVIRONMENT | HERITAGE | LAND & PROPERTY | PLANNING | TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE

Pegasus Group is a trading name of Pegasus Planning Group Limited (07277000) registered in England and Wales.

Registered office: 33 Sheep Street, Cirencester, GL7 1RQ
We are ISO certified 9001, 14001, 45001



[Pegasus_Group](#)



[pegasusgroup](#)



[Pegasus_Group](#)

PEGASUSGROUP.CO.UK